Second, it is important for those who are presenting the ceramic evidence for the dates of major building projects, destruction horizons, and other events of similar magnitude to be explicit about their criteria for identifying specific chronological horizons. Watrous identifies at least two important features that he used to distinguish LM IIIA2 from LM IIIA1 (1992: 31): the advent of the “vertically walled cup,” that is, the teacup lacking a sharply everted lip, typically in the case of LM IIIA1 what has often been termed a “ledge rim” (Popham 1970a: 68–69 Type A; Popham 1984: 181–82; Watrous 1992: 125); and the advent of the fine unpainted “goblet” (Popham’s “champagne cup”), here termed a footed one-handled cup (Hallager 1997: 30). To these two criteria should be added, because of its particular relevance for the contexts discovered in the Civic Center, the advent of the fine unpainted ladle (FS 236) as represented by 49/7, 57d/2, and other fragments not published here.162 Among the deposits published by Watrous from the Central Hillside and Hilltop areas at Kommos, two in particular appear to have been closed at much the same time as the LM IIIA2 Early construction fills of the Civic Center were being put into place: a deposit from below a staircase in the North House’s Room N21 (Watrous 1992: 39–40, Deposit 32; M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 50–51, pl. 2.67); and a sealed fill in Hilltop Room 26 (Watrous 1992: 42–43, Deposit 36; M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 74–75).

Later Postpalatial: Late Minoan IIIA2 Through Late Minoan IIIB

The construction of Building P in at least three architecturally discernible stages (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3) generated a series of chronologically differentiable fills, gradual use accumulations, and even floor deposits within the six galleries of which it is composed. Since all but one of these galleries are as of the present publication largely unexcavated, the evidence presented here for the dating and function of these enormous spaces is in most cases only a small fraction of what still remains to be recovered. The complete clearance of Gallery P3, however, suggests that the interiors of these spaces are likely to be largely featureless, with thin and very irregular layers of use accumulation in which the pottery is extremely fragmentary and rarely mends up to any significant degree. By contrast, substantial floor deposits of largely restorable pottery have been recovered from Room 5 as well as from Corridor 7 (Group 59) and Court 6 (Group 60) within Building N. The fundamental difference in preservation between the LM IIIB ceramic evidence recovered from the final floors of Building P’s galleries and the abandonment deposits in Building N could thus hardly be greater.

On the other hand, thanks to the piecemeal construction of Building P over an extended period of time and the apparent decision at some point to establish a roughly equivalent floor level throughout all its galleries during its final, LM IIIB, period of use, a number of different stages within the LM IIIA2 period have been identified in Galleries P2 and P3.
There are thus good reasons to believe that further excavations within Galleries P1, P2, P4, P5, and P6 might produce additional discrete deposits of LM IIIA2 and LM IIIB pottery that would allow these ceramic phases at Kommos to be subdivided and characterized in greater detail. Comparable evidence for stages within LM IIIA2 does not exist in the surviving portions of Building N. The evidence from the two buildings is thus nicely complementary from the point of view of the ceramic historian interested in charting developments in both the local and imported pottery during the roughly 120–140 years represented by the use deposits recovered from them. In the following catalogue, the pottery representing the LM IIIA2 (ca. 1360–1300 B.C.) construction and use of Building P is presented first, followed by that for the LM IIIB (ca. 1300–1225[?] B.C.) use of both buildings.  

Group 53

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Mixed Protopalatial to LM IIIA2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total sherds:</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (grams):</td>
<td>6,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench/pail(s):</td>
<td>93B/41C, 42A, 42C, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross joins:</td>
<td>65A2/49, 51 (53/3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural/physical context:</td>
<td>J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; LM IIIA2 construction fill below single detected floor in Gallery P4 near its west end at ca. +3.30 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of constituent strata:</td>
<td>Ca. 60 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum below:</td>
<td>Stereo (trimmed soft bedrock)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum above:</td>
<td>Patch of lowermost floor identified in Gallery P4 (exposed with 86F/98) and shallow level of uncontaminated Prehistoric fill above (86F/96), both in northeasternmost portion of Gallery P4 so far excavated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.65. Pottery Group 53.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th></th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th></th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>2,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
53/1 (C 10358). Horizontal-handled bowl(?). Pl. 3.57.

Shoulder: Flower FM 18 framed by horizontal wavy bands of variable thickness.

LM IIIB2 Early. For the shape, comparanda as for 52d/2; for the pattern, Popham 1970a: figs. 3: 9, 12: 33, pl. 1a (Royal Villa); fig. 15: 109, pls. 2b, 43a: 2, 43b: 1–4 (Little Palace); Popham 1984: 91 NC 12, pls. 116a: 4, 171: 17, 172: 2 (Unexplored Mansion); Warren 1997: fig. 12: P200 (Stratigraphic Museum Excavations).

53/2 (C 10359). Pithoid jar. Pl. 3.57.

Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46 of “snail-spiral” (Schneckenspirale) type with fill of crudely rendered solid Rosettes FM 17(?).

LM II–IIIA1. For the shape, Niemeier 1985: 6–13; for the spiral decoration, Niemeier 1985: 105–6, 245–48, fig. 45, pls. 18–19; for the rosettes, compare an LM II jar from the Unexplored Man-
### Table 3.66. Pottery Group 54.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th></th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th></th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>6,710</td>
<td>6,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

no. 839, 60 nos. 1011, 1015, 68 no. 1137, 75 no. 1273, 76 no. 1305, 82 nos. 1410, 1414, 1416, 90 no. 1584, 97 no. 1677, 99 no. 1716, 109 no. 1915, 135, figs. 30, 42, 47, 59, 63, pls. 16, 19, 25, 30, 36, 40, 43; Rutter 2000; also 55/5 and 58c/3 (decorated), 57j/2, 66/12–13, 67a/21–22, 71b/4, 73a/1 (plain).

**Group 55**

**Date:** Mixed LM I and LM IIIA2

**Total sherds:** 422

**Weight (grams):** 5,160

**Trench/pail(s):** 90A/16, 36, 58, 61, and parts of 15, 28, and 59 Group 75 (55/2, 4, 6)

**Cross joins:** J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; LM IIIA2 construction fill below earliest laid floor at west end of Gallery P6, at +3.20 m (west) to +3.30 m (east) Ca. 10–15 cm

**Architectural/physical context:** LM IB Early floor deposit at +3.10 m (Group 42)

**Thickness of constituent strata:** First LM IIIB floor and fill immediately above (Group 75)

---

### Table 3.67. Pottery Group 55, Trench 90A/16, 36, 58, and 61 (only).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th></th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th></th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
522 Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area

55/1 (C 11233). Teacup. Pl. 3.58.
Rim thickens near upper handle attachment at left edge of preserved fragment. Shoulder: alternating Iris FM 10A buds below horizontal row of dots.

LM IIIA2 Early. Popham 1970a: pl. 25e: 6 (= lower left) for exact parallel (Southeast Ka- nares Area); fig. 11: 2–3, pl. 13b: 2–3 (Royal Villa); pl. 36f: 6 (South House and South Front); pls. 42a: 3–4, 42b: 4, 7, 44e: 3 (Little Palace); Pop- ham 1984: 91 NC 15, pls. 116a: 5–6, 116b: 3, 171: 2–3, 6, 172: 4, 177c: 1 (Unexplored Mansion); also 54/1, 58b/4.

55/2 (C 9511). Teacup. Pl. 3.58.

LM IIIA2 Early. Popham 1970a: figs. 12: 47–48 (Royal Villa); fig. 14: 86 (Southeast Quarter); pl. 1g (Southeast Palace Area); pl. 37b: 14–15, 17 (Northwest House); Popham 1984: pls. 173: 26, 175: 3 (Unexplored Mansion). For the treatment of this pattern around the handle on 55/2, Popham 1984: pl. 121c: 1; Watrous 1992: 50 no. 854, pl. 20.

55/3 (C 11234). Kylix. Pl. 3.58.


LM IIIA2. For the combination of shape and pattern, Watrous 1992: 64 no. 1075, pl. 25 (LM IIIA2), 82 no. 1405, fig. 53, pl. 35 (LM IIIB); also 66/11, 71a/2, and 77/6.

55/5 (C 11231). Short-necked amphora. Pl. 3.58 (only select body sherds indicated).

LM IIIA2. Comparanda as for 54/2.

55/6 (C 11232). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.58.

Levantine LB IIA import. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10. Fabric: Amarna fabric IV.1b (Group 4 of Canaanite Amphora Project: Serpico et al. 2003; Serpico, pers. comm.). For other examples of the shape in the same fabric from Kommos, see Watrous 1992: 154 no. 806, pl. 50 (misidentified as “probably Cycladic”) and 160 no. 1950, pl. 53; C 8069 (= Cline 1994: no. 368); C 9014.

Group 56a

Date:
Total sherds: 453
Weight (grams): 8,705
Trench/pail(s): 77A/35, 44, 46, 47, 48, 53; 94B/114, 115
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; floor of burnt earth and tiny pebbles at ca. +3.40 m (west) to +3.45 m (east), and fill of gray clay immediately above,
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

Toward east end of Gallery P2, but in west portion of sounding excavated at this end of gallery 15–20 cm

Construction fill containing mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 (94B/116–17, 119–20)

Steeply sloping, partially paved LM IIIB surface at east end of Gallery P2 (Group 67a)

Table 3.68. Pottery Group 56a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56a/1 (C 10357). Conical cup, Kommos Type C, conical subtype. Pl. 3.59.

LM IIIA2 Early. Popham 1970a: 79, figs. 7: 10 (Royal Villa), 9: 11 (House of the High Priest); Popham, Catling, and Catling 1974: 209 P1, P10–P11, fig. 9 (Sellopoulo Tomb 4); Popham 1984: 181, 183, pls. 176: 1–2 (LM IIIA1), 16–17 (LM IIIA2) (Unexplored Mansion); Watrous 1992: 31 no. 524, 36 nos. 615–16, 42 no. 729, 55 no. 940, 56 no. 966, 59 no. 1006, 77 no. 1316, 125, 132, figs. 24, 27, 31, 38, 39, 41, 49, pls. 15, 17, 22, 24, 30; also 57j/1, 60/6–7, and 67a/15.

56a/2 (C 10218). Amphora. Pl. 3.59.

Hope amphora category 1a.

Egyptian New Kingdom import. For the shape and fabric, comparanda as for 52c/4.

Group 56b

Date: LM IIIA2
Total sherds: 356
Weight (grams): 5,070
Trench/pail(s): 97E/44, 47, 49, 68
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; floor at ca. +3.51/3.52 m at east end of Gallery P2 and fill immediately above up to ca. +3.60 m, in area to southeast of Group 56a and south of underlying north wall of T Room 27

Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 10 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early
Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area

construction fill (97E/69) of variable thickness on top of MM III floor deposit (Group 1)

Steeply sloping, partially paved LM IIIB surface at east end of Gallery P2 (Group 67a)

Table 3.69. Pottery Group 56b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56b/1 (C 10461). Collar-necked amphora. Pl. 3.59.

Shoulder: alternating Iris FM 10A buds below a horizontal row of Quirk FM 48.

LM IIIA2. For the shape, Popham 1984: 35 H171, pl. 63a (LM II); for the decoration, Popham 1970a: fig. 12: 32 (but with foliate scroll in place of the iris buds); for this ancillary usage of quirk, also ibid., figs. 14: 80, 15: 106.

56b/2 (C 10470). Closed shape. Pl. 3.59.

Probably a collar-necked jug (like 56e/1) or amphoriskos (e.g., Watrous 1992: 60 no. 1013, fig. 42, pl. 24). Linear as preserved, but almost certainly an originally patterned vessel.

LM IIIA2.

56b/3 (C 10468). Horizontal-handed bowl. Pl. 3.59.

Shallowly pushed-out spout at rim, probably centered between handles. Linear as preserved and in all likelihood also originally; traces of paint at single surviving handle stump, but precise nature of handle decoration uncertain.

LM IIIA2. Watrous 1992: 43 no. 738, 45 no. 787, figs. 31, 33, pls. 17–18 (LM IIIA1); 56 no. 971, fig. 39, pl. 23 (LM IIIA2); also 52d/2 (LM IIIA1), 53/1, 57b/2, and 57d/1 (LM IIIA2), and 56f/1 (LM IIIA2).

56b/4 (C 10462). Kylix. Pl. 3.59.


LH IIIA2 Mycenaean fine unpainted import(?). For an extensive series of slightly later plain rounded kylix (FS 265) profiles, all lacking the slightly thickened and everted lip of 56b/4, see Thomas 1992: 89, 226–30, fig. 29: 1–18 (Tsoungiza; early LH IIIIB1); 317–20, 395–400, figs. 64–65 (Zygouries; later LH IIIB1). Somewhat earlier are examples of the shape classified as FS 266 from LH IIIA1 tombs in the Athenian Agora: Immerwahr 1971: 224 XXIV-15, pls. 52, 67; 234 XXXII-3, pl. 56. For unpainted Minoan kylikes with a solid stem, Popham, Catling, and Catling 1974: fig. 9: 4/3, 4/8 (Knossos, Sellopoulou Tomb 4; LM IIIA1); Popham 1984: 13 E2, pl. 115: 2 (Knossos, Minoan Unexplored Mansion; LM IIIA2–B). For plain Mycenaean Kylikes imported elsewhere on Crete, Hallager and Hallager 2003: 116 84-P0255, 120 84-P0607, pls. 83, 115d: 1, 6 (Chania; LH IIIIB1 examples from LM IIIB2 contexts).

56b/5 (C 10463). Wishbone-handed cup. Pl. 3.59.

Aström 1972: shape IF.

Cypriot Base Ring II import. Aström 1972: 175–78, fig. LII: 2–7; Russell 1989: 4, fig. 7, pl. II; also MI/Cy/2 below.

56b/6 (C 10464). Lamp. Pl. 3.59.

Cypriot LC II Cooking Ware import. Russell 1989: 6, 142 K–AD 1012–13, pl. III.

56b/7 (C 10469). Carinated bowl. Pl. 3.59.

Red-slipped interior and exterior.
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery


Group 56c

Date: 
Total sherds: 301
Weight (grams): 7,880
Trench/pail(s): 97E/43, 45, 46, 48
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; floor at +3.51/3.52 m and fill of small stones above to +3.71 m in east-west strip ca. 1.00 m wide along southern face of Gallery P2’s north wall at the gallery’s east end (east of Group 56a, north of 56b)

Thickness of constituent strata: 20 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Mixed Protopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early construction fill over 20 cm deep (97E/56, 59, 61)
Group and/or date of stratum above: Steeply sloping, partially paved LM IIIB surface at east end of Gallery P2 (Group 67a)

Table 3.70. Pottery Group 56c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56c/1 (C 10466). Tripod cooking pot. Pl. 3.60. Flat base fragment (not indicated in drawing) may not belong to this vase.

LM IIIA2. Comparanda as for 56e/7.

Group 56d

Date: 
Total sherds: 63
Weight (grams): 1,375
Trench/pail(s): 97E/51
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; sunken rectangular pit
Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area

in northeast corner of Gallery P2, with base of pit at lower level (+3.45 m) than adjacent floor to west and south (+3.52 m)

**Thickness of constituent strata:**

**Group and/or date of stratum below:**

**Group and/or date of stratum above:**

15 cm

Unexcavated

LM IIIA2 fill (97E/46, part of Group 56c)

---

**Table 3.71. Pottery Group 56d.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**56d/1** (C 10467). Conical cup, Kommos Type C, convex subtype. Pl. 3.60.

LM IIIA2 import from elsewhere on Crete, to judge from atypical fabric and unusually small and high raised base (contrast 56e/3–4 and 56f/2).

**Group 56e**

**Date:**

**Total sherds:**

**Weight (grams):**

**Trench/pail(s):**

**Cross joins:**

**Architectural/physical context:**

LM IIIA2

> 600

23,470

63A/63, 73, 75, 82, 83, 85

None

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; patchily pebbled surface of court at +3.35/3.40 m immediately west and north of entrance to Gallery P1, on top of which rest both the east-west retaining wall along the south side of Court 15 and the bonding, short north-south retaining wall linking this wall to Gallery P1’s northwest corner, where it abuts Gallery P1’s north wall

Ca. 10–25 cm

LM IIIA2 Early fill (63A/82, 83) above LM IB dumped fill (63A/89, 90, 91, 92, 93)

Rough surface at ca. +3.60 m overlain by LM IIIA2–B fill (63A/59, 61, 62)
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

56e/1 (C 8249). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.60.
Shoulder: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.
LM IIIA2. Watrous 1992: 53 no. 927, 74 no. 1262, figs. 36, 46, pls. 21, 28 (LM IIIA2–IIIB Early); 96 no. 1662, fig. 62, pl. 43 (LM IIIIIB).

56e/2 (C 8250). Teacup. Pl. 3.60.
Shoulder: horizontal chain of comb pattern (stylized Iris FM 10A) framed by horizontal rows of upright and inverted commas (U-Pattern FM 45).
LM IIIA2. For the pattern, presumably a stylized version of the horizontal chain of Iris FM 10A represented, for example, on a bowl from Amnisos (Kanta 1980: pl. 14: 3, upper left), see Popham 1970a: pls. 21f: 19 (Knossos, uncertain provenance), 39f: 6 (Northwest House); for a similar use of U-Pattern in combination with another motif, Popham 1970a: pls. 37e: 3, 5, 40g (Northwest House); Popham 1984: pl. 181a, bottom row, no. 3 (LM IIIIB from Unexplored Mansion); Mountjoy 2003: 144 no. 761, fig. 4.40 (South House); Watrous 1992: 69 no. 1150, pl. 27; 79 no. 1366, pl. 34 (Kommos); also 58a/2 (LM IIIA2) and 76/1 (LM IIIIB).

56e/3 (C 8252). Conical cup. Kommos Type C, convex subtype. Pl. 3.60.
Very slightly pushed-out spout, creating depression on interior just below rim that was then rather sloppily filled by the addition of a patch of clay.
LM IIIA2. Popham 1970a: 79, fig. 7: 11 (Royal Villa); Popham, Catling, and Catling 1974: 209 P13, fig. 9 (Sellopoulo Tomb 4); Popham 1984: 181, pl. 176: 3 (LM IIIA1 from Unexplored Mansion); Hallager and Hallager 2003: 120 84-P0609, 239, pls. 72, 116c: 5 (Chania; LM IIIIB2); Watrous 1992: 31 no. 523, 32 no. 531, 34 no. 578, 39 no. 673, 56 no. 957, 66 no. 1112, 74 no. 1265, 125, 132, figs. 24, 26, 28, 39, 43, 46, pls. 13–15, 22, 26, 29; also 56e/4 and 56f/2 (LM IIIA2), 67a/16, 69a/2–3, and 75f/4 (LM IIIIB).

56e/4 (C 11837). Conical cup. Kommos Type C, convex subtype. Pl. 3.60.
LM IIIA2. Comparanda as for 56e/3.

56e/5 (C 11834). Closed shape. Pl. 3.60.
Lower body: spaced vertical bands or drips, probably the bottoms of trickle decoration.

56e/6 (C 11836). Cooking jar. Pl. 3.60.
Hollowed disk base with spreading exterior profile set off from lowermost body by shallow groove and seemingly produced as a separate piece in the vessel’s manufacture.
LM IIIA2. For the application of a pale-firing slip to a cooking pot’s surfaces, 56e/8 and 56f/3; for the shape, comparanda as for 56f/3.

56e/7 (C 8251). Tripod cooking pot. Pl. 3.61.
Spout located at rim on axis precisely midway between two legs and two handles possible but not actually preserved; handles and legs so positioned as to allow vessel to be easily tipped forward on two legs in direction of potential spout.
LM IIIA2. Profile intermediate between locally produced LM IIIA1 and LM IIIIB examples of the form: Watrous 1992: 34 no. 581, fig. 26, pl. 14 (LM IIIA1); 78 no. 1346, 95 no. 1654, 96 nos. 1663–64, figs. 50, 62, 63, pls. 32, 42–43 (LM IIIIB). Most closely comparable local specimens are Watrous 1992: 50 no. 862, pl. 20 and 53 no. 926, pl. 21, neither of which unfortunately is illustrated in the form of a line drawing; cf. also 56e/8. Of four LM IIIA1 examples from Khamalevi, only one is closely comparable (Andreaki-Vlasaki and Papadopoulou 1997: 135 1–13284, figs. 52, 54), whereas the three LM II examples published from the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos are all noticeably squatter, although they have similar rim and upper body profiles (Popham 1984: 174, pls. 86f–h, 162: 9–11).

56e/8 (C 11833). Tripod cooking pot. Pl. 3.60.
Swellings near bases of two horizontal handles preserved on two nonjoining fragments, but relationship of handle to leg placement not determinable.
LM IIIA2. For shape, comparanda as for 56e/7; for application of slip over exceptionally coarse fabric, 56e/6 (contrast the appreciably finer fabric of 56e/7).

56e/9 (I 147). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.62.
Complex mark crudely incised into back of handle after firing.
Levantine LB IIA import (= Bennet 1996: 317 no. 13, pls. 4.47, 4.51). For shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for marking of Canaanite jars after firing, with references to earlier literature, Hirsch-
feld 1999: esp. 243–46, 259–60 table 7.1 (11 of the 159+ Canaanite jars on the Ulu Burun shipwreck were marked), 262–77 (marks interpreted as Cypriot handlers’ signs), and also MI/SP-2. Fabric: Amarna fabric IV.1a (Group 5 of Canaanite Amphora Project: Serpico et al. 2003; Serpico, pers. comm.). For other examples of the shape in the same fabric from Kommos, see 57c/2, MI/SP/1, MI/SP/6, MI/SP/7, MI/SP/9, MI/SP/10, Watrous 1992: 161 no. 750, C 8245 (= Cline 1994: no. 373), and C 9167 (= Cline 1994: no. 377).

56e/10 (C 8154). Juglet. Pl. 3.61 (handle solid-coated).

Rectangular vertical strap handle attached by a cylindrical tongue inserted through circular perforation (d 0.95 cm) pierced through shoulder from outside (contrast 52c/7). Vertical wavy ribs on body, one of which continues up back of handle slightly off-center; horizontal rib at base of neck.

Åström 1972: Form IB.


56e/11 (C 11835). Jug. Pl. 3.61.

Vertical strap handle from rim to shoulder; handle scar on exterior shoulder exhibits criss-cross scoring intended to improve strength of attachment.

Western Anatolian LB reddish brown bur-
nished import. Mellaart and Murray 1995: 4 shape 14, 7, fig. P.5: 1, 3 , pl. III no. 4 (Beycesultan III); 24 shape 14, 29, fig. P.19: 5–9 (Beycesultan II); 59, 63, fig. P.39: 6 (Beycesultan I); Günel 1999a: 180–81 Type YT I 4, pls. 106: 1–2, 113–17 (Panaztepe). Comparanda from Minoan contexts as for 49/8.

56e/12 (C 8283). Globular alabastron. Pls. 3.62, 3.92 at e.


LM IIIA2 import, possibly from Knossos. A comparably decorated shape variant featuring four vertical handles unfortunately lacks a published provenance (Hallager 1997: 16 fig. 6); possibly of identical shape is an LM III vase of neck. A˚ström 1972: Form IB. From Corridor E in the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos (Popham 1984: pl. 114c, left).

56e/13 (C 11870). Kylix, two-handled. Pl. 3.62.

LM IIIA2 Early. Profile of lip and section of handle close to those of 55/3 and seemingly later than those of 52d/5 and 57d/4, although bowl is intermediate in depth between the deep 57d/4 (LM IIIA1–IIIA2 Early) and the noticeably shallower 55/3 (LM IIIA2 Early). Comparanda as for 55/3.

Group 56f

Date: LM IIIA2
Total sherds: Ca. 120
Weight (grams): 5,100
Trench/pail(s): 63A/72
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; patchily pebbled surface of court at +3.45 m and fill immediately above, directly south of the east-west retaining wall along the south side of Court 15 ca. 7 m due west of the west end of Gallery P1’s north wall Ca. 35 cm

Thickness of constituent strata: LM IIIA2 fill and floor deposit (63A/73, part of Group 56e)
Group and/or date of stratum above:

56f/1 (C 8204). Horizontal-handled bowl. Pl. 3.62.
Shoulder: Bivalve Shell FM 25 chain framed by horizontal wavy lines; Parallel Chevrons FM 58 below handle.

56f/2 (C 11839). Conical cup, Kommos Type C, convex subtype. Pl. 3.62.
LM IIIA2. Comparanda as for 56e/3.

56f/3 (C 8205). Cooking jar. Pl. 3.63.
Nick at interior edge of lip effected before firing, as were some vertical striations at the rim a few centimeters clockwise from the nick; both kinds of marks likely to have been produced unintentionally.
LM IIIA2. Evans 1921: 369, 384 fig. 279: B = Popham 1964: pl. 2b: 6 (Knossos School Room; LM IIIB); Watrous 1992: 68 no. 1139, fig. 43, pl. 27 (LM IIIB); also 40/31 (LM IB Early), 45/8 (LM II), and 56e/6 (LM IIIA2), 59/18, 60/26–28, 64/4, 67a/25–26, and 71a/3 (LM IIIB).

Group 57a

Date: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early
Total sherds: 23 (36B); 84 (65A2); 145 (89B)
Weight (grams): 620 (36B); 200 (65A2); 920 (89B)
Trench/pail(s): 36B/parts of 32, 34; 65A2/34, 35, 40, 41, 59, 60, 62, 63; 89B/57, 57A, 59, 60, 62, 65
Cross joins: Groups 57b and 57j (57b/1)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill directly above plaster floor of T Room 28 (below Gallery P3) sloping down from +3.24 m (east end of Trench 89B) to +3.02/3.05 m (at west end of Trench 65A2) over a distance of ca. 10–12 m; fill includes makeup of overlying floor consisting of black pebbles, with burning at western end of this space
Thickness of constituent strata: 10 cm
Unexcavated
Group and/or date of stratum below: Floor of black pebbles with burning in Trench 65A2 (Group 57b), burnt earth surface in Trench 36B (Group 57c), and LM IIIA2 fill (89B/56) below initial LM IIIB floor (Group 68) in Trench 89B

57a/1 (C 11093). Closed shape. Pl. 3.63.
Extensive reddish yellow to pink staining of interior surface (5 YR 7/5) in irregular patches, evidently caused by hematite (ferric oxide) that is still attached in the form of reddish brown in-crustations (2.5 YR 5.5/4) here and there on the vessel wall.
LM IIIA. Large vessel, plain as preserved, with lower body profile defining a shallow S-curve, thus probably an amphoroid jar (e.g., Wa-
Table 3.72. Pottery Group 57a, Trench 89B/57, 57A, 59, 60, 62, 65 (only).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
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<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th></th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>21.4</td>
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<td>7.6</td>
<td>36.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>545</td>
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<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>59.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

trous 1992: 78 no. 1345, fig. 50, pl. 32 = 59/9 or a transport stirrup jar (e.g., Watrous 1992: 79 no. 1356, pl. 31 = 59/12).

57a/2 (C 11092). Alabastron. Pl. 3.63.

Group 57b

Date: LM IIIA2 Early

Total sherds: Ca. 105

Weight (grams): 65A2/48, 52, 55, 57

Trench/pail(s): Groups 57a and 57j (57b/1); Group 57d (57b/2)

Cross joins: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; floor of black pebbles with burning at +3.14/3.17 m and fill immediately above near west end of T Room 28 (below Gallery P3) in Trench 65A2

Architectural/physical context:

Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 10 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early fill above plaster floor of T Room 28 (Group 57a)

Group and/or date of stratum above: Primary LM IIIB floor of gray clay (lepis) in Gallery P3 at ca. +3.23/3.30 m (65A2/32, 47, part of Group 68)

57b/1 (C 11094). Teacup. Pl. 3.63.

Shoulder: Diaper Net FM 57.

LM IIIA2 Early. Popham 1970a: fig. 13: 57, pl. 14b: 1–6 (Royal Villa); pl. 29d: 4 (North Foundations); pls. 44a: 5–6, 44c: 2 (Little Palace); Mountjoy 2003: 135 no. 648, fig. 4.37 (South House; LM IIIA1).

57b/2 (C 11097). Horizontal-handled bowl. Pl. 3.63.

Shoulder: degenerate Reed FM 16.

LM IIIA1–A2 Early. For the shape, compara as for 56b/3. For the motif, Popham 1970a: fig. 13: 78, pls. 22a: 20, 22b: 8 (Southeast Stairs, Southeast House); pl. 36c: 10 (South House); pl. 36f: 12, 17 (South House and South Front); pl. 42f: 12–15 (Little Palace); pls. 45d: 1, 45e: 10 (House of the High Priest); Mountjoy 2003: 133 no. 626, fig. 437 (South House; LM IIIA1); also 57f/1. For the combination of shape and motif, 78/17.

57b/3 (C 11096). Brazier. Pl. 3.63.

LM IIIA. Mercando 1974–75: 119 nos. 28–32,
Group 57c

Date: LM IIIA2 Early
Total sherds: 40
Weight (grams): 1,260
Trench/pail(s): 36B/29
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill between floor of black pebbles with burning and first LM IIIB floor of gray clay (lepis) near west end of T Room 28 (below Gallery P3) in Trench 36B
Thickness of constituent strata: 7–15 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early fill above plaster floor of T Room 28 (36B/32, 34, part of Group 57a)
Group and/or date of stratum above: Primary LM IIIB floor of gray clay (lepis) in Gallery P3 at ca. +3.31 m (36B/28, part of Group 68)


Group 57d

Date: LM IIIA2 Early
Total sherds: 510
Weight (grams): 4,735
Trench/pail(s): 94A/51, 52, 53, 54, 66, 74
Cross joins: Group 57b (57b/2); Group 57j (57d/1)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; floor of pebbles and burnt earth at +3.14/3.16 m and fill immediately above at very west end of T Room 28 (below Gallery P3) in Trench 94A
Thickness of constituent strata: 5–7 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IB Early fill overlying plaster floor of T Room 28 (Group 41)
Group and/or date of stratum above: Upper LM IIIA2 fill (94A/49) underlying primary LM IIIB floor of Gallery P3 at ca. +3.30 m (Group 68)
Table 3.73. Pottery Group 57d.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of sherds</th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cooking Fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

57d/1 (C 11100). Horizontal-handled bowl(?). Pl. 3.64.

Shallowly pushed-out spout at rim, probably centered between handles. Shoulder: multiple horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 with fill of Trefoil Rockwork FM 29, some dot-centered.

LM IIIA1–A2 Early. For the shape, comparanda as for 56b/3. The motif is without good parallels at either Kommos or Knossos.

57d/2 (C 11098). Ladle. Pl. 3.64.

LM IIIA2 Early. The thick handle identifies this piece unmistakably as a ladle; comparanda as for 49/7; for the rim profile and shallow bowl, Popham 1970a: fig. 9: 3–4 which, however, could easily belong to shallow rounded bowls like 48/2.

57d/3 (C 11066). Kylix, one-handled. Pl. 3.64.

LM IIIA1–A2 Early. Popham 1970a: 78–79, fig. 9: 8, 10, 13 (LM IIIA); Popham, Catling, and Catling 1974: 208 P4, 209 P2, P4, figs. 7: 3/4, 9: 4/2, 4/4, pl. 35c (LM IIIA1); Popham 1984: 181–82, pl. 176: 7–8 (LM IIIA1), but the foot profile is closer to those of LM IIIA2 kylikes such as Popham 1984: pl. 175: 15, 18; Hallager 1997: 26–28; also 52d/5.

57d/4 (C 11099). Kylix, two-handled. Pl. 3.64.

Vertical strap handle tapers noticeably in both width and thickness from top to bottom; relatively deep bowl.

LM IIIA1–A2 Early. Comparanda as for 52d/5; also Popham 1970a: 78–79, fig. 10: 28, pl. 11f (LM IIIA); Popham, Catling, and Catling 1974: 209 P3, P14, fig. 9: 4/3, 4/14, pl. 35c (LM IIIA1); Hallager 1997: 25–26, fig. 18.

57d/5 (C 10831). Pithoid jar. Pl. 3.64.

Lower body: large, stemmed floral motif (Papyrus FM 11?) with fill of plain Tricurved Arch FM 62 net.

LM IIIA Palace Style jar. Comparanda as for 53/2; also Niemeier 1985: 43–51, 97–98.

57d/6 (C 10065). Amphora. Pls. 3.64, 3.92 at f (photographed after clipping of lower left corner for fabric analysis).

Single finely incised horizontal line on lower body, dipping down at right (incorrectly shown in drawing as perfectly horizontal).

Egyptian New Kingdom import. For the shape and fabric, comparanda as for 52c/4.

Group 57e

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>LM IIIA2 Early</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total sherds:</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (grams):</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench/pail(s):</td>
<td>89B/70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross joins:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural/physical context:</td>
<td>J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; possible surface at ca. +3.18 m or just above in immediate vicinity of westernmost base in “anchor-base colonnade” of T Room 28 (below Gallery P3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

**Thickness of constituent strata:**

Group and/or date of stratum below: Not excavated

Group and/or date of stratum above: Primary LM IIIB floor of Gallery P3 at ca. +3.25/3.30 m (89B/55, part of Group 68)

Table 3.74. Pottery Group 57e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
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<td>As % of total</td>
<td>64.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
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</table>

57e/1 (C 10654). Teacup. Pl. 3.64.

Shoulder: pendent isolated Semicircles FM 43, or festoons, with fill of Concentric Arcs FM 44 between groups and a Sea Anemone FM 27, or dot rosette, at the core of each.

LM IIIA1–A2 Early. Popham 1970a: fig. 11: 26, pl. 13d: 5 (Royal Villa); pl. 42e: 8 (Little Palace); Popham 1984: pl. 171: 8 (Unexplored Mansion); Mountjoy 2003: 133 nos. 637–38, fig. 4.37; Nie-meyer 1985: 112–15, fig. 53: 33; similar from Kommos is Watrous 1992: 48 no. 841, fig. 34, pl. 19 (Knossian); 50 no. 864, pl. 20; also 57g/1 and 58b/7.

Group 57f

**Date:** LM IIIA2 Early

**Total sherds:** 300

**Weight (grams):** 2,015

**Trench/pail(s):** 89A/11, 12, 13

**Cross joins:** None

**Architectural/physical context:** J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill from exposure of partition walls below earth surface to be associated with the “anchor-base colonnade” down to the plaster floor on which the partition walls here rest, between +3.11 m (southwest) to 3.20 m (northeast) and +3.21 m (southeast) in the western half of Trench 89A

**Thickness of constituent strata:** Ca. 8–10 cm

**Group and/or date of stratum below:** Unexcavated

**Group and/or date of stratum above:** Beaten earth surface at +3.19 m (west)/3.32 m (east) associated with “anchor-base colonnade” (89A/10, part of Group 57j)
Table 3.75. Pottery Group 57f.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted Unpainted Conical Cups</td>
<td>Painted Unpainted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>18 31 25</td>
<td>11 134 81</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>6.0 10.3 8.3</td>
<td>3.7 44.7 27.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>55 80 65</td>
<td>95 1,130 590</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>2.7 4.0 3.2</td>
<td>4.7 56.1 29.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

57f/1 (C 11095). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.65. Shoulder: degenerate Reed FM 16.
LM II–IIIA1. Popham 1984: 169, pls. 61d–e (beaked jugs), 93e: 2 (collar-necked jug), 165: 40; Mountjoy 2003: 130 no. 608, fig. 4.35 (beaked jug); Watrous 1992: 24 no. 402, fig. 20, pl. 11.


Group 57g

Date: Mixed Neopalatial to LM IIIA2 Early
Total sherds: 116
Weight (grams): 855
Trench/pail(s): 89A/29, 29A, 30, 32
Cross joins: Groups 57h and 57j
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill directly overlying massive north-south wall of Building AA near east end of T Room 28 (below Gallery P3) (89A/29, 29A, 30) and exposure of reddened surface exhibiting burning at +3.34 m (west)/3.42 m (east) to the east of this (89A/32)
Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 5–10 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Group 57h
Group and/or date of stratum above: Upper LM IIIA fill (89A/25, 26, part of Group 57j) immediately underlying primary floor of Gallery P3 at gallery’s east end (Group 68)

57g/1 (C 9505). Teacup. Pl. 3.65. Thickening of vessel wall near base of handle zone at left edge of fragment indicates imminence of handle. Shoulder: pendent Isolated Semicircles FM 43, or festoons, with fill of crosshatched Triangles FM 61A at the core of each.

57g/2 (C 11056). Collar-necked jug(?). Pl. 3.65. Very soft and powdery fabric. Shoulder: Run-
### Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

**Table 3.76. Pottery Group 57g.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
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<td>17.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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</table>

Ring Spiral FM 46 with fill of undeterminable type. Lower body: frieze(?) of solid Circles FM 41.


**Group 57h**

**Date:** Mixed Neopalatial and LM IIIA2 Early

**Total sherds:** 41

**Weight (grams):** 280

**Trench/pail(s):** 89A/33, 35, 36

**Cross joins:** Group 57g

**Architectural/physical context:** J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; removal of reddened earth surface near east end of T Room 28 exposed with Group 57g (89A/33), cleaning below this down to preserved patches of Neopalatial plaster floor (89A/35), and cleaning the easternmost edge of the lower-lying plaster floor to the west (89A/36)

**Thickness of constituent strata:** Ca. 5 cm

**Group and/or date of stratum below:** Unexcavated

**Group and/or date of stratum above:** The various subdivisions of Group 57g

**Table 3.77. Pottery Group 57h.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area

57h/1 (C 9504). Amphora. Pl. 3.65.
Hope amphora category 1a. Lip folded over on exterior.
Egyptian New Kingdom import (= Karetsou, Andreadaki-Vlasaki, and Papadakis 2000: 255 fig. 253c: 1). For the shape and fabric, comparanda as for 52c/4.

Group 57i

Date: LM IIIA2 Early
Total sherds: 304
Weight (grams): 3,075
Trench/pail(s): 83A/54; 83C/77, 79
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill between secondary LM IIIB floor of northern half of Gallery P3 and plaster floor toward end of T Room 28 Ca. 7 cm at east in Trench 83A; 10–15 cm farther west in Trench 83C
Thickness of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below: Unexcavated
Group and/or date of stratum above:
Second sloping earth floor of Gallery P3 near and at east end of Gallery P3 (83A/46, 46A [part of Group 69a] and 83C/76 [up to 6 m toward the west])

Table 3.78. Pottery Group 57i.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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</table>

57i/1 (C 11091). In-and-out bowl(?). Pl. 3.65.
LM IIIA import from unknown production center on Crete.

57i/2 (C 11090). Pithoid jar. Pl. 3.65.
LM IIIA1–A2 Early. Comparanda as for 53/2; also Evans 1930: 386–87, fig. 258 = Popham 1970a: pl. 7a = Niemeier 1985: 250 XVIII1, pl. 8.

57i/3 (C 10656). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.65.
Levantine LB IIA import. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10. Fabric: Amarna fabric IV.6 (Group 2 of Canaanite Amphora Project: Serpico et al. 2003; Serpico, pers. comm.). For other examples of the shape in the same fabric from Kommos, see 72/6, 72/7, Watrous 1992: 160 nos. 588 and 1949, C 6990 (= Cline 1994: no. 326), and C 9624.
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Group 57j

Date: LM IIIA2 Early
Total sherds: 419
Weight (grams): 3,690
Trench/pail(s): 89A/6, 10, 25, 26, 27
Cross joins: Groups 57a–b (57b/1), 57d (57d/1), and 57g
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; earth floor at +3.19 m (west)/ 3.32 m (east) in T Room 28 to be associated with use of “anchor-base colonnade,” plus fill immediately above
Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 5–6 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Groups 57f and 57g
Group and/or date of stratum above: Primary floor of Gallery P3 (89A/5 and 24, parts of Group 68)

Table 3.79. Pottery Group 57j.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

57j/1 (C 11193). Conical cup, Kommos Type C, conical subtype. Pl. 3.66.
LM IIIA2. Comparanda as for 56a/1.

57j/2 (C 11194). Short-necked amphora. Pl. 3.66.
Comparanda for shape as for 54/2.

57j/3 (C 11195). Closed shape. Pl. 3.66.
Thickening of wall on upper shoulder indicative of imminence of handle of undeterminable type. Body too globular and thin-walled for short-necked amphora, so probably from a large jug or high-necked amphora.
LM IIIA2. Watrous 1992: 40 no. 695, fig. 30, pl. 16.

Group 58a

Date: LM IIIA2 with ca. 5 Archaic sherds
Total sherds: Ca. 40
Weight (grams): 650
Trench/pail(s): 58A/16
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill of brown earth with copious pebbles and stone chips marking the original surface of the LM IIIA2 terrace raised over T Room 23 at ca. +5.45–5.55 m

Thickness of constituent strata:

Group and/or date of stratum below: Group 52a

Group and/or date of stratum above: Historic levels

58a/1 (C 7033). Pyxis. Pl. 3.66.

Partially preserved circular perforation (est. d 3 mm) through lower neck, and fully preserved perforation (d 1.5–2.0 mm) through upper body, for attachment of lid, both made prior to firing. Body: series of vertical Panels FM 75 with fill of multiple horizontal wavy lines.


58a/2 (C 7031). Teacup. Pl. 3.66.

Imminence of upper handle attachment to right indicated by partially preserved broad vertical loop descending from rim band. Shoulder: horizontal chain of comb pattern (stylized Iris FM 10A) framed by horizontal Wavy Lines FM 53. LM IIIA2. Comparanda as for 56e/2.

58a/3 (C 7032). Teacup. Pl. 3.66.

Shoulder: Foliate Band FM 64.

LM IIIA2. Popham 1970a: fig. 12: 44 (Royal Villa); pl. 38f: 3–8 (Northwest House); pl. 43c: 1–3 (Little Palace); Popham 1984: pl. 173: 18 (Unexplored Mansion); Watrous 1992: 39 no. 682, fig. 28, pl. 15; for LM IIIA1 combinations of the shape and pattern, 51/1 and 52b/3.

Group 58b

Date: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 with ca. 10 Archaic sherds in 57A/9 #3 and 57A1/39

Total sherds: Ca. 1,330–1,380

Weight (grams): 31,940

Trench/pail(s): 57A/9 #3; 57A1/39, 40, 41, 42

Cross joins: None

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill above layer of pebbles with some burning sloping up from +4.92 m (southwest) to +5.05 m (northeast) in Trench 57A and from ca. +4.95 m (southwest) to ca. +5.10 m (northeast) in Trench 57A1 to the east, both above the eastern portion of T Room 22 10–15 cm in Trench 57A, 15–20 cm in Trench 57A1

Thickness of constituent strata:

Group and/or date of stratum below: Group 52d

Group and/or date of stratum above: Historic levels

58b/1 (C 7028). Pyxis or cup rhyton(?). Pl. 3.66.

Shoulder: single row of slanting leaves (Foliate Band FM 64) separated by a band from a thin zone of solid semicircles (Rockwork FM 32). Neck: broad zone of sloppily executed Zigzag FM 61.
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LM II. For the shape and comparably spidery decoration, Levi 1961–62: 37, fig. 34a–b (Kama- lari tholos; pedestal-footed angular strainer); for similarly executed Foliage Band FM 64, Watrous 1992: 21 no. 348, 23 nos. 382–83, fig. 19, pls. 9–10.

58b/2 (C 7423). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.66 (decoration drawn flat).

Shoulder: foliate scroll (Quirk FM 48) below horizontal row of dots.

LM IIIA. For the pattern, Popham 1970a: figs. 3: 3, 4: 4, 12: 30, pls. 2g, 13f: 2–3 (Royal Villa); pl. 37d: 1 (Northwest House); pl. 42f: 6–8 (Little Palace); Popham 1984: pls. 93a: 7, 164: 25 (Unexplored Mansion, LM II); Watrous 1992: 38 no. 652, 52 no. 897, pls. 15, 20; also 58b/9.

58b/3 (C 7412). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.66.

Neck: horizontal Wavy Band FM 53.

LM IIIA. Popham 1970a: pl. 36d: 1 (South House and South Front); Popham 1984: 183, pl. 114c: 1 (Unexplored Mansion).

58b/4 (C 7414). Teacup. Pl. 3.66.

Shoulder: alternating Iris FM 10A buds below horizontal row of dots.

LM IIIA–A2 Early. Comparanda as for 55/1.

58b/5 (C 7413). Teacup. Pl. 3.66.

Shoulder: Flower FM 18 to right of loop around handle base.


58b/6 (C 7417). Teacup. Pl. 3.66.

Shoulder: alternating upright and pendent Bivalve Shell FM 25 framed by double horizontal wavy bands.

LM IIIA–A2 Early. Popham 1970a: fig. 11: 134, pl. 13c: 1–3 (Royal Villa); pl. 25e: 10 (Southeast Kamara Area); pl. 36e: 4 (South House and South Front); pl. 42c: 2–3 (Little Palace); Mountjoy 2003: 142–44 nos. 751–55, fig. 4.40 (South House).

58b/7 (C 7420). Teacup. Pl. 3.66.

Shoulder: pendent Isolated Semicircles FM 43 with fill of disassembled Trefoil Rockwork FM 29, linked by pendent groups of parallel chevrons.

LM IIIA–A2 Early. Popham 1970a: pl. 29g: 1 (northwest of Northwest Lustral Basin); pl. 40f: 4–5 (Northwest House); pl. 45e: 8 (House of the High Priest); Niemeier 1985: 112–15; Watrous 1992: 39 no. 683, 53 no. 928, 106 no. 1860, fig. 29, pls. 16, 21; also 57e/1 and 57g/1.

58b/8 (C 7419). Teacup. Pl. 3.66.

Traces of pushed-out spout at rim. Shoulder: dot-centered Running Spiral FM 46 with dots flanking tangents, all framed by single horizontal wavy bands.

LM IIIA–A2 Early. Popham 1970a: fig. 14: 94–95, pls. 36e: 2, 42a: 8–9 (South Front, Little Palace); Mountjoy 2003: 133 no. 644, fig. 4.37 (South House); Niemeier 1985: 98–104, fig. 43: 21–22.

58b/9 (C 7415). Teacup. Pl. 3.66.

Pushed-out spout at rim partially preserved. Shoulder: foliate scroll (Quirk FM 48) below horizontal row of dots.

LM IIIA–A2 Early. Comparanda as for 58b/2; for the combination of shape and pattern, also 54/1.

58b/10 (C 7408). Teacup. Pl. 3.67.

Pushed-out spout at rim partially preserved. Shoulder: pendent Tricurved Arch FM 62 with fill of pendent triangular patches of Joining Semicircles FM 42.


58b/11 (C 7030). Teacup. Pl. 3.67.

Interior: Stipple FM 77 below rim band. Shoulder: pendent Isolated Semicircles FM 43(?) with Bivalve Shell FM 25(?) fill, linked by disintegrated “papyrus.”


58b/12 (C 11153). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.67.

Western Anatolian LBA reddish brown burnished import. Comparanda as for 49/8.

58b/13 (C 11363). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.67.

Western Anatolian LBA reddish brown burnished import. Comparanda as for 49/8.

MI/Cy/2 (C 7407). Wishbone-handled cup. Pl. 3.89.

For full description, see below under “Miscellaneous Imports.”
Group 58c

Date: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2
Total sherds: Ca. 130
Weight (grams): 2,920
Trench/pail(s): 56A1/63, 65
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill immediately north of Gallery P1 below rough surface sloping down from ca. +4.90 m (east) to +4.65 m (west) on which a pi-shaped hearth, or “roasting stand,” was built
Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 5–10 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Group 52e
Group and/or date of stratum above: Historic levels

58c/1 (C 7395). Shallow teacup. Pl. 3.67.
Shoulder: floral spray consisting of smaller Iris FM 10A and a larger three-petaled floral motif (simplified Lily FM 9?).
LM IIIA1. For the introduction of this smaller and shallower variant of the teacup form in LM IIIA1, Popham 1970a: 69 Type C; Watrous 1992: 125–26. The floral decoration appears to be a much simplified version of sprays on LM II teacups such as Popham 1984: pl. 165: 46–49 and Watrous 1992: fig. 66: 1846 (= 46b/5), as seen on an LM IIIA1 vase from the Unexplored Mansion (Popham 1984: pl. 171: 14).

58c/2 (C 7396). Kylix. Pl. 3.67.
Note domed profile under stem, rounded rather than angular transition to footplate, and absence of perforation under stem.
LM II.A. Watrous 1992: 43 no. 737, fig. 31, pl. 17.

58c/3 (C 11152). Short-necked amphora. Pl. 3.67.
Pronounced carination detectable on interior profile at level of base of handle. Traces of broad ring painted around handle base.
LM IIIA2. Comparanda as for 54/2.

Group 59

Date: Floor deposit of restorable LM IIIB vessels mixed with substantial amounts of Neopalatial sherd material
Total sherds: Ca. 2,750
Weight (grams): 82,670
Trench/pail(s): 27B/18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
Cross joins: Group 60 (59/10, 59/11, 59/21)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; pebbled floor of N Room 5 and N Corridor 7 at +3.73 m and fill above to ca. +4.20 m
Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 40–50 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: LM II fill in northern part of Room 5 (Group 47); LM IB Early dump redeposited in LM IIIA in southern part of Room 5 in area of sottoscala
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Group and/or date of stratum above:

59/1 (C 2471 + C 2475). Feeding bottle. Pl. 3.67.
Shoulder: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.

59/2 (C 2474). Feeding bottle(?). Pl. 3.67.
Linear as preserved.
LM IIIA2–B. Comparanda as for 59/1.

59/3 (C 2459). Feeding bottle(?). Pl. 3.67.
Solidly coated as preserved.
LM IIIA2–B. Comparanda as for 59/1; for longer but also solidly coated spouts, Watrous 1992: 50 no. 859, pl. 20 (Kommos; LM IIIB); Hallager and Hallager 2000: 81 77-P0271, pl. 70b: 9 (Chania; LM IIIB2/C).

Spout opposite vertical handle possible, but nothing of it survives. Shoulder: horizontal Flower FM 18. Underside of base: off-center band of irregular width, possible potter’s mark. Beginning of band running along back of horizontal handle preserved at surviving stump of each such handle; vertical handle flanked on surviving left side by curving vertical band, part of original loop around handle base.

59/5 (C 2500). Deep bowl. Pl. 3.67.
Shoulder: spaced, stemless horizontal Flower FM 18.

59/6 (C 2460). Deep bowl. Pls. 3.67, 3.93 at a–b.
Raised base; body profile lightly carinated well below base of handle zone. Reused as lamp after one handle and rim above it had been broken away to make a deep, crude spout. Shoulder: Concentric Arcs FM 44; pattern stops just to viewer’s right of vertical band framing one handle’s right-hand attachment; pattern also stops on opposite side of vase, just shy of the secondary spout and the former location of a second handle.
Late LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 78 no. 1349, pl. 32; Rutter 2003a: 199 n. 22, fig. 14: 3). For the slightly carinated profile at Chania, where this feature is considered locally diagnostic of LM IIIC on rather smaller bowls with solid-coated interiors, Hallager and Hallager 2000: 139, pl. 35; for the combination of shape and pattern, Fopham 1970b: 199, fig. 2: 2, 7, pl. 47a: 5–6 (LM IIIB); Hallager and Hallager 2000: 108 84-P1053, pls. 36, 76b: 5 (LM IIIB2/C); Rethemiotakis 1997: 313, fig. 25 (LM IIIC); also probably 75/3. For a very closely comparable pattern on contemporary teacups, 66/2 and La Rosa 1977: fig. 39b.

59/7 (C 2472). Pulled-rim bowl. Pl. 3.67.
Beginning of pulled-out spout at rim preserved on one of two rim sherds. Rim band varies greatly in width (2–13 mm on interior, 2–18 mm on exterior) and features a partially preserved trickle on the interior.
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59/11 (C 2469). Cylindrical bridge-spouted jar. Pl. 3.93 at c–d.

Hollowed base modeled over a raised mound of grits that gave the underside of the base both its shape and its coarse texture; interior of base features ca. sixty finger impressions up to 3 mm deep. Joint of first body coil to base slab improved by crosshatching diagonal incisions and further strengthened by plastic horizontal band applied just above base; a second such plastic band added just below rim strengthens joint of final coil with its heavy, squared lip. Body zone: two large, diagonally oriented Papyrus FM 11 flanking small vertical handle on one side of vase; large, vertically oriented Palm I FM 14 flanking bridged spout to right on opposite side; motif flanking spout at left not identifiable; below horizontal handles decorated with vertical bars across their backs, vertical panels containing Foliate Band FM 64.

LM II–IIIA1 (= Watrous 1992: 78 no. 1348, fig. 51, pl. 32). For Neopalatial predecessors of shape, Müller 1997: 54–56, fig. 51, pl. 32–33; for papyrus motif, Popham 1970a: 16–17, nos. 23, 27, fig. 1c, pl. 9a–b; Popham 1969: 301–2, fig. 7; Popham 1970a: 79, figs. 16: 2, 17: 1, 2, 7; Popham 1984: 185, pl. 180: 5, 7, 8; Watrous 1992: 97 no. 1675, fig. 63, pl. 43; Popham 1997: 383, fig. 4: 9–10; Hallager 1997: 23 and n. 27, 35–37, fig. 32; Warren 1997: 179–80, figs. 19: P682, P686, P666; 28: P643; 35C, 36: P2153; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 234–35, pl. 69; also 60/9–11, 61/3–4, 67a/18, 69b/6, 71b/3, and 78/18.

59/9 (C 2501). Amphoroid jar.

Multiple coil joints detectable on interior. Shoulder: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 78 no. 1345, fig. 50, pl. 32). Possibly an example of the same shape is a rim, neck, and shoulder fragment also from Kommos: Watrous 1992: 69 no. 1161, pl. 27.

59/10 (C 2503). Amphoroid krater.


LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 79 no. 1355, fig. 51, pl. 33). For the shape, Popham 1970a: 76; Tzedakis and Kanta 1978: 24–25; Kanta 1980: 273–76; Watrous 1992: 133, 142–43; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 220; also 55/4, 66/11, 71a/2, and 77/6. Possibly from the same production center as a pair of globular tripod pithoi from the final occupational phase of the settlement at Aghia Triada (La Rosa 1987: pl. I: 1–2; Privitera 2001) and a globular alabastron from Pankalochori (Baxévani-Kouzioni and Markoulaki 1996: 651, pl. 52); the decoration is also comparable to that of a bathtub from the Queen’s Megaron at Knossos (Evans 1930: 385, fig. 256; Popham 1970a: pl. 46g; Niemeier 1985: 111 and n. 628) and a Palace Style jar from the West Magazines at Knossos (Evans 1950: 88–87, fig. 258; Popham 1970a: pl. 7a; Niemeier 1985: 250 XVIIA1, pl. 8). For the main body pattern, Watrous 1992: 87 no. 1513, fig. 56, pl. 35 (LM IIIB conical rhyton).

59/12 (C 2470). Transport stirrup jar. Pl. 3.68.

Shoulder: single horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 looping around base of handles and spout.


59/13 (C 2502). Closed shape (transport stirrup jar?). Pl. 3.68.

Made in two sections, joined at lower body where profile thickens abruptly.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 79 no. 1359, pl. 34). For similar profile, method of manufacture (Haskell 1981b: 192–95), and linear syntax, Wa-
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59/14 (C 2689). Basin. Pl. 3.68.
   Shoulder: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.  
   LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 79 no. 1358, pl. 31).  
   Levi 1959: fig. 28, left; Alexiou 1967: 53 no. 27, pl. 26b, right; Watrous 1992: 75 no. 1276, fig. 47; 91 no. 1592, fig. 58; 96 no. 1660, fig. 63, pl. 43; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 46.73-P0164, pls. 63, 93f: 1 (light-on-dark), 223–24.

59/15 (C 2473). Horizontal-handled jar. Pl. 3.68.  
   LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 78 no. 1351, pl. 33 (mislabeled “1353”). For this shape in a pale-firing, medium-coarse fabric different from that used for standard cooking pottery, Watrous 1992: 40 no. 697, fig. 30 (LM IIIA) and also 60/25 and 64/3 (LM IIIB).  

59/16 (C 2494). Tripod cooking pot. Pl. 3.68.  
   Vertical groove up to 1.0 cm deep in exterior face of each leg.  

59/17 (C 2497). Tripod cooking pot. Pl. 3.68.  
   LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 79 no. 1362, pl. 34). Watrous 1992: 91 no. 1606, fig. 60 (LM IIIIB); further comparanda as for 59/16.

59/18 (C 2496). Cooking jar. Pl. 3.68.  
   Made in two sections, joined at lower body where profile thickens abruptly.  

59/19 (C 2498). Pithos. Pl. 3.69.  

59/20 (C 2499). Pithos. Pl. 3.69.  
   Coil joints clearly marked on exterior as series of irregularly spaced, horizontal grooves.  

59/21 (C 2476 + C 2928). Pithos (dolio). Pl. 3.69.  

59/22 (C 6552). Jar. Pl. 3.69.  

59/23 (C 6553). Lipless bowl. Pl. 3.69.  
   Sardinian import (= Watrous 1992: 79, 165 no. 1364, pl. 56; Cline 1994: 193 no. 519). Watrous 1992: 39, 164 no. 672, pl. 56; 82, 167 no. 1429, pl. 57, misidentified as collared jar (= Campus and Leonelli 2000: 281 Cio. 152: 2, pl. 186: 2); 89, 167 no. 1561, fig. 75, pl. 58; Campus and Leonelli 2000: 186–87, pls. 115–16 (Scod. 34 – 37A); also 40/38, 44b/21, 60/35, 78/30–32, and MI/It/2–3.

Group 60

Date: Predominantly LM IIIB with some admixture of Neopalatial through LM IIIA2

Total sherds: 2,000+

Weight (grams): 104,285

Trench/pail(s): 37A/19, 20, 21, 22A, 40, 41, 41A, 41B, 41C, 42, 45, 46; 43A/63, 73, 88; 50A/24, 26, 27, 28; 51A1/65
Cross joins: Group 59 (59/10, 59/11, 59/21); Group 61 (61/1, 61/2); Groups 65, 67d, 69a, 76, and 78 (67d/3); Groups 67d and 78 (60/4); Group 78 (78/6, 78/16, 78/32)

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; pebbled surface of N Court 6 at +3.77 m (south) sloping up to +3.88 m (north) and to +3.91 m within N Room 4, with fill above to ca. +4.30/4.35 m

Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 50–55 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: Mixed fill of LM IIIA2 Early date (Group 48) in northern two-thirds of N Court 6; unexcavated in court’s southern third

Group and/or date of stratum above: Mixed Minoan (through LM IIIIB) and Historic (through seventh century B.C.) in southern third of N Court 6 (Group 61); Historic levels in northern two-thirds of court; mixed Neopalatial fill within N Room 4 (43A/71)

60/1 (C 5318). Teacup. Pl. 3.69. Hollowed, raised base; rounded carination in body profile just below base of shoulder zone. Shoulder: Concentric Arcs FM 44. Handle: trace of vertical framing band preserved in zone to left of handle.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 76 no. 1308, pl. 30). For a comparably spare version of this motif on this shape, Kanta 1980: 24–25, pl. 112: 3 (Foinikia, LM IIIB); for the same motif on cups and deep bowls of LM IIIB–C, Popham 1965: 331, 341 nos. 58 and 65, fig. 8: 58, pl. 83d; Popham 1970b: 199, fig. 2: 2.

60/2 (C 3217). Kylix. Pl. 3.69. Shoulder: Palm II FM 15. Vertical band covering back of handle continues below onto lower bowl.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1314, pl. 30). For the shape, Popham 1969: 302–3, figs. 9–10, pl. 64e; Popham 1984: 185, pl. 115: 2; Watrous 1992: 48 no. 833, fig. 34, pl. 19; 52 no. 900, fig. 37, pl. 20; 81 nos. 1391, 1396, fig. 52, pl. 35; 85 nos. 1472–73, fig. 55, pls. 36–37; 89–90 nos. 1553, 1555, 1574, figs. 57–58, pl. 39; 94 no. 1644, fig. 61, pl. 42; 98 no. 1684, fig. 64, pl. 43; 108 nos. 1900–1901, pl. 108; Hallager 1997: 28 and n. 81, 31–32; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 211–14; also 60/3, 62/1, 67a1/11–13. For the motif, Watrous 1992: 85 no. 1472, fig. 55 (incorrectly restored after 89 no. 1553, fig. 58, pl. 39), pl. 36.

60/3 (C 5139). Kylix. Pl. 3.70. Shoulder: horizontal chain of floating groups of Concentric Arcs FM 44. Loop painted around lower handle attachment; handle back solidly coated as preserved.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1313). For the shape, comparanda as for 60/2; for the motif, Sackett, Popham, and Warren 1965: fig. 8n, pl. 77b; Popham 1970b: 199, fig. 2: 9; Popham 1984: pls. 179: 4, 180: 2; Watrous 1992: 62 no. 1053, pl. 25; 71 no. 1195, fig. 44, pl. 28; 81 no. 1383, pl. 19; see also 78/5 for generic motif parallels, 78/12 for a potential specific one.

60/4 (C 6697). Deep bowl or small krater. Pl. 3.70. Shoulder: antithetic Birds FM 7 flanking a broad Panel FM 75 with a fill of multiple vertical zigzags. On one side of vase, panel is framed by three vertical lines at left, four at right; on opposite side, panel appears to be unframed, unless the zigzag to the right of the surviving bird is the tail end of a second bird.

LM IIIB Late–IIIC Early (= Watrous 1992: 101 no. 1750, pl. 44). For the shape in LM IIIC, Hallager and Hallager 2000: 146–49; for the pronounced thickening in the lower body profile as an indicator of the krater shape, cf. Hallager and Hallager 2000: pl. 41 71-P0947. For broad panels filled with multiple zigzags or wavy lines, either horizontal or vertical, on deep bowls and kra-
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ters, Sackett, Popham, and Warren 1965: 291, figs. 8q, 9r–s, y, 13, pls. 74a, 77b–d (Palaikastro, Kastri); Rethemiotakis 1997: 316, fig. 30 (Kastelli Pediadas); Borgia 1997a: figs. 23: 3, 30: 3 (Phaistos); Hallager and Hallager 2000: 110 80-P0435, pl. 77b: 6 (Chania); for similar panels on teacups, Watrous 1992: 56 no. 961, fig. 38, pl. 23; 90 no. 1566, pl. 39. For antithetic birds on LM IIIC kraters, Popham 1965: 331, 341 no. 63, fig. 9, pl. 84; Sackett, Popham, and Warren 1965: 291–92, 299 KP 32, fig. 12, pl. 74b; Rethemiotakis 1997: 316, fig. 26d; probably Hallager and Hallager 2000: 107 84-P0719, pls. 44, 76c: 1.

60/5 (C 6627). Lug-handled bowl. Pl. 3.70.
Linear as preserved.
LM IIIA. Watrous 1992: 50 no. 853, pl. 20; 74 no. 1260, fig. 46, pl. 29; 92 no. 1619, pl. 41; 97 no. 1676, fig. 63, pl. 21. For a possible LM IIIA predecessor of this shape from Knossos, Mountjoy 2003: 136 no. 679, fig. 4.38.

60/6 (C 5141). Conical cup, Kommos Type C, conical subtype. Pl. 3.70.
LM IIIA (=Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1316, fig. 49, pl. 30). Comparanda as for 56a/1.

60/7 (I 21). Conical cup, Kommos Type C, conical subtype. Pl. 3.70.
Marked on underside of base, after removal from wheel but before firing, with a large, shallowly incised X.
LM IIIB (=Bennet 1996: 316 no. 6, pls. 4.46: 6, 4.49: 6). Comparanda as for 56a/1.

60/8 (C 6628). Ladle. Pl. 3.70.
Thickening of lip at preserved left edge indicates imminence of handle; handle fragments attributed to this piece by Watrous do not certainly belong.
LM IIIB (=Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1315, fig. 49). Popham 1964: pl. 2b: 3, 5, 7; Popham 1970a: fig. 16: 4, 6, 8; Watrous 1992: 59, no. 1008, fig. 41, pl. 24; 74 nos. 1267–69, fig. 47, pl. 29; 86 nos. 1496, 1499, 1500, pl. 37; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 150 70-P0916, 151 01-P0307, 239 and n. 431, pls. 72, 126g: 5, 127c: 10; also 49/7 and 57d/2 (both LM IIIA2 Early).

60/9 (C 6395). One-handed footed cup. Pl. 3.70.
String-cut, solid foot.
LM IIIA Late–IIIC Early (=Watrous 1992: 76 no. 1309, fig. 49, pl. 30). Comparanda as for 59/8; for the solid foot, Rethemiotakis 1997: 316–17, fig. 26b (Kastelli Pediadas; LM IIIC); Hallager 1997: 36 n. 179.

60/10 (C 6397). One-handed footed cup. Pl. 3.70.

60/11 (C 6399). One-handed footed cup. Pl. 3.70.

60/12 (C 6393). Kylix, two-handled. Pl. 3.70.
LM IIIA2 Late–IIIB Early (=Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1312, fig. 49). Watrous 1992: 55 no. 943, fig. 38, pl. 22; 56 no. 958, fig. 39, pl. 22; 107 no. 1878, fig. 67, pl. 48; Hallager 1997: 23 and n. 88, fig. 23; Warren 1997: figs. 22: P667, 32: P45 (LM IIIA2); Watrous 1992: 76 no. 1299, fig. 47, pl. 30; Popham 1970a: fig. 17: 6 (LM IIIB).

60/13 (C 6396). Shallow rounded bowl. Pl. 3.70.
LM IIIA2 Late–IIIB Early (=Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1318, pl. 30). Popham 1984: 183, pl. 175: 13–14 (LM IIIA2 Early and Late types, respectively); Watrous 1992: 67 no. 1130, fig. 43; 74 no. 1258, fig. 46; 91 no. 1602, fig. 60; Sackett and Popham 1965: 293 KP3, fig. 14, pl. 73d; Popham 1970a: 29, fig. 17: 5; Popham 1984: 185 (LM IIIIB); Hallager and Hallager 2003: 118 84-P0518/0605, 168 80-P1416, 236–37 and n. 413, pls. 70, 115f: 1, 133b: 7 (LM IIIIB2); for the smaller size of this form and additional comparanda, also 67a/20.

60/14 (C 6625). Transport stirrup jar. Pl. 3.71 (decoration drawn flat).
Thickening at top of shoulder fragment indicates imminence of lower handle attachment; body made in two sections, joined at lower body where profile thickens abruptly (Haskell 1981b: 192–95). Broad body zone: two superimposed series of Wavy Line FM 53.
LM IIIA (=Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1321, pl. 31). For shape, comparanda as for 59/12; for decoration, Haskell 1981b: 180–82 (in general); Watrous 1992: 53 no. 930, pl. 21; 76 no. 1300, pl. 37; 87 no. 1517, 1519–21, pls. 37–38; 93 no. 1626, pl. 41; 94 nos. 1636–37, fig. 61, pl. 41; 99–100 no. 1717, pl. 44 (Kommos).

60/15 (C 2893). Transport stirrup jar. Pl. 3.70.
Top of false neck: Concentric Circles FM 41.
LM IIIB. For shape, comparanda as for 59/12; for decoration of disk, Raison 1968: figs. 13: 3, 16: 23; Haskell 1981a: fig. 3c.

60/16 (C 3187). Transport stirrup jar. Pl. 3.70.
Top of false neck: simple Circle FM 41.

60/17 (C 6400). Closed shape (transport stirrup jar?). Pl. 3.71.
Made in two sections, joined at lower body where profile thickens abruptly. Linear as preserved.

60/18 (C 3189). Closed shape (transport stirrup jar?). Pl. 3.71.
Made in two sections, joined at lower body where profile thickens abruptly. Linear as preserved.
LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1317, pl. 31). For shape, comparanda as for 59/12–13; also Watrous 1992: 93 no. 1625, fig. 60, pl. 43.

60/19 (C 6443). Closed shape (transport stirrup jar?). Pl. 3.71.
Linear as preserved.

60/20 (C 6444). Lid. Pl. 3.71.

60/21 (C 3188). Pithos or pithoid jar. Pl. 3.72.
LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1330, pl. 31).

60/22 (C 6404). Closed shape (transport stirrup jar?).
LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1319, fig. 49). For plain transport stirrup jars of LM/LH IIIB date, Haskell 1981a: 230 no. 10952, fig. 3d, pl. 43b (Mycenae, House of the Wine Merchant); Haskell 1981b: 87 no. 124, pl. 24c (Malia Lambda-34); 95 no. 131, fig. 1d, pl. 26b (Chania Museum 3377); 102 no. 149, pl. 28a (British Museum A714 from Palaikastro).

60/23 (C 6626). Ladle. Pl. 3.72.
LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 78, 159 no. 1344, fig. 70; incorrectly drawn and mistakenly identified as Cypriot Plain White amphora); other plain medium-coarse ladles from Kommos include 61/60/17 (C 6400). Closed shape (transport stirrup jar?). Pl. 3.71.

60/24 (C 6394). Basin. Pl. 3.72.
LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1323, pl. 31). Basically an unpainted version of 59/14; also Watrous 1992: 82 no. 1418, fig. 53, pl. 36 (LM IIIIB); Sackett, Popham, and Warren 1965: 293 KP11, fig. 16 (LM IIIIB Late–IIIEarly); Hallager and Hallager 2000: 106 84-P1617, pls. 46, 76f: 7; 92 87-P0556, 87-P0557, pls. 49, 73a: 1–2; 119 77-P1562, pls. 56, 79a: 161, 171 (LM IIIC); Hallager and Hallager 2003: 243 and n. 461, pl. 76.

60/25 (C 3235). Horizontal-handled jar. Pl. 3.72.

60/26 (C 6403 + C 6407). Cooking jar. Pl. 3.72.
Made in three sections, joined at shoulder and just below midbody (cf. 71a/3).
LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 77 nos. 1332 and 1334, fig. 49). Comparanda as for 56f/3 and 59/18.

60/27 (C 6402). Cooking jar. Pl. 3.72.

60/28 (C 6442). Cooking jar.
Hollowed base; added strip of clay, trapezoidal in section, just above base on exterior.
LM IIIIB (= Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1335, fig. 49, pl. 32). Comparanda as for 56f/3 and 59/18.

60/29 (C 2930). Pithos. Pl. 3.72.
Horizontal plastic band on shoulder attached with the aid of a horizontal groove (2 mm wide, 1 mm deep) incised into preserved top of shoulder (and probably supplemented by a second such groove at bottom of plastic band); band decorated with series of impressed, ten-petaled rosettes. Below, a similar but wavy horizontal plastic band decorated with impressed diagonal
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lines (group of 6+), shallowly curved arcs (group of 5+), and U’s in three parallel rows.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 77 no. 1328, pl. 31). Popham 1984: pl. 106a, lower right. For the technique of attaching plastic bands bearing stamped patterns onto pithos bodies with the aid of incised grooves, Banou and Rethemiotakis 1997: 44–47, fig. 27 (Kera Limaniotissa; LM II–III A).

60/30 (C 5140). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.73.

Levantine LB IIB import (= Watrous 1992: 78, 161 no. 1341; Cline 1994: no. 382). For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for the fabric, comparanda as for 52g/2.

60/31 (C 6743). Milk bowl. Pl. 3.73.

Rim: partially dotted. Shoulder: horizontal lattice ladder pattern above vertical ladder patterns (one complete, a second only partially preserved) framing a vertical series of short horizontal dashes.


60/32 (C 4127). Milk bowl. Pl. 3.73.

Lower body: vertical zigzag, element of “palm tree style.”


60/33 (C 6444). Collar-necked jar.

Sherd s attributed to this vase probably represent more than one actual pot.


60/34 (C 4126). Jar. Pl. 3.73.

Sardinian import. Comparanda as for 59/22.

60/35 (C 3199). Lipless bowl. Pl. 3.73.

Sardinian import (= Watrous 1992: 77, 165 no. 1339, fig. 73, pl. 56; Cline 1994: 193 no. 518). Comparanda as for 59/23.

Group 61

Date: Mixed LM III through seventh century B.C.

Total sherds: Not recorded

Weight (grams): 11,590

Trench/pail(s): 50A/20, 25; 51A1/59

Cross joins: Group 60 (61/1, 61/2)

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; surface of hard-packed sand and clay at south end of N Court 6 at +4.30 m onto which tumble from collapsed rubble from walls to west, south, and east rests, with fill above to ca. +4.45 m

Ca. 15 cm

Thickness of constituent strata:

Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IIIB floor deposit over south end of Court N6 (Group 60)

Group and/or date of stratum above: Historic levels

61/1 (C 6354). Teacup. Pl. 3.73.

Rounded carination in body profile just below base of shoulder zone. Shoulder: pendent groups of Isolated Semicircles FM 43 with central fill of solid pendent triangle and fill between groups of Parallel Chevrons FM 58.

LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 54 no. 938, fig. 37, pl. 22.
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53 no. 920, fig. 36, pl. 21; 54 no. 939, fig. 37, pl. 22; 73 no. 1231, fig. 45; 81 no. 1389, fig. 52, pl. 35; 85 no. 1470, fig. 55.

61/5 (C 6355). Transport stirrup jar. Pl. 3.73.
Top of false neck: opposed Solid Semicircles FM 43.

LM IIIB. For shape, comparanda as for 59/12; for decoration of false neck and handles as “specifically Cretan,” Popham 1965: 320, 339 nos. 44, 46, fig. 1: K, N; also Raison 1968: fig. 14: 7; Watrous 1992: 87 no. 1520, pl. 38; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 114 84-P0183, 214 and n. 184, pl. 114a: 2.

61/6 (C 11080). Ladle. Pl. 3.73.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 60/23.

61/7 (C 6392). Necked jar. Pl. 3.73.
New Kingdom Egyptian import (= Watrous 1992: 110, 163 no. 1965, fig. 73, pl. 54; Cline 1994: 197 no. 564; Karetsou, Andreasaki-Vlasaki, and Papadakis 2000: 255 fig. 253a: 1). Fabric: Marl D (D. Aston and P. Rose, pers. comm.).

Group 62

**Date:**

**Total sherds:**

**Weight (grams):**

**Trench/pail(s):**

**Cross joins:**

**Architectural/physical context:**

**Thickness of constituent strata:**

**Group and/or date of stratum below:**

**Group and/or date of stratum above:**

62/1 (C 2850). Kylix. Pl. 3.74.
Shoulder: Isolated Spirals FM 52.
LM IIIB. For the shape, comparanda as for 60/2; for the motif, Popham 1965: 339 no. 35, fig. 6: 35, pl. 83a: 3, 12; Popham 1970b: fig. 2: 23, pl. 50a: 8; Popham 1984: pl. 179: 9; Watrous 1992: 79 no. 1369 pl. 34 (teacup).

62/2 (C 2849). Transport stirrup jar. Pl. 3.74.
Body: Cuttlefish FM 21.
### Group 63

<table>
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<th><strong>Date:</strong></th>
<th>LM IIIB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sherds:</strong></td>
<td>Ca. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight (grams):</strong></td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trench/pail(s):</strong></td>
<td>51A1/74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cross joins:</strong></td>
<td>Group 78 (63/1)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Architectural/physical context:</strong></td>
<td>J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; lightly pebbled surface in Court N8 at +3.04–3.10 m, sloping down from north to south and from east to west, and fill above to +3.18–3.21 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thickness of constituent strata:**

**Group and/or date of stratum below:**

**Group and/or date of stratum above:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ca. 10–15 cm</strong></th>
<th>LM IIIB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**63/1 (C 6737). Deep bowl. Pl. 3.74.**

Shoulder: alternating Panels FM 75 and opposed Isolated Semicircles FM 43.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 101 no. 1744, pl. 44). For the pattern as early as LM IIIA2 in imitation of an LH IIIB pattern, Banou and Rethemiotakis 1997: 37–38, 55 no. 60, figs. 14: 5, 15; for the pattern on an LM IIIIC deep bowl from Phaistos, Borgna 1997a: figs. 6: 10, 17.

### Group 64

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<th><strong>Date:</strong></th>
<th>Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIB</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sherds:</strong></td>
<td>Ca. 490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight (grams):</strong></td>
<td>25,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trench/pail(s):</strong></td>
<td>44A/41, 42, 43, 44, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cross joins:</strong></td>
<td>Groups 49 and 65 (49/8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architectural/physical context:</strong></td>
<td>J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; earth fill raising floor level in Room N13 from +3.45 m and in Room N12 from +3.65/3.73 m to a pebbled surface sloping up from +3.88 m (west) to +4.02 m (east) in what now becomes a single room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thickness of constituent strata:**

**Group and/or date of stratum below:**

**Group and/or date of stratum above:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ca. 30–50 cm</strong></th>
<th>Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early fill (Group 49)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**64/1 (C 11084). Jug. Pl. 3.74.**

Linear as preserved.

LM IIIA2–B. For banding of this type on closed vases of roughly similar size, Watrous 1992: 79–80 no. 1372, fig. 51, pl. 34 (LM IIIB amphoriskos or globular alabastron); 56b/2 (LM IIIA2 jug).

**64/2 (C 4141). Deep bowl. Pl. 3.74.**


550

2003: 119 84-P0555, 153 01-P0382, 157 80-P0699, 207 and n. 95, 209 n. 118, pls. 50, 52, 113d: 1, 122d: 11, 128e: 1 (Chaniote LM IIIIB2); for the pattern locally on teacups, 67a/3.

64/3 (C 4138). Jar. Pl. 3.74.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 59/15.

64/4 (C 4137). Cooking jar. Pl. 3.74.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 66/3 and 59/18.

64/5 (C 4203). Amphora. Pl. 3.74.
Hope amphora category 1a.
Egyptian New Kingdom import (= Watrous 64/5.

Group 65

Date: 
LM IIIB with slight admixture of Archaic at top
Total sherds: 270+
Weight (grams): 12,355
Trench/pail(s): 44A/37, 38, 39, 40; 51A/25; 51A1/62
Cross joins: Groups 60, 67d, 69a, 76, and 78 (67d/3)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; pebbled surface in single room above N12+N13 sloping up from +3.88 m (west) to +4.02 m (east) and fill above to +4.20/4.29 m
Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 30 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIB fill (Group 64)
Group and/or date of stratum above: Historic levels

65/1 (C 6382). Closed shape. Pl. 3.75.
Coil joins near rim and base of spout or neck; near base of spout/neck on exterior, exploded pebble (6 mm), vitrified green in color. Traces of paint at preserved bases of each of the two basket handles.
Unidentified import.

65/2 (C 4130). Sloping-lipped bowl. Pl. 3.75.
Sardinian import (= Watrous 1992: 166 no.

Group 66

Date: 
LM IIIB with slight admixture of Archaic to Classical at top
Total sherds: 4,414
Weight (grams): 64,855

64/6 (C 6949). Closed shape. Pl. 3.74.
Though laminated in cross section, the fabric is nevertheless very hard. Markedly ribbed interior.
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Trench/pail(s):

76C/41, 43, 44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; 80B/51, 51A

Cross joins:

None

Architectural/physical context:

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; final earth floor in Gallery P1 at ca. +3.55 m and fill above to ca. +3.65/3.70 m at west, +4.40 m in deep pile of debris sloping up sharply at east end of gallery 10 cm at west, 85 cm at east

Thickness of constituent strata:

Initial floor level of Gallery P1 at +3.46 m and fill immediately above, containing mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 pottery (80B/57)

Group and/or date of stratum below:

Historic levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.80. Pottery Group 66.</th>
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<td><strong>Fine Fabrics</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

66/1 (C 9045). Alabastron with vertical handles. Pl. 3.75.
Base rounded, with depressed central hollow. Shoulder: zone of opposed and interlocking solid-painted Triangles FM 61 above zone of Running Spiral FM 46. Underside of base: solidly painted circle within single ring.
LM IIIB. For the shape, Kanta 1980: 279, fig. 96: 6; for the decorative syntax and possibly also the shape, Watrous 1992: 59 no. 1001, pl. 24.

66/2 (C 9074). Teacup. Pl. 3.75.
Shoulder: Concentric Arcs FM 44. Center of interior: small reserved circle.
LM IIIB. For the combination of shape and pattern, Watrous 1992: 94 no. 1639, pls. 26, 41; La Rosa 1977: fig. 39b; for the pattern alone, comparanda as for 59/6.

66/3 (C 10646). Teacup. Pl. 3.75.
Shoulder: Concentric Arcs FM 44.
LM IIIA2–B. Comparanda as for 52a/5 and 61/2.

66/4 (C 10648). Teacup. Pl. 3.75.
Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46.
LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 56 no. 967, fig. 39, pl. 23 (a teacup, not a kylix); 59 no. 1010, pl. 42; 61–62 no. 1040, pl. 25; 63 no. 1059, pl. 25; 65 no. 1092, pl. 26; 69 no. 1146, pl. 27; 72 no. 1208, fig. 45, pl. 28; 73 no. 1228, pl. 29; 84 no. 1456, pl. 37; 86 no. 1609, pl. 40; 90 no. 1578, pl. 39; 93 no. 1630, pl. 41; 99 no. 1700, pl. 44; 100 no. 1724, pl. 44; La Rosa 1977: fig. 36b; Mountjoy 2003: 147 nos. 779–81, fig. 4.42; also 69b/2. For the pattern, Popham 1965: 338 nos. 31–32, fig. 6: 31–32, pls. 83a: 1, 8, 87a: 8; Popham 1970b: 199, fig. 2: 15, pl. 47b: 6; Popham 1984: pls. 173: 31–32, 181b: 6.

66/5 (C 9388). Teacup. Pl. 3.75.
Shoulder: paired antithetic Stemmed Spirals FM 51.
LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 64 no. 1083, pl. 26; 71 no. 1196, fig. 44, pl. 28; 89 no. 1547, pl. 39; 100
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66/10 (C 9273). Transport stirrup jar or rim-handled amphora. Pl. 3.75.
Part of lower stump of thickened vertical strap handle on shoulder. Linear as preserved.
LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 48 no. 835, fig. 34; 56 no. 973, fig. 40, pl. 23; 82 nos. 1409, 1412, 1415, fig. 54, pls. 35–36; 90 no. 1585, fig. 59 (rim-handled amphoras); 48 no. 834, fig. 34, pl. 19; 53 no. 922, fig. 36; 82 no. 1407, fig. 54, pl. 35 (transport stirrup jars); also 60/17–19, 75/5.

66/11 (C 9277). Amorphoid krater. Pl. 3.76.
Rim: transverse bars, late version of Foliate FM 64. Shoulder: double row of horizontal Wavy Line FM 53, probably part of an Octopus FM 21 pattern (e.g., Karageorghis and Demas 1984: 34 no. 20, pls. XVIII, XXXIV).
LM IIIB. For shape, comparanda as for 59/10; for combination of shape and decoration, comparanda as for 55/4.

66/12 (C 9276A). Short-necked amphora. Pl. 3.75.
LM IIIB. Comparanda for shape as for 54/2.

66/13 (C 9276B). Short-necked amphora. Pl. 3.75.
LM IIIB. Comparanda for shape as for 54/2.

66/14 (C 9391). Brazier. Pl. 3.76.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 57b/3.

66/15 (C 9398). “Syrian flask.” Pl. 3.76.

66/16 (C 10649). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.76.
Western Anatolian LB reddish brown burnished import. Comparanda as for 49/8.

Group 67a

Date:

Total sherds:

Weight (grams):

Trench/pail(s):

LM IIIB with some Archaic at top, some Neopalatial in lower units, and some admixture of LM IIIA2 at bottom

544 (Trenches 77A and 77B); 3,696 (Trenches 94B and 97E)

6,735 (Trenches 77A and 77B); 89,250 (Trenches 94B and 97E)

77A/34, 42; 77B/92, 93, 94, 95, 107; 94B/98,
Cross joins:  
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; final earth floor near east end of Gallery P2 at ca. +3.65 m, sloping up abruptly toward east end where a partially paved surface with burning lies as high as +4.42 m, associated with a hearth at +4.18 m in the gallery’s southeast corner

Thickness of constituent strata: 10 cm at west, 75 cm at east

Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IIIA2 floor and fill immediately above (Groups 56a–c)

Group and/or date of stratum above: Historic levels

Table 3.81. Pottery Group 67a.

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Painted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trenches 77A and 77B</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>320</td>
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<td>425</td>
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<td>As % of total</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>16.4</td>
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<td>Trenches 94B and 97E</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>12.7</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
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<td>As % of total</td>
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<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
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<td>As % of total</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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</table>

67a/1 (C 10351). Teacup. Pl. 3.76.  
Shoulder: stemmed Flower FM 18, with smaller stemless bloom inserted immediately to left of vertical band framing handle.

LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 81 no. 1385, pl. 35; 84 no. 1459, pl. 36 (identified as Knossian); Hallager and Hallager 2003: 94 77-P1434, pls. 48, 105b: 4; also 67a/2.

67a/2 (C 10345). Teacup. Pl. 3.76.
well as horizontal stemless flowers); also 67a/1, 77/4 and 78/13.

67a/3 (C 10363). Teacup. Pl. 3.76.
LM IIIA2–B. Watrous 1992: 84 no. 1454, pl. 36 (LM IIIIB); Popham 1970a: fig. 14: 86, pl. 25e: 1–2 (LM IIIA2); for the pattern on deep bowls, especially common at Chania, 64/2.

67a/4 (C 10352). Teacup. Pl. 3.76.
Body profile lightly carinated just below base of handle zone. Shoulder: alternating upright and pendent Isolated Semicircles FM 43.
LM IIIIB. Watrous 1992: 72 no. 1210, fig. 45, pl. 28 (identified as Chaniote); 84 nos. 1449, 1453, pls. 36–37; Kanta 1980: pl. 29: 3 (HM 17197); also 70b/1. For the pattern, Popham 1965: 324, 338; Popham 1970b: 199, pl. 47e: 11; Hallager and Hallager 2000: 64 80-P0059, pl. 66b: 8; 68 80-P0211, pls. 36, 66g: 10 (deep bowls); 72 70-P0171, pl. 68a: 4 (cup) (all LM IIIIB2/C); Hallager and Hallager 2003: 94 77-P1428, 200 and n. 11, pls. 46, 105b: 1 (LM IIIIB).

67a/5 (C 10353). Teacup. Pl. 3.77.
Hollowed raised base, extremely worn on underside. Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46 in the form of linked buttonhook spirals.
LM IIIIB Late–IIIC Early. Watrous 1992: 51 no. 886, pl. 20; 70 no. 1172, fig. 44, pl. 27; 71–72 no. 1199, fig. 44, pl. 29; 84 no. 1456, pl. 37; 99 no. 1704, pl. 44. For the pattern, Popham 1965: 327, 338 nos. 28–30, fig. 6: 28–30, pl. 83a; Popham 1970b: 199, fig. 2: 17, pl. 47b: 4; Mountjoy 2003: 147 no. 783, fig. 4.42 (LM IIIIB); Popham 1984: pl. 173: 30–33 (LM IIIA2); Hallager and Hallager 2000: 41 71-P0739, pls. 35, 58e: 4; 48 73-P0489, pl. 61g: 3; 81 77-P0189, pls. 35, 70b: 2 (LM IIIIC).

67a/6 (C 10215). Teacup. Pl. 3.77.
Shape lacks pushed-out spout at rim 90° clockwise from handle. Shoulder: Quirk FM 48; no vertical band across handle zone on either side of handle.
LM IIIIB. Watrous 1992: 63 no. 1064, pl. 25; 73 nos. 1227, 1244, fig. 46, pl. 28; 83 no. 1435, pl. 36; 92 no. 1607, pl. 40; 94 no. 1634, pl. 41; 96 no. 16678, pl. 43 (last two identified as Chaniote); 99 no. 1703, pl. 44. For the pattern, Popham 1970b: 199, fig. 3: 42, pl. 47e: 1–2 (LM IIIIB); Popham 1984: pl. 174: 40 (LM IIIA2); Hallager and Hallager 2000: 141 n. 39 (LM IIIIC Chania). This cup’s atypical fabric color and the absence on it of vertical bands framing the handle suggest that it is an import from elsewhere in Crete.

67a/7 (C 10471). Teacup. Pl. 3.77.
Body profile lightly carinated at base of lower handle attachment; immediately to left of upper handle attachment, small circular hole (d 2.5 mm) perforated through vessel wall from inside, rising at an angle of ca. 30° from inside to outside; inside of perforation coated with paint, so perforation made prior to firing; no trace of second perforation on opposite side of handle. Solid-coated overall.
LM IIIIB. Comparanda as for 66/6.

67a/8 (C 10344). Teacup. Pl. 3.77.
Body profile lightly carinated at approximate midheight of vessel. Solid-coated overall.
LM IIIIB. Comparanda as for 66/6.

67a/9 (C 10364). One-handled footed cup. Pl. 3.77.
Solidly coated overall.
LM IIIIB. Watrous 1992: 47 no. 827; 50 no. 855; 85 nos. 1464–65, 1468, 1471, fig. 55, pl. 37; 87 no. 1510; 90 nos. 1572–73; 96 no. 1659, fig. 62, pl. 43; 91 no. 1707; Hallager 1997: 37 and nn. 190, 192, 39–40, fig. 40; Hallager and Hallager 2000: 79 71-P0247, pls. 48, 69f: 6; 92 87-P0041, pl. 72d: 8; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 172 73-P0526, 202 n. 52, fig. 134c: 11 (LM IIIIB2); also 67a/10, 69b/5, 73b/1, and 77/5.

67a/10 (C 10473). One-handled footed cup. Pl. 3.77.
Solid-coated overall.
LM IIIIB. Comparanda as for 67a/9.

67a/11 (C 10343). Kylix. Pl. 3.77.
Bowl: curve-stemmed Papyrus FM 11, one plant per side.
LM IIIIB. For the shape, comparanda as for 60/2; for the motif, Watrous 1992: 54 no. 936, fig. 37, pl. 14 (LM IIIA2); Hallager and Hallager 2000: 52 70-P0257/P0508, pls. 37, 63c: 1 (LM IIIIB2/C); Mountjoy 2003: 149 no. 790, fig. 4.42 (LM IIIB).

67a/12 (C 10368). Kylix. Pl. 3.77.
Wall thickening near lower handle attachment located well above base of zone. Bowl: late unrolled Papyrus FM 11.
LM IIIA2–IIIB. For the shape, Hallager 1997: 28–29, fig. 21; for the motif, Watrous 1992: 48 no. 833, fig. 34, pl. 19 (LM IIIIB); Hallager and Hallager 2003: 93 77-P0596, pls. 54, 105d: 1 (Chania;
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LM IIIB2); for plant growth at base of stem, Watrous 1992: 57–58 no. 986, fig. 41, pl. 23 (LM IIIB teacup); 94 no. 1635, pl. 41 (LM IIIB deep bowl).

67a/13 (C 10184). Kylix. Pl. 3.77.

- Bowl: vertical Quirk FM 48:23 at roughly 45° intervals.

LM IIIB. For the shape, comparanda as for 60/2; for the motif, Watrous 1992: 61 no. 1031, pl. 25; 89 no. 1556, pl. 39; Kantz 1980: 211, fig. 87: 8 (Mastampanas Rethymnon); Hallager and Hallager 2003: 128 84-P1303, pls. 54, 117e: 6 (Chania; LM IIIB).

67a/14 (C 10349). Deep bowl. Pl. 3.77.

- Rounded carination in lower body profile well below base of shoulder zone. Shoulder: Multiple Stem FM 19: 36, framed above by a horizontal wavy line.

LM IIIB Late–IIIC Early. Watrous 1992: 81–82 no. 1400, fig. 52, pl. 35; 85–86 nos. 1483, 1485, 1489, fig. 56, pls. 35, 36, 38; 92 no. 1614, pl. 40; 100 no. 1725, pl. 44; Popham 1970b: 199, fig. 2: 18–19, pls. 47b, 49a; D’Agata 1999: fig. 4: 3.38. The peculiarly high handle, its unconventional decoration, and oddities of fabric color suggest that this bowl may be an import from elsewhere in Crete.

67a/15 (C 10350). Conical cup, Kommos Type C, conical subtype. Pl. 3.77.

LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 56a/1.

67a/16 (C 10346). Conical cup, Kommos Type C, convex subtype. Pl. 3.77.

LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 56e/3.

67a/17 (C 10356). Shallow teacup. Pl. 3.77.

- The low placement of the lower handle attachment identifies this piece as a cup rather than a kylix.

LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 39 nos. 687–89, fig. 29, pls. 15–16; 56 no. 965, pl. 23; 85 no. 1463, fig. 55, pl. 37; Popham 1970a: 29, 62, figs. 17: 4, 10; Popham 1984: 12, pl. 115: 9–10; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 154 01-P0531, 235–36, pls. 69, 126f: 4; also 71a/1.

67a/18 (C 10347). One-handled footed cup. Pl. 3.77.

LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 59/8; most similar from Kommos are 61/4 and specific comparanda cited for it.

67a/19 (C 10355). Kylix, two-handed. Pl. 3.77.

LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 58 no. 996, fig. 41, pl. 24; 107 no. 1878 (unpainted!), fig. 67, pl. 48; Pop-ham 1984: 185, pl. 180: 10; Hallager 1997: 33, fig. 28; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 233–34, pl. 68.

67a/20 (C 10354). Shallow rounded bowl. Pl. 3.78.

LM IIIB. Hallager and Hallager 2003: 236–37 nn. 411–12 (Chania; LM IIIB2); for the larger size of this form and further comparanda, see 60/13.

67a/21 (C 10348). Short-necked amphora. Pl. 3.78.

- Thickening in lower body wall indicative of two-part manufacture (cf. Popham 1984: 177 and n. 139; Haskell 1981b: 193). Irregular patches of matte, dark brown stain (7.5 YR 4/2) all over exterior body, including handle.

LM IIIB (= Rutter 2000: fig. 1). Comparanda as for 54/2.

67a/22 (C 10219). Short-necked amphora. Pls. LM IIIB Late–IIIC Early. Watrous 1992: 81–82 nos. 1400, fig. 52, pl. 35; 85–86 nos. 1483, 1485, 1489, fig. 56, pls. 35, 36, 38; 92 no. 1614, pl. 40; 100 no. 1725, pl. 44; Popham 1970b: 199, fig. 2: 18–19, pls. 47b, 49a; D’Agata 1999: fig. 4: 3.38. The peculiarly high handle, its unconventional decoration, and oddities of fabric color suggest that this bowl may be an import from elsewhere in Crete.

LM IIIA2–B. Comparanda as for 54/2.

67a/23 (C 10459). Tripod cooking pot. Pl. 3.78.

LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 59/17.

67a/24 (C 10456). Tripod cooking pot. Pl. 3.78.

LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 59/16.

67a/25 (C 10458). Cooking jar. Pl. 3.78.

LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 56f/3.

67a/26 (C 10206). Cooking jar. Pl. 3.78.

LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 56f/3.

67a/27 (C 10457). Pedestal-footed bowl (lamp?). Pl. 3.78.


67a/28 (C 10365). Jug. Pl. 3.78.

- Åström Form IX. Handle solid-coated.

LC II Cypriot Base Ring import. Comparanda as for 52c/7.
### Group 67b

**Date:** Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIB  
**Total sherds:** Ca. 317  
**Weight (grams):** 8,400  
**Trench/pail(s):** 36B/12, 13; 64A1/24; 65A4/75  
**Cross joins:** None  
**Architectural/physical context:** J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; final Minoan surface within Gallery P2 at its west end, of earth and scattered slabs at +3.42 m, and fill above to +3.60 m  
**Thickness of constituent strata:** 10–20 cm  
**Group and/or date of stratum below:** Earlier LM IIIB clay floor at +3.22 m (at west in Trench 64A1) to +3.35 m (at east in Trench 65A4) and fill above (Group 67c)  
**Group and/or date of stratum above:** Historic levels

*67b/1* (C 7879). Teacup. Pl. 3.79.  
LM IIIA1. Watrous 1992: 63 no. 1060, pl. 25; 72 no. 1211, fig. 45, pl. 29; 83 no. 1432, fig. 55, pl. 36; 91 no. 1598, pl. 40; Hallager and Hallager 2000: 82 77–P1449, pl. 70c: 2 (LM IIIIB2/C); also 75/1 and 78/11. For the motif, Popham 1965: 324, fig. 5: 21, pl. 81d; Popham 1970b: 199–200, fig. 3: 43; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 200 n. 15, 201 n. 27 (cups), 207 n. 96 (deep bowls).

*67b/2* (C 3103). Teacup. Pl. 3.79.  
Shoulder: horizontal Zigzag FM 61.  
LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 63 no. 1060, pl. 25; 72 no. 1211, fig. 45, pl. 29; 83 no. 1432, fig. 55, pl. 36; 91 no. 1598, pl. 40; Hallager and Hallager 2000: 82 77–P1449, pl. 70c: 2 (LM IIIIB2/C); also 75/1 and 78/11. For the motif, Popham 1965: 324, fig. 5: 21, pl. 81d; Popham 1970b: 199–200, fig. 3: 43; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 200 n. 15, 201 n. 27 (cups), 207 n. 96 (deep bowls).

*67b/3* (C 8336). Amphora. Pl. 3.79.  

*67b/4* (C 8335). Stirrup jar. Pl. 3.79.  
FS not precisely determinable. Top of false neck disk: solid-centered group of Circles FM 41: 12.  
LH IIIA2–B Mycenaean fine decorated import. Furumark 1941: 336; Mountjoy 1986: fig. 93: 3 (Melos; LH IIIA2); Mountjoy 1999a: 530 nos. 149–52, fig. 189 (Attica, LH IIIA2), 666 nos. 84–86, 88, fig. 253 (Boeotia, LH IIIA2), 710–11 nos. 52, 60, fig. 272 (Euboea, LH IIIA2–B), 1001 nos. 37, 40, figs. 405–6 (Rhodes, LH IIIA2), 1019 no. 92, fig. 415 (Rhodes, LH IIIB), 1088 nos. 24–26, fig. 444 (Kos, LH IIIA2); Mountjoy and Mommsen 2001: 151 no. 57, fig. 3: 57 (Argive LH IIIB, from Qantir).

### Group 67c

**Date:** Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIB  
**Total sherds:** 200+  
**Weight (grams):** 5,150  
**Trench/pail(s):** 64A1/25; 65A4/78  
**Cross joins:** None  
**Architectural/physical context:** J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; clay surface at west end of Gallery P2 at +3.22 m (at west in Trench
Thicknes of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below:
Group and/or date of stratum above:

67c/1 (C 8344). Kylix. Pl. 3.78.
FS 258A. Shoulder: hybrid Flower FM 18B with fill of Diaper Net FM 57 in stem.
LH IIIB1 Mycenaean fine decorated import.

Thomas 1992: 55–56, 153 TS-127, fig. 12: 10 (Tsoungiza); 307–11, 348 Z-15, fig. 45: 3 (Zygouries); Mountjoy 1999a: 141, 222, 343, 552, 676, 768, 848, 911, 1025, 1095.

Group 67d

Date:
Total sherds:
Weight (grams):
Trench/pail(s):
Cross joins:
Architectural/physical context:

Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIB
Ca. 80–90
3,250
65A4/80
Groups 60 and 78 (60/4); Groups 60, 65, 69a, 76, and 78 (67d/3)
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; earth floor with patches of red and black at +3.27 m at west end of Gallery P2, with stone chips at this level along north face of wall separating Galleries P2 and P3

Thickness of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below:
Group and/or date of stratum above:

67d/1 (C 11087). Teacup. Pl. 3.79.
Shoulder: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.
LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 63 no. 1061, pl. 25; 67 no. 1120, pl. 14; 72 no. 1215, pl. 28; 83 nos. 1434, 1438, pls. 36–37; 89–90 nos. 1552, 1569, pl. 39; 96 no. 1666, fig. 62, pl. 43; 97 no. 1678, fig. 64, pl. 43; 101 no. 1740 (= 78/15); 101 no. 1753, pl. 44 (= 78/9). For the pattern, Popham 1970b: 199, pls. 49a, bottom row, no. 2; 50a, bottom row, nos. 2–3; Hallager and Hallager 2000: 141 n. 40, fig. 31 (high wavy band on LM IIIIB2/C deep bowls at Chania).

67d/2 (C 11086). Short-necked amphora. Pl. 3.79.
LM IIIB. For shape, comparanda as for 54/2; for fabric, comparanda see also 71b/4, 73a/1, and 75/6.

67d/3 (C 4134). Pithos. Pls. 3.79, 3.93 at f.
Multiple coil joints detectable from base of neck to lower body; coil joints strengthened by means of diagonally oriented, thin raised ridges of clay at tops of coils that fit into corresponding diagonal “mortises” prepared in the bottom surfaces of superimposed coils (cf. also 77/6).
LB import, probably from either Kythera (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 159 p74, pl. 43; E. Kiriati, pers. comm.), although possibly from a Cycladic island (= Watrous 1992: 78, 154 no. 1342). Watrous 1992: 93, 154 no. 1629, pl. 41. For
a larger but otherwise identical pithos, Blegen and Rawson 1966: 95 no. 1147, 394 shape 55b, fig. 381 (Pylos, Archives Room 7; LH IIIB context); for the same general type in a significantly earlier context in the Cyclades, Cummer and Schofield 1984: 51 no. 84, pl. 48 = Caskey 1972: pl. 94: H30 (Aghia Eirini, House A, Room 3; mixed LM IB/LH II and LH IIIA1 context).

Group 68

Date: LM IIIA2 Late to LM IIIB Early with scattered Protopalatial, Neopalatial, and earlier LM IIIA

Total sherds: 691

Weight (grams): 5,995

Trench/pail(s): 83A/57; 89A/3, 5, 24; 89B/47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 77, 77A

Cross joins: None

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; primary earth floor in Gallery P3 at +3.24 m (west) to +3.38 m (east) and fill above to +3.38 m (west) and +3.48 m (east)

Thickness of constituent strata: 10–15 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: Upper LM IIIA fill (89A/25, 26) immediately overlying Neopalatial to LM IIIA2 Early fill (Group 57g) at east; LM IIIA2 Early floor at west (Group 57j)

Group and/or date of stratum above: Secondary earth floor in Gallery P3 at +3.35/3.45 m (west) (Group 69b) and at +3.38/3.48 m (east) (Group 69a)

Table 3.82. Pottery Group 68.

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<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
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<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>79 99 36</td>
<td>45 316 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>11.4 14.3 5.2</td>
<td>6.5 45.7 16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>230 270 145</td>
<td>385 3,795 1,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>3.8 4.5 2.4</td>
<td>6.4 63.3 19.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

68/1 (C 11088). Teacup or deep bowl. Pl. 3.80. Shoulder: horizontal chain of Bivalve Shell FM 25(?), each shell filled with perpendicularly oriented groups of concentric arcs, or else possibly the tail of a Bird FM 7.

LM IIIA2–B. For cups decorated with more simply filled bivalve shells, 52a/4; for patterns with similar perpendicularly oriented groups of arcs, Popham 1970b: pl. 49a, bottom row, no. 7 and Warren 1997: fig. 28: P1710; for the tail of a bird treated in much the same way, Betancourt 1985a: pl. 28C–D (the well-known baggy alabas-
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tra from the Kalyvia cemetery at Phaistos) and C 7058, an imported LM IIIA1 Knossian cup from House X, Room 15.

68/2 (C 11089). Teacup or deep bowl. Pl. 3.80.

Shoulder: spiral.


Group 69a

Date: LM IIIB with scattered Neopalatial through LM IIIA

Total sherds: 1,227

Weight (grams): 17,060

Trench/pail(s): 81B/73; 83A/46, 46A; 83C/81; 89A/1, 2

Cross joins: Groups 60, 65, 67d, 76, and 78 (67d/3)

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; secondary earth floor toward eastern end of Gallery P3 associated with clay ovens, at +3.38 m (west) to +3.48 m (east), with fill above to +3.54 m (west) and +3.69/3.88 m (east)

Thickness of constituent strata: 15–20 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: Primary earth floor in Gallery P3 at +3.24 m (west) to +3.38 m (east) and fill above to +3.38 m (west) and +3.48 m (east) (Group 68)

Group and/or date of stratum above: Tertiary earth floor toward east end of Gallery P3 at +3.54/3.68 m (west) and at +3.69/3.88 m (east) (Groups 70a–b)

Table 3.83. Pottery Group 69a.

<table>
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<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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69a/1 (C 9425). Deep bowl. Pl. 3.80.

Underside of slightly raised base neatly hollowed, that is, shaped from below rather than simply string-cut. Shoulder: Tricurved Arch FM 62 with fill of “Sea Anemone” FM 27: 47 and Concentric Arcs FM 44. Handle: band along middle of back; framed on either side by vertical band (adjacent to handle) paralleled by thinner line (adjacent to patterned zone).

LM IIIB, probably an import from elsewhere on Crete (= Rutter 2003a: 199 n. 22, fig. 14: 2). Watrous 1992: 83 no. 1430, fig. 55, pl. 36 (LM IIIB teacup); 95 no. 1646, pl. 42 (LM IIIB deep bowl); Popham 1984: pl. 181a: 8
560

69a/2 (C 9621). Conical cup, Kommos Type C, convex subtype. Pl. 3.80.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 56e/3.

69a/3 (C 9622). Conical cup, Kommos Type C, convex subtype. Pl. 3.80.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 56e/3.

69a/4 (C 10655). Pilgrim flask. Pl. 3.80.

Group 69b

Date: 
LM IIIB with scattered Neopalatial
Total sherds: 
482
Weight (grams): 
6,330
Trench/pail(s): 
89B/37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 71, 72, 73, 74
Cross joins: 
None
Architectural/physical context:
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; secondary earth floor toward western end of Gallery P3, at +3.35/3.45 m (west) and +3.35/3.40 m (east), with fill above to +3.50/3.60 m
Thickness of constituent strata: 
15–20 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below:
Primary earth floor in Gallery P3 at +3.24 m (west) to +3.38 m (east) and fill above to +3.38 m (west) and +3.48 m (east) (Group 68)
Group and/or date of stratum above:
Tertiary earth floor toward west end of Gallery P3 at ca. +3.50 m (82A/40 and 82B/59)

Table 3.84. Pottery Group 69b.

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

69b/1 (C 9793). Narrow-necked closed shape. Pl. 3.80.
Possibly the spout from a fairly large but fine stirrup jar, since both the interior and exterior are partially coated with a thick white (10 YR 8/2) slip.
LM IIIB, probably an import to judge from the pale-firing slip.
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

69b/2 (C 9509). Teacup. Pl. 3.80.
   Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46.
   LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 66/4.

69b/3 (C 10650). Teacup. Pl. 3.80.
   Shoulder: Isolated Spirals FM 52 attached to rim band.

69b/4 (C 10652). One-handled footed cup. Pls. 3.80, 3.94 at a.
   Bowl decorated with blobs by dipping.

69b/5 (C 10653). One-handled footed cup. Pl. 3.80.
   Solidly coated.
   LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 67a/9.

69b/6 (C 10651). One-handled footed cup. Pl. 3.80.
   LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 59/8; also 60/10 and 67a/18.

69b/7 (C 9508). Ladle. Pl. 3.80.
   LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 60/23.

Group 70a

Date:

Total sherds:

Weight (grams):

Trench/pail(s):

Cross joins:

Architectural/physical context:

Thickness of constituent strata:

Group and/or date of stratum below:

Group and/or date of stratum above:

70a/1 (C 9587). Teacup. Pl. 3.80.
   Rounded carination above base of handle zone. Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46, possibly of the button-hook variety. Handle: part of vertical band framing handle at right ensures identification of shape as teacup.
   LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 66/4 if spirals are simply linked or, alternatively, as for 67a/5 if spirals are button-hooked.

70a/2 (C 9583). Lid(?). Pl. 3.80.
   Possibly a ground-down and reused jug base; none of the original surfaces survive.
   LM IIIB.
Table 3.85. Pottery Group 70a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group 70b

**Date:**
LM IIIB with scattered Protopalatial and Neopalatial

**Total sherds:**
277

**Weight (grams):**
6,120

**Trench/pail(s):**
83C/73, 73A, 74

**Cross joins:**
Group 70a (70b/1)

**Architectural/physical context:**
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; tertiary earth floor at southeast end of Gallery P3 at +3.54 m (west) to +3.75 m (east) associated with stone-lined hearth in southeast corner

**Thickness of constituent strata:**
30–35 cm

**Group and/or date of stratum below:**
Secondary earth floor toward eastern end of Gallery P3 associated with clay oven, at +3.38 m (west) to +3.48 m (east), with fill above to +3.54 m (west) and +3.69/3.88 m (east) (Group 69a)

**Group and/or date of stratum above:**
Abandonment surface of Gallery P3 at southeast end, from +3.90 m to +4.19 m (Group 71b), sealed by collapsed rubble of the gallery walls

Table 3.86. Pottery Group 70b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

70b/1 (C 9654). Teacup. Pl. 3.80.
Shoulder: alternating upright and pendent Isolated Semicircles FM 43.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 67a/4.

Group 71a

Date: LM IIIB with scattered Neopalatial through LM IIIA1 and three Late Geometric sherds

Total sherds: 565
Weight (grams): 20,330
Trench/pail(s): 83A/32, 33, 35
Cross joins: Group 70a (70a/1)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; abandonment surface of Gallery P3 at northeast end, from +3.90 m to +4.19 m
Thickness of constituent strata: 25–30 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Tertiary earth floor at northeast end of Gallery P3 at +3.54 m (west) to +3.88 m (east) (Group 70a)
Group and/or date of stratum above: Mixed rubble and earth (83A/26, 28, 30: purely Prehistoric pottery) overlain by collapsed wall debris (83A/25)

Table 3.87. Pottery Group 71a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of sherds</th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71a/1 (C 9569). Shallow teacup. Pl. 3.81.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 67a/17.

71a/2 (C 9568). Amphoroid krater. Pl. 3.81.

LM IIIB. For shape, comparanda as for 59/10; for combination of shape and decoration, comparanda as for 55/4.

71a/3 (C 9557). Cooking jar. Pl. 3.81.
Made in at least two sections, joined at the lower body (cf. 60/26). Massive amounts of medium- to granule-sized grits embedded in underside of slightly hollowed, raised base.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 56f/3.
Group 71b

| **Date:** | LM IIIB with scattered Neopalatial through LM IIIA1 |
| **Total sherds:** | 947 |
| **Weight (grams):** | 24,150 |
| **Trench/pail(s):** | 83A/53, 55, 56 |
| **Cross joins:** | None |
| **Architectural/physical context:** | J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; abandonment surface of Gallery P3 at southeast end, from +3.90 m to +4.19 m, sealed by collapsed rubble of the gallery walls |
| **Thickness of constituent strata:** | 25–30 cm |
| **Group and/or date of stratum below:** | Tertiary earth floor at southeast end of Gallery P3 at +3.54 m (west) to +3.75 m (east) associated with stone-lined hearth in southeast corner (Group 70b) |
| **Group and/or date of stratum above:** | Rubble and earth fill (83A/50: purely Prehistoric pottery) overlain by collapsed wall debris (83A/47: mixed Prehistoric and Archaic pottery) |

Table 3.88. Pottery Group 71b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71b/1 (C 9644). Teacup. Pl. 3.81.
Rounded carination in body profile below base of shoulder zone. Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46.
LM III. Comparanda as for 66/4.

71b/2 (C 9661). Teacup or deep bowl. Pl. 3.81.
Shoulder: U-Pattern FM 45 or Quirk FM 48.
LM III. For the general pattern, Popham 1965: 327, 337 nos. 18–20, fig. 5: 18–20, pl. 82c; also 67a/6.

71b/3 (C 9649). One-handled footed cup. Pl. 3.81.
LM III. Comparanda as for 59/8 and 61/4.

71b/4 (C 9662). Short-necked amphora. Pl. 3.81.
LM III ( = Rutter 2000: fig. 2). For shape, comparanda as for 54/2; for fabric, comparanda as for 67d/2.
Group 72

Date: LM IIIB with scattered Neopalatial
Total sherds: 433
Weight (grams): 4,420
Trench/pail(s): 89C/123, 124, 125, 126, 127
Cross joins: Groups 73a and 74 (72/2)

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; first-laid floor at west end of Gallery P5 at +3.21/3.31 m and fill above to +3.46/3.53 m

Thickness of constituent strata: 20–25 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: Construction fill below first-laid floor in Gallery P5 (Group 54)

Group and/or date of stratum above: Last-laid floor in Gallery P5 at ca. +3.46/3.53 m (Group 73a)

Table 3.89. Pottery Group 72.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Coating Fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

72/1 (C 11201). Closed shape. Pl. 3.81.
Central body zone: undeterminable pattern, possibly figural. Lower body zone: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53(?).
LM IIIB(?)

72/2 (C 11196). Teacup. Pl. 3.81.
Shoulder: Concentric Arcs FM 44.
LM IIIA2–B. Comparanda as for 52a/5 and 61/2.

72/3 (C 11202). Teacup. Pl. 3.82.
Once thought to have a join in Group 72, the fragments of this cup are now recognized to come exclusively from Group 73a/1 (89C/115).
Shoulder: alternating groups of Curved Stripes FM 67 and Concentric Arcs FM 44.
LM IIIB. For this combination of shape and pattern, Watrous 1992: 108 no. 1891, fig. 67, pl. 49. Atypical clay color, fabric, and pattern identify this piece as a probable import from elsewhere in Crete.

72/4 (C 11200). Teacup. Pl. 3.82.
Shoulder: probably Concentric Arcs FM 44, although possibly Tricurved Arch FM 62 or Curved Stripes FM 67.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 52a/5 and 61/2.

72/5 (C 11203). Closed shape. Pl. 3.82.
Linear as preserved.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 59/12–13.

72/6 (C 9941, C 12086). Canaanite jar. Pls. 3.82, 3.94 at b.
Two fragments originally thought to belong to the same jar, but now attributed to two different jars on the grounds of minor differences in fabric. Larger fragment preserves incised arc (2 mm wide, 0.5 mm deep) on lower body.

Levantine LB IIIB imports. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for the fabric, comparanda as for 57i/3.

72/7 (C 10362). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.82.

Levantine LB IIIB import. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for the fabric, comparanda as for 57i/3.

Group 73a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>LM IIIB with scattered Neopalatial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total sherds:</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (grams):</td>
<td>4,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench/pail(s):</td>
<td>89C/114, 115, 116, 116A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross joins:</td>
<td>Groups 72 and 74 (72/2); Group 74 (73a/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural/physical context:</td>
<td>J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; last-laid floor in Gallery P5 at ca. +3.46/3.53 m and fill above to +3.56/3.63 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of constituent strata:</td>
<td>10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum below:</td>
<td>First-laid floor at west end of Gallery P5 at +3.21/3.31 m and fill above to +3.46/3.53 m (Group 72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum above:</td>
<td>Abandonment surface of Gallery P5 at +3.56/3.63 m overlain by rubble collapse of gallery walls (Group 74)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.90. Pottery Group 73a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Painted Conical Cups</td>
<td>Painted Unpainted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73a/1 (C 11197). Short-necked amphora. Pl. 3.82. LM IIIB. For shape, comparanda as for 54/2, for fabric, comparanda as for 67d/2.

73a/2 (C 10361). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.82. Single incised horizontal groove in shoulder. Western Anatolian LBA reddish brown burnt import. Comparanda as for 49/8.
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

Group 73b

Date: Mixed Protopalatial through LM IIIB
Total sherds: 85
Weight (grams): 750
Trench/pail(s): 89C/128
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; use fill above +3.47/3.52 m associated with Gallery P5 just outside its west entrance

Thickness of constituent strata: 10 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Mixed Protopalatial and early Neopalatial fill (89C/131)
Group and/or date of stratum above: Mixed Prehistoric and Historic wash dug in Trench 84E

Table 3.91. Pottery Group 73b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73b/1 (C 8932). One-handled footed cup. Pl. 3.82.
Solidly coated.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 67a/9.

73b/2 (C 8933). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.82.
Multiple horizontal grooves at junction of neck and shoulder.
Western Anatolian LBA reddish brown burnished import. Comparanda as for 49/8.

Group 74

Date: LM IIIB with scattered Protopalatial and Neopalatial
Total sherds: 395
Weight (grams): 6,475
Trench/pail(s): 89C/108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113
Cross joins: Groups 72 and 73a (72/2); Group 73a (73a/1)
Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; abandonment surface of Gallery P5 at +3.56/3.63 m overlain by rubble collapse of gallery walls

Thickness of constituent strata: 15 cm in center, up to 70 cm at northeast

Group and/or date of stratum below: Last-laid floor in Gallery P5 at ca. +3.46/3.53 m and fill above to +3.56/3.63 m (Group 73a)

Group and/or date of stratum above: Rubble collapse of gallery walls (89C/107) containing mixed LM IIIA2–B and Archaic pottery

Table 3.92. Pottery Group 74.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

74/1 (C 10360). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.82. Levantine LB IIB import. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10. Fabric: unidentified (M. Serpico, pers. comm.)

Group 75

Date: LM IIIB with scattered Protopalatial and Neopalatial

Total sherds: 587

Weight (grams): 9,840

Trench/pail(s): 90A/14, 55, 56, 57

Cross joins: Group 55 (55/4, 55/6)

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; first-laid floor of Gallery P6 at +3.20 m (west) / +3.30 m (east) and fill above to +3.45 m (west) / +3.60 m (east)

Thickness of constituent strata: 25–30 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IIIA2 construction fill (Group 55)

Group and/or date of stratum above: Last-laid floor of Gallery P6 at +3.45 m (west) / +3.60 m (east) (Group 76)

75/1 (C 11239). Teacup or deep bowl. Pl. 3.83. Shoulder: floating horizontal Zigzag FM 61. LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 67b/2. Solidly coated.


75/3 (C 11237). Deep bowl or teacup. Pl. 3.83. Shoulder: Concentric Arcs FM 44.
### Table 3.93. Pottery Group 75.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 52a/5 and 61/2.

**75/4** (C 9839). Conical cup, Kommos Type C, convex subtype. Pl. 3.83.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 56e/3.

**75/5** (C 11241). Transport stirrup jar. Pl. 3.83.
Handle: broad ring around base; beginning of vertical band on back. Body: linear as preserved.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 59/12.

**75/6** (C 9836). Short-necked amphora. Pls. 3.83, 3.94 at c.
Made in two sections joined at lower body (cf. Popham 1984: 177 and n. 139; Haskell 1981b: 193). Exterior surface features patches of dark brown (7.5 YR 4.2) discolored spots arranged in rough, upward-curving rows and seemingly sealed by a light burnish (i.e., dots were generated as part of the production process, not as a result of postfiring use).
LM IIIB (= Rutter 2000: fig. 3). For shape, comparanda as for 54/2; for fabric, comparanda as for 67d/2.

**75/7** (C 11240). Pithos. Pls. 3.83, 3.94 at d.
Keswani Group II(?). Shoulder: traces of broad, horizontal wavy groove below thinner horizontal groove.

### Group 76

**Date:**
LM IIIB with scattered Neopalatial

**Total sherds:**
682

**Weight (grams):**
8,295

**Trench/pail(s):**
90A/10, 11, 53, 54

**Cross joins:**
Groups 60, 65, 67d, 69a, and 78 (67d/3)

**Architectural/physical context:**
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; last-laid floor of Gallery P6 at +3.45 m (west) / +3.60 m (east) and fill above to ca. +3.60/3.80 m

**Thickness of constituent strata:**
15–20 cm

**Group and/or date of stratum below:**
First-laid floor of Gallery P6 at +3.20 m (west) / +3.30 m (east) and fill above (Group 75)

**Group and/or date of stratum above:**
Rubble collapse of gallery walls (90A/8, 9)
Table 3.94. Pottery Group 76.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

76/1 (C 9820). Teacup. Pl. 3.83.
Shoulder: comb pattern (Hallager and Hallager 2000: 141 and n. 41), a late version of Iris FM 10A.
LM IIIB Late–IIIC Early. For the pattern, probably a more developed form of the curvilinear LM IIIA2 motif represented on 56e/2 and 58a/2, Popham 1970b: 199, fig. 3: 41, pls. 47d: 7–8, 49a: 13–14 (LM IIIB); Hallager and Hallager 2000: 78 82-P1805, pls. 36, 69a: 1 (LM IIIB2/C); Rethemiotakis 1997: figs. 27i (= fig. 19, lower right), 28f (LM IIIIC).

76/2 (C 11244). Teacup or deep bowl. Pl. 3.83.
Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46, possibly of the buttonhook variety.
LM IIIIB. Comparanda for the pattern as for 66/4 if spirals are simply linked or, alternatively, as for 67a/5 if spirals are buttonhooked; for the distinctive linear decoration at the base of the shoulder zone (single line or thin band framed by broader bands), Watrous 1992: 55 no. 947, fig. 38, pl. 22; 65 no. 1101, pl. 26; 92 no. 1609, pl. 40; 108 no. 1891, fig. 67, pl. 49.

76/3 (C 11242). Teacup. Pl. 3.83.
Shoulder: paired antithetic Stemmed Spirals FM 51.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 66/5.

76/4 (C 11387). Teacup. Pl. 3.83.
Shoulder: Tricurved Arch FM 62 with fill of Concentric Arcs FM 44.

76/5/ (C 9490). Teacup. Pl. 3.83.
Thickening near rim at right-hand side of sherd in addition to rising base of rim band indicate imminence of vertical handle attachment at rim. Shoulder: Triglyph and Half-Rosette FM 74.
LM IIIIB. Watrous 1992: 55 no. 952, fig. 38, pl. 22; 57 no. 978, fig. 40, pl. 23; 72 no. 1206, fig. 45, pl. 28; 81 no. 1382, fig. 52, pl. 35; 94 no. 1633, pl. 41; 109 no. 1919, pl. 48; Popham 1970a: pl. 17e: 9; Popham 1984: pl. 174: 47.

76/6 (C 11243). Jug or amphora. Pl. 3.83.
Rib at junction of neck and shoulder. Handle: broad ring around base. Body: linear as preserved.
LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 55 no. 954, fig. 38, pl. 22; 82 no. 1409, fig. 54, pl. 36 (amphoras); 73 no. 1237, fig. 46, pl. 29 (jug).

Group 77

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Mixed MM III/LM IA through LM IIIB, mostly Neopalatial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total sherds:</td>
<td>1,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (grams):</td>
<td>24,930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trench/pail(s): 84B/26, 27, 28; 84C/33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48

Cross joins: None

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill of low terrace in front of Gallery P6 retained by blocking wall built across gallery’s west end, from +3.10/3.15 m to ca. +3.75 m

Thickness of constituent strata: 60–65 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: Debris of LM IA Advanced to Final kiln (e.g., Group 19)

Group and/or date of stratum above: Rubble collapse of gallery walls containing mixed Prehistoric and eighth-century B.C. pottery (84B/25)

Table 3.95. Pottery Group 77.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

77/1 (C 11139). Teacup. Pl. 3.84.
Shoulder: Linked Whorl-Shell FM 24, Concentric Arcs FM 44, or Tricurved Arch FM 62.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 67a/3 or 76/4.

77/2 (C 11137). Teacup or deep bowl. Pl. 3.84.
Shoulder: floating Multiple Stem and Tongue FM 19.
LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 72 no. 1201, fig. 45, pl. 28; 93 no. 1632, pl. 41. For the pattern, Popham 1965: 330, pl. 85c–d; Popham 1970b: 199, figs. 1: 1–2, 2: 18–21, pls. 47b: 1–4, 49a: 1, 51a, c; Popham 1984: pl. 179: 7; Borgna 1997a: fig. 8: 1; Re-themiotakis 1997: figs. 27p, 35, upper right.

77/3 (C 11138). Teacup or deep bowl. Pl. 3.84.
Shoulder: spiral or Quirk FM 48.
LM IIIB.

77/4 (C 11143). Deep bowl. Pl. 3.84.
LM IIIB. For the fill of parallel chevrons at the flowers’ core, comparanda as for 67a/2; for the overall shape and design of the flowers, Watrous 1992: 68 no. 1144, pl. 27; 89 no. 1549, pl. 39 (teacups); 94 no. 1645, pl. 42 (kylix); a comparable alternation of flowers decorates a LM IIIA2 teacup from Knossos: Warren 1997: fig. 36: P1828.

77/5 (C 11136). One-handed footed cup. Pl. 3.84.
Solidly coated.
LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 67a/9.

77/6 (C 11142). Amphoroid krater. Pl. 3.84.
Assembled from at least two pieces joined at lower body (cf. Popham 1984: 177 and n. 139; Haskell 1981b: 193); in addition to up to 4 mm of clay added over seam on vessel’s interior, joint strengthened by means of low ribs (semicircular in section, ca. 1 mm high, 2 mm wide, and 11–12 mm long, spaced at intervals of 20–25 mm) running diagonally across the top of the lower joint surface and fitting into corresponding notches on the underside of the upper joint surface. Interior surfaces as well as fractures of most sherds

LM IIIB. For shape, comparanda as for 59/10; for combination of shape and decoration, comparanda as for 55/4; for the mortised joining of the two sections, compare the identical technique employed on the imported pithos 67d/3. 77/7 (C 11141). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.84 (scale 1:6).

Group 78

**Date:** Mixed MM and LM of all periods through LM IIIB

**Total sherds:** Ca. 1,065–1,145 (pure Prehistoric levels only)

**Weight (grams):** 31,550 (pure Prehistoric levels only)

**Trench/pail(s):** 50A/53, 56, 57, 59, 65; 51A1/75, 76 (purely Prehistoric); also 50A/47, 50, 52, 54, 55, 58, 62 (mixed with eighth-/seventh-century-B.C. sherds)

**Cross joins:** Groups 60, 65, 67d, 69a, and 76 (67d/3); Groups 60 and 67d (60/4); Group 60 (78/6, 78/16, 78/32)

**Architectural/physical context:** J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; sloping wash levels between south wall of Court N6 and north wall of Archaic Building Q, occasionally consisting of purely Prehistoric debris but often mixed with eighth-/seventh-century-B.C. pottery

**Thickness of constituent strata:** Ca. 20–30 cm

**Group and/or date of stratumbelow:** Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA1 construction fill (e.g., Group 50)

**Group and/or date of stratum above:** Historic levels

78/1 (C 6740). Stirrup jar. Pl. 3.84.

Linear as preserved.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 101 no. 1749, pl. 44). Chaniote import. Watrous 1992: 52 no. 903, pl. 20; 57 no. 982, pl. 23; 80 no. 1375, fig. 51, pl. 34; 86–87 no. 1507, fig. 56, pl. 36; 100 no. 1726, pl. 44; 108 no. 1903, pl. 49 (fine Chaniote stirrup jars imported to Kommos); Tzedakis 1969: figs. 7–13; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 215–17, pls. 56–57; for the angular profile of 78/1, akin to Furumark Shape 182, Kanta 1980: 149, 253–54, pl. 57: 1–3 (HM 7637).

78/2 (C 7880). Teacup. Pl. 3.84.

Shoulder: Flower FM 18.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 101 no. 1732). Watrous 1992: 56 no. 963, fig. 38, pl. 23; 69 no. 1157, pl. 27; 83 no. 1433, fig. 55, pl. 37; 84 no. 1450, pl. 36; 90 no. 1570, pl. 39; 92 no. 1617, pl. 40; Popham 1984: pls. 109c: third row, middle, 173: 20; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 177 87-P0092, 246 and n. 482, pls. 82, 135a: 1.

78/3 (C 6742). Teacup. Pl. 3.84.

Profile lightly carinated just above base of handle zone. Shoulder: Linked Whorl-Shell FM 24.

LM IIIB. For an imported Knossian teacup rim from Kommos with a slightly more naturalistic series of alternating whorl-shells, Watrous 1992: 108 no. 1890, pl. 48; Warren 1983: fig. 22: 3 (Knossos; LM IIIA2); Platon 1997: 293, fig. 10 (Chondros Vianou; LM IIIA2); Hallager and Hallager 2003: 69 71-P0892/0165, pls. 49, 97e (Chania; LM IIIB2 deep bowl).
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

78/4 (C 7875). Teacup. Pl. 3.84.
Shoulder: groups of Isolated Semicircles FM 43 pendent from and attached to rim band. Handle: at right-hand edge of fragment, partially preserved vertical wavy band framing vertical handle.


78/5 (C 6712). Teacup or deep bowl. Pl. 3.84.
Either an unusually large teacup (or perhaps the rim has been deformed by the attachment of the now-missing handle, thus exaggerating the apparent rim diameter) or else a deep bowl (as Watrous 1992: 101). Shoulder: two rows of diagonally oriented, unframed groups of Concentric Arcs FM 44.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 101 no. 1741, pl. 44). For a more compact arrangement of the pattern, Watrous 1992: 74 no. 1251, fig. 46, pl. 29; Popham 1970b: pls. 47a: 7–8, 50a: 2; Popham 1984: pls. 122a, lower right, 173: 23 (LM IIIA2). For other arrangements of unframed groups of Concentric Arcs FM 44, 60/3 (horizontal chain); Watrous 1992: 81 no. 1381, fig. 52, pl. 35 (horizontally linked, antithetic); Watrous 1992: 81 nos. 1384, 1392, pl. 35; Popham 1970b: pl. 47a: 9; Popham 1984: pl. 173: 22 (single row of alternating diagonal groups); 78/6 (alternating upright and pendent vertical groups); and Popham 1970b: pl. 50a: 7; Popham 1984: pl. 179: 5 (spaced, nonalternating, diagonally oriented groups).

78/6 (C 7883). Teacup. Pl. 3.84.
Shoulder: alternating upright and pendent, vertically oriented groups of Concentric Arcs FM 44.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 101 no. 1734). For the pattern, Popham 1970a: fig. 13: 75 (Knossos, southeast stairs; LM IIIA). No exact parallel yet published from Kommos, comparable groups of Concentric Arcs FM 44 usually being either framed, hence “Bivalve Shells” FM 25 (e.g., Watrous 1992: 171 no. 1182, fig. 44, pl. 27), or else inserted within a broad zigzag pattern (e.g., Watrous 1992: 63 no. 1070, pl. 25; 65 no. 1101, pl. 26; Popham 1984: pls. 122a, third row, no. 5, 173: 3) or alternating with Stemmed Spirals FM 51 (e.g., Watrous 1992: 63 no. 1065, pl. 25), but see 78/5 for generic parallels.

78/7 (C 7871). Teacup. Pl. 3.84.
Shoulder: paired antithetic Stemmed Spirals FM 51.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 100 no. 1730, pl. 44). Comparanda as for 66/5.

78/8 (C 6741). Teacup or deep bowl. Pl. 3.84.
Shoulder: alternating upright and pendent Stemmed Spirals FM 51 with hatched triangular cores.


78/9 (C 7882). Teacup. Pl. 3.85.
Shoulder: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.


78/10 (C 6713). Teacup. Pl. 3.85.
Two body sherds pierced by circular perforations (d 2 mm), one from both inside and outside, one from outside only (in the latter case, at a slight angle rather than perpendicularly through the vessel wall), probably but not certainly for purposes of mending. Shoulder: stacked V-Pattern FM 59. Handle: traces preserved of vertical band flanking left side of vertical handle at right-hand edge of one rim.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 101 no. 1742). Watrous 1992: 70 no. 1173, fig. 44, pl. 27; 83 no. 1431, fig. 55, pl. 36; 84 no. 1458, pl. 37; 92 no. 1618, pl. 41; 108 no. 1889, pls. 35, 49; also 78/16.

78/11 (C 7881). Teacup or deep bowl. Pl. 3.85.
Shoulder: floating horizontal Zigzag FM 61. The unpainted interior and sudden thickening of the lower body wall suggest that this fragment may belong to a deep bowl.


78/12 (C 7870). Teacup. Pl. 3.85.
Shoulder: either floating Foliate Band FM 64: 20 or else horizontal chain of Concentric Arc FM 44 groups.

LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 100 no. 1729, pl. 44). For Foliate Band FM 64, itself probably a degenerate version of Quirk FM 48 (as suggested by Watrous 1992: 84–85 no. 1461, pl. 37), see Wa-
Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area

78/19 (C 7877). Kylix. Pl. 3.85.
LM IIIA (= Watrous 1992: 101 no. 1735, pl. 44).

78/20 (C 6746). Kylix. Pl. 3.85.
Lowermost bowl fragment ground down for reuse as a cap or lid.
LM IIIB. Watrous 1992: 62 no. 1042, pl. 17 (LM IIIB kylix); Hallager and Hallager 2003: 71 01-P0325/0347, 233, pl. 68, 102f: 9; 101 77-P1064, 212, pl. 109a: 9 (LM IIIB kylikes at Chania); compare the reuse of 46b/20–21 as stoppers during LM II.

78/21 (C 7874). Transport stirrup jar. Pl. 3.85.
Disk of false neck: spiral.
LM IIIB (= Watrous 1992: 101 no. 1751, pl. 44). For shape, comparanda as for 59/12; for decoration of disk and upper handles, Raison 1968: fig. 17: 28; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 91 77-P0509, 93 77-P1317, 214 n. 183, pl. 105e: 1, 2.

78/22 (C 6720). Ladle. Pl. 3.85.
Fabric characteristic of cooking pots, discolored by secondary burning. Comparanda for shape as for 60/23.

78/23 (C 6709). Deep bowl. Pl. 3.86.
FS 284. Shoulder: Paneled Patterns FM 75 with fill of crosshatched lozenges.

78/24 (C 7876). One-handled footed cup. Pl. 3.85.
Exterior profile of foot and stem is ribbed.
LM IIIA2 (= Watrous 1992: 101 no. 1736, pl. 44). Comparanda as for 60/11.
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78/28 (C 6717). Swollen-lipped jar (dolio). Pl. 3.86.
Sardinian import (= Watrous 1992: 102, 166 no. 1760, fig. 73, pl. 58; Cline 1994: 194 no. 529).

78/29 (C 6718). Round-mouthed jug.

78/30 (C 6698). Lipless bowl. Pl. 3.86.
Sardinian import (= Watrous 1992: 101, 166 no. 1756, fig. 73, pl. 58; Cline 1994: 193 no. 520). Comparanda as for 59/23.

78/31 (C 6904). Lipless bowl. Pl. 3.86.

78/32 (C 6710). Lipless bowl. Pl. 3.86.

78/33 (C 6694). Sloping-lipped bowl. Pl. 3.86.
Light carination at transition from convex lower body to rounded bottom with thickened center; both stumps of one vertical handle survive.


78/34 (C 6738). Bowl. Pl. 3.86.
Rounded bottom with vertical burnishing on exterior changing directions at approximately 90° intervals.

Sardinian import (= Watrous 1992: 101, 167 no. 1758, pl. 58 (mislabeled “1752” and misidentified as jug; sherd labeled “1758” is Minoan medium coarse, solidly coated loop handle); Cline 1994: 203–4 no. 614), probably from a sloping-lipped bowl like 65/2 and 78/33.

78/35 (C 6702). Bowl. Pl. 3.86.
Sardinian import (= Watrous 1992: 101, 166 no. 1757, pl. 58; Cline 1994: 184 no. 438), possibly from a sloping-lipped bowl like 65/2 and 78/33.

Group 79

Date:
Total sherds:
Weight (grams):
Trench/pail(s):
Cross joins:
Architectural/physical context:
Thickness of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below:
Group and/or date of stratum above:

Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIB
627
12,360
27B/13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20
Group 40 (79/1)
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; purely Prehistoric fill from ca. +4.25 m to +4.57 - 4.72 - 4.85 m within earlier Corridor N7, in association with zigzag wall, the base of which rises from +4.21 m to +4.35 m
Ca. 30–60 cm
LM IIIB floor deposit in Corridor N7 and fill immediately above (Group 59)
Historic levels
Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area


Miscellaneous Imports

The dates of contexts provided in the following catalogue entries are *termini ante quos* only, except where Iron Age contamination has been noted with the rubric “mixed LM III and Historic.” In most cases, and especially in those for which an LM IIIA2 Early date has been supplied, the contexts are fills that contain a thorough ceramic mixture encompassing a wide range of dates.

Imports from Other Regions of Crete

**MI/Cr/1** (C 9830). Closed shape. Pl. 3.87.

Linear as preserved.


**MI/Cr/2** (C 8999). Teacup. Pl. 3.87.

Shoulder: Bird FM 7 at left, flanking partially preserved panel(?) at right, with fill of small triangular patches of dotted Scale Pattern FM 70.

Context: Historic levels. Knossian LM IIIA1. For birds and dotted scale pattern, Popham 1970a: figs. 5: 2, 15: 115; La Rosa 1979–80: 151, fig. 104b.

**MI/Cr/3** (C 7679). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.87.

Shoulder: Ripple FM 78.


**MI/Cr/4** (C 3282). Deep bowl. Pl. 3.87.

Linear as preserved, except for some splatters; matte paint over slipped but largely unfinished surfaces.

Context: predominantly early Neopalatial, with a few pieces of Early Iron Age. Advanced to Late LM IIIC(?). Watrous 1992: 109 nos. 1920–22, 147, fig. 68, pls. 26, 48, 49; Callaghan and Johnston 2000: 213 no. 10, pls. 4.1, 4.40; D’Agata 1999: 197–98, fig. 36.21 (Thronos Pit 36).

**MI/Cr/5** (C 7691). Shallow teacup. Pl. 3.87.

Fine wheelmade gray-burnished ware.


**MI/Cr/6** (C 7667). Palace Style jar. Pl. 3.87.

Shoulder: smaller and larger specimens of Palm I FM 14.

Context: LM IIIA2 Early. Palace Style jar of either LM II–IIIA1 or possibly LH II. Very similar to, but differing in details of fabric and decoration from, 47/21, of which it may conceivably have been a companion piece.

**MI/Cr/7** (C 8936). Closed shape (jug?). Pl. 3.87.

Linear as preserved.

Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

Imports from Egypt

**MI/Eg/1** (C 9837). Amphora. Pl. 3.87.
Hope category 1a. Lip folded over on exterior.

**MI/Eg/2** (C 4574). Amphora. Pl. 3.87.
Hope category 1a. Four shallow impressions at base of handle probably intended to strengthen lower handle attachment.

**MI/Eg/3** (C 9100). Amphora. Pl. 3.87.
Hope category 1a. Moldmade base fragment.
Egyptian New Kingdom import. Context: LM IIIA2. For the shape, Hope 1989: 10, fig. 7b (Amenhotep III); 93–94, 102, fig. 1: 7 (Amenhotep II); comparanda for the combination of shape and fabric as for 52c/4.

**MI/Eg/4** (C 11047). Amphora. Pl. 3.87.
Egyptian New Kingdom import. Context: LM IIIA2 Early. For the combination of shape and fabric, comparanda as for 40/34.

Imports from Syria–Palestine

**MI/SP/1** (C 8216). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.87.
Levantine LB IIA import (= Cline 1994: 175 no. 352). Context: LM IIIA2 Early. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for the fabric, comparanda as for 57c/2.

**MI/SP/2** (I 43). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.88.
Light carination detectable on interior body at lower edge of preserved fragment. Complex mark incised into back of handle after firing.
Levantine LB IIA import (= Bennet 1996: 316 no. 7, pls. 4.47, 4.49). Context: Historic levels. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for the postfiring mark, also 56e/9; for the fabric, comparanda as for 52c/5.

**MI/SP/3** (C 8244). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.87.
Levantine LB IIA import (= Cline 1994: 177 no. 372). Context: LM IIIA2 Early. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for the fabric, comparanda as for 57c/2.

**MI/SP/4** (C 9865). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.88.

**MI/SP/5** (C 8729). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.88.

**MI/SP/6** (C 8728, C 12087). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.88.
Two fragments originally thought to belong to the same jar but now attributed to two different jars on the grounds of significant differences in fabric.
Levantine LB IIA imports (= Cline 1994: 175 no. 356). Context: LM IIIA2 Early. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for the fabric, comparanda for C 8728 as for 57c/2, but the fabric of C 12087 is unidentified (M. Serpico, pers. comm.).

**MI/SP/7** (C 6839). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.88.

**MI/SP/8** (C 6840). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.88.
Very thick, raised base attached to underside of wheel-thrown jar by means of additional thickness of clay applied on interior; for comparable extra thickness of clay at interior bottom, see the short-necked amphora 54/2.
Levantine LB IIB import. Context: mixed LM III and Historic. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10. Fabric: unidentified fabric similar to those of Canaanite Amphora Project’s Group 2 (Serpico et al. 2003; Serpico, pers. comm.).

**MI/SP/9** (C 8730). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.88.
Levantine LB IIA import (= Cline 1994: 177 no. 372). Context: LM IIIA2 Early. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for the fabric, comparanda as for 57c/2.

**MI/SP/10** (C 8144). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.88 (lower body fragment only).
Two thin-walled shoulder fragments, one thick-walled lower body fragment.

Levant LB IIIA import (= Cline 1994: 174 no. 346). Context: LM IIIA. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for the fabric, comparanda as for 57c/2.

**MI/SP/11** (C 7070). Closed shape. Pl. 3.88.

Levant LB IIIA import (= Cline 1994: 198 no. 574). Context: LM IIIA2 Early. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for the fabric, comparanda as for 52c/5.

### Imports from Cyprus

**MI/Cy/1** (C 9266). Tankard or shallow cup. Pl. 3.89.


**MI/Cy/2** (C 7407). Wishbone-handled cup. Pl. 3.89.

Cypriot Base Ring II import. Context: LM IIIA2 Early (= Group 58b above). Comparanda as for 56b/5.

**MI/Cy/3** (C 10298). Cup or bowl. Pl. 3.89.

Incipient ring base set off from convex profile of lower body by shallow groove below a very thin, low rib.


**MI/Cy/4** (C 10341). Closed shape. Pl. 3.89.


**MI/Cy/5** (C 10260). Closed shape. Pl. 3.89.

Exterior slip mottled, possibly due to burning. Uncertain whether linear decoration on exterior consists of fine lines (as in drawing) or of just one or two broad bands.


**MI/Cy/6** (C 9990). Milk bowl. Pl. 3.89.

Handle decoration entirely worn off. Shoulder: alternating vertical line groups of different widths pendent from rim decorated with plain horizontal line group.

LC IIC Cypriot Late White Slip II import. Context: mixed LM III and Historic. Popham 1972: 456, figs. 57: 3 (bowl type 1d), LXXXVI: 2; Russell 1989: 3, 137 K-AD927, K-AD931, K-AD932, figs. 5–6; South and Steel 2001: fig. 5.

**MI/Cy/7** (C 10034). Milk bowl. Pl. 3.89.

Shoulder: horizontal lattice ladder pattern above horizontal row of dots, below which is the beginning of a second horizontal lattice pattern.


**MI/Cy/8** (C 4577). Bowl. Pl. 3.89.

Larger fragment broken along straight horizontal line at top, possibly marking line of carination at which a horizontal wishbone handle may have been attached.


**MI/Cy/10** (I 50). Jug. Pl. 3.89.

Tripartite mark impressed before firing at top of handle, just below rim.


**MI/Cy/11** (I 51). Jug. Pl. 3.89.

Cross incised at top of handle just below rim, probably before firing.

Cypriot Plain White Handmade import (= Ben-
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery


MI/Cy/12 (C 9196). Basin. Pl. 3.89.
  K-AD634, fig. 20: 19–21 (medium-sized basins).

MI/Cy/13 (C 8202). Krater(?). Pl. 3.89.
  Swelling at top of preserved exterior profile marks beginning of upper(? handle attachment.
  Cypriot Plain White Wheelmade import. Context: LM IIIB. Comparanda as for 52a/11.

Imports from Western Anatolia

MI/WA/1 (C 9848). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.90.
  Hollowed, raised base, biconical in profile; pronounced horizontal ribbing on interior of body.

MI/WA/2 (C 9863). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.90.
  Angle of underside of raised base, biconical in profile, not preserved; pronounced horizontal ribbing on interior of body.

MI/WA/3 (C 9880). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.90.
  Hollowed, raised base, biconical in profile; pronounced horizontal ribbing on interior of body.

MI/WA/4 (C 9926). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pls. 3.90, 3.94 at e–f.
  Hollowed, raised base, biconical in profile; pronounced horizontal ribbing on interior of body. Probable potter’s mark in form of hemispherical sinking impressed from below before firing into edge of base’s underside.

Imports from Aegean Islands

Other Than Crete

MI/AI/1 (C 10454). Closed shape. Pl. 3.90.

MI/AI/2 (C 9906). Cooking pot. Pl. 3.90.
  Cycladic(?) medium-coarse micaceous import. Context: LM II. For similar incurving upper profiles on imported micaceous cooking pots, MI/AI/3–4.

MI/AI/3 (C 6507). Cooking pot. Pl. 3.90.

MI/AI/4 (C 10455). Cooking pot. Pl. 3.90.
  Despite extremely abraded exterior, incurving upper body profile with markedly swollen lip, slightly undercut on exterior, can be recognized.

Imports from Mainland Greece

MI/MG/1 (C 7116). Piriform jar(?). Pl. 3.90.
  Probably FS 20 rather than FS 81 (large rounded alabastron), but just possibly an example of the hybrid form of these two shapes, since the pattern is at home on both the piriform jar and the hybrid but rare on the large alabastron; the shoulder seems too flat for FS 103 (bridgespouted jug). Shoulder: probably “Sacral Ivy” FM 12 with fill of Stone Pattern FM 76.
  no. 12, fig. 178: 12 (Thorikos; piriform jar); 869
  no. 12, fig. 354: 12 (Aghia Eirini; hybrid piriform jar/alabastron); 651 no. 5, fig. 247: 5 (Thebes; alabastron); 505 no. 27, fig. 179: 27 (Kolonna; bridge-spouted jug); 44b/18, either from a very similar vase or, just possibly, the same one.

MI/MG/2 (C 11045). Angular(? alabastron. Pl. 3.90.
  FS 81 or, more probably, 91. Shoulder: Stone Pattern FM 76.
  LH II A Mycenaean fine decorated import.
Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area


Imports of Unknown Provenance

\textbf{MI/UP/1} (C 8726). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.90.
Levantine LB IIA import. Context: LM IIIA2 Early. For the shape, comparanda as for \textit{52a/10}. Fabric: unidentified (M. Serpico, pers. comm.).

\textbf{MI/UP/2} (C 10331). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.90.

\textbf{MI/UP/3} (I 53). Horizontal-handled jar. Pl. 3.90.
Horizontal strap handle attached to body at rising angle and secured with cylindrical tenon (d 1.5 cm) inserted through perforation in body wall. At single surviving base of solidly coated handle, one complete and two partially preserved teardrop-shaped marks impressed deeply (up to 7.5 mm) into yielding clay fabric prior to firing; below these three, a larger but more shallowly impressed mark of the same general shape; interiors of all impressions coated like rest of handle.
Medium-coarse, solid-coated import (= Bennet 1996: 315–16 no. 4, pls. 4.46, 4.49), possibly Cycladic(?). Context: MM III–LM I.

\textbf{Imports from Italy}

\textbf{MI/It/1} (C 8173). Collar-necked jar. Pl. 3.90.

\textbf{MI/It/2} (C 10863). Cup. Pl. 3.90.
Deep groove on interior profile at approximately midheight of bowl, possibly marking coil joint.

\textbf{MI/It/3} (C 7663). Lipless bowl with vertical handle. Pl. 3.90.
Distinctive form of vertical strap handle, tapering markedly in width at midpoint.

The ceramic evidence for this period from Building P comes from three very different categories of deposits (Pl. 3.23). Most common are construction fills, easily identifiable as such below the first floors in Galleries P4 (Group 53), P5 (Group 54), and P6 (Group 55), as well as below the sloping surfaces of the split-level system of terraces north of Gallery P1 (Groups 58a–c). The makeup of the earliest LM III floors identified below Gallery P3 (Groups 57a, 57f) technically also qualifies as construction fill.
A second category consists of the thin strata formed by shallow accumulations of debris representing the use of a space. At least four series of such LM IIIA2 strata have been identified below Gallery P3: first, accumulation above a floor of black pebbles marked by traces of burning below the west end of Gallery P3 in Trenches 65A2 (Group 57b), 36B (Group 57c),
and 94A (Group 57d); second, accumulation above a beaten-earth floor just to the east of the preceding in Trench 89A (Group 57e); third, accumulation above the earthen floor to be associated with the east-west row of post bases (including two reused anchors) running down the middle of the space later roofed as Gallery P3 (Group 57j); and finally, accumulations above the original Neopalatial plaster floor at the far east end of the gallery at a significantly higher level than the preceding, as well as from above the dismantled north-south wall of Building AA lying just east of the easternmost post base (Groups 57g, h, and i). The first of these series must predate the third, even though the two are linked by ceramic cross joins; but all four seem to belong to a relatively early part of the LM IIIA2 period to judge from the typology of the patterned teacups (57b/1, 57e/1, 57g/1) and horizontal-handled bowls (57b/2, 57d/1), as well as fine unpainted kylikes (57d/3–4) that they contain.

Finally, two sets of floor deposits, one from the eastern end of Gallery P2 (Groups 56a–d) and one from the northeast corner of the court to the northwest of Gallery P1’s northwest end (Groups 56e–f), are in all likelihood contemporary. They mark an episode of building in the later LM IIIA2 period when the ground level above Court 15 was substantially raised by the construction of a bonding pair of retaining walls, one running east-west along that court’s southern side, and a second, very short stretch running at right angles to the first’s east end and abutting the west end of Gallery P1’s north wall. The latter wall (the pottery from the dismantling of which constitutes Group 52f) was built directly over one of the fully preserved cooking vessels belonging to Group 56e (56e/7), thus showing that the raising of the ground level in Court 15 was not part of the original construction of Galleries P1 and P2 but rather was a later event. That the short north-south retaining wall in question abuts rather than bonds with the north wall of Gallery P1 likewise indicates that the former was a later addition. At more or less the same time, the floor at the east end of Gallery P2 was raised and leveled in such a way as to bisect neatly a deposit of whole vases left in situ on the original LM IIIA floor (Group 56b).

In the cases of both these sets of floor deposits, what must have been perfectly serviceable whole vessels were abandoned on a lower surface and built over or buried in the process of raising the ground levels both inside Gallery P2 and just northwest of Gallery P1’s northwest corner. No other floor deposits of this date have so far been found in the Civic Center. How they relate in date to the latest material from the building fills below the southern galleries of Building P (Groups 53–55) or the accumulation over the latest floor below Gallery P3, the one featuring an axially placed east-west row of post bases (Group 57j), cannot yet be as securely established as one might wish, chiefly because of the relatively scanty and scrappy nature of the diagnostic sherd material and mendable fragments recovered from the latter contexts. It is, however, clear enough that the whole and restorable vases from the abandonment deposits in Gallery P2 (Groups 56a–d) and at the northeast corner of the former court of Building T (Groups 56e–f) postdate the mendable pottery from above the earlier floor of black pebbles below Gallery P3’s west end (Groups 57b–d). It therefore seems likely that the abandonment of the later LM IIIA2 floor deposits represented by the subsets of Group 56
was contemporary with the construction of Galleries P5 (Group 54) and P6 (Group 55). Thus the construction date of Building P would be marked by the latest sherd material in Groups 52a–d; the period of initial use of Galleries P1 and P2 would be dated by the fills and shallow use accumulations of the outdoor space to the south below the later Gallery P3 (Groups 57a–j); and the building of the southernmost galleries of the structure would be bracketed by the latest sherd material from Groups 54 and 55, and the whole vases of Groups 56e–f, the latter having been buried when the earlier floors within Gallery P2 (Groups 56a–d) and at the court’s original northeast corner (Court 15) were raised.

Two features of all the LM IIIA2 deposits associated with Building P that postdate its construction (i.e., later than Groups 52a–e) are noteworthy. The first is the frequency of bits of plain, non-Minoan transport vessels, not only Egyptian (56a/2, 57c/1, 57d/6, 57f/2, 57h/1) but also Syro–Palestinian (55/6, 56e/9, 57c/2, 57f/3) and Western Anatolian (56e/11, 58b/12–13). These are not a new feature, to be sure, since similar pieces from all three regions are also characteristic of the somewhat earlier building fills of Group 52. But the simple fact that substantial portions of these vases are preserved (e.g., the Syro–Palestinian jar 56e/9 and the Western Anatolian jug 56e/11) show, as did the somewhat earlier Egyptian jar 52a/9, that these pieces are not earlier kick-ups or survivals but rather date from this period. The influx of such large foreign containers into the harbor town at Kommos unquestionably reached its peak during LM IIIB (Watrous 1992: 181–82, fig. 8).

Appearing in the local ceramic repertoire only after the construction of Galleries P1 and P2, and probably inspired by the variety of different but easily distinguishable foreign transport vessels just described, was a new kind of shipping container, one modeled after the well-established oval-mouthed amphora that had served this purpose in the Mesara during both the Protopalatial and Neopalatial eras. Christened the short-necked amphora by Watrous (1992: 135), this new transport type was produced in the neighborhood of Kommos by the thousands, initially as both a decorated and a plain shape, but during the LM IIIB period only in undecorated form (Rutter 2000). The shape exhibited considerable variation in profile, decoration, and even fabric during LM IIIA2 (e.g., 54/2, 55/5, 57j/2) before being mass-produced in a far more standardized format during LM IIIB. Numerous examples of this distinctive type were recovered in LM IIIA2–B deposits on the Central Hillside and Hilltop (see catalogue entry for 54/2), but the shape is far more frequently attested in the Civic Center than anywhere else on the site, and within the Civic Center it is above all typical of the accumulated fills and dumps within the galleries of Building P. To date, only a single example from another site on Crete has yet come to our attention—a complete amphora from the Northwest House at Knossos, in a deposit heretofore assigned to the LM I period but now to be redated (Evans 1928: 627–29, fig. 392: 3; Popham, Catling, and Catling 1974: 247 and n. 90; Matthäus 1980: 103 no. 55, 105; Hood and Smyth 1981a: 51 no. 221; Kilian–Dirlmeier 1993: 64–66 no. 154, n. 20). The overwhelming frequency with which short-necked amphorae are found in and around Building P from the date of its initial use until the time of its abandon-
ment is, aside from the building’s peculiarities of form, perhaps the most important indicator of this enormous structure’s function (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3).

Further evidence for the function of certain parts of the building is provided by several of the ceramic groups that can be associated with the early stages of its use. The shallow use accumulation over the pebble floor below the western end of Gallery P3 (Pl. 3.23: Groups 57b–d) produced several highly fragmentary but mendable drinking vessels in the form of two decorated teacups (57b/1, 57e/1), two fine unpainted kylikes (57d/3–4), and a fine unpainted ladle (57d/2), as well as two decorated horizontal-handled bowls (57b/2, 57d/1). The fine unpainted vessels in particular are suggestive of a drinking set: one example each of a ladle, a one-handled kylix, and a two-handled kylix, all crushed into relatively small but very freshly preserved pieces (especially in the case of 57d/3). Yet in this same location were found two brazier handles (only one presented here, 57b/3) and over twenty fragments from a cooking pot of undeterminable type, ceramic forms that should perhaps be connected with the obvious traces of burning among the black pebbles making up the floor here. Also present in some quantity in this area were fragments of medium-coarse, unpainted basins. It is a bit difficult to harmonize the drinking vessels with the braziers, cooking pot, and basins, especially in the absence of a hearth or any decorated pouring vessels. These, however, are the principal ceramic indicators for the use of this space during the earliest history of Building P, before Gallery P3 was built and roofed, at a time when the surface abutting the south wall of Gallery P2 was at some point subdivided by a series of flimsy partition walls that Shaw has plausibly suggested may have been used for sorting or segregating quantities of one or more commodities, perhaps organic and hence too perishable to have left behind any significant clues as to their identity (Chap. 1.3). The braziers and basins may have served some industrial function connected with the observed burning in this area that perhaps preceded the construction of the partition walls. These latter themselves show no signs of burning and so may represent a second and altogether different usage of this area while the walls of Building T were still prominent enough south of Gallery P2 to condition how the space was subdivided (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3). A fair number of the short-necked amphoras recovered here, and especially farther east below Gallery P3 in these LM IIIA2 levels (Groups 57g–h), exhibit hematite stains on the interior, but whether this hematite is to be associated with the industrial usage of this space hypothesized above cannot be persuasively demonstrated, although it is certainly possible.

The generally small size of the sherd material recovered from these levels below Gallery P3 merits comment. The average weight per sherd consistently ranges between 5 and 10 g, a significantly lower figure than the range of 8–15 g for the sherd material from the building fills below Galleries P4, P5, and P6 (Groups 53–55) and a strikingly smaller figure than the range of 14–26 g or more for the abandoned floor deposits of Group 56. As was argued for the similarly ground-up LM IB Late sherd material constituting Groups 44a–b from the northwest corner of the court, such a low weight range for the average sherd is
indicative of a significant amount of pedestrian traffic back and forth over the surfaces in question.

Each of the construction fills from below the west ends of Galleries P4 (Group 53), P5 (Group 54), and P6 (Group 55), at least insofar as these have so far been excavated, has produced a certain amount of mendable pottery that includes drinking vessels (decorated teacups 54/1 and 55/1–2, a decorated bowl 53/1, and an unpainted kylix 55/3) and large closed vessels ordinarily used to hold liquids (short-necked amphoras 54/2 and 55/5, an amphoroid krater 55/4, a Canaanite jar 55/6, and an imported vessel of uncertain type 53/3). There are, of course, numerous other vessel types represented in these fills, but only these have produced significant numbers of mending sherds. It may be simple coincidence that these vessels, like the rarer mendable vessels from the very large fills associated with the somewhat earlier construction of Building N and Galleries P1-P2, regularly take the form of pouring and drinking vessels rather than cooking pots, pithoi, or unpainted basins. But whereas the earlier LM IIIA2 pouring and drinking vessels typically consisted of imported jars and plain local ladles, their functional analogues in these later LM IIIA2 building fills consist mostly of decorated drinking cups and locally made pouring vessels. It is tempting to interpret the later vessels in much the same way as the earlier ones, that is, as the water jars and drinking cups utilized by the labor force(s) that constructed the three southernmost galleries of Building P. Why the nature of the drinking and pouring vessels employed by the two or more different generations of workers should have changed from somewhat more foreign to more native assemblages is surely a question worth raising, even if any answer to it is bound to be extremely speculative with the evidence presently available. Shaw has noted considerable differences in the architecture of the various galleries (Chap. 1.3) and has attributed these principally to changes in the availability of materials. Such changes are certainly likely to have played an important role in how the masonry styles and utilization of timber varied from the initial construction of Galleries P1 and P2 through two or more subsequent stages of building. The ceramic evidence from the construction fills below the latest galleries suggests that the local Minoan population may have played a greater role in their construction than it had in the building of the first two galleries.

The pottery groups from a selection of LM IIIA2 building fills excavated north of Gallery P1 that are lumped together here as Group 58 represent the very few spots north of Building P where material distinct from that connected with the construction of Galleries P1 and P2 (that is, Groups 52a–e) but also free of extensive contamination by later Historic pottery has been found. At the west, Group 58c constitutes a shallow fill containing short-necked amphoras that is quite different from the underlying fill of Group 52e and that in turn is overlain by a surface on which a pi-shaped hearth was built. The upper LM IIIA2 fill of Group 58c may have been deposited when the ground level over Court 15 to the west was raised, that is, at about the same time as Groups 56a–f were abandoned and the building fills of Groups 54 and 55 were being deposited. Group 58b, on the other hand, was recovered from a rather deeper fill some fifteen or
more meters to the east. It is unlikely to postdate the underlying fill of Group 52d by as much time as Group 58c follows Group 52e, but once again it is distinguished from the earlier LM IIIA2 fill below by the presence of short-necked amphoras. In its upper levels, Group 58b was contaminated by some Archaic sherds.

Finally, near the northeast corner of the large terrace covering Building T’s original northeast wing and sloping up in that direction was isolated a small patch of fill characterized by small pebbles and stone chips that may have served to cap the terrace when it was originally laid out. The sherd material from this stony fill (Group 58a), once again lightly contaminated with Archaic material, includes a pair of decorated teacup fragments (58a/2–3) belonging to a more developed stage than those typical of Groups 52a–e and broadly comparable to those found in Groups 54 and 55. Thus this stratum of pebbles and stone chips may represent a surfacing of the terrace north of Building P put into place only when all six galleries of the structure had been completed. What is missing from this entire area north of Building P is any indication of the surface in use here during LM IIIB times. The absence of strata of this date may be an indication that this terrace was cut down a bit in Historic times when it served as part of the sacrificial area extending east of the altars located in front of the Greek temple.

Undoubtedly the most interesting of the various deposits of LM IIIA2 pottery from the Civic Center, thanks in part to the far fuller state of preservation of their constituent vessels, are the later LM IIIA2 floor deposits abandoned at the east end of Gallery P2 (Groups 56a–d) and in the court just northwest of Gallery P1’s west end (Groups 56e–f). The first series includes a couple of plain conical cups (56a/1, 56d/1), a plain kylix that by virtue of its solid stem may be a Mycenaean import (56b/4), a Cypriot Base Ring II wishbone-handled cup (56b/5), a simply banded horizontal-handled bowl (56b/3), a pattern-painted collar-necked amphora (56b/1) and the lower half of a second pouring vessel preserving linear decoration only (56b/2), a cooking jar (56c/1), and a plain lamp that is likely to be another Cypriot import (56b/6). Here an eclectic range of drinking cups (among which should be numbered the linear bowl 56b/3, since this is provided with a shallowly pushed-out spout at the rim) was accompanied by a pair of local pouring vessels, a local cooking pot (no doubt used on the U-shaped hearth located near the gallery’s south wall), and an imported lamp (appropriate enough for the dark eastern end of this enormous gallery that may well have lacked windows of any kind). This group of vases would be an altogether unexceptional domestic kitchen assemblage, were it not for the Cypriot and probably Mycenaean drinking vessels. Only a single sherd of a large, carinated Egyptian bowl made in a Nile silt fabric was recovered from the excavated portion of this floor (56b/7), so it is doubtful whether the large imported open shape to which it belonged should be restored as part of this unusual constellation of drinking vessels. But even if the carinated bowl is disregarded, the non-Minoan lamp 56b/6 constitutes another foreign element in this small assemblage of pots that appears to be organized around the preparation and consumption of food and drink.

The second series of LM IIIA2 floor deposits, from the northeast corner of the court onto
which Building P fronts, is remarkably similar from a functional point of view: three plain conical cups (56e/3–4, 56f/2), a plain kylix (56e/13), and a pattern-painted teacup (56e/2), horizontal-handled bowl (56f/1), and small jug (56e/1), all seemingly local; a globular alabastron imported from the Knossos area (56e/12), a large East Cretan closed shape (56e/5), a Cypriot Bucchero juglet (56e/10), a Western Anatolian jug (56e/11), a Canaanite amphora bearing a probable Cypriot handler’s mark incised after firing into the back of the jar’s single surviving handle (56e/9); and finally a pair of tripod cooking pots (56e/7–8) and a second pair of cooking jars (56e/6, 56f/3). In this instance, the drinking cups seem to be without exception local, but the pouring and transport or storage vessels are almost all imported. The cooking facility at which the jars and tripod pots were used has not been located but must surely have been somewhere nearby; perhaps it is to be identified in the pi-shaped “roasting stand” located 10–15 m farther east on the terrace just north of Gallery P1 (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3). The apparent continuity in the tradition of cooking in or near a corner of the large court at the heart of the Civic Center is striking, even if it seems rather unlikely, after all the sociopolitical changes in Minoan society after the end of the Neopalatial era, that the occasions at which such cooking occurred could have been similar in the LM IIIA2 period to the sorts of events at which cooking was conducted in and around the central court of Building T from LM IA Early to as late as LM II times. As in the case of the floor deposits from the far end of Gallery P2, the multicultural flavor of the pottery is what is most striking about this pair of floor deposits from the court. In contrast with the Neopalatial drinking equipment found in and around the court of Building T, however, the jugs and cups of the LM IIIA2 groups just surveyed are relatively plain and simple, even if often rather exotic insofar as their places of production are concerned. Thus there are no later fourteenth-century-B.C. analogues for such elaborately decorated sixteenth- or early fifteenth-century-B.C. Mycenaean drinking cups as 37e/16 or 44b/20 or Minoan pouring vessels as 44b/4. The impression created by the LM IIIA2 assemblages is that, although they may have been used by ethnically mixed groups in court-centered festivities at Kommos, they were not serving the same purpose of ostentatious display that the lavishly ornamented drinking and pouring vessels of LM I and perhaps even LM II date have previously been argued to have performed. Possibly these LM IIIA2 ceramic groups were being used by the multicultural crews of the ships that stopped in at Kommos to deliver boatloads of raw materials and to take on Minoan goods for the return trip to their home ports. Certainly the incidence of imported vessels of all kinds is higher in these groups than in contemporary domestic assemblages from ordinary households in the Central Hillside and Hilltop sectors of the town.

LATE MINOAN IIIA2 POTTERY AT KOMMOS:
NEW EVIDENCE FROM THE CIVIC CENTER

In concluding his assessment of the pottery of this period based mostly on finds from the Hilltop and Central Hillside, Watrous pointed out that two chronological stages within LM IIIA2 could be recognized at Kommos (1992: 137–38): an earlier one contemporaneous with
material published from the Chalara quarter at Phaistos and with pottery attributable to the
time of the great destruction of the palace at Knossos; and a later one with close parallels in
Knossian “post-destruction” deposits recovered from two pits in the Minoan Unexplored
subdivision of LM IIIA2 is well illustrated in the Civic Center by the distinction between the
latest material from the fills associated with the construction of Building N (Groups 48–51)
and Galleries P1–P2 (Groups 52a–e) plus material contemporary with the earliest use of
Building P from below Gallery P3 (Groups 57a–e), and the abandoned floor deposits from
Gallery P2 (Groups 56a–d) and the northeast corner of the court (Groups 56e–f). As pre-
viously noted, the constituent groups of the earlier subphase can themselves be further sub-
divided: those connected with the construction of Buildings N and P contain very little LM
IIIA2 pottery of any kind and consist largely of Neopalatial debris accompanied by much
smaller amounts of LM II and LM IIIA1 material; by contrast, the shallow accumulations
below Gallery P3 associated with the early use of Building P contain a much higher propor-
tion of LM IIIA material as well as substantial numbers of the earliest short-necked amphi-
oras. Although this identification of two stages within the earlier subphase of LM IIIA2 is
quite clear at Kommos, particularly in the Civic Center where short-necked amphorae are
exceedingly common, the criteria that make this distinction possible are not applicable else-
where. Not one short-necked amphora, for example, has yet been identified at either Phaistos
or Aghia Triada, both relatively nearby sites where the evidence for LM IIIA2 settlement
activity is copious.

In spite of the substantial number of different contexts in the Civic Center to which a date
of deposition within the LM IIIA2 period can be assigned, the number of mendable LM IIIA2
profiles or otherwise significant fragments that they contain is a relatively small one. Rela-
tively few changes or updates to Watrous’s extensive characterization of the pottery of this
period from Kommos (1992: 130–38) are therefore required. The comments that follow are
restricted to shapes on which the new material from the Civic Center published here makes
some meaningful contribution to what was previously known.

With the disappearance of solid-coated conical cups of Types P and Q after LM II and of
dipped conical cups of Type K after LM IIIA1, the only version of the form to survive into
LM IIIA2 and LM IIIB was the plain Type C, represented by both strictly conical (56a/1, 57j/1)
as well as more convex-sided (56e/3–4, 56f/2) variants, both of them significantly larger than in
Neopalatial and even than in LM II times. The few surviving floor deposits of this period from
the Civic Center indicate that the conical cup continued to be very popular. In fact, Watrous’s
claim (1992: 130) that the decorated teacup replaced the conical cup as the most frequently
occurring single shape in LM IIIA2 cannot be confirmed by finds from this part of the site.

Most instructive for the difference between the early and the late stages of LM IIIA2 are
the changes that took place in the exterior banding on teacups and those involving the promi-
nence of the lip and the thickness and width of the handle on fine unpainted kylikes. As
noted by Watrous (1992: 130–31; 1997: 185ff), LM IIIA1 and early LM IIIA2 teacups typically featured a number of lines or very thin bands below the patterned handle zone (54/1, 55/1, 57b/1, 57e/1, 58b/5, 7), but during the course of LM IIIA2 two broad bands framing a series of fine lines became increasingly popular in this position on both teacups (55/2) and on horizontal-handled bowls (53/1, 56f/1), even if the earlier system of lines or thin bands of uniform thickness persisted until the very end of the period on both teacups (56e/2) and bowls (56b/3). On fine unpainted kylikes, lips early in the period were quite pronounced (52d/5, 57d/3–4), and handles were very thin, occasionally tapering in width from top to bottom, and often having noticeably troughed or concave backs (57d/4). By later on in the period, lips were noticeably less prominent and handles had convex backs and became somewhat thicker (55/3, 56e/13), although the higher-swung, markedly thicker, and considerably narrower handles of the end of the period (60/12) had not yet appeared (Popham, Catling, and Catling 1974: 206; Popham 1984: pl. 175: 15; Warren 1997: figs. 22: P667, 32: P45).172

Watrous has suggested that the pattern-decorated deep bowl with two horizontal handles “appears toward the end of LM IIIA2, but does not become popular until LM IIIB” (1992: 134). Popham, commenting on the rarity of such bowls in LM IIIA2 contexts at Knossos (1984: 183, pls. 114b, 115: 1), notes that they appear to be altogether absent during LM IIIA1 and thus leaves open the question of whether such bowls are the direct descendants of the common LM II bowl type with two horizontal handles. Warren, on the other hand, seems prepared to derive LM IIIA2 bowls with horizontal handles from the LM II type, at the same time noting that the decorated deep bowl of LM IIIB has a significantly different upper body profile (1997: 164–65 and n. 10, figs. 13: P385, 16: P678 [LM IIIA2]; 176–77, fig. 32: P1991 [LM IIIB]). On this subject, the LM IIIA2 contexts from Kommos’s Civic Center have something significant to offer, for decorated bowls are relatively common in them, both patterned (56f/1 and 57b/2, perhaps also 53/1 and 57d/1) and linear (56b/3). Except for their handles, they closely resemble contemporary teacups in form, even featuring shallowly pushed-out spouts at the rim (56b/3, perhaps also 57d/1). At Kommos, such bowls definitely existed during the LM IIIA1 period,173 and the basic continuity of the form from the in-and-out bowls of LM IA all the way through to the bowls of the LM IIIA2 period seems undeniable. Thus the deep bowl of the LM IIIB period, despite some distinctive characteristics in its profile, should no longer be claimed to be a novel form in that period nor an example of Mycenaean influence on the Minoan shape repertoire (Watrous 1992: 141; 1997: 186).174 Rather, it simply represents a lipless version175 of a shape that had been moderately popular in at least some Minoan regional ceramic repertoires since early in the Neopalatial era.

The association of tripod cooking pots with deeper, footless cooking jars (40/31–33) and the tendency since Neopalatial times for both shapes to have been used in pairs (9b/9–10, 24/25–26, 40/32–33) are both well exemplified in the two examples of each type (56e/7–8 and 56e/6, 57f/3, respectively) found among the whole or largely restorable vases from the northeast corner of the court (Rutter 2004).176 This cluster of
four large vessels probably to be associated with a single cooking facility surely argues in favor of food preparation on a far larger scale than the ordinary household level, as does the locale of these vessels’ discovery in a large, presumably public courtyard. The contrast between the number and size of the cooking and pouring containers represented in Groups 56e–f and those found in Groups 56a–d from within Gallery P2 further suggests that the former may have served a far larger number of people than the latter. Is it possible that periodic feasting by large numbers of people continued to take place within the large court of Kommos’s Civic Center as late as the later subphase of the LM IIIA2 period represented by Groups 56e–f?

THE CIVIC CENTER IN LATE MINOAN IIIB: A CERAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Pottery of LM IIIB date from the Civic Center, like that of the preceding LM IIIA2 phase, came from several different categories of deposits (Pl. 3.23), namely, building fills (Groups 64, 77, and probably 67b–d), gradual use accumulations over floors (Groups 60–63, 65, 68–76), genuine floor deposits (Group 59 and at least part of Group 67a), what appear to be rubbish dumps (Group 66 and part of Group 67a), and slope wash (Group 78). Among the deposits lumped together under the heading of gradual use accumulations, one should distinguish between those that appear to have formed while the site was still quite densely occupied (Groups 60, 62–63, 65, 68–70, 72–73a, and 75–76) and those that took shape after the site was largely abandoned but before the walls of the Civic Center’s major buildings collapsed on top of them (Groups 61, 71a–b, 74). Chronologically connected with the last is a single example of gradual accumulation connected with some minor building activity that occurred after the large-scale abandonment of the site (Group 79). The considerable heterogeneity in the ways by which the strata containing these various pottery groups were formed has naturally resulted in significant disparities among the ceramic corpora in question. These differences may often be independent of how the architectural spaces from which the ceramic groups came were used and thus what kinds of terra-cotta containers have been found in them. Space constraints in the present publication preclude any systematic or detailed analysis of these disparities, but consultation of the summaries for each group and subgroup will quickly reveal how greatly these can differ in terms of such basic variables as absolute amount of pottery recovered, chronological mix represented, and average sherd size in each of the five or six different classes into which the more recently excavated groups have been sorted for the purposes of counting and weighing (Groups 66–77). Comparison of a floor deposit such as Group 59 or part of Group 67a with the chronologically mixed and far more fragmentary pottery from a gradual accumulation is not always straightforward, even if only for the purposes of determining the relative chronology of the two. Despite the comparatively large number of LM IIIB ceramic groups from the Civic Center selected for publication here, and notwithstanding the fact that here, as in the Hilltop and Central Hillside sectors of the site (Table 3.96), several locations have furnished stratified sequences of
Table 3.96. LM IIIB floor deposits and major fills at Kommos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit: Area, Room/Space (Trench/Pails)</th>
<th>Previous Publication</th>
<th>Total Weight (Total Sherds)</th>
<th>Complete or Fully Restorable (Inventoried Fragments)</th>
<th>Painted Fine and Medium-Coarse [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Unpainted Fine and Medium-Coarse [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Cooking Pottery [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deep bowl: (1)</td>
<td>Ladle: (1)</td>
<td>Conical krater/Shallow rounded bowl: (3?)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feeding bottle: 1</td>
<td>One-handled footed cup: (1)</td>
<td>Kylix, two-handled: (3?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kylix, two-handled: (3)</td>
<td>Sardinian bowl: (1)</td>
<td>Ladle: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mycenaean stirrup jar: 1</td>
<td>Sardinian jar: 2(3)</td>
<td>One-handled footed cup: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stirrup jar: 1 (1)</td>
<td>Short-necked amphora: (1 + 2?)</td>
<td>Sardinian bowl: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teacup: 1(10)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sardinian jar: 2(3)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transport stirrup jar: (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Short-necked amphora: (1 + 2?)</td>
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<td>Hilltop: House of the Press, Room 5, upper level (12A2/13, 15, 16; 12A5/80, 84, 85)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 91 (Deposit 85); M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 116–19</td>
<td>&gt; 7.1 kg (652)</td>
<td>0 (9)</td>
<td>Amphoroid krater: (1)</td>
<td>One-handed footed cup: (1)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hilltop: House of the Press, Room 8 (4A/13, 14, 18; 12A4/6, 7, 8)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 47–48 (Deposit 40); M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 115–16, pl. 2.173</td>
<td>data not published</td>
<td>0 (5)</td>
<td>Horizontal-handled jar: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hilltop: House of the Press, Room 10b (16A/9, 10, 11, 14)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 48 (Deposit 41); M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 114–15</td>
<td>5.0 kg (148)</td>
<td>0 (5)</td>
<td>Short-necked amphora: (1)</td>
<td>Horizontal-handled jar: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Deposit: Area, Room/Space (Trench/Pails)</th>
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<th>Unpainted Fine and Medium-Coarse [Type: Complete Fragments]</th>
<th>Cooking Pottery [Type: Complete Fragments]</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hilltop: Room 6 (4A2/62, 64; 11B/8)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 92–93 (Deposit 86); M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 88–90, pls. 2.138–139</td>
<td>27.1 kg (2,076)</td>
<td>3 (20)</td>
<td>Kylix, two-handed: 1(6 + 1?) Lid: (2) Miscellaneous closed shape: (3) One-handled footed cup: 2(3) Stirrup jar: (3) Stand: (1) Teacup: 1(33 + 1?) Transport stirrup jar: (7)</td>
<td>One-handed footed cup: 1(3) Sardinian bowl: (1) Sardinian jar: 1(2) Shallow teacup: 1 Shallow rounded bowl: (1?) Wheelmade gray-burnished juglet: (1)</td>
<td>Cooking dish: (3) Horizontal-handed jar: (1) Lid: (1) Tripod cooking tray: (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Watrous 1992</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Material and Type</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Hilltop: Court 11 | 76 (Deposit 76); M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 71–72, pls. 2.102–104 | > 4.7 kg (425) | 5 (6) | Amphoroid jar: 1  
Conical rhyton: 1  
Mug: 1  
Transport stirrup jar: 1  
Sardinian jar: (1)  
Shallow teacup: (1)  
Short-necked amphora: (1 + 1?) |
| Hilltop: Room 12  | 93–94 (Deposit 88); M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 72–73, pl. 2.105 | 6.1 kg (346) | 0 (7) | Deep bowl: (1)  
Teacup: (3)  
Transport stirrup jar: (2)  
Sardinian jar: (1) |
| Hilltop, Room O19 | 98–100 (Deposit 97); M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 68–69, pls. 2.98–99 | 24.4 kg (1,898) | 1 (29) | Amphoroid jar: (17)  
Amphoroid krater: (1 + 17)  
Deep bowl: (1)  
Kylix, two-handled: (2)  
Lid: (1)  
Miscellaneous closed shape: (1)  
Mug: (1)  
One-handed footed cup: (1)  
Stirrup jar: (1)  
Teacup: (9 + 17)  
Two-handed footed cup: (1)  
Transport stirrup jar: (1)  
One-handed footed cup: 1  
Sardinian bowl: (1)  
Sardinian jar: (1)  
Short-necked amphora: (17)  
Cooking dish: (2)  
Horizontal-handled jar: (1) |

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<th>Unpainted Fine and Medium-Coarse [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Cooking Pottery [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Amphora, rim-handled: (1)</td>
<td>Horizontal-handled jar: (1)</td>
<td>Tripod cooking pot: (1)</td>
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<td>Basin: (1)</td>
<td>Imported jug: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Conical krater: (1)</td>
<td>Kylix, two-handled: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Deep bowl: (1 + ?)</td>
<td>Loop-handled teacup: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feeding bottle: (1?)</td>
<td>Pithos: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kylix, two-handled: (5)</td>
<td>Piriform rhyton: (1)</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous closed shape: (4)</td>
<td>Pulled-rim bowl: (1)</td>
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<td>One-handed footed cup: (3)</td>
<td>Sardinian bowl: (1)</td>
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<td>Stirrup jar: (1)</td>
<td>Sardinian jar: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Teacup: 2(14)</td>
<td>Short-necked amphora: (1)</td>
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<td>Transport stirrup jar: (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, House of the Snake Tube, Room 3 (information not available)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 71–75, 95, 214 (Deposits 75 and 91); Wright and McEnroe 1996: 223–25, pl. 3.142</td>
<td>&gt; 53.3 kg (3761)</td>
<td>5 (97)</td>
<td>Amphoroid jar: 1</td>
<td>Amphora, rim-handled: (1)</td>
<td>Cooking dish: (2)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amphoroid krater: (1)</td>
<td>Basin: 1(?)</td>
<td>Tripod cooking pot: (2 + ?)</td>
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<td>Bell krater: (1)</td>
<td>Conical cup: (2)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deep bowl: (5 + ?)</td>
<td>Egyptian amphora: (2)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teacup: (1)</td>
<td>Kylix, two-handled: (2)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date and Page</td>
<td>Weight Published</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, House of the Snake Tube, Room 4 (2A/4, 5; 2A2/28, 58)</td>
<td>Juglet: (1) Ladle: (3) Kylix, two-handed: (1) Linear bowl with horizontal handles or lugs: (1) Miscellaneous bowl: (1) One-handed footed cup: 1(5) Sardinian bowl: (1) Sardinian jar: (1 + ?) Short-necked amphora: (1 + ?) Shallow rounded bowl: (2) Sardinian jar: (1 + ?) Western Anatolian basin: (1) Western Anatolian jug or jar: (1)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 95–96, (Deposit 92); Wright and McEnroe 1996: 226–29, pl. 3.148</td>
<td>Weight not published (136)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, House of the Snake Tube, Room 5 (17A/10; 22A/16; 22A1/17, 131)</td>
<td>Conical bowl: 1 Snake tube: 1 Conical bowl: 1 One-handed footed cup: (2) Brazier: 1 Horizontal-handled jar: 1 Tripod cooking pot: 1</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 96 (Deposit 93); Wright and McEnroe 1996: 230–32</td>
<td>Weight not published (810)</td>
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(Table 3.96 continued)

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<tr>
<th>Deposit: Area, Room/Space (Trench/Pails)</th>
<th>Previous Publication</th>
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<th>Unpainted Fine and Medium-Coarse [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Cooking Pottery [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, House of the Snake Tube, Room 12 (17A/8, 9)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 97 (Deposit 95); Wright and McEnroe 1996: 229–30, pl. 3.150</td>
<td>Weight not published (107)</td>
<td>1 (3)</td>
<td>Basin: (1)</td>
<td>One-handled footed cup: 1</td>
<td>Cylindrical jar: (1)</td>
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<td>Linear bowl with horizontal handles or lugs: (1)</td>
<td>Short-necked amphora: (1)</td>
<td>Collar-necked jug: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cypriot milk bowl: (1)</td>
<td>One-handled footed cup: 2</td>
<td>Pithos: 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Juglet: 1</td>
<td>Western Anatolian jug or jar: (1)</td>
<td>Kylix, two-handled: (2)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teacup: (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conical cup: (2)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transport stirrup jar: 2(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conical krater: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Egyptian necked jar: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Horizontal-handled jar: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civic Center, Building N, Court Nè Groups 60–61 (37A/19, 20, 21, 22A, 40, 41, 41A, 41B, 41C, 42, 45, 46; 43A/63, 73, 88; 50A/20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28; 51A1/59, 65)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 76–78 (Deposit 77)</td>
<td>111.5 kg (&gt; 2,150)</td>
<td>0 (48)</td>
<td>Cypriot milk bowl: (2)</td>
<td>Basin: (1)</td>
<td>Canaanite jar: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deep bowl: (2)</td>
<td>Conical cup: (2)</td>
<td>Conical krater: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kylix, two-handled: (2)</td>
<td>Egyptian necked jar: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Linear bowl with horizontal handles or lugs: (1)</td>
<td>Horizontal-handled jar: (1)</td>
<td>Kylix, two-handled: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lid: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civic Center, Building N, Room N5 and Corridor N7: Group 59 (27B/18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 78–79 (Deposit 78)</td>
<td>82.7 kg (ca. 2,750)</td>
<td>6 (17)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport stirrup jar: (1 + 1?)</td>
<td>Amorphoid jar: 1</td>
<td>Horizontal-handled jar: (1)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ladle: (3)</td>
<td>Amorphoid krater: (1)</td>
<td>“Kytheran” pithos: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>One-handed footed cup: (5)</td>
<td>Basin: (1)</td>
<td>One-handed footed cup: 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pithos: (1+1?)</td>
<td>Cylindrical spouted jar (or bucket jar): 1</td>
<td>Pithos: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sardinian bowl: (1)</td>
<td>Deep bowl: (2)</td>
<td>Sardinian bowl: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sardinian jar: (2)</td>
<td>Feeding bottle: (2 + 1?)</td>
<td>Sardinian jar: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shallow rounded bowl: (1)</td>
<td>Pulled-rim bowl: (1)</td>
<td>Sardinian pithos: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport stirrup jar: (1?)</td>
<td>Three-handed cup: 1</td>
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<th>Cooking Pottery [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civic Center, Building P, Gallery P1, east end: Group 66</td>
<td></td>
<td>64.9 kg (4,414) 0 (16)</td>
<td>Amphoroid krater: (1)</td>
<td>Canaanite jar: (1) Short-necked amphora: (2)</td>
<td>Brazier: (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Center, Building P, Gallery P2, east end: Group 67a</td>
<td></td>
<td>96.0 kg (4,240) 0 (27)</td>
<td>Cypriot jug: (1) Kylax, two-handled: (3)</td>
<td>Conical cup: (2) Kylax, two-handled: (1)</td>
<td>Horizontal-held jar: (2) Lamp: (1) Tripod cooking pot: (2)</td>
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<td>One-handed footed cup: (2) Teacup: (5)</td>
<td>One-handed footed cup: (1) Shallow teacup: (1)</td>
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<td>Shallow rounded bowl: (1)</td>
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between two and four ceramic groups datable to this period (e.g., in Galleries P3, P5, and P6, as well as at the west end of Gallery P2, the south end of Court N6, and the eastern half of Corridor N7), it has so far proved impossible to correlate changes in the overall ceramic repertoire at Kommos with earlier and later stages in the site’s stratigraphy. That is, no criteria for the identification of a later LM IIIB phase (viz. “LM IIIB2”) in locally produced pottery, much less for an incipient stage of the following LM IIIC period, can yet be cited with any confidence, despite Watrous’s apparent conviction to the contrary on the basis of what was already known as early as 1985 (1992: 145–47).

As was also the case at Aghia Triada (La Rosa 1997b: esp. 255–64, col. pl. II), the great period of building within the Civic Center at Kommos was unquestionably the LM IIIA2 phase. Construction during LM IIIB was limited to minor additions and modifications to the large Buildings N and P, both of which had been effectively completed before the end of LM IIIA2. In the eastern part of the former, the floor in Rooms N12 and N13 was raised by as much as 50 cm, the dividing wall between these two spaces having first been almost completely dismantled so that the new floor covered its surviving socle and created a single, unified space (N12+13) with a roughly pebbled surface sloping up slightly from west to east. In the fill below this higher floor (Group 64) were found fragments of several Sardinian imports178 as well as pieces of an imported Chaniote deep bowl (64/2) assignable to LM IIIB2 in terms of Chaniote relative chronology. Although the fill thus contained material clearly of advanced LM IIIB date, the bulk of the pottery was much earlier and included fragments of the Western Anatolian jar or jug 49/8 from the underlying Group 49, closed in LM IIIA2 Early. Sherds of this same imported closed vase were also recovered from the fill above the raised floor in Room N12+13 (Group 65). It thus appears that the floor-raising operation in this space may have involved some digging down into underlying deposits, a phenomenon that finds from several other locales in and around Building N suggest may have been quite common at this time. Instances include Room N4 (in which the Sardinian bowl rim MI/It/3 was found below the LM IIIB floor level at +3.95 m), area N9 just south of Corridor N7 (where another Sardinian bowl rim, 44b/21, was found as an isolated intrusion in the LM IB Late unit excavated as 100D/38), and perhaps Room N5 (where a third Sardinian bowl rim, 40/38, was recovered in 36A/4).179

At some point within the LM IIIB period, a single north-south row of fieldstones was laid across the entrance into Corridor N7 from Court N6, possibly to keep higher-lying debris deposited in the court from washing or being blown into the corridor (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3). The date of this minor addition cannot be determined by any associated pottery, but its resemblance to an arrangement in front of Gallery P6 suggests that the two may be roughly contemporary. Here, far to the southeast, a rough terrace wall running north-south directly west of the broad entrance into Gallery P6 can be dated by the latest material in the thoroughly mixed fill dumped behind it (Group 77), which included several painted LM IIIB fragments (77/1–5) as well as the only fragment of imported Sardinian pottery so far to have
been found anywhere in the immediate environs of Building P, once again a bowl fragment (77/8). The construction of this terrace left a rather awkward step at least 30 cm high from the surface of the terrace down onto the uppermost LM IIIB floor inside Gallery P6 immediately to the east (Group 76); but since there are at present no grounds for making a distinction in date between the pottery from Gallery P6’s final floor level (76/1–6) and the latest pottery from the terrace fill just to the west (Group 77), there is no reason to believe that the construction of the terrace had an adverse effect on the use of this southernmost gallery. In fact, the terrace wall neated the area to the west of the gallery by burying the unsightly mound of debris covering the LM IA kiln built above the former South Stoa of Building T and abandoned several centuries earlier.

One last area where some construction activity within LM IIIB may be documented is the west end of Gallery P2, to the south of the much later Archaic Building Q’s eastern end. An earthen surface here at +3.27 m featured patches of red and black earth interpreted by the excavator as the results of burning. Along the northern face of Gallery P2’s south wall, this surface was littered with stone slivers that the excavator identified as working chips from the trimming of blocks used in constructing a short western extension to the wall separating Gallery P2 from Gallery P3. The pottery found on this surface (Group 67d) included several mendable pieces (67d/1–2, plus a number of fragments of the same plain one-handled footed cup). Also present and of particular significance were two sherd of a patterned deep bowl or small krater (60/4), other pieces of which were found in Court N6 (Group 60) and in wash deposits to the south of it (Group 78), and four sherd from a large imported pithos (67d/3), numerous other pieces of which were found from one end of the Civic Center to the other, but never in a context predating a fairly advanced stage of LM IIIB (Groups 60, 65, 69a, 76, and 78). These distinctive deep bowl and pithos fragments indicate that the western extension of the wall dividing Galleries P2 and P3 was not built until well along in the LM IIIB period, quite possibly at the same time as the floor of N12+13 was raised and fills containing sherd material from Court N6 were evidently being moved around within the Civic Center. Above the surface covered with the pottery of Group 67d were found two additional surfaces, one of earth covered with the pottery of Group 67c, and a second of earth and scattered slabs covered by Group 67b. From these overlying LM IIIB groups, the only piece of closely datable Minoan pottery consisting of more than a single sherd was a fragmentary teacup of developed LM IIIB date (67b/2); the single piece of pottery of any significance from the intermediate Group 67c is a fragment of an imported LH IIIB1 Zygouries kylix (67c/1). All three LM IIIB surfaces isolated at the west end of Gallery P2 appear to belong to a fairly short interval of time, since the pottery from the lowermost includes fragments of vessels with cross joins from the latest Minoan contexts identified in Court N6, Room N12+13, and Gallery P6 and from the next-to-last Minoan floor level recognized in Gallery P3 (60/4, 67d/3).

At the east end of Gallery P1, the final stratum of purely Minoan date increased substantially in thickness from ca. 10 cm at the western end of the 6-m-long segment of the gallery
cleared here to 85 cm at the east (Pl. 3.23: Group 66). A high proportion of the pottery recovered from this level had been secondarily burned. A fair amount of it was mendable, although the resulting fragments never constituted anything close to a complete vessel (Table 3.96). All in all, this stratum conveyed the impression of a pile of rubbish that had been heaped up at the gallery’s innermost end in a fairly short period of time between the raising of its floor level toward the end of the LM IIIA2 period (a terminus post quem for this event being supplied by Groups 56e–f) and the abandonment of Gallery P1 at a developed stage of the LM IIIB period. From a functional point of view, a quarter of the sherd material recovered consisted of cooking pottery (no significant amount of pithos or other coarse pottery was recorded here), and 40 percent (by sherd count) to 60 percent (by weight) of pale-firing medium-coarse fabrics, the vast majority being unpainted (Table 3.80) and derived from short-necked amphoras like 66/12–13. Among the painted medium-coarse pottery, large closed shapes such as transport stirrup jars, rim-handled amphoras, and amorphoroid kraters (66/11) predominate. Occasional transport containers imported from beyond the island of Crete, such as “Syrian” flasks (66/15) and Western Anatolian jugs or jars (66/16), are also present. By far the most common shape among the fine tablewares is the teacup, normally of the pattern-decorated, deep-bodied type (66/2–5) that may also be solid-coated (66/6) but occasionally also of a shallower type, either linear (66/7) or solid coated (66/8). Rarities include a small alabastron (66/1) and a tankard or mug fragment (66/9). The overall impression conveyed by this rubbish deposit is that activity in the gallery was centered around plain or very simply decorated transport vessels, mostly of local manufacture. The mendable fine wares, almost without exception drinking vessels, may indicate that the contents of at least some transport vessels were being consumed on the spot or in the immediate vicinity. Large storage vessels in the form of pithoi were not present, nor were significant mendable profiles of cooking pots.

At the east end of Gallery P2 immediately to the south, a generally similar picture of use emerges from the stratum deposited above the final Prehistoric floor, a deposit that once again increased substantially in thickness from west (ca. 10 cm) to east (ca. 75 cm) over the approximately 6-m length of the gallery’s innermost extent so far cleared to this level (Pl. 3.23: Group 67a). Here, however, the uppermost earthen surface at the east was partially covered with scattered stone slabs and there was a hearth preserved in the gallery’s southeastern corner (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3). Although the quantity of cooking pottery recovered here is slightly less than in Gallery P1, more of this cooking pottery mends up: two tripod cooking pots (67a/23–24) and a horizontal-handled jar (67a/25) as well as a pedestal-footed lamp (67a/27) suggest that at least some of the pottery from Gallery P2’s east end stems from use of the nearby hearth and may in some sense be considered more of a floor deposit than a heap of miscellaneous rubbish. Once again, however, the majority of the pottery consists of pale-firing medium-coarse fabrics, unpainted sherds being seven or eight times as common as painted ones (Table 3.81) and belonging for the most part to short-necked amphoras.
like 67a/21–22. Fine-ware sherds closely resemble those from the rubbish dump in Gallery P1, many of them again showing signs of secondary burning that occurred after the vessels to which they originally belonged had been broken. The pattern-decorated teacup repeats as the most common single type in fine tableware (67a/1–6). The shape also occurs in solid-coated form (67a/7–8), but other open shapes are also common: two-handed kylikes, both patterned (67a/11–13) and plain (67a/19); one-handed footed cups, both coated (67a/9–10) and plain (67a/18); an occasional patterned deep bowl (67a/14); plain conical cups (67a/15–16), shallow teacups (67a/17), and shallow bowls furnished with horizontal loop handles (67a/20). The picture painted by this ceramic group is that it represents a combination of a rubbish dump very similar to Group 66 along with a small use deposit of cooking pottery (and perhaps also some drinking and eating vessels like 67a/4 and 67a/9, perhaps also 67a/15 and 67a/20), with the lamp 67a/27 serving to light up the dark innermost portion of the gallery in much the same way that the imported Cypriot lamp 56b/6 did in this same space during its LM IIIA2 period of use.\(^{(180)}\) The continuity of function from LM IIIA2 to LM IIIB in the cooking facilities at this gallery’s east end is worthy of note. So, too, is the very different character of the pottery from Group 67a relative to that of more or less contemporaneous date from the construction horizons at the opposite end of the gallery (Groups 67b–d).

If part of Group 67a from Gallery P2 is accepted as a floor deposit of sorts, it is a very modest one. The only large LM IIIB floor deposit in the Civic Center was that found littering the pebbled surfaces of Room N5 and Corridor N7 at +3.73 m more than 55 m to the west (Pl. 3.23: Group 59). In the approximate middle of the surviving portion of Room N5’s floor, a circular patch of burning is likely to mark the location of a fire, although the absence of any stone slabs or blocks to define this area make the term hearth inappropriate for it. Just a meter to the north was found the cooking jar 59/8, and large fragments of the tripod cooking pot 59/16 were located to both the north-northwest and south of this burnt area, as well as scattered along the westernmost preserved margin of the floor. The burnt patch thus probably marks a cooking area, although this usage may have been restricted to a very short interval of time during the room’s very last period of use. Against the room’s east wall to the east-southeast of the cooking fire was found the one-handed footed cup 59/8, whereas the fragments of the patterned deep bowl oddly reused as a lamp (59/6) came from higher in the fill above the actual floor, perhaps because the lamp had originally been placed on a shelf of some sort. On the western portion of the threshold connecting Room N5 with Corridor 7 were found the bases and lower bodies of two large pithoi (59/19–20), seemingly buried up to 35 cm in debris shortly after their abandonment (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3), as well as the tripod cooking pot 59/17 and the deep bowl fragment 59/5. Just to the south of these were discovered the amphoroid jar 59/9 to the west and the probable transport stirrup jar 59/13 to the east. A bit farther to the south lay concentrated fragments of the enormous amphoroid krater 59/10 and the heirloom cylindrical bridge-spouted jar 59/11 of probable LM II or IIIA1 date, pieces of both of which were also found scattered widely in the western half of Court
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No. 181 Due south of the doorway leading from Room N5 to Corridor N7 and up against the southern wall of the latter was found the imported, possibly Chaniote three-handled cup 59/4.

The arrangement of the largely preserved vases making up this floor deposit was thus a rather peculiar one, apart from the cooking pots 59/8 and 59/16 inside Room N5. A concentration of storage vessels practically blocked the entrance from Corridor N7 into the structure’s main room, and a pair of drinking cups lay against walls in two separate spaces. None of the findspots of the three Sardinian imports from this deposit—a pithos (59/23), a jar (59/22), and a bowl (59/21)—can be pinpointed, since not one of the three is preserved to any significant degree and none was recognized during the actual process of excavation. Given the frequency of large storage vessels in the deposit (59/9–13, 19–21), the absence of mendable short-necked amphoras, a shape that was overwhelmingly dominant among the closed vessels found in great quantities in nearby Building P and also commonly found in domestic contexts from both the Central Hillside and Hilltop (Table 3.96), is rather surprising. Equally noteworthy is the discovery here in Building N, as at Gallery P2’s eastern end, of a pair of tripod cooking pots (59/16–17) and a horizontal-handled jar (59/18) in cooking fabric in close proximity to a cooking fire, with evidence in both cases for an additional horizontal-handled jar from the same deposit (59/15, 67a/26). 182 The two tripod cooking pots from Room N5 are considerably larger than the LM IIIA2 pair from Gallery P2 (56e/7–8) or the LM IIIB pairs from Room 5 of the House with the Snake Tube (Watrous 1992: 96 nos. 1663–64, fig. 63, pl. 43) or the Northeast Room just to the east of it on the Central Hillside (Watrous 1992: 53 nos. 926, 933, pl. 21; Wright and McEnroe 1996: 220–21, fig. 3.111). 183 The greater size of Building N’s cooking pots is matched by the enormous size of the amphoroid krater 59/10, a vase also distinguished from run-of-the-mill amphoroid kraters of LM IIIA2–B date at Kommos by its elaborate decoration. Also likely to be a ceramic indicator of status is the unusual cylindrical bridge-spouted jar 59/11, certainly an import to Kommos and a virtual antique, some five or more generations old, at the time of its final abandonment. Other LM IIIB pottery deposits featured one or two pieces of high-status ceramics—for example, the snake tube that gave the Central Hillside’s House with the Snake Tube its name (Watrous 1992: 95 no. 1652, pl. 42), or the splendid conical rhyton from Hilltop Court 11 (Watrous 1992: 76 no. 1303, fig. 48, pl. 30; M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 70–72, pls. 1.4, 2.102, 2.104), which was either an annex of the House with the Press just to the west or possibly of the Oblique House to the north (M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 68–69, pls. 2.78, 2.98–99). But no other LM IIIB deposit or group of deposits thus far excavated at Kommos can quite match the final floor deposit from Building N for the quantities of stockpiled produce that are represented by its storage vessels, the quantities of food that could be prepared in its cooking pots, or the snob appeal of its high-status mixing vessels.

Founded almost 50 cm above the pebble-covered floor of Corridor N7 is a flimsy rubble wall running in zigzag fashion roughly north-south across the corridor and evidently once abutting the corridor’s original north and south walls (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3). Associated
with this wall, which is itself preserved to a maximum height of some 50 cm, was a substantial amount of pottery (Group 79) that produced only one mendable vessel, a small stirrup jar imported from somewhere in the Mycenaean cultural sphere (79/1), probably either Attica or Rhodes in view of its closest parallels. Unfortunately, none of the associated Minoan sherd material is at all distinctive, so the relative chronological context of this interesting piece in Minoan terms cannot be more narrowly pinpointed than “later than developed/advanced LM IIIB.” Mycenaean stirrup jars of this size are not all that uncommon at Kommos. Two from LM IIIA2 Early contexts are of LH IIIA2 date (48/4; C 11000 from House X, Room 6). Two from the Central Hillside (Watrous 1992: 155 no. 1017 [Deposit 60; Room 21]; 74 no. 1264 [Deposit 75; House with the Snake Tube, Room 3]), two or three from the Hilltop (Watrous 1992: 93 no. 1621, 156 no. 1628 [Deposit 86; Room 6]; possibly 82 no. 1422 [Deposit 82; House with the Press, Court 2]), and possibly one additional fragment from the stratified construction surfaces at Gallery P2’s west end (67b/4) all came from LM IIIB contexts and are of LH IIIB types when closely datable. But only 79/1 from above Corridor N7 can be dated as late as LH IIIC Early; aside from a single unstratified FS 242 cup rim from Chania (Hallager and Hallager 2000: 117 77-P0088, 171, pl. 78e: 5), this stirrup jar is the only fragment of Postpalatial Mycenaean pottery thus far to have been identified at any site on Crete (Hallager 1993).

Whether the zigzag wall constructed within the ruins of Corridor N7 is to be dated to LM IIIC must remain an open question, but it is certainly not the only Minoan architecture at Kommos to have been built over an abandoned LM IIIB floor deposit. On the Central Hillside, the small “freestanding shack” represented by Room 19 (Wright and McEnroe 1996: 233, pls. 3.112, 3.117) was built just to the west of, and at a significantly higher level than, Room 21 with its abandoned stone press bed and also the contemporary Staircase 34 and Northeast Room just to the east (Wright and McEnroe 1996: 220–22, pls. 3.111, 3.135–3.140), all of which are solidly dated to LM IIIB by two separate deposits of pottery. That from the Northeast Room (Watrous 1992: 53–54 Deposit 47) has much in common with Group 59 from Room N5 and Corridor N7 in the Civic Center. That from Room 21 with its two plain short-necked amphoras, imported LH IIIB stirrup jar, and Sardinian bowl fragments (Watrous 1992: 59–60 Deposit 60) looks to be closely contemporary with the LM IIIB abandonment horizon represented both in Building N by Groups 59–60 and in the galleries of Building P. Unfortunately, no significant amount of ceramic material was found associated with the later “shack,” so its date, like that of the zigzag wall founded at a high level in Corridor N7, is uncertain, since it can be provided with only a terminus post quem of developed LM IIIB. At the very northern end of the portion of the site so far excavated, a similar instance of stratified floors, the lower of which dates to LM IIIB, is reported in Room N17a (M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 48–49, 53–54). Once again, the parallels of the material from the lower floor with Groups 59–60 from Building N are clear enough (Watrous 1992: 57 Deposit 55), but in this case enough material was also recovered from the overlying floor to show that it, too, dates
to an advanced stage of LM IIIB (Watrous 1992: 80 Deposit 81) and likewise exhibits close parallels with Groups 59–60 from the Civic Center. It therefore seems likely that two closely spaced depositions of LM IIIB pottery are to be identified in the stratified deposits not only on the Hilltop in the North House as well as in the House with the Press (Watrous 1992: 58–59, 80–82 [Group 82 above Group 58 in Court 2]) but also on the Central Hillside and in the Civic Center, where, as in the cases of the shacklike Room 19 and the reuse of Corridor N7 at a higher level, the upper deposit can often not be closely dated because of a simple dearth of associated ceramics. The implications of the frequency with which such stratified LM IIIB groups have been found in all the discrete sectors of the Kommos site so far excavated merit separate consideration. For example, the virtual simultaneity, at least in ceramic terms, of the abandonment represented by what in stratigraphic terms appear to be two discrete LM IIIB horizons will speak to the nature of the event that caused the earlier, and ordinarily much richer, of the two LM IIIB floor assemblages to be abandoned.

Lying very slightly higher than the floors in Room N5 and Corridor N7 and sloping up somewhat toward both the north and east is the more densely pebbled exterior surface of Court N6. The pottery found overlying this surface (Pl. 3.23: Group 60) is for the most part closely contemporary with that of Group 59, as numerous cross joins between the two deposits show (59/10, 59/11, 59/21). Since fragments of the deep bowl or krater 60/4 and the imported pithos 67d/3, as already noted, link Group 60 with the final floor over Room N12+13 (Group 65), the next-to-last-laid floor identified in Gallery P3 (Group 69a), the final laid floor in Gallery P6 (Group 76), and the construction of the western extension of the wall dividing Galleries P2 and P3 (Group 67d), these two sets of cross joins make possible the chronological correlation of strata in Buildings N and P. The pottery from Court N6 is considerably more fragmentary than that from the floor deposit in the rooms to the west. It consequently resembles casually discarded refuse, and thus a gradual accumulation, more than it does a collection of whole vases suddenly abandoned on a living surface, even if a few of the more fully preserved pieces (e.g., 60/6, 60/12, 60/18, 60/20, 60/26) might be interpretable as the remains of a true floor deposit. At the southern end of the court, the rubble collapse of its southern enclosure wall was found lying at a level some 50 cm higher on a hard-packed surface of sand and clay. The pottery recovered above this surface (Group 61) was mixed with some Historic material and also included sherds of mendable vases from the LM IIIB refuse overlying the court (61/1, 61/2). It is uncertain whether this overlying surface represents a genuine floor or is simply the result of a century or two of weathering of the ruins of Building N, consisting of a mixture of dissolved mudbrick from the original upper portions of the court’s walls and windblown sand. Certainly there is nothing about the Minoan pottery found above it that marks it as a substantially later surface than the lower-lying pebbled surface, yet this upper surface lies at much the same level as would a surface associated with the later zigzag wall built within Corridor N7 and dated only by the imported Mycenaean stirrup jar 79/1. Thus it is just possible that this unprepossessing upper surface is part of the scrappy evidence
from a number of locales within the Civic Center for a brief episode of continued occupation within this region of the site after the abandonment of the developed LM IIIB floor deposit and contemporary courtyard debris represented by Groups 59–60.

The substantial amount of pottery found above a hard pebbled surface within the angle sheltered by Corridor N7’s south wall and the northern return of Court N6’s west wall (Pl. 3.23: Group 62) presumably represents gradual accumulation over an exterior surface in area N9 of much the same sort and lying at much the same level as the debris over Court N6 to the north and northeast (Group 60). Perhaps not surprisingly in view of the space’s rather out-of-the-way location, very little of this pottery mended up, but the two pieces inventoried (62/1–2) are both of types familiar from Groups 59 and 60. A much smaller body of LM IIIB material likewise found in a space adjacent to but outside Court N6’s perimeter wall came from a much more exposed setting immediately south of the court’s east end (Group 63). In this area between the southern margin of Building N and the north wall of Archaic Building Q, severe erosion in post-Minoan times by winter rains channeled between these two buildings destroyed virtually all Prehistoric stratification except in a narrow strip immediately south of Building N’s southern wall (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3). What is remarkable about the stratum from which the pottery of Group 63 came is how low it is in elevation (+3.04–3.10 m) relative to the pebbled surfaces within Court N6 (at ca. +3.80 m) and in area N9 to the west (at ca. +3.91 m). It seems highly unlikely that the LM IIIB ground level south of the main entrance into Court N6 could have lain as much as 80 cm lower than the surface of this doorway’s threshold, yet there is no surviving evidence of any terrace wall or steps south of Court N6 that might provide a transition from the low-lying floor above which Group 63 was found and the much higher surfaces on top of which Groups 62 and 60 were found to the west and north, respectively. Instead, the ground surface appears to have sloped up gradually toward the west from ca. +3.10 m south of Court N6’s southeast corner (Group 63) to ca. +3.30 m in the neighborhood of the doorway into the court near its southwest corner to ca. +3.90 m in the northeast corner of area N9. Thus the step up to the threshold in Court N6’s southern wall appears to have been on the order of 60 cm (from +3.30–3.35 to +3.93 m)—high but not impossible. What seems odd is the reversal of the east-to-west downward slope in this area following the natural contours in Protopalatial and Neopalatial times to west-to-east during LM IIIB. This reversal suggests that massive amounts of fill may have been moved during this period, something already noted in the case of the raising of the floor in Room N12+13.

East of Court N6, the single floor over this now-unified space was covered with a fair amount of gradual accumulation but no fully restorable or even largely preserved vessels (Group 65). The bizarre rim, neck, and basket-handle fragment 65/1, which features a vitrified greenish blister on the surface of its lower neck caused by the explosion of a pebble-sized grit seemingly exposed to a very high temperature, may conceivably be part of some metallurgical implement in light of the copious other evidence from this area for metalworking
activity (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3), although nothing comparable has been illustrated by Blitzer in her comprehensive survey of the evidence for Prehistoric metallurgy at Kommos (1995: 500–520). Aside from the concentration of copper ingot fragments in Group 65 and the underlying fill used to raise the floor level here (Group 64), a parallel concentration of Sardinian ceramics is especially worth noting. 184

Most important for the purposes of estimating the duration of LM IIIB activity at Kommos is the succession of floor levels observed in the one thus far fully excavated gallery (P3) of Building P. It must be frankly admitted from the very outset, however, that determining exactly how many casually and very irregularly laid dirt floors existed in an architectural space as large as Gallery P3, excavated over three full seasons in several different trenches under the supervision of several different trenchmasters, is problematic. In the case of Gallery P3 in particular, these difficulties were compounded by the fact that at least two earlier LM IIIA earthen surfaces as well as a Neopalatial plastered floor underlay the LM IIIB sequence. At the gallery’s western end, as many as a half dozen of these surfaces were sandwiched within 35–40 cm, and following them as they sloped slightly upward from west to east was a genuine challenge for all, from pickman to trench supervisor to ceramic analyst. As far as Gallery P3 is concerned, excavation to date has been careful and complete enough to allow the relatively scanty amounts of pottery associated with each of three putative LM IIIB surfaces to be correlated with a small number of features such as hearths and subterranean ovens (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3). In the case of Gallery P2, on the other hand, the pottery to be connected with the final two Minoan stages of use was lumped together (Group 67a; see above) because it proved impossible to separate the two convincingly, thanks to the steep upward slope in the stratification at the gallery’s eastern end, from which the vast majority of the pottery so far recovered from that gallery came.

The first floor of Gallery P3 to have been used after it was provided with a roof probably dates from the beginning of the LM IIIB period (Group 68), although the datable material is exiguous in quantity. From the beginning of the gallery’s use as a covered space, over half the sherds discarded on its floors and close to 70% of the pottery by weight consisted of pale-firing medium-coarse vessels, the vast majority of them plain short-necked amphoras and linear transport stirrup jars. Since these shapes are far less sensitive indicators of date by virtue of their morphology and decoration than are pattern-decorated open shapes like teacups, deep bowls, and kylikes or even several of the plain shapes in fine tableware, the difficulty in dating this earliest roofed floor in Gallery P3 is hardly surprising. A second floor at a level some 10–15 cm higher features two ovens founded well below the floor but with domed tops projecting a roughly equal distance above it (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3). The pottery from above this second surface (Groups 69a–b) is unambiguously of advanced LM IIIB date (69a/1, 69b/4–5), has at least one cross join with Group 60 from above the pebbled surface of Court N6 (67d/3), and exhibits numerous parallels with that of both Group 60 (e.g., 60/23 and 69b/7) and Group 67a (e.g., 67a/9–10 and 69b/5). The percentage of pale-firing medium-
coarse fabrics rose slightly in terms of both sherd numbers and total weight above the already very high figures of the floor below (Tables 3.83–3.84 versus 3.82). A third floor some 15–20 cm higher still and detectable chiefly at the gallery’s east end, where it is associated with a hearth in the southeasternmost corner (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3), produced pottery (Groups 70a–b) that is typologically indistinguishable from that of the preceding floor but that features a further increase in the percentages of pale-firing medium-coarse fabrics (Tables 3.85–3.86) to more than 60% by number and more than 80% by weight. At the very eastern end of the gallery, collapsed rubble from the upper elevations of the walls rests some 25–30 cm above the level of the uppermost floor on an accumulation of earth that contained purely Prehistoric pottery (Groups 71a–b) and probably represents gradual deposition of use debris above the final-laid floor. Once again, the pottery recovered at the top of the LM IIIB stratification here is typologically indistinguishable from that of the preceding two floor levels, and the very high percentages for pale-firing medium-coarse vessels characteristic of the third and final-laid floor persist (Tables 3.87–3.88). Although the quantities of closely datable pottery from these stratigraphically discrete floors in Gallery P3 are meager, the facts that several floors can be isolated and that the cross joins linking this stratification with the major floor deposit and gradual use accumulation in Building N (Groups 59–60) involve the second of the three laid floors suggest that significant activity continued in the Civic Center after the virtual abandonment of Building N. The latest floor and the final Prehistoric fill in Gallery P3 (Groups 70–71) may therefore well be contemporary with the higher-lying strata in Building N represented by Groups 61 (Pl. 3.23: Court N6, south end) and 79 (Pl. 3.23: Corridor N7). One striking difference between Building N and Gallery P3 is that, although an occasional Near Eastern ceramic import showed up in both locales in advanced LM IIIB times (e.g., 60/30 and 61/7; 69a/4), not one sherd of Sardinian pottery was to be found in Gallery P3, nor indeed in any portion of the six Building P galleries so far cleared.

The observed stratification in Gallery P3 helps make sense of the tangled situation at the east end of Gallery P2. In both, a horizon featuring one or more semisubterranean ovens toward the gallery’s east end preceded a phase during which an open hearth was constructed and used in the southeasternmost corner (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3). As already noted, it has not proved possible to separate the pottery of Group 67a into two subgroups that can be persuasively associated with the oven and hearth phases, respectively. Thus in the case of this particular gallery, at least two and perhaps more phases of LM IIIB use cannot be distinguished, although it has been possible to isolate a significantly earlier LM IIIA2 episode of use (Groups 56a–d).

Farther south, only the westernmost portions of Galleries P4, P5, and P6 have so far been cleared to the level of their earliest floors. Erosion at the entrance to Gallery P4 has been so severe that only the LM IIIA2 construction fill below its initial floor has survived (Group 53). But in the cases of Galleries P5 and P6, two LM IIIB earthen floors have been identified in each. As for the later two laid floors in Gallery P3, no chronological separation between the
pottery recovered from this pair of floors in either P5 or P6 has been possible. Once again, closed shapes in pale-firing medium-coarse fabrics were overwhelmingly dominant in the gradual accumulations over the floors of both galleries, here as elsewhere in Building P presumably reflecting the breakage of large numbers of transport vessels that were stored on a short-term basis in this facility prior to being shipped overseas. The relatively small quantities of pottery so far recovered from the lower floor in Gallery P5 (Group 72) feature amounts of medium-coarse containers consonant with the lowermost LM IIIB floor in Gallery P3 (Group 68), 52% by number and 64% by weight, with almost 90% of the sherds being plain. The upper floor, meanwhile, produced substantially higher percentages of such vessels, more than 73% by number and 85% by weight (Group 73a), with more than 95% of the sherds being plain. The still-higher surface onto which the rubble from the collapsing gallery walls fell, as in Gallery P3 yielding nothing later than LM IIIB pottery, featured percentages of pale-firing medium-coarse sherd material intermediate between those of the lower and upper floors below (Group 74).

In Gallery P6, the lower floor was overlain by pottery among which pale-firing medium-coarse containers accounted for more than 64% by number and 80% by weight, once again with roughly 90% of the sherds in question being plain (Group 75). But in this gallery the pottery from above the upper of the two floors recognized (Group 76) exhibited a reverse trend with respect to the popularity of medium-coarse containers: the percentages of such sherds dropped to 54% by number and 59% by weight. This change from the pattern observed in Galleries P3 and P5 may perhaps have been connected with the construction of the terrace immediately in front of Gallery P6 during its final period of use, a feature that would undoubtedly have impeded the moving of heavy transport vessels into and out of the gallery. The small portion of Gallery P6 thus far cleared has not yet revealed a still-higher earthen surface onto which the rubble from its upper walls collapsed. Instead, the rubble sealing the use deposits in the gallery appears to lie directly on the second laid floor, once again perhaps signaling a change in the gallery’s final use that would have minimized the accumulation of fill above its final floor. The extremely fragmentary pottery from the use accumulations over the two floors of Building P’s southernmost two galleries included a certain number of imported Cypriot, Western Anatolian, and Syro–Palestinian transport vessels (e.g., 72/6–7, 73a/2, 73b/2, 74/1, 75/7), but no Cypriot tablewares and not a sherd of Sardinian. The discovery of a Sardinian bowl rim in the fill of the terrace immediately outside Gallery P6 to the west (77/8) is therefore rather striking. So, too, is the fact that the small amount of uncontaminated LM IIIB fill from the court just west of the entrance to Gallery P5 (Group 73b) contained just 42% by number and 56% by weight of pale-firing medium-coarse sherds, much less than in Group 73a excavated just a couple of meters to the east. The nature of the pottery found within Building P’s galleries clearly changed rather dramatically from that found just outside.185

The exposure of certain areas within the Civic Center to massive erosion from slope wash
was alluded to previously with respect to the narrow east-west corridor between the southern end of Building N and the north wall of Building Q and the equivalently narrow and similarly oriented space represented by Gallery P4. Both of these became virtual drainage channels in the Historic era owing to the construction in the Archaic period of Building Q and of an unrelated east-west retaining wall abutting Building P’s eastern facade (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3). The wash deposits at Gallery P4’s western end have not produced finds of any particular interest, but those immediately south of Building N (Group 78) have furnished an unusual concentration of Sardinian imports (78/25–35; also MI/It/1–2), bits of two imported Mycenaean LH IIIB bowls (78/23–24), and a collection of pattern-decorated teacup and deep bowl fragments that number among the latest decorated Minoan fine wares attested at Kommos (78/2–16; Watrous 1992: 100 [Deposit 98]). All this material was presumably deposited originally in LM IIIB accumulations above the northern portion of the court onto which Building P fronted at the east. But these accumulations need not have taken the form of a dump, such as those from which Groups 66 and 67 at the east ends of Galleries P1 and P2 stem, nor need any of the decorated Minoan pieces from these wash deposits be any later than those recovered from the terminal deposits in Building P’s galleries or the various subdivisions of Building N. Indeed, almost all the teacups 78/2–12 and deep bowls 78/13–16 have close parallels from late deposits on the Hilltop and Central Hillside. The clustering of Sardinian and Mycenaean LH IIIB open shapes (including the Zygouries kylix fragment 67c/1 from the entrance to Gallery P2) in this general vicinity is nevertheless an interesting one.

**LATE MINOAN IIIB POTTERY AT KOMMOS:**
**NEW EVIDENCE FROM THE CIVIC CENTER**

Over the past fifteen years, the formulation of an increasingly more reliable set of criteria for distinguishing LM IIIB pottery from that of the preceding LM IIIA2 phase as well as from that of the subsequent LM IIIC period has been made possible by the publication of stratified settlement deposits, above all from the sites of Chania (Kanta 1997 supplementing Tzedakis and Kanta 1978; Hallager and Hallager 2000, 2003), Kastelli Pediadas (Rethemiotakis 1997), Knossos (Warren 1983, 1997), and Kommos (Watrous 1992: esp. 138–47; Watrous 1997). Great progress in defining the LM IIIC sequence at the first three of these sites, as well as at Kavousi: Kastro (Mook and Coulson 1997) and Thronos/Sybritos (Prokopiou 1997; D’Agata 1999d) has also been helpful in clarifying what the impact of regionalism, as opposed to simple chronology, may be on creating significant differences among assemblages of advanced LM III settlement pottery. As a consequence, it is now possible to specify with far greater confidence today how LM IIIB ceramic material is to be identified than it was when Warren and Hankey, in suggesting a set of criteria based exclusively on fine wares (1989: 89–90), conceded that they had less well stratified material to go on than was desirable. As the debates from a quite recently published conference nevertheless make clear (e.g., Hallager and Hallager 1997: 104–10, 185–92, 327–36), there is still room for considerable dis-
agreement on how to define both the beginning and the end of the LM IIIB period in ceramic terms. It therefore clearly behooves anyone seeking to attach significance to a relative chronological term such as “LM IIIB” to be as explicit and detailed as possible in defining the term.

It is already widely acknowledged that the source of such a definition must take the form of stratified settlement deposits rather than finds from multiply reused tombs where the goods deposited with individual burials ordinarily cannot be isolated. Less often explicitly recognized but of equal importance is that regional ceramic traditions were as highly variable during the later fourteenth, and especially the thirteenth and twelfth centuries B.C. as they had been during Neopalatial times. It is therefore highly unlikely that any single set of criteria for distinguishing LM IIIB pottery from what preceded as well as followed will apply with equal utility or even validity throughout the island. A simple example is the apparent inapplicability of the distinction between LM IIIB1 and LM IIIB2 observed at Chania to any other region of the island, notwithstanding occasional claims to the contrary (e.g., Watrous 1992: 145–47; 1997: 185–87, 189; Kanta 1997: 83–84; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 211 n. 137, 262–65).

Moreover, criteria for distinguishing LM IIIB pottery from that of either preceding or subsequent phases, even if applied to the finds from just one site, will not all be of equal utility. Depending on which ceramic types are found with greater frequency or regularity, certain criteria are bound to emerge as more important than others in the sense that they will simply be usable more often. Such criteria will, of course, prove even more useful if their validity can be shown to extend to other sites within the same region or, even better, other regions. A hierarchy of criteria can thus be established with respect to applicability and utility; however, potentially quite different hierarchies may be imagined insofar as sensitivity to regional as opposed to chronological variation is concerned. In the discussion that follows, individual criteria derived from vessel morphology, decoration, and technology of production are commented on briefly with regard to their utility for relative dating at the site of Kommos. Finally, an attempt is made to correlate the stage of LM IIIB most abundantly represented at Kommos with sequences at other sites in various regions of the island.

Since by far the most common ceramic types in the settlement deposits deemed most useful for establishing a sensitive relative chronology are small open shapes, it is not surprising that the most important criteria for distinguishing LM IIIB from LM IIIA2 and LM IIIC have traditionally been ones that involve changes in such vessels (Popham 1967: 347–49; Popham 1970b; Popham 1984: 184–85; Warren and Hankey 1989: 89–90; Watrous 1992: 138–42, 145–47; Hallager 1997: 31–37; Warren 1997: 176–77, 179–81; Watrous 1997: 184–85). At the sites of Knossos and Kommos, the two locales with reference to which the bulk of the debate over how the beginning of the LM IIIB period is to be defined has focused, the principal diagnostic features for the advent of LM IIIB have been the emergence of the deep bowl186 as a popular shape, changes in the forms of the handle and foot featured on the one-handled footed cup, and a shift in the banding below the patterned zone on both cups and bowls from a prefer-
ence for the band-framed line group or simply a group of lines to a preference for two broad bands (or even just one). Considerably less important overall because of their lesser frequency are the appearance in the Minoan vase-painting repertoire of a number of motifs either directly adopted or indirectly derived from the earlier LH IIIA2 style of the Greek Mainland: the voluted Flower FM 18, Multiple Stem and Tongue FM 19, the Whorl-Shell FM 23, and Curve-Stemmed Spirals FM 49 (Watrous 1997: 186).

Solid evidence for rejecting the appearance of the deep bowl as a criterion for LM IIIB at Kommos was presented in the discussion of well-dated LM IIIA2 examples of the shape that closely resemble contemporary pieces from Knossos. Moreover, the often-cited changes in the morphology of the one-handed footed cup (Hallager 1997: 23 and n. 27) and a growing preference for simple bands—usually two, but occasionally one (59/5, 75/1, 78/15(?)) and sometimes as many as three (66/4, 67a/5 [teacups]; 69a/1 [deep bowl])—are valid enough criteria for LM IIIB, provided it is recognized that the band-framed line group persisted in considerable numbers into LM IIIB on kylikes (67a/12) as well as on teacups (e.g., 60/1, 66/3, 67a/3, 69b/2, 70a/1). It is therefore perhaps more accurate to observe that teacups and deep bowls with one, two, or three broad bands below the patterned zone are LM IIIB (or later), whereas the same shapes with a band-framed line group may equally well be either LM IIIA2 or LM IIIB. The changes in the foot morphology of the one-handed footed cup appear to be similarly gradual, as Warren has argued (1997: 179–80).

The net result of these adjustments to the defining criteria for LM IIIB is to blur the distinction between LM IIIA2 and LM IIIB somewhat, but perhaps enough minor criteria can be identified that the two can once more be separated with the original degree of confidence. For example, not enough has been made heretofore of the restriction of solid coatings of paint and blob decoration on one-handed footed cups to LM IIIB–C (Hallager 1997: 37 and n. 190, 39–40). Coated examples of the shape are quite common at Kommos, so this restriction is at least locally a significant one, mandating the redating of Watrous’s Deposits 39 and 45 from LM IIIA to LM IIIB (Table 3.96). Two rather different varieties of coated one-handed footed cups are found at Kommos, one having a shallower and lipped bowl provided with a relatively narrow, thickened strap handle (67a/10) that sometimes is almost a round-sectioned loop (73b/1), whereas the other features a deeper, lipless bowl and a wider, thinner strap handle (67a/9, 69b/5). So far as one can tell from the limited data available, the two were contemporary at Kommos. Another feature peculiar to the LM IIIB version of the one-handed footed cup at Kommos is the solid, flat-bottomed foot of the unpainted specimen 60/9, paralleled in LM IIIC at Kastelli Pediadas (Rethemiotakis 1997: fig. 26b) and so likely to be a late LM IIIB feature as argued by Watrous (1992: 140; Hallager 1997: 36 n. 179).

Four shapes, each attested by multiple examples at Kommos, appear to be new to the site in the LM IIIB period. Although no one of them can be described as common, cumulatively they not only provide some genuinely helpful dating criteria but also inevitably prompt some speculation as to what the motivations for their addition to the Kommian shape repertoire in LM IIIB may have been. The bell krater is attested by several fragments from the Hilltop
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

(Watrous 1992: 77 no. 984, pl. 24; 87 no. 1512, fig. 56, pl. 38; 99 no. 1714, pl. 28[?]) and perhaps by a rather small example from the Civic Center (60/4). The relatively elaborate decoration of these pieces is fitting in view of how prominent this type became as a vehicle for the most extravagant displays of LM IIIC vase-painting (Borgna 1997a, 1999; Hallager and Hallager 2000: 146–49). As remarked on long ago by Kanta (1980: 272–73), this shape is more often associated with LM IIIC than with LM IIIIB. The details of its origin are not altogether clear, although like the related deep bowl form the bell krater has often been connected with the Greek Mainland and derived from Mycenaean prototypes (Borgna 1997a: 292–93). In fact, it is just as possible that Minoan kraters of this sort developed directly from large LM IIIA2 horizontal-handled bowls like 56f/1 as from Mycenaean kraters of FS 281 type, particularly in view of how much the earliest such Mycenaean kraters (e.g., Mountjoy 1999a: 128 no. 209, fig. 29 [LH IIIA2]) and bowls like 56f/1 resemble each other.

The second addition to the Kommian LM IIIB shape repertoire is the stand, typically fenestrated (Watrous 1992: 87 no. 1514, pl. 19; 98 no. 1693, pl. 43; 108–9 no. 1909, pl. 49), no examples of which have so far been identified from the Civic Center. Though the existence of the ceramic stand on Crete in LM IIIA is claimed by Kanta (1980: 280–81) on the basis of the tower-like stand from Gournia dated to LM IIIA1 (Evans 1928: 134 and n. 1, 139 fig. 70 bis), all the remaining stands cited by her are of LM IIIIB date.190 The contemporaneous appearance of the bell krater and the stand at Kommos, as probably also at Chania (Hallager and Hallager 2003: 218–20, 229) and no doubt elsewhere on Crete, was hardly coincidental, since the stands served to hold kraters (Furumark 1941: 70–71; Evans 1928: 133–34, figs. 67a–b; Mountjoy 1999a: 543 no. 209, fig. 196). This connection between the two is established perhaps most clearly by the discovery of no fewer than six examples, five of LM IIIIB date from Chania and Kommos (Tzedakis and Kanta 1978: 25, fig. 18, pl. 8: 6; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 218–19 and n. 247, pl. 57: 77-P0579, 82-P0307; Watrous 1992: 93 no. 1627, pl. 41) and one of LM IIIC date from Chania (Hallager and Hallager 2000: 92 87-P0032, 148, pls. 49, 72f: 4) of the two shapes produced as a combined entity. Kanta’s suggestion that such a krater on its stand would have served as an LM IIIB replacement for the Neopalatial pedestal-footed strainer, occasional examples of which continued to be produced into LM III times (Bosanquet 1923: fig. 85A), makes excellent sense. The appearance of the bell krater and stand at LM IIIB Kommos presumably marked a significant change in ceremonial drinking behavior.

A third new LM IIIB shape at Kommos is a lipless bowl furnished with either two horizontal lugs featuring twin vertical perforations (60/5; Watrous 1992: 92 no. 1619, pl. 41) or two horizontal loop handles (Watrous 1992: 74 no. 1260, fig. 46, pl. 29; 97 no. 1676, fig. 63, pl. 21). The smallest example of this shape attested may altogether have lacked handles, although its fragmentary state of preservation makes this uncertain (Watrous 1992: 50 no. 853, pl. 20). What links these somewhat different bowls is their unusual ornamentation with broad and rather irregular bands or swaths of paint in a purely linear scheme of decoration that has nothing in common with any other decorative syntax attested at Kommos during the entire LM III era. The rather unusual body profiles of these bowls and their relatively simple and
careless style of decoration are vaguely reminiscent of the odd series of so-called banded cups found at Chania in LM III B2 and LM III C contexts (Hallager and Hallager 2000: 137, pl. 34; 2003: 201, pl. 47) that, however, feature markedly flaring rims and a high-swung, thickened vertical strap handle rather than the horizontal lugs or loop handles characteristic of the Kommian bowls. If these banded cups at Chania are correctly interpreted as local Minoan imitations (B. P. Hallager, pers. comm.) of Italianizing cups in handmade burnished and wheelmade gray wares (e.g., Hallager and Hallager 2000: 165–66, pl. 51: 80-P0427, 80-P1134) also produced locally at the site, perhaps the Kommian bowls should be explained as local imitations of the imported Sardinian lipless bowls so far peculiar on Crete to Kommos.

Finally, a larger and thicker-walled form of ladle produced in a much-coarser-than-usual range of fabrics (60/23, 61/6, 69b/7), including one example in the paste typically used for cooking pots (78/22), appears to be a version of the shape designed expressly for some rugged, possibly industrial task. Comparanda for ladles of this sort from other sites may well exist but are presently unknown to me. These ladles may be evidence for some kind of activity new to Kommos at that time, possibly one connected with the metallic copper being brought to the site in ingot form, whether from Sardinia or from Cyprus (Blitzer 1995: 500–501).

The vast majority of the LM III B shape repertoire at Kommos developed directly out of that current at the site during the preceding LM III A2 phase. By far the most popular pattern-decorated shape was the deep teacup, roughly four to five times as common as the deep bowl (Table 3.96; Watrous 1992: 141; Watrous 1997: 186), with the latter in turn being roughly one and a half to two times as common as the decorated kylix (Table 3.96). Watrous has succinctly and accurately summarized the dimensional range and linear treatment of the patterned teacup (1992: 139). The new data from the Civic Center suggest only that the band-framed line group at the base of the zone was rather more common relative to the two plain bands in this position (ca. 6:16) than his published ratio of 8:68 indicates. Cups with reserved circles at the center of the interior (61/1, 67a/5, 70b/1) roughly equal those with a fully coated interior (60/1, 61/2, 66/2); the same is also true of deep bowls (78/16 with, 69a/1 without). The latter, of course, not infrequently have a linear rather than a fully coated interior (59/5–6, 64/2, 78/13), a feature not certainly attested on a local teacup. The range of patterned ornament attested on teacups at first appears somewhat overwhelming (Watrous 1992: 139) but in fact reduces to between fifteen and twenty basic motifs, some of them represented by as many as a half dozen variants (Table 3.97), with combinations of two or more major motifs being relatively rare. Altogether atypical patterns stand out markedly and usually identify pieces that can be argued on other grounds to be imports (e.g., Watrous 1992: 67 no. 1134, pl. 27; 84 no. 1457, pl. 37).

The range of patterns attested on deep bowls—not surprisingly, in view of the shape’s lesser frequency—is roughly three-quarters of those appearing on the cups. Although the deep-bowl motifs are drawn from the same stock as those that appear on teacups, the particular variants of these motifs are often peculiar to deep bowls (Table 3.98) and often to
Table 3.97. Motifs used on LM IIIB deep-bodied teacups at Kommos. Omitted from selected deposits: Watrous 1992: nos. 1230, 1460, both probably of LM IIIA date.

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<td>Iris FM 10A: 9: alternating upright and pendent buds</td>
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<td>Iris FM 10A: “comb pattern” (Popham 1970b: 41)</td>
<td>76/1</td>
<td>1213, 1220</td>
<td>1378</td>
<td>1441</td>
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<td>Flower FM 18: 108: stemless, with unbounded fringe of petals</td>
<td>67a/1</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>1380, 1385</td>
<td>1437, 1459; 1430 (with fill of concentric arcs)</td>
<td>1549</td>
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<td>1027 (Dep. 62), 1144 (Dep. 72)</td>
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<td>Flower FM 18: as preceding, but with stem</td>
<td>67a/2</td>
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<td>986 (Dep. 56)</td>
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<td>Flower FM 18: 108: stemless, horizontal, without fringe of petals</td>
<td>78/2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1433, 1450</td>
<td>1570 (with bounded fringe)</td>
<td>1617</td>
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<td>962–63 (Dep. 54), 1039 (Dep. 63(?)), 1157 (Dep. 72)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flower FM 18: 65 (with sets of arcs for dot rosette): stemless, upright, unvoluted</td>
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<td>Multiple Stem FM 19: horizontal (Popham 1970b: 20–21)</td>
<td>77/2</td>
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<td>Multiple Stem FM 19: pendant vertical, with fill of concentric arcs or “comb pattern” (Popham 1970b: 48–49 [without fill])</td>
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<td>Linked Whorl-Shell FM 24</td>
<td>67a/3</td>
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<td>1546 (arcs), 1551 (comb)</td>
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<td>Bivalve Shell FM 25: 13: alternating upright and pendent</td>
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<td>Bivalve Shell FM 25: 18: horizontal chain</td>
<td>52a/4</td>
<td>1207</td>
<td>1445</td>
<td>1548</td>
<td>1608</td>
<td>1023 (Dep. 62)</td>
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<td>Bivalve Shell FM 25: alternating upright and pendent, connected with zigzag</td>
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<td>1118 (Dep. 69)</td>
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<td>Isolated Semicircles FM 43: pendant vertical</td>
<td>78/4</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1379</td>
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<td>Isolated Semicircles FM 43: pendant vertical with fill of parallel chevrons</td>
<td>61/1</td>
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<td>Isolated Semicircles FM 43: vertical, alternating (Popham 1970b: 37)</td>
<td>67a/4, 70b/1</td>
<td>1210</td>
<td>1449, 1453</td>
<td>1550, 1568</td>
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<td>1062 (Dep. 65), 1143 (Dep. 72)</td>
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<td>Isolated Semicircles FM 43: horizontal, attached to Panel FM 75</td>
<td>76/5</td>
<td>1206</td>
<td>1382</td>
<td>952 (Dep. 53), 978 (Dep. 55), 1633 (Dep. 88)</td>
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<td>Isolated Semicircles FM 43: horizontal, attached to each other</td>
<td>1446</td>
<td>1563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: bounded, single sets of arcs</td>
<td>60/1, 66/2</td>
<td>1436</td>
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<td>1639 (Dep. 89)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: bounded, double sets of arcs</td>
<td>61/2, 66/3, 72/2, 75/3</td>
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<td>826 (Dep. 39), 1049 (Dep. 64), 1107 (Dep. 66)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: unbounded arcs, horizontal</td>
<td>78/12 (?)</td>
<td>1195, 1224 (?)</td>
<td>1381, 1383</td>
<td>1053 (Dep. 64)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: unbounded sets of arcs, diagonal</td>
<td>78/5 (two rows)</td>
<td>1249, 1251 (?)</td>
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<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: unbounded sets of arcs, vertical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: alternating with vertical Isolated Semicircles FM 43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: alternating with hatched Triangles FM 61 A or Lozenges FM 73</td>
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<td>1217 (lozenges), 1221 (triangles)</td>
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<td>Running Spirals FM 46: tangent-linked (Popham 1970b: 15; 1984: 173: 30–32)</td>
<td>66/4, 69b/2, 70a/1, 71b/1</td>
<td>1208, 1228</td>
<td>1439</td>
<td>1578</td>
<td>1609</td>
<td>967 (Dep. 54), 1040 (Dep. 63), 1146 (Dep. 72)</td>
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<td>Running Spirals FM 46: buttonhook (Popham 1970b: 17)</td>
<td>67a/5</td>
<td>1199</td>
<td>1387</td>
<td>1456</td>
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<td>886 (Dep. 46), 1078 (Dep. 66), 1172 (Dep. 74), 1704 (Dep. 97)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quirk FM 48: 5 (Popham 1984: 174: 40)</td>
<td>67a/6</td>
<td>1227, 1244</td>
<td>1435</td>
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<td>1607</td>
<td>1064 (Dep. 65), 1634 (Dep. 88), 1667 (Dep. 93), 1703 (Dep. 97)</td>
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<td>Quirk FM 48: 6</td>
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<td>1440, 1461</td>
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<td>1063 (Dep. 65)</td>
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<td>Quirk FM 48: 8</td>
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<td>Stemmed Spirals FM 51: horizontal, antithetic pairs (Popham 1970b: 14)</td>
<td>66/5, 68/2(?), 76/3, 78/7</td>
<td>1196</td>
<td>1547</td>
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<td>1083 (Dep. 66)</td>
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<td>Stemmed Spirals FM 51: pendent vertical, antithetic pairs</td>
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<td>Pattern Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stemmed Spirals FM 51: horizontal, cordiform pairs with concentric arc fill</td>
<td>(Popham 1984: 173: 16–17)</td>
<td>1222</td>
<td>1562</td>
<td>1141 (Dep. 72)</td>
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<td>Wavy Line FM 53: 14–16: horizontal (Popham 1984: 179: 17)</td>
<td>67d/1, 78/9</td>
<td>1215</td>
<td>1434, 1438, 1444</td>
<td>1552, 1569</td>
<td>1061 (Dep. 65), 1120 (Dep. 69), 1666 (Dep. 93), 1678 (Dep. 96)</td>
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<td>Wavy Line FM 53: vertical, flanking vertical line or panel</td>
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<td>1135 (Dep. 70)</td>
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<td>Parallel Chevrons FM 58: 8: row of bounded vertical lozenges</td>
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<td>1198</td>
<td>1443</td>
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<td>Parallel Chevrons FM 58: 8: row of bounded diagonal lozenges</td>
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<td>1447, 1448</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parallel Chevrons FM 58: 12: row of unbounded diagonal lozenges</td>
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<td>1648 (Dep. 91)</td>
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<td>Zigzag FM 61: 2: horizontal floating (Popham 1970b: 43)</td>
<td>67b/2, 75/1, 78/11</td>
<td>1211</td>
<td>1403, 1432</td>
<td>1060 (Dep. 65), 1598 (Dep. 85)</td>
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<td>Zigzag FM 61: 2: horizontal floating, with inserted single V's</td>
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<td>1229</td>
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<td>Zigzag FM 61: 11: multiple vertical, in panels (Popham 1984: 174: 45)</td>
<td>78/10</td>
<td>1566</td>
<td>961 (Dep. 54)</td>
<td>1431, 1458</td>
<td>1618</td>
<td>1889 (unstratified)</td>
<td>1892 (unstratified)</td>
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<td>Zigzag FM 61: 10 (minus central zigzag): “stacked V’s”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triangle FM 61A: 1: multiple, alternating with pendentstemmed Spiral FM 51</td>
<td>76/4, 78/8(?)</td>
<td>1214</td>
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<td>1223</td>
<td>1442</td>
<td>1891 (unstratified)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tricurved Arch FM 62: 19, 24: with fill of stemmed spirals and/or concentric arcs (Popham 1984: 174: 35–36)</td>
<td>72/3</td>
<td>1218</td>
<td>1567(?)</td>
<td>1457</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curved Stripes FM 67: in groups, with fill of concentric arcs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curved Stripes FM 67: 3, 6: continuous (Popham 1984: 174: 43–44)</td>
<td>72/3</td>
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<td>Lozenges FM 73: hatched and linked (Popham 1970b: 25)</td>
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<td>Lozenges FM 73: 7: chain with dotted fill</td>
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Table 3.98. Motifs used on LM IIIB deep bowls at Kommos.

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<tr>
<td>Bird FM 7 flanking Panel FM 75: 5 with fill of multiple vertical zigzags</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>60/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flower FM 18: horizontal and stemless, with unbounded fringe of petals</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>59/5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flower FM 18: 108 diagonal and stemless, with unbounded fringe of petals</td>
<td>67a/1</td>
<td>77/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flower FM 18: alternating horizontal and vertical blooms</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>78/14</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower FM 18: stemmed, with unbounded fringe of petals</td>
<td>67a/2</td>
<td>78/13</td>
<td>1110 (Dep. 68), 1155 (Dep. 72)</td>
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<td>Multiple Stem FM 19: 32–34</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1482</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multiple Stem FM 19: 36</td>
<td>77/2(?)</td>
<td>67a/14</td>
<td>1485, 1489</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linked Whorl-Shell FM 24</td>
<td>67a/3</td>
<td>64/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bivalve Shell FM 25: 13: alternating upright and pendent</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1246</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bivalve Shell FM 25: 13: alternating upright and pendent, connected with zigzag</td>
<td>Watrous 1992:</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td>1557 (Dep. 84)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isolated Semicircles FM 43: 21: alternating with Panel FM 75</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>63/1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isolated Semicircles FM 43: 23 (minus internal fringe): row of floating vertical groups</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1491, 1492</td>
<td>1907 (unstratified)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isolated Semicircles FM 43 attached to Panels FM 75 with fill of stemmed spirals and concentric arcs</td>
<td>Related: 78/8; Watrous 1992:</td>
<td>1214</td>
<td>1483</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: bounded, single sets of arcs</td>
<td>66/2</td>
<td>59/6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: bounded, double sets of arcs</td>
<td>61/2, 66/3, 72/2, 75/3</td>
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<td>1646 (Dep. 90)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Running Spirals FM 46: 52–54: tangent-linked</td>
<td>66/4, 69b/2, 70a/1, 71b/1</td>
<td>1204, 1255(?)</td>
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<td>(continued)</td>
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individual pieces, in marked contrast to the teacups, numerous examples of which often bear precisely the same pattern (Table 3.97). To what extent this difference in overall patterns of decoration was a result of the much more sparing production of bowls at Kommos, or alternatively to the fact that many of the bowls found at Kommos were imported from other locales on Crete (as is certainly the case for 64/2 and 69a/1, for example), or to some combination of both factors, is a question for future research. The pattern range on kylikes is slightly narrower than that on deep bowls, once again as a function of the smaller number of examples recovered (Table 3.99). As in the case of the deep bowls, the pattern range on kylikes falls largely within that attested on teacups, with exceptions such as the Whorl-Shell FM 23 and voluted versions of Flower FM 18 usually being conditioned by the much broader decorative field that is a frequent although by no means invariable feature of the kylix.

The select group of pattern-decorated and linear open shapes popular at Kommos makes imported vessels in this category quite easy to spot. Thus the three-handled cup 59/4, which could easily enough be mistaken for a small deep bowl (e.g., 64/2) were it not for the vertical
### Table 3.99. Motifs used on LM IIIB two-handled kylikes at Kommos.

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<td>Iris FM 10A: “comb pattern”</td>
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<td>1150 (Dep. 72)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papyrus FM 11: curve-stemmed; hybrid of octopus tentacle and papyrus bud</td>
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<td>67a/11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papyrus FM 11: 41, 43: late unvoluted; hybrid of flower and papyrus bud</td>
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<td>67a/12</td>
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<td>833 (Dep. 40)</td>
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<td>Flower FM 18: 15: multiply voluted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flower FM 18: 49, 53: voluted hybrid</td>
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<td>60/2</td>
<td>1472(?)</td>
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<td>837 (Dep. 41)</td>
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<td>Flower FM 18: voluted, alternating with Whorl-Shell FM 23: vertical</td>
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<td>1684 (Dep. 96)</td>
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<td>Flower FM 18: stemmed vertical, details uncertain</td>
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<td>1480, 1511</td>
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<td>1152 (Dep. 72)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flower FM 18: horizontal and stemless, with unbounded fringe of petals</td>
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<td>1645 (Dep. 90)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multiple Stem and Tongue FM 19: antithetic outlined loops; central outlined element fringed with joining semicircles</td>
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<td>Whorl-Shell FM 23: vertical</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1396</td>
<td>1554(?)</td>
<td>1103 (Dep. 67), 1151 (Dep. 72(?)), 1644 (Dep. 90), 1898 (unstratified)</td>
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<td>Linked Whorl-Shell FM 24: vertically linked pairs</td>
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<td>Isolated Semicircles FM 43: vertical, alternating</td>
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<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: unbounded sets of arcs, horizontal</td>
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<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: unbounded sets of arcs, diagonal</td>
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(continued)
Concentric Arcs FM 44: unbounded sets of arcs, radiating

Running Spirals FM 46: button-hook

Quirk FM 48: 5: vertical

Quirk FM 48: 21: vertical

Isolated Spirals FM 52: 1: horizontal row

Wavy Line FM 53: 14

Curved Stripes FM 67: 3: continuous, floating

Curved Stripes FM 67: 6: bounded groups

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<td>Concentric Arcs FM 44: unbounded sets of arcs, radiating</td>
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<td>Running Spirals FM 46: button-hook</td>
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<td>Quirk FM 48: 5: vertical</td>
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<td>Quirk FM 48: 21: vertical</td>
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<td>Isolated Spirals FM 52: 1: horizontal row</td>
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<td>Curved Stripes FM 67: 3: continuous, floating</td>
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<td>1391</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curved Stripes FM 67: 6: bounded groups</td>
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<td>1481</td>
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</table>

band outlining the vertical handle on one side and just a bit of the vertical handle scar itself, is revealed as much by its shape as by its fabric to be an import, perhaps from Chania. Comparable considerations of fabric, shape, and in this case decoration mark the rim fragments 59/7 as an imported pulled-rim bowl from a locale to the east of Kommos. On the other hand, the somewhat unusual linear shallow teacup or bowl 66/7 may well be a local product to judge from LM IIIA2 parallels at both Kommos and Aghia Triada.

One additional way in which the LM IIIB painted tablewares of Kommos differ from those of earlier LM III phases lies in the rise of solid-coated open shapes. Coated teacups of both deep-bodied (66/6, 67a/7–8) and shallower (66/8, 75/2) types, well attested locally in LM IIIA times, now became more popular, and coated one-handed footed cups (see above and Table 3.96) and deep bowls (Watrous 1992: 86 no. 1486, pl. 26; 90 no. 1579, pl. 40; possibly also 85–86 nos. 1484, 1494) now made their initial appearance. Neither coated kylikes nor coated conical cups are attested, however, so the range of such coated shapes is fairly narrow.

Among the plain pottery, the most common open shape was unquestionably the one-handed footed cup (Watrous’s “goblet” and Popham’s “champagne cup”: 59/8, 60/9, 61/3–4), at least three times as popular in unpainted as in coated form, and as an unpainted shape at least twice as common as such other common plain forms of tableware as the two-handed kylix (60/12, 67a/19), ladle (60/8), shallow rounded bowl (60/13, 67a/20), shallow teacup (67a/17, 71a/1), conical cup (60/6, 67a/15–16, 69a/2–3, 75/4), or conical krater (Watrous 1992: 56 no. 959, fig. 39, pl. 23; 90 no. 1577). The conical cup in this period was largely unchanged from
LM IIIA2, although it did tend to be very slightly larger on average (Watrous 1992: 142) and to have somewhat shallower proportions, the ratio of the height to the rim diameter dropping from ca. 0.48–0.49 in the LM IIIA2 period (56a/1, 56e/3–4, 56f/2) to ca. 0.44 in LM IIIB (60/6, 67a/15–16, 69a/2–3). The most frequently occurring plain closed shape was undoubtedly the short-necked amphora (66/12–13, 67a/21–22, 71b/4, 73a/1), which during the LM IIIB period ceased to be produced in painted form and appears to have undergone a process of quite rigid standardization with regard to both shape and size (Rutter 2000).

Approximately half a dozen cups from the final floor deposits in Galleries P1 and P2 exhibit extremely thin white slivers among the nonplastic inclusions in their fabrics that appear to be fragmentary shell. Three of the vases in question are decorated teacups (66/3–4, 67a/5), two are kylikes (67a/11, 67a/13), one is a plain conical cup (67a/15), and one a plain shallow teacup (67a/17). One of the pattern-decorated teacups (66/3) preserves the impression of a land snail (Hellicella sp.) in its lower fracture, and the tiny amounts of shell observed in the remainder of these pieces have therefore been assumed to be derived from land snails rather than from any marine organisms. All the vessels in question appear to be local. The shell can usually be seen with the naked eye, although a 10X hand lens was also used routinely to examine both fractures and surfaces to describe visible inclusions as accurately as possible. As far as can presently be determined, the use of a shell-containing clay for pottery production at Kommos was restricted to the LM IIIB period. What if any implications this observation may have for environmental conditions remains to be determined. Although fossil shell such as foraminifera has commonly been observed in the petrographic analysis of Minoan pottery, this may be the first documented instance of the repeated presence of snail shell in Minoan clay bodies.

The only decorated LM IIIB closed shape that merits any particular comment here is the feeding bottle (or thelastron: Kanta 1980: 281; Hallager 1997: 15), fragments of which turn up in surprising quantity in settlement deposits at Kommos (59/1–2, possibly also 3; Table 3.96) for a form that is more typical of funerary assemblages, especially those of infants and very young children (Gates 1992; Polychronakou-Sgouritsa 1994). The only more-or-less contemporary cultural context known to this writer in which this form is comparably popular in settlement contexts is the early Philistine culture in the southernmost Levant. In the initial strata of Iron Age settlement at both Ashdod and Tel Miqne-Ekron, feeding bottles appeared as part of the Aegeanizing ceramic assemblage considered to mark the advent of the Philistines in this region in the second quarter of the twelfth century B.C. (Dothan 1982: 155–57, fig. 32, pls. 68–69; Dothan and Porath 1993: figs. 15: 4, 10, pl. 37: 1, 3; Killebrew 1998: figs. 6: 31, 10: 20, 22; Killebrew 2000: Form AS-8a, figs. 12.2.8, 12.3.3–4). In the Philistine cultural sphere, the feeding bottle appears to have been replaced functionally at quite an early stage by the vastly more popular side-spouted strainer jug (Dothan 1982: 132–55, figs. 21–31, pls. 46–67).

That the two shapes were conceived of as functionally related is surely indicated by the Philistine production of a hybrid vessel form incorporating features of both (Dothan 1982:
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191–94 Type 17, fig. 59, pl. 95). Although produced at quite an early date on the Greek Mainland (Kling 1989: 158; Mountjoy 1999a: 138 no. 146, 147), the side-spouted strainer jug never seems to have caught on there, and it appears to have been altogether absent from Crete. But on Cyprus, in Philistia, and in the southeastern Aegean, the strainer jug became extremely popular during the twelfth century B.C. (Kling 1989: 153–58, Mountjoy 1999a: 1222 FS 155, FS 157). This writer has suggested elsewhere that this difference between the two regions may have something to do with the nature of the beverage that both the strainer jug and the feeding bottle may have been used to consume (Rutter forthcoming [bl]). In the Levant, the strainer jug is often referred to as a “beer jug,” because the multiple small perforations at the base of the spout performed the task of a filter by keeping the barley kernels floating in the liquid out of the drinker’s mouth. Within the Aegean, where wine appears to have been the preferred alcoholic beverage, no comparable vessel type was in common production for the simple reason that no drinking vessel with a built-in filter was in regular demand. It seems possible that Levantine beer-drinkers may have sought out the Aegean feeding bottle as a substitute for a side-spouted vessel with a large number of perforations. The tubular spout of the feeding bottle could serve to filter out the barley kernels, even if the rate at which the beer came through the spout was considerably reduced from that made possible by the multiple openings in a typical strainer spout. Thus the frequency with which feeding bottles are found in LM IIIB contexts at Kommos may possibly reflect the local popularity of beer in some households and possibly, although by no means necessarily, the presence of immigrant Levantines. The disappearance of the feeding bottle with its singly perforated tubular spout from the Philistine ceramic repertoire at a very early stage was thus presumably a consequence of its inability to compete with the more efficient method of beverage delivery offered by the strainer jug. The early and occasional discovery of locally made strainer jugs in the LH IIIB Argolid (and so far only there in the Mycenaean world prior to the LH IIIC era) may reflect a sudden fad for beer consumption in the northeastern Peloponnese at the same time as the beverage may have become popular at Kommos. Might this fad somehow have been connected with the presence of Cypriot traders in both regions in the later thirteenth century B.C.? 193

The pairing of tripod cooking pots and their accompaniment by one or more horizontal-handed cooking jars during earlier periods of the Civic Center’s use that has repeatedly been a subject for comment (see above; also Rutter 2004) recurred there during the LM IIIB period, both in the large floor deposit in Room N5 and Corridor N7 (59/16–17 being the tripod vessels, 59/18 the cooking jar) and at the east end of Gallery P2 (67a/23–24 and 67a/25, respectively). From Court N6 came fragments of two more cooking jars (60/26–27) and from the fill to raise the floor over Room N12+13 just to the east came another (64/4). In addition to the horizontal-handed jars produced in the fabric regularly used for cooking pots, three of these same contexts also yielded fragmentary jars of identical shape and general size (59/15, 60/25,
64/3) that were produced in a lighter-firing but equally coarse fabric and that evidently were not used for cooking, since they lack the extensive evidence for secondary burning that discolored the cooking pots. Both the tripod cooking pots from Gallery P2 (67a/23–24) are somewhat larger than the pair from the LM IIIA2 cooking facility in or near the northeast corner of the court in front of Building P (56e/7–8), and the LM IIIB cooking jar 67a/25 is much larger than its LM IIIA2 analogue, 56e/15; but the largest cooking pots of all are the two from Building N (59/16–17), even though the associated cooking jar (59/18) is a bit smaller than the corresponding specimen from Gallery P2 (67a/25). If the cooking vessels from the LM IIIA2 deposits in the court in front of Gallery P1 are considered to have served a broader public than simply the members of a single household or even an extended family, then surely the same must hold true for the groups of cooking pots from both Gallery P2 and Building N.

An interesting set of comparanda for these cooking groups comes from the House with the Snake Tube on the Central Hillside. Here, a pair of moderately sized tripod cooking pots was in use on the final LM IIIB floor in the inner Room 5 located in the house’s northeast corner (Watrous 1992: 96 nos. 1663–64, fig. 63, pl. 43), a context that also produced substantial numbers of cooking dish fragments, including one largely restorable example, but no significant jar fragments (Watrous 1992: 96 no. 1670, fig. 63; 223 [Deposit 90]; Wright and McEnroe 1996: 230–32). In the same building, the outer Room 4 at the west featured a snake tube with a conical bowl discovered in situ on top of it against the space’s east wall (Wright and McEnroe 1996: 226–29, pls. 3.112–113, 3.115, 3.143–48). To the north stood a large tripod cooking pot on one slab, and to the south rested an almost equally large cooking jar on another (Wright and McEnroe 1996: pl. 3.113 for a somewhat imaginative reconstruction). These two cooking pots are the only largely preserved specimens of their respective types that can rival 59/16–18 of Building N, although the pair from the House with the Snake Tube are, in fact, both slightly smaller. More significant is the seemingly public place of their discovery and hence, one imagines, their potentially communal function. By contrast, the much smaller cooking pots from the interior, hence more private, Room 5 would appear to have served a much smaller group of persons. Room 4 of the House with the Snake Tube has been identified with considerable plausibility as a cult space, a shrine of the LM IIIB period (J. W. Shaw and M. C. Shaw 1996: 372, 389). It may well be a, or even the, replacement for the shrine of LM II–IIA2 Early date located in Room 7 of House X. Both are quite likely to have been public facilities rather than simple household shrines. Thus the cooking pots that were found flanking the snake tube in Room 4 probably were intended to serve a larger than single-household human group. Both had evidently been secondarily burnt by use over or immediately adjacent to a fire, but clearly, this had not happened to them where they were found (Wright and McEnroe 1996: 227), so they had been brought to their final resting place from a cooking hearth or fire located somewhere else. The very large cooking pots found in Room
N5 were clearly used at the fireplace located in the center of that room. Could it be that the vessels of closely similar size and shape from the room with the snake tube had been brought up the slope to the shrine from Room N5 some 50 m away?

The date of the latest substantial ceramic deposits of the Minoan Bronze Age to be found at Kommos has been rather difficult to pin down for the simple reason that relatively few sizable deposits of LM IIIB and early LM IIIC settlement material have been published. Among the few that have, most are from Knossos, Chania, and Kommos itself, although forthcoming publications of material from Mochlos, Palaikastro, and Aghia Triada, as well as large bodies of additional material from Chania and Knossos, will soon enough have a substantial impact on the presently rather unsatisfactory state of LM IIIB relative chronology. In the meantime, it may be useful here simply to list those LM IIIB ceramic features at Kommos that appear to be indicative of an advanced, and in some cases late, date within that period. They are perhaps most conveniently considered under the distinct headings of vessel morphology and decorative treatment.

**SHAPE FEATURES INDICATIVE OF AN ADVANCED TO LATE LM IIIB DATE:**

1. Solid foot on one-handled footed cup: 60/9.

2. Light carination on lower body profile of some teacups and deep bowls (59/6, 61/1–2, 67a/4, 67a/7–8, 70a/1, 78/15; Watrous 1992: figs. 46: 1213, 52: 1379, 68: 1920–21), possibly indicative of a tendency toward angularity in the profiles of open vessels generally (e.g., pulled-rim bowl 59/7; one-handled footed cup 59/8; medium-coarse ladle 61/6).

3. The more careful shaping of some bases on common open shapes such as teacups and deep bowls that had previously featured only crudely string-cut, flat bases (59/6, 67a/5, 69a/1, 78/16). A number of deep bowls from the Hilltop and Central Hillside published by Watrous are provided with genuine ring bases or feet (1992: 109 nos. 1920–22, 145, 147, fig. 68, pls. 26, 48–49), as is the imported three-handled cup 59/4.

**DECORATIVE FEATURES INDICATIVE OF AN ADVANCED TO LATE LM IIIB DATE:**


2. Solid coating of some deep bowls (Watrous 1992: 86 no. 1486, 90 no. 1579) as well as substantial numbers of one-handled footed cups (67a/9–10, 69b/5, 73b/1, 77/5).

3. Individual motifs that look late: antithetic Birds FM 7 flanking a broad central panel on a small krater or large deep bowl (60/4); dotted Lozenge FM 73 chain on a probably imported teacup (Watrous 1992: 84 no. 1457, pl. 37); antithetic loops or streamers on a kylix (Watrous 1992: 85 no. 1473, fig. 55, pl. 37); opposed Isolated Semicircles FM 43 alternating with Panels FM 75 on a deep bowl (63/1); Running Spirals FM 46 of the buttonhook variety on kylikes (Watrous 1992: 89 no. 1555, fig. 57, pl. 39) and
teacups (67a/5; Table 3.97 for more than a half dozen other examples published by Watrous).

Two of the features just cited—the carinated body profile on deep bowls and the appearance of the buttonhook variety of Running Spiral FM 46—have recently been identified as defining criteria for the beginning of LM IIIC at Chania (Hallager and Hallager 2000: 139–41), at which site many of the patterns commonly in use on teacups of the latest ceramic phase identifiable at Kommos (Table 3.97) are commonly attested on deep bowls (Hallager and Hallager 2000: fig. 31). Another site from which the published settlement pottery offers numerous comparisons with the latest Minoan pottery from Kommos lies at the opposite end of the island, on the Kastri acropolis at Palaikastro (Sackett, Popham, and Warren 1965: 278–99). The principal feature present in significant numbers at both Chania (Hallager and Hallager 2000: 139, pl. 35 passim) and Kastri (Sackett, Popham, and Warren 1965: 283, figs. 8–9 passim) that is almost entirely absent at Kommos (Watrous 1992: 92 no. 16718, pl. 41 being a very rare exception) is the reserved line just below the rim on deep bowl interiors that is among the most common criteria for LM IIIC throughout Crete (Kanta 1997: 97; Mountjoy 1999b), although the earliest pits at Thronos/Sybritos have been dated to early LM IIIC despite the absence of this feature on deep bowl interiors during this phase (D’Agata 1999d: 193 and n. 30).

The latest substantial ceramic groups so far excavated at Kommos consequently all appear to be just a bit earlier in date than pottery of the initial LM IIIC period at Chania or the early LM IIIC floor deposits at Kastri. Possibly contemporary with the Kommos material is the pottery of Rethemiotakis’s phase 1 at Kastelli Pediadas (Rethemiotakis 1997: 308–13, figs. 10–11) and of the final phase of purely Minoan occupation so far published at Aghia Triada (La Rosa 1979–80: 325–29, Saggio III, stratum V). Clearly later than the latest Minoan deposits from Kommos is the bulk of the pottery recovered from the Acropoli Mediana at Phaistos (Borgna 1997a; 1999) where both the deep bowl and the bell krater are far more abundantly attested than in any Kommian context. The popularity of deep bowls with articulated bases and feet and the popularity of tricurved arch and perhaps also antithetic streamer decoration among the pottery from the earliest LM IIIC pits at Thronos/Sybritos (D’Agata 1999d: 188–95, figs. 4–7) likewise suggests that this material is a bit later in date than the final major deposits from Kommos, although perhaps not by much.

A small amount of further confirmation for the late LM IIIB date of the final phases of significant Minoan occupation at Kommos comes from the LH IIIB imports discovered in a number of later LM IIIB groups at the site (e.g., 67c/1, 78/23–24; Table 3.96), none of which, however, can be dated late in the LH IIIB phase (see Chap. 3.4). Of especial significance in this regard is the LH IIIC Early stirrup jar 79/1 found in association with the latest identifiable architectural horizon in the Civic Center, a late blocking wall constructed at a high level
within Corridor N7. Also important is the pithos 67d/3, imported from either Kythera or some Cycladic island to the northeast, which has a virtually identical although somewhat larger parallel in the form of the large pithos found in the destruction level of the Archives Room of the palace at Pylos, a context now convincingly dated by Mountjoy to the earliest phase of LH IIIC (Mountjoy 1997; Rutter 2003a).

4. Ceramic Imports at Kommos

Ceramic Imports of the Protopalatial Era

Aleydis Van de Moortel

INTRODUCTION

In the last two decades, a number of studies have discussed the evidence for contact between Protopalatial Crete and the East Mediterranean in the Prepalatial and Protopalatial periods (Crowley 1989; Lambrou-Phillipson 1990; Phillips 1991; Cline 1994; Warren 1995; Betancourt 1998; Watrous 1994: 729–36; Watrous 1998; Stampolidis, Karetsou, and Kanta 1998; Karetsou, Andreadaki-Vlasaki, and Papadakis 2000; Karetsou 2000). This issue is particularly important with regard to the question of East Mediterranean influence on the rise of the Minoan palaces (Cherry 1986; Watrous 1998: 23–27). Whereas most authors consider the contacts of Crete as a whole, Phillips (1985; 1991) and Carinci (2000) were the first to adopt a regional approach, focusing specifically on the role of the western Mesara in these exchanges. The evidence for East Mediterranean contacts in the Prepalatial and Protopalatial Mesara is quite substantial (Carinci 2000: 31–36). For instance, Mesara tombs have yielded Egyptian scarabs and stone vases as well as local imitations of Egyptian or Syro–Palestinian scarabs, and local amulets and seals made of hippopotamus ivory imported from the Nile Delta or the Syro–Palestinian coast (Pini 2000; Sbonias 1995: 68–69; Krzyzskowska 1983). An Old Babylonian cylinder seal was excavated in Tholos Tomb B at Platanos (Platon 1969: 272, 354–57 no. 306). At Phaistos, a large number of seals have been found below Vano 25 of the palace with designs that closely resemble those of Middle Bronze Age seals from the Anatolian site of Karahüyük near Konya (Fiandra 1968; 1975). The direct object sealing system used at Phaistos has such close comparanda in the East that Weingarten believes it was adopted wholesale from that region (Weingarten 1989: 106–7). Also at Phaistos, two Minoan seals from below Room 25 of the palace carry images of the Egyptian goddess Taweret, and two grotesque figurines from the palace and the official complex of the Acropoli Mediana (Room CV) at Phaistos show strong resemblances with Egyptian Gravidenflasche. Egyptian affinities are likewise displayed by the well-known animal-headed genii represented in relief on a triton shell plaque (Carinci 2000: 33–36). When we look at the evidence from the East, it appears that many Kamares vases found in Egypt and the Levant (Ugarit, Byblos, Beirut) are of Mesara manufacture; also
the Kamares cup from the Middle Cypriot “Tomb of the Seafarer” at Karmi may be Phaistian (Levi and Carinci 1988: 212–13, 306). For all these reasons, Phillips (1991) sees Phaistos as playing a pivotal role in East Mediterranean trade during the Protopalatial period. In contrast, Carinci (2000) concludes that all this evidence can be explained as the result of indirect contact via Knossos and East Crete. Since not a single East Mediterranean object was found in the Phaistian palace, he believes that the Phaistian ruling elite was not interested in these overseas contacts. Rather the evidence suggests to him that the exchange of ideas took place at an informal mercantile level.

Carinci based his minimalist interpretation in part on the extreme scarcity of East Mediterranean imports known from Protopalatial contexts at Kommos, the harbor of Phaistos. If Kommos was indeed the primary port for the export of Kamares vases to the East, as Walberg has suggested (2001), one would expect to find some evidence for a return trade at this site. However, no concrete evidence for such exchange was found in the first series of excavations at Kommos. There was no trace of what must have been the most important East Mediterranean trade goods—raw copper and tin—and also prestige items and securely identified pottery fragments from the East were lacking. Betancourt’s 1990 publication of Middle Minoan pottery from the Central Hillside and Southern Area at Kommos listed some 100 fragments and vases from Protopalatial contexts as having nonlocal fabrics, but only one was securely identified as coming from outside the island. It was a fragmentary Aiginetan red-slipped and burnished bowl with incurved rim, found in an MM IB fill below spaces CH 26–27 on the Central Hillside (context 6: Betancourt 1990: 71, 191–92 no. 120, fig. 15, pl. 5).195 A fragment of a closed vase from an MM IIB fill below space CH 32 was tentatively suggested to be Near Eastern in origin, but no comparanda were listed (context 14: Betancourt 1990: 95 no. 459, fig. 23).196

The new excavations at Kommos still have not yielded imported East Mediterranean objects other than some tentatively identified pottery fragments. However, we can now adduce circumstantial evidence that Kommos indeed played a significant role in East Mediterranean trade. In part the dearth of tangible evidence may be due to the nature of goods traded at that time. Cretan exports such as leather goods or textiles would not have survived conditions at the site. One may hypothesize that the evidence for purple dyeing of textiles in Building AA (Chap. 4.7) is related to the export trade with the East, but one cannot prove it. Large quantities of copper, tin, or ivory from the East may have been imported through Kommos without leaving much of a trace, since these would have been converted into Minoan products upon arrival in the Mesara. Again, the presence of metalworking activity at Kommos before and during the lifetime of Building AA—as indicated by the find of crucible fragment C 11659 in Group Z and the discovery of crucible 75 in Group L (see above and Chap. 4.1)—could be related to this Eastern import trade, but there is no telling whether Kommos received these metals directly from the East or through trade with other areas. Ivory-working activity has not been identified in Protopalatial levels at Kommos, but such workshops could have been
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located elsewhere in the Mesara (Pini 2000: 111). The absence of Near Eastern or Egyptian transport vessels at Kommos could mean that ceramic containers were not needed to carry imports from these regions. The lack of Levantine or Egyptian prestige goods at Kommos could be explained by the razing of Building AA to make way for Building T.

In spite of the lack of well-identified East Mediterranean imports or physical evidence for exports to that region at Kommos, there are indications that Protopalatial Phaistos may well have conducted long-distance trade with the East. Interesting in this respect is Panagiotaki’s finding (2000: 158–59) that faience beads from the Mesara differ from those of Knossos and other regions of Crete. Since the technology for making faience probably was imported from Egypt and the Near East, this suggests to her that the Mesara had its own contacts with those areas. Panagiotaki’s conclusion is echoed by Pini’s assertion that around 2000 B.C. a seal workshop in the Mesara borrowed Egyptian technology for producing scarabs with a whitish fired paste and glazed surface (Pini 2000). In addition, a category of finds usually overlooked in this debate in my opinion demonstrate the western Mesara’s capability to fit out ships for long-distance trade: an MM I ivory seal from Tholos Tomb B at Platanos shows a bulky sailing ship with rounded bow and squared stern (Platon 1969: 330–31 no. 287b; Casson 1971: 32–35, fig. 34; contra Basch 1987 and Wedde 2000, who identify the squared extremity as the bow). This ship must be Minoan: its hull shape is found only on Crete at that time. The sail first appears in Minoan iconography on EM III seals from Palaikastro and Adromyloi showing ships with deep angular hulls (Wedde 2000: nos. 701–2). Earlier Minoan and Aegean ship representations display oared or paddled vessels with shallow angular hull profiles (Wedde 2000: nos. 401–15, 417–22; Basch 1987: 77–83). Thus it seems that maritime exchange in late Prepalatial Crete shifted toward transportation of bulk goods by heavy sail-powered vessels. Perhaps the leafy sprays shown with a few of these hulls symbolize a cargo of oil or olives. Ships with deep asymmetrical hulls comparable to the Platanos example begin perhaps as early as EM III and continue until the end of the Protopalatial period; most seals with such images come from Malia, but an early example is from Sopata Kouse in the Mesara, and a possible example from the sealing deposit below Room 25 in the Phaistian palace (Wedde 2000: nos. 703–6, 708, 711, 806, 808, 818, 844). Most interesting is the near-identical appearance of Minoan, later Theran, and Egyptian rigging, making it likely that the Minoans adopted the sail from Egypt, where it had existed since the late fourth millennium (cf. Basch 1987: 116, 121; Casson 1971: 12, fig. 6). Thus, even though Minoan ship representations on seals are small and necessarily schematic, they can safely be assumed to show seaworthy trading vessels that were in sufficiently close contact with the East Mediterranean to allow the transfer of sailing technology. Since two or three such have been found in the Mesara, it is reasonable to presume that the Mesara itself had seagoing ships and was capable of developing its own overseas contacts.

In the present chapter it will be argued, moreover, on the basis of the new evidence from the Southern Area at Kommos, that the western Mesara in the Protopalatial period indeed possessed its own maritime trade network with East Crete and the Aegean independently of
### Table 3.100. Nonlocal pottery in Protopalatial Kommos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Southern Area, MM IA–IIB Early</th>
<th>Southern Area, MM IIB Late</th>
<th>Central Hillside (Betancourt 1990)</th>
<th>Total Shapes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>350+</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ca. 100</td>
<td>460+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knossos</td>
<td>5–6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5–6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amari Valley</td>
<td>2?</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediada</td>
<td>ca. 25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 MM IIB</td>
<td>ca. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Crete</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavdos</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclades</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegina</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 MM IB</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegean/East Mediterranean?</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
<td>260+</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ca. 98</td>
<td>360+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Knossos. This means that similar contacts may have existed with the East Mediterranean as well, even if pottery imports from this region have not yet been positively identified at Kommos. In sum, it now seems likely that the western Mesara was indeed an important participant in international maritime trade in the Protopalatial period, and may well have played a major role in Minoan trade with the East Mediterranean, as Phillips concluded.

The newly excavated MM IB–IIB contexts from the Southern Area at Kommos include among their ca. 28,000 vases and fragments more than 350 pieces which by their fabric, shape, formation techniques, or surface finish can be identified as not local to the western Mesara. In the following, a selection of 50 nonlocal pieces is presented, most of which have been fairly securely provenanced through macroscopic observation. From the Cyclades we have 7 pottery fragments. Another 22 pieces, of which 10 are published here, come from a much closer overseas origin: the islet of Gavdos, located some 70 kilometers west-southwest of Kommos and visible from the site on clear days. Most of the remainder originate in other regions of Crete: 5 or 6 come from Knossos, and perhaps 2 from the Amari Valley to the west of the Mesara, which leads from the Libyan Sea toward the north coast of Crete; some 25 vases, of which only one is presented here, have been tentatively provenanced to the Pediada area southeast of Knossos; and 25 fragments and restorable vases, of which 21 are published here, are from East Crete (Table 3.100). Finally, three fragmentary vases are pre-
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This corpus of nonlocal vases and fragments from Kommos substantially increases the amount of known off-island pottery imports not only in Protopalatial Kommos but in the whole of Crete. In addition, it establishes for the first time the presence of substantial amounts of Cretan imports in the Protopalatial period at Kommos. It testifies to the reach and nature of the western Mesara’s intra-Cretan and overseas connections both before and during Building AA’s lifetime, and allows us to investigate Kommos’s relationship to Phaistos. Even though most macroscopic identifications look reasonably certain, they should be taken as provisional until petrographic analyses have been completed.

The large majority of this nonlocal pottery, whether Cretan or non-Cretan, was found in the foundation fills of Building AA. It must have been ubiquitous in this massive foundation platform, since it was encountered in every sounding. Other items of nonlocal pottery were found in areas to the north, east, and south of Building AA, and are dated more closely by their contexts. As many as 17 fragments come from Group X, datable to MM IA–IB, and an unpublished bowl fragment similar to Da/3 was encountered in an MM IB context below House X, to the north of Building AA (Betancourt 1990: 65–68). Six nonlocal vase fragments were found in the MM IB/IIA fill in the structure south of Building AA (Group Y) and six more in the MM IIA/early MM IIB floor deposit or dump overlying this fill (Group Z). Among the much scarcer MM IIB Late pottery deposits dating to the lifetime of Building AA were only three restorable nonlocal vessels. Conical bowl L/26 and large lentoid flask L/27 come from the AA floor deposit redeposited as sottoscala fill below staircase 46 of Building T (Group L), and large Type B cooking pot M/8 had been deposited with local pottery in the fill of a stone-lined pit in the South Stoa of Building AA (Group M). In addition, one unidentified fragment was found in Group K and six fragments in Group N. Autopsy by the present author of most Protopalatial vase fragments from the Central Hillside published by Betancourt as having “miscellaneous fabrics” has established, moreover, that imported pottery was not limited to the Southern Area but also occurred in relatively large numbers in the Protopalatial residential area on the hill.

These 50 nonlocal fragments and vases will be presented by origin in the following order: Knossos, Amari Valley, Pediada, East Crete, Gavdos, Cyclades, and pottery imports with uncertain provenance.

**Knossos (Pls. 3.4, 3.18)**

Five or six very fragmentary vases can be identified as Knossian by their fabric, manufacturing technique, and details of shape or decoration (X/23, X/24, Ja/55, Ja/56, Je/32, and possibly Jb/1 on Pl. 3.4). Their fully oxidized, usually rather hard fine buff fabrics with reddish core correspond to Momigliano’s Fabric Group 1 identified in MM IA assemblages at Knossos (Momigliano 1991: 245). This same fabric was recognized by MacGillivray as being most
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common among Middle Minoan pottery at Knossos as well (MacGillivray 1998: 55). Knossian Fabric 1 differs from the fine buff fabric of the western Mesara, which is softer and often has been fired with a gray core. One nonlocal bridge-spouted jar found at Kommos (Ja/56) has a whitish fabric and must be a variant of Knossian Fabric Group 1.

Knossian imports begin at Kommos at least by the MM IB phase, as is shown by the discovery of a fine bowl (X/23) and the spout of a bridge-spouted jar (X/24) in a mostly MM IB context (Group X). They show that Knossian potters were much quicker than their Mesara colleagues to fully oxidize fine vases during firing. Bowl X/23 is wheel-thrown, which means that it postdates MM IA. Its presence in this early context illustrates that in the MM IB phase the potter’s wheel was more widely used at Knossos than in the western Mesara (MacGillivray 1998: 94). The other three or four Knossian imports come from the MM IB–IIA Early construction fills of Building AA. Handmade fine bowl Jb/1 is datable to the MM IB phase on the basis of its manufacturing technique, but the identification of its fabric as Knossian is tentative. Its surface is burnished. Bridge-spouted jar Ja/56 is datable by its coil handles to MM IB–IIA (MacGillivray 1998: 78–79). The other bridge-spouted jar (Je/32) is not closely datable. Features not local to the western Mesara are the deep purple hue of the reddish painted decoration on both bridge-spouted jars as well as the folded-back rim of Je/32. Bowl Ja/55 is datable to MM II A–B by its dark-painted decoration on a polished clay surface. In addition to its fabric, nonlocal features are its disk base, the location of its base band at the attachment of the disk base to the body rather than at the very bottom of the base, and its surface polish that extends over its base. No Knossian imports were identified by Betancourt on the Central Hillside. Neither did the MM IIB Late use deposits of Building AA include Knossian vases. Thus we may conclude that the presence of Knossian pottery at Kommos was extremely limited in the early Protopalatial period, and was restricted to fine high-quality tableware—small bowls with dark-painted decoration on lustrous buff-slipped surfaces, and bridge-spouted jars painted with polychrome patterns on a dark ground. We do not have securely identified Knossian pottery from MM IIB Late contexts at Kommos. No Knossian vases have thus far been reported from Phaistos or Aghia Triada (Levi and Carinci 1988; Carinci 2003).

In spite of the extreme scarcity of actual Knossian pottery imports at Kommos and the lack of evidence from the other two major western Mesara sites, there must have been contacts between the potters of the two regions in the early Protopalatial period, because there are many close similarities between their products, more than between these and the pottery of any other region of Crete. Examples of similarities are the occurrence of conical cups, straight-sided cups, convex loop-handled bowls, bridge-spouted jars, various jug types, and cylindrical spouted jars. Similarities even extend to details such as the occurrence of coil handles on fine open-spouted or bridge-spouted jars in the MM IB and MM IIA phases. However, there are many differences as well. For instance, the actual conical cup and bridge-spouted jar types of the two regions show considerable morphological differences. The angu-
lar profile of some Knossian bridge-spouted jars is unknown in the Mesara, and the spouts of fine Knossian jars are always bridged, whereas they are never bridged in the western Mesara during the MM IB phase and only part of the time in the MM IIA phase. Some time lag can be discerned in specific ceramic features as well. For instance, the western Mesara is slower than Knossos to adopt the potter’s wheel and to mass-produce shapes such as standardized straight-sided cups (Van de Moortel forthcoming [c]). Thus the image one obtains of early Protopalatial ceramic production at Knossos and in the western Mesara is one of independent development in mutual awareness, similar to what is observed with regard to developments in the early palatial organization and architecture of the two regions (Van de Moortel 1997: 635–41; Dabney 1995; Driessen and Schoep 1995; Weingarten 1989; Palaima 1989b).

During the MM IIB phase there is evidence of an intensification of contacts in the form of closer correspondences in the high-quality “Kamares” pottery of both regions, including the appearance of shared painted surface decoration such as octopus designs, crosshatched loops, polychrome and reserved rosettes, hatched curvilinear shapes ending in spirals, dashed lines, petal crowns, wavy-line and scale patterns, white paint splatters, single spirals with loops, horizontal rows of running or retorted spirals, horizontal spiky foliate bands, rows of disks, solid arcs, dentate bands, rows of crescents, white dots with red centers, and other circumcurrent motifs (Van de Moortel 1997: 475–76, 635–38; Walberg 1983: 1–3). The present study of stratified Protopalatial pottery from the Civic Center at Kommos indicates that these specific painted patterns and, in general, the most dynamic designs of top-quality “Kamares” pottery, were not produced in the western Mesara until late in the MM IIB phase. According to a recent fabric study, much of the Kamares pottery consumed at Knossos may in fact have been produced in the western Mesara, which would mean that also at Knossos this pottery must date to a late stage of MM IIB (contra MacGillivray 1998). Some rare vase shapes, such as “horned vases” and suspension pots, found both at Knossos and in the Mesara, may have been produced in the Mesara, since they occur there more frequently and, in the case of “horned vases,” earlier than at Knossos (Levi and Carinci 1988: 156–259). Others, such as the carinated pyxis, are too rare in the two regions to determine their provenance (Levi and Carinci 1988: 158, pl. 69h). Conversely, the western Mesara may have adopted from Knossos the production of standardized straight-sided cups and teacups as well as conical lamps and braziers. It maintained, however, a much higher standard of care in the manufacture of utilitarian vases than is seen at Knossos (Van de Moortel 1997: 638–41). The intensified contacts between the pottery production of the two regions at the end of the Protopalatial period run parallel with an increase in their degree of palatial organization. It is possible that the two phenomena are somehow related.

AMARI VALLEY (?) (PL. 3.18)

Two vases (Ja/57, Je/33) are tentatively identified as coming from the Amari Valley by the macroscopic similarity of their coarse fabrics to that of the shrine model of Monastiraki.
Both are narrow-necked jugs. Ja/57 can be dated to the MM IB phase by its shape, its diagonal zones of barnacle barbotine decoration, and its white-painted decoration on a dark ground. In its shape, decoration, and the combination of fine and coarse fabrics it is indistinguishable from contemporary jugs from the western Mesara (cf. Je/19; see Chap. 3.2). The close stylistic similarities of the Protopalatial pottery assemblages of the Amari Valley and the western Mesara have been pointed out by Levi and Carinci (1988: 307), Tzigounaki (1995), and Kanta (1999: 388–90). If the identification of Ja/57 as an Amari vase is correct, this would mean that similarities also extend to manufacturing practices, which implies very close contacts between the potters of the two regions. Together with the similarities in the seal iconography and seal use of both regions—multiple sealings and direct object sealing—this has been taken as evidence for their close political relationship, presumably as a result of Phaistos’s interest in developing a western communication route to the north coast (Kanta 1999: 390–92). No Amari pottery has been identified among the MM IIB Late use pottery of Building AA or in contexts on the Central Hillside. Neither has any been reported from Phaistos or Aghia Triada (Levi and Carinci 1988; Carinci 2003).

PEDIADA (PL. 3.20)

Some 25 highly fragmentary vases have been identified as coming from the Pediada region southeast of Knossos, to which the Minoan sites of Galatas and Kastelli belong. They consist of side-spouted wide-mouthed jugs with trefoil spouts and perhaps some bowls. These Pediada vases were identified too late to be fully illustrated in the present study; only one jug fragment is shown (Fa/1). Their reddish fabrics vary from fine to medium-coarse, and tend to be fully oxidized. Surfaces are well smoothed and dark coated with a slip fired red to dark brown. They have a single vertical strap handle often set at a 90-degree angle to the spout. At least one Pediada jug was published, unidentified, by Betancourt from the mostly MM IIB dump below spaces CH16–17 on the Central Hillside (Betancourt 1990: 156 no. 1222, fig. 50).

Trefoil-mouthed jugs from the Pediada are reportedly very common at Phaistos in the Protopalatial period, so much so that they have been presented by Levi and Carinci as part of the Phaistian repertoire (Levi and Carinci 1988: 217–18, pl. 92). They have been found in the palace as well as in houses. At Kommos they are less common than at Phaistos; to judge from the quantified data of Group Ja, they occur more rarely than any other jug type (Table 3.30). Also, in the Kamares Cave, a large number of Pediada vases (1 bowl, 41 trefoil-mouthed jugs, 3 small closed vessels, and a lid) have been found, representing by far the largest group of Protopalatial imports from the cave and roughly 3 percent of the total estimated number of Protopalatial vases found (Van de Moortel forthcoming [b]). Two Pediada vases have been excavated in the exterior court of the Kamilar tholos tomb (Levi 1976: pl. 136i, l). Pediada jugs first appeared in the western Mesara in the MM IB phase and continued to the end of the Protopalatial period. According to Levi and Carinci they changed little over time, except that in MM IIB Late contexts they were more often wheel-thrown, their bodies
were often more slender, and their bases more undercut. Levi and Carinci characterize the Pediada jugs as utilitarian kitchen vases, in contrast to Rethemiotakis and Christakis (2004: 169–70), who consider them to be of high quality.

On the basis of fabric analysis these Pediada vases are believed to have come from the area of Kastelli; they occur much more frequently at that site than at Galatas (Rethemiotakis and Christakis 2004: 169–70). They were produced in a variety of standardized shapes, including wheel-thrown conical cups, carinated cups, tumblers, and bridge-spouted jars. Their surface slip is usually polished to a metallic sheen and rarely carries painted decoration. The high frequency of simple Pediada jugs and bowls at Phaistos and the western Mesara is indicative of regular trade limited to a few specific shapes and of quite close contacts between the two regions throughout the Protopalatial period. No Mesara pottery has thus far been published from the Pediada region.

During the Protopalatial period the Pediada region exported pottery elsewhere as well, such as to Knossos, Poros, Gournes, Smari, Malia, the Lasithi Plain (Psychro and Trapeza Caves), Viannos-Kastri, and the peak sanctuary of Kato Syme (Rethemiotakis and Christakis 2004: 172–73). The largest amounts have been found in the palace and houses at Knossos. These imports range in date from MM IA to MM IIB (Momigliano 1991: 261–64; MacGillivray 1998: 88–89). Pediada pottery is so common at Knossos that it was categorized by Momigliano as her Fabric Group 3. Unlike those in the western Mesara, Pediada imports at Knossos largely consist of small open shapes.

**EAST CRETE** (PLS. 3.18, 3.19, 3.20)

Another relatively large group of pottery imports in Protopalatial Kommos are 23 fragments identified by their orange fabric with phyllite inclusions and their whitish surface slip as coming from the east coast of Crete. They range in date from MM IB (Ja/58) to MM IIB/IIA (Y/2) to MM II (Je/34, Jf/5) to MM IIB Late (N/1). Most come from the foundation fills of Building AA and are not closely datable by style. One or two restorable vases (M/8, possibly L/26) from MM IIB Late use deposits of Building AA are East Cretan as well. Their darker fabrics suggest that they come from the coastal area of Gouves–Malia.

East Cretan imports occur in a wide variety of shapes ranging from high-quality tableware—a fine small cup or bowl (E/3), fine teacup (Jf/15), fine conical bowl (Jf/16), large vat (Jf/17), and one or two medium-coarse globular jugs with barbotine decoration (Ja/58 and possibly E/2)—to medium-coarse utilitarian vases—a conical bowl (L/26), large conical basin (Y/2), askoid jug (Je/34), large narrow-necked jug (Jf/18), five medium closed vases (Ba/11, Je/35, one in Group Bc, and two in Group Je), a tray (Jf/21)—and a large cooking pot of Type B (M/8). In addition to these ordinary household shapes, there are large closed vessels that may have been used to import commodities: a large narrow-necked jug or amphora (Jf/19), eight vases of undetermined shape (Ja/59, Je/36, Je/37, Da/2, N/1, and C 11570, C 11572, C 11573 from Group Je), and a pithos (Db/1). Because of their size it is likely that these large
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Containers would have arrived at Kommos by ship, and this would also have been the easiest route for the smaller vase shapes. A stopper of 5.5 × 4 cm (Jf/20), made of East Cretan fabric, may have secured the mouth of an oval-mouthed amphora during transport.

It is remarkable that in spite of the relatively large number of East Cretan imports, each of the household shapes is represented by a single example. This suggests that they were not in themselves objects of regular trade, but rather accidental by-products of exchange in a different commodity. The ten large closed vases may be remnants of a more regular exchange in specific goods. No East Cretan imports have been reported by Betancourt from the Central Hillside at Kommos or by Levi and Carinci from Protopalatial contexts at Phaistos. However, fragments of a Protopalatial tray and nine closed vases have been identified by the present author among the material from the Kamares Cave (Van de Moortel forthcoming [b]).

In ceramic terms, the presence of these East Cretan fragments from the Civic Center at Kommos informs us that, as in the Mesara, Protopalatial vases in East Crete were well made and their surfaces carefully smoothed. Not many are sufficiently preserved to determine their manufacturing technique, but it seems that in the MM IB–IIB Early phases fine small vases tended to be wheel-thrown, whereas the others were coil-built. Medium conical bowl L/26 of MM IIB Late date was wheel-thrown, as were its contemporary counterparts from the western Mesara. Small and large East Cretan vases were occasionally burnished after decoration (Jf/17, Je/36, Db/1, and possibly N/1). The burnish is unblemished and has a more intense sheen than the polished surfaces of LM I vases in East Crete and the Mesara. Cooking pot M/8 is covered on the exterior with a thick coarse buff engobe that was deliberately left rough. Like the coarse slips on contemporary local cooking pots L/20 and L/21, this engobe may have been intended to provide a secure grip or to improve the vessel’s heating capability (see above).

East Cretan pottery also has been found in Protopalatial contexts at Knossos. MacGillivray lists eight examples, ranging in date from MM IB to MM IIB (MacGillivray 1998: 89, 129, 150 nos. 146, 591–97, pls. 47, 97–98). They include a high-quality open bowl, juglets, a wide-mouthed jar, and handheld lamps.

GAVDOS (PL. 3.19)

As many as 22 fragments have been securely identified on the basis of their fabric, shape, and manufacturing technique as coming from the island of Gavdos in the Libyan Sea. This Gavdiot fabric has a distinct “oatmeal” appearance with a fine buff clay matrix and quite large angular reddish temper. In contrast to the other areas of origin, Gavdos is mostly represented at Kommos by large closed shapes that would have carried trade items rather than being exchanged for their own sake: two large jugs (Ja/60, Ja/61), nine large closed vases (Je/38, G/2, A/10, Ja/62, C 11667 from Group Y, two from Group A, one in Group Je), a narrow-necked jug, jar, or amphora (Je/39), an amphora (Ja/63), a vat (Je/41), a vat or pithos (Ja/40), and six pithoi (C 11711 from Group X, C 11501, C 11502, C 11510 from Group A, C 11499
from Group Je, C 11508 from Group N). Some show an array of individual shapes that probably reflects occasional exchange, whereas eight large closed vases seem to be more uniform in shape and may be remnants of more regular trade.

Some Gavdiot imports are closely datable by their context or style. They range in date from MM IB (pithos C 11711 from Group X) to MM IB/IIA (large jar C 11667 from Group Y), MM II (large closed vase G/2, vat Je/41), and MM IIB Late (pithos C 11508 from Group N). In spite of their striking fabric, none have been reported from Phaistos or Aghia Triada. In contrast, as many as 23 vases—mostly large jars—have been identified by the present author among the Protopalatial pottery of the Kamares Cave (Van de Moortel forthcoming [b]). Morphologically, Gavdiot pottery shows some similarities with Mesara pottery, such as the narrow cylindrical neck of Je/39, but it also displays differences, such as the indented strap handle of closed vessel G/2 and the wide collar neck with interior ledge of amphora Ja/63. The surface decoration of Gavdiot pottery is too poorly preserved to allow comparison. Most Gavdiot vases have roughly smoothed surfaces and can be characterized as utilitarian. Only jug, jar, or amphora Je/39 is well-smoothed and of better quality. In terms of manufacturing technique, all Gavdiot pottery from Protopalatial levels at Kommos is coil-built, as are the western Mesara vases of similar size. One closed vase (Ja/62) has a coarse body with an even coarser handle—a feature also encountered in Mesara and East Cretan pottery at that time. This need not represent influence from the Mesara, however, since the coarser texture may simply have been chosen by the potter for this vase because the body was already rather dry when the handle was attached. The handle’s coarse texture would have enabled body and handle to dry together and would have prevented cracking at the join.

**CYCLADES (PL. 3.20)**

A small number of vases come from much farther overseas, having been identified as Cycladic by their fabrics rich in micaceous schist. They form a highly specialized assemblage consisting of six cooking trays or pans (Ja/64, Ja/65, Je/42, Je/43, Jf/22, Jf/23) and one spouted vase (E/4). Je/43 has a smooth bottom and must belong to a tripod tray; the other pans have rough bottoms and must have been legless (Davis 1986: 87). The highly specialized nature of this small assemblage, consisting almost exclusively of pans or trays, suggests that this vessel shape itself was an object of purposeful trade. Since none of the Cycladic vases are more closely datable than MM IB–IIB Early, it is impossible to tell whether all arrived in a single shipment or as the result of a prolonged period of contact. Nearly all (except Je/42) show considerable use wear, and most pans or trays (except Ja/65 and Je/42) have been darkened by fire. No Cycladic vases have been identified in contemporary contexts at Phaistos, Aghia Triada, or the Kamares Cave, even though a Cycladic pyxis was uncovered from a Prepalatial context at Phaistos (Levi and Carinci 1988: 306). The Cycladic assemblage from Protopalatial Kommos is quite different from that found at contemporary Knossos, where Cycladic imports are largely limited to jugs and amphoras and do not include pans or trays (MacGillivray 1998: 89–90).
Cycladic pan fragments show close correspondences with Minoan cooking dishes in their profiles and the roughness of their bottom surface. Cycladic trays also resemble Minoan cooking trays. Davis has interpreted these correspondences as one of the results of widespread Knossian influence on Cycladic pottery production in the MM I–IIIA phases (Davis 1986: 86–88, Aghia Eirini Periods IV and V). However, it is conceivable that the western Mesara played some role in this transfer of shapes as well, since the pale fabric color and red slip of some Cycladic pans (Ja/64, Je/43, Jf/23) are closely paralleled on some MM IB–IIB Early cooking dishes and other cooking vessels at Kommos, and, like many Kommian cooking dishes, all seven Cycladic vases were incompletely oxidized during firing (see above). We are not well informed about the characteristics of Protopalatial cooking dishes and trays at Knossos. Only one cooking vessel (a cooking pot of Type B) has been published by MacGillivray, and it was made in a red cooking pot fabric (MacGillivray 1998: 167 no. 972, fig. 29, pl. 64.13). However, Knossian pottery in general was well oxidized during firing already in MM IB (see above). The presence in Period V at Aghia Eirini of a typical western Mesara jar decorated with a white-bordered dark-painted double-ax motif on a buff ground lends added support to the possibility of prolonged direct contacts between the Mesara and the Cyclades, although it could have arrived on Kea via another Minoan port (Davis 1986: no. W-5, pls. 30, 58).

POTTERY IMPORTS OF UNCERTAIN PROVENANCE (PL. 3.20)

Of the hundreds of unprovenanced nonlocal fragments and vases from Protopalatial contexts in the Southern Area, only three have been chosen here for publication because they are representative of groups of vessels of possible East Mediterranean origin. Bowls Da/3 and H/1 resemble contemporary Cypriot bowls in fabric, shape, and surface finish. However, their characteristics also resemble those of some Early Minoan bowls from the Mesara and Knossos described in the literature (Alexiou and Warren 2004: fig. 19 no. 26; Blackman and Branigan 1982: 29 [Salame ware]; Wilson 1985: 317–19). Their identification must therefore remain highly tentative until fabric analysis is completed.

Lentoid flask L/27 is one of at least five flasks with the same fabric but of different sizes encountered in Protopalatial contexts in the Southern Area. Whereas the others come from the AA foundation fills and are preserved in fragments, L/27 is in restorable condition and is part of Group L, which is interpreted here as a redeposited floor deposit of Building AA. L/27 was found below the south wall of Gallery 6 of LM IIIA2–B Building P and could only be partially excavated.

It has a striking fabric that was incompletely oxidized during firing, with a reddish yellow (bright orange) exterior surface, light reddish brown (pinkish) interior, and a light brownish gray to light gray core. It is handmade, its lentoid body fashioned by the joining of two vertically placed bowls. Each bowl had been coil-built and drawn. At the juncture of the two bowls the interior surface shows scoring marks, presumably made by a tool with which the clay of the two bowls was pressed together. The lentoid body is asymmetrical in section, one bowl bulging more prominently than the other. Only one handle is preserved; it is not known.
how many handles this flask originally had. The handle has a coarser texture than the body, and its lower attachment has a clay tenon that was pushed through the vessel wall. The exterior surface has been smoothed, and the handle is well integrated. The surface bears traces of a red to black-brown slip, which is too worn to reveal a polish.

Research into the origin of L/27 and the other flasks has thus far proved unsuccessful. Their fabric and shape are highly unusual and indicative of a non-Cretan provenance. Initially a Cypriot origin was suspected because their fabric bears a resemblance to that of the Cypriot Proto Base Ring fragments identified by Rutter in LBA contexts at Kommos (see below), and the much-worn reddish coating resembles the appearance of late Red-Polished Middle Cypriot pottery. However, the fabric of the imported flasks at Kommos is much softer than any South Cypriot fabrics fired to similar colors seen by the author, and the lentoid flask is unknown in Cyprus before the Late Cypriot I phase, which postdates by many years the MM IB–IIB Early and MM IIB Late contexts of the imported flasks at Kommos (Åström 1957; 1972: figs. LIV.4, LV.1 and 4). Thus a Cypriot origin seems at present unlikely.

The lentoid shape and monochrome reddish surface coating of the imported flasks from Kommos would be consistent with an MBA Syrian or Cilician origin, but the fact that the Kommian flasks are handmade makes this less likely, since the potter’s wheel was already in full use in the MBA in Syria and Cilicia. Thus the most likely place of origin of the flasks, on the basis of shape, manufacturing technique, and surface finish, is the Central or East Aegean. Lentoid flasks have a long history in Western Anatolia (Troy, Yortan), going back to the EBA (Levi and Carinci 1988: 91; Bilgi 1982). They were made from two handmade bowls set vertically. Lentoid flasks made from two handmade bowls also appear already in the EBA in the Cyclades, since Caskey reports finding one in a Period III (late EB) context at Aghia Eirini on Kea (Caskey 1972: 375 no. C49, fig. 7). From the MBA at Aghia Eirini, however, only lentoid jugs and no flasks are known. The Period IV jug in a nonlocal brown fabric published by Overbeck (1989: 1, 11, 79–80 no. AH-41, pl. 43) probably is a Cycladic imitation of a flask, whereas all six lentoid jugs from Period V published by Davis, which are contemporary with the MM IIB phase and the beginning of MM III on Crete, are Minoan imports and irrelevant as comparanda of L/15). A more thorough study of Cycladic and Western Anatolian flasks is needed to determine whether one of these areas was the origin of the Kommian flasks.

Discussion

In sum, most of the pottery imports found in Protopalatial contexts at Kommos range in date from the MM IB through MM IIB Late phases, except for the Knossian, Cycladic, and possible Amari imports, which have not been attested in MM IIB Late contexts. The Cycladic vases and possible Amari jugs may be limited in date to MM IB, and each may have arrived as a single shipment. In contrast, the chronological range of the other imports testifies to a period of contact covering most or all of the Protopalatial period. It is now clear that Kommos
became part of an overseas exchange network already in MM IB, long before the construction of Building AA, and it seems likely that the sudden and dramatic expansion of its settlement in the MM IB phase was part of a deliberate plan on the part of the Phaistian palatial elite to become involved in and control maritime trade. Building AA’s putative predecessor may have been built to administer this early maritime commerce, and this may have been the primary function of Building AA as well. The poor chronological resolution of most pottery imports at Protopalatial Kommos does not allow us to determine a change in the volume of this exchange over time. However, it can be argued that the enormous size of Building AA and its dominance of its site are indications not only of greater Phaistian power, but also of the much-increased importance of overseas trade early in the MM IIB phase.

The finds from the Civic Center at Kommos substantially enlarge our corpus of nonlocal pottery at the site and provide for the first time evidence for Protopalatial connections with Knossos, the Pediada, Gavdos, East Crete, and the Cyclades. The new evidence also allows us to evaluate the reach and nature of these outside contacts. Not all involved maritime activity. To judge from their distribution pattern in the western Mesara, the Pediada vases are likely to have come over land to Kommos via Phaistos, since they are more common there than at Kommos. Moreover, the Pediada vases consumed at Kommos are nearly identical to those found at Phaistos and the Kamares Cave, consisting almost exclusively of trefoil-mouthed jugs. Their highly restricted range and the fact that they have been integrated into the Phaistian repertoire indicate that they are the products of a long-term deliberate trade. This trade appears to have been carried on exclusively between the Pediada and the western Mesara, since the Pediada pottery shapes traded differ from those encountered at Knossos. Also, the two possible Amari vases presumably came to Kommos via a terrestrial route, and it is in the same way that Phaistian pottery styles and seal designs must have reached the Amari Valley. Whereas nothing in the types of vases imported from the Pediada indicates anything other than peaceful commercial relationships, a consideration of the larger context of these exchanges suggests that political and strategic interests may have been at work. Already Kanta pointed out that the similarities in the administration and other aspects of material culture of Monastiraki and Phaistos may reflect close political ties and an endeavor on the part of Phaistos to create a western communication route to the Aegean Sea. Similarly, it seems that Phaistos’s commercial ties to the Pediada may have been accompanied by the creation of an eastern communication route to the Aegean. That such may have been the case and that both the western and eastern routes may have carried political and strategic significance, perhaps exerting a grip on Knossos, is furthermore indicated by their collapse at the end of the Protopalatial period. At that time, the Phaistian Old Palace was destroyed and it was only partially rebuilt during the subsequent MM III phase; it was left in ruins during the subsequent LM IA phase and only rebuilt in LM IB, which suggests a considerable vacuum of power at that site in LM IA (Cucuzza forthcoming). Building AA at Kommos was quickly replaced by Building T in MM III, but also this structure became a partial ruin early
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in the LM IA phase and so remained to the end of the Neopalatial period. The Kamares Cave, which is the main mountain sanctuary of the western Mesara and closely linked to the Phaistian palace, saw a sharp drop in the deposition of vases after the destruction of the Old Palace of Phaistos (Van de Moortel forthcoming [b]). At the same time Monastiraki, which arguably was the political center of the Amari Valley, was violently destroyed and never again rebuilt. The pottery imports from the Pediada to the western Mesara came to a complete halt, and changes in the material culture of the Pediada indicate that during the MM III phase it was much more closely linked to Knossos than before, to the extent that it is considered by Rethemiotakis to have become a “satellite polity” of Knossos (Rethemiotakis and Christakis 2004: 174). Thus it appears that Phaistian power and influence in Crete received a series of major blows at the end of the Protopalatial period, from which it would never recover during the remainder of the Bronze Age.

Of a different nature, but of no lesser strategic importance, were the western Mesara’s overseas contacts during the Protopalatial period. The Gavdiot vases are likely to have come directly to Kommos since the island of Gavdos is only 70 kilometers away and Gavdiot pottery shows considerable awareness of contemporary western Mesara styles. It remains to be seen whether this island, renowned in later times for its abundant supplies of fresh water and timber, was a port of call on a longer sea route, a participant in long-distance exchange, or merely a local trading partner of Kommos.

With respect to the Cycladic, Aeginetan, and other possible Aegean or East Mediterranean pottery imports, we are now in a position to address the question whether they arrived at Kommos through Knossos, as Carinci would argue, or whether the western Mesara had established its own maritime exchange network. Since the Aegean and possible East Mediterranean vases at Kommos are relatively few, and only slightly more numerous than the Knossian imports, one could argue that they traveled via Knossos. However, several observations suggest the contrary. A comparison of Cycladic imported vases found at Knossos and Kommos shows that the two sites acquired different shapes: Cycladic imports at Knossos were largely limited to jugs and amphoras (MacGillivray 1998: 89–90), whereas at Kommos they mostly consisted of pans or trays. Lentoid flasks of the kind found at Kommos are entirely absent from Knossos. Thus there is no convincing evidence to support Carinci’s claim that the Mesara received its overseas imports via Knossos. What is more, the large numbers of East Cretan pottery and scarcity of Knossian remains at Kommos suggest that the western Mesara maintained its own trade routes to the Aegean and the East Mediterranean, using East Crete as a port of call—and perhaps also Malia, where a Phaistian oval-mouthed amphora was uncovered from the late MM II destruction debris of Quartier Mu (Poursat 1992: fig. 25). The existence of such independent Phaistian exchange network would also explain why many Kamares vases found in the Near East and Egypt are of Mesara origin and, if Weingarten’s interpretation is correct, why Phaistos adopted direct object sealing independently from the Near East (see above). Whereas representations of merchant sailing ships on seals from the Mesara
Ceramic Imports at Kommos

indicate that this area itself was an active participant in maritime commerce (see above), it is conceivable, but at present unproven by finds in those areas, that middlemen from East Crete or Gavdos, or even Eastern merchantmen, also participated in this exchange.

Even though the more than 60 vases identified as coming from overseas and the more than 300 unprovenanced nonlocal vases from Protopalatial levels at Kommos are much more numerous and varied than have been reported from any other Protopalatial site on Crete, their numbers are relatively small if one considers that they span a period of a few hundred years (MM IB–IIB Late). If they came by ship, they do not need to represent more than occasional shipments. However, their great morphological variety suggests that most were not part of large cargoes of identical vases, but rather reached Kommos in small batches or as individual pieces. Only from East Crete and Gavdos do we have modest numbers of large closed vases that could have been used to transport trade goods. Thus it is likely that this imported pottery did not arrive at Kommos as a major trading item, but rather as an accidental by-product of trade in items such as metals, grain, olive products, bronze weapons and tools, as well as prestige objects such as those listed above. These main trading items were undoubtedly much more valuable to the Bronze Age economies of the East Mediterranean and the maintenance of elite power than clay vases. Only large lentoid flask L/27, having been found in a possible ritual or ceremonial assemblage, may have been an object of gift exchange at a high level. The high quality of the fine bowls and bridge-spouted jars from Knossos and East Crete, and the specialized nature of the cooking pans and trays from the Cyclades, suggest that these may have been gift items as well, but since they were found in secondary contexts it is impossible to test this interpretation. The imported vases show a similar degree of use wear to the local vases, which indicates that they had been used before being discarded with the local pottery. It is remarkable that all pottery imports that are likely to have come by land consist of small to medium vases (Knossos, Amari Valley, Pediada), whereas only imports from overseas include large closed shapes (East Crete, Gavdos, Aegean, or East Mediterranean lentoid flask). These differences in size undoubtedly reflect the relative ease with which large vases can be transported by ship.

The distribution of pottery imports also tells us something about the relations between Kommos and Phaistos. It is interesting to note that, unlike Kommos, neither Phaistos nor Aghia Triada has yielded pottery from Gavdos, East Crete, the Cyclades, the rest of the Aegean, Knossos, or even the Amari Valley. Neither do these two sites have imported lentoid flasks. While it is conceivable that imports from Knossos or the Amari Valley were not identified because of their similarity to Mesara vases, it is difficult to believe that easily identifiable shapes such as large lentoid flask L/27, micaceous Cycladic pans and trays, or the Gavdiot pottery with its large angular reddish temper would have gone unnoticed. Thus it appears that none of the pottery that must have arrived in the western Mesara from overseas, and thus through Kommos, made its way to Phaistos. Whereas most of it may not have been very valuable, other vases may have had some prestige, especially flask L/27, since it was
used in a possibly ceremonial assemblage (Group L). The fact that this flask and other pottery shapes of high quality did not percolate to Phaistos is suggestive of a certain degree of independence of the Kommian authority toward the ruling elite of what was arguably the political center of the western Mesara. By the same token it does not seem likely that any of these pottery shapes was a symbol of authority, or otherwise we would expect them to have occurred in the Phaistian palace or other elite contexts.

It is at present impossible to determine from the intra-site distribution of nonlocal pottery which parts of Kommian society participated in the overseas trade. Certainly, most nonlocal pieces and nearly all provenanced fragments and vases come from the Civic Center. However, the overwhelming majority of those were part of construction fills that may have been taken from other areas of the site. As many as fourteen nonlocal fragments, including a highly fragmentary Gavdiot closed vase and a large East Cretan basin fragment (Y/1), come from the partially excavated domestic structure to the south of Building AA (Groups Y, Z). In addition, about a hundred still unprovenanced pieces were found in the residential area on the Central Hillside. Thus, at present we cannot say that only the authority of the Civic Center consumed pottery imports; it is possible that people of lesser rank did so as well. A widespread, socially unrestricted consummation pattern certainly seems to fit the trefoil-mouthed jugs from the Pediada, which have been found in comparable numbers in official and domestic contexts at Phaistos and Kommos.

It is interesting to note that after the destruction of Building AA and the Phaistian palace, the subsequent early Neopalatial period (MM III–LM IA Early) saw a sharp decline not only in Cretan but also in overseas pottery imports, with only seven non-Cretan pieces identified (from Cyprus, the Cyclades, and Gavdos; see Rutter, below). This sudden drop in the overseas contacts of the western Mesara parallels the loss of intra-Cretan communication routes as well as the others signs of Phaistian weakness described above, and supports the interpretation of La Rosa and his coworkers that the decades following the MM IIB destruction of the First Palace of Phaistos were ones of trouble for the western Mesara (La Rosa 1989; Van de Moortel forthcoming [b]). It was also in this early Neopalatial period that the potters of the western Mesara gave up the production of top-quality “Classical Kamares” vases and with it their leading role in Cretan pottery production. Instead, they now followed more and more the lead of Knossos (Van de Moortel 2002; forthcoming [a]).

Ceramic Imports of the Neopalatial and Later Bronze Age Eras

Jeremy B. Rutter

INTRODUCTION

Thanks principally to the pioneering efforts of L. Vance Watrous, Kommos has been recognized for over a decade as the single most important settlement not only on Crete but
Ceramic Imports at Kommos

throughout the Aegean for ceramics imported from outside the Minoan–Mycenaean cultural sphere during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages (Watrous 1985; 1989; 1992: 149–83; Watrous, Day, and Jones 1998; Cline 1994: esp. 106; Knapp and Cherry 1994: esp. 138–41; Rutter 1999: esp. 140). The following summary of the evidence for pottery imported to Kommos from centers of production located outside the island of Crete is organized according to the larger regions from which such imports came, starting in the southeast in Egypt and proceeding north and west along the Syro–Palestinian coast, then across to Cyprus, northwest to Western Anatolia, and west through the Aegean islands to the Greek Mainland. The survey concludes with the islet of Gavdos off the southwestern coast of Crete, followed by Sardinia located far to the west. The present account incorporates a substantial number of corrections to identifications previously published by Watrous (1992), Cline (1994), and the author (Rutter 1999) that have been contributed by numerous visitors to the Kommos storerooms in Pitsidia over the past decade. Like all previous assessments of the ceramic imports to Middle and Late Minoan Kommos, the analysis that follows should be viewed as a work in progress rather than a final statement. For example, most of the pieces from House X cited in the tables and alluded to in the brief discussions of different groups of imports remain to be published. It nevertheless seems worthwhile to provide an overview of all the Neopalatial and subsequent LBA ceramic imports from Kommos here rather than to restrict discussion to those pieces found within the confines of the Civic Center.

EGYPT

The number of Egyptian imports identified at Kommos rose steadily during the 1990s—16 published by Watrous (1992), 25 included by Cline (1994), and no fewer than 40 reported by Rutter (1999)—but has fallen to the present level of 38 owing to the realization that several fragments once considered to come from Egyptian jars or amphoras are instead pieces of Canaanite jars.

Not one of the Egyptian imports so far identified is anywhere near complete. Most consist of just a single sherd and come from mixed fills of various kinds rather than from narrowly dated deposits, whether floors or other kinds of contexts. Nevertheless, as Table 3.101 shows, the range of types represented and their dates are for the most part comparatively narrow. By far the most popular shape is the amphora (74–79%), with the pilgrim flask (e.g., 69a/4) coming in a very distant second (11%). The only other closed shape represented is a probable necked jar (57f/2, 61/7). That some pilgrim flasks are small in size suggests that different commodities were being brought to Kommos from Egypt, perhaps unguents as well as wine. At least one of these flasks was produced from a marl clay typical of Upper Egypt (C 7550 from House X, Room 8 [Marl A4 in the “Vienna System”: Aston 1998: 64–65]). A few amphora fragments (C 12064 from the area of the South Stoa, C 8837 from House X, Room 2, and C 9625 from House X, Room 9), a flask fragment (Watrous 1992: 162 no. 1961, fig. 73, pl. 55), and the jar 61/7 were produced in a Marl D (in the “Vienna System”) fabric that is
Table 3.101. Egyptian imports to Minoan Kommos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Southern Area, Civic Center</th>
<th>House X</th>
<th>Central Hillside</th>
<th>Hilltop</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2 Early</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>Shape</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphora</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 + 2?</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28 + 2?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrim flask</td>
<td>1 large</td>
<td>1 large</td>
<td>1 small</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carinated bowl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necked jar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

probably at home in the Faiyum area (Aston 1998: 65–66, 456–501). Seven pieces (40/34, 45/10, 47/19, 52a/9, 52e/2, MI/Eg/2, MI/Eg/4) were produced in a variant of Marl D classified as P90 in the Memphis system of Egyptian fabric classification, a fabric that appears to be closely connected with the long reign of Tuthmosis III (Rose, pers. comm.). Of potential significance is that this fabric is restricted to finds from the Civic Center at Kommos and includes three of the four earliest Egyptian imports to the site (40/34, 45/10, 47/19). One amphora fragment from the Central Hillside (C 894) is an overfired example of the Marl D fabric classified as III.6 in the Amarna system of fabric classification (Nicholson and Rose 1985: 146). But the bulk of the Egyptian pottery from Kommos was manufactured in a variant of Marl D that was particularly common in the eastern Nile delta, termed fabric IIF.02 at Qantir (Aston 1998: 66–67, 502–19).

Freshly identified since 2002 at Kommos is a pair of red-slipped, carinated bowls produced in Nile silt fabrics (B2 in the “Vienna System”: Aston 1998: 61), 56b/7 from an LM IIIA2 floor deposit and C 7549 from an LM IIIA2 dump in House X, Room 8. The Egyptian ceramic imports to Kommos date from LM IB Early through LM IIIB, with a pronounced spike in
frequency during the LM IIIA era, predominantly the fourteenth century B.C. More than 90 percent of these imports consist of transport vessels, among which the larger vases—that is, the vast majority—could also have served for storage. The two carinated bowls (56b/7, C 7549) are potentially of special significance inasmuch as they are both too large to have served as lids for the transport amphoras and jars and at the same time represent types that were not widely traded even within Egypt (Rose, pers. comm.). One came from an extremely interesting floor deposit at the east end of Gallery P2 that included Cypriot (56b/5; perhaps also 56b/6) and probably Mycenaean (56b/4) imports in close proximity to a hearth. The second (C 7549) was found in a roughly contemporary dump in the high-status building known as House X, just across the Minoan road to the north of Building P’s east end. To date, these bowls are the only open Egyptian ceramic vessels to have been identified anywhere in the Aegean. That they alone constitute sufficient evidence for the occasional presence of Egyptians at Kommos is doubtful, but they are certainly an arresting anomaly in the broader picture painted by Near Eastern ceramic imports to the site.

The numbers of Egyptian imports are not large enough to offer much weight to any interpretation of their spatial distribution within the various areas of the Kommos site until now tested by excavation. Fragments of such vessels have been found in ordinary domestic contexts on both the Hilltop and Central Hillside, albeit less frequently than in the more public area of the Civic Center, which is also closer to the shore where pottery imported from outside the island would ordinarily have made its first Cretan landfall. The comparatively high number of Egyptian vessels from House X, roughly a sixth of the total thus far known from the whole site, is noteworthy, inasmuch as this single building has furnished plentiful architectural as well as artifactual evidence revealing it to be the highest-ranking residential structure of any of those cleared at the site. In this connection, the concentration of open shapes (one of the two identified) and pilgrim flasks (two of the four identified) in this building merits particular attention.

THE SYRO–PALESTINIAN COAST
As in the case of imports identified as Egyptian, those attributed to Syro–Palestinian centers of production have steadily increased in number during the past decade. Only quite recently, however, have the pieces in question been reassessed by specialists having extensive field experience at sites in the Levant and Egypt, with an eye toward maximizing the reliability of their identifications and even attributing individual pieces to specific regions of production (Serpico et al. 2003).218 Of the 21 pieces published as Canaanite jars by Watrous (1992: 159–61), all but two that have since been reclassified as Egyptian (C 4107, C 4646) have been confirmed as Syro–Palestinian. Of the 58 pieces identified as Syro–Palestinian by Cline (1994: 263–67 table 65), only 37 are accepted here as such, almost one-third of his total having since been reclassified as Cypriot Plain White pithoi and jugs or as Egyptian amphoras. All but four of Rutter’s 54 Syro–Palestinian imports (1999: 171–72 table 2) are here confirmed as
Table 3.102. Syro–Palestinian imports to Minoan Kommos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Southern Area, Civic Center</th>
<th>House X</th>
<th>Central Hillside</th>
<th>Hilltop</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IB Late</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM II</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2 Early</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIB</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canaanite jar</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian flask</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juglet: brown burnished</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juglet: gray ware</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

such, the remainder having been reclassified as Egyptian (MI/Eg/3) or Cypriot Plain White (52a/11; MI/Cy/10–11).

Although the bulk of the Syro–Palestinian imports at Kommos have been recovered in the form of single sherds or relatively small fragments of much larger vases, many of them in building fills connected with the major period of construction in earlier LM IIIA2 within the Civic Center (Table 3.102), several large amphoras of the kind conventionally described as “Canaanite jars” have been found in more substantial states of preservation. The earliest of these (C 12041) was found spread through several levels of LM IB Late and subsequent dumped fill in Room 1 of House X. A second (45/9) was discovered overlying an LM II surface at the northwest corner of Building T’s court. A third, much more fully preserved example, bearing a complex mark incised after firing in the top of its single preserved handle (56e/9), came from an LM IIIA2 surface near the court’s northeast corner, just outside and to the north of Gallery P1. Somewhat earlier than this last must be the pieces of a fourth jar (52a/9) from an LM IIIA2 Early building fill dumped over Neopalatial debris in Room 23 in Building T’s northeast wing. A large chunk of the lower part of a fifth jar, preserving evidence for a distinctive technique in the construction of its base, came from mixed Historic
Ceramic Imports at Kommos and Prehistoric fill in the Civic Center (MI/SP/8). Finally, no fewer than three completely restorable jars were found in Rooms 4 (C 9167), 5 (C 8069), and 8 (C 7061; Watrous 1992: 160 no. 1951, fig. 72, pl. 53) of House X in LM IIIA2 Early abandonment contexts (J. W. Shaw and M. C. Shaw 1993: 153, pl. 26b), where they evidently served as storage containers during that building’s final major period of use.

Virtually all the Syro–Palestinian ceramic imports thus far identified at Kommos occur in the form of shoulder-handled amphoras of the familiar “Canaanite jar” type (Amiran 1970: 140–42, pl. 43; Hadjicosti 1988; Bourriau 1990; Leonard 1995; Smith, Bourriau, and Serpico 2000; Bourriau and Serpico 2001). Exceptions to this rule are limited to a fine brown-burnished piriorm juglet from Room 5 in House X (C 8146; Amiran 1970: 112, pl. 34: 15–16), the foot and lowermost body of a so-called Syrian flask (66/15; Amiran 1970: 167, 170, pl. 52: 4–5), and a single body sherd from the Central Hillside possibly belonging to a Syrian gray-ware juglet (Amiran 1970: 146, 167, 170, photo 171, pls. 46: 6, 52: 2, 8). The earliest LBA Canaanite jars appeared at Kommos in LM IB Early contexts (C 4771, C 12041) and continued to be imported in small numbers during LM II (45/9, C 10367). But clearly the peak period in their importation was the earlier LM IIIA period prior to the great destruction of the palace at Knossos (Table 3.102; Watrous 1992: 175, 181–82, fig. 8). Only one of the largely preserved Canaanite jars came from a later LM IIIA2 context (56e/9). The number of jar fragments recovered in LM IIIB levels is, however, large enough to suggest that vessels of this type continued to be imported to Kommos during the thirteenth century B.C. That is, it seems unlikely that all eight jar fragments from LM IIIB contexts (Table 3.102; the ninth item from an LM IIIB context is the foot of the Syrian flask 66/15) can be earlier kick-ups. Of the three atypical Syro–Palestinian shapes to have been imported to Kommos, two (the gray-ware juglet C 4582 and the brown-burnished juglet C 8146) came from LM IIIA1 or LM IIIA2 Early contexts, as did most of the amphoras. Only the Syrian flask 66/15 came from a significantly later context, overlying the latest, LM IIIB floor in Gallery P1.

The 65 different Canaanite jars so far represented at Kommos by inventoried pieces were produced in a wide variety of distinct fabrics (Table 3.103). A little more than half of this sample can be assigned to five of the six fabric groups studied in considerable detail over the past decade by the Canaanite Amphora Project (CAP) because of their popularity at the Egyptian capitals of Memphis and Amarna (Serpico 1996; Smith, Bourriau, and Serpico 2000; Serpico et al. 2003). These fabric groups have been connected not only with particular regions of production in Syria–Palestine but with the transport of specific kinds of organic contents, principally resins and oils. The only one of these six fabric groups so far unattested at Kommos, Group 3, has been shown to have been at home in an inland area of southern Syria and northern Lebanon, so its absence at Kommos is perhaps not surprising: jars in this fabric may conceivably have been distributed overland rather than by sea. This fabric is also the rarest of the groups from Memphis and Amarna so far to have been subjected to detailed analysis (Serpico et al. 2003: fig. 4).
Virtually equal in popularity at Kommos were the CAP’s Fabric Groups 1, 2, and 5, each accounting for about 15 percent of the jars found at the site. The first two of these groups originated in northern Israel, the first along the coastal plain south of modern Haifa and the second in the northwestern Jezreel Valley (Serpico et al. 2003: fig. 2). Jars in both fabrics were used to transport pistacia resin (Serpico and White 2000), and the ports from which they may have been shipped include such ancient sites as Tell Nami and Tell Abu Hawam. Fabric Group 5 is at home farther north along the Lebanese coast. Jars produced in this fabric were evidently used primarily to ship oil. The same contents characterize jars of Fabric Group 4, manufactured yet further north in coastal northern Syria and shipped principally, one imagines, from the well-documented kingdom of Ugarit (Serpico et al. 2003: fig. 4). The single jar so far attributable to Fabric Group 6 (C 7069 from the Civic Center) may have been produced in southern Cyprus or perhaps in Cilicia or northwest Syria; the contents of jars produced in this fabric group have yet to be determined (Serpico et al. 2003).

The distribution through time at Kommos of the major Canaanite jar fabrics thus far analyzed by the CAP shows that Group 1, in addition to being the most popular overall, was also the first to appear (Table 3.103). On the evidence presently available, Groups 4 and 5 ceased to be imported after the LM IIIA2 period, suggesting that the local demand for imported oil in the western Mesara may have declined significantly during the thirteenth century B.C., whereas that for pistacia resin continued, albeit at a significantly reduced level; however, the LM IIIB context in which the Syrian flask 66/15 was found suggests that the importation of at least some Lebanese coastal produce may have persisted into the thirteenth century B.C.

Table 3.103. Fabrics of Canaanite jars from Minoan Kommos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fabric Group 1</th>
<th>Fabric Group 2</th>
<th>Fabric Group 4</th>
<th>Fabric Group 5</th>
<th>Fabric Group 6</th>
<th>Unidentified Fabric</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IB Late</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM II</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2 Early</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date uncertain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There is a clear decline in frequency of Syro–Palestinian imports at Kommos the farther one moves away from the southern area of the site, the immediate vicinity of the harbor (Table 3.102), a finding consistent with the notion that the contents of such jars were decanted shortly after their arrival for subsequent redistribution in local containers throughout central Crete. The concentration of complete vessels in House X once again, as in the case of the Egyptian imports, marks this building as being of special importance on the site, particularly during its Early Postpalatial (LM II–IIIA2 Early) phases of use. None of the jars recovered from the Central Hillside and Hilltop areas of the site amounted to more than a few sherds (e.g., Watrous 1992: 161 nos. 750, 946, fig. 71, pls. 53–54).

Aside from the three fully preserved jars from House X, the largest surviving portions of Canaanite jars came from LM II (45/9) and LM IIIA2 (56e/9) surfaces at opposite northern corners of Building T’s court. Although a number of jar fragments have been found in the galleries of Building P (e.g., 72/6–7, 74/1), there is no indication in the form of substantial portions of such vessels that transport containers of this type were ever stored or stockpiled in this building, in pronounced contrast with the enormous quantities of locally produced short-necked amphoras that have been recovered from its ruins (Rutter 2000).

CYPRUS

Analysis of the broad range of Cypriot ceramic imports to Neopalatial through Postpalatial Kommos is best subdivided according to whether such imports served as tablewares (including all painted pottery plus the Base Ring, Monochrome, and White Shaved classes) or as transport, storage, and large serving vessels (Plain White classes). The ratio of the former to the latter was 10:1 among the Cypriot imports published by Watrous (1992: 156–59) but has over the past decade been lowered to 3:1 through the recognition of a larger number of Plain White Wheelmade, Handmade, and Partially Wheelmade vases, chiefly pithoi and large jugs (Tables 3.104–3.105). The total number of inventoried imports presently identified as Cypriot now stands at 76, a moderate reduction from the 79 published by the author under this heading less than a decade ago (Rutter 1999: 167–70 table 1) owing to the removal of a number of doubtful identifications and their reassignment to a growing number of imports conceded to be from unknown centers of production (e.g., MI/Cy/3, MI/Cy/5, MI/UP/3). This reduced number nevertheless represents essentially twice as many items as the 33 pieces counted under this heading by Watrous (1992: 156–59) or the 39 pieces listed by Cline (1994: 268–70 table 66).

Only a small number of these Cypriot imports are represented by more than a sherd or two, and even fewer are preserved to any substantial degree. Nevertheless, some interesting patterns emerge from a consideration of the intrasite spatial distribution of both the more fully preserved pieces and the single sherds. For example, the only two largely preserved Cypriot vessels from the houses in the town located at some distance from the harbor are a White Shaved juglet from an LM IIIA2 context in the North House (Watrous 1992: 55, 158
Table 3.104. Cypriot tablewares imported to Minoan Kommos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Southern Area, Civic Center</th>
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<th>Hilltop</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>MM III</td>
<td>White Painted IV: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>LM IA Early</td>
<td>Red Slip: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IA Final</td>
<td>Proto Base Ring: 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IB Early</td>
<td>Proto Base Ring: 3; Red Lustrous Wheelmade: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM II</td>
<td>White Painted Wheelmade I: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA1</td>
<td>White Slip II: 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>White Slip II: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2 Early</td>
<td>Base Ring I: 1(?)</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 2; Monochrome: 1; White Slip II 3</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 2; White Slip II: 2</td>
<td>White Slip II: 1; White Shaved: 1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 1; Bucchero: 1; White Slip II: 1</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 2</td>
<td>Base Ring I; White Slip II: 2</td>
<td>White Slip II: 1; White Shaved: 1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA</td>
<td>White Slip II: 1</td>
<td>White Slip II: 3; White Painted Wheelmade I: 1</td>
<td>White Slip II: 5</td>
<td>White Slip II: 1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2–B</td>
<td>White Slip II: 2</td>
<td>White Slip II: 2</td>
<td>White Slip II: 2</td>
<td>White Slip II: 2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIB</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 1; Proto Base Ring: 1; White Slip II: 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>White Slip II: 1</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk bowl</td>
<td>White Slip II: 8</td>
<td>White Slip II: 3</td>
<td>White Slip II: 13</td>
<td>White Slip II: 7</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowl</td>
<td>White Slip II: 2</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 2; Proto Base Ring: 10; Red Slip: 1</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jug/Tankard</td>
<td>White Painted Wheelmade I: 2^34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carinated cup</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 2</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 1</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jug</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 2; Proto Base Ring: 10; Red Slip: 1</td>
<td>Base Ring II: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juglet</td>
<td>Bucchero: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spindle bottle</td>
<td>Red Lustrous Wheelmade: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.105. Cypriot transport, storage, and large serving vessels in Plain White Ware imported to Minoan Kommos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Southern Area, Civic Center</th>
<th>House X</th>
<th>Central Hillside</th>
<th>Hilltop</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Totals</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IB Late</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM II</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>LM IIIA1</td>
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<td>LM IIIA2 Early</td>
<td>4 1</td>
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<td>LM IIIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2–B</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>LM IIIB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pithos</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krater</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large jug</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous closed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

no. 951, fig. 70, pl. 52) and a White Painted IV juglet from an MM III context in Room CH51 on the Central Hillside (Russell 1985; Betancourt 1990: 140, 181 no. 1835, fig. 63). Apart from these two small pouring vessels, effectively the only other Cypriot imports from these regions of the site consist of small bits of White Slip II milk bowls and occasional sherds from Plain White transport pithoi (Tables 3.104–3.105; Pilides 2000: 48).

Near the base of the hill, in House X just across the paved road from the Civic Center, the picture is somewhat different. From LM II and LM IIIA levels in Room 3 came fragments of a seemingly matched pair of very thin walled, White Painted Wheelmade I jugs or tankards (C 10209, C 10366; Åström 1972: 270–73). In the large abandonment deposit of LM IIIA2 Early date in Room 4, a complete Plain White Partially Wheelmade pithos was found among the storage vessels ranged against that room’s south wall (C 9013; J. W. Shaw and M. C. Shaw 1993: 153, pl. 26a; Pilides 2000: fig. 2, Group IA). Finally, in LM IIIA2 contexts in Rooms 4 and 6 were found single fragments of a Base Ring II carinated cup (C 9382) and jug (C 12031) that may have belonged to a purposefully paired drinking set (see further below). Three small bits of White Slip II milk bowls from LM IIIA contexts in House X (C 5645 = Watrous 1992: 158 no. 1943, pl. 51; C 9567; C 9612) are similar to those found in houses
farther up the slope to the northwest. What sets the Cypriot finds from House X apart is the complete state of the Plain White pithos C 9013 and the evidence for two typologically distinct as well as temporally and also spatially discrete drinking sets: substantial portions of a pair of White Painted Wheelmade I vases in one room, and just bits of a Base Ring II cup and jug in two others.

To the south of the paved road, within the Civic Center, other significant differences in the patterning of Cypriot ceramic imports are readily discernible, in terms of both chronology and the functional range of vessels involved. In this area of the site, a substantial number of simply decorated jugs, either Red Slipped (8/6) or Proto Base Ring (20/6; 24/27–29; 30/5; 34/6; 40/36–37; MI/Cy/4; C 11923), made their initial appearance as early as LM IA Early (8/6) but became particularly frequent in LM IA Final and LM IB Early contexts, especially in locales close to or actually within the North and South Stoas of Building T. The rims, necks, and handles of these vessels are conspicuous by their absence; only bases and body sherds survive. In view of the numbers of the surviving pieces from a relatively restricted temporal horizon (Table 3.104), this anomalous pattern of preservation seems unlikely to be entirely coincidental. Equally striking is that all these fragments can be attributed to the same functional type, a medium-sized to moderately large pouring vessel. The only example to have survived in the form of more than a single sherd is the earliest in the series, the Red Slip jug 8/6 from near the east end of the North Stoa. Not one fragment of an open vessel in the same class of Cypriot imports has been identified in contemporary LM IA Final to LM IB Early contexts anywhere within Building T. In view of their spatial and temporal distributions, it is tempting to connect these imported jug fragments with drinking ceremonies celebrated early in the Neopalatial era in both the North and South Stoas of Building T. The peculiarly limited portions of these vessels that survive further suggest that they may have been disposed of in some fashion unique to this particular vase type.

Roughly contemporary with the latest of these jugs is the large fragment of a Red Lustrous Wheelmade spindle bottle (40/35), a fancy, slow-pouring vessel as unique at Kommos as the already-mentioned White Shaved and White Painted IV juglets from the Hilltop and Central Hillside portions of the site.

Appearing for the first time in LM IB Late, at more or less the same time as the earliest Egyptian and Canaanite imports, was the first (44b/17) in a series of Plain White transport, storage, and serving vessels that were restricted to large jugs in LM IB–IIIA1 (44b/17, 45/11, MI/Cy/11) but that from LM IIIA2 Early onward included pithoi of various types and sizes (51/4, 52a/12, 52g/2, 75/7, C 8727), kraters (52a/11, MI/Cy/13), and a basin (MI/Cy/12) in addition to jugs (MI/Cy/10) and unidentifiable closed shapes (C 7422, C 10035). Multiple fragments of the two earliest of the jugs (44b/17, 45/11) were found on surfaces at the northwest corner of Building T’s court, the latter in close association with one of the earliest substantially preserved Canaanite jars from the site (45/9). Among the pithos fragments are examples attributable to both the smaller and squatter Group I, Form IA type (52a/12) and the typically
Ceramic Imports at Kommos

much larger, necked Group II (75/7). More fully preserved examples of those two forms came from House X (C 9013) and from the Central Hillside (Watrous 1992: 158 no. 846, fig. 70, pl. 52). The smaller pithoii of Form IA often exhibit shallowly incised decoration on the shoulder (52a/12; C 9013). A fragment embellished with raised plastic bands on the shoulder (51/4) may belong to either a Form IA pithos or to the somewhat taller Form IB (Keswani 1989: 14–15, fig. 16: 1–2, 26, pl. VII). The very thick walled body sherd with broad grooved decoration 75/7 clearly comes from the larger necked variety of Group II (Pilides 2000: figs. 5: 3, 8: 3).

Also new in LM IIIA2 Early were canonical Base Ring II cups (56b/5, MI/Cy/2), jugs (52c/7; 67a/28), and a probable tankard (MI/Cy/1), a Bucchero juglet (56e/10), and a Monochrome bowl (MI/Cy/9). The Bucchero juglet (56e/10) and one of the Base Ring II cups (56b/5) are represented by several fragments and both came from LM IIIA2 floor deposits postdating the construction of Building P. The only two Base Ring II cups both happen to have been found in fairly close proximity to the only two Base Ring II jugs recognized in the Civic Center: at the east end of Gallery P2, the cup 56b/5 was found half-preserved on an LM IIIA2 floor, above which an LM IIIB fill contained a small piece of a Base Ring II jug (67a/28); and the cup fragment MI/Cy/2 was recovered from an LM IIIA2 building fill close to that which produced the jug fragment 52c/7. Since a similar spatial association was also noted between a pair of Base Ring II cup and jug fragments in Rooms 4 and 6 of House X (C 9382, C 12031; see above), and since these pieces are so far the only Base Ring II fragments that have been identified at Kommos, it would appear that Base Ring II cups and jugs at Kommos were regularly used in close conjunction.

The only largely preserved White Slip II milk bowl so far recovered at Kommos, decorated in the Late substyle (MI/Cy/6), came from mixed Historic and LM IIIB levels in the southeast part of the court in front of Building P. Small bits of seven other White Slip II milk bowls (48/3, 51/2–3, 60/31–32, MI/Cy/7–8) from the Civic Center, as elsewhere at Kommos, came from LM IIIA and LM IIIB contexts. These are undoubtedly the easiest of all Cypriot imports to detect, even when reduced to very small fragments, which no doubt accounts for why more than 50 percent of the Cypriot tableware continues to be attributable to this specific type (cf. Hallager and Hallager 2003: 252, 260 for the situation at Chania). What is striking is the absence at Kommos of any White Slip I, especially in view of the presence in some quantity at the site of Proto Base Ring jugs of LC IA date. Likewise noteworthy is that White Slip II appears to be represented only by milk bowls, and Base Ring II, only by jugs and carinated cups. In other words, despite what at first appears to be a broad range of different ceramic types among the Cypriot imports to Kommos, these are in the end quite narrowly circumscribed. White Slip II milk bowls and Plain White pithoii appear to have circulated throughout the site from LM IIIA1 or LM IIIA2 Early onward. Possible Base Ring II drinking sets consisting of a jug and a carinated cup are attested twice in the Civic Center and once in House X. Large Plain White jugs and open serving vessels (kraters and a basin) circulated within the Civic Center from LM IB Late onward, but on present evidence are not attested
in the town to the north. One-of-a-kind-at-Kommos juglets (including a spindle bottle) occurred in both the town and Civic Center from MM III onward, but were not common. By contrast, solidly coated jugs in a variety of fabrics broadly categorizable as Red Slip, Black Slip, or Proto Base Ring are quite frequent in LM IA to LM IB Early contexts within Building T, especially in the immediate neighborhood of its two stoas. Plain White transport vessels made their initial appearance at Kommos at about the same time as did Egyptian and Syro-Palestinian transport vessels but did not become common until LM IIIA1. Among these, the most common single form is the pithos, which, like Egyptian amphorae and Canaanite jars, declines in frequency as one proceeds outside the Civic Center and heads up the hill to the north (Table 3.105). Pilides’s recent survey of Cypriot LBA pithoi has drawn attention to their fairly restricted distribution outside of Cyprus, especially toward the west (2000: 48–53). Aside from multiple complete examples retrieved from the shipwrecks excavated at Ulu Burun and Cape Iria, fragmentary examples are thus far known from Nuraghe Antigori in southern Sardinia, Cannatello in southern Sicily, Marsa Matruh on the northwest coast of Egypt, and at Kommos. The connections of this vessel type with the central Mediterranean and its discovery in substantial quantities at intermediate points on both southern (Marsa Matruh) and northern (Kommos) routes to two large islands off the west coast of the Italian peninsula are indicative of newly established contacts between Cyprus and the west beginning in the LM IIIA (or earlier LC IIC in Cypriot terms) period. It is as yet unclear whether Kommos was unique on Crete as a participant in the long-distance traffic represented by these pithoi, but to date no Cypriot pithos fragments have been reported from other major Minoan harbor sites that flourished during this period (e.g., Palaikastro, Poros, Chania).

**Western Anatolia**

Owing in large measure to the lack of published indigenous pottery assemblages of LBA date from the coastal regions of Western Anatolia south of the Troad, the amount of pottery produced in this area during the second millennium B.C. that was recognized among the ceramic imports to Kommos was, until quite recently, minimal. Watrous suggested that a brown-burnished flask fragment from an LM IB context on the Hilltop might be Anatolian (1992: 156 no. 1929, fig. 69, pl. 51 = Cline 1994: 194 no. 532), but he was somewhat less sure about the Anatolian provenance of two very hard fired and brilliantly burnished bowl fragments discovered in LM IIIB contexts, one brown-slipped from the Hilltop (1992: 168 no. 1058, pls. 25, 53, 57 = Cline 1994: 183 no. 427) and the other red-slipped from the Central Hillside (1992: 168 no. 1292, pls. 48, 53 = Cline 1994: 218–19 no. 761). In his Aegean-wide survey of LBA foreign imports, Cline was able to add only two pots, a Late Helladic IIIC gray-ware stirrup jar from Ialysos Tomb 17 on Rhodes (1994: 180 no. 397 = Benzi 1992: 7, 264 no. 60, pl. 24e) that he mistakenly reported as an amphoriskos, and a jug from Eleona Tomb 17 on Kos (1994: 203 no. 616), to this meager list of Anatolian LB ceramic vessels identified in Aegean contexts (1994: 271 table 67).228 Thanks to Günel’s more recent publications of
substantial quantities of Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery from Panaztepe and Limantepe (1999a passim; 1999b: 59) and the printing of Bayne’s 1963 Oxford doctoral dissertation with its still useful assessment of the LBA pottery recovered from Bayrakli (Old Smyrna) (Bayne 2000), it is now possible to have a better idea of what to look for in the way of possible imports from this region. Perhaps not surprisingly, then, a class of reddish brown burnished pottery consisting overwhelmingly of fragmentary closed vessels, recognized during the 1990s at Kommos as foreign imports to Crete but not attributable at that time to any particular region (Rutter 1999: 175–77 table 4), have since been recognized as products of sites in the Gulf of Izmir or perhaps somewhat farther south (Rutter 2003c). The 16 pieces from the Civic Center and House X attributed to this class in 1999 have since grown to 38, and a half-dozen additional pieces of the same class have been recognized among the pottery published by Watrous from the Hilltop (1992: 40 no. 699, 43 no. 740, fig. 31, pls. 16–17) and Central Hillside (1992: 33 no. 557, 53 no. 931, 75 no. 1286, 164 no. 814, pls. 13, 21, 28, 53).

The vast majority of these reddish brown burnished imports from southwestern Anatolia consist of jugs (30/6, 49/8, 51/5–6, 56e/11, 58b/12–13, 66/16, 73a/2, 73b/2, MI/WA/1–4; Table 3.106), but a couple of open shapes are represented by a large body fragment of what is

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**Table 3.106. Western Anatolian imports to Minoan Kommos.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Southern Area, Civic Center</th>
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<th>Central Hillside</th>
<th>Hilltop</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>47</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM II</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2–B</td>
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<tr>
<td>LM IIIB</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flask</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

probably a cup, slipped and burnished on the exterior only (52e/4), and by a small rim from a probable basin from House X, Room 8 (C 11911). The fabric of all these vases is medium coarse and quite hard, the fracture usually red or reddish brown, sometimes with a somewhat darker core. Although prominent ribbing on the interior lower body of the jugs initially suggested that these vases were wheelmade (Rutter 1999: 143, 175–76), further study has shown that they were in fact coilmade and then perhaps finished on a wheel. The cup 52e/4, on the other hand, appears to have been entirely wheelmade, to judge from the fine horizontal ridging on its unburnished interior. The exteriors of all these vessels are moderately to quite highly burnished, the burnish troughs being thin and long and frequently crisscrossing. In most cases, the burnish seems to have been applied directly to the exterior, with differences in color between the exterior and interior surfaces being accounted for by differential firing. In the case of the cup 52e/4, however, a colored slip appears to have been applied to the exterior, and some jugs may have been similarly slipped prior to burnishing. The basin fragment C 11911 is presently the only example of this class to exhibit burnishing on both the interior and exterior surfaces of the vessel.

A number of shape and decorative features are peculiar to the jugs of this class at Kommos and distinguish them sharply from local products. Rim profiles typically take the form of thickened Sloping lips (30/6, 56e/11; Watrous 1992: fig. 31: 740). The rims may occasionally have been pinched out into small spouts opposite the upper handle attachment; the rim outline thus assumed a modified trefoil shape. Necks are routinely of medium height and diameter. Six examples of handles have so far been found (e.g., 56e/11; Watrous 1992: fig. 31: 740); in every case a fairly broad and robust vertical strap handle extends from the rim to the sloping shoulder. One rim and neck fragment from House X, Room 6 (C 10988) preserves the remains of a small circular perforation pierced vertically through the lip before firing, as well as traces of a second such perforation pierced obliquely through the lower neck some 4.5 cm directly below. These holes may have been intended to facilitate the attachment of a lid; the surviving rim and neck profile of this piece closely resembles those on which handles or handle scars (e.g., 56e/11) survive, so this perforated fragment need not represent an altogether different closed form. Two examples of the shape preserve a semicircular lug projecting prominently downward from a point of attachment on the lower body (C 7976; Watrous 1992: fig. 31: 740, pl. 17); comparanda from other sites on Crete (see below) make clear that this subsidiary lug was located directly below the lower handle attachment. Bases are of two principal types. The first is a raised base that features a conical exterior profile and that has repeatedly broken at the point of junction between the flat bottom and the conical or convex lower body (MI/WA/1–3; C 11910). The second is also raised but features a more rounded exterior profile and a drastic thickening of the vessel wall at essentially the same level on the interior (MI/WA/4; C 12063). The bulges on both the interior and exterior of this second variety of base are evidently coils of clay added to strengthen the join of the base slab with the lowermost coil of the body. This alternative approach to fashioning a raised
base evidently accomplished its purpose, since the fragments representing it are both broken at points nearer the center of the bottom, where the vessel wall is substantially thinner (compare MI/WA/4 with MI/WA/1–3). Yet a third technique that features a thicker-bottomed but also hollowed rather than flat base, again with an added coil of clay on the interior, is thus far represented by just one example (C 11912); this appears to have been the most successful technique of all, since the base in question has survived intact, although perhaps this is simply owing to this particular base’s being smaller than any of the other six surveyed. One wonders whether the evident concern for strengthening the joint between body and base, and the regular breakage of the vessels concerned at precisely this point, somehow reflects the usage of these vessels, perhaps in connection with their function as transport vessels.

Aside from recurring shape features, these jugs exhibit relatively little difference in overall size. Rim diameters range between 7 and 10 cm, maximum diameters between 20 and 30 cm (with one exception at around 17: C 11912), and base diameters between 7 and 11 cm (with one exception at around 12.5: C 11913). Decoration on vessels of this class typically takes the form of multiple shallow grooves, rounded in section, at the bottom of the neck or top of the shoulder on jugs (49/8, 51/5, 56e/11, 73b/2) and in the flattened top of the thickened lip on the basin C 11911. A single example of a jug from House X, Room 5, bears a series of circular knobs fashioned from a noticeably coarser clay than that of the vessel body and arranged in diagonal rows across the shoulder and lower neck (C 8689); not surprisingly, in view of its decoration, this particular jug is unique in lacking the external burnish characteristic of this class of imports.

Although no single example of a reddish brown burnished import has yet been found complete at Kommos, a fair number are represented by multiple sherds, and usually also by nonjoining fragments—that is, in states of preservation that suggest they were found close to their original loci of discard and in contexts contemporary with that discard. Two such jugs came from LM IIIA2 Early building fills below LM IIIA2–B surfaces in Court N9 (51/6) and Rooms N12–13 (49/8), a third from a virtually identical kind of context in Hilltop Room 26 (Watrous 1992: 42–43 no. 740), and a fourth was part of an LM IIIA2 floor deposit just outside Gallery P1’s entrance (56e/11). A fifth jug represented by multiple nonjoining sherds was recovered from one of several LM IIIA2–B Early floors in Room 3 of the Central Hillside’s House with the Snake Tube (Watrous 1992: 71–75 no. 1286, pl. 28). The sizable cup fragment 52e/4 came from an LM IIIA2 Early building fill somewhat farther to the east of the three jugs from the Civic Center just cited; might it perhaps have originally been used in tandem with one of those jugs in a fashion comparable to the roughly contemporary Cypriot Base Ring II cup-and-jug sets discussed previously?

The find circumstances of the to-some-degree-mendable jugs just mentioned show that these southwestern Anatolian imports were in fairly common use throughout the residential and more public sectors of Kommos during the LM IIIA2 period (Table 3.106). The temporal distribution of this class at Kommos in fact extended from LM II through LM IIIA2; whether
these distinctive jugs continued to be imported to the site during the LM IIIB period is unclear, since all four pieces from contexts certainly as late as this (66/16, 73a/2, 73b/2; C 12063) could easily be earlier kick-ups. This dispersal of the southwestern Anatolian jugs throughout the settlement at Kommos from LM II through at least LM IIIA2 times is mirrored by the frequency with which complete examples of the same jug type have been reported from other Minoan sites. Popham found two in the LM II destruction horizon in Corridor L and Room M of the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos (1984: pl. 86a–b), and Alexiou recovered a contemporary example in Tomb Zeta at Katsamba (1967: pl. 17b, left). Platon discovered another pair of such jugs in an LM IIIA1 context in Room B1 of the settlement at Chondros Viannou (N. Platon 1957: pl. 69a–b; L. Platon 1997: 367, fig. 8). Evans illustrates an example from an LM IIB context in the so-called Schoolroom of the Palace at Knossos (Popham 1964: fig. 4, pl. 2b), and Popham and Sackett report one from an even later LM IIIC context on the summit of Kastri at Palaikastro (1965: fig. 16: P16, pl. 75e). All but one of these vessels stem from settlement rather than funerary contexts. The find circumstances at Chondros Viannou and the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos suggest that such jugs may commonly have been used in pairs. Only those from Chondros Viannou have the lug on the lower body that is twice attested at LM IIIA Kommos (C 7976; Watrous 1992: fig. 31: 740, pl. 17); those from the Knossos area are furnished with true horizontal handles in this position, whereas the LM IIIC piece from Kastri lacks any subsidiary lug or handle. Two jugs from the late LM IA volcanic destruction level at Akrotiri on Thera (Marinatos 1974: pls. 5a, 71b) appear to be of precisely the same type as the jugs from the Knossos area). If these Theran jugs are indeed of the same reddish brown burnished class as the examples from Crete cited here, they indicate that this vessel type had an unusually long lifetime of four centuries or more. Furthermore, the Theran jugs would indicate that the rim fragment 30/6 from Kommos, identified here as a probable LM IIIA2 contamination in a largely LM IA Final context, might in fact be perfectly acceptable in such an early context.

Whether or not such reddish brown burnished jugs were in fact initially exported from southwestern Anatolia as early as the middle of the Neopalatial era, and if they were, whether some examples were exported to Crete at that time (e.g., 30/6) as well as to Thera, the fact remains that large numbers of such jugs were undoubtedly imported to Kommos in the LM II–IIIA2 Early era, that is, the roughly 75-year span of time during which the Linear B administration at Knossos was the dominant center not only on Crete but throughout the southern Aegean. The discovery of the bulk of southwestern Anatolian jugs thus far known from all of Crete at Kommos and in the Knossos area in particular thus supports the notion that Kommos functioned at this time as a southern harbor for Knossos, as Warren has recently suggested that the site also did in LM IA after the construction of the Villa Reale at Aghia Triada (2002: 204). Moreover, the pattern of large quantities of a single closed vessel type accompanied by just a small number of examples of other vessel forms from the same culture zone—that is, the pattern of vessel importation from southwestern Anatolia to Kom-
Ceramic Imports at Kommos—isa remarkably similar to those exhibited by the Syro–Palestinian and arguably also the Egyptian imports to the site. One is therefore tempted to conclude that the medium-sized reddish brown burnished jug was southwestern Anatolia’s preferred form of transport vessel, just as the Canaanite jar was that of the Syro–Palestinian coast, the amphora was that of Egypt, and the transport stirrup jar was that of much of the southwestern and south-central Aegean at the same time, and just as the short-necked amphora would go on to become that of Kommos and the western Mesara itself in the developed LM IIIA2 and LM IIIB periods (Rutter 2000). The Cypriot equivalent prior to the destruction of Knossos in LM IIIA2 Early would appear to have been the Plain White jug, a form remarkably similar in size and shape to the preferred southwestern Anatolian transport vessel,235 but later in the fourteenth and throughout the thirteenth century B.C., the Cypriots appear to have turned to the pithos for this purpose instead.

The few Anatolian imports originally identified at Kommos by Watrous from both earlier LM IB and later LM IIIB contexts, although now greatly outnumbered by the reddish brown burnished medium-coarse imports of LM II–IIIA2 date derived from southwestern Anatolia in particular, should not be forgotten. They represent other periods of time, other forms of vessels, and quite possibly other regions of Anatolia. They may therefore identify exchange networks of an altogether different kind from the potentially quite short-lived but intense interregional traffic marked by the medium-sized reddish brown burnished jugs.

AEGEAN ISLANDS

Identifying ceramic imports to Kommos from southern and central Aegean islands other than Crete is neither simple nor straightforward, chiefly because the locally produced pottery on most of these islands during the period being surveyed was often modeled to some degree after Minoan prototypes and consequently can be difficult to differentiate with certainty from lesser-known Minoan styles produced in regions outside the western Mesara. Although the pieces attributed here to various Aegean island centers of production were undoubtedly all imports to Kommos, it is not impossible that a few may actually have been manufactured elsewhere on Crete, especially in the cases of some of the smaller fragments. There are nevertheless enough positively identifiable imports from the west-central (Cyclades) and western (Kythera) islands to make clear that at least a certain number of vessels were imported to Kommos from islands to the north of Kommos during the Neopalatial through Postpalatial periods. At least two important points about such imports merit immediate emphasis. First, the numbers of examples listed in Tables 3.107–3.108 are likely to represent the absolute minimum of such island imports. And second, strikingly absent from all BA contexts at Kommos are the readily identifiable products of the prolific ceramic export industry active on Aegina from the beginning of the MBA down to at least as late as the early LH IIIIC phase (Lindblom 2001: 22–44).236

Among the painted wares (Table 3.107), closed vessels are overwhelmingly predominant,
Table 3.107. Imports from central and southern Aegean islands to Minoan Kommos: painted wares.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southern Area, Civic Center</th>
<th>House X</th>
<th>Central Hillside</th>
<th>Hilltop</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LM IB Late</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM II</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2 Early</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jug or juglet, Cycladic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jar, Coan(?)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jar, medium-coarse micaceous (?) source</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed shape, medium-fine micaceous (?) source</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rim-handled cup, Cycladic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

either jugs (Betancourt 1990: 101 no. 501, fig. 25, pl. 26; 108 no. 592, fig. 27, pl. 30; 116 no. 730, fig. 34, pl. 42) or larger jars (Watrous 1992: 154 no. 295, pl. 50; 45/12, 52f/1; C 8020). The single open shape is a rim-handled cup (Betancourt 1990: 121 no. 798, fig. 38, pl. 47). Four of these pieces—the three jugs and the cup—were found in MM III contexts on the Hilltop or Central Hillside and are all likely to be Cycladic. A jar fragment from an LM IB Late deposit on the Central Hillside featuring light and dark bands has been suggested by Watrous to be Coan (1992: 154 no. 295); a second, handmade jar with dark bands in matte paint from an LM II context in the Civic Center (45/12) cannot be attributed to any particular island with confidence. Two medium-fine linear closed-body sherds from the Civic Center (52f/1) and House X, Room 6 (C 8020), as well as fragments of a probable jug in a fabric resembling a fine version of Cycladic White (57g/2), all came from LM IIIA2 Early contexts.

Among undecorated pottery from Aegean islands outside Crete (Table 3.108), pieces of two large handmade jars in a medium-coarse Cycladic White fabric were recovered from LM II (47/20) and LM IIIA1 (MI/AI/1) contexts, and a fragment of a third was found in mixed Historic fill over the road south of House X (C 7323). All such jars presumably came from the Cyclades, although whether from Melos or Thera or some other island is, as in the case of the decorated jugs from MM III contexts, uncertain.

A largely restorable pithos in a highly micaceous, dark-surfaced fabric from an LM IIIB context in the Civic Center (67d/3) is likely to be Kytheran. Fragment of at least one and perhaps two more such vessels came from contexts of comparable date on the Hilltop (Watrous 1992: 154 nos. 1629, 1912, pls. 41, 46; Rutter forthcoming [c]). The largest single group
Table 3.108. Imports from central and southern Aegean islands to Minoan Kommos: plain wares, micaceous cooking wares, and micaceous dark-surfaced pithoi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Southern Area, Civic Center</th>
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<td>LM IIIA1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>LM IIIA</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1</td>
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**Shape**

<table>
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<th>Central Hillside</th>
<th>Hilltop</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Jar, Cycladic White</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dish, tripod vase, strap-handled bowl (MCW), Kytheran(?)</td>
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</table>

MCW = micaceous cooking ware  
MDP = micaceous dark-surfac ed pithoi

of Aegean island imports consists of highly micaceous, dark-surfaced vessels that for the most part are red across both fracture and surfaces but sometimes brown (MI/Al/4; C 8127) near and at the surfaces. The overall appearance of this fabric is very similar to that of the micaceous pithoi here attributed to a Kytheran center of production. These smaller vessels may thus also have been manufactured on Kythera. The shapes represented are cooking pots (MI/Al/2–4; C 8019) that at least in some cases are provided with tripod legs (C 10406), a cooking dish (C 12064), and a deep-bodied bowl with two horizontal strap handles on the shoulder (C 8127). Most of these pieces came from LM IIIA–B contexts, but the cooking dish rim C 12064 is as early as LM IA Final, and a base and lower body fragment from a mixed fill north of House X (C 10405) dates to between MM III and LM II. Although virtually all these micaceous fragments derive from shapes that are common in the locally produced cooking pottery of the western Mesara, the strap-handled bowl C 8127 from an LM IIIA2 Early context in House X, Room 6, is an anomaly. This shape is, however, closely paralleled in the micaceous cooking assemblage typical of Neopalatial and Postpalatial Kastri on Kyth-
era (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 134 μ58, fig. 43, pl. 35; 158 ρ59, fig. 47, pl. 43), a further piece of evidence in support of a Kytheran origin for this entire ceramic group.

The total number of ceramic imports to Kommos from islands to the north of Crete presented here (Tables 3.107–3.108), although substantially larger than the fifteen suggested by Betancourt (1990: 191–92) and Watrous (1992: 154, 168) and the equal number but slightly different selection of individual pieces proposed by Rutter (1999: 183–85, table 7), is nevertheless a much smaller group than that from any other region so far considered (Egypt, Syria–Palestine, Cyprus, Western Anatolia). Part of the reason for this, as has already been suggested, is the simple difficulty in recognizing imports from such a diverse range of sources as the Aegean islands north of Crete. Moreover, though these locales are typically much closer to Crete than the aforesaid regions ringing the eastern end of the Mediterranean, the locally produced pottery from many Aegean islands is often quite poorly known. The evidence presently available suggests that a small number of decorated jugs were imported from the Cyclades in the early Neopalatial era for use in private homes in the town (Hilltop, Central Hillside), much as appears to have been the case for the Cypriot White Painted IV jug from the Central Hillside (Table 3.104). Between the late Neopalatial era (LM IB Late) and the great LM IIIA2 Early destruction of the palace at Knossos, several linearly decorated and plain jars from the Cyclades and perhaps also from the Dodecanese arrived at Kommos, with most of their few surviving fragments coming from the Civic Center and House X rather than from the town on the hillside. No painted Cycladic pottery has yet been recognized from later LM IIIA2 or LM IIIB contexts at Kommos (Table 3.107). During these later periods, island imports typically took the form of micaceous dark-surfaced pithoi and cooking pottery, with only scattered examples of the latter coming from earlier LM IA (C 12064) and perhaps LM II (C 10405) contexts. This distinctive micaceous pottery is likely to have been imported from Kythera (Rutter forthcoming [c]), a manufacturing center for storage vessels and cooking pottery whose intermediate location between the southern Greek Mainland and Crete and potentially competitive products may account for the relative dearth of Aeginetan imports to the island during both the Neopalatial and later Prehistoric era. Only three vessels imported from the Aegean islands are represented by anything more than a very few sherd mending up into one or two joining fragments: the plain Cycladic White jar 47/20 from an LM II fill in Building T, Room 5, of the Civic Center; the strap-handled cooking bowl C 8127, probably Kytheran, from an LM IIIA2 Early dumped fill in House X, Room 6; and the large, elaborately decorated pithos 67d/3, again probably from Kythera, found in scores of fragments in contexts dating from LM IIIB to Historic times throughout the Civic Center and as far north as the northern side of the paved Minoan road.

MYCENAEAN GREEK MAINLAND

Pottery imported to Kommos from the Greek Mainland during the LBA consisted, with the notable exception of the large pithoid jar 47/21, exclusively of tablewares and small transport
vessels in the form of stirrup jars. In all cases except for the plain kylix 56b/4, the tablewares are handsomely decorated, as are all the stirrup jars. The number of these Mycenaean imports was quite conservatively assessed by Watrous, who counted just 12 of them (1992: 155–56), but this number had swollen to 33 by the end of the most recent excavation campaign at the site in 1995 (Rutter 1999: 180–83 table 6). After extensive review of the materials from the Civic Center and House X over the past five years, that number has now modestly expanded to 36 (Tables 3.109–3.110).

Of these 36 vessels, no fewer than 10, or almost 28 percent of the total, are vessels represented by multiple nonjoining sherds or substantial enough single fragments that they can

### Table 3.109. Mycenaean imports to Minoan Kommos: dates of Minoan contexts of discovery and functional types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Southern Area, Civic Center</th>
<th>House X</th>
<th>Central Hillside</th>
<th>Hilltop</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapheio cup</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semiglobular cup</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goblet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kylix</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep bowl or stemmed bowl</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pithoid jar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piriform jar</td>
<td>1(?)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1+1?</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amorphoroid krater</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabastron</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge-spouted jug</td>
<td>1 + 1(?)</td>
<td>1(?)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1+2?</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirrup jar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
be categorized as “partially to largely restorable.” This proportion of substantially preserved Mycenaean vessels is significantly higher than in the case of any other regional group of ceramic imports, with the rest ranging quite consistently between 10 percent and 15 percent of the total fragments identified from a given region (Egypt, Syria–Palestine, Cyprus, Western Anatolia, the Aegean islands, and Sardinia). Why this restorability figure should be so much higher for Mycenaean imports in particular is something of a mystery, since the restorable items in question do not cluster in any particular time period, functional category, or locus of discovery. They include the following pieces: the LH I Vapheio cup 37e/16, the LH IIA semiglobular cup 44b/20, the LH IIA pithoid jar 47/21, the LH IIIA2–B kylix 56b/4, and the early LH IIIC stirrup jar 79/1 from the Civic Center; an LH IIIA2 angular alabastron C 7636 from House X, Room 5; an LH IIB goblet (Watrous 1992: 155 no. 1926, fig. 69, pl. 51).

### Table 3.110. Mycenaean imports to Minoan Kommos: dates of production in Helladic terms and classification by Furumark Shape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Southern Area, Civic Center</th>
<th>Central Hillside</th>
<th>Hilltop</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH I</td>
<td>FS 224: 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH IIA</td>
<td>FS 15: 1</td>
<td>FS 103: 1?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS 20: 1?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS 81/2 or 91/2: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS 103: 1 + 1?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS 211: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH IIB</td>
<td>FS 254: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>FS 254: 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH II</td>
<td>FS 81/2 or 91/2: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH IIIA1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH IIIA2</td>
<td>FS 166/170/178: 1</td>
<td>FS 54: 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS 171: 1</td>
<td>FS 94: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS 256/257: 1</td>
<td>FS 166: 1?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH IIIB1</td>
<td>FS 258: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH IIIB</td>
<td>FS 284: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>FS 182: 1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS 305: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>FS 167/171/173/180/182: 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS 183: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>180/182: 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>FS 284/305: 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FS 305: 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH IIIB Late</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FS 174: 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH IIIA2–B</td>
<td>FS 265: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>FS 37/45: 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH IIIC Early</td>
<td>FS 174: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FS = Furumark Shape
Ceramic Imports at Kommos

and an LH IIIB stirrup jar (Watrous 1992: 155 no. 1017, fig. 69, pls. 24, 50) from the Central Hillside; and an LH IIIB stemmed bowl (Watrous 1992: 155 no. 1117, fig. 69, pl. 51) as well as a late LH IIIB or very early LH IIIC stirrup jar (Watrous 1992: 156 no. 1422, fig. 69, pl. 51) from the Hilltop.238

Three stages in the importation of Mycenaean pottery are distinguished quite sharply both by where on the site pottery of this kind was found and what forms represent it. During the earliest stage, spanning later LM IA and all of LM IB (roughly LH I–IIA in Helladic terms), Mycenaean imports were restricted to Vapheio cups (24/30, 37e/16; C 8129 from a much later LM IIIA1 context in House X, Room 6), an occasional semiglobular cup (44b/20), fragments from closed shapes that include bridge-spouted jugs (44b/19; probably also 44b/18 and C 11352, the last from an LM II context immediately north of House X), alabastra (57a/2 and MI/MG/2, both from LM IIIA2 contexts), and a probable piriform jar (MI/MG/1, again from an LM IIIA2 context), and the large and impressively decorated pithoid jar 47/21 that was perhaps not discarded until the LM II period. The overwhelming majority of these vessels, including all three that can be considered “restorable” (37e/16, 44b/20, 47/21), were found in the Civic Center, with a couple of fragments also coming from in and around House X. From a functional point of view, the bulk of these eleven vases—the four cups and three probable jugs—would have been used for drinking. The pithoid jar 47/21, the only example so far known of a Mycenaean Palace Style jar imported to Crete, is clearly a display piece. Its highly fragmentary state of preservation and discovery in a dumped LM II fill in Building T, Room 5, unfortunately make its original place of use altogether uncertain, although it certainly would have been highly visible if positioned somewhere in that room not too far away from the wide northern doorway opening onto the main east-west paved road. The restorable cups 37e/16 and 44b/20 were both found in or near the northwestern corner of Building T’s court, the latter in the same context as fragments from a couple of contemporary Mycenaean closed shapes, one certainly (44b/18) and one possibly (44b/19) belonging to bridge-spouted jugs. It seems reasonable to conclude that these lavishly decorated, imported vessels were status-marking drinking equipment, arguably used by individuals at ceremonial occasions that took place in this portion of Building T. What regrettably remains uncertain is whether the status that was being indicated by these vessels was that of a high-ranking local personage or that of a foreign visitor. The collocation of drinking cups and jugs in equal numbers suggests that these two types of crockery were intended to be used together, even if they clearly do not qualify as decorative “sets” in the sense that the painted ornament on cup and jug was formally similar in either case.239 Whether the Palace Style jar 47/21 was in some way connected with the LM IB drinking activities in the court attested by 37e/16 and 44b/18–20 must remain an open question. The alabastron and piriform jar fragments all came from much later contexts and may represent activities of a quite different kind taking place in some other portion of the Civic Center, as the discovery of the alabastron base 57a/2 below Gallery P3 on the east side of the court in fact suggests.240
A second stage in the importation of Mycenaean pottery to Kommos is represented by finds of LH IIB–IIIA1 date from LM II–IIIA1 contexts. These consist of LH IIB goblet fragments from an LM II fill in the northwest portion of Building T’s North Stoa (46a/6) and from a contemporary fill immediately to the north of Building X (C 11309), a complete LH IIB goblet profile from south of the House with the Snake Tube on the Central Hillside (Watrous 1992: 155 no. 1926, fig. 69, pl. 51), and an LH IIIA1 goblet foot, stem, and lowermost bowl fragment from the same area (Watrous 1992: 45 no. 789, pl. 18), both of the latter from contexts dated to LM IIIA1. The Mycenaean imports of this stage once again put the accent squarely on drinking, but this activity had now been for the most part removed from Building T and its court and relocated in dwellings on the Lower (House X) and Central Hillside (House with the Snake Tube) areas of the town. Moreover, the activity of drinking insofar as it involved Mycenaean containers was now represented only by the vessel type used directly for consumption (i.e., a goblet) and no longer by a combination of cup and jug. Finally, that drinking vessel was no longer a relatively small, one-handled vessel with a long-established formal pedigree in the Minoan ceramic tradition, even though the specific examples here at issue were manufactured somewhere on the Greek Mainland, but rather a comparatively large, two-handled shape, distinctively Helladic in form and capable of holding a much greater quantity of the beverage to be consumed. If evidence were wanted for the presence of Mycenaeansthe Minoan population of Kommos, it is difficult to imagine what, in the way of a ceramic type and its distribution on the site, could be a more persuasive find than this discovery of small numbers of the quintessentially Mainland Greek drinking form in scattered residential contexts during precisely those periods when a Mainland Greek administration appears to have been in control of Knossos, the only palatial complex seemingly operative on Crete at this time.

A third stage in the importation of Mycenaean pottery to Kommos encompasses both the LM IIIA2 and LM IIIB phases. Characteristic Mycenaean types of this stage were, above all, small stirrup jars and kylikes: The former began as early as LM IIIA2 Early (48/4; C 11000 from House X, Room 6) but became much more common in LM IIIB (67b/4, 79/1; Watrous 1992: 74 no. 1264, 93 no. 1621, 155 no. 1017, 156 nos. 1422, 1628, figs. 46, 69, pls. 24, 29, 41, 50–51); the latter likewise are of both LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB types, painted (67c/1, MI/MG/3) and more rarely also plain (56b/4). Other closed as well as open forms were less common but nevertheless expand the range considerably: a piriform jar from the Hilltop (Watrous 1992: 155 no. 1133, pl. 51), an almost complete angular alabastron from House X, Room 5 (C 7636), and pairs of amphoroid kraters (C 9126, C 12082), deep bowls (78/23; Watrous 1992: 156 no. 1695, fig. 69, pl. 44), and stemmed bowls (78/24; Watrous 1992: 155 no. 1117, fig. 69, pl. 51). Mycenaean imports during this long interval of almost two centuries were quite evenly distributed all over the site, now being represented for the first time from the Hilltop (Table 3.109). The “restorable” vessels of this era are, in contrast with the previous stages, more often small to medium-sized closed shapes than open ones. An LH IIIB (Watrous 1992:
155 no. 1017) and one or perhaps two very early LH IIIC stirrup jars (79/1; Watrous 1992: 156 no. 1422) came from the Hilltop, Central Hillside, and Civic Center, the LH IIIA2 angular alabastron C 7636 from House X. Mendable open shapes consist of a handsomely decorated stemmed bowl from the Hilltop (Watrous 1992: 155 no. 1117) and a plain kylix 56b/4 from an LM IIIA2 floor deposit at the east end of Gallery P2 comprising a group of pottery particularly noteworthy for its “international flavor” even at a site as full of ceramic evidence for intercultural contacts as Kommos. Within a much broader array of Helladic ceramic types that are more broadly distributed across the site than in any preceding stage, two particular patterns among these latest Mycenaean imports merit comment. First, in the only two instances where either deep or stemmed bowls of Mycenaean types have been identified, the two shapes appeared together: in Street O18 on the Hilltop (Watrous 1992: 66, 97–98, 155–56 nos. 1117, 1695) and in the open area due south of Court N6 in the Civic Center (78/23–24), in both cases in unroofed, public spaces. Despite the pronounced decorative differences between the two vessels in question in each location, they nevertheless may have been functionally paired in some way. Second, the presence in House X of a completely restorable angular alabastron (C 7636) and of a couple of fragments from either the same or two different amphoroid kraters (C 9126, C 12082), one of them from an extremely rare example on Crete of a chariot krater (Rutter 1999: 144 and n. 45; Hallager and Hallager 2000: 59 [78-P0182], 148, pls. 48, 65c), serve as another reminder of the unusual importance of this particular building within the Minoan town at Kommos. The imported small stirrup jars from a number of different locations provide testimony for a local demand for Mycenaean perfumed oil, one of the Greek Mainland’s principal exports throughout the eastern Mediterranean in this period. The fairly widespread distribution of these vessels at Kommos, and the absence of fragments from any more than two in a single context of discovery, suggest that one or two vessels of this type and their fragrant contents may have amounted to a more or less standard household supply of this commodity during the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries B.C.

The chronological importance of the Mycenaean ceramic finds from Kommos is considerable. Not only is the site thus far unique on Crete in having produced Mycenaean imports that span the full range of the LBA, from LH I (24/30, 37e/16) to LH IIIC (79/1; perhaps also Watrous 1992: 156 no. 1422, fig. 69, pl. 51), but the contexts in which these finds were made have provided welcome confirmation of the standard correlations between the Minoan and Helladic ceramic sequences: LH I with later LM IA (24/30); LH IIA with developed LM IB (44/18–20); LH IIB with LM II (46a/6; C 11309); LH IIIA1 with LM IIIA1 (Watrous 1992: 45 no. 789, pl. 18); LH IIIA2 with the end of LM IIIA1 (48/4; C 11000; Hallager 1988) and LM IIIA2 (56b/4); and LH IIB with LM IIIB (67c/1, 78/23–24; Watrous 1992: 155–56 nos. 1017, 1117, 1628, 1695, fig. 69, pls. 41, 50–51). Of particular importance is the discovery at Kommos of one positively identifiable, very early LH IIIC stirrup jar (79/1) and of a second LH IIB2 or possibly earliest LH IIIC vase of the same shape (Watrous 1992: 156 no. 1422, fig. 69, pl. 51). The first unfortunately came from a context lacking any closely datable Minoan pot-
tery, although it was found stratified directly above the developed LM IIIB Group 59 abandoned on the floor of Corridor N7. The second, quite possibly contemporary, stirrup jar derives from a Hilltop context that looks to be closely contemporary with the LM IIIB abandonment horizon in the Civic Center (Watrous 1992: 80–82). Between the two of them, these vases thus suggest that the Civic Center and portions of the town at Kommos so far excavated must have been almost entirely abandoned relatively suddenly at a time roughly contemporary with a developed stage of LH IIIB2 (to give the stirrup jar from the Hilltop dated to LH IIIB2 by style time to be imported to Kommos and used prior to its deposition in Court 2) or perhaps even as late as the earliest phase of LH IIIC (the date of 79/1 and of the context in which was found an exceptionally close Mainland parallel for the Hilltop stirrup jar just mentioned). These Mainland Greek imports thus place the date of Kommos’s abandonment substantially later than heretofore maintained, close to ca. 1200 B.C. or conceivably even a decade or two later rather than “during the third quarter of the thirteenth century B.C.” (Watrous 1992: 146).

The Mycenaean imports from Kommos are also impressive from a purely typological point of view. No Minoan settlement other than Kommos has yet produced a Mycenaean Palace Style jar (47/21), a Mycenaean chariot krater (C 9126), or multiple Mycenaean goblet fragments of the LH IIB–IIIA1 phases (46a/6; C 11309; Watrous 1992: 45 no. 789, 155 no. 1926). Equally noteworthy is the rather different character of the Mycenaean imports at Kommos from the hundreds of pieces, especially of LH IIIA2 and early LH IIIB date, recovered at Chania (Hallager and Hallager 2003: 249–52 [LMIIIB2 contexts only]; Hallager forthcoming) where, for example, solid-coated open vessels are far more common, notwithstanding the comparable popularity of kylikes and stirrup jars overall. The differential distribution of Mycenaean ceramic imports throughout Crete is clearly a topic that might pay rich dividends for anyone with the requisite expertise in recognizing such material who might be able to gain access to a wide selection of excavated LM assemblages from around the island.

GAVDOS

Only within the past three years have Bronze Age imports from the small island of Gavdos, located some forty miles west-southwest of the western Mesara coastline in the Libyan Sea, been recognized at Kommos.245 So far, just a few such imports have been identified by their pale and powdery fabric, accompanied in medium-sized to large vases by large subangular and angular red, reddish yellow, reddish brown, and dark reddish brown inclusions. The only Neopalatial and later vessels in this and possibly related fabrics to have been catalogued thus far are pieces that were inventoried because they preserved a complete (9b/2, 28b/2) or almost complete (C 10258) profile or were represented by multiple nonjoining fragments (C 11880) (Table 3.111). That is, unlike other groups of ceramic imports so far surveyed, Gavdios pieces have not been singled out and inventoried on the grounds of fabric alone. It is therefore as yet uncertain how many imports from this island may ultimately be recognized in
LBA contexts at Kommos, although the number is unlikely to be particularly large. One thing is nevertheless perfectly clear already from the few Gavdiot vases that have so far been identified: from the point of view of their decoration, these pieces are as uncanonical as they are peculiar in terms of their fabric. Thus the LM IA Early convex-sided cup 9b/2, decorated in a dark-on-light idiom with multiple semicircle groups pendent from the rim, has no close parallel at Kommos for either its shape or its decoration. The bell cup 27b/2, although broadly similar to local versions of the same basic type such as 27a/2, could not be mistaken for a local product in formal terms any more than it could by virtue of its fabric. The large stirrup jar C 10258 from an LM II context in House X, Room 6, is decorated with enormous cross-hatched loops in a fashion that has no close contemporary or earlier parallels in either the Mesara or other nearby regions of Crete. Finally, the oval-mouthed amphora C 11880 from House X, Room 9, even though purely linear in its decoration, once again has no particularly close parallels in the local LM II ceramic repertoire, despite the discovery of large amounts of material of this period in the ruins of House X.

There is not much more that can be said just at the moment about this particular regional group of imports. Perhaps the most important point to note is simply that an islet as small and remote as Gavdos could nevertheless export both open and closed shapes to sites as far away as Kommos. The two closed shapes from Gavdos so far identified are especially noteworthy in two respects: first, they are both large enough to qualify as ordinary transport vessels for liquid (in the case of the stirrup jar C 10258) or other, presumably agricultural produce; and second, they both came from contexts dated securely to LM II, a period that is often recognized only with difficulty elsewhere on Crete and for which additional diagnostic

### Table 3.111. Gavdiot imports to Minoan Kommos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Southern Area, Civic Center</th>
<th>House X</th>
<th>Central Hillside</th>
<th>Hilltop</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1 + 1?</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 + 1?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>LM IB Early</td>
<td>1(?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM II</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large convex-sided cup</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell cup</td>
<td>1(?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oval-mouthed amphora</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stirrup jar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cereals are therefore always welcome, even if they are as unusual as Gavdiot imports of this phase are likely to be.

SARDINIA

Although the number of imports to LM Kommos recognized as the products of potters working within the boundaries of the modern state of Italy has fluctuated slightly over the last fifteen years, from the 55 counted by Watrous (1992: 163–68) and Cline (1994: 272–73 table 68) to the 57 listed by Rutter (1999: 177–80 table 5) to the 53 items identified here as of specifically Sardinian provenance (Table 3.112), there has been less change in the assessment of the quantity or principal source of this region’s contribution to Kommos’s overall corpus of foreign ceramic imports than there has been with respect to its date and the specific purposes served by these westernmost imports (Watrous 1992: 163, 182; Rutter 1999: 143–44, 153–54 nn. 41–43). Final study of the contexts at Kommos in which pottery of Sardinian shapes (Campus and Leonelli 2000) and fabrics (Watrous, Day, and Jones 1998) has been discovered has shown conclusively that this material occurs only in LM IIIB contexts, above all in the latest BA occupational strata that are particularly well represented on the Hilltop and in the Civic Center but that are significantly less abundant in the Central Hillside area and not present at all in House X (Table 3.112). It is no doubt because this Sardinian material is characteristic of so many deposits that immediately precede a long-term abandonment of
those portions of the site so far extensively excavated that a comparatively high proportion of between 25 percent and 35 percent of the Sardinian vessels recovered can be categorized as “restorable.” Because these vases were often abandoned in contexts that were left undisturbed thereafter for up to two centuries, a much-higher-than-usual percentage of them are represented by multiple fragments that, even though they typically do not permit the restoration of complete pots, nevertheless reveal the former presence in such contexts of whole vases rather than just isolated sherds.

All the Sardinian BA pottery so far recognized at Kommos is handmade and dark-burnished, and its exterior surfaces typically are mottled to some degree, although a few vessels appear to have been almost entirely either brown or gray-black. Fabrics are medium coarse to coarse and almost invariably contain some sparkling black angular grits, just one of many differently colored inclusions in clays that are rich in volcanic rock fragments (Watrous, Day, and Jones: 338–39). No Sardinian vessel thus far identified at Kommos bears any kind of painted, incised, or plastic ornament. The vast majority of the more than fifty vessels represented belong to a fairly narrow range of four basic shapes (Rutter 1999: 144): jars with spreading or flaring collar-necks (78/25–27, MI/It/1; Watrous 1992: figs. 73: 1540; 75: 1343, 1423, 1428; 76: 1426), usually quite large but sometimes small (Watrous 1992: fig. 73: 1540, perhaps also fig. 75: 1377); less common, wider-mouthed jars with thickened, sloping lips (78/28; Watrous 1992: figs. 73: 1760; 74: 1542); bowls with simple tapering rims, sometimes quite small (40/38, 78/30, MI/It/2; Watrous 1992: fig. 75: 1561; probably also 44b/21), but typically medium-sized (59/23) to large (60/35, 78/31–32, MI/It/3); and large bowls with swollen, sloping lips, markedly undercut on the exterior (65/2, 78/33; Watrous 1992: figs. 73: 1968; 74: 1424; 75: 1037). Aside from these, single examples of a jug (78/29 = Watrous 1992: fig. 75: 1971) and a pithos (59/21) may be cited.

The distribution of this material at the Kommos site is an interesting one (Table 3.113). As noted previously, no examples are attested from House X or anywhere in its immediate vicinity, no doubt because LM IIIIB strata were almost entirely either naturally eroded or intentionally dug away during early Archaic times in this portion of the site. No pieces of Sardinian pottery have been found within any part of Building P so far cleared to the building’s original floor levels, although a single body sherd (77/8) did turn up in the fill of the low terrace piled up in front of Gallery P6’s west end, but substantial quantities of Sardinian pottery came from the final occupation levels of Building N (59/21–23; 60/33–35; 65/2) and from wash levels excavated to the south of Court N6 (78/25–33; MI/It/1–2).

In those areas of the site where such Sardinian pottery is relatively common, and especially where significant numbers of the vessels in question are “restorable” (Building N in the Civic Center; Court 2 and Room 3 on the Hilltop; Table 3.113), the balance between open and closed forms is striking, a phenomenon that suggested to Watrous that the bowls often served as lids for the jars (1992: 182; Cline 1994: 79; Rutter 1999: 144, 154 n. 43). The existence of two basically distinct bowl forms and two comparably distinct jar forms, along with the
### Table 3.113. Distribution of Sardinian imports within Minoan Kommos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lipless Cup or Bowl</th>
<th>Swollen-Lipped Bowl</th>
<th>Collar-Necked Jar</th>
<th>Swollen-Lipped Jar</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilltop, Court 2 (Watrous 1992: Deposit 82)</td>
<td>C 5465</td>
<td>C 863</td>
<td>C 847, C 5348, C 5464</td>
<td>C 5349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilltop, Rooms 3 and 14b (Watrous 1992: Deposits 83–84)</td>
<td>C 731</td>
<td>C 3494</td>
<td>C 157, C 3311</td>
<td>C 3310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilltop, North House, Room 17a and to east (Watrous 1992: Deposit 81)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C 1147, C 5592</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilltop, Court 11 and Room 12 (Watrous 1992: Deposits 76, 78)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C 4699 (open); C 4625 (closed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilltop, Street O18 and Room O19 (Watrous 1992: Deposits 96–97)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C 2189 (open?); C 2137, C 4325, C 4411 (closed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilltop, Corridor O11 and Courtyard 21 (Watrous 1992: Deposit 72, above Deposit 62)</td>
<td>C 1520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C 1573 (closed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, House with the Snake Tube Rooms 3 and 5 (Watrous 1992: Deposits 75 and 93 plus surface)</td>
<td></td>
<td>C 469</td>
<td></td>
<td>C 1854, C 1900, C 4270 (open); C 1699 (closed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, East of House with the Snake Tube, Room 21 and near Room 30 (Watrous 1992: Deposit 60)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C 5123 (open); C 1769 (closed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Center, Room N5 and Corridor N7</td>
<td>59/23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59/21 (pithos); 59/22 (closed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Center, Court N6 and Room N12+13</td>
<td>60/35</td>
<td>65/2</td>
<td>60/33</td>
<td>60/34 (closed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Center, wash levels south of Court N6</td>
<td>78/30–32, MI/It/2</td>
<td>78/33</td>
<td>78/25–27, MI/It</td>
<td>78/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Center, contaminants in building fills in and around House N</td>
<td>40/38, 44b/21, MI/It/3</td>
<td></td>
<td>78/29 (jug); 78/34–35 (open)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Center, fill of terrace in front of Gallery P6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77/8 (open)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rarity of other shapes, supports the notion that these particular jar and bowl types were commonly associated as pairs, the swollen-lipped varieties of each functional form being noticeably less common than those with simple tapering rims (Table 3.113). Watrous’s contention that such jar-and-bowl pairs came to Kommos as transport vessels but went on to serve as storage vessels once off-loaded from the ships in which they had arrived seems perfectly reasonable in view of the distribution of such vessels at Kommos. That is, unlike most Canaanite jars and Egyptian amphoras that remained in the immediate vicinity of the harbor and would have been reused as transport vessels (Tables 3.101–3.102) unless broken,247 the Sardinian jars and their bowl-shaped lids appear to have lost their transport function very soon after their arrival. Although a similar conversion from transport to storage functions may also have affected a certain number of Cypriot and Kytheran pithoi (Tables 3.105, 3.108), this seems to have been a far more normal or regular occurrence in the case of the most common Sardinian vessel types. If one were to speculate as to why this should have been so, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Sardinian vessels were considered inferior transport vessels by both the Minoans and other traders who frequented the harbor at Kommos. That is, once these vases had arrived at Kommos with their original contents, whatever these may have been, either those contents were all used locally and did not continue their journey farther east or else those contents were transferred to other containers at Kommos for redistribution to other ports of trade in the eastern Mediterranean. Whether the almost complete absence of Sardinian jars from contexts in and immediately around Building P at Kommos should be taken as evidence that the jars’ contents were not, in fact, transferred to other containers but were instead all locally consumed is debatable, as is Watrous’s in some ways attractive suggestion that the contents of at least some of these jars are likely to have consisted of bronze scrap (1992: 182; Rutter 1999: 144, 154 n. 43). The fairly even-handed dispersal of Sardinian jar-and-bowl pairs among a substantial number of LM IIIB Kammian residential units (Table 3.113), along with the occasional jug (78/29) and pithos (59/21), suggests that vessels of these types were commonly perceived as useful by the local population at Kommos. That such vessels are not particularly concentrated in any single structure or even small number of buildings argues against these vessels’ serving as markers of an immigrant population element.

Although these Sardinian containers bear a generic resemblance, especially in the technology of their production and the overall dark, although usually somewhat mottled, coloration of their surfaces, to the handmade burnished pottery found quite often in Mainland Greek settlement contexts of the early and occasionally middle LH IIIC period, it is important to remember that the Sardinian vessels are unambiguous imports, whereas all LH IIIC handmade burnished vessels to have been found in any quantity at a particular Mainland site appear to have been locally made. In both this respect as well as in the shapes represented, the Sardinian pottery from Kommos is also quite different from the handmade dark-burnished pottery of mainland Italian, Subappennine derivation found in substantial quantities in LM
IIIB2 and LM IIIC contexts at Chania (Hallager and Hallager 2000: 165–66; 2003: 253–54) and reported in the form of single sherds from early LM III contexts at Knossos and Kastelli Pediadas (Hallager and Hallager 2000: 166 nn. 309–10) and a single vase from an LM IIIB Late context at Aghia Pelagia (Hallager and Hallager 2003: 254 and n. 557).

In his petrological analysis of nineteen Sardinian fragments selected by Watrous from among those found in all areas of Kommos where such pottery has to date been recovered, Day was able to discriminate between two rather different volcanic fabrics, both of which he considered compatible with a Sardinian provenance (Watrous, Day, and Jones 1998: 338–39). All three samples tested from both the Central Hillside (Watrous 1992: 166 nos. 1293, 1296, 1968) and the Civic Center (78/32–33; MI/It/1) plus six of the thirteen samples from the Hilltop represent Day’s fabric #3, and the other seven samples from the Hilltop make up his fabric #2. “They are clearly different but related clay mixes, and may represent two production centers on Sardinia” (Watrous, Day, and Jones 1998: 339). There is no patterning detectable in either the shapes or contexts in which these two different fabrics appear at Kommos, although the numbers of pieces that have been sampled to date are really too small to make unambiguously clear that this apparent lack of patterning is real.

FINÉ WHEELMADE GRAY WARE

A small number of vessels produced in a fine wheelmade gray fabric include three complete or restorable vessels—an alabastron from an LM IIB Early context in the Civic Center (40/19), a small askos from a mixed upper level above the eastern portion of House X (C 501), and a shallow teacup from an LM IIIA1 context on the Central Hillside (Watrous 1992: 30 no. 514, fig. 23, pls. 53, 56)—and four fragments—two juglets from the Central Hillside (Watrous 1992: 46 no. 803, fig. 76, pl. 53) and Hilltop (Watrous 1992: 88 no. 1544, fig. 76, pl. 58) and two other small cups, each represented by a pair of rim sherds, one from the Central Hillside (Watrous 1992: 164 no. 672, pl. 56) and a second from the Civic Center (MI/Cr/5). The nearly complete profile of the shallow teacup from the Central Hillside features a fairly broad and very thin vertical strap handle, whereas the much less fully preserved cup from an LM IIIA2 Early context in the Civic Center (MI/Cr/5) preserves a tiny, horizontally attached loop handle pressed against the uppermost part of its body profile but not rising above the rim.

For such a comparatively small number of pieces, the breadth of their chronological and spatial distribution across the site and the typological variability of the shapes represented is substantial (Table 3.114). Watrous was prepared to view most of these pieces as non-Minoan and grouped several of them among his “Italian” imports (1992: 163–64); but there is nothing in the shape, fabric, or technology of production of these vessels to link them with the handmade and often mottled, dark-burnished imports from Sardinia surveyed previously, nor do they bear any particular resemblance in their shapes to the Italian wheelmade gray ware discovered in some quantities at Broglio di Trebisacce in Calabria (Belardelli 1994) and recognized also in early LH IIIC levels at Tiryns (Kilian 1988: 145–48; Bettelli 1995, 1999; Belardelli
Table 3.114. Fine wheelmade gray ware from Minoan Kommos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southern Area, Civic Center</th>
<th>House X</th>
<th>Central Hillside</th>
<th>Hilltop</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IB Early</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2 Early</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIA(?)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM IIIB</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabastron</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Askos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juglet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cup</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There seems, in fact, no good reason to reject the Kommian gray-ware vases as Minoan products, although they may well not be local to the western Mesara (Tsipopoulou and Vagnetti 1994: esp. 47–48). Since the examples from Kommos are comparatively few in number, invariably occur in the form of small shapes, both open and closed, and exhibit considerable variety in their typology, they appear to be specialty items for which there was no especially strong local demand. Furthermore, this picture of small vessels (almost invariably cups and pouring vessels), represented at any given site by a very small number of examples, appears to be the norm for this ceramic class throughout Crete from LM I times onward, with the notable exception of the concentration of open shapes in LM IIIB2–IIIC contexts at Chania (Tsipopoulou and Vagnetti 1994: esp. 47–48). That some of these vessels feature odd lugs (40/19) or handles that are so closely attached to the vessel body as to resemble lugs (MI/Cr/5), together with their highly burnished and uniformly dark gray surfaces, suggests that, like Minoan and Minoanizing vessels from earlier contexts at Kastri on Kythera (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 235 D9–11, 246–47 E20–26, 281, 1999) and Dimini (Adrymi-Sismani 2002: 100–101, fig. 14), as well as in roughly contemporary LM IIIB2 and LM IIIC levels at Chania (Hallager and Hallager 2000: 166–67, pl. 51). The fine gray wheelmade vessels from Kommos likewise do not appear to have any particular connection with northwestern Anatolian Gray Ware (Allen 1990; Schachner 1995; Bayne 2000; Pavuk 2002) nor with the occasional examples of a comparable combination of color, fabric, and wheelmade manufacture on the Mycenaean mainland (Kalogeropoulos 1998: 42–60).
286; Bevan et al. 2002: 77; 79 and nn. 38, 40; 93) and the nearby site of Aghios Stephanos in Laconia (Rutter 1979), these vessels may have been intentional imitations of stone vases, specifically containers made from serpentine or steatite (Rutter 1999: 154 n. 41, 180 table 5; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 255 and n. 567).

**IMPORTED VESSELS OF UNKNOWN PROVENANCE**

More than 340 vessels manufactured at locales outside the island of Crete have been attributed to specific regions of production in the preceding survey of ceramic imports from Neopalatial and later Bronze Age contexts at Kommos. A few more than thirty additional inventoried LBA pieces identified as nonlocal and in all probability non-Minoan continue to elude our attempts to pin down their places of production. Of the ten such pieces from the Civic Center, a couple of closed body sherds from chronologically mixed fills have not been considered worthwhile publishing (C 9617, C 10036). The remaining eight consist largely of fragments from medium-sized to large closed vessels, three of Neopalatial date (24/31, MI/Cy/5, MI/UP/3), one from an LM IIIA2 Early context (53/3), and two from LM IIIB contexts (64/6, 69b/1). A red-slipped cup or bowl base (MI/Cy/3) from the LM IA Advanced to Final kiln dump within the South Stoa bears some resemblance in fabric and form to contemporary Cypriot jug bases found at Kommos (e.g., 24/28), but the atypical shape of the vase to which it belonged renders its identification as a Proto Base Ring wishbone-handled cup of the sort found in substantial numbers at Toumba tou Skourou suspect (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990: 205 [Tomb I.232, 472, 481, 482], 238 [Tomb I.452], 251 [Tomb II.22]). The probable lamp fragment 56b/6 is also suspected of being Cypriot, although a compelling case for such an identification cannot yet be made.

Among already-published vessels from Kommos, the largest homogeneous group of unidentified imports came from an LM IIIA1 context on the Central Hillside just south of the House with the Snake Tube. Four of the five fragments in question clearly belong to examples of the same open shape, a shallow, thin-walled, and handmade open vessel with a highly burnished black surface and a distinctively thickened, convex base (Watrous 1992: 164 nos. 522, 812–13, 1966, fig. 73, pl. 56). Identified as “Italian” by Watrous, these pieces proved from both chemical and petrological analyses applied to two of them (C 4470, C 4936) to have been produced from clays (Watrous, Day, and Jones 1998: petrological Group 1; chemical Groups 1 and 3) in virtually all cases different from those typical of the later Sardinian imports (Watrous, Day, and Jones 1998: petrological Groups 2–3; chemical Groups 2–3). However, these pieces exhibited considerable similarity in both chemical and physical terms to the single fragment of a Western Anatolian jug (C 5731) to have thus far been analyzed in the same way (Watrous, Day, and Jones 1998: 338–39, petrological Group 4; chemical Group 1), with the result that one is tempted to suggest that these oddly shaped shallow bowls or plates may likewise have been produced somewhere along the Western Anatolian coast. But in the absence of any as-yet-compelling typological comparanda from that region, such a hypothesis can be rated as little better than a guess.
Several pale-slipped, medium-coarse open and closed shapes (Watrous 1992: 154 no. 806, 168 nos. 804–5, pls. 50, 54) from the same LM IIIA1 context cannot be placed, nor can a fine white-slipped pyxis(?) (Watrous 1992: 104 no. 1809, fig. 66, pl. 48) and a very hard fired, pale-surfaced, and complexly profiled lamp fragment (Betancourt 1990: 107 no. 585, fig. 27, pl. 30) from Neopalatial contexts on the Central Hillside. From the Hilltop, two unidentified, pale-surfaced and burnished, medium-coarse closed shapes (Watrous 1992: 155 no. 1925, pl. 50; C 10561) came from Neopalatial contexts. A pair of body sherds from a large open shape in a medium-coarse, pale-surfaced, and burnished fabric from an LM III context on the Hilltop are likewise unidentified (Watrous 1992: 168–69 no. 1974, pls. 51, 54).

This fairly disparate array of as-yet-unidentified imports is further evidence for the varied nature of Kommos’s contacts with the eastern Mediterranean world outside Crete. At the same time, the fact that no more than a half dozen pieces at most can be assigned provenances other than those already discussed in some detail indicates that the regions with which those in control of the Minoan port at Kommos conducted the bulk of their intercultural exchanges have been successfully identified. Future provenance work may narrow the range of possible sites in each region from which imports came to Kommos (especially in the case of Syria–Palestine, Cyprus, Western Anatolia, the Mycenaean Mainland, and Sardinia). It may also gradually reduce the present number of unidentified imports. But it seems unlikely at this point that substantial numbers of ceramic products from altogether different regions than those already recognized will be discovered by further excavations or additional analytical work applied to pottery that has already been unearthed.

Ceramic Imports to Kommos During the Late Bronze Age: An Overview

The preceding review by region of the substantial numbers of ceramic imports to Kommos from outside Crete during the Neopalatial and subsequent Bronze Age eras has summarized the evidence in terms of such variables as date (of deposition only, in most cases), origin, state of preservation, context of discovery, and shape and imputed function of vessel. In the following discussion, an attempt is made to contextualize the importation of foreign ceramic containers to Kommos within the principal historical stages that the Kommos site underwent from the time of Building T’s construction in MM III until the wholesale abandonment of the Civic Center at the end of LM IIIB. For this purpose, it seemed appropriate to isolate the following four periods of time during which activity in the Civic Center is likely to have taken fundamentally different forms as a consequence of local, regional, and islandwide events and developments:

1. Early Neopalatial (MM III–LM IA Early): the period during which Building T was constructed and utilized in its entirety as the only structure of palatial size in the western Mesara;
2. Later Neopalatial (LM IA Advanced–IB Late): the period following a major destruc-
tion of large parts, and perhaps even all, of Building T, after which significant portions of the building were abandoned and others were drastically remodeled, to the time of the destruction and subsequent abandonment of all known palatial buildings other than that at Knossos;

3. Early Postpalatial (LM II–IIIA2 Early): the period during which Knossos dominated Crete as the island’s sole functioning palatial establishment and probably served as the cultural capital of the entire southern Aegean;

4. Late Postpalatial (LM IIIA2 Mature–IIIB): a period during which impressive regional centers such as Aghia Triada, Chania, and Tylissos hosted either administrative bureaucracies attested by written documents (Chania, perhaps also Knossos) or witnessed major episodes of monumental building (Aghia Triada, Tylissos) preceding a fairly sudden disappearance of such administrations and building programs toward the end of the thirteenth century B.C.

Of these four periods, the first and third were relatively short-lived (ca. 60–75 years apiece), whereas the second and fourth were substantially longer (a little over a century for the latter and somewhere between one and two centuries for the former). This difference in duration is an important factor to keep in mind in assessing on some kind of relative basis how commonly foreign vessels were imported in each of the four stages in question.

EARLY NEOPALATIAL

Despite the political and presumably also economic power implied by the construction of Building T at Kommos in the immediate aftermath of the destruction of its predecessor, Building AA, as well as of the Old Palace at Phaistos, there is little evidence in the form of foreign pottery recovered at the site for any noteworthy connections with the world outside Crete. Of the seven vessels securely identified as imports from abroad (Table 3.115), two Cypriot pieces are small to medium-sized pouring vessels (8/6; C 6112 = Betancourt 1990: no. 1835), as are three of the four vases recognized as Cycladic (C 181, C 3918, C 5768; Betancourt 1990: nos. 501, 592, 730, respectively). The fourth Cycladic piece is a cup (Betancourt 1990: no. 798), just as an unusually shaped open vessel from Gavdos is likely to be (9b/2). Thus the seven foreign ceramic imports of this period consist entirely of tablewares, for the most part attractively decorated and perhaps appearing exotic, albeit to varying degrees, by virtue of their atypical shapes. They were found quite widely distributed throughout the settlement of Kommos, with only two of the seven coming from the Civic Center. To this group may be added several strange-looking pieces whose locales of production are unknown: a fine unpainted and very hard fired lamp (Betancourt 1990: no. 585), a pale-slipped and burnished jar (Betancourt 1990: no. 1925), and perhaps also a rim-handled wide-mouthed jug in an unpainted, medium-coarse, and reddish yellow burnished ware (C 10561, from the Hilltop). Nothing about this small group of imports suggests any sort of organized trade in commodi-
Table 3.115. Comparison of frequencies of imported groups in each of four major historical stages within MM III–LM IIIB Kommos.

All percentages expressed are those of the relevant totals at the right in the first ten rows of the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MM III–LM IA Early</th>
<th>LM IA Advanced–IB Late</th>
<th>LM II–IIIA2 Early</th>
<th>LM IIIA2–B</th>
<th>Poorly Dated</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Vessels</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.0%)</td>
<td>(7.4%)</td>
<td>(35.7%)</td>
<td>(39.9%)</td>
<td>(15.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egyptian</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5.3%)</td>
<td>(50.0%)</td>
<td>(62.3%)</td>
<td>(18.4%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syro–Palestinian</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.9%)</td>
<td>(54.4%)</td>
<td>(29.4%)</td>
<td>(13.2%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cypriot</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.7%)</td>
<td>(14.7%)</td>
<td>(26.7%)</td>
<td>(33.3%)</td>
<td>(22.7%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Anatolian</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.1%)</td>
<td>(51.1%)</td>
<td>(27.7%)</td>
<td>(19.1%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aegean Island</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(16.0%)</td>
<td>(8.0%)</td>
<td>(40.0%)</td>
<td>(24.0%)</td>
<td>(12.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mycenaeanc</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(13.9%)</td>
<td>(33.3%)</td>
<td>(38.9%)</td>
<td>(13.9%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gavdiot</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(25.0%)</td>
<td>(25.0%)</td>
<td>(50.0%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sardinian</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(96.2%)</td>
<td>(3.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fine wheelmade gray ware</strong></td>
<td>—; —; 1; —; —; 1</td>
<td>—; 1; 4; 5; 2; 12</td>
<td>(2.6%); 15.6%;</td>
<td>11; (15.5%);</td>
<td>24; (35.3%);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mendable Vessels;</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>—; 1; 7; 2; 1; 11</td>
<td>(9.6%); 33.3%;</td>
<td>24; 33.3%;</td>
<td>11; 23.4%;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Single Feature Sherds</td>
<td>Egyptian</td>
<td>—; —; —; 1; —; 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(2.6%); 15.6%;</td>
<td>11; (15.5%);</td>
<td>24; (35.3%);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—; 4; 5; 2; 12</td>
<td>(9.6%); 33.3%;</td>
<td>24; 33.3%;</td>
<td>11; 23.4%;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syro–Palestinian</td>
<td>—; 1; 7; 2; 1; 11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(2.6%); 15.6%;</td>
<td>11; (15.5%);</td>
<td>24; (35.3%);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—; 13; 7; 4; 1; 14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(2.6%); 15.6%;</td>
<td>11; (15.5%);</td>
<td>24; (35.3%);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cypriot</td>
<td>2; 3; 4; 4; 1; 14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(2.6%); 15.6%;</td>
<td>11; (15.5%);</td>
<td>24; (35.3%);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8; 8; 8; 8; 8; 32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(2.6%); 15.6%;</td>
<td>11; (15.5%);</td>
<td>24; (35.3%);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Anatolian</td>
<td>—; —; 8; 3; —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(23.4%);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—; 7; 2; 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(34.0%);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aegean Island</td>
<td>—; —; 2; 1; —</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(34.0%);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1; 1; 2; 1; 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(34.0%);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mycenaeanc</td>
<td>—; 2; 4; 8; —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>(38.9%);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—; 4; 6; 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>(36.1%);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gavdiot</td>
<td>1; 1; 2; —; —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(100.0%);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—; —; —; —</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sardinian</td>
<td>—; —; —; 15; 1; 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(30.2%);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—; —; —; 14; 4; 18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(30.2%);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fine wheelmade gray ware</td>
<td>—; 1; 1; —; —</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(42.9%);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—; 2; 1; —</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(42.9%);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ties with regions outside Crete, since only one of the unidentified imports can be considered a transport vessel. Furthermore, there is no reason to believe that any of these imported containers conferred any particular status on its owner. On the contrary, a single exotic jug or juglet seems to have been almost standard equipment among the MM III and LM IA Early households of early Neopalatial Kommos.

**Later Neopalatial**

After the destruction of much of Building T at the end of LM IA Early, the usage of foreign ceramic vessels at Kommos appears to have undergone significant change, possibly in two chronologically separable stages. As early as the latest subphase of LM IA and continuing into LM IB Early, Cypriot color-slipped jugs (here classified as Proto Base Ring) appear to have been used in some numbers in Building T, most probably in ceremonial activities that took place in its central court (20/6, 24/27–29, 30/5, 34/6, 40/36–37, MI/Cy/4, C 11923). A contemporary phenomenon was the appearance of Mycenaean Vapheio cups (24/30, 37e/16; C 8129 from Room 6 in House X), one of which (24/30) came from the same deposit as several of the Cypriot jugs (24/27–29). To the same LM IA Final–IB Early temporal horizon belong a linear bell cup possibly from Gavdos (27b/2), a Red Lustrous Wheelmade spindle bottle from Cyprus (40/35), and the earliest example of an Egyptian transport amphora (40/34), the latter two items once again from the same deposit as one containing a couple of the color-slipped Cypriot jugs (40/36–37). Although all these pieces, aside perhaps from the spindle bottle, may be connected with the same activity—drinking—as the imported jugs, juglets, and cups of the preceding period, now all the evidence for the employment of foreign imports for this activity came from within Building T or from just across the road in House X (C 8129). Not one example of a color-slipped Cypriot jug has been identified among the pottery recovered from the ordinary residential architecture north of the paved Minoan road, and the same kind of spatial restriction can be suggested for LH I Vapheio cups. Notwithstanding the relatively small numbers of jugs and cups in question, this evidence suggests that a change of some kind that involved drinking had occurred in the celebration of communal activities within Building T.

Additional but as-yet-unidentified imports of this period take the form of linearly painted closed shapes (24/31, MI/Cy/5) and a red-slipped cup (MI/Cy/3), likewise all from the Civic Center. One more unidentified import, of a fundamentally different kind, is a white-slipped rim-handled wide-mouthed jar that bears a potmark impressed before firing on the back of its vertical handle (C 10263). The large size of this unusual piece from Room 6 of House X implies some altogether different kind of activity from that associated with the imported jugs and cups of this stage recovered in Building T.

The later LM IB phase witnessed further significant changes in the patterning of imported ceramics at Kommos. The color-slipped jugs evidently quite common in LM IA Final and LM IB Early contexts in Building T disappeared, perhaps being replaced functionally by the
earliest Mycenaean closed shapes that turned up at this time (44b/18–19, MI/MG/1–2, C 11352). Additional fragments of Egyptian amphoras appeared, for the first time in contexts outside of Building T (C 8837, from Room 2 in House X), and Canaanite jars made their debut at Kommos, once again in contexts outside of the Civic Center, both on the Central Hillside (C 4771) and in House X (C 12041). Large plain closed vases probably used as transport containers now also came to Kommos from other regions: a very large lentoid flask from Anatolia (C 3523 = Watrous 1992: no. 1929), a large Plain White Handmade jug from Cyprus (44b/17), and a jar decorated in a combination of the dark-on-light and light-on-dark techniques from the Aegean islands (C 4726 = Watrous 1992: no. 295). In addition, highly micaceous cooking pottery, perhaps originating on Kythera, made its initial appearance (C 12064, a cooking dish rim from Room 6 in House X). The functional range of the foreign containers imported to Kommos had clearly expanded dramatically by this time, encompassing transport containers in some numbers as well as a cooking vessel, in addition to tablewares designed chiefly for drinking. It is likely that the handsome Mycenaean pithoid jar 47/21 found in Building T also came to Kommos at this time, even though it was not deposited in the archaeological record until the following LM II phase. This particular piece, in view of its elaborate decoration, large size, and rarity as an imported type, was presumably a display piece rather than a simple transport container. It may have been made conspicuously visible somewhere in the northwestern part of Building T, perhaps flanking a major entryway into either the building as a whole (north doorway of T Room 5?) or into one of the remodeled spaces within the former North Stoa. The discovery of Near Eastern transport containers in domestic contexts on the Central Hillside (C 4771, C 3523, C 4726) as well as lower down the slope in House X (C 8837, C 12041) shows that Building T was no longer the sole destination on the site for such foreign exotica. The findspot just north of House X of the Mycenaean LH IIA piriform jar or bridge-spouted jug C 11352, lavishly decorated with a Double Ax FM pattern, is likewise outside Building T.

**Early Postpalatial**

The catastrophic end of the Neopalatial era, marked by the violent destruction of both large (Malia, Phaistos, Zakro) and small (Gournia, Petras) palaces as well as dozens of “villas,” ushered in a profoundly new stage of Cretan prehistory. The single surviving palace at Knossos, now with its records maintained for the first time in the Linear B script and composed in the Greek language, occupied an overwhelmingly dominant position for some 75 years. This radical change in the political organization of Crete was mirrored at Kommos by an equally dramatic shift in the nature and range of foreign ceramic imports. For the first time, large transport vessels become common: 50 percent or more of all the Egyptian amphoras, jars, and lentoid flasks, Syro–Palestinian jars, and Cypriot Plain White pithoi and large jugs known from Kommos come from contexts datable to this relatively short time span. In addition, an entirely new class of Western Anatolian transport vessels consisting of reddish
brown burnished jugs suddenly appeared, again with more than half of the more than forty examples attested at Kommos stemming from LM II–IIIA2 Early contexts. That such jugs are presently known in quantity elsewhere on Crete only in the Knossos area cannot be fortuitous. During this period, Kommos clearly functioned as a principal port of entry for the central Cretan kingdom ruled from Knossos, in all probability by dynasts of Mainland Greek origin.

The contents of the Syro–Palestinian jars were pistacia resin and a variety of oil that may not have been readily available within Crete. What the Western Anatolian jugs contained is unknown, but wine is a plausible suggestion in view of their shape. As for the Cypriot pithoi, at least one category of contents probably consisted of the attractively decorated White Slip II milk bowls that occur in substantial numbers at Kommos from LM IIIA1 onward. Perhaps packed with these bowls were other painted vessels such as the pair of White Painted Wheel-made I jugs from Room 3 in House X (C 10209, C 10366; the first to be discarded was found in an LM II context) and some Base Ring drinking sets (the earliest pair of a cup and jug in this ware, MI/Cy/2 and 52c/7, comes from an LM IIIA2 Early context). The contents of Egyptian amphoras may have included both wine and oil, whereas lentoid flasks from Egypt, especially when relatively small in size, may have held some more valuable liquid such as a perfume.

Transport vessels identifiable as products of other regions are few and far between, but include Cycladic White jars from the central Aegean (47/20, MI/AI/1, and perhaps also C 7223 found above the road immediately north of Building T), a linearly decorated closed shape in a fine micaceous fabric (52f/1), and another large closed shape decorated with matte-painted banding (45/12). A pattern-decorated jug in Cycladic White fabric, however, is better classed as an item of tableware (57g/2). Micaceous cooking pots, perhaps to be identified as Kytheran products, were found in and around House X (C 8019 and C 8127 from Room 6; C 10406 from Room 3, but perhaps of LM IIIA2 Mature date; C 10405, found north of Rooms 2 and 3), as well as in the Civic Center (MI/AI/3; also MI/AI/2, from a somewhat later LM IIIA2 context). The numbers of such micaceous cooking pots, however, are relatively small, so whatever exchange system they may represent may not have been of any great significance.

As noted earlier, two changes in the range of Mycenaean imports merit attention. First, LH IIIB–IIIA1 imports were restricted to goblets, forms of imported Mycenaean drinking vessels that for the first time were two-handled. They now appeared singly and without corresponding pouring vessels not only in the Civic Center (46a/6) but also in House X (C 11309) and on the Central Hillside (C 2058 = Watrous 1992: no. 789; C 5819 = Watrous 1992: no. 1926), as though each individual homeowner had one of them among the personal tablewares to be used on special occasions, in a manner possibly comparable to the usage of imported Cycladic jugs and juglets during the MM III–LM IA Early stage. Second, the first
small stirrup jars, presumably containing perfumed oils of various kinds, appeared early in the LM IIIA2 period (48/4, C 11000).

Chief among the imports from sources yet to be identified are a series of omphalos-based open vessels in a handmade, highly burnished and dark-surfaced ware that are so far attested only in LM IIIA1 contexts south of the House with the Snake Tube on the Central Hillside (C 4936, C 4580, C 2923, C 4470; Watrous 1992: nos. 522, 812–13, 1966, respectively). A couple of basket-handled bowls of LM IIIA2 date from House X, Room 2 (C 6968, C 6969), decorated with simple banding on both interior and exterior and with diagonal bars across the tops of their rims, have similarly rounded bottoms and may be local imitations of the handmade dark-burnished imports. If so, the foreign imports may be restored as shallow bowls provided with two small horizontal handles rising vertically from the rim. In view of their highly restricted distribution at Kommos in both temporal and spatial terms, they are best viewed as special-purpose vessels of unknown function.

LATE POSTPALATIAL

Following the collapse of the Knossian kingdom after the fiery destruction of its palace early in the fourteenth century B.C., the harbor at Kommos appears to have switched masters and to have served the interests of a less powerful series of dynasts who had established a new capital of the western Mesara at Aghia Triada, whether shortly before Knossos’s destruction or immediately thereafter. The observed continuity in most categories of foreign imports during this final stage of Kommos’s function as a major port of entry for foreign commodities entering Crete is about what one might expect for a harbor now serving a ruler with much the same attitude toward the importance of intercultural exchange as his Knossian predecessor but with considerably less power. Although this ruler and his successors had the resources to begin to construct Building P and to add to it gradually over the next two to three generations, the numbers of imported transport containers were appreciably fewer than they had been when Kommos was ruled from a distance by Knossos.

The one great novelty of this stage in Kommos’s importation of non-Minoan ceramics is the appearance in fairly large quantities of handmade and burnished dark-surfaced Sardinian jars, along with the bowls that evidently served as their lids. As noted earlier, these vessels may have functioned as containers of scrap metal, much of it in the form of fragmentary Cypriot copper ingots, a commodity for the exchange of which there is no significant earlier evidence in the archaeological record from Kommos. A second category of transport vessel that now made its initial appearance at Kommos consisted of dark-surfaced and heavily micaceous pithoi (67d/3; C 4077 = Watrous 1992: no. 1629), most probably produced on Kythera and perhaps also to be connected with exchange networks directed toward the west, to judge from the discovery of an almost identical pithos in the ruins of the LH IIIB–IIIC Early palace at Pylos.
Cypriot, Egyptian, and Syro–Palestinian imports continued much as before, albeit on a reduced scale, the only changes worth noting being the discovery of a rare (at least at Kommos) White Shaved juglet in a mature LM IIIA2 context (C 4651 = Watrous 1992: no. 951) and the possible disappearance of Syro–Palestinian jars containing oil. Among the Mycenaean imports, noteworthy are the supplanting of goblets by longer-stemmed kylikes, both plain (56b/4) and decorated (67c/1, MI/MG/3), the continued importation of small stirrup jars all the way to the earliest phase of LH IIIC (79/1; C 611 = Watrous 1992: no. 1422), the possible usage of stemmed bowls and deep bowls in pairs consisting of a single example of each (78/23–24; Watrous 1992: nos. 1117, 1695), and the use of an extremely rare, for Crete, amphoroid chariot krater from a comparatively early LM IIIA2 context in House X (C 9126 + C 12082). A further indication of House X’s relative importance at this same time, immediately prior to the collapse of at least three of its upper-storey rooms above Rooms 4, 5, and 7, is a complete angular alabastron recovered from Room 5 (C 7636).

The nature and range of foreign ceramic imports to Kommos over this period of four to five centuries are clearly anything but constant. What comes as something of a surprise is that the picture they paint of Kommos’s fortunes does not correspond in any predictable fashion to that painted by the monumental architecture of the site’s Civic Center. When Kommos was arguably dominant politically within the western Mesara for a brief period during MM III and LM IA Early, ceramic imports to the site from abroad were at perhaps their lowest ebb ever. The most impressive array of imported tablewares ever to be attested at Kommos comes from a period in the Civic Center’s history when it stood in a semiruinous state and was probably exploited mostly for the large open area that was its central court. By far the peak period in Kommos’s importation of ceramic containers from abroad corresponds with a time when the site was a dependency of a dynasty of nonresident and in all likelihood foreign rulers. When the western Mesara once again became an independent polity, its fortunes, although promising, simply do not measure up, in terms of the record of imported foreign ceramics, to those periods when Kommos was under the thumb of conquerors from outside the region.

Notes

1. Popham (1984) and Watrous (1992), to take just two examples, frequently use quite different terms for the same pattern, despite their writing in the same language within one decade of each other.

2. I would like to thank Professors J. W. Shaw and J. B. Rutter for permission to publish this material. I feel especially indebted to Professor Carinci of the University Ca’ Foscari in Venice for many valuable discussions on Protopalatial pottery chronology of the western Mesara, for his generous sharing of thoughts before publication, and for giving me permission to see his unpublished pottery. I also am very grateful to Dr. Enrica Fiandra for graciously exchanging views with me on the topic of Phaistian Protopalatial chronology and for clarifying the stratigraphy of rooms XXVII–XXVIII of the Phaistian palace to
me. Finally, I feel very indebted to artist Julia Pfaff for her able assistance and valuable advice. Any remaining errors in this chapter are entirely mine.

3. This deep sounding in Trench 20B began with an area of 3.5 m × 2.5 m, but about one-third of the way down (with Pail 74) was reduced to 3.5 m × 0.65 m. It was published by Betancourt as a sequence of contexts (4, 7, 10, 11, 12) and miscellaneous contexts (Betancourt 1990: 30, 55; 1985a: 91–92).

4. Betancourt 1990: 77, fig. 17 nos. 184, 185, and possibly 193 (see below).

5. Similarities with the latest material from the construction fills of Building AA as well as the latest pottery from within the bench near the north wall of Room IL of the Phaistian palace (Levi and Carinci 1988: 301) indicate that most units of this sounding (20B/35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 56, 58, 64, 66, 67, 68, 74, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90) belong to a single MM IIB Early deposit of highly mendable vases, stratified over a thin MM IA–B stratum (20B/91, 92). For a discussion of the new subdivision of MM IIB into an Early and a Late stage, see below.


7. A production tradition is defined here as a body of pottery exhibiting the same manufacturing decisions with respect to fabric recipes, shape, decoration, formation and finishing techniques, drying, and firing to the extent that this pottery can be understood as having been produced by a single potter or a group of closely cooperating potters and their successors. From the information published by Levi and Carinci (1988) and my own observations on some of the Phaistian pottery, it seems to me that Phaistian and Komnian MM pottery indeed are products of the same tradition. Carinci’s study of recently excavated pottery from nearby Aghia Triada shows that also this assemblage belongs to the same production tradition (Carinci 1999). However, Carinci’s statement (1999: 128) that the pottery from Phaistos and Aghia Triada is identical, whereas only part of the Komnian pottery belongs to this tradition, is refuted by the fact that nearly all Protopalatial vase types from Kommos are paralleled at Phaistos, as both Betancourt’s publication and the present study show. Certainly, the relationship of the Protopalatial pottery from Phaistos, Aghia Triada, and Kommos needs to be tested through a more rigorous program of analyses.

8. MacGillivray 1998: 99–102; Warren and Hankey 1989: 47–48. However, both Carinci (Carinci and La Rosa 2001: 509–11 n. 113) and I have argued that the stratigraphic basis for the dating of MM IIA and MM IIB deposits in the Knossian palace is quite tenuous (Van de Moortel 2000; Van de Moortel 1997: sec. 4.2.1).

9. A recent stratigraphic study led Carinci and La Rosa (2001) to confirm the existence of a postdestruction MM IIB architectural phase in the palace and the adjacent settlement, corresponding to Levi’s phase II. This second architectural MM IIB phase would also have ended in destruction.

10. For some time Levi’s phase III was (Levi and Carinci 1988: 301) indicate that most units of this sounding (20B/35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 56, 58, 64, 66, 67, 68, 74, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90) belong to a single MM IIB Early deposit of highly mendable vases, stratified over a thin MM IA–B stratum (20B/91, 92). For a discussion of the new subdivision of MM IIB into an Early and a Late stage, see below.

11. Betancourt, who completed his study before Levi and Carinci’s revisions had appeared, equated the MM IIA phase at Kommos with the latest pottery of Levi’s phase IA (Betancourt 1990: 29–30, 33). This synchronism may now be abandoned in favor of phase IB Early.

28a–b (MM IIA); 1990: figs. 26, 29, 33, 36–37 (MM IIB) versus Levi and Carinci 1988: 314, 315. See also basket jar F.1037 found, according to Levi, on top of a bench in room LV together with a large MM IIB bridge-spouted jar F.1400; all vases from this context are dated by Levi and Carinci to MM IIB (cf. Levi 1976: 102–3, pls. 116e, 103c; Levi and Carinci 1988: 152); Fiandra publishes only four vases from this context, dating the basket jar to MM IIA but the other vases to MM IIB (Fiandra 1990: 122, figs. 24, 30, 31, 39); she does not discuss bridge-spouted jar F.1400. Levi and Carinci’s dates used here are limited to those given in their latest pottery lists (Levi and Carinci 1988: 311–79), even though they sometimes differ from those applied in pottery discussions of the same or earlier publications. Phase IB Final vases are dated as “IB” in this list, whereas the phase IB Early examples are labeled “IB ini.” or “1A/IB ini.”.

13. The term teacup is used here to refer to a rounded, one-handled cup provided with either an offset everted or an outcurving rim. Body profiles can be semiglobular, semi-ovoid, or semipiriform. Fabrics are fine, and the cups are generally of a high quality.

14. Betancourt 1990: 30–36; his teacup no. 190 comes from a largely MM IIA fill below a floor in spaces CH 35–36, which appears to include some MM IIB pottery (see above); teacups nos. 227, 1039, 1040, 1041 and bridge-spouted jars nos. 264 and 1054 with grooved strap handles come from the deep sounding east of the Round Building, which is now dated to an early stage of MM IIB (Trench 20B, see above); teacups nos. 1043 and 1046 come from a largely MM IIB dump in spaces CH 16–17 (22A2/105, 108); and teacup no. 1047 from an MM IIB context with a few MM III sherds in spaces CH 26–27. The two bridge-spouted jars nos. 264 and 265 have their groove preserved down to the handle attachment—a characteristic considered by Carinci and me to be typical of the early stage of MM IIB (see below).

15. Wavy-line patterns occur only in MM III contexts published by Betancourt, but two teacup rim fragments are in my opinion Protopalatial because of their white-and-orange polychromy on a dark ground (Betancourt 1990: 104, fig. 26 nos. 517–518). The orange paint, observed by me, is interpreted as red by Betancourt and is not shown on no. 518. Betancourt’s MM IIIA dating of these teacup fragments is based on their close similarities to wavy-line teacups from Knossos, then dated by MacGillivray to MM IIIA (Betancourt 1990: 100 no. 494). However, MacGillivray now dates the wavy-line pattern to MM IIB–IIIA, with a preference for MM IIB (MacGillivray 1998: 62–64), so there is no reason to maintain Betancourt’s MM IIIA date. Thus far the MM III pottery phase at Kommos has proved impossible to subdivide stylistically (Van de Moortel 1997: 225–26; see Rutter, Chap. 3.3).

16. It is expected that the western Mesara sequence will be further enriched by substantial Protopalatial deposits excavated at Aghia Triada, which are still under study (Carinci 1997: 317; 1999: 117–23).

17. Phaistian lamps form the subject of separate studies by Mercando (1974–75) and Speziale (1993). Speziale’s work applies Carinci’s new ‘IBiniz.’ or ‘IA/IBiniz.’

18. One of the lamps said to have been found below the floor of Room CVII is stylistically datable to MM III (F.6263, Levi 1976: pl. 42k; cf. Speziale 1993: pl. 1.4). Either its find location is wrong, or the context was contaminated.

19. A notable exception is an open-spouted jar from the bench in Room LXIII and a bridge-spouted jar from Bastione II, dated by Levi and Carinci to MM IIA, but by Fiandra to MM IB (Fiandra 1961–62: pl. KST’.1–2). In Levi and Carinci’s pottery chronology (1988: 122–31), small bridge-spouted jars with fine fabrics do not occur before MM IIA.

20. Even the floor deposit from Room β at Aghia Photini is mixed (Levi and Carinci 1988: 375). It consists of eight vases dated by Levi and Carinci to MM IIA (F.755, F.859, F.882, F.883, F.884, F.886, F.909, F.1647), five dated to MM IB/IIA (F.871, F.872, F.873, F.908, F.1648), four dated to MM IB (F.876, F.878, F.879, F.1816, F.1818), and two large pithoid jars dated to MM IIB (F.1821, F.2536). A group of eighteen vases from the destruction level in Room 9 at Apodoulis is dated by Tzigounaki (1995) to MM IIA–B, but seems to me to be of homogeneous MM IIA date. This pottery is identical in style to western Mesara pottery. However, most vases from this stratum remain unpublished.

21. Some of these stylistic features are mentioned by Levi and Carinci (1988), but they are
not explicitly dated to MM IIB Early. Professor Carinci is warmly thanked for sharing his unpublished MM IIB Early criteria with me and for generously allowing me to use this information in the present study, as it is crucial for the dating of Building AA’s construction. A more refined stratigraphy was also found in the ramp between Courts LXX and I as well as in the lower levels of the Strada dal Nord, but these finds need more study (Levi and Carinci 1988: 302).

22. Levi and Carinci at one instance (1988: 301) state that the fill below the floor of Room IL is mixed Prepalatial–MM IB in date, but among the nine vases listed by them, two cups (F.94, F.276), a bowl (F.6738), and a spouted bucket vase (F.267) are dated by them elsewhere to MM IIA (Levi and Carinci 1988: 137, 176, 185, 355, fig. 37, pls. 78b, 82i; Levi 1976: fig. 58, pl. LVd).

23. Even though these differences deemed diagnostic of MM IIB Early may seem trivial, they represent consistent changes and have been amply documented in stratified deposits at Phaistos as well as at Kommos (see below). It is argued here that small but consistent morphological changes such as these represent changes in routine actions or “motor habits” on the part of the potter. Such changes may even signal the work of a different potter. For a discussion of motor habits in the manufacture of pottery and other goods, see Rye 1981; Morris 1993; Redman 1977.

24. Other contexts listed by Levi and Carinci (1988: 302) as intermediate between MM IB and MM IIB Late appear to have been closed later, perhaps contemporaneously with the MM IIB destruction horizon: Chalara Room ζ2 and the floor deposit of Room LXXXI. Cf. deep bowls F.3513 (Levi and Carinci 1988: 174, 335, pl. 78e; Levi 1976: pl. 120a) and F.3535 (Levi and Carinci 1988: 174, 335, pl. 78h; Levi 1976: pl. 121g); bucket jar F.3532 (Levi and Carinci 1988: 16, pl. 9f; Levi 1976: fig. 1069a); and bridge-spouted jar F.5917 (Levi and Carinci 1988: 129; Levi 1976: pl. 112e).

25. Because of considerations of space, it was impossible to publish in this study pieces that are representative of each unpublished morphological or decorative variant of the MM IB and MM IIA phases. The variability during those phases is simply too enormous; however, many more pieces were inventoried than are published here, and these will remain available to future scholars.

26. The Kommian conical cup typology followed here has been developed by the present author for the MM IIB Late subphase and the Neopalatial ceramic phases at Kommos (Van de Moortel 1997: 32–81) and is here extended for the first time to earlier MM phases. It is also applicable to conical cups from Phaistos. Type D cups have a height-to-rim proportion equal to or larger than 0.60. Cups with proportions smaller than 0.60 are assigned to Type C.

27. Teapots are notoriously difficult to date because of their considerable morphological variation and longevity of shapes (Levi and Carinci 1988: 94).


29. Jug A/6 probably has been wrongly restored as elongated globular (Pl. 3.9). Rather, it must have been squat, as are all MM IA jugs (cf. Banti 1930–31, fig. 133a).

30. E.g., two worn MM IIB conical cup rim fragments of Types C/D were found at the bottom of the largely MM IB construction fill of Group A (86E/68, 69).

31. The distribution of the 6 MM IIA bridge-spouted jars handles is as follows: 1 in Group A, 5 in Group Je (C 11191, Je/15). These handles are identical with the strap handle of an MM IIA fine bridge-spouted jar from Bastione II at Phaistos (Levi and Carinci 1988: 123, pl. 54k; Levi 1976: fig. 257f). The 25 MM IIB Early bridge-spouted jar handles in the AA construction fills are distributed as follows: 1 in Group Bc, 1 in Group E, 1 in a sounding south of the south wall of Building AA (97A/25), 2 in Group Jb, 1 in Group Jc, 2 in Group Jd (C 11167, Jd/4), 5 in Group Je (C 11198, Je/16, Je/18), and 12 in Group Jf.

32. A Type J cup (C/1) was first thought to belong to the AA construction fills, but it is stratigraphically later, and also stylistically it appears to be later MM IIB in date (see below).

33. The bench fill of Room IL does include one Type A conical cup (F.457) but it has a weakly developed ledge rim unlike the MM IIB Late Type A and J conical cups, which have strongly projecting ledge rims (see above). The manufacturing technique of concave-flaring bowls from the bench fill of Room IL is not

34. Most notably they are entirely absent from the fill below Room CVII and the Bastione II at Phaistos—sizable contexts that are mixed MM IB and MM IIA in date (Table 3.4).

35. The MM IIA/MM IIB Early date of the abandonment of the plaster floor is indicated by the presence of two wheelmade conical cup fragments of Type C/D.


37. The presence in the foundation fills of the East Wing of Building AA (Groups Ja, Je, Jf) of jar and basin fragments with possible maker’s marks and of cooking vessel fragments with possible owner’s marks is suggestive of organized communal activities and perhaps can be related to the presence of an early official building (see below).

38. Fruit stands, louteres, clay tubes, and angular boxes have been found in household contexts at Phaistos (Levi and Carinci 1988: 311–79); clay tubes and a fruit stand fragment were found in MM III household contexts at Kommos (Betancourt 1990: nos. 1555–59, 1586).

39. Fragments of 783 Protopalatial cups and 154 pouring vessels were identified in Group Ja. For examples of Protopalatial domestic assemblages at Phaistos, see Levi 1976: 422–31, 512–61, 653–79; Van de Moortel 1997: 777–86. Proportions of drinking and pouring vessels vary widely, from 2:1 in MM IB Room CIII (Levi and Carinci 1988: 371–72) and 3:1 in the MM IB–IIA fill below Room CVII of the Acropoli Mediana, to 7:1 in the MM IIB Late deposits in official Rooms CV and CVI of the Acropoli Mediana (Levi and Carinci 1988: 374–75), and 2:1 in the MM IIB Late destruction level in the house west of the West Court (Speziale 2001). It is striking that the overwhelming majority of drinking vessels in these contexts are conical cups. Other domestic contexts as well as the MM IIB Late destruction contexts of the Phaistian palace show an almost equal proportion of drinking and pouring vessels, but the number of conical cups reported from those contexts is surprisingly low and may be incomplete, since only complete and largely intact vases from Phaistos have been published to date (Levi and Carinci 1988: 353–77). At Knossos, the most complete Protopalatial domestic context published, that of an MM IIB house at Sochara, has approximately a 10:1 proportion of cups to pouring vessels (Popham 1974; MacGillivray 1998). At Kommos, no substantial domestic floor deposits of the Protopalatial period have been found, but about thirty dating to the MM III phase were found in the residential area on the Central Hillside (Betancourt 1990: 49–56; Wright 1996); their proportions of cups to pouring vessels range from 1:1 to 6:1, averaging 2:1 to 3:1 per building.


42. Some differences between the pottery of the AA construction fills and the Phaistian palace may be due to a difference in function of this hypothetical predecessor of Building AA, or merely to chronological differences. The largest pithoi from the AA construction fills have rim diameters of ca. 33–36 cm; none are as large as the largest Phaistian pithoi, which have rim diameters of ca. 45–60 cm. All the largest Phaistian pithoi come from MM IIB Late destruction contexts of the palace (Levi and Carinci 1988: pls. 1–2). Equally lacking at Kommos are a few very rare shapes found only in MM IIB Late destruction contexts of the palace: incense burners, a lentoid jug, a pedestaled vase, and a clay furnace (Table 3.31). Lentoid jugs are not attested in Minoan pottery until MM IIB Late (see below). The absence of the other shapes may be accidental.

43. I thank potter Adam Paulek from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville for this suggestion. Similar carinated cups were found in the AA construction fills (e.g., unpublished C 11229 and C 11256).

44. Cf. Betancourt 1990: nos. 228, 1318, 1320. No. 228 came from the deep sounding east of the Round Building and is now dated to MM IIB Early.


Notes

early example of the teacup is Betancourt’s no. 227, which came from the MM IIB Early fill east of the Classical Round Building. It has the body of a teacup, but its rim is much less developed than that of the typical teacup.

47. I thank Leda Costaki for this suggestion. This grattugia fragment was identified by F. Carinci.


49. Cf. Levi and Carinci 1988: 124, fig. 35, pl. 54l; Levi 1976: pl. XXXIVc from the MM IIB Early fill in the bench of Room II of the Phaistian palace and from below Room τ at Chalara. I thank Filippo Carinci for graciously alerting me to this difference in handle attachments.

50. MM IA–B jug A/6 seems to have been wrongly reconstructed in Pl. 3.9. Comparanda from Aghia Triada (Banti 1930–31: figs. 133a, 134) and Patrikies (Bonacasa 1967–68: figs. 33a, 34) indicate that this jug type has a squat globular instead of an elongated body. The banded lower body fragment must belong to a different vessel.

51. Medium jar C 11131 is described in the catalogue, where it is listed as an “ungrouped vase” of MM IA–IIB Early.

52. Jar C 11959 was found in 20B/60.

53. I thank artist Julia Pfaff for this suggestion.


55. Whereas interior burnish is common on Phaistian cooking pots (Levi 1976: 29), it has seldom been observed on Kommian cooking pots. Since Phaistian and Kommian cooking vessels are similar in all other respects, the difference in burning may be a result of differential preservation.

56. The unpublished small lamp fragment was found in Group Ja.

57. Mercando likewise observed a thick fine buff layer on Protopalatial lamps from Phaistos (Mercando 1974–75: 28, 96).

58. I thank Ann Blasingham for this suggestion.

59. In contrast, Neopalatial fireboxes usually have multiple small holes surrounding the large central hole (Levi and Carinci 1988: 262; Van de Moortel 1997: 217–19; Georgiou 1973a; 1986: 4–22). As Levi and Carinci point out, two Early Minoan fireboxes from Myrtos Fournou Koriphi have multiple holes as well, and it is conceivable that these persisted in the Protopalatial period; however, thus far no Protopalatial example with multiple holes has been found.

60. Joseph Shaw is thanked for this observation.

61. In spite of the presence of a few undeformed wasters in Protopalatial contexts at Kommos, there is too little evidence to conclude that pottery was manufactured at Kommos in the Protopalatial period. If pottery production had taken place at the site, one would expect many more wasters, including heavily deformed ones, as well as remains of ceramic bats such as have been found in abundance in the vicinity of the LM IA pottery kiln at the site and in other Late Minoan contexts (Van de Moortel 2001: 88). Vases burned to wasters but otherwise undeformed could have been produced elsewhere and consumed at Kommos.

62. Levi and Carinci (1988: 280) believe that the face with the design was placed over the wheelhead, whereas the top of the bat, on which vases were formed, had a smooth surface. Their interpretation is contradicted by the discovery of similar designs on the bottoms of the Kommian jars and basin, which show that, on the contrary, the bat face with the design was facing up, so that the design was transferred to the new vase.

63. Cf. the phenomenon of “look-alikes” among Aegean seals.

64. The same conclusion was drawn by Bikaki regarding marks on the pottery from Aghia Eirini, Period IV (Bikaki 1984: 6). The practice of applying a maker’s mark to a bat to transfer it to new vases persisted until recently in the western Cretan potters’ village of Margarites. The present author has seen a bat with impressed design in a potter’s workshop at Margarites and was told by the potter that it had been used by his father to mark the vases he produced.

65. The signs illustrated by Levi (1976: pl. 227) are said by Levi and Carinci (1988: 297) to have been incised after firing; however, several vases must have been incised before firing when clay was still plastic, because the incision displaced the clay, causing the formation of raised edges (e.g., Levi 1976: pl. 227k, l, m, q).

66. E.g., Ba/8, a large cooking pot of Type B, is uninscribed (Pl. 3.11).

67. Teacup C 9785 is described in the catalogue, where it is listed as an “ungrouped vase”
of MM IIB Late. The squatness of its body and the fact that it is entirely covered by the painted wavy-line pattern are indicative of an MM IIB rather than an MM III date.

68. The black earth with deep globular bowl C 3352 was excavated with Pail 31 of Trench 36B. Bowl C 3352 is described in the catalogue, where it is listed as an “ungrouped vase” of MM IIB Late.

69. However, five conical cups of Type C, made in the careless fashion characteristic of the MM III phase, were found together with typical MM IIB Late vases in the floor deposit of Room CV in the Acropoli Mediana of Phaistos. Thus it is conceivable that also at Phaistos the final Protopalatial destruction happened when the first MM III–style conical cups were being produced and consumed (Levi 1976: 609, pls. 143b–d’, 144l–n; Levi and Carinci 1988: 238, 244, pls. 100b’, 101a–d). For changes in the pottery production of the western Mesara during the MM III phase, see Van de Moortel 1997: 225–35, 379–86, 642–48; 2002: 195–98. Like the mendable MM III vases of Group L, the unmendable MM III fragments from the MM IIB–III sottoscala fill and the stone-lined pit in the South Stoa (Group M) are limited to small cups: conical cups, a few fine painted straight-sided cups, and a teacup. All the other unmendable vase types from these fills are datable to the MM IIB Late subphase or, more broadly, to the Protopalatial period. If the composition of this MM IIB–III construction fill of Building T is representative of the pottery in use at that time, the construction of this part of Building T must have taken place soon after the destruction of Building AA (see below).

70. The lentoid jugs are called “flasks” by Carinci and La Rosa, but La Rosa’s reference to lentoid jug F.1039 makes it clear that they are identical in shape. I thank Luca Girella for alerting me to La Rosa’s (1998–2000) discussion of these jugs.

71. Lentoid jugs continued into the MM III phase in Crete, and seem to have retained a special significance, even though they now occurred in domestic contexts. One of the two MM III lentoid jugs found on the Central Hillside at Kommos was stamped with a double ax, and its interior was coated with a white substance (Betancourt 1990: nos. 615, 1549; cf. Wright 1996: 195–99).

72. In contrast, Knossian potters already had low standards in the production of utilitarian vases during the MM IIB phase (Van de Moortel 1997; 2002).

73. I agree with MacGillivray (1998: 64) that the MM IIB Late wavy-line pattern is the predecessor of the MM III “finicky style” (cf. Betancourt 1990: figs. 25, 38, nos. 494, 790). Teacup C 9785 is listed as an “ungrouped vase” at the end of the MM IIB Late pottery catalogue.

74. Two small teacup rim fragments decorated with polychrome wavy-line patterns published by Betancourt came from an MM III context, but because of the use of orange paint are most likely MM IIB in date (Betancourt 1990: nos. 517–18).

75. Large bridge-spouted jars with medium-coarse fabrics continued into the MM III phase, but their handles were placed almost vertically at the shoulder.

76. The EB III flask from Kea probably imitated Anatolian flasks, such as shape B8 of Troy II (Blegen et al. 1950: pl. 23) and shape B41 from Troy VI (Blegen, Caskey, and Rawson 1953: 60–61). A comprehensive study of second-millennium B.C. Anatolian flasks has been published by Bilgi (1982).

77. More technical details regarding their manufacture are given by Caskey (1972: 375).

78. A conical lamp (F.5321a) found below the Central Court at Phaistos is dated by Levi and Carinci (1988: 343) to MM IB (façade Ia). However, the reason for this dating is unclear, since another lamp from this context (F.6119) is dated to MM IIB Late (façade Ib).

79. Several of the 76 pieces from Trench 47B at the southern end of the Hilltop (Betancourt 1990: 181–90 passim, fig. 9) date from as late as the phase here termed LM IA Final (e.g., op. cit., 186 no. 1968, 188 no. 2009, 189 nos. 2018, 2030, 2034, figs. 69–70, pls. 99, 102–4). The sherd material in question comes from a deep fill interpreted as a “leveling dump” on which the House with the Press was built (M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 107); for its mixed MM III–LM IA character, see also Van de Moortel 2001: 73 n. 102.

80. For the MM III deposits at Kommos, see in addition to the references in Table 3.38 the important analysis of the MM architecture and stratigraphy in the Central Hillside area by Wright (1996: 140–99, 238–41, pls. 3.1–102).

81. Watrous’s Deposit 1 (1992: 1–2) contains
pieces assignable to more than one of the stages within LM IA recognized here. His Deposits 2–6 (1992: 2–14) are all mixed, as he himself recognized. His Deposits 11–15 (1992: 17–20) are republished here within Groups 37c and 37e (Deposits 14–15), Groups 44b and 45 (Deposit 13), and Group 47 (Deposits 11–12). His Deposit 7 is republished here as Group 40, his Deposit 10 as Group 38; remaining Neopalatial deposits come from outside the area of the Civic Center (Table 3.38).

82. See Chap. 3.1 for the format and drawing conventions used in the following sections for the presentation of the Neopalatial and later Bronze Age pottery.

83. Data from a number of other contexts at Kommos have been added to those from the Central Hillside houses in Tables 3.39–3.41. Aside from floor deposits in the Civic Center published here (Groups 1–4b, 6–10), these additions include three LM IA Early deposits from a building on the Southern Hilltop (Table 3.41) and a large MM III deposit from another building exposed just north of House X, Room 2 (Table 3.39). Omitted from consideration here are assemblages of pottery that appear to be the contents of fills rather than abandoned floor deposits (Wright and McEnroe 1996: 146–48 [CH Rooms 57–59], 181 [CH Space 52]; Van de Moortel 1997: 716–17; Civic Center Groups 11–14), as well as floors littered with pottery representing three or more periods that reflect serious disturbance (Civic Center Groups 5a–b, 15).

84. The lower floor in CH Room 47 is of mixed MM IIIB–III date (Van de Moortel 1997: 697–98) and had in this author’s opinion been replaced by the upper floor level before the earthquake.

85. Note the distinctive masonry style of the building west of the “Rampa del Mare” reported by Wright that sets it apart from the MM III buildings on the other side of the road (Wright and McEnroe 1996: 168).

86. The uppermost excavation unit of this group is sealed above by a couple of pails (93A/2B–3) of pure LM IA Early material, the upper one of which is an uncontaminated constituent of Group 9b (93A/2B). This pure LM IA Early overburden is unlikely to be in situ, however, almost certainly having been pushed into place during the LM IIIA2 building of Gallery P5 or by some even earlier building operation in this area.

87. The two pieces cited by Van de Moortel as LM IA Advanced examples of Type I (1997: 61–62, fig. 7) are more reasonably identified as Type J. One of them, C 3510, comes from the LM IA Early deposit in Space 33S on the Central Hillside (Table 3.41).

88. Very similar to Group 1 and to the fill underlying Group 8 in that it contains substantial numbers of MM III conical cups in relatively large fragments is a stratum directly overlying trimmed bedrock (37A/30) in T Space 11 toward the west end of the North Stoa, stratified below a fairly thick layer of LM IB Early debris (Group 37a). If the trimmed bedrock itself represents the earliest floor level of Building T in this space, then the MM III cups would, like Group 1, represent the earliest use of the building. On the basis of what has so far been cleared, however, it is not possible to exclude the possibility that this MM III material is fill from the construction of Building T (as is 100B/10 below Group 28b some distance to the southwest) rather than evidence for the date and nature of T’s initial use at this locale within the North Stoa.

89. The correspondence between the compositional patterns of Groups 11 and 13—the percentages in each of fine, medium-coarse, and cooking pottery, pithoi, lamps, and special-purpose forms with industrial or cultic functions such as potter’s wheels, stands (“snake tubes”), and incense burners.

90. Another indication that these reoccupation deposits in T’s northeast angle may be somewhat earlier than the canonical LM IA Early deposits listed in Table 3.41 is the presence in the former of small numbers of Type A conical cups, a standard MM III form (Table 3.39) that disappeared completely in fully developed LM IA Early deposits (Van de Moortel 1997: 238 and n. 123).

91. Omitted from consideration here are cooking pottery, pithoi, lamps, and special-purpose forms with industrial or cultic functions such as potter’s wheels, stands (“snake tubes”), and incense burners.

92. A small sounding below the LM IA Early slab pavement at +3.055/3.07 m in the southwest corner of Room 42 produced a mixture of MM III and LM IA Early pottery (62D/104) overlying sterile “bedrock” at 3.04 m. The stratification ex-
tends appreciably deeper not far to the west toward the east end of the North Stoa (below Group 8), but excavation in this area has not yet been pursued to bedrock.

93. Against the notion that pithoi decorated in this distinctive fashion should be assigned to LM IA Early, however, is the fact that a number of such pithoi have been found in phase III (i.e., MM III) destruction contexts at nearby Phaistos, most notably in the important House South of the Ramp but also in the palace (Carinci 2001: 208–11, figs. 4 [from Room LXXXIX], 6 [from Room XLIV]).

94. The sherd material from 42A/65, the principal constituent of Group 8, includes single fragments from a dark-on-light-decorated medium-coarse stirrup jar and a second pale-slipped jar similar to 8/3—that is, pieces of two additional imported pouring vessels.

95. I am grateful to J. A. MacGillivray for showing me numerous closely comparable examples of such linear jugs from Palaikastro during a visit to the site in 1998.

96. For the removal of part of the kiln dump at its east end and its redeposition east of Building T’s east facade over 50 m to the northeast, see Van de Moortel 2001: 40–41. The small deposit represented by Group 19 may well constitute the basal level of that portion of the dump that was moved.

97. The sherd material of Group 18 includes a fine monochrome-coated ewer fragment, some fine-coated bridge-spouted jar and straight-sided cup sherds, pieces of plain as well as coated kalathoi, four fragments of a crudely made but fine plain strainer, and pieces of one closed and one open small, fine dark-on-light-decorated vase, but most of the sherds come from unpainted conical cups of Types A, B, and C.

98. Van de Moortel (1997: 245; 2001: 91) speaks of the disappearance of Type B conical cups in LM IA Advanced contexts, but such a view seems to me to put undue emphasis on the finds from the kiln dump and to ignore the presence of substantial numbers of developed Type B cups in the deposits from House X, Room 2 (Table 3.55). At least three examples of Type B (C 9689, C 9690, C 9693) came from the LM IA Advanced floor deposit and another five from the fill immediately above (C 9673, C 9682, C 9683, C 9734, C 9738); in my view, these are misclassified as Type C or Type D (as Van de Moor-

99. The only closed shape produced in the Mesara to exhibit dark-on-light decoration at this stage is probably the bridge-spouted jar (Van de Moortel 2001: fig. 38: 65–66). This shape was, however, far more often solidly coated or even light-on-dark-decorated at that time (Van de Moortel 2001: 54, 74–76, fig. 34), and solidly coated examples continued to be common as late as LM IA Final (24/2) and LM IB Early (42/1).

100. Van de Moortel 2001: 56–57, 76–79, fig. 35. The LM IA Advanced example from House X, Room 2 (Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 50: C 9641) is dipped and otherwise very similar to the MM III side-spouted jug from Room 23 (2a/6), which features a small rivet-like lug on the neck opposite the handle that anticipates the ledge-lugs in a similar position between handle and spout on the local collar-necked jugs of LM I.

101. At the west end of the wall dividing Corridor 20 from Room 22, a short north-south wall was eventually built across the west end of Corridor 20 that prevented continued access to both the corridor and rooms such as 21 and 23 that were accessible from it. The removal of this wall (with 52A/32) produced sherd material that included wasters once again probably from the South Stoa kiln, as well as fragments of a number of vases that could easily once have been part of the kiln’s dump. In other words, the pottery recovered from the demolition of this wall was very similar in character as well as in date to that making up the fill of Groups 22a–b. The final floor deposits in Room 21 (Group 16) and at the east end of Corridor 20 (Group 15) must have been abandoned before this blocking wall was built. The filling in of Room 23 with 70–80 cm of chronologically mixed fill (Group 20), on the other hand, may well have followed the wall’s construction, as must the terminal periods of use of Room 22 represented by Groups 24–25 and of Room 29 represented by Group 21.

102. Groups 23, 24, and 25 at both ends of Room 22 are linked with Group 16 in Room 21 by fragments from the same distinctively decorated pithos (16/6), probably a survivor of the LM IA Early destruction that put such closely related storage vessels as 2b/15, 3b/6, and 8/5 permanently out of commission.

103. The bulk of Group 29 was recovered
from between two short north-south walls at the bottom of the sottoscala, the eastern of which was built up against a sudden dip down of the bedrock surface toward the west and consequently lacks a proper east face. The association of the LM IA Final pottery with these walls strongly suggests that the construction of one or both of them played some role in the pottery’s deposition. If the walls were an integral part of the construction of a staircase in or above this space, then that staircase must have been either built or at the very least substantially refurbished during or after LM IA Final.

104. The difference between LM IA Final ceramic deposits like Groups 28a–b and 29, which entirely lack MM III and earlier LM IA material, and those like Groups 15, 16, and 21, floor deposits characterized by a thorough chronological mixture of MM III–LM IA Final pottery types, is striking and must indicate that the two categories of deposit in question were generated in distinctively different ways.

105. The redepositing of kiln dump to the east of Building T’s east facade in Trench 88A and the consequent raising of the ground level in this area (Van de Moortel 2001: 40–41) probably represents a single action rather than an ongoing activity.

106. The same slightly contaminated excavation unit (90A/20) of Group 30 that contained the intrusive West Anatolian jug or jar rim 30/6 also contained three fresh waster fragments that should be connected with the operation of the South Stoa kiln. These wasters thus support the notion that the amphoras 30/2–4 are likewise kiln debris.

107. The discovery of sixteen loomweights on the latest floor in Room 29 (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2), and the conclusion that this room may have served as a storeroom for weaving equipment, unfortunately cannot be supplemented by the evidence of the pottery found here. Group 21 is a thorough mixture of pottery of numerous different periods. The estimated amount of Protopalatial pottery from the constituent excavation units of this group is as high as 20 percent of the total, and the inventoried pieces include all phases of Neopalatial from MM III through LM IA Final. Virtually no cooking pottery was found among the sherd material, in marked contrast to its frequency nearer the court and the hearths located at Room 22’s west end. Cups, pouring vessels, and bowls, on the other hand, are all well represented.

108. Note, however, that the shoulder fragment 25/6 came from an imported closed vessel. The juglet 25/4 and conical cup 25/3 came from the upper fill at the east end of Room 22 and may belong to a fill dumped here later in the Neopalatial period rather than being part of an LM IA Final use accumulation in this space.

109. Contemporary Knossian teacup fragments from nearby groups should perhaps be added to this evidence for the employment of imported, elaborately decorated drinking cups in this area: 32/1 and 34/4.

110. In addition to these inventoried pieces, among the sherd material of Group 23 are fragments of a second jar like 23/1, another fragment of an imported East Cretan pouring vessel like 24/4, and a fragment from a third imported straight-sided cup (this one also decorated in the dark-on-light style, with solid blobs on either side of a tangent presumably linking spirals, as Novaro 1999: fig.14). From Group 22b (56A1/102), Group 24 (56A1/96), and the unit in Corridor 20 that provided the joining sherd of 23/1 (53A1/69) came three un inventoried body sherds of Cypriot jugs or tankards like 20/6 and 24/27–29.


112. The large dump from the basal levels of House X, Room 1, that figures prominently in Van de Moortel’s assessment of the phase (1997: 737–39) is omitted from consideration here because it includes a few later (LM IB Early) as well as earlier (MM III, LM IA Advanced) pieces. A couple of small fills from elsewhere in House X (above surface at +4.75 m in Room 6 [93E/107], and the foundation trench for the north wall of Room 3 [93E/75A]) do not make any substantive additions to the picture offered by the deposits listed in Table 3.56.

113. Van de Moortel thought these might have disappeared in LM IA Final (1997: 259), but they evidently survived in very small quantities as late as LM IB Early (37b/1, 39/1).

114. A teacup of either this or the immediately preceding period from the dump in House X, Room 1 has a triple Wavy Line FM 53 in this position (Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 13: C 9499), closely comparable to that on the probable bridge-
spouted jar 24/5, but this version of the pattern is distinctly unusual in this period on an open shape.

115. These three-petaled floral motifs so popular on LM IA Advanced to Final vases of various shapes (teacups [24/8], tubular-spouted jars [33/1], but most of all on in-and-out bowls [22b/1, 26/3]) are a bit of an enigma. Furumark might have classified some of them as “petaloid stamens” without anthers derived from versions of his Lily FM 9 motif (1941: 257–59, fig. 32 k–o). Alternatively, he might have inserted this motif into the early history of the pattern he classified as Pendent FM 38 (1941: 331–32, fig. 56). This latter pattern, helpfully reviewed by Niemeier (1985: 81–83, fig. 28), appears no earlier than LM IB as a ceramic motif, typically on pottery produced in the so-called Palatial Tradition both on Crete and on the contemporary LH II A Mainland. But LM IA versions of the Pendant motif are well attested in fresco art, for example as the decoration of one of the ships’ stern cabins depicted on the walls in Room 4 of Akrotiri’s West House (Niemeier 1985: 81, fig. 28: 2) or in the rigging of one of the ships in the Fleet Fresco from the south wall of the adjoining Room 5 (see also Manning 1999: 58 fig. 20, 138–39). Evans even attributed one fresco version of the pattern from Knossos to MM III, although this dating has been disputed (Niemeier 1985: 81 n. 473, fig. 28: 1). Niemeier has appropriately criticized the identification of this three-petaled motif as a form of crocus (1985: 82 n. 475, as by Evans and Betancourt) and supports Furumark’s derivation of the ceramic version of the motif from earlier Neopalatial jewellery. At the same time, Niemeier has drawn attention to the popularity of this motif on a number of vases of the so-called LM IB Standard Tradition, especially in the Mesara (1985: 82–83, fig. 28: 5–6). Most recently, Mountjoy has conflated occasional examples of this three-petaled motif at Knossos (2003: 65–66, fig. 4.6: 67; 69, fig. 4.8: 85) with other floral motifs (2003: 69, fig. 4.8: 86; 85–86, fig. 4.15: 197, 199, 202; 87–88, fig. 4.16: 219; 91–92, fig. 4.18: 239; 97–98, fig. 4.21: 297–301; 101–2, fig. 4.23: 358; 103–5, fig. 4.24: 391, 398) under the general heading of “flying ivy” (2003: 56 and nn. 96–98). To judge from its popularity in the LM IA Final Mesara and its comparative rarity at Knossos, this three-petaled floral motif was initially developed as an element of ceramic decoration in south-central Crete, chiefly on open shapes. It appears to have been superseded in LM IB, in both the Mesara and in the Knossos area, by other floral motifs such as horizontal Reed FM 16, Foliate Band FM 64, and Pendant FM 38.

116. By a “pure” fill is meant a stratum that contains insignificant amounts of earlier survivals (whether in the form of genuine “heirlooms” or simply remnant scraps) or later contaminations, that is, a chronologically homogeneous context whose contents represent a fairly short temporal interval in terms of both production and use.

117. Groups 31 and 32 above Group 24 at T Room 22’s west end; Groups 36 and 35 above Groups 26 and 27b, respectively, in Rooms R’ and 42 just to the northwest; Group 37c above Group 28b at the west end of the North Stoa; and Group 42 above Group 30 at the west end of T Space 43 near the diagonally opposite corner of T’s large court.

118. Group 44a below Group 45 at the north-west corner of T’s court; deposits from House X in Rooms 2 and 11 as well as immediately outside the house to the north; and a deposit from directly south of the House of the Snake Tube on the Central Hillside.

119. The pottery from this group can be assigned to one of three stratigraphically distinct subdivisions on the basis of the way in which the sottoscala space (T Room 5A) was excavated, the joins that exist between the excavation units, and the nature of the surviving sherd material:

(A) Pails 10 (+2.97–2.80 m), 14 (+2.80–2.73 m), and 15 and 18 (+2.73–ca. 2.60 m, the top of Group 29 of LM IA Final date immediately below):

The pottery in these units consists of a fairly even balance of fine wares, medium-coarse storage and serving vessels, and cooking pottery (except in Pail 10 where cooking pottery was noticeably more frequent). Relatively little of the fine pottery, however, is decorated, with most of it consisting of conical cups. There was a significant amount of relatively fresh MM II sherd material in Pail 14, the level just above the flagstone floor in T Room 5 to the north. A small group of mendable MM II pottery from directly on top of the slab paving was also preserved in the southeast corner of the sottoscala (36A/25) that may possibly be a remnant floor deposit of T’s predecessor, Building AA. That is, there is a possibility that the flagstone paving of T Room 5 is part of Building AA that was reused in Building T.
Notes

The inventoried pieces from this lowermost series of units are 40/1, 3–5, 7, 10, 15, 19, 21–22, 30, 32–33. A large fragment from a third tripod cooking pot like 40/32–33 was found in Pail 10. Not one of these vessels, which were excavated in three different units, exhibits cross joins between units, in marked contrast with the inventoried pottery from overlying levels. The date of this material is unquestionably LM IB Early, with no evidence whatsoever for later intrusions and no exotic foreign imports either. Aside from the far greater amount of cooking pottery present, this material looks very much like that typical of Groups 37a–d farther east, on the other side of T Room 5’s east wall. Significantly, the lowest lying units from which this pottery came, Pails 15 and 18, extend well below the level of the paved floor at +2.73 m to the north in T Room 5, thus showing that this stairwell area was open to a lower level as late as LM IB Early and that it appears to have been used as a place of disposal for gradually accumulating refuse (hence the absence of cross joins) rather than for a one-time discarding of rubbish. At the same time, the LM IB Early debris of Pails 10, 14, 15, and 18 is sharply distinguished from the underlying LM IA Final Group 29 by the absence of painted plaster in the latter; indeed, a concentration of large fresco fragments lay at the interface between the two, according to the excavator’s notebook.

(B) Pails 6 (+3.29–3.06 m), 9 (+3.06–2.97 m), and 30 (+3.64–2.97 m; cleaning of stones below threshold of LM IIIB doorway between Rooms N5 and N7):

The pottery in the two principal units (Pails 6 and 9), like that below, is quite evenly balanced in its mixture of fine, medium-coarse, and cooking pottery, but it contains a vastly greater amount of decorated fine pottery. The inventoried pieces are 40/2, 6, 8–9, 11, 14, 16–18, 20, 23–29, 31, 34–35. Of this total of twenty pieces, no fewer than eight exhibit joins between these two units, and three of these and one other have joins in the overlying unit (Pail 5). As was true of the lowerlying Pails 10, 14, and 18, there is copious evidence here for drinking activities (jugs, conical cups, and teacups; Pail 9 also contains a substantial fragment of a second monochrome-painted teacup like 40/16) and food preparation (the cooking jar 40/31), but in addition there is more evidence here of an emphasis on the serving of food in fine bowls, whether plain (40/26–27) or decorated (40/17–18). The date of the vast majority of this material is indistinguishable from that of the pottery recovered from the fill just below: compare especially the teacups (40/10 from below, 40/8–9) from above) and conical cups (40/21–22 from below, 40/24–25 from above), and the jugs (40/3–4 from below, 40/2 from above); but a handful of sherds found in both Pails 6 and 9 must be later, including pieces to be assigned unequivocally to LM IB Late and LM IIIA (e.g., 40/29). All these later pieces consist of single sherds, not of fragments that mend up from more than one piece nor of vessels represented by two or more nonjoining sherds. A second way in which the pottery from Pails 6 and 9 differs significantly from that below is in the fragments of off-island imports that it contains, the Egyptian jar 40/34 and the Cypriot spindle bottle 40/35. Since both of these pieces are mended from joining sherds, and since neither would be chronologically out of place in an LM IB Early context, they are both considered to be part of the bulk of Group 40’s earlier fill rather than one of its relatively rare, later contaminations. The tiny unit that is Pail 30, some thirty sherds derived from cleaning the north face of the stones below the threshold of the LM IIIB doorway leading south from Room N5 into Corridor N7, contains nothing obviously later than LM I; the single sherd inventoried from this unit, another Cypriot import (40/37), is typologically akin to other pieces from contexts of this date (e.g., 30/5, 40/36).

None of the few later sherds from Pails 6 and 9 need be later than LM IIIA1, and it thus seems most sensible to view them as indicators of the date at which the LM IB Early debris of these two units (none of the contents of which have demonstrable joins with that from the underlying Pails 10, 14, and 18) was redeposited here in the sottoscala, at the time in early LM IIIA2 when this structure was being remodeled as Building N. In support of this view, one might note that one of the joining fragments of the spindle bottle 40/35 came from a constituent unit of Group 48 (37A/23) on the other side of T Room 5’s high and massive east wall, whereas a bichrome linear body sherd in Pail 6 came from the same vaso as sherds from the same distinctively decorated vessel found in undisturbed LM IB Early debris in T Space 11 (Groups 37b and 37d). Both
these discoveries, but especially the latter, suggest that the fill represented by Pails 6 and 9 is redeposited or secondary rather than undisturbed or primary accumulation.

(C) Pails 4 (+3.73–3.55 m) and 5 (+3.55–3.29 m):

Both these units were excavated throughout the southern portion of T Room 5; that is, they were not restricted to the sottoscala area, T Room 5A, for the simple reason that the wall dividing this space from the rest of T Room 5 was initially exposed with Pail 4 (the first unit to be excavated below the rich LM IIIB floor deposit of Group 59) and not considered to represent a significant room division until the base of Pail 5 was reached. Thus, aside from pieces with joins in underlying pails within the sottoscala (40/8–9, 14, 17) or fragments that, on the basis of discoveries in other contexts (especially one or more of Group 37’s subdivisions), can be confidently identified as chronologically homogeneous with the bulk of Group 40 as already constituted (the teacups 40/12–13 and the Cypriot jug 40/36), no pottery from Pails 4 or 5, with the single exception of 40/38 from Pail 4 (explained below), has been added to the contents of Group 40. Thus three fragments from Pail 4 (47/1, 7, 12) and one from Pail 5 (47/21) have been attributed to the largely LM II fill characteristic of Room 5 north of the sottoscala. Only the Sardinian bowl fragment 40/38, of LM IIIB date to judge from the vast majority of contexts in which fragments of this class of pottery have been found elsewhere at Kommos, has been inventoried and included here on its own merits; like the piece of the imported LH IIIIC stirrup jar 79/1 from Pail 5, it indicates that the uppermost fill in this area was contaminated during the final years of Kommos’s Bronze Age occupation, probably along the westernmost preserved strip of the area being dug with Pails 4 and 5 where the overwhelmingly LM IB Early fill, redeposited early in LM IIIA2, was being eroded away owing to the pronounced slope in the surface here following the abandonment of at least this portion of the site in the twelfth century B.C.

The preceding discussion indicates that the distinction made between the strata labeled (B) and (C) is an artifact of processes of erosion and excavation rather than of deposition: the fill in the sottoscala containing LM IB Early debris, including large amounts of painted plaster, consists of two, not three discrete layers. The ceramic contents of the lower, some 40 cm thick, are very similar, except for their much greater concentration of cooking pottery, to those of the various subdivisions of Group 37. The upper, some 75–80 cm thick, was a fill of closely comparable character whose source is presumably somewhere very nearby—perhaps in the space that became N Room 4 when remodeled in LM IIIA2. Given the large number of joins and mendable pieces recovered from this upper fill, it cannot have been moved far, but moved it clearly was, and the date of the move is that of the construction of Building N and of Galleries P1 and P2, as well as the terrace linking these two structures.

The level at which these two discrete fills meet—+2.97 m—corresponds with the elevation of the top of the “lower step” still in situ at the base of the southern flight of stairs in the Room 5A stairwell, as well as with the top of the projecting lower part of the ledge wall under the present west face of Room 5’s east wall. Might this level of ca. +2.97 m mark a later LM IB floor level throughout T Room 5, one that was dug away when this space was refurbished as N Room 5 in early LM IIIA2?

120. The breakdown of Groups 44a and 44b by sherd count and weight is based exclusively on the excavation units in Trenches 100C and 100D. Within Group 44b, three of the nine pails (100D/38, 39, 40) were contaminated by a total of roughly ten LM IIIB sherds, most of them short-necked amphora fragments but one of which was the Sardinian bowl fragment 44b/21. These contaminations must have been introduced into these strata not when Corridor 7 was built in LM IIIA2 but rather when the southwest corner of Court 6 was built and abutted the earlier LM IIIA2 construction. LM IIIB remodeling activities within Building N are also attested in the area of Room 4 and possibly also in the Room 5A stairwell (see n. 119 with reference to LM IIIB contaminations in the uppermost strata of Group 40).

121. The sherd material from these LM IB Early “abandonment levels” includes noticeably more nonjoining fragments of large coarse vessels (i.e., pithoi, vats, basins) than occur in the underlying LM IA Final “use levels” of this space.

122. The sherd material from 52A/53 (Group 35, Room 42) includes a fragment of a straight-
sided “reed cup” like 24/16 as well as the complete profile of a Type C unpainted conical cup of LM IB type. The sherd material from 62D/74 (Group 36, Room R’) includes a number of mendable but un inventoried fragments that likewise support an interpretation of this space as one exhibiting an emphasis on drinking activity, namely, a second, somewhat larger jug of the sort represented by 36/1 (in seventeen sherds); a complete conical cup profile (Type J) with a developed rim profile like 33/3 (in six sherds); an intact and complete unpainted conical cup in the very fine fabric typical of LM IB versions of Type C; and single sherds of two dark-on-light-patterned teacups of LM IB Early type. From 62D/80, the adjacent excavation unit to the south at the same level, came the bases and lowermost bodies of three medium-coarse unpainted amphorae truncated at the same level in their profile as is 35/1 from the adjoining Room 42. That four such vases were found horizontally bisected in this fashion, with their bases lying on the underlying floor at +3.50 m and no sherds from their upper bodies, handles, or rims surviving in the same excavation units, suggests that their upper portions, and by extension the upper parts of the stratum in which they were originally deposited, were planed off by subsequent leveling operations in these spaces. There are no later Neopalatial floors at higher levels in either Room R’ or Room 42. The mixed Neopalatial fill found in both rooms overlying these truncated amphorae may well have been deposited during the LM IIIA2 Early construction of Galleries P1 and P2 and the contemporary refurbishment of T Room 5 as the core of Building N.

123. 40/33 was found in the bottom Pail 18, 40/32 in Pail 14 above, and finally a large un inventoried piece in Pail 10. The absence of any cross joins between pails, in combination with the substantial numbers of sherds that make up what survives of each of these pots, suggest that the three were thrown away at intervals rather than all at once. Probably also significant is that the earliest in this series, 40/33, has a slipped and finely wiped interior and lacks any evidence of secondary burning in the form of smoke-blackening. That is, this cooking pot may have functioned in a relatively specific and perhaps atypical way as a cooking vessel (e.g., for low-temperature use only?).

124. See n. 119 for the stratification in T Room 5A.

125. This spindle bottle is one of only four vessels of this shape in this distinctive ware so far known from the entire Aegean (Cline 1994: 214 nos. 717–20; Eriksson 1991: 90); only the example from area B7 at Gournia is anywhere nearly as early as the example from Kommos.

126. See n. 119 for the significance of the ceramic joins of pieces from Group 40’s upper fill, as well as for the occasional contaminant that suggests that this fill was disturbed in LM IIIA2 Early.

127. Small amounts of later contamination (37c/6 of LM IB Late or LM II date from 37A/51, with joins in Group 45; two sherds of LM II and LM IIIA2 date from 37A/54; and an LM IIIA2–B short-necked amphora body sherd from 37A/62) are all localized in units directly abutting the east face of the north-south wall that separates T Room 5 from the North Stoa and the north end of T’s court. Either the conversion of T Room 5 into Room 5 of Building N in LM IIIA2 Early or later modifications to Building N as late as LM IIIB evidently involved rebuilding portions of this wall down to a very low level (below +2.73 m in the case of 37A/62) and consequently disturbing fills that had accumulated against it in Neopalatial times.

128. 27B/38, approximately 7 cm thick from +2.73 to +2.80 m.


130. Note that the evidence for these activities comes either from dumped fills (Groups 37a–e; Group 40, upper fill; possibly also Group 39) or from discard locales (Group 40, lower fill), not from true floor deposits or even use accumulations. Thus the actual location of the activities in question is not altogether certain. In particular, the question of what the immediate source may have been for the large dumped fills containing Groups 37a–e is an unresolved one. If the lower fill of Group 40 is correctly interpreted as a locus of discard (i.e., a garbage dump), there is a strong likelihood that Groups 37a–e and the upper fill of Group 40 stem from comparable garbage dumps somewhere very nearby. The key point is that Groups 37a–e do not stem from primary deposits of gradually accumulated debris but rather from secondary and presumably quite
abrupt (i.e., short-term) redepositions of debris that had originally piled up elsewhere.

131. The “floral spray” in the panels of the teacup 40/14 (Watrous 1992: fig. 17: 258, pl. 6: 258) and the in-and-out bowl 40/18 (Watrous 1992: fig. 18: 267, pl. 6: 267) were probably intended to represent the same plant. Both feature sets of three paired and flaring leaves (or petals), quite plump on the cup but slimmer on the bowl. On the cup 40/14, these leaves spring from a double curving stem; exactly how the sprays terminate at the other end on this vase is unclear owing to incomplete preservation, so the drawing presented by Watrous should be taken as no more than a suggestion. On the bowl 40/18, the sets of leaves lack a stem altogether but terminate at the other end in a pair of thin curves that resemble the stems on the cup except for their placement. The painter of the bowl appears to have intentionally echoed the exterior sprays in a more stylized fashion with the decoration of the interior. Here, vertical sets of three very large, plump, and separated leaves (or petals) flare outward from panels of four vertical lines. These LM IB Early plant motifs from Kommos, although they do not bear any obvious resemblance to the wide array of flora illustrated in the somewhat earlier wall paintings from Akrotiri on Thera (for which see Porter 2000 and Sarpaiki 2000), nevertheless seem carefully enough designed to have had some specific referent in the natural world. The emphasis on the number three is likely to be significant and suggests a possible connection with the earlier three-petaled buds so popular in the locally produced pottery of LM IA Final (e.g., 24/8, 24/12, 26/3, 33/1).

132. Note, however, the vestigial horizontal Wavy Band FM 53 on the lower exterior body of 37e/8, an LM IA Final feature. The single broad zone on the exterior of 32/2, like the retention of a modified version of the old LM IA Final three-petaled bud on the interior, both hark back to LM IA Final as well (for the exterior pattern, Van de Moortel 2001: fig. 38: 66; for the interior pattern, 26/3). Vertical multiple Wavy Line FM 53 is prefigured on the interior of an LM IA Advanced in-and-out bowl from House X, Room 2 (Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 27: C 9725) and perhaps also on 17a/3 of the same date.

133. Related but distinct is the use of one or two vertical rows of leaves in alternation with groups of vertical lines on oval-mouthed amphoras (Levi 1967–68: 110 F.3960 and n. 1, fig. 74a; Watrous 1992: 104 no. 1804, pl. 45: 47/2) and the interiors of in-and-out bowls (40/18) in an elongated version of the Floral Paneled Style (Rutter 2004).

134. Most of the closed fragments from Selı` decorated with diagonal Reed FM 16 probably came from these shapes: La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: fig. 166, bottom two rows.

135. Popham 1977: 194–95, pl. 30a, d; 1984:bowl. On the cup 40/14, these leaves spring from a double curving stem; exactly how the sprays terminate at the other end on this vase is unclear owing to incomplete preservation, so the drawing presented by Watrous should be taken as no more than a suggestion. On the bowl 40/18, the sets of leaves lack a stem altogether but terminate at the other end in a pair of thin curves that resemble the stems on the cup except for their placement. The painter of the bowl appears to have intentionally echoed the exterior sprays in a more stylized fashion with the decoration of the interior. Here, vertical sets of three very large, plump, and separated leaves (or petals) flare outward from panels of four vertical lines. These LM IB Early plant motifs from Kommos, although they do not bear any obvious resemblance to the wide array of flora illustrated in the somewhat earlier wall paintings from Akrotiri on Thera (for which see Porter 2000 and Sarpaiki 2000), nevertheless seem carefully enough designed to have had some specific referent in the natural world. The emphasis on the number three is likely to be significant and suggests a possible connection with the earlier three-petaled buds so popular in the locally produced pottery of LM IA Final (e.g., 24/8, 24/12, 26/3, 33/1).

136. Continuous zone of diagonal Reed FM 16 segments: Watrous 1992: 15 no. 264, fig. 17, pl. 6 (= 40/2); 103 no. 1798, fig. 65, pl. 46 (collar-necked jugs); Watrous 1992: 103 no. 1780, fig. 65, pl. 45 (teacup); La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 135 A–5, fig., 259 (pitharaki); La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 108 XXVII-15, fig. 169b (pithoid or bridge-spouted jar). Diagonal Reed FM 16 segments alternating with vertical leaves in the Floral Paneled Style: La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 108 XXVII-12, figs. 169a, 352 (collar-necked jug); Watrous 1992: 103 no. 1781, fig. 65, pl. 46 (teacup).

137. The horizontal zones of much plumper and stubbier pairs of leaves that have been regularly identified here as Foliate Band FM 64 (e.g., 23/4, 34/3; Van de Moortel 2001: fig. 38: 62; La Rosa 1979–80: fig. 36d) are considered to be a different pattern. A single teacup fragment from the Volakakis house at Seli with what appears to be horizontal Reed FM 16 on the shoulder (La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 108 XXVII-9, fig. 166c) is considered to be a probable LM IB Late contamination in what is an overwhelmingly LM IA Final to LM IB Early context (Van de Moortel 1997: 404).

138. For a similar conclusion with regard to the Protopalatial period at Knossos, occasioned by the discovery of a deposit of MM IB drinking cups in the area of the Early West Magazines, see Knappett 2001: 89–93, fig. 3.

139. Such festoons were presumably derived from the single and double arcs or Us employed in Floral Paneled compositions, either pendent as overpainted in white on the rim of bowl 37e/8 or upright as on the shoulder of a collar-necked jug (Watrous 1992: 104 no. 1801, fig. 65, pl. 45).
140. A cup or goblet of probable LM IB date from Knossos exhibits a similar syntax, but how its date relates to LM IB Late at Kommos is unclear (Catling and Catling 1979: 51 V.257, fig. 37: 257).

141. An additional shape decorated in this style, the oval-mouthed amphora, is attested by fragments of probable LM IB date, to judge from their closest parallels at other sites, that were found in LM II or later contexts in Kommos’s Civic Center (47/2 and cited comparanda; also 49/1). Whether these amphoras date from LM IB Early or LM IB Late, and exactly how they functioned in relation to the other shapes decorated in this style, is at present unclear; but the very close resemblance between the pattern preserved on 47/2 and the interior décor of the in-and-out bowl 40/18 suggests that at least these two pieces may be closely contemporary. See also Rutter 2004.

142. For the significance of the division of the so-called Final Palatial period into two different stages preceding and following the great destruction at Knossos in LM IIIA2 Early, see, for example, the selection of sources collected by D’Agata 1999c: 48 n. 7 (= 1999b: 189 n. 4); also Shefer 1992.

143. This badly mixed pair of units owes its heterogeneity to the fact that it comprises the top of the LM IB Early dumped fill in this area represented by Groups 37a–e and a thin scatter of LM IB Late and LM II material (much more fully represented and stratigraphically better separated to the southwest in Groups 44a–b and 45, respectively; note the join with 44b/4). The upper unit (37A/26) also contained a half-dozen Historic sherd, as well as a joining sherd of 48/4 either from the LM IIIA2 Early construction fill above or else introduced by the Historic contamination. Both units had joins with the overlying unit 37A/24 (part of Group 48). From this thorough mixture of LM IB Early and LM IIIA2 dumped fills, and of LM IB Late and LM II use accumulations, only those pieces plausibly associated with the LM IB Late and II surfaces that must have been respectively situated at ca. +3.30/3.35 m and +3.40/3.45 m in this area are presented here.

144. The uppermost excavation unit in this group was 37A/44, the source of the LM IIIA2–B teacup fragment 46b/13 and an LM IIIA2–B medium-coarse unpainted short-necked amphora rim and handle. The underlying unit 37A/47 contained the LM IIIA1 teacup rim 46b/9. The vast majority of the closely datable sherds from the four constituent units of this group, however, belong to either LM IB Late or LM II. The later LM III contaminations are arguably the results of the same sort of building activities as are 44b/21 (from just west of Court N6’s southwest fragment of probable LM IB date, to judge from their closest parallels at other sites, that were corner) and 44b/41 (from well below the floor of Room N4). The latest of these intrusive sherds found in LM II or later contexts in Kommos’s Civic Center (47/2 and cited comparanda; also 49/1). Whether these amphoras date from LM IB Early or LM IB Late, and exactly how they functioned in relation to the other shapes decorated in this style, is at present unclear; but the very close resemblance between the pattern preserved on 47/2 and the interior décor of the in-and-out bowl 40/18 suggests that at least these two pieces may be closely contemporary. See also Rutter 2004.

145. For the term goblet as used here to describe LM II and LM IIIA1 one- and two-handled cups provided with a short stem and a disk foot, Hallager 1997: 19–21; Mountjoy 2003: 121–25. The same shape is more often termed a kylix by Watrous (1992: 121, 127, but also see 27 no. 452 for his use of the term goblet), following Popham (1984: 165–68, 181–82).

146. The fill that comprises Group 47 does not appear to have been uniform throughout its full meter of depth. In the northern half of T Room 5 dug as part of Trench 27B, the ceramic content of the bottom 10 cm or so (Pail 38 and part of Pail 33) appears to have been almost purely LM IB, the sherds being ground up into very small bits; hence, it possibly represents a gradual accumulation through use in which the pottery was crushed into ever smaller bits by foot traffic across the flagstone-paved floor. The lower portions of the next 40–50 cm (Pails 33 and 31) contained mostly Neopalatial pottery (including some LM IB Late) but also some LM II; the unit overlying these, Pail 29, was unfortunately contaminated with some Historic as well as LM IIIA pottery, the precise source of which is altogether unclear. The top of Pail 29, at ca. +3.30 m, was marked by patches of burning and by a large block resting flat, two features suggesting that this level might mark a surface of some sort. The
40–45 cm of fill above this contained pottery that appears to be largely of LM II date, although some earlier sherds (most notably a fair amount of Protopalatial material in Pail 26) do occur. In the southern part of T Room 5 dug as part of Trench 36A, the fill from the paved floor at +2.73 m up to +3.29 m was dug with Pails 12, 11, 8, and 7; its contents resemble, in their thorough mixture of all periods through LM II, with a relatively small amount of LM II present overall and a distinct concentration of LM IB at the very bottom directly over the flagstones (Pail 12), the corresponding fill below +3.30 m in Trench 27B. Above this level, the southern part of the room was dug all together, including the sottoscala along its southern side, with Pails 5 and 4; mendable LM IB Early pots from these pails are attributed to the sottoscala fill (Group 40 above), in the lower levels of which many of the pieces in question had additional joins, whereas generally smaller and less complete LM II vessels are considered to come from the fill of the main part of T Room 5 that is equivalent to 27B/26–28 farther north.

The stratification observed in this room thus suggests the following stages of use:

1. a gradual accumulation of LM IB debris over the flagstone-paved floor dug as 27B/38 and 36A/12 that produced at least two sherds of the imported Mycenaean Palace Style jar 47/21 as well as the conical rhyton fragment 47/3 and some imports that cannot be closely dated, such as 47/13 and 47/19;

2. the deposition of ca. 50 cm of dumped fill containing mixed Neopalatial debris of all periods including LM IB Late, an occasional import of interest (e.g., 47/11), and a small amount of LM II (47/7; several uninventarioed pieces include a patterned flask fragment and a coated goblet rim and handle from Pail 31);

3. a floor of LM II date marked by patches of burning and a fallen block lying flat at ca. +3.30 m that matches up well with the contemporary surface at approximately the same level to the east (Groups 46a–b) and with the top of the LM II accumulation to the south under later Corridor N7 (top of Group 45);

4. a second deposition of ca. 40–45 cm of dumped fill from which came 15 of the 21 catalogued items making up Group 47 (47/1–2, 4–6, 8–10, 12, 14–18, 20), including the bulk of the LM II pieces.

Since neither the hypothetical earth floor at ca. +3.30 m nor the LM IB use accumulation just above +2.73 m were isolated during excavation, and since at least one of the excavation units constituting this group is clearly contaminated with both Historic as well as later Prehistoric material (27B/29), it seemed wiser to present all this pottery together rather than to insist upon chronological distinctions only implied rather than firmly attested by the trench notebooks and surviving sherd material.

147. Of the four excavation units making up Group 49, the three from which the full range of sherd material is still available for inspection (all but 44A/51) contain a mix of LM IA Final through LM IIIA1 or early LM IIIA2 pottery, so the range of pieces presented in this particular group accurately reflects the chronological makeup of the construction fills in the Civic Center associated with the transformation of the northwest corner of Building T into Final Palatial Building N. Most of the pieces included here in Group 49 (except for 49/7 and 49/8) were published by Watrous without illustrations as Deposit 23 of LM II date (1992: 28–29 nos. 489–96). This small and rather undistinguished group of sherds has been published here both to illustrate the chronological spread of the LM IIIA2 Early construction fills that account for a very large amount of the depth of deposit throughout the North and East Wings of Building T as well as to provide illustrations for a group of already published pottery from Kommos heretofore described in words only. Watrous’s no. 491 (C 7460) has been omitted, since it is simply a coated conical cup base; his no. 490, from 44A/50, has been presented as 39/3.

148. The western excavation unit, 50A/69, contained mixed Neopalatial pottery consisting largely of LM IB in relatively large and fresh pieces, but included an LM IIIA2 unpainted ladle handle comparable to 49/7 but finer in fabric. The eastern unit, 50A/68, held similar pottery, including a fragment of the Mycenaean LH II A Palace Style jar 47/21, but also contained a handful of seventh-century-B.C. sherds; the sandier consistency of the fill in this unit, which closely resembled that of the overlying unit that forms part of Group 78 (50A/65), suggests that this unit may have consisted largely of sand.
washed down from upslope farther to the east, in which direction the adjoining unit, 50A/67, was pure sand containing just scraps of LM I pottery. The Historic contaminants in 50A/68 probably came from wash strata of Historic date immediately to the south, where runoff between Court N6 and Archaic Building Q after the latter’s construction totally destroyed any preexisting Prehistoric stratification in this area. The sloping surface exposed beneath the two sub-units of Group 50 itself looks as though it was created by erosion; at its western, or downslope, end, it lay well below the level of the original pebbled surfaced of Building T’s court. The implication of this stratigraphy is that the pebbled surface of T’s court had been eroded away in this area prior to the deposition of the LM IIIA2 Early construction debris associated with the construction of Building N and Galleries P1-P2. This erosion, in turn, could have taken place only when the West Wing of Building T, which had heretofore retained and preserved the relatively even court surface against the effects of erosion, was no longer in place. In other words, the West Wing of Building T south of the remains of Building N must have been removed, whether naturally or artificially, by the time the construction of Building N and the first two galleries of Building P was underway. The accumulation of LM IB Late and LM II strata (Groups 44a–b, 45, and 46a–b) at the northwest corner of Building T’s court, reflecting the continuing active use of Building T during these phases, presumably indicates that the West Wing was still in place as late as LM II. Thus the removal of this part of the building can be fairly closely pinpointed in date to the LM IIIA1 or very early LM IIIA2 period, a span of time perhaps as short as 30–40 years. It seems unlikely that natural processes of erosion, even if coupled with a fairly sudden relative rise in local sea level, could have eliminated such a substantial block of megalithic (at least in parts) architecture in such a short space of time. It therefore seems likely that the West Wing of Building T was intentionally disassembled at some point in LM IIIA1 or very early LM IIIA2, in all likelihood to furnish building material for the construction of Buildings N and P. A further indication that the removal of Building T’s West Wing was an artificial rather than natural process is the preservation of distinct LM II strata only north of Corridor N7’s south wall (Group 45 above Group 44a), not south of it (where the LM IIIA2 Early construction fill of Group 51 directly overlay the LM IB Late fill of Group 44b). The construction of the south wall of Corridor N7 in LM IIIA2 Early evidently entailed the removal of LM II strata to the south, thus accounting for the discovery of a sherd of the LM II jar 45/2 relatively high in the construction fill represented by Group 51 (in 50A/73).

149. The certain contamination of Pails 17 and 24 and the possible contamination of Pails 21 and 25 are due to a circular well dug in this location in Archaic times (J. W. Shaw and M. C. Shaw [eds.] 2000: 30, foldout plan F [in court southeast of Building V]).

150. A half-dozen or so early Historic sherds were reported from 57A/19–20 in the original pottery notes. This minor contamination could not be confirmed in the late 1990s, when all such contexts were being reevaluated, since the original context material had not been retained in storage.

151. A single sherd of Historic date was reported from 56A/94 in the original pottery notes, but this could not be confirmed in the late 1990s, since the cleaning unit in question had been discarded.

152. Aside from these three goblet fragments, not one other goblet is attested among the pottery of Group 46b, so the association between the two reworked goblet stems and the two large stirrup jars seems unusually unambiguous in the cases of 46b/20 with 22, and of 46b/21 with 23. One might be tempted to make more of this absence of goblets from the drinking-related debris found in this portion of Building T’s court—for example, to interpret it in ethnic terms as an avoidance by the Minoans of Kommos of the principal drinking shape to be associated with the intrusive Mycenaean overlords of contemporary Crete (e.g., D’Agata 1999c: esp. 50–54)—were it not for the discovery of the fragment of an imported Mycenaean goblet just to the north at much the same level (46a/6). Of course, one could argue that this goblet was in fact the drinking vessel of a visiting Mycenaean and that the Minoans at Kommos actually did avoid using foreign cup types in their community-wide drinking festivities. Whatever the social norms within Building T may actually have been, finds from houses throughout the town of
Kommos make clear that goblets produced on Crete during LM II were in regular use by the town’s inhabitants.

153. Watrous (1992: 119) comments on the number of complete or near-complete vases from LM II floors at Kommos as a possible indicator of “a disruption of some sort in this period” at the site. For LM II destructions at Knossos and Malia, Popham 1984: 264; D’Agata 1999c: 50 n. 19.

154. In addition to the two from Rooms 10 and 11 listed in Table 3.64, significant deposits of LM II pottery from House X include small to medium-sized groups from Rooms 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, and 14 in addition to a very large body of material (ca. 175 inventoried items) from fills immediately outside the building to the north.


157. Watrous 1992: 122. A Knossian import from House X, Room 10, has been shown by additional joining fragments to be a bowl rather than a kylix/goblet: Watrous 1992: 29 no. 503, fig. 23, pl. 14. A number of the fragments from Watrous’s Deposit 16 identified by him as kylikes (or what are here termed goblets) in fact more probably belong to horizontal-handled bowls (1992: 23 nos. 382–83, 385–86, figs. 19–20, pl. 10).


159. Not one of the kylix fragments published by Watrous from his important Deposit 16 actually preserves either its stem or its foot (1992: 23 nos. 382–88, figs. 19–20, pls. 9–10); many of these fragments are, in fact, more likely to belong to horizontal-handled bowls (see n. 157). Even when provided with a stemmed foot and an everted lip, open shapes in this period need not be goblets, as a peculiar “bowl-kylix” from Knossos shows (Popham 1984: 165, pls. 82i, 160:

12). Experimental types of this sort appear to be symptomatic of the casting around by LM II potters for a new ceramic orthodoxy to replace that of the later Neopalatial era.

160. In terms of the ceramic phasing suggested here, Watrous’s Deposit 8 might be dated to the very end of the LM IB Late subphase. His Deposit 16 is very much like what is typical of the earlier of the two LM II subphases, although it appears to include a small amount of the later subphase a well (Table 3.64); and his Deposit 37 appears to be a mixture of the later LM II subphase and LM IIIA1. The LM II deposits recovered from Rooms 10–11 of House X, on the other hand, are typical of the later LM II subphase, without any evidence of LM IIIA1 admixture (Table 3.64).

161. Significant bodies of LM IIIA1 pottery from House X to be published in the future include a dump in Room 6 (60 inventoried pieces), a floor deposit in Room 7 (7 inventoried pieces), a floor deposit in Room 8 (25 inventoried pieces), a floor deposit in Room 15 (10 inventoried pieces), and a collapsed second-storey floor deposit in Room 16 (10 inventoried pieces).

162. A ladle handle from 50A/69 belongs to Group 50; another from 56A1/75 belongs to Group 52e.

163. For a recent detailed analysis of the evidence for the absolute chronology of the LH IIIA2 phase, broadly contemporary with LM IIIA2 (but see Hallager 1988), see Wiener 1998. The large buildings in Kommos’s Civic Center appear to have been abandoned before the end of the LM III B period, hence the date of ca. 1225(?) B.C. supplied for the end of this phase as so far attested in this portion of the site.

164. Note in particular the resemblance between the kylikes 55/3, 56b/4, and 56e/13 and their distinction from the somewhat earlier examples 52d/5 and 57d/4 associated with Building P’s construction and initial use, respectively.

165. The substantial differences in shape, surface treatment, and method of manufacture exemplified by 54/2 and 55/5 can be interpreted as indicative of an experimental stage in the production of a new ceramic form. The junction of the two constituent parts of 55/5, for example, is located much higher on the vase than on LM IIIIB examples (67a/21, 71b/4), and the wall thicknesses of 55/5 and also 57j/2 are much less sub-
stantial than in the contemporary 54/2 and especially later versions (66/12–13, 73a/1) of the shape. On the other hand, 54/2 has a second layer of clay plastered all over the interior lower body that in the vessel’s present condition has separated from the outer wall thickness. This same amphora has a markedly carinated shoulder, repeated in a less pronounced fashion on 58c/3, and lacks the exterior slip present on 55/5. Despite such differences, petrographic analysis by P. M. Day has shown that the pastes from which amphoras 54/2 and 55/5 were produced are very similar.

166. Aside from a simply decorated pithoid jar and an oddly shaped whetstone (Evans 1928: fig. 392: 2 and 18, respectively), the context group illustrated by Evans from the Northwest House consists entirely of bronzes: an angular tripod cauldron (Catling 1968: 169 no. 3, fig. 18: 7 [Type 4a]; Matthäus 1980: 103 no. 55 [Type 6]); three double axes; four shaft-hole double-edged adzes; a long “chisel or plane” that resembles a modern crowbar; four tangless daggers featuring three rivets (Papadopoulos 1998: 4–9, 50–51 Type I, probably variant A); and a sword or dirk of a form considered by both Evans (1928: 629 n. 2) and Sandars (1961: 23 and n. 53; 1963: 124) to be ancestral to the cruciform Type Di. Although both the tripod cauldron and the daggers are of types most common in LM/LH I, both can also be paralleled in perfectly good LM/LH IIIA contexts. Similar cauldrons were found in Sellopoulo Tombs 3–4 near Knossos (Matthäus 1980: 104 nos. 64–68) as well as in chamber tombs at Chania (Matthäus 1980: 102 nos. 44–45); comparable daggers have a very long lifetime on the Greek Mainland, ranging from MH II to LH IIIA2 in date (Papadopoulos 1998: 6 nos. 19–20, possibly also nos. 15–16; 51). Thus there seems to be no particularly good reason to exclude an LM IIIA2 date for this Knossian bronze hoard in view of how well dated short-necked amphoras are at Kommos and how sparingly they seem to be attested elsewhere. The pronounced wheel ribbing of the Knossian amphora’s exterior, as well as the clear indication of its two-part manufacture in the form of a shallow indentation in its lower body profile, are absolutely typical of the LM IIIA2–B Komian amphoras of this type and unmistakably reveal this particular specimen to be an import from the western Mesara.

167. The extremely fresh surfaces of the often tiny fragments of these three plain vessels may be due to their originally being tinned (Immerwahr 1966; Popham, Catling, and Catling 1974: 206–8; Gillis 1991, 1997; Gillis and Bohm 1994).

168. A third brazier handle from Group 57f (89A/13) is probably to be connected with the other two, this being a comparatively rare form in the sandy red fabric used predominantly for cooking pottery at Neopalatial and Final Palatial Kommos.

169. I would like to thank V. La Rosa, F. Carinci, A. L. D’Agata, E. Borgna, and N. Cucuzza for confirming that examples of the Kommian short-necked amphora are not to be found in either LM IIIA2 or LM IIIB deposits at Aghia Triada or Phaistos. For the single example of this shape that has so far been identified at another Minoan site (Knossos), see the catalogue entry for 54/2 and also n. 166.

170. But note that at least three of Watrous’s eight “LM IIIA2 Deposits” (1992: 47–53 [Deposits 39–46], 130) contain LM IIIB pieces in the form of solidly coated examples of footed one-handled cups (1992: 47 no. 827, 50 no. 855; cf. catalogue entry for 67a/9) or patterned kylikes (1992: 48 no. 833; cf. catalogue entry for 67a/12). Only his Deposits 42–44 (nos. 841–50) and the floor deposits of his Deposit 46 (i.e., nos. 863–84) have solid claims to being closed groups of LM IIIA2 material.

171. A similar disagreement seems to exist at Knossos: Popham claims that the plain conical cup continued to be the most common single type in LM IIIA2 (1984: 183), whereas Warren considers it quite rare in this period (1997: 180). It is, of course, possible that at both sites the frequency of the conical cup during this phase is subject to considerable intrasite variability.

172. In this context, note the pronounced lip on the plain ladle 57d/2, a feature linking it typologically with the one- and two-handled kylikes from this same group (57d/3–4) and marking all three as products of a relatively early stage within LM IIIA2. The solid-stemmed kylix 56b/4 was omitted from the analysis, since it may well have been a Mycenaean import.

173. For example, both linear (C 7514) and patterned (C 7599) versions of the shape occurred in a substantial LM IIIA1 floor deposit from Room 8 of House X (see n. 161).

174. Indeed, one wonders whether the appearance of the deep bowl FS 284 on the Greek
Mainland, once one of the defining criteria for the beginning of the LH IIIA period (but see now Mountjoy 1986: 91; 1999a: 29, 72, 128 nos. 212–13, 1229 [listing six other examples] for the shape’s appearance at the end of LH IIIA2), may have been the product of Minoan influence rather than vice versa. Watrous recognizes the substantial differences between the Minoan LM IIIB deep bowl and its Mycenaean counterpart, but in emphasizing the novelty of the former’s appearance in LM IIIB nevertheless invokes the Mycenaean form as a factor in what he views as the Minoan bowl’s sudden rise in popularity (1992: 141). As the Civic Center evidence published here makes clear, it is simply not accurate to say, “At Kommos the bowl shape begins without any real initial development in LM IIIA.2” (Watrous 1997: 186). The Mycenaean influence on the LM IIIC form of deep bowl claimed by Warren (1997: 182) has been refuted in some detail by Mountjoy (1999b: 512–13).

175. LM IIIB teacups, kylikes, and footed one-handed cups are likewise typically lipless, so that the disappearance of a distinct lip between LM IIIA2 and LM IIIB is a phenomenon that crosscuts most of the common open shapes of the typical LM III ceramic repertoire.

176. Watrous’s assertion (1992: 136) that the deep jar was new in LM IIIA2 is contradicted by LM IB Early (40/31) as well as LM II (45/8) examples of the type. For the association of such jars with tripod cooking pots also at LM IIIB Knossos, see the floor deposit from the Shrine of the Double Axes (Popham 1964: pl. 2a). If a large rim fragment from Khamalevri (Andreadaki-Vlasi and Papadopoulou 1997: 135 93/13, figs. 52, 56) can be attributed to a jar rather than a tripod pot, a similar association at that site is attested in LM IIIA1.

177. Average sherd size can be assigned meaning only once the pottery has been broken down into major fabric categories. Further subdivisions according to decorative treatment (painted versus unpainted) have been provided for the more recently excavated deposits (Groups 66–77).

178. The Sardinian pieces include several sherds of two vessels initially inventoried as C 4139 and C 4140 that were later erroneously attributed to 60/33, a Sardinian jar found broken into numerous fragments above the pebbled surface of Court N6 somewhat farther to the west. At least four additional Sardinian sherds were found in the sherd material recovered from the two uppermost excavation units of the fill, Trenches 44A/41 and 42, the same two levels that produced the inventoried Sardinian pieces as well as a copper ingot fragment (Blitzer 1995: 501 M3, pl. 8.82 A; J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3).

179. In the case of 40/38, erosion along the west side of the area being excavated may have been responsible for the appearance of this later intrusion into a level (either Group 40 or Group 47, to both of which the finds in Trench 36A/4 contributed) below the LM IIIB floor in this area (the finds above which are represented by Group 59). Erosion in this area is likewise the probable cause of the intrusion of the spout from the LH IIIC stirrup jar 79/1 from a still higher level overlying Group 59 into an even lower level in Room N5 (Trench 36A/5).

180. It has unfortunately not proved possible to connect the pottery recovered in three different trenches supervised by three different excavators over three seasons at Gallery P2’s east end with the two phases of LM IIIB use of this space identified by J. W. Shaw on architectural grounds (Chap. 1.3). The sloping stratigraphy at this end of the gallery complicated the excavation considerably, as the numbers of cross joins between excavation units for the constituent pieces of Group 67a eloquently document.

181. Single sherds of the krater 59/10 were also found to the north in Room N5 (Trench 27B/18) as well as within Room N4 some 5 m to the northeast. The seemingly wider dispersal of the constituent sherds of 59/10 is more apparent than real, one suspects, since its fragments are easy to recognize. Pieces making up the upper bodies, necks, and even rims of the plain large pithoi (59/19–20) are likely to have been spread over much the same area but were simply not recognized for what they were.

182. The second jar from Room N5, 59/15, was produced in a fabric other than that ordinarily used for cooking pottery at Kommos and exhibits no traces of burning except on the back of its handle. The second jar from Gallery P2, 67a/26, consists merely of a single rim, but from its fabric and the traces of secondary burning it exhibits, it clearly belonged to a vessel used as a cooking pot.

183. Note that the Northeast Room also featured two pithoi as part of its abandonment de-
posit (Watrous 1992: 53 nos. 924, 932, figs. 35–36, pl. 21; Wright and McEnroe 1996: 220–21, pls. 3.134, 3.137), although these were both sunk into the room’s floor rather than resting on top of it. The upper portions of 59/19–20, the two pithoi from the threshold between Room N5 and Corridor N7, should be restored to look exactly like the two from the Northeast Room and the contemporary LM IIIB pithos from Room 5 of the House with the Press on the Hilltop (Watrous 1992: 47 no. 830, fig. 33; M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 116–19, pls. 2.177, lower left; 2.179, upper right), the last decorated with trickles of paint unlike the other four.

184. See n. 178 for the finds in Group 64. From Group 65 came a second ingot fragment (Blitzer 1995: 501 M2, pl. 8.82A), the Sardinian sloping-lipped bowl rim 65/2, and four additional Sardinian sherds from two closed shapes kept with the sherd material from Trenches 44A/38 and 40. It is also possible that some of the more than fifty Sardinian sherds from Court N6 (59/21, 60/33–35) represent debris from vessels orginally at home in Room N12+13. A third ingot fragment (Blitzer 1995: 501 M6, pls. 8.82A, 8.83) was found in wash levels just south of Court N6’s southern wall (Pl. 3.23: Group 78 [Trench 50A/57]). The only other ingot fragments thus far identified at Kommos were all found on the Central Hillside in the vicinity of the Northeast Room (Blitzer 1995: 501 M1, M4, M5, pl. 8.82A), one of them (M4) from a unit forming part of Watrous’s Deposit 47, dated here to LM IIIB (Table 3.96; Watrous 1992: 53–54; Wright and McEnroe 1996: 220–22).

185. The differences between the pottery recovered from within Building P’s galleries and that found behind the building to the east in Trench 88A are even more dramatic, but this is unsurprising given that there appears to be no direct connection between the two areas at all.

186. That is, a medium-sized bowl (rim diameter in the range of ca. 12–18 cm; ratio of height to rim diameter in the range of ca. 0.50–0.90), pattern-decorated or solidly coated and supplied with two horizontal handles, round in section, attached well below the rim on diametrically opposite sides.

187. Watrous (1997: 186) also cites the carinated kylix FS 267 in this connection, a Mycenaean type that is almost invariably plain, although it may occasionally be solidly coated or even more rarely banded or supplied with a dotted rim (Mountjoy 1999a: 560 no. 277, 918 no. 246, 1061 no. 233, 1228), but that never bears a pattern. Most of the supposed imitations of this form at Kommos (Watrous 1992: 37 no. 642, fig. 27, pl. 15; 45 no. 775, fig. 32, pl. 18; 85 no. 1474, fig. 56, pl. 36) are patterned and, as Watrous himself recognized (1992: 37), better identified as unusual kinds of lids (Popham 1984: 173, pls. 59a–c, 94d [top right], 151:13, 156:12) probably of LM IIIA or perhaps even LM II date. A single plain carinated rim at Kommos (Watrous 1992: 38 no. 644, fig. 27, pl. 15) need not belong to a kylix, and in any case comes from a largely LM IIIA context. An undeniable FS 267 kylix from an LM IIIA1 context in Knossos’s Unexplored Mansion that Watrous cites (1992: 127) is identified by Popham as a probable Mycenaean import (1984: 182, pl. 176: 9). Thus Minoan imitations of carinated Mycenaean kylikes did not certainly exist prior to LM IIIC nor, if they did, were they restricted to the LM IIIB period.

188. As noted by several authorities, the upper body and rim profiles of the LM IIIA2 deep bowls from Knossos and Kommos are quite different from those of later LM IIIB versions, so fragments of the shape that preserve both these features could probably be used as evidence for distinguishing the two periods. But the mere presence among the decorated tablewares of horizontal loop handles is not in itself enough to differentiate LM IIIA2 from LM IIIB ceramic groups. Moreover, it is unclear from the evidence so far recovered at Kommos that the relative frequency of deep bowls was significantly different in LM IIIA2 from what it went on to become in LM IIIB.

189. An exception to this rule would be the LM IIIA2 Early bowl or cup 57d/1, but this piece was probably an import to Kommos rather than a local product. If the rule about thick banding is conceived of as applying to local ceramic production alone, the number of exceptions may thus be reducible to none.

190. Including the fragments from the Northwest House at Knossos (Popham 1970a: pl. 41a–b) that Kanta appears to date to LM IIIA (1980: 280) and has somehow confused with a complete example from the East Slope of the palace (Evans 1928: 133 fig. 67a = Popham 1964: pl. 8e; Kanta 1980: 281). B. P. Hallager also asserts the existence of the stand as early as LM
III A, but without citing any relevant evidence (Hallager and Hallager 2003: 229).

191. Note that these ratios apply only to locally produced conical cups. An LM IIIA2 example suspected on typological grounds of being an import (56d/1) has the shallower proportions of local LM IIIB products. Perhaps the latest of the LM IIIA2 conical cups from the Civic Center whose dimensions can be measured, 57/1, perhaps serendipitously has a ratio of 0.46, which puts it squarely between the LM IIIA2 and LM IIIB norms.

192. I am very grateful to Deborah Ruscillo for the identification of the shell that produced this impression, as well as for several enlightening conversations about land snails and their habitats.

193. Other indications of the presence of Cypriots in these two regions at this time include the discovery of Cypriot postfiring incised marks on transport vessels at Tiryns and Kommos (Hirschfeld 1993; 1996; 1999; 56/9, MI/SP/2), the discovery of Cypriot wall brackets at Tiryns (Cline 1999), and the Point Iria wreck (Phelps, Lolos, and Vichos 1999). See also Chap. 3.4 on Cypriot ceramic imports to Kommos.

194. Ever since ceramic and other imports were first recognized at Kommos, discussions of them have appeared in preliminary reports (J. W. Shaw 1979: pl. 55a, also 1981a: 245–47, pl. 60a; 1982: 170, pl. 50d; 1984b: 254, 278, pl. 49b–c, 58b, d; 1986: 239, 261 n. 87, pl. 58a, b; J. W. Shaw and M. C. Shaw 1993: 188 and n. 163), in conference proceedings (Russell 1985; Watrous 1985; J. W. Shaw 1998; Rutter 1999), in articles in journals (Watrous 1989, J. W. Shaw 1995c), in books (Knapp and Cherry 1994, Cline 1994), as well as in the series of volumes on Kommos. The first thorough substantive report was Watrous 1992, which presented the evidence through 1985, discussed the nature of the imported ceramics, and explored possible trading routes, among other matters.

We remain indebted to the many who helped us determine foreign origins for metals, pottery, and stone, giving us the benefit of their experience and knowledge, among whom are Dorothea Arnold, Marie-Pierre Aubry, George Bass, Clarissa Belardelli, William A. Berggren, Manfred Bietak, Hector Catling, Gerald Cadogan, Peter Day, Hayat Erkanal, Sevinc Günel, Linda Hulin, Vassos Karageorghis, Robert Koehl, Georgios Korres, Fulvia Lo Schiavo, Vincenzo La Rosa, Alexander MacGillivray, Andrew Miall, Robert Maddin, James Muhly, Elizeer Oren, Jackie Phillips, and Lucia Vagnetti.

195. Betancourt lists them under “miscellaneous fabrics” together with all other vases that do not belong to his three local fabric groups—fine buff, tempered buff, and coarse red. Betancourt’s “miscellaneous fabrics” also include lamp fabrics, which may or may not be local.

196. The identification of the purported Cypriot sherds from an MM IB context below Building T mentioned by Watrous (1985) is still highly uncertain. Their context is now known to be a mixed MM IB–IIB Early construction fill of Building AA (Group Ba).

197. At Knossos, in contrast, a complete Red-Polished amphora has been found in the Monolithic Pillar Basement, dated by MacGillivray to MM IA–B, and fragments of multiple Near Eastern jars were excavated in Group N, dated by him to MM IIB–IIIA (MacGillivray 1998: 46, 90).

198. The possible East Mediterranean pottery imports from Protopalatial contexts at Kommos are in general highly fragmentary, and the determination of their provenance must be based primarily on scientific fabric analyses, which have not yet been completed. In June 2002, 150 thin sections were taken for petrographic analysis. A grant from the Leventis Foundation and a Solow Summer Senior Research Fellowship from the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in 2001 enabled me to look for comparanda in Cyprus and Turkey, respectively. My research in both regions was facilitated by many scholars, but in Cyprus above all by Dr. Vassos Karageorghis. Identifications of pottery imports from the Cyclades, Gavdos, and areas of Crete published here were the result of expertise generously shared by the following scholars visiting our storeroom in Pitsidia: Filippo Carinci, Konstantinos Christakis, John Coleman, Carl Knappett, Katerina Kopaka, Christina Papadaki, and Anna Simantiraki. A few pieces were tentatively identified as Cypriot by Vassos Karageorghis and Sturt Manning. Warm thanks go to them and to all other scholars who stopped by and were willing to take a look at my “mystery” pieces.

199. Since the local western Mesara pottery is homogeneous in its fabric recipes, manufacturing practices, shapes, and surface decoration, it
Notes

is fairly easy to spot nonlocal vessels through macroscopic observation.

200. From Protopalatial Knossos, 17 Cycladic or possible Cycladic pieces, 1 Cypriot Red-Polished amphora, and 1 fragmentary Canaanite jar have been reported (MacGillivray 1998: 46, 90, 103–7); none have been found in Protopalatial Malia (Poursat 2000).

201. In this respect Knossian bridge-spouted jars correspond to the open-spouted and bridge-spouted jars from the western Mesara, which also have coil handles in the MM IB and MM IIA phases. Open-spouted jars have not been reported from Protopalatial Knossos (MacGillivray 1998: 77–80).

202. Day and Wilson 1998. It is not made clear, however, how many vases were analyzed. A more comprehensive study of fabric, style, and technological features is needed to establish the diagnostic characteristics of the “Kamares” vases of each region.

203. All these rare vase types were found in the House of the Sacrificed Oxen dated by Evans to MM IIIIB, but by MacGillivray to MM IIB–IIIA (PM II: figs. 176f, h, A, S, U, 180a; MacGillivray 1998: 48). Phaistian comparanda are strictly Protopalatial in date, suggesting an MM IIB date also for the Knossian examples. A squat oval-mouthed amphora from the House of the Sacrificed Oxen also resembles in shape MM IIB examples from the Mesara (Levi and Carinci 1988: 40–43).

204. This similarity was observed by the author in 2000 during a visit to the exhibit Κρήτη–Αιγύπτιος: Πολύτιμοι δεσμοί τριών χρόνων χιλιετών at the Heraklion Museum, which featured the shrine model. (See Karetsou, Andreadaki-Vlasaki, and Papadakis 2000: 63–64 no. 41.)

205. The Pediada vases have been tentatively identified by Konstantinos Christakis; they include at least one bowl: C 11446 from Group Ja.

206. Fabric Group 3 was thought by Momigliano to be from the Lassithi area, but it has now been identified as coming from Kastelli in the Pediada region (Rethemiotakis and Christakis 2004: 169–70).

207. I thank Anna Simantiraki for suggesting this identification.

208. Jug fragment E/2 seems to have been reused as a scraper (Pl. 3.13). It may have come from East Crete as part of a jug or already cut as a stopper or scraper (see above).

209. Carl Knappett was the first to alert me to the possible Gavdiot origin of this pottery. His identification was confirmed by Katerina Kopaka and Christina Papadaki during a visit to the Kommos storeroom and by myself on a visit to the storerooms of the Gavdos Survey at the University of Rethymno. Even though no petrographic or chemical analyses have been done, the correspondences are so close that there is no doubt about the Gavdiot origin of those nonlocal pieces from Kommos. Papadaki also provided the specific dates for some of the Gavdiot pieces. I warmly thank Katerina Kopaka and Christina Papadaki for lending us their expertise and for allowing me to see their material at Rethymno.

210. The pan fragments were identified by John Coleman during a visit to the Kommos storerooms in 1998.

211. Macroscopically, the fabric of round-bottomed bowl Da3 resembles a Middle Cypriot fabric found at Pyrgos Mavroraki, Psematismenos Treloukkas, and nearby sites on the south coast of Cyprus. The fabric of bowl H/1 shows similarities with Middle Cypriot Red-Polished IV Blue Core fabrics of this region. Vassos Karageorghis was the first to notice these similarities on his visit to the Kommos storerooms in 2000; he subsequently facilitated my visit to pottery collections in Cyprus. I very much thank the Leventis Foundation for their financial support of my travel. Various scholars received me graciously and allowed me to see their pottery, including Maria Rosaria Belgioirno at Pyrgos, Ian Todd and Allison Todd-South of the Vasilikos Valley project, and Robert Merrillees and the staff of CAARI at Lefkosia. Fabric samples were taken for petrographic analysis and exported with the permission of the Cypriot Directorate of Antiquities.

212. The two handles on the profile drawing of L/27 (Pl. 3.20) were restored before the variation among flask types had been fully studied.

213. This is most evident among the Gavdiot “stamnoid” jars found in the Kamares Cave, which have identical shapes to Phaistian jars and carry the same dark-painted decorative patterns.

214. The total absence of Cycladic or Knossian imports or of imported lentoid flasks at Phaistos, moreover, precludes the possibility that these vases would have been transported from Knossos to the Mesara by land, which
would have been the shortest and most obvious route for these rather small vases. Rather, they must have reached Kommos by sea.

215. Especially helpful with particular bodies of material listed in parentheses after their names have been the following: C. Bergoffen (Cypriot); L. Hulin (Cypriot, Egyptian); D. Aston, B. Bader, and P. Rose (Egyptian, Syro–Palestinian); M. Serpico (Syro–Palestinian); V. Karageorghis (Cypriot); S. Manning (Cypriot); K. Kopaka and C. Papadaki (Gavdiot); M. Bettelii (Italian); L. Vagnetti (Italian). Many other colleagues who have looked over various subsets of our imported pottery without identifying any particular pieces have nevertheless provided us with useful comments and insights of numerous different kinds: T. Brogan, F. Carinci, N. Cucuzza, P. Day, W. Gauss, M. Guzowska, B. P. Hallager, A. Kanta, A. Karetou, V. La Rosa, J. Moody, I. Tournavitou.

216. The pieces in question are C 1845 and C 2556 (from the Central Hillside) and C 8726, C 10331, and C 10723 (MI/UP/1, MI/UP/2, and 45/9, respectively, from the Civic Center in the Southern Area). Three more pieces once identified as Egyptian (Rutter 1999: 73–74) are now classified as unidentified imports (C 3392, C 3802, C 6949 [= 64/6]; the second is likely to be Minoan). I am extremely grateful to David Aston and Bettina Bader for reviewing all our suspected Egyptian imports in August 2002 and to Pamela Rose for a similar review in July 2003. Aside from rejecting the above eight pieces, they “discovered” a pair of previously unrecognized Egyptian carinated bowls among pieces that had been either recorded as unidentified imports (C 7549) or misidentified as coming from elsewhere (C 10469 = 56b/7). They were also kind enough to identify the fabrics of all those pieces that they accepted as Egyptian. Not surprisingly, in view of the extremely fragmentary state of the material in question and the variety of fabrics represented, these specialists did not agree on the precise identification of every piece, but their overall assessments of the range of Egyptian imports at Kommos were very much the same. Phillips’s presentation (forthcoming) of the Egyptian ceramics from Kommos is based on the identifications made by Aston and Bader in 2002, whereas that presented here incorporates the supplementary opinions expressed by Rose in 2003.

217. Rose considered the fragments attributed by Aston to his Qantir IIF.02 fabric to be simply a somewhat coarser version of the regular Marl D that occurs at Amarna (fabric III.9 in the Amarna system: Nicholas and Rose 1985: 146) and was reluctant to assign any particular geographic significance to this group.

218. All but three (C 4125, C 6840, and C 7061) of the more than seventy pieces here identified as Syro–Palestinian were examined by D. Aston and B. Bader in August 2002 and by M. Serpico and P. Rose in July 2003. I am particularly indebted to Margaret Serpico for bringing her expertise to bear on the problem of distinguishing among, and in many cases providing specific identifications of, the numerous Canaanite jar fabrics represented at Kommos.

219. I thank M. Serpico for suggesting this identification of 66/15 to me and for referring me to the two examples of this shape from the Ulu Burun wreck as parallels. For the term “Syrian flask,” see Amiran 1970: 167, 170, photos 169–70, 172, pl. 52: 1, 3–7. The shape is perhaps more accurately described as an imitation of a Red Lustrous spindle bottle of the sort represented by 40/35 (Bourriau 1990: 23* and n. 17).

220. I thank Linda Hulin for singling out this piece as belonging to a gray-ware juglet and for referring me to the parallels cited in Amiran 1970.

221. Of course, a substantial percentage of the jar fragments from LM IIIA2 Early construction fills in the Civic Center could well belong to jars imported earlier during LM IB Late and LM II, but the sudden jump in popularity of such jars in LM IIIA1 contexts suggests that most of these pieces were in fact imported no earlier than the beginning of the fourteenth century B.C.

222. The assignment of specific jars to particular fabric groups is the work of M. Serpico.

223. I am especially grateful to L. Hulin for initially drawing to my attention the greater frequency of Plain White vessels from Cyprus among the imported LBA pottery at Kommos than had previously been recognized. Her opinions have been confirmed by subsequent visitors having extensive experience with Cypriot ceramics, among them C. Bergoffen, V. Karageorghis, and S. Manning.

224. Neither the rims nor necks of these two highly fragmentary vases are preserved, so it is not possible to be sure whether they were both tankards, both jugs, or one example of each (cf. Åström 1972: fig. LXXIII: 1 [jug], LXXIII: 2–4 [tankards]). Both, however, bear patterned deco-
ration on the lower body that corresponds in its pattern range to what is preserved on the shoulder. Moreover, no trace of any horizontally oriented pattern survives on any fragment of either vase. The decorative syntax of these vessels thus strongly suggests that they are both jugs.

225. Of Watrous’s 33 items, only 30 are still included among the pieces considered here to be Cypriot products, two having been identified as fine gray ware (probably of Minoan manufacture) and one as a medium-coarse LM III ladle (Rutter 1999: 170). Of Cline’s 39 items, 33 are still identified as Cypriot (all but his nos. 575, 608, 633–34, 636, and 760).

226. Most of the jugs described here under the heading of Proto Base Ring feature flat bases, although a few exhibit the very beginning of an articulated foot (24/27–28; 30/5; 40/37). Most also lack the hardness or the predominantly gray fracture of canonical Base Ring. The color of the overall coat of dark-firing slip (or “paint”) on the exterior of these jugs varies from red to black, although it is usually quite consistent on any given piece. For all these reasons, Cypriot ceramic specialists who have seen this material have expressed an unmistakable lack of enthusiasm for application of the term Proto Base Ring to these vessels. Although it is true that the terms Red Slip and Black Slip could equally well have been used to describe these jugs, that they all appear to belong to a single ceramic category, at least some examples of which exhibit a clearly detectable ring base (30/5, 40/37) and all of which appear to have been handmade in much the same way by folding over the outside rim of the circular base slab onto the bottom part of the lowermost coil used for the body (see especially 24/27 and 30/5), has persuaded me to retain the Proto Base Ring nomenclature. One additional peculiarity of these jugs, however they are to be classified, is the fact that their undersides are reserved—that is, they regularly lack the coating of colored slip applied to the rest of the vessel exterior.

227. The base fragment 30/5 was found just east of the South Stoa, the body sherd MI/Cy/4 within it. Base fragments 40/36–37 came from the sottoscala immediately south of T Room 5. C 11923 is an earlier kick-up from an LM IIIB context at the south end of Court N6 (Group 60). The remaining pieces were clustered in T Rooms 22 (24/27–29) and 23 (20/6) and at the east end of the North Stoa (8/6).

228. I see no reason to consider the gray-ware stirrup jar to be Anatolian; Benzi discusses fourteen examples of such gray-ware vases from Mycenaean tombs on Rhodes and refers to a further dozen such vessels from LH III tombs on Kos (1992: 7). As Benzi notes, all thirteen of the shapes represented in this class on Rhodes are typically Mycenaean.

229. The numbers of Western Anatolian imports inventoried from the Hilltop and Central Hillside portions of the site would doubtless have been substantially higher if this class of pottery had been recognized for what it is during the first decade of excavations at Kommos.

230. From various locales in and around House X came the following additional examples of jugs: C 7526, C 7570, C 7619, C 7976, C 8689, C 9192, C 10850, C 10975, C 10978, C 10988, C 11296, C 11350, C 11772, C 11851, C 11887, C 11899, C 11910, C 11912, C 11913, C 12047, C 12063, C 12080.

231. The coil joints on some of these vessels are clearly visible in cross section. Wall thicknesses at any given height on the vessel body are sufficiently variable, in the case of fragments that are large enough to preserve a substantial portion of the vessel’s circumference, to support the notion that these jugs were assembled from coils attached by hand. The details of the bases’ construction (see text following) are likewise indicative of the handmade manufacture, at least at an initial stage, of these jugs.

232. Not enough of the basin C 11911 survives to allow its mode of manufacture to be securely identified or to establish whether its interior was color slipped.

233. Comparanda for the shape from the Knossos area (e.g., Popham 1964: fig. 4, pl. 2b; Alexiou 1967: pl. 17b, left; Popham 1984: pl. 86a–b) regularly feature such a pinched-out spout, but the single example of a reddish brown burnished jug from Kommos to preserve its entire rim is clearly round-mouthed rather than spouted (Watrous 1992: pl. 17: 740). The trefoil mouths on two possible examples of this form from Akrotiri of late LM IA date (Marinatos 1974: pls. 5a, 71b), on the other hand, are far more exaggerated than on the later LM II–IIIB examples from Knossos, so perhaps the trefoil mouth was an early feature that was gradually deemphasized on this form as the lips gradually acquired a more strictly articulated, thickened profile.

234. Thanks to the generous hospitality of
Eleni Hatzaki and with the kind permission of the British School at Athens, I was able to examine one of the complete jugs from the Unexplored Mansion (M 105) in the summer of 2003 as well as to look through some of the unpublished sherd material retained from the excavation of that building. Among the latter were four rim and handle fragments, four rim and neck fragments, four neck and shoulder fragments, and two spouts representing as many as twelve additional jugs of this type, all recovered from LM II destruction contexts in Room H, the pilastered hall. All but one of the shoulder and neck fragments came from vessels of the same basic type as the jugs from Kommos but were left unburnished, although seemingly coated on the exterior with a colored wash, often mottled from red to black. The fully preserved jug M 105 likewise lacks a burnished surface. One of the fragments from Room H, however, as well as a largely restorable example of the type from an LM II context in the Temple Tomb (TT/3 TV9 #1718; to be published by E. Hatzaki in her forthcoming full publication of the Temple Tomb) have the burnished exterior that is typical of this form of jug as it is represented at Kommos, together with a pronounced groove at the base of the neck. There may well be fragments of a number of additional jugs of this type among the sherd material retained from the Unexplored Mansion; in the limited time available to me in 2003, I was able to examine only that recovered from Rooms H and P.

237. I am very grateful to Evangelia Kiriatzi for extensive discussions on the subject of the Kytheran ceramic repertoire during the MM III–LM IIIB era (Second and Third Palace periods: Kiriatzi 2003). A program of petrological and chemical analysis currently underway at the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens in connection with the Kythera Island Project (Broodbank 1999; Bevan 2002; Kiriatzi 2003) will make clear to what extent such red micaceous imports to Kommos and other southern Aegean sites from ca. 1700 B.C. onward can safely be assigned a Kytheran provenance.

238. The stirrup jar C 611 from the Hilltop, from Watrous’s developed LM IIIB Deposit 82 in Court 2, has an almost perfect parallel in a seemingly local vase from an LH IIIC phase 1a context at Lefkandi on Euboea (inventory no. 64/P19). For the popularity of the dot rosette motif on stirrup jar shoulders in LH IIIB2 in particular, see Mountjoy 1999a: 414–15 no. 47, n. 345 (Elis), 678–79 nos. 159–61 (Boeotia), 709–11 nos. 59–60 (Euboea), 770–71 nos. 145–46 and 148 (Phokis), 1020–21 no. 95 (Rhodes), and 1093–94 no. 50 (Kos). This motif survived on some stirrup jars into the subsequent earliest phase of LH IIIC, Mountjoy’s “Transitional LH IIIB2/LH IIIC Early” (e.g., Mountjoy 1995: 203–4 no. 47 [Thorikos]).

239. The LH I Vapheio cup 37e/16 came from an LM IB Early context, the LH IIA semiglobular cup 44b/20 and the two LH IIA bridge-spouted jug fragments 44b/18–19 from a subsequently deposited LM IB Late context. It is thus by no means certain that the earlier cup would have been used in tandem with one of these two jugs, although this certainly could have been the case, the jug having continued in use for a longer period of time and so eventually having been deposited in a later context.

240. The two closed vessel fragments MI/ MG/1–2, both single sherds recovered from LM IIIA2 Early building fills, could have originally come from almost anywhere on the site. The alabastron base fragment 57a/2, on the other hand, was mended from five sherds and was
found in a mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early fill stratified between an underlying Neopalatial plaster floor and a superposed burnt floor of pebbles dating to LM IIIA2. This piece may therefore actually be part of a disturbed LM IB Early floor deposit that was abandoned on the plaster floor toward the west end of Building T, Room 28, and that survives undisturbed only immediately adjacent to the court (Group 41).

241. The two residential structures in and around which LH IIB–IIIA1 goblet fragments have been found at Kommos, House X and the House with the Snake Tube, are in addition among the larger and more impressive LBA houses so far cleared at the site. The excavators of the LM III chamber tomb cemetery at Mochlos have interpreted the presence of small numbers of kylikes in select tombs as indicators that local elites sought to emulate drinking behaviors at home in the contemporary Minoan culture of central Crete at the same time as these elites were including among their grave goods traditional East Cretan drinking forms (Smith 2002: 268–73). It is certainly possible to view the LH IIB–IIIA1 Mycenaean goblets from LM II–IIIA1 Kommos in a similar way as high-status goods belonging to a local elite rather than as markers of resident aliens.

It is just possible that the alabastron base 57a/2 found below Gallery P3 is of LH IIB rather than LH IIA date, in which case the alabastron form might be a second ceramic indicator of a Mycenaean presence at Kommos during the LM II–IIIA1 era; however, in both typological and contextual terms, this closed fragment makes better sense as an LH IIA import originally abandoned in an LM IB Early context (see preceding note).

242. The linear rather than solidly painted decoration of the neck on this piece is not all that common but does occur on scattered examples of both large examples of FS 37 type (Mountjoy 1999a: 131–32 no. 221 [Argolid]) and smaller examples of FS 45 (Mountjoy 1999a: 763–64 no. 89 [Phokis]), both of LH IIB date.

243. A handle fragment published by Watrous (1992: 155 no. 1671, pl. 51) could belong to either type of bowl.

244. See n. 238. Skepticism about an LH IIIC Early dating for 79/1 has been expressed by some (e.g., Hallager and Hallager 2003: 252 n. 534; E. French, pers. comm.). The false neck profile, as well as both the decoration and the section of the handles, seem in combination to be decisive indicators of an LH IIIC rather than LH IIIB2 date.

245. I am very grateful for the positive identification of these imports to the team of Katerina Kopaka and Christina Papadaki, who visited Pitsidia during the summer of 2001 and found quite a number of Gavdiot pieces among the unidentified imports of Protopalatial, Neopalatial, and subsequent LM date to Kommos. Credit for suspecting that such imports existed at Kommos goes to Carl Knappett. The initiative to invite Kopaka and Papadaki to Pitsidia to confirm this was taken by Aleydis Van de Moortel.

246. I am especially grateful to Fulvia Lo Schiavo for arranging to have a copy of Campus and Leonelli’s comprehensive typology of Sardinian Nuragic pottery sent to me as soon as possible after its appearance in print in 2000. This publication, with its wealth of profile drawings, has been exceptionally helpful as a tool for contextualizing the highly fragmentary Sardinian imports recovered at Kommos between 1976 and 1995 within the overall framework of Sardinian ceramic production during the thirteenth century B.C.

247. The three completely restorable Canaanite jars recovered from Rooms 4, 5, and 8 of House X are clearly atypical; no jar of this type has survived in anything like complete form from other residential structures at the site (see above, “The Syro–Palestinian Coast”). That is, these particular jars may have held special contents or served some other special function in the context of the high-status function that House X appears to have served within the settlement as a whole during its entire period of use (LM IA–IIIA2 Early).

248. Counted as “poorly dated” are all pieces from Historic levels plus those from contexts whose date cannot be more closely specified than “LH IIIA” or “LH IIIA2–B.”

249. The LH I Vapheio cup rim C 8129, from an LM IIIA dump in House X, is an isolated early sherd from a much later context. Its original locus of use is impossible to determine, but it could just as well be a discard from Building T as part of House X’s original furnishings. It and the closed vessel fragment C 11352 found in a fill just outside House X to the north are the only fragments of Mycenaean pottery from Kommos predating LH IIB to have been found outside of Building T, located just across the road from House X to the south.