eration here (Van de Moortel 1997: 721–26). In view of how scarce undisturbed deposits of
the later Neopalatial era have proved to be, above all in the Central Hillside and Hilltop
portions of the site, it is clear that the end of the MM period and the very beginning of the
LM period were comparatively eventful times at Kommos during the era when Minoan palatial
culture was at its acme. The discovery of large collections of either abandoned or dumped
but nevertheless complete pots throughout the Central Hillside area (most notably in the
basement storage room CH25) as well as just north of House X, in combination with the
evidence for collapsed floors and ceilings and immediately subsequent repairs in the form of
raised floor levels and multiple blocked doorways, has suggested that the MM III town fell
victim to a devastating earthquake (Betancourt 1990: 37, 41; M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 20,
56, 106, 128; Wright and McEnroe 1996: 166, 183, 189). But the existence of twin deposits of
whole vases stratified on top of each other in some rooms on the Central Hillside (especially
Rooms 44 and 51 of the South Building), as well as the observation that some of these early
Neopalatial floor deposits were noticeably more developed in ceramic terms than others, also
made quite clear that not all these deposits could have resulted from a single event, whether
an earthquake or a catastrophe of some other kind.

One problem requiring resolution was whether the evidence for building repairs noted on
the Central Hillside preceded the hypothetical earthquake destruction horizon or followed it
(Betancourt 1990: 42). In Betancourt’s opinion, the repairs were the result of the earthquake,
and he went on to suggest that a number of the clusters of whole vases that he considered
to be stylistically as well as stratigraphically somewhat later than the earthquake destruction
were “special deposits” that might have some religious or symbolic significance (1990: 42,
46–48). Wright, on the other hand, seeing no reason to identify these clusters of pots as
“special” in any way, expressed his confidence that more detailed analysis of the local MM
III–LM IA pottery sequence, and especially of the numerous conical cups found on the floors
in question, would ultimately clarify the sequence of events (1996: 238–39, n. 6). Van de
Moortel shortly thereafter completed the requisite ceramic analysis (1997). Her findings are
abbreviated here in Tables 3.39–3.41, where they are combined with those of Wright’s careful
stratigraphic and architectural analysis of the two extensively exposed (South and East Build-
ings) and the two only slightly explored (North Building, building to west of “Rampa del
Mare”) residential structures on the Central Hillside.83 The following picture of events now
emerges.

At least three buildings were standing on the Central Hillside when the hypothesized
earthquake struck: the North, South, and East Buildings. There is no compelling evidence for
the immediate reoccupation of the North Building after the earthquake caused the abandon-
ment of a substantial floor deposit in Room 15 (Table 3.39). In the East Building, doorways
were blocked and floor levels were raised in the house’s excavated western portion, with the
result that two phases of occupation could be clearly distinguished (Wright and McEnroe
Table 3.39. Floor deposits at Kommos resulting from probable earthquake within MM III. Conical cup types as in Van de Moortel 1997, with B and J indicating larger MM III types, and B′ and J′ indicating smaller LM IA Early types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit: Area, Room/Space (Trench/Pails)</th>
<th>Previous Publication:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, North Building, Room 15 (9A1/36, 38, 40, 42)</td>
<td>Betancourt 1990; Wright and McEnroe 1996; Van de Moortel 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Weight (Total Sherds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, East Building, Room 28, collapsed floor (35A/14, 16, 20; 40A/1-5)</td>
<td>B: 47, 51, 131–32; WM: 144–45, pls. 3.45–46; VM: 700–701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bell cup: 1(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous rounded bowl: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Hillside, East Building, Room 29, lower floor (35A/43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: 2 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Hillside, East Building, Room 31 (35A/35, 38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous jug: 1 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
<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 Vases (Inventoried Fragments)</th>
<th>Conical Cups [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 44, lower floor (45A/26; 48A/34, 65)</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 kg (—)</td>
<td>4 (13)</td>
<td>B: 2</td>
<td>Miscellaneous rounded bowl: (2)</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 1(1) Beaked jug: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 51, lower floor (48A/28, 34, 65)</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 kg (—)</td>
<td>2 (5)</td>
<td>C: 1 B’: 1</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: (1)</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 1 Miscellaneous jug: 1 (imported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 45 (41A1/32, 33)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 kg (—)</td>
<td>4 (2)</td>
<td>A: 1</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: 1</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 2(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 46 (41A1/35, 37)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 kg (—)</td>
<td>2 (8)</td>
<td>A: 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Basin: (2) Kalathos: (2) Miscellaneous rounded bowl: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 47 (41A/62, 65)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 kg (—)</td>
<td>6 (5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Askoid jug: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 48 (41A/47, 48, 73)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 kg (—)</td>
<td>7 (5)</td>
<td>B: 1(1) C: (1) D: 1 J: 1</td>
<td>Kalathos: (1)</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 4(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 49 (41A/31, 32)</td>
<td>B: 55, 139–40; WM: 180–81, pl. 3.92; VM: 715</td>
<td>5 kg (—)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 23 (28B/43, 44, 60)</td>
<td>B: 52, 132; WM: 184–85, pl. 3.101; VM: 702–3</td>
<td>12 kg (—)</td>
<td>3 (6)</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: (2) Bridge-spouted jar: 1</td>
<td>Side-spouted jug (milk jug): 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 25 (28B/59, 62, 70; 41A/27, 29)</td>
<td>B: 52, 101–12; Context 16; WM: 182–84; VM: 703–07</td>
<td>304 kg (7,250)</td>
<td>67 (67)</td>
<td>Bell cup: (1) Alabastron-shaped rhyton: 1</td>
<td>Miscellaneous: 1 Conical rhyton: 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room E: Group 1 (97E/55, 58, 60, 70)</td>
<td>4.9 kg (663)</td>
<td>2 (12)</td>
<td>B: 1(1)</td>
<td>Kalathos: (1) Bridge-spouted jar: (1 + ?)</td>
<td>Conical rhyton: 1 Miscellaneous jug: 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C: 1(3)</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: (2) Tumbler: (1)</td>
<td>Oval-mouthed amphora: (1?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J: (1)</td>
<td>Tumbler: (1)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit: Area, Room/Space (Trench/Pails)</th>
<th>Previous Publication:</th>
<th>Complete or Fully Restorable Vases (Inventoried Fragments)</th>
<th>Conical Cups [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 23, lower floor: Group 2a (97E/55, 58, 60, 70)</td>
<td>Betancourt 1990; Wright and McEnroe 1996; Van de Moortel 1997</td>
<td>7.8 kg (1386) 0 (9)</td>
<td>A [MM IIB]: (1) C: (1) D: (1)</td>
<td>Kalathos: (1) Miscellaneous rounded bowl: (1) Straight-sided cup (milk jug): (1)</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup (MM IIB): (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 24a, lower floor: Group 3a (58A/39, 42, 45)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 kg, (ca. 480) 0 (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous jug: (1) Side-spouted jug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 24b, lower floor: Group 4a (58A/41, 44; 66B/25)</td>
<td>VM: 724</td>
<td>3.4 kg (ca. 580) 1 (2)</td>
<td>C: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bell cup (MM IIB): (17) Carinated cup (MM IIB): (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, South Stoa, floor in southeast corner: Group 13 (90A/37, 40, 41, 42, 44)</td>
<td>VM: 725</td>
<td>1.9 kg (257) 1 (3)</td>
<td>B: (1) C: 1(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The substantial group of pots from the collapsed floor of Room 28, a smaller group from the adjacent lower floor in Room 29, and even smaller ones from Rooms 31 and 38 were all abandoned as a result of the earthquake (Table 3.39). Only very small bodies of material, unfortunately, can be assigned to the raised reoccupation floors in Rooms 29 and 38 (Table 3.40), whereas none at all can be attributed to the much higher raised floor in Room 28 that had been completely destroyed by erosion.

When the hypothesized MM III earthquake struck Kommos, the large South Building featured floors at several different levels owing to the pronounced slope in the bedrock over which it was built. Rooms at the lower level to the south and east produced substantial groups of pots abandoned after the earthquake, notably in the interconnecting Rooms 44 and 51 at the southwest as well as in Rooms 46, 47, 48, 49, and the semidetached storage rooms 23 and 25 at the far east (Table 3.39). Of all these spaces, only Rooms 44 and 51 exhibit evidence of reoccupation in the earthquake’s immediate aftermath in the form of raised floors with deposits of whole or mendable pottery (Table 3.40). The remaining portions of the house appear to have been abandoned, although many of the doorways between rooms were blocked, as in the case of the repaired East Building. In the northwestern part of the South Building, Rooms 7b and 8, with floors at a significantly higher level due to the rise in the underlying bedrock, were found to have been badly disturbed by subsequent LM building activity. A small group of whole vases found lying on the marl bedrock here can be dated typologically to LM IA Early (Van de Moortel 1997: 26 and n. 21; Table 3.41) and so substantially postdate the earthquake and perhaps even the initial period of reoccupation represented by the finds on the raised floors of Rooms 44 and 51 to the south (Table 3.40). Just to the east, in Room 9, a slab-paved floor was discovered overlying a second group of whole vases lying on marl bedrock that are contemporary with those from Rooms 7b and 8 (Van de Moortel 1997: 26 and n. 21; Table 3.41). Here again, the pottery dates to later than the earthquake, and the slab-paved floor must be even later, thus presumably postdating the initial reoccupation of the southwestern part of the building represented by the raised floors in Rooms 44 and 51.

Datable to the same earliest phase of LM IA as the deposits in Rooms 7b, 8, and 9 are the floor deposits from three rooms (23, 24, 28) of a single building exposed at the southern end of the Hilltop to the north, as well as a floor deposit from the other side of the “Rampa del Mare” in the Central Hillside area to the west (Table 3.41). These latter two buildings were thus also abandoned well after the earthquake. Indeed, both may have been initially constructed after the earthquake and consequently represent part of the reconstruction effort. The same may also be true of the structure represented by Wall 22 and the floor surfaces on either side of it in Space 33S, southeast of the East Building, for here was found yet another substantial group of whole or largely restorable LM IA Early vases (Table 3.41).

The preceding review shows that the event that precipitated the deposition of numerous groups of MM III vases on floors throughout the Central Hillside area was of impressive
Table 3.40. Floor deposits at Kommos immediately overlying earlier floor deposits abandoned during MM III. Conical cup types as in Van de Moortel 1997, with B and J indicating larger MM III types, and B' and J' indicating smaller LM IA Early types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit: Area, Room/Space (Trench/Pails)</th>
<th>Previous Publication: Betancourt 1990; Wright and McEnroe 1996; Van de Moortel 1997</th>
<th>Total Weight (Total Sherd(s))</th>
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<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, East Building, Room 29, upper floor (35A/42, 45)</td>
<td>B: 52, 133–34; WM: 154–57; VM: 709</td>
<td>13 kg (&lt;—)</td>
<td>0 (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, East Building, Room 38, “later phase” (40A/45, 78)</td>
<td>B: 54, 135–36; WM: 161–64, pl. 3.65–66; VM: 710</td>
<td>0.5 kg (&lt;—)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 44, upper floor (45A/22; 48A/18)</td>
<td>B: 47, 54, 136–37; WM: 170–72, pl. 3.71; VM: 712</td>
<td>9 kg (&lt;—)</td>
<td>10 (4+)</td>
<td>B: 3(1)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous rounded bowl: (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 51, upper floor (48A/19, 23, 61?)</td>
<td>B: 47, 55, 140–41; WM: 172–74, pl. 3.75; VM: 716</td>
<td>37 kg (&lt;—)</td>
<td>6 (5)</td>
<td>A: (1)</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: (1)</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 23, upper floor: Group 2b (58A/54, 56, 57, 59)</td>
<td>VM: 724</td>
<td>56.9 kg (ca. 2140)</td>
<td>5 (10)</td>
<td>A: 1</td>
<td>Teacup: (1 + 1 imported)</td>
<td>Juglet: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 24a, upper floor: Group 3b (58A/35 [part], 36)</td>
<td>VM: 725</td>
<td>5.0 kg (ca. 113)</td>
<td>1 (5)</td>
<td>A: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 24b, upper floor: Group 4b (58A/35 [part], 37, 40; 66B/24)</td>
<td>VM: 725</td>
<td>15.6 kg (&gt;227)</td>
<td>0 (4)</td>
<td>A: (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.41. LM IA Early floor deposits from the Central Hillside, Southern Hilltop, and Civic Center at Kommos. Conical cup types as in Van de Moortel 1997, with B and J indicating larger MM III types, and B′ and J′ indicating smaller LM IA Early types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit: Area, Room/Space (Trench/Pails)</th>
<th>Previous Publication: Betancourt 1990; Wright and McEnroe 1996; Van de Moortel 1997</th>
<th>Total Weight (Total Sherds)</th>
<th>Complete or Fully Restorable Vases (Inventoried Fragments)</th>
<th>Conical Cups [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, East Building, Space 33S (35A2/115)</td>
<td>B: 53, 135; WM: 160–61, pl. 3.62–63;</td>
<td>20 kg (—)</td>
<td>9 (8)</td>
<td>B′: 5</td>
<td>Miscellaneous rounded bowl: 1</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 1 Alabastron-shaped rhyton: (1) Globular rhyton: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 7b (9A/31, 36)</td>
<td>WM: 174–75, pl. 3.80; VM: 726–27</td>
<td>(—) (—)</td>
<td>2 (0)</td>
<td>D: 1</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: (1) Bridge-spouted jar: (1) Alabastron-shaped rhyton: (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 8 (2A2/40, 41)</td>
<td>B: 47, 51; WM: 174–75, pl. 3.80; VM: 727</td>
<td>(—) (—)</td>
<td>5 (2)</td>
<td>B′: 1</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: (1) Piriform rhyton: 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, South Building, Room 9 (2A2/48)</td>
<td>B: 47, 51, 131; WM: 177, pl. 3.84; VM: 727–28</td>
<td>2 kg (—)</td>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>B: 1</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, “Rampa del Mare,” Space 1A (9A/39)</td>
<td>B: 47, 50, 130–31; WM: 168–69, pl. 3.68; VM: 726</td>
<td>4 kg (—)</td>
<td>6 (0)</td>
<td>B: 1</td>
<td>Bell cup: (1) Bridge-spouted jar:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Hilltop, Room 23 (21A1/21, 23, 24)</td>
<td>B: 50, 127–29; Context 21; VM: 728–29</td>
<td>70 kg (350)</td>
<td>3 (35)</td>
<td>A: (1)</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: (4) 1(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
<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 Vases (Inventoryed Fragments)</th>
<th>Conical Cups [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Hilltop, Room 24 (21A1/27)</td>
<td>Betancourt 1990; McEnroe 1996; Van de Moortel 1997</td>
<td>4.5 kg (250)</td>
<td>10 (16)</td>
<td>B: 1</td>
<td>Teacup: 1</td>
<td>Askos: 2 (imported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B': 2</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: (2)</td>
<td>Ewer: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Juglet: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J': 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Hilltop, Room 28 (21A1/26, 37)</td>
<td></td>
<td>——(—)</td>
<td>6 (4)</td>
<td>B: 1</td>
<td>Bell cup: (2)</td>
<td>Ewer: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J': 2</td>
<td>Kalathos: 1</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teacup: 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 19, first floor: Group 6 (53A/44, 45, 50; 62D/94)</td>
<td>VM: 723</td>
<td>26.5 kg (2308)</td>
<td>4 (9)</td>
<td>B': 3(3)</td>
<td>Bell cup: (1)</td>
<td>Collar-necked jar: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D: (1)</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: (2)</td>
<td>Globular rhyton: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Juglet: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 42, earliest exposed floor: Group 7 (62D/92)</td>
<td>VM: 726</td>
<td>8.8 kg (ca. 500)</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
<td>B': 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous jug: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(imported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, North Stoa, east end, earliest exposed floor: Group 8 (42A/65, 67, 67A)</td>
<td>VM: 722</td>
<td>&gt; 9.7 kg (&gt; 900–1100)</td>
<td>0 (6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kalathos: (1)</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oval-mouthed am-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>phora: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Space 36, west end, earth floor: Groups 9a–b (89C/14A; 93A/2B, 5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.4 kg (742)</td>
<td>0 (13)</td>
<td>B': (2)</td>
<td>Deep convex-sided cup: (1) (imported)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C (1)</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q: (2)</td>
<td>Teacup: (1) (imported)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V: (1)</td>
<td>Tumbler: (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Space 35, west end, earth floor: Group 10 (93A/26, 27, 28, 29)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.6 kg (408)</td>
<td>0 (3)</td>
<td>C: (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
magnitude, whatever its precise nature. It resulted in the abandonment of some buildings as well as substantial modifications in those that continued to be occupied and may further have been the inspiration for a spate of construction of entirely new buildings. Of almost equal significance, this important event was followed shortly after by a second one, not too long afterward (perhaps only a decade or two?) that caused a second series of pottery groups to be abandoned on floors in LM IA Early. What is not altogether clear from the evidence of the Central Hillside alone is whether the secondary floor deposits in Rooms 44 and 51 of the South Building and Rooms 29 and 38 of the East Building (Table 3.40) are fully contemporary with the LM IA Early deposits listed in Table 3.41 or whether they represent a stage intermediate between the MM III earthquake (Table 3.39) and the second, LM IA Early event (Van de Moortel 1997: 27). As Table 3.40 makes clear, the smaller sizes of the dipped Type J and unpainted Type B conical cups, the particular types that distinguish LM IA Early from MM III at Kommos (Van de Moortel 1997: 38–57), had come into sparing use by the time of the abandonment of the upper floor of South Building Room 44. Indeed, the MM III deposits resulting from the earthquake even contain an occasional example of the smaller unpainted Type B (Table 3.39: Rooms 28, 51); but none of the four secondary floors on the Central Hillside listed in Table 3.40 have produced the large numbers of small Type B’s and J’s characteristic of unambiguous LM IA Early deposits nor the earliest solidly coated conical cups of Types P and Q that appear at the same time (Table 3.41). Since they are now assigned to quite different chronological horizons, the groups of whole pots that Betancourt considered to be “special deposits” would appear to be ordinary floor deposits, as argued by Wright and by Van de Moortel (1997: 25 n. 19).

**Group 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>MM III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total sherds:</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (grams):</td>
<td>4,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench/pail(s):</td>
<td>97E/55, 58, 60, 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross joins:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural/physical context:</td>
<td>J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; floor of east end of T Room E (below Gallery P2) at ca. +3.28 m and fill immediately above and below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of constituent strata:</td>
<td>Ca. 35–40 cm (up to 25 cm above floor, 15 cm below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum below:</td>
<td>MM IIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum above:</td>
<td>Group 56b (LM IIIA2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/1 (C 10546). Bridge-spouted jar. Pl. 3.24. Spout attached over elliptical perforation pierced from the outside and not subsequently smoothed over on interior. Handles solidly painted.

MM III–LM I. Betancourt 1990: 129 no. 890,
Table 3.42. Pottery Group 1.

<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>216</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

fig. 42, pl. 52; Van de Moortel 1997: 139–48, figs. 34–43; Tables 3.39–3.41; also 24/2, 42/1.

1/2 (C 10442). Bridge-spouted jar, tubular-spouted jar, or jug. Pl. 3.24.

Body: light-on-dark spatters overall in added white.

MM III. Betancourt 1990: 111 no. 644, and 177 no. 1739 (bridge-spouted jars), 111 no. 646 (tubular-spouted jar), 121 no. 2008 (jug), fig. 30, pl. 102; Van de Moortel 1997: 139–43, 151–55, 178–79, figs. 35, 58; Table 3.39.

1/3 (C 10433). Tumbler. Pl. 3.24.

MM III. Betancourt 1990: 186 no. 1966, fig. 67, pl. 99; Van de Moortel 1997: 117–18, fig. 23; Table 3.39.

1/4 (C 10545). Conical cup, Kommos Type J. Pl. 3.24.

MM III. Betancourt 1990: 110 nos. 631–32, fig. 30, pl. 36; Van de Moortel 1997: 46–47, fig. 6; Table 3.39; also 5a/1.

1/5 (C 10444). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.24.

MM III–LM IA. Betancourt 1990: 187 nos. 1976–79, fig. 67; Van de Moortel 1997: 103–12, figs. 18–21; Van de Moortel 2001: 51, 69–70, fig. 32: 21; Tables 3.39–3.41; also 1/6, 3b/1, 5a/2, 5b/1, 6/4, 13/1, 17b/1, 21/6.

1/6 (C 10439). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.24.

Deep finger impression at very base of handle where it is attached to lower body.

MM III–LM IA. Comparanda as for 1/5.

1/7 (C 10437). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.24.

MM III. Betancourt 1990: 110 nos. 627–29, 123 nos. 811–812, 820, pl2s. 35–36, 48–49; Van de Moortel 1997: 40–42, fig. 6; Tables 3.39–3.41; also 1/8, 4b/2, 5a/6, 5b/2, 11/3, 12/4–6, 13/2, 20/3, 24/17.

1/8 (C 10440). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.24.

MM III. Comparanda as for 1/7.

1/9 (C 10434). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.24.


1/10 (C 10435). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.24.


1/11 (C 10436). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.24.


1/12 (C 10438). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.24.


1/13 (C 10441). Jug or oval-mouthed amphora. Pl. 3.24.

Lower body: partially preserved pattern, probably either trickle or a crudely executed plant motif.

MM III. Betancourt 1990: 164 no. 1383, 169 nos. 1536–39, pls. 73, 78; Van de Moortel 1997: 188–90, figs. 62–63 (oval-mouthed amphoras); Betancourt 1990: 180 no. 1822, fig. 62; Van de Moortel 1997: 151–55, figs. 44–45 (jugs); Table 3.39.
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

1/14 (C 10443). Kalathos. Pl. 3.24 (interior rim decoration drawn flat).
   Interior of rim: part of curvilinear motif (spiral) in added white.

Group 2a

Date: Mixed MM IIB and MM III

Total sherds: 1,386

Weight (grams): 7,765

Trench/pail(s): 93D/36, 39, 55

Cross joins: None

Architectural/physical context:
   J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; floor in T Room 23 at ca. +3.25/3.30 m and fill immediately above and below

Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 10–15 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: MM II

Group and/or date of stratum above: Group 2b (LM IA Early)

Table 3.43. Pottery Group 2a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2a/1 (C 10096). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.24.
   Handle solid-painted.

2a/2 (C 10097). Conical cup, Kommos Type A. Pl. 3.24.
   MM IIB. Betancourt 1990: 89 nos. 333–35, pl. 17; Van de Moortel 1997: 34–35, fig. 5; also 5a/3–4.

2a/3 (C 10098). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.24.

2a/4 (C 10684). Conical cup, Kommos Type D. Pl. 3.24.
   MM III. Betancourt 1990: 99 nos. 478–79, 481–82, 110 nos. 620–21, 623–24, figs. 25, 30, pls. 24, 35; Van de Moortel 1997: 44–45, fig. 6; Tables 3.39–3.40; also 2b/7–8, 5a/8, 12/11, 21/12.

2a/5 (C 10099). Shallow bowl. Pl. 3.24.

2a/6 (C 10882). Side-spouted wide-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.25.
   Large plastic knob applied to exterior of rim opposite handle; spout roughly pinched out and
centered between knob and handle, 90° clockwise from handle (when viewed from above). Two very large, solidly painted blobs extending from rim band to near base on either side of spout and respectively incorporating handle and plastic knob opposite.


2a/7 (C 10033). Jug(?). Pl. 3.24.

Shoulder: partially preserved plant pattern (Grass FM 16?). Atypical fabric identifies this piece as an import, probably from East Crete.

**Group 2b**

**Date:**

LM IA Early

**Total sherds:**

Ca. 2,130–2,440

**Weight (grams):**

56,940

**Trench/pail(s):**

58A/54, 56, 57, 59

**Cross joins:**

None

**Architectural/physical context:**

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; second floor in T Room 23 at ca. +3.35 m and fill immediately above Ca. 25 cm

**Thickness of constituent strata:**

Group 2a (mixed MM IIB and MM III)

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

Group 20 (LM IA Final)

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

Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area

MM III. Van de Moortel 1997: 236–37, fig. 81 (mistakenly attributed to LM IA Early context); for local MM III comparanda, see 1/13.

2a/8 (C 10081). Kalathos. Pl. 3.24.

Interior rim: large leaves (Foliate Band FM 64) above a band, all in added white. Exterior body: large single rings (Circles FM 41) in added white are spaced at 90° intervals (portions of three preserved). Exterior sloping lip may have been overpainted with white.

MM III–LM IA. Comparanda as for 1/14.

2a/9 (C 10721). Tripod cooking pot. Pl. 3.25.


2b/1 (C 10719). Teacup. Pl. 3.25.

Swelling preserved at base of upper handle attachment. Running Spirals FM 46 (smaller blob-centered spiral directly below upper handle attachment, linked by tangent to exterior coil of larger spiral to right).

LM IA Early. Cretan import. Betancourt 1990: 129 no. 886, 189 nos. 2024–26, figs. 42, 70, pls. 52, 104; Van de Moortel 1997: 87–89, fig. 12; Carinci 2001: 236–37, fig. 26 (F.2697); also 12/1.

2b/2 (C 7510). Giant teacup. Pl. 3.25.

Large (d = 1.3–1.4 cm) imitation rivet at junction of handle and rim.

LM IA Early. Van de Moortel 1997: 87–89, fig. 12; also 21/4.

2b/3 (C 7511). Juglet. Pl. 3.25.

Rim rises slightly away from handle, but vase lacks a genuine spout.

2b/4 (C 10686). Conical cup, Kommos Type A. Pl. 3.25.


2b/5 (C 10718). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.25.

Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

11, 7/1–2, 9a/3, 9b/6, 12/7, 18/2, 21/8, 24/18, 52d/4, 52e/1.

2b/6 (C 7651). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.25.
Cut off of hump when wheel was barely moving, as indicated by very shallow arc of cutting marks on underside of base (cf. 2b/11).

2b/7 (C 7652). Conical cup, Kommos Type D. Pl. 3.25.
MM III. Comparanda as for 2a/4.

2b/8 (C 7653). Conical cup, Kommos Type D. Pl. 3.25.
MM III. Comparanda as for 2a/4.

2b/9 (C 7613). Conical cup, Kommos Type E. Pl. 3.25.

2b/10 (C 7650). Conical cup, Kommos Type E. Pl. 3.25.
MM III. Betancourt 1990: 123 no. 808, pl. 48; Van de Moortel 1997: 45–46, fig. 6; Tables 3.39–3.41.

2b/11 (C 7612). Conical cup, Kommos Type C(?). Pl. 3.25.
Cut off of hump when wheel was barely moving, as indicated by very shallow arc of cutting marks on underside of base (cf. 2b/6).

2b/12 (C 7654). Conical cup (type not determinable). Pl. 3.25.
MM III. Comparanda as for 1/9.


Handmade: clay join between uppermost body and rim coils detectable.

Handmade: clay join between coils of inwardly sloping upper body and squared, undercut lip detectable.

Group 3a: Summary

| Date: | MM III |
| Total sherds: | Ca. 480 |
| Weight (grams): | 4,460 |
| Trench/pail(s): | 58A/39, 42, 45 |
| Cross joins: | None |
| Architectural/physical context: | J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; first floor in T Room 24a at ca. +3.32 m and fill immediately above |
| Thickness of constituent strata: | Ca. 10–20 cm |
| Group and/or date of stratum below: | MM IB above sterile sand |
| Group and/or date of stratum above: | Group 3b (LM IA Early) |

3a/1 (C 7431). Lamp. Pl. 3.26.

Group 3b

| Date: | LM IA Early |
| Total sherds: | Ca. 113 |
Weight (grams):
5,025

Trench/pail(s):
58A/35 (part), 36

Cross joins:
None

Architectural/physical context:
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; second floor in T Room 24a at ca. +3.53 m and fill immediately above Ca. 20 cm

Thickness of constituent strata:
Group 3a (MM III)

Group and/or date of stratum below:
Ca. 10–15 cm of collapsed ceiling, then ca. 35–40 cm of later Neopalatial fill

3b/1 (C 7371). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.26.

Three shallow, evenly spaced, concave grooves in upper surface of shoulder.

3b/3 (C 7400). Conical cup, Kommos Type A. Pl. 3.26.

3b/4 (C 7399). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.26.

Group 4a

Date:
Mixed MM IIB and MM III

Total sherds:
Ca. 580

Weight (grams):
3,440

Trench/pail(s):
58A/41, 44; 66B/25

Cross joins:
None

Architectural/physical context:
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; first floor in T Room 24b at ca. +3.32 m and fill immediately above Ca. 10 cm

Thickness of constituent strata:
Group 4b (LM IA Early)

Group and/or date of stratum below:
MM IB above sterile sand

Group and/or date of stratum above:

4a/1 (C 7473). Bell-shaped(?) cup. Pl. 3.26.
MM II(B?).


4a/3 (C 7472). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.26.
MM III. Comparanda as for 1/9.
# Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

## Group 4b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Date:</strong></th>
<th>LM IA Early</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sherds:</strong></td>
<td>&gt; 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight (grams):</strong></td>
<td>Ca. 15,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trench/pail(s):</strong></td>
<td>58A/35 (part), 37, 40; 66B/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cross joins:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architectural/physical context:</strong></td>
<td>J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; second floor in T Room 24b at ca. +3.42 m and fill immediately above ca. 30–35 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thickness of constituent strata:</strong></td>
<td>Ca. 10–15 cm of collapsed ceiling, then ca. 35–40 cm of later Neopalatial fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group and/or date of stratum below:</strong></td>
<td>Group 4a (Mixed MM IIB and MM III)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group and/or date of stratum above:</strong></td>
<td>Ca. 10–15 cm of collapsed ceiling, then ca. 35–40 cm of later Neopalatial fill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4b/1 (C 7446). Conical cup, Kommos Type A. Pl. 3.27.

- MM III. Comparanda as for 2b/4 (MM III–LM IA Early); also Betancourt 1990: 128 no. 872, fig. 41 = Van de Moortel 1997: 125, fig. 27: C 6775.

### 4b/2 (C 7447). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.27.

### 4b/3 (C 7444). Conical cup (Type?). Pl. 3.27.

### 4b/4 (C 7443). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.27.

## Group 5a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Date:</strong></th>
<th>Mixed MM IIB, MM III, and LM IA Early</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sherds:</strong></td>
<td>Ca. 750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight (grams):</strong></td>
<td>5,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trench/pail(s):</strong></td>
<td>66B/26, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cross joins:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architectural/physical context:</strong></td>
<td>J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; first floor in T Room 25a at ca. +3.18 m and fill immediately above Ca. 25 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thickness of constituent strata:</strong></td>
<td>Not excavated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group and/or date of stratum below:</strong></td>
<td>Group 5b (mixed MM IIB, MM III, and LM IA Early)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group and/or date of stratum above:</strong></td>
<td>Ca. 10–15 cm of collapsed ceiling, then ca. 35–40 cm of later Neopalatial fill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5a/1 (C 8408). Conical cup, Kommos Type J. Pl. 3.27.

- MM III. Comparanda as for 1/4.

### 5a/2 (C 9461). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.27.

- Width of handle tapers from 1.3 at base to 0.9 cm at preserved top.
- MM III–LM IA. Comparanda as for 1/5.

### 5a/3 (C 8409). Conical cup, Kommos Type A. Pl. 3.27.

- MM IIB. Comparanda as for 2a/2.

### 5a/4 (C 8410). Conical cup, Kommos Type A. Pl. 3.27.

- MM IIB. Comparanda as for 2a/2.

### 5a/5 (C 9460). Conical cup, Kommos Type A. Pl. 3.27.


### 5a/6 (C 10796). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.27.

- Trickle of paint on lower exterior body, probably unintentional.
Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area

MM III. Comparanda (for 1/7).

5a/7 (C 10795). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.27.
LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

5a/8 (C 10797). Conical cup, Kommos Type D. Pl. 3.27.

Group 5b

Date: Mixed MM IIB, MM III, and LM IA Early
Total sherds: Ca. 100
Weight (grams): 2,430
Trench/pail(s): 66B/22
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; second floor in T Room 25a at ca. +3.43/3.50 m and fill immediately above

Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 25–30 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: Group 5a (mixed MM IIB, MM III, and LM IA Early)

Group and/or date of stratum above: Over a meter of Neopalatial destruction debris sealed by LM IIIA2 construction debris

5b/1 (C 10829). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.27.

MM III–LM IA. Comparanda as for 1/5.

5b/2 (C 8407). Conical cup, Type B. Pl. 3.27.

Group 6

Date: LM IA Early
Total sherds: 2,308
Weight (grams): 26,510
Trench/pail(s): 53A/44, 45, 50; 62D/94
Cross joins: Group 8 (6/1)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; first floor in T Room 19 at ca. +3.12 m and fill immediately above

Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 5–10 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: Ca. 5–10 cm of early Neopalatial fill on top of bedrock

Group and/or date of stratum above: Group 17a (LM IA Advanced)

6/1 (C 6654). Stirrup jar. Pl. 3.27.

6/2 (C 6648). Conical cup, Kommos Type P. Pl. 3.27.
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

Table 3.44. Pottery Group 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of sherds</th>
<th>Fine Buff</th>
<th>Tempered Buff</th>
<th>Coarse Red</th>
<th>Hearth and Vats</th>
<th>Clay Lump</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,411</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>6,180</td>
<td>10,415</td>
<td>5,840</td>
<td>3,875</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LM I. Van de Moortel 1997: 55, fig. 7; Van de Moortel 2001: 49, 66–68, fig. 32: 11–13; Table 3.41; also 19/1, 25/3, 27a/1, 34/2, 37e/4, 40/6–7, 46a/1.

6/3 (C 6657). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.27.

Light-on-dark retorted Running Spiral FM 46.

MM III–LM IA Early. Betancourt 1990: 174 no. 1661, 186 no. 1971, 187 no. 1982, figs. 67–68, pls. 84, 100; Van de Moortel 1997: 103–9, figs. 18–20; Carinci 2001: 225–26, fig. 20 (F.4837, F.5207c); Tables 3.39–3.41; also 9b/1, 12/2, 21/5.

6/4 (C 6647). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.27.

MM III–LM IA. Comparanda as for 1/5.

6/5 (C 6662). Bell cup. Pl. 3.27.


6/6 (C 6661). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.27.

LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

6/7 (C 6650). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.27.

LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

6/8 (C 6651). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.28.

LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

6/9 (C 6656). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.28.

LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

6/10 (C 6680). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.28.

LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

6/11 (C 6653). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.28.

LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

6/12 (C 6679). Conical cup, Kommos Type D. Pl. 3.28.

Both the pronounced base with its flaring exterior profile and the rolled rim of this cup make it somewhat atypical.

LM IA Early. Van de Moortel 1997: 52–53, fig. 7; also 12/12.

6/13 (C 6652). Ewer. Pl. 3.28.

Traces of narrow vertical bands (0.5–0.6 cm wide) in added white, spaced at 3- and 6-cm intervals and extending from lower handle attachment to point of maximum diameter, but overall pattern not determinable.


Group 7

Date: Ca. 500

Total sherds: 62D/92

Weight (grams): 8,750

LM IA Early

Trench/pail(s):
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context:

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; first floor, partially slab-paved, in T Room 42, at ca. +3.075 m and fill immediately above
Ca. 8 cm
Mixed MM III and LM IA Early
Group 17b (LM IA Advanced)

Thickness of constituent strata:

Group and/or date of stratum below: Ca.8 cm
Group and/or date of stratum above:

7/1 (C 8326). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.28.
LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.
7/2 (C 8330). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.28.
7/3 (C 8327). Lamp(?). Pl. 3.28.
LM IA Early import.

Group 8

Date: LM IA Early
Total sherds: Ca. 900–1,100+ sherds of 42A/65
Weight (grams): 9,650+ weight of sherds from 42A/65
Trench/pail(s): 42A/65, 67, 67A
Cross joins: Group 6 (6/1)
Architectural/physical context:

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; clay (lepis) floor at +2.98 m (west)/3.05 m (east) in northeast portion of North Stoa and fill immediately above and below, plus fill of terra-cotta larnax embedded in that floor
10–15 cm plus 15 cm of fill in larnax
Not excavated
Ca. 5 cm of mixed LM IA fill (42A/61) below
LM IB lepis floor (42A/57) below Group 43 (mixed LM IA Final to LM IB Late)

Thickness of constituent strata:

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

8/1 (C 4461). Globular rhyton. Pl. 3.28.
Diameter of perforation in bottom, 4.5 mm.
Linear (as preserved) light-on-dark decoration on exterior.

Series of diagonal impressions (each 8–9 × 1.5 mm) at junction of neck and shoulder, at least in part intended to enhance the quality of the coil joint here. Broad zone of spidery Ripple FM 78 on lower shoulder (unclear whether this zone was continuous or interrupted, as in some versions of Curved Stripes FM 67 [cf. 6/1]).

MM III–LM IA Early import, probably from East Crete. A bridge-spouted bucket jar in a similar pale-slipped, medium-coarse fabric decorated with diagonal slashes on a relief band below the rim and with zones of Ripple FM 78 and light-on-dark ornament came from an LM IA Final deposit in House X, Room 1 (C 9464).

8/2 (C 4465). Juglet. Pl. 3.28.
Whether this small pouring vessel would have had a handle is uncertain.

MM III–LM IA. Comparanda as for 2b/3.

8/3 (C 10758). Collar-necked jar. Pl. 3.29.
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery


8/5 (C 11746). Pithos. Pl. 3.29. Handmade: clay joins between coils on both upper and lower body detectable at intervals of 6–7 cm. MM III–LM IA Early. For coating of dull red paint on interior, possibly intended as a sealant, see also 16/6. Comparanda as for 2b/15; also Levi 1967–68: 117, fig. 68b; Sackett and Popham 1970: 229–30, fig. 19: NP121, pl. 65d.

8/6 (C 11744). Closed shape (jug?). Pl. 3.28. LC IA Cypriot Red Slip IV Handmade or Proto Base Ring import. Åström 1972: 71–72, 130–33; Vermeule and Wolsky 1990: 174–76, 228, 236, 309–10 (jugs featuring relatively large body diameters in Black Slip and, less commonly, Red Slip); also MI/Cy/4.

Group 9a

Date: LM IA Early
Total sherds: 234
Weight (grams): 2,540
Trench/pail(s): 89C/144
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; floor under southwest end of Gallery P5 in T Space 36 at ca. +2.95 m and fill immediately above
Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 10–15 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Not excavated
Group and/or date of stratum above: LM IIIA2 construction fill below floor of Gallery P5

<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>43</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9a/1 (C 8975). Bridge-spouted jar. Pl. 3.30.

Fully preserved handle tilts noticeably to left because left handle attachment is located lower on vessel body than is right attachment (cf. Betancourt 1990: fig. 68: 791). Shoulder: retorted Running Spiral FM 46 in added white. Back of handle: traces of white paint, but precise scheme of decoration uncertain.

9a/2 (C 8974). Teacup. Pl. 3.30.
Shoulder: Ripple FM 78.
LM IA Early import, probably from Knossos (at which it would be dated Transitional MM IIIB/LM IA). Betancourt 1990: 100 no. 499, 107 no. 582, 179 no. 1800, figs. 25, 27, 61, pl. 26, 30, 89 (MM III); Van de Moortel 1997: 226–27, fig. 81; Popham 1984: 95SC1–2 (P292–93), 96 SC10 (P294), pls. 128c–d, 132b, 141: 8–10 (Knossos, Unexplored Mansion); Warren 1991: 330, cup type 4; fig. 10D; pl. 79G (Knossos, Stratigraphical Museum Excavations); also 32/1, 34/4.

9a/3 (C 8976). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.30.
LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

Group 9b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>LM IA Early</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total sherds:</td>
<td>508 (pure LM IA units only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (grams):</td>
<td>7,865 (pure LM IA units only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench/pail(s):</td>
<td>93A/2B, 5 (uncontaminated); 93A/1B, 4, 5A, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15A (contaminated with LM IIIA2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross joins:</td>
<td>Group 54 (9b/1–2, 9; 54/1–2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural/physical context:</td>
<td>J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; earthen floor under southwest end of Gallery P5 in T Space 36 at ca. +2.95 m and fill immediately above 10–15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of constituent strata:</td>
<td>Thin layer of earth (93A/10–11) overlying slab-paved floor at +2.85/2.87 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum below:</td>
<td>Group 54 (LM IIIA2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum above:</td>
<td>Group 54 (LM IIIA2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.46. Pottery Group 9b.

<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>60</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9b/1 (C 9095). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.30.
Shoulder: retorted Running Spiral FM 46 in added white.
LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 6/3.

9b/2 (C 9096). Deep convex-sided cup. Pl. 3.30.
Deep zone of broad, pendent triple festoons (Isolated Semicircles FM 43) covering upper half of exterior upper profile.
LM IA import from Gavdos (C. Papadaki, pers. comm.). The profile of the body is similar to that of an odd, five-handled teapot from an MM III context at Kommos (Betancourt 1990: 123 no. 819, fig. 39, pl. 49; Van de Moortel 1997: 155, fig. 47: C 2966) that has a comparably archaizing appearance in a Neopalatial context. Possibly from a cup of the same shape is another fragment from an MM III context at Kommos previously identified as a possible Cycladic import (Betancourt 1990: 121 no. 798, fig. 38, pl. 47); like
9b/2, this piece appears to be decorated with broad pendent festoons, in this case elaborated with wavy lines.

9b/3 (C 9434). Conical cup, Kommos Type Q. Pl. 3.30.

Shallow horizontal groove in exterior profile just below rim.

LM I. Van de Moortel 1997: 53–56, 70, figs. 7, 9 (LM IA); 74, 79, fig. 10 (LM IB); Van de Moortel 2001: 49–50, 66–68, fig. 32: 14–15; Table 3.41; also 9b/4, 16/4, 18/1, 21/2, 24/7, 46a/2.

9b/4 (C 9432). Conical cup, Kommos Type Q. Pl. 3.30.

LM I. Comparanda as for 9b/3.

9b/5 (C 9431). Conical cup, Kommos Type V. Pl. 3.30.

A nonjoining base fragment is too distorted to be correlated with the surviving large rim fragment, hence the omission of the former from the drawing. Shoulder: in added white, retorted Running Spiral FM 46 with stubby “barb” on back of one of tangents linking a pair of spirals.

LM IA Early to Advanced. Betancourt 1990: 172 no. 1616, 185 no. 1899, pl. 97; Van de Moortel 1997: 56–57, 64–65, figs. 7–8; Van de Moortel 2001: 50, 68, and n. 87, fig. 32: 18–19; Tables 3.39, 3.41; also 19/2, 26/1.

9b/6 (C 9433). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.30.

LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

9b/7 (C 9975). Conical Cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.30.

LM IA Early–Advanced. For MM III examples of the type, see 1/7 and comparanda; for LM IA Advanced examples of the type, see 17a/4 and comparanda. Notwithstanding this form’s supposed absence during the LM IA Early subphase at Kommos when Type B was the dominant variety (Van de Moortel 1997: 51–57, fig. 7), conical cups 9b/7, 10/2, and 10/3 can hardly be classified or dated otherwise in view of their typology and context.

9b/8 (C 9435). Oval-mouthed amphora. Pl. 3.30.


9b/9 (C 9436). Tripod cooking pot, Type B. Pl. 3.31.

Beginning of pushed-out spout preserved at rim; a short distance clockwise (when viewed from above), thickening at base of side wall indicates point of attachment of one of three legs. Single irregular vertical groove, 2–5 mm wide, in lower body to right of tripod leg’s point of attachment (not shown in drawing).

MM III–LM I. Wheelmade manufacture suggests an LM I rather than MM III date (Van de Moortel 1997: 207), although even as late as LM IB the majority of such vases at Kommos were handmade (ibid., 209–10, fig. 77); Rutter 2004: 67–68, fig. 4.3, top; also 2b/3, 24/25–26, 37e/15, 40/32–33.

9b/10 (C 9430). Tripod cooking pot, Type B. Pl. 3.30.

Tripod leg, circular in section, marked at top by three vertical incisions in an inverted triangular arrangement; fully preserved incision measures 19 mm long, up to 2 mm wide, and as much as 12 mm deep. Exterior shoulder coated with layer of very hard fired, gritty mud (cf. Van de Moortel 1997: 207, 210), possibly to combat thermal shock or simply to reduce the maximum attainable temperature on the vessel’s interior.

MM III–LM I. Circular section of leg and the crude incisions at its top are suggestive of an LM I date, whereas the pronounced lip is better paralleled on MM III specimens (Betancourt 1990: 128 no. 859, fig. 41 (LM IA Early) versus 105 no. 532, 108 nos. 593–94, figs. 26–27, pls. 30–31 [MM III]), but the rarity of restorable LM IA tripod cooking pots to date at Kommos (Van de Moortel 1997: 208) makes close dating of such vases on purely morphological grounds hazardous; the missing portion of the body should have been depicted as substantially deeper in the restoration (Pl. 3.30 vs. Betancourt 1990: figs. 26: 532, 27: 593); Rutter 2004: 67–65, fig. 4.3, bottom.

Group 10

Date: LM IA Early
Total sherds: 408
402 Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area

Table 3.47. Pottery Group 10.

<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>84</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10/1 (C 10009). Tumbler. Pl. 3.31. LM IA Early. This vessel is intermediate in form between the taller and slimmer tumblers of MM III (cf. 1/3, with comparanda) and conical cup Type I of later LM IA, a deep-bodied and dipped variety that is rare at Kommos and ordinarily neither as large nor as tall as 10/1 (Van de Moortel 1997: 68, fig. 9 [LM IA Final]).

10/2 (C 10008). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.31. LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 9b/7.

10/3 (C 10007). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.31. LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 9b/7.

Group 11

- **Date:** MM III
- **Total sherds:** 612
- **Weight (grams):** 6,240
- **Trench/pail(s):** 84A/22, 66, 67, 101, 102, 103, 104
- **Cross joins:** None
- **Architectural/physical context:** J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill between a flagstone-paved surface at +2.71/2.73 m and a beaten-earth surface at +2.80/2.85 m immediately south of midpoint of T’s south facade
- **Thickness of constituent strata:** 10–15 cm
- **Group and/or date of stratum below:** MM III in small sounding at southeast
- **Group and/or date of stratum above:** Group 12 (LM IA Early)
Table 3.48. Pottery Group 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th></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>
<td>Painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>1,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


11/3 (C 9409). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.31. MM III. Comparanda as for 1/7 (see especially Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 6: C 9358, also 12/5).

Group 12

Date: Mixed MM III and LM IA Early
Total sherds: 1,604
Weight (grams): 15,740
Trench/pail(s): 84A/16, 18, 19, 96, 100
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill immediately south of midpoint of T’s south facade between beaten-earth surface at +2.80/2.85 m and bottom of Building P construction debris
Thick of constituent strata: 10–20 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Group 11 (MM III)
Group and/or date of stratum above: LM IIIA2


12/3 (C 9414). Conical cup, Kommos Type A. Pl. 3.31.

12/4 (C 9415). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.31. MM III. Comparanda as for 1/7.

12/5 (C 9503). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.31. MM III. Comparanda as for 1/7 (see especially 11/3).

12/6 (C 9417). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.31.
Table 3.49. Pottery Group 12.

<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>689</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>3,580</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>3,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MM III. Comparanda as for 1/7 (see especially Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 6: C 9032).

12/7 (C 9563). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.31.

LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2/4 (see especially 6/8–9).

12/8 (C 9565). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.31.


12/9 (C 10476). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.31.


12/10 (C 9564). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.31.


12/11 (C 9413). Conical cup, Kommos Type D. Pl. 3.31.

12/12 (C 9412). Conical cup, Kommos Type D. Pl. 3.31.

LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 6/12.

12/13 (C 9419). Ewer. Pl. 3.31.

Traces of added white to immediate left (viewed from above) of handle scar on shoulder. Dark paint preserved over handle scars at both rim and shoulder suggest that handle was broken off before firing, the scars hastily touched up with paint, and the pot then fired!


12/14 (C 9418). Closed shape. Pls. 3.31, 3.91 at a.

Marked base: short linear groove on underside made first, then longer groove added at right angles.


Group 13

Date: MM III
Total sherds: 257
Weight (grams): 1,855
Trench/pail(s): 90A/37, 40, 41, 42, 44
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill between a small patch of badly preserved floor at ca. +2.90 m in southeast corner of T South Stoa and bottom of Building P construction debris
Thickness of constituent strata: 20–25 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Not excavated
Group and/or date of stratum above: LM IIIA2
### Table 3.50. Pottery Group 13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
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<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
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<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>56</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13/1 (C 9787). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.32. MM III–LM IA. Comparanda as for 1/5.

13/2 (C 9782). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.32. MM III. Comparanda as for 1/7 (see especially 12/4).

13/3 (C 9789). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.32. MM III–LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 1/9.


### Group 14

**Date:**

- LM IA Early

**Total sherds:**

- 106

**Weight (grams):**

- 1,040

**Trench/pail(s):**

- 93C/35

**Cross joins:**

- None

**Architectural/physical context:**

- J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill between packing of murex shells associated with Building AA and the bottom of the South Stoa kiln dump in a sounding between the easternmost two columns of the South Stoa

**Thickness of constituent strata:**

- Ca. 15 cm

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

- MM IIB

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

- Group 19 (LM IA Advanced to Final)

### Table 3.51. Pottery Group 14.

<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>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14/1 (C 10022). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.32. LM IA Early. Roughly similar comparanda as for 2b/5, but truly close parallels are restricted to 14/2, 20/4, and, to a lesser degree, 4b/3.

14/2 (C 10023). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.32. LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 14/1.

THE CIVIC CENTER IN MIDDLE MINOAN III: A CERAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Evidence for a *terminus post quem* within the MM III ceramic phase for the construction of Building T, in the form of the latest material from construction fills, has been found at a number of different places within this enormous structure (Pl. 3.22)—for example, below the paving slabs at the southwest end of the North Stoa (100B/10, below Group 28b), or from the pebble layer that makes up the surface of the structure’s central court at its northwest corner (100C/32, below Group 44a). The predecessor of T, Building AA, was destroyed in an advanced stage of MM IIB (Van de Moortel, Chap. 3.2), and a number of strata that can be connected with T’s initial use (see below) can be dated unambiguously to MM III. If Building AA was destroyed in a catastrophic fashion, whether naturally by an earthquake or artificially by either an accidental or purposeful fire, it appears to have been speedily replaced within a matter of what may well have been a period as brief as a decade or as long as a generation.

Group 1, sandwiched stratigraphically between an MM IIA fill and LM IIIA2 Early debris associated with the construction of Gallery P2 (Pl. 3.22), is presently the largest of several pottery deposits that can be connected with Building T’s earliest use. It is of purely MM III date. Three smaller bodies of material (Groups 2a, 3a, 4a) from the initial floors in Room 23 in T’s Northeast Wing and in the adjacent magazine-like Rooms 24a–b just to the east, provide mixtures of MM IIB and MM III pottery, which suggest that the builders of T may have here simply reused floors of Building AA for the initial floors of T in these spaces. A little to the south in another magazine-like space, Room 25a, the vases attributed to the lowest floor of Building T (Group 5a) include LM IA Early as well as MM IIB and MM III pieces, indicating that some disturbance of the lower floor deposit is likely to have taken place at or shortly before this room was abandoned in LM IA Early (Group 5b). Near the east end of the North Stoa, over 20 m to the west, a terra-cotta larnax containing pottery fragments that were part of the earliest floor deposit so far exposed in this space (Group 8 of LM IA Early) was embedded in a fill that contained quantities of large fragments of MM III conical cups, closely comparable in their types and highly variable degrees of wear to the cups that make up the majority of the inventoried pottery from Group 1. It therefore seems very likely that underlying the LM IA Early floor level represented by Group 8 is a floor deposit similar in character and date to Group 1, additional testimony from Building T’s North Wing to the initial use of the structure during MM III.\(^{88}\)

Underneath the LM IA Early floor of beaten earth in T Space 36 far to the south on which lay Group 9a, a layer of earth some 7–8 cm thick covers a slab-paved floor that is presumably
the original MM III floor of Building T in this part of the building. Although no inventoried pottery was recovered from this floor, the very existence of two floors here, the second of which is covered with mendable LM IA Early pottery, shows that the stratigraphic sequence in the southeastern part of the building parallels that attested in the north and northeast. Still farther south, in the southeast corner of the South Stoa, a small and badly preserved patch of floor at a relatively low level was over lain by a small group of MM III cups (Group 13), the only mendable pottery so far discovered within Building T’s southern half that can plausibly be associated with the structure’s earliest phase of use. Immediately beyond Building T’s south wall, a fill some 10–15 cm deep over a slabb ed pavement may represent refuse from activities within the building that was discarded just outside of it at a time when some remodeling was being done (Group 11).89 This dumped fill, yet again providing evidence for Building T’s initial use in MM III, is overlain by a beaten-earth floor covered in turn with masses of mixed MM III and LM IA Early ceramic debris (Group 12).

Though excavated in a fairly restricted area under the eastern end of Gallery P2, the partial floor deposit constituting Group 1 is effectively indistinguishable from the earthquake destruction deposits discovered on the Central Hillside (Table 3.39). It therefore presumably reflects the impact of the same event on the then quite freshly completed Building T. Whatever evidence for immediately subsequent activity may once have overlain this floor deposit was unfortunately removed long ago when Building P was constructed.

Groups 2a, 3a, and 4a to the northwest and the directly overlying Groups 2b, 3b, and 4b suggest that here in Building T, much as in the East and South Buildings on the Central Hillside, repairs undertaken after the MM III earthquake took a similar form in both areas: raised floors and modifications of doorways. Although in the case of T Room 23 a new doorway was opened up rather than an old one being blocked, both here and in the East Building a modification of previous circulation patterns was the net result. The pottery overlying these raised and as yet only partially cleared floors in the northeast wing of T closely resembles that from the secondary floors on the Central Hillside (Table 3.40) and once again could be argued to be of either LM IA Early (Van de Moortel 1997: 724–25) or perhaps very slightly earlier date. As in the cases of the corresponding deposits on the Central Hillside, there is sparing evidence for the introduction of the new, smaller forms of unpainted Type B and dipped Type J conical cups, but in none are they as frequent as in standard LM IA Early deposits (Table 3.41: Groups 6, 9b, 12) nor have the solidly coated Type P and Q cups appeared.90 Thus the question remains whether these episodes of immediate repair are contemporary with, or instead preceded by some little time, the numerous LM IA Early deposits associated elsewhere on the site with a second early Neopalatial event that appears to have had a significant impact on the entire town. In no case, however, does there appear to be evidence of a sequence of three superimposed floors all attributable to either MM III or LM IA Early. Thus, at least for the time being, it seems best to view the deposits isolated in Table
3.40 as being essentially contemporary with those exhibiting more in the way of LM IA Early features that are listed in Table 3.41.

The complete or largely restorable pottery of Group 1 suggests drinking activity in Room E, not far to the south of what has been identified as a probable main entrance into Building T: only cups and pouring vessels are represented by substantial numbers of joining sherds or preserved portions of profiles. The absence of mendable cooking pottery, lamps, and pithoï here merits special attention, although only part of the complete floor of this space has so far been cleared.

Being careful to omit the remnant MM IIB pottery from consideration (2a/1–2, 9; 4a/1–2), we may assess the functional implications of the small groups of pottery recovered from the primary floors in rooms at the northeast angle of Building T rather differently. In Room 23, drinking is again prominent, although here a couple of bowls (2a/5, 2a/8) suggest eating as well. The single vessels from Rooms 24a and 24b are not very informative, although the lamp fragment 3a/1 indicates a need for artificial light in what was probably a poorly lit portion of this vast building. After the MM III earthquake, the raised floor levels in Rooms 23 and 24a–b were found littered with pithos fragments (2b/14–15, 3b/6, plus numerous uninventoried plain body sherds), but such debris was altogether absent from Room 25a just to the south. Another distinctive feature of the pottery found on the later floors in Rooms 23 and 24a–b is the presence of lamps (2b/13, 3b/2), or conical cups and even cup fragments evidently used as lamps (2b/11, 4b/2). Once again, there is no significant amount of mendable cooking pottery. Cups of various kinds are common enough, but no mendable pouring vessels apart from the tiny juglet 2b/3 were recovered, so perhaps at least the smaller cups were used to ladle out the contents of the pithoi evidently kept in these rooms, which we might therefore tentatively identify as storage magazines. In Room 25a, the disturbed floor levels and the absence of pithos fragments suggest that the pithoi that may once have been kept here, too, may have survived whatever catastrophe damaged those stored farther north and may have been subsequently dug out and removed. A conical cup from Room 25a once again used as a lamp (5a/7) and dating from the period of these rooms’ secondary use at a higher level—the pithos horizon, so to speak—suggests that the poor natural lighting of Rooms 23 and 24a–b may have been equally true of Rooms 25a–b during this stage of use.

The MM III pottery found in the South Stoa (Group 13) and immediately outside Building T to the south (Group 11) is very similar to that of Group 1, with a pronounced emphasis on cups, as is also the MM III material from below the lowest floor so far exposed in the North Stoa (Group 8). A peculiarity of all these deposits is that the conical cups found in them in considerable numbers as well as in large fragments exhibit exceptionally varied degrees of wear, many of those in Group 1 and the North Stoa having been subject to such extreme weathering (if that is indeed what has caused this wear) that they no longer retain their original surfaces.
MIDDLE MINOAN III POTTERY AT KOMMOS: NEW EVIDENCE FROM THE CIVIC CENTER

The nature and range of MM III pottery at Kommos, encompassing both local production and imported items, were initially characterized by Betancourt (1990: 37–41) and have recently been amplified by Van de Moortel (1997: 225–35). The key features of the MM III tablewares may be summarized as follows (Table 3.39): a relatively broad range of major conical cup types (unpainted Types A, B, C, and D; dipped Type J), all relatively thick-walled and, in the cases of Types B and J, appreciably larger than those of the subsequent phase; the dominance of solidly coated and light-on-dark-patterned straight-sided cups among cups furnished with handles, teacups being rare and dipped bell cups occurring in small quantities; a fairly narrow range of other open shapes including occasional dipped tumblers, both coated and light-on-dark-patterned kalathoi, and an assortment of bowls and basins; the dominance among closed shapes of bridge-spouted jars, oval-mouthed amphoras, and several different categories of jug; occasional stirrup jars, tubular-spouted jars, and askoid jugs; and several different categories of rhyton. If not provided with simply dipped rims (Type J conical cups, bell cups, tumblers, and some bridge-spouted jars), tablewares were typically decorated during this phase either with solid coats of paint or with simple patterns and/or banding in added white on a dark-coated ground. Dark-on-light patterns were restricted to Ripple FM 78 (e.g., 11/1), always on imported vessels, and simple, large-scale plant patterns on local as well as imported jugs and perhaps oval-mouthed amphoras (Betancourt 1990: 180–81 no. 1822, fig. 62; 1/13, 2a/7).

The relatively small number of floor deposits of MM III date from the Civic Center (Table 3.39) confirm this picture and expand it somewhat, especially with regard to the dark-on-light plant ornament on medium-sized closed shapes, but they do not in any significant way modify it. Thus MM III continues to be a ceramic phase at Kommos within which no subdivisions can be recognized (Van de Moortel 1997: 226) in spite of the occurrence of several catastrophic events at the site just before, during, and just after it that occasioned a large amount of local building activity and the deposition of numerous ceramic groups in well-stratified circumstances within a fairly short period of time. Van de Moortel’s assessment of the nature of ceramic change at Kommos at the interface between MM IIIB and MM III holds as true as ever (1997: 642–48). By contrast, Carinci has recently presented some evidence from the House South of the Ramp at nearby Phaistos for two distinct subphases of MM III (2001), the later of which corresponds to what is being termed MM III here.

THE CIVIC CENTER IN LATE MINOAN IA EARLY: A CERAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Evidence from pottery for the continued use of Building T in the LM IA Early subphase has so far been recovered chiefly in three areas (Pl. 3.22): first, in the northeastern corner of the
building where small floor deposits of LM IA Early date (Groups 2b, 3b, 4b) are stratified between MM III floors and deep Neopalatial fills in Rooms 23, 24a, and 24b and where pottery of LM IA Early date is also found jumbled up with earlier MM IIB–III material in Room 25a (Groups 5a–b) to the south, as well as with later LM IA pottery at the east end of Corridor 20 and in Room 21 (Groups 15–16) to the southwest and west; second, in a suite of three adjacent spaces just northeast of the building’s central court (Rooms 19 and 42 and the east end of the North Stoa, from east to west), where LM IA floors littered with abundant restorable pottery including occasional cross-joining vessels are the earliest of several stratified floor levels so far exposed (Groups 6, 7, and 8); and last, at the southeast end of the building’s central court, where floor deposits in Spaces 35 (Group 10) and 36 (Groups 9a–b), as well as a dump of thickly packed sherds just outside the building’s southern entrance (Group 12), are sandwiched between MM III strata below (Groups 9a and 12 only) and LM IIIA2 debris associated with the construction of the southernmost galleries of Building P. A half dozen or more meters to the west of these last groups a small sounding between the two easternmost columns of the South Stoa uncovered, below the kiln dump of LM IA Advanced to Late date (Van de Moortel 2001) and above an MM IIB level, an LM IA Early stratum (Group 14) whose precise interpretation (i.e., floor or fill?) is at present uncertain.

Although several of these pottery groups are diminutive, often owing to the small excavation surfaces from which they were recovered, the largest (Groups 2b, 6, 9a–b, 12) are substantial enough to provide a reasonably good picture of what makes the pottery of this phase distinctive, especially in combination with deposits of the same date from other portions of the site (Tables 3.40–3.41). Happily, these larger groups from the Civic Center also represent each of the three main portions of the building that have thus far yielded discrete strata of this phase. Neither the spaces at the northwest of the court (west end of North Stoa and Room 5) nor those below the later Galleries P1–3, especially in soundings below Gallery P3’s eastern half, have furnished any undisturbed strata representing this phase.

LM IA Early floors are stratified directly above MM III floors in several cases (Groups 2b, 3b, 4b, probably also 8 and 9a), and similar superpositioning is likewise true of one major LM IA Early fill (Group 12). In several other cases, LM IA Early floors or fills are stratified immediately below LM IA Advanced floors or fills (Groups 6, 7, 14). Thus despite the absence to date of any single locale within Building T where a stratified sequence of three or more phases in which MM III, LM IA Early, and LM IA Advanced are all represented, the existence of these three phases as discrete units of time is secure. The possibility that the final Neopalatial floor deposits in T’s northeastern corner (Groups 2b, 3b, 4b) may represent a somewhat earlier stage of LM IA Early (Table 3.40) was discussed earlier; in the absence of more definitive evidence than at present exists, this possibility must be considered rather remote.

Turning to the implications of pottery for room function during this LM IA Early sub-phase, we may begin by reiterating that the concentrations of pithos fragments and lamps in
Groups 2b, 3b, 4b, and 5a–b indicate that these spaces served as poorly lit storage magazines. Whether this function should be extended backward for these spaces into the preceding MM III phase is questionable. The MM III destruction horizon represented here by Groups 2a, 3a, and 4a does not contain significant quantities of pithos fragments, although if the destruction was indeed due to earthquake, damaged and abandoned pithoi might have been expected. Moreover, the seven pithoi found abandoned after the MM III earthquake in Central Hillside Room 25 (Betancourt 1990: 109 nos. 602–8, figs. 28–29; Van de Moortel 1997: 193–95), one of them still intact and serviceable (Wright and McEnroe 1996: pls. 3.96–98), all lack the plastic and impressed ornament that is typical of the examples from Building T’s North Wing (2b/15, 3b/6, 8/5, 16/6). In other words, the pithoi from the LM IA Early destruction levels in Building T may well have been manufactured, as well as installed in T’s North Wing, only after the MM III earthquake. Can it be a coincidence that one of the more striking features of the reoccupation phase following the MM III earthquake horizon on the Central Hillside was the installation of pithoi in an extraordinarily high percentage of the rooms whose floors were raised (East Building Rooms 29, 38, 39; South Building Rooms 44, 51: Wright and McEnroe 1996: 157, 164, 172–73, pls. 3.4, 17; Van de Moortel 1997: 193–95; Table 3.40)? One of these pithoi even features plastic-and-impressed “rope patterns” similar to those from Building T (Betancourt 1990: 169 no. 1522).93

Fifteen to 20 m west of these storage magazines, the emphasis in the pottery from Rooms 19 and 42 as well as the North Stoa’s east end (Groups 6–8) is more on the consumption of food and drink. The floor deposit in Room 19 features simply decorated cups, one used as a lamp (6/10), and two rather handsome pouring vessels, a light-on-dark-decorated ewer (6/13) and an imported “bilingual” (i.e., featuring both dark-on-light and light-on-dark patterns) stirrup jar (6/1). The tiny group from the small vestibule, Room 42, consists of an additional pair of cups and an odd fragment decorated with a pair of plastic knobs that may belong to an imported lamp (7/3). Near the east end of the North Stoa, additional fancy pouring vessels such as a Cypriot Red-Slipped jug (8/6) and a jar possibly from East Crete (8/3) were found together with numerous joining fragments of a kalathos (8/4) and a pithos (8/5), as well as a terra-cotta larnax embedded in the floor and left in situ. The elaborately decorated pouring vessels, several of them imported, contrast with the rather plain drinking cups and serving bowls of local manufacture.94 There is no evidence for cooking—that is, food preparation as opposed to food serving—from these spaces.

Thirty-five meters or more to the south, at the west end of Space 36, the LM IA Early pottery of Groups 9a–b consists of a mix of plain as well as decorated cups, two of them imports from elsewhere on Crete (9a/2) and the small island of Gavdos just to the southwest (9b/2), a pair of local pouring vessels in the form of a plain oval-mouthed amphora (9b/8) and a light-on-dark-patterned bridge-spouted jar (9a/1), and two tripod cooking pots (9b/9–10). The last pair were found in direct association with a hearth built up against the space’s south wall and had evidently been used there for food preparation. The small group of
drinking cups from the tiny excavated portion of Space 35 just to the north (Group 10) are not very informative. Farther south was found a mass of dumped fine wares representing drinking cups and pouring vessels discarded just outside Building T (Group 12), very possibly the debris from celebrations held within the South Stoa or the court immediately north of it. In marked contrast with the immediately underlying fill of MM III date (Group 11), this dump contained only a minuscule amount of cooking pottery.

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

The local and imported tablewares of LM IA Early at Kommos were once again initially characterized by Betancourt (1990: 41–46, “Transitional MM III/LM IA”), an assessment that has been extensively revised by Van de Moortel on the basis of the rich deposits of this phase recovered in the Civic Center (1997: 235–44, esp. 238 n. 123; 2001: 90–91). The principal changes distinguishing LM IA Early from MM III tablewares involve conical cups (Tables 3.40–3.41). The unpainted Type B and the dipped Type J became considerably smaller, thinner-walled, and more standardized in size; the unpainted Type A disappeared; the solidly coated Types P and Q made their initial appearance, possibly as a substitute for coated straight-sided cups with handles, which were more time-consuming to produce (Van de Moortel 1997: 243); and light-on-dark-patterned conical cups of Types V and W became more common, once again possibly as replacements for equivalently decorated cups with handles. Light-on-dark-patterned cups that feature hooks on the tangents linking their retorted spirals (9b/5) made their initial appearance in LM IA Early, even though spiral-decorated cups of Types V and W had been current at Kommos since MM III (Van de Moortel 2001: 90 and nn. 162–63). Dark-on-light patterns other than Ripple FM 78 and large plant patterns then appeared, most commonly spirals (2b/1, 12/1) but also other motifs such as Wavy Line FM 53, Curved Stripes FM 67 (6/1), and Isolated Semicircles FM 43 (9b/2), but always on imported vases. The relative dearth of closed shapes from the LM IA Early deposits so far recovered makes the identification of differences between these and their MM III predecessors difficult (Tables 3.40–3.41; Van de Moortel 1997: 237–38), but aside from the increased simplification of light-on-dark ornament in LM IA Early, no obvious changes in such shapes as bridge-spouted jars, ewers, oval-mouthed amphoras, juglets, or rhyta are apparent.

Given the relative abundance of the evidence, the shortness of this list of differences, and the relative frequency with which vases from LM IA Early contexts cannot be formally distinguished from MM III specimens suggest that LM IA Early must have been a relatively short-lived phase (Van de Moortel 1997: 238). The contribution of excavations in the Civic Center has been to increase substantially the number of floor deposits documenting this particular phase (Tables 3.40–3.41), an indication in itself that an event of some importance was responsible for them. The number of imports during this phase is impressive, including a stirrup jar (6/1) and a teacup (9a/2) coming probably from Knossos, teacups decorated with dark-on-
light spirals from an unknown Minoan production center (2b/1, 12/1), a collar-necked jar probably from East Crete (8/3), a large convex-sided cup from Gavdos (9b/2), and a jug from Cyprus (8/6). This expanded range of imports, including at least two that must have come by ship, speaks eloquently in favor of a significant rise in Kommos’s overseas contacts at this time. The evidence from Building T’s North Wing for the production of new pithoi in some quantity during this phase, like the immediate repairs made to the building after the damage it suffered during MM III, whether the latter was caused by an earthquake or not, indicates that the administration of this large complex rebounded strongly from the catastrophe that had damaged and destroyed a number of houses on the hillside to the north. The possibility that the LM IA Early deposits from the northeast angle of Building T may represent a somewhat earlier stage in this phase (Table 3.40) than those uncovered in the north-central and southeastern portions of the building (Table 3.41) should be kept in mind in any attempt at a historical reconstruction of this event-filled period that can surely have lasted a few decades at most. Moreover, correlating the closely spaced MM III and LM IA Early destructions at Kommos with the increasingly better understood sequences of both construction and destruction at neighboring Phaistos and Aghia Triada will permit a more broadly based and no doubt also more nuanced view of this period gradually to emerge.

Developed Neopalatial: Late Minoan IA Advanced and Final

In marked contrast with the earliest pair of ceramic stages that can presently be isolated at Neopalatial Kommos, the two that follow are represented by a much smaller number of discrete deposits. Neither one could be distinguished by Watrous in his 1992 survey of the LM ceramic sequence at Kommos, based largely on the results of excavations conducted on the Hilltop and Central Hillside portions of the site. Recognition of the two has instead depended on the discovery of substantial floor deposits within House X on the Southern Hillside, of stratified sequences of fairly small floor deposits in the north wing of Building T, and of the dump and final kiln load of a Neopalatial pottery production facility constructed in the ruins of Building T’s South Stoa some time after the latter’s destruction at the end of the LM IA Early subphase. Credit for the initial recognition and description of both these later LM IA ceramic phases goes to Van de Moortel (1997, 2001, 2002), whose achievement is all the more remarkable in that the complex stratigraphy of Building T’s North Wing had not been entirely sorted out at the time she was conducting her groundbreaking typological analysis of the Neopalatial ceramic sequence at Kommos as well as at other major excavated sites in the western Mesara and north-central Crete. Although some minor adjustments in her published definitions of the phases she christened LM IA Advanced and Final are now required, the validity of her subdivision of the LM IA period at Kommos into three successive phases based on well-stratified deposits of all three phases is beyond question. One measure of the utility of the subdivision is that the phases she has isolated can be easily recognized in spe-
cific deposits at neighboring sites. Thus the Volakakis house at Selı is shown by numerous close correspondences between the pottery found in its ruins and that from the Civic Center at Kommos to belong to the LM IA Final subphase (La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 15–43, 94–110, 196–98), as do levels IV–III of Rooms γ and δ adjacent to and below the south side of the LM III shrine at Aghia Triada (La Rosa 1979–80: 75–83; Van de Moortel 1997: 285–88) and the final use stratum of the annex rooms outside the Kamilari tholos tomb in which the well-known and intriguing series of terra-cotta models was discovered (Levi 1961–62: 122–48). To the earlier LM IA Advanced subphase, on the other hand, can be assigned the destruction deposit from the House of the Alabaster Threshold at Aghia Triada (D’Agata 1989; Van de Moortel 1997: 282–85).

Group 15

| Date: | Mixed MM II through LM IA |
| Total sherds: | Ca. 222 |
| Weight (grams): | 3,930 |
| Trench/pail(s): | 57A2/84; 67B/2, 3 |
| Cross joins: | None |
| Architectural/physical context: | J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; floor near east end of T Corridor 20 at +3.27/3.34 m and fill immediately above |
| Thickness of constituent strata: | Ca. 25–35 cm |
| Group and/or date of stratum below: | Not excavated |
| Group and/or date of stratum above: | Neopalatial debris |

15/1 (C 7649). Kalathos. Pl. 3.32. LM IA (Final?). Roughly similar comparanda as for 1/14, but note also Levi 1976: 303–5, fig. 471 (F.4721) from Vano LXXIX at Phaistos (LM IB Early); Cucuzza 1993: 19 XX-2, pls. 7, 19a = La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 102 XX-17, 198, figs. 111b, 260 from the Volakakis house at Selı (LM IA Final).

Group 16

| Date: | Mixed MM III, LM IA Early, and LM IA Advanced to Final |
| Total sherds: | Ca. 530 |
| Weight (grams): | 13,510 |
| Trench/pail(s): | 53A/39 |
| Cross joins: | Groups 23, 24, 25, and 32 (16/6) |
| Architectural/physical context: | J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; floor in T Room 21 at +3.14/3.16 m and fill immediately above |
| Thickness of constituent strata: | Ca. 10 cm |
| Group and/or date of stratum below: | Not excavated |
| Group and/or date of stratum above: | Neopalatial lightly contaminated with Historic
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

16/1 (C 11013). (Collar-necked?) Jug. Pl. 3.32.
LM IA Final. Levi 1959: 249, fig. 25f; Betancourt 1990: 189 nos. 2033–34, fig. 70, pl. 104; Watrous 1992: 2 nos. 15, 18, 5 no. 75, 8 no. 121, 11 nos. 176, 179, 12 no. 207, pls. 1–5; Van de Moortel 1997: 157–59, fig. 50; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 108 XXVII-16, figs. 151, 348; Van de Moortel 2001: 56–57, 76–79, fig. 35; LM IA Final comparanda for shape and decoration include 24/24 and 24/3, respectively.

16/2 (C 6517). Globular rhyton. Pl. 3.32.
Traces of added white on flattened upper surface of rim, in addition to line at base of short neck.
LM IA Advanced. Comparanda as for 8/1.

16/3 (C 6519). Conical cup, Kommos Type J. Pl. 3.32.
LM IA Advanced–Final. Van de Moortel 1997: 54 (C 6519 mistakenly attributed to LM IA Early), 62, 68–69, figs. 8–9; also 20/1, 25/2, and 30/1.

16/4 (C 6520). Conical cup, Kommos Type Q. Pl. 3.32.

16/5 (C 6518). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.32.

16/6 (C 7259). Pithos. Pl. 3.32.

Group 17a

**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:**

17a/1 (C 6632). Closed shape. Pl. 3.33.
Shoulder: Curved Stripes FM 67 in narrow reserved zone. Midbody: upper part of broad light-on-dark-decorated zone consists of spaced, diagonally oriented leaves painted over the lower two bands, all above a spidery curvilinear pattern (spiral?).
East Cretan LM IA import. For the combination of dark-on-light and light-on-dark decoration in a similar decorative syntax on a closed shape of similar size, Bernini 1995: 69 no. 26, fig. 10: 26 (Palaikastro); also 24/4.

17a/2 (C 6630). Tubular-spouted jar. Pl. 3.33.
Tubular spout (min. d 0.5 cm) inserted into a prepared hole in vessel wall and fixed in place with coil added around base of spout on exterior.
LM IA Advanced–Final. Asymmetric exterior profile and longitudinal burnish applied to exterior suggest a tubular spout attached to a closed shape rather than the bottom of a rhyton such as Betancourt 1990: 111–12 nos. 652, 654–55, fig. 31, pls. 38–39. For a precise parallel, broken in the same way and likewise burnished, see C
3174 from 35A1/63 at Kommos. Although both
these spouts are comparatively long and lack a
flaring tip, they probably belong to jars like Bet-
ancourt 1990: 111 no. 646, fig. 30, pl. 37 (MM III),
24/1 and 33/1 (LM IA Final); and Van de Moortel
1997: 179 C 350, fig. 58 (LM IB Late).

17a/3 (C 6631). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.33.
   Exterior: irregular banding. Interior: diagonal
   banding of irregular thicknesses (single broad
   bands alternating with groups of three thin
   bands), possibly a late and very crude imitation
   of Ripple FM 78, a variant of Isolated Semicircles
   FM 43 (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 230 no. 9,
   fig. 83, pl. 68), or an early version of the more
   vertical line groups on later LM IB Early bowls
   like 37e/8 and 38/3.
   LM IA Advanced–Final. Van de Moortel 1997:
   125–30, figs. 27–29; Van de Moortel 2001: 64 no.
   62, 95–96, fig. 38; for the pattern on the interior,
   see Watrous 1992: 3 no. 32, fig. 12, pl. 1 (proba-
   bly an in-and-out bowl rather than a teacup); also
   20/2, 22b/1, 26/3, 28a/1, 29/2, 32/2, 37b/3, 37e/
   8–10, 38/3, 39/4, 40/17–18, 41/3–4, 44b/13–14,
   46a/5, 46b/16, 18, 49/4–5.

17a/4 (C 6645). Conical cup, Kommos Type C.
   LM IA Advanced. Watroux 1992: 3 no. 27, 13
   nos. 221–22, pls. 1, 5; Van de Moortel 1997: 57–
   58, fig. 8; Van de Moortel 2001: 47–49, 66–68, fig.
   32: 1–7; also 17a/5, 24/19–20, 40/20.

17a/5 (C 6644). Conical cup, Kommos Type C.
   LM IA Advanced. Comparanda as for 17a/4.

17a/6 (C 6550). Conical cup, Kommos Type D.
   LM IA Advanced. Van de Moortel 1997: 59–60,
   fig. 8; Van de Moortel 2001: 49, 66–68, fig. 32: 8;
   also 19/4.

17a/7 (C 6551). Bell cup. Pl. 3.33.
   Perhaps a handleless type when unpainted
   (Van de Moortel 1997: 116). Deep gouge in lower
   exterior body and rim pushed slightly in just
   above look like provisions for a handle that was
   for some reason never attached.
   LM IA Advanced. Comparanda as for 6/5.

Group 17b

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:

17b/1 (C 10211). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.33.
   MM III–LM IA. Comparanda as for 1/5.
17b/2 (C 11209). Bell cup. Pl. 3.33.

Group 18

Date:
Total sherds:
Weight (grams):

LM IA Advanced
Ca. 100
3,900
62D/83
Group 17a (17a/3)
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; second floor in T Room
42 at ca. +3.14 m and fill immediately above
Ca. 15 cm
Group 7 (LM IA Early)
Group 27a (LM IA Final, possibly extending
into LM IB Early)

17b/1 (C 10211). Single small patch of dull, dark gray paint
   preserved on exterior body just below a break.
   LM IA Advanced. Comparanda as for 6/5.

Group 18

Date:
Total sherds:
Weight (grams):

LM IA Advanced
Ca. 290
6,720
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Trench/pail(s): 52A/55, 62D/102
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; slab-paved floor at +3.02 (southwest)/3.09 (northeast) m in T Space 16 at east end of North Stoa and fill immediately above

Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 10–15 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Group 8 (LM IA Early) in Trench 42A to west
Group and/or date of stratum above: 15–20 cm of LM IA Advanced fill below Group 26 (LM IA Final)

18/1 (C 10760). Conical cup, Kommos Type Q. Pl. 3.33. LM IA Advanced–Final. Comparanda as for 9b/3.

18/2 (C 8354). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.33. LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

Group 19

Date: LM IA Advanced
Total sherds: 357
Weight (grams): 3,000
Trench/pail(s): 84C/51, 52
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill of kiln dump above pebbled surface at +2.78/2.87 m attributable to Building AA at east end of South Stoa

Thickness of constituent strata: 25–30 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: MM IIB
Group and/or date of stratum above: LM III building debris from construction of Gallery P6

Table 3.52. Pottery Group 19.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19/1 (C 9648). Conical cup, Kommos Type P. Pl. 3.33. LM IA Advanced to Final. Van de Moortel 1997: 63–64, 69–70, figs. 8–9; further comparanda as for 6/2.

19/2 (C 9646). Conical cup, Kommos Type V. Pl. 3.33. Shoulder: in added white, retorted Running Spiral FM 46 with hooks on the connecting tangents. LM IA Early to Advanced. Comparanda as for
9b/5; Van de Moortel 1997: 56–57, 241 n. 130, fig. 7 (C 9646 mistakenly identified as Type W and erroneously attributed to LM IA Early context); Van de Moortel 2001: 68 n. 87.

19/3 (C 9647). Conical cup, Kommos Type W. Pl. 3.33.

    Shoulder: in added white, retorted Running Spiral FM 46 with hooks on the connecting tangents.

Group 20

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:

20/1 (C 7631). Conical cup, Kommos Type J. Pl. 3.33.

    LM IA Advanced–Final. Comparanda as for 16/3.

20/2 (C 7486). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.33.

    Exterior: large and dense retorted Running Spiral FM 46. Interior: diagonally pendent, three-petaled buds potentially identifiable as Lily FM 9, Crocus FM 10, Iris FM 10A, or Ivy FM 12 according to Mountjoy, who herself prefers the term “flying ivy” (Mountjoy 2003: 56 and nn. 96–98).

    LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 17a/3, especially 22b/1 and 26/3; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 120 LIII–I, figs. 108, 110; Mountjoy 2003: 76–77, fig. 4.11: 151–52 (shape), figs. 4.6: 67, 4.8: 85 (pattern).

20/3 (C 7478). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.33.

    MM III. Comparanda as for 1/7.

20/4 (C 7632). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.33.

    Small, irregular splash of light red paint at one spot on exterior just below rim (not indicated in drawing).

20/5 (C 7631). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.33.

    Note very low ratio of height to rim diameter relative to those standard for this type in these phases.


20/6 (C 10766). Jug or tankard. Pl. 3.33.

    Horizontal rows of finger impressions on interior surface mark coil joints at junction of base and lower body (at bottom of preserved fragment) and at lightly carinated point of maximum body diameter (at top).

    LC IA Cypriot Red Slip IV Handmade or Proto Base Ring (Red Slip fabric) import. Although the conical lower body and lightly carinated body profile are most characteristic of tankards (e.g., Vermeule and Wolsky 1990: 194–95, 232–33, 362–65, Tomb I.649 [Black Slip], I.439 [Red (Black) Slip], I.165 [Black Slip/Proto Base Ring], I.595 [Proto Base Ring]; Quilici 1990: 96
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no. 276, figs. 254, 318 [Black Slip IV]), the un-
painted and indeed unfinished interior of this
fragment suggest that it may rather belong to
a jug (e.g., Vermeule and Wolsky 1990: 177–78;
Tomb I.441 and I.621 [Black Slip] or I.110 [Black
Slip/Proto Base Ring], pl. 143; Quilici 1990: 34
no. 39, 96 no. 272, 105 no. 353, figs. 56, 190b, 286,
315 [Proto Base Ring, Black Slip fabric]); also 24/
27–29, 34/6, and 40/36 (flat-based), 30/5 and 40/
37 (with incipient ring base).

Group 21

Date: Mixed MM IIB, MM III, LM IA Early, LM IA
Advanced(?), and LM IA Final

Total sherds:

Ca. 280

Weight (grams):

6,650

Trench/pail(s):

57A1/81; 67B1/1, 2, 3

Cross joins:

None

Architectural/physical context:

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; floor in T Room 29 at
+3.20 m (southeast)/3.30 m (northwest) and fill
immediately above

Thickness of constituent strata:

Ca. 45–55 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below:

Not excavated

Group and/or date of stratum above:

Neopalatial debris

21/1 (C 10822). Bridge-spouted jar. Pl. 3.34.

Underside of base unpainted.

LM IA Final. La Rosa 1979–80: 123, 128, 139,
figs. 76d (HTR294), 80a (HTR293), 92a (HTR292);
MacDonald 1996: pl. 5B: 5; Van de Moortel 1997:
146–48; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 122 LVI-4,
fig. 124a; also 24/5.

21/2 (C 10825). Conical cup, Kommos Type Q.

LM IA Advanced–Final. Comparanda as for
9b/3.

21/3 (C 8136). Teacup. Pl. 3.34.

Exterior rim: Quirk FM 48 overpainted in
white on rim band. Shoulder: large Concentric
Circle FM 41 groups, each elaborated with white
dots on the solid disk at its core and on its broad
framing ring; attached to the left of the latter at
midheight is a short, broad and similarly white-
dotted stem curving down from the rim band.

LM IA Final; probably a regional rather than
local product, in view of the rarity of the pattern
at Kommos; the unpainted interior makes this
piece atypical of Knossian production. Warren
1991: fig. 10G; MacDonald 1996: pl. 6B: 3; Van
de Moortel 1997: 262, fig. 82; Mountjoy 2003: 71–
72, fig. 4.9: 114; for added white on a spiral pat-
tern in the handle zone and as a discrete pattern
overpainted on the rim band, see 24/9.

21/4 (C 10827). Giant teacup. Pl. 3.34.

LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/2.

21/5 (C 7647). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.34.

Traces of added white on exterior walls at vari-
ous levels, but no pattern recognizable.


21/6 (C 10826). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.34.

MM III—LM IA. Comparanda as for 1/5.

21/7 (C 8137). Conical cup, Kommos Type A. Pl.
3.34.


21/8 (C 10823). Conical cup, Kommos Type B.
Pl. 3.34.

Two blobs of light red paint just above base,
a third one-quarter of the way clockwise (as
viewed from bottom) around the vase, all seem-
ingly accidental rather than purposeful (cf. 21/12).

LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

21/9 (C 7646). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl.
3.34.

MM IIB. Betancourt 1990: 89 no. 332, 95 nos.
444–445, 159 no. 1276, pls. 21, 68; Van de Moor-
420 Minoan Pottery from the Southern Area

21/10 (C 10821). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.34.

21/11 (C 7645). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.34.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 21/10.

Group 22a

| Date: | LM IA Final |
| Total sherds: | Ca. 230 |
| Weight (grams): | 6,670 |
| Trench/pail(s): | 52A/58 |
| Cross joins: | Group 22b (22a/2) |
| Architectural/physical context: | J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; lower fill below earliest identified floor (at +3.20 m) just east of north-south sill at west end of T Room 22 |
| Thickness of constituent strata: | Ca. 10–25 cm |
| Group and/or date of stratum below: | Not excavated |
| Group and/or date of stratum above: | Group 22b (LM IA Final) |

22a/1 (C 6684). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.34.

22a/2 (C 10770). Teacup. Pl. 3.34.

Group 22b

| Date: | LM IA Final |
| Total sherds: | Ca. 410 |
| Weight (grams): | 8,570 |
| Trench/pail(s): | 52A/56; 56A1/102, 103 |
| Cross joins: | Group 22a (22a/2); Group 23 (23/3) |
| Architectural/physical context: | J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; upper fill below earliest |
Thickness of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below:
Group and/or date of stratum above:

22b/1 (C 7641). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.34 (restored in drawing as 1–2 cm too shallow).
Exterior: Running Spiral FM 46(?). Interior: series of very large, upright three-petaled buds, Mountjoy’s “flying ivy” pattern (cf. interiors of 20/2 and 26/3; Mountjoy 2003: 56 and nn. 96–98; also Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 27; C 9744 [LM IA Advanced from House X Room 2]; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 103 XXI-3, figs. 104–5, 246 [Seli; LM IB Early]).
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 17a/3.

22b/2 (C 7640). Large closed shape (bridge-spouted jar?). Pl. 3.34 (to be inverted).
Lower body: spidery Ripple FM 78 above thick, irregular band.

22b/3 (C 7648). Tripod cooking pot, Type B. Pl. 3.35.
Underside of base badly spalled, presumably from use. On exterior, a little below midheight, a roughened, slightly recessed strip appears to mark the point where a band of some sort was bound around the vessel in the shaping process; below this band, the exterior surface is rougher and has a lumpier texture than it does above.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 9b/9; also La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 108 XXVII-19, fig. 132 (Seli; LM IA Final); Levi 1967–68: 110 F.4003, fig. 84 (Phaistos, Chalara; LM IB).

Group 23

Date: LM IA Final
Total sherds: Ca. 1,733–833
Weight (grams): 33,335
Trench/pail(s): 52A/51, 52; 53A1/71, 72, 74; 56A1/98, 99
Cross joins: Group 16 in T Room 21, Groups 24, 25, and 32 in T Room 22 (16/6); Group 24 in T Room 22 (24/25)

Architectural/physical context:
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; first identifiable Neopalatial floor at +3.20 m at west end of Room 22 and fill immediately above
Ca. 5–15 cm

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

23/1 (C 6913). Bridge-spouted or hole-mouthed jar. Pl. 3.35.
LM IA Final import, possibly from a site somewhere in the interior of the Mesara. Low-spouted jugs from Kythera of similar size and with comparable decoration are significantly slimmer, with much smaller bases: Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 235 D13, 239 D49, 250 E55–59, 255–56 J23–24, figs. 86, 90–91, 93, pls. 70, 79, 81. Wide-mouthed jars of LM IA date from Knossos are likewise not particularly close parallels: Mountjoy 2003: 66–67, fig. 4.7: 69; 85–87, figs. 4.15: 211, 4.16: 212–13.
23/2 (C 11282). Round-mouthed (?) jug. Pl. 3.35.
LM IA Final import, probably from Palaikastro. For closely comparable thin walls, pronounced wheel marks on both interior and exterior, and multiple banding of exterior on LM I jugs from Palaikastro, see MacGillivray et al. 1989: 430 fig. 9 (LM IA) and MacGillivray, Sackett, and Driessen 1998: 232, fig. 9: 3–4 (LM IB); also 23/3.

23/3 (C 10768). Round-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.35.
Rim and neck solid-painted inside and out; traces of paint all over exterior shoulder suggest a fully coated exterior (not indicated in drawing). LM IA Final import, probably from Palaikastro. Comparanda as for 23/2.

Group 24

Date: LM IA Final with some earlier Neopalatial
Total sherds: Ca. 3,000–3,500
Weight (grams): 73,615
Trench/pail(s): 52A/43, 44, 45, 50; 53A1/67, 68, 70, 73; 56A1/92, 93, 95, 96, 96A
Cross joins: Groups 16 (T Room 21), 23, 25, and 32 (T Room 22) (16/6); Group 23 (T Room 22) (24/25); Groups 34 and 36 (T Room 16) (24/1); Groups 26 and 34 (T Room 16) (26/3)

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; second identifiable Neopalatial floor at +3.28/3.33 m at west end of T Room 22 and fill immediately above

Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 45 cm in Trench 52A, ca. 30 cm (west) to 50 cm (east) in Trench 53A1, and ca. 25 cm (west) to 40 cm (east) in Trench 56A1

Group and/or date of stratum below: Group 23 (LM IA Final)
Group and/or date of stratum above: Groups 31–32 (mixed Neopalatial to LM IB Early)

24/1 (C 6911). Tubular-spouted jar. Pl. 3.35.
Spout attached over previously prepared perforation in shoulder, centered between handles on one side of vase. Neck, spout, and back of handle solidly painted. Shoulder: row of unvolute Papyrus FM 11 flowers, each opening toward lower right and furnished with a short stalk at upper left; above flowers, single row of Foliate Band FM 64 pendent from base of neck (nonjoining shoulder fragment) except directly above handles; between flowers is fill of random dots (sometimes, however, resembling a dot rosette, as on nonjoining shoulder fragment). Lower body zones: Running Spiral FM 46 above Diaper Net FM 57.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 17a/2. For the version of Papyrus FM 11, compare that from the “Nilotic landscape” on the east wall of Room 5 in the West House at Akrotiri (Niemeier 1985: 44–45, fig. 14: 5), of closely comparable date; for the dot rosette in LM IA–B vase painting, Niemeier 1985: 88–89, fig. 33: 2, 4; for the three-zone
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syntax characteristic of LM IA Final closed shapes in the Mesara, La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 101 XIX-1, figs. 146, 274; 106 XXVI-13, fig. 120 (Selii).

24/2 (C 11283). Bridge-spouted jar. Pl. 3.35.

24/3 (C 6928). Oval-mouthed amphora or jar. Pl. 3.36.
Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46(?). Midbody zone: double-stemmed, horizontal foliate scroll (Multiple Stem FM 19).
LM IA Final. Levi 1959: 243, fig. 12a (Kannia); La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 108 XXVII-16, figs. 151, 348 (Selii).

24/4 (C 7621). Nippled jug(?). Pl. 3.36.
Shoulder: Lily FM 9 in horizontal scroll (or foliate scroll with Crocus FM 10?).

24/5 (C 6927). Closed shape (bridge-spouted jar?). Pl. 3.36.
Lower body zone: triple horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 21/1, 28b/1–2; for the multiple horizontal Wavy Line FM 53, Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 13: C 9499 (LM IA Final teacup); La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 97 XI-5, fig. 168a; 98 XII-5, fig. 167d (Selii; LM IA Final bridge-spouted jars); also 17a/1.

24/6 (C 7622). Beaked (?) jug. Pl. 3.36.
Three shallow grooves at transition from neck to shoulder. Shoulder: spidery Ripple FM 78.

24/7 (C 7623). Conical cup, Kommos Type Q. Pl. 3.36.
LM IA. Comparanda as for 9b/3.

24/8 (C 10780). Teacup. Pl. 3.36.
Shoulder: horizontal series of large, three-petaled buds, Mountjoy’s “flying ivy.” Lower body zone: middle of three bands on lower body probably best identified as a horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.
LM IA Final. For the three-leaved buds, see 37a/3 (= Watrous 1992: 103 no. 1785, pl. 46), Watrous 1992: 3 no. 36, pl. 1, and Mountjoy 2003: 97–98, fig. 4.21: 295–96 (teacups), as well as 20/2 and 22b/1, 26/3 (in-and-out bowls; for two-zone syntax of patterns with Wavy Line FM 53 in lower zone, comparanda as for 22a/2).

24/9 (C 6935). Teacup. Pl. 3.36.
Lower stump of vertical strap handle preserved. Exterior rim: very finely executed Foliate Band FM 64 overpainted in white on rim band. Shoulder: retorted Running Spiral FM 46, the tops overpainted with four to six added white blobs where they ran over the rim band.
LM IA Final. For added white on both spirals in the shoulder zone and as a discrete pattern overpainted on the rim band, 21/3.

24/10 (C 7624). Teacup. Pl. 3.36.
Shoulder: nonretorted spiral (part of Running Spiral FM 46?).
LM IA Final. Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 107 ζ28, 31, pl. 26; 116 η20, 25, 26, pl. 29; 121 θ7, fig. 41, pl. 31.

24/11 (C 6930). Teacup. Pl. 3.36.
Shoulder: nonretorted spiral (part of Running Spiral FM 46?).
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 24/10; also Quilici 1990: 126 no. 427, fig. 328; Vermeule and Wolsky 1990: 220 P384, P387, pls. 168–69 (all with coated interiors, from LCIA tombs in western Cyprus).

24/12 (C 6515). Teacup. Pl. 3.36.
Shoulder: “triglyphs” of three or more vertical lines (stylized leaves?) framing “metopes” filled with single large, three-petaled buds.
LM IA Final, Floral Paneled Style. For the overall decorative scheme on teacups, Watrous 1992: 3 no. 36, 15 no. 258, 21 no. 346, 103 no. 1781, figs. 17, 18, 65, pl. 1, 6, 9, 46 (mostly LM IB Early); Palio 2001a: 252–55 and n. 38, fig. 14 (LM IB); Rutter 2004: 74–76, figs. 4.7, 4.11. For this particular variety of large bud as a LM IA Final type of plant ornament, 20/2, 22b/1, 24/8, and 26/3.

24/13 (C 6924). Teacup. Pl. 3.36.
Shoulder: “triglyph” of eight or more thin leaves preserved to one side of blank “metope”
that probably contained a floral motif. Lower body zone: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.

LM IA Final, Floral Paneled Style. For shoulder pattern, comparanda as for 24/12; for two-zone syntax of patterns with Wavy Line FM 53 in lower zone, comparanda as for 22a/2.

24/14 (C 10773). Teacup. Pl. 3.36.
Shoulder: spidery Ripple FM 78. Lower body: broad horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 merging with horizontal band on lower body.
LM IA Final. La Rosa 1979–80: 83 HTR123, fig. 36e; Van de Moortel 1997: 89–93, fig. 13; for two-zone syntax of patterns with Wavy Line FM 53 in lower zone, comparanda as for 22a/2.

24/15 (C 7625). Teacup. Pl. 3.36.
Shoulder: spidery Ripple FM 78.

24/16 (C 6501). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.36.
Scar of handle preserved at rim. Reed FM 16. Base band overlaps edge of underside of base.

24/17 (C 6500). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.36.
MM III. Comparanda as for 1/7.

24/18 (C 6499). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.36.
Rim roughly pinched out into broad spout. Overfired.
LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

24/19 (C 6933). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.36.
Impression of burnt-out stalk of vegetable matter (d 2 mm, length 15 mm) preserved in lower body of cup.
LM IA Early to Advanced. Comparanda as for 17a/4.

24/20 (C 6931). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.36.
LM IA Advanced. Comparanda as for 17a/4.

24/21 (C 6905). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.36.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 21/10.

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24/22 (C 6503). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.36.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 21/10.

24/23 (C 10775). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.36.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 21/10.

24/24 (C 10774). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.36.
LM IA Advanced–Final. La Rosa 1979–80: 94 HTR 306, fig. 51a; for an unpainted example of the shape from an LM III context, Watrous 1992: 53 no. 929, fig. 35, pl. 21.

24/25 (C 6926). Tripod cooking pot, Type B. Pl. 3.37.
Rim pinched out into small troughed spout at midpoint between handles; single fully preserved handle not centered over a leg; original height of legs uncertain. Spout likely to have been centered between one pair of the three legs, as well as between the handles.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 22b/3.

24/26 (C 6937). Small tripod cooking pot, Type B. Pl. 3.37.
Wheelmade base slab combined with coil-built side walls.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 22b/3.

24/27 (C 10777). Jug or tankard. Pl. 3.37.
Sloping striations in exterior surface of lower body result from attachment of initial body coil to inside of shallow base coil. Underside of base not painted.
LC IA Cypriot Red Slip IV Handmade or Proto Base Ring (Base Ring fabric) import. Comparanda as for 20/6.

24/28 (C 10778). Jug. Pl. 3.37.
Underside of base not painted.
LC IA Cypriot Red Slip IV Handmade or Proto Base Ring (Base Ring fabric) import. Comparanda as for 20/6.

Underside of base not painted.
LC IA Cypriot Red Slip IV Handmade or Proto Base Ring (Red Slip fabric) import. Comparanda as for 20/6.

24/30 (C 6912). Vapheio cup. Pl. 3.37.
FS 224. Running Spiral FM 46.
LH I Mycenaean fine decorated import. Mount-
Group 25

Date: LM IA Final with some earlier Neopalatial
Total sherds: Ca. 480–505
Weight (grams): 15,030
Trench/pail(s): 57A/21, 22, 25; 57A1/73, 75, 78
Cross joins: Groups 16 (T Room 21), 23, 24, and 32 (T Room 22) (16/6)

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; floor at +3.33 m (west)/3.42 m (east) at east end of T Room 22, just west of T Room 29 and at roughly the same level as Group 21 within that room

Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 75 cm in Trench 57A, ca. 60 cm in Trench 57A1

Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IA Advanced to Final (57A1/26, 27)
Group and/or date of stratum above: LM IIIA2 construction fill (Group 52d)

25/1 (C 10789). Conical cup, Type J. Pl. 3.37. Whether this small pouring vessel would have had a handle is uncertain. MM III–LM IA. Comparanda as for 2b/3.
25/2 (C 10790). Conical cup, Type J. Pl. 3.37. LM IA Advanced–Final. Comparanda as for 16/3.


Group 26

Date: LM IA Final
Total sherds: Ca. 340
Weight (grams): 11,900
Trench/pail(s): 62D/78, 85, 86
Cross joins: Groups 24 and 34 (26/3); Group 36 (26/4)

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; earthen floor at +3.30/
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3.36 m in T Room 16 and fill immediately above
Ca. 20–25 cm

Group 18 (LM IA Advanced) and LM IA Advanced fill ca. 20 cm thick (62D/90, 91, 99, 100)
Group 36 (LM IB Early)

26/1 (C 10749). Conical cup, Type V. Pl. 3.37.
Shoulder: in added white, retorted Running Spiral FM 46.
LM IA Final. Van de Moortel 1997: 96–97, fig. 15: C 9482 (LM IA Final deposit in House X, Room 1); Palio 2001a: 261–62, fig. 22: 12 (bottom row, middle); somewhat misleadingly termed a “rounded cup” by Van de Moortel, C 9482 is, like 26/1, an example of a late phase of production at Kommos of the Type V conical cup (contra Van de Moortel 1997: 65); also 37b/1, 39/1.

26/2 (C 10750). Bell cup. Pl. 3.37.
No evidence for existence of handle. Only traces preserved of two broad drips on interior. Atypical fabric, hence possibly a nonlocal product.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 6/5.

26/3 (C 4371). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.38.
Plastically rendered imitations of rivet heads applied to top of rim at points of handle’s attachment to underside of everted lip. Exterior shoulder: single large, horizontally oriented, three-petaled bud in four panels (one under each handle, one in the middle of each side) framed by groups of large, roughly vertical leaves (Foliate Band FM 64). Exterior lower body: broad horizontal Wavy Line FM 53. Interior: mostly two, but occasionally as many as three rows of large, diagonally oriented three-petaled buds arranged in what was probably a spiral extending from the rim to the base; nature of decoration at center of interior is uncertain.
LM IA Final, Floral Paneled Style. Comparanda as for 17a/3; for the decoration of the exterior, Watrous 1992: 3 no. 36, pl. 1 (teacup); for that on the interior, Cucuzza 1993: 22 XXI-2, pls. 3, 13d–e = La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 103 XXI-3, figs. 104, 105, 246; Van de Moortel 1997: 126–27, fig. 27: C 9744 (in-and-out bowls; the buds on the second bowl, of LM IA Advanced date from House X, Room 2, differ slightly in having thin curved stems); the same three-petaled floral pattern occurs on the shoulder of an LH I narrow-necked jug (FS 111a) from Prosymna Tomb 26 (Blegen 1937: fig. 652: no. 431); this pattern was considered by Furumark to be a variant of Crocus FM 10 (1941: 658), an opinion recently followed in a Helladic context by Mountjoy (1999a: 82 and n. 246, fig. 10: 12), although in a Minoan context she terms this pattern “flying ivy” (2003: 56 and nn. 56–58); also 49/5.

Handmade: no coil joints readily detectable, but base was broken away neatly as a single slab. Single horizontal plastic and finger-impressed bands just below rim and above base on exterior were intended to strengthen uppermost and lowermost coil joints, respectively; long diagonal incisions (3–5 mm wide) extending over bottom 12 cm of interior surface likewise were intended to enhance bonding of coil joints.

Group 27a

Date: LM IA Final (into LM IB Early?)
Total sherds: Ca. 205
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

**Weight (grams):**
5,600

**Trench/pail(s):**
62D/79, 81, 82

**Cross joins:**
None

**Architectural/physical context:**
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; clay floor at +3.29/3.32 m in T Room 42 and fill immediately above Ca. 10–15 cm

**Thickness of constituent strata:**
Group 17b (LM IA Advanced)

**Group and/or date of stratum below:**
Group 27b (LM IA Final, possibly extending into LM IB Early)

**Group and/or date of stratum above:**
Group 27b

---

27a/1 (C 8247). Conical cup, Type P. Pl. 3.38. LM IA Advanced–Final. Comparanda as for 19/1.

27a/2 (C 8248). Bell cup. Pl. 3.38. No evidence for existence of handle. LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 6/5.

**Group 27b**

**Date:**
LM IA Final (into LM IB Early?)

**Total sherds:**
Ca. 80

**Weight (grams):**
1,600

**Trench/pail(s):**
62D/77

**Cross joins:**
None

**Architectural/physical context:**
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; lower fill overlying LM IA Final floor in T Room 42, from +3.37/3.44 to +3.45/3.48 m Ca. 10–15 cm

**Thickness of constituent strata:**
Group 27a (LM IA Final [into LM IB Early?])

**Group and/or date of stratum below:**
LM IB Early fill (62D/75)

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

27b/1 (C 10747). Conical cup, Type J. Pl. 3.38. Pronounced groove in top of squared lip, beveled to slope down toward exterior.

LM IA Final (~IB Early?). Van de Moortel 1997: 68–69, fig. 9; also 40/5 (= Watrous 1992: 14 no. 253, fig. 17, pl. 6) and 43/1.

27b/2 (C 10748). Bell cup. Pl. 3.38. No evidence for existence of handle. Distinctive soft and powdery fabric similar to that of 9b/2, hence possibly an import from Gavdos. LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 6/5.

27b/3 (C 8221). Conical cup, Type C. Pl. 3.38. Rim pinched out into very slight spout; four thin horizontal grooves on interior lower body. Splash of dark brown to black paint on exterior upper body and patch of red paint on interior rim both appear accidental rather than purposeful.

LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 25/5.

27b/4 (C 8220). Conical cup, Type F. Pls. 3.38, 3.91 at b–c. Used as lamp after ca. 25 percent of rim had been chipped away to create a rough spout at the point of maximum diameter. Light bevel on interior of rim not carried consistently all around the vase.

Group 28a

**Date:**

LM IA Final or LM IB Early

**Total sherds:**

Ca. 210

**Weight (grams):**

4,485

**Trench/pail(s):**

62A/13, 14; 62C/34

**Cross joins:**

None

**Architectural/physical context:**

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; makeup of earthen floor at +2.78 m in northern part of North Stoa, at west end

**Thickness of constituent strata:**

Ca. 15–20 cm

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

LM IB Early fill on top of floor (37A/30, 56; 62A/10–11; 62C/33), below LM IB Early dumped fill (Groups 37a–b, d)

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

Bedrock

---

28a/1 (C 7693) In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.38.

Exterior: large spiral, possibly part of retorted Running Spiral FM 46. Interior: irregular splashes and spatters.

LM IA Final or LM IB Early. Watrous 1992: 8 no. 127, 11 no. 181, figs. 14, 16, pls. 3, 26; Cu-

cuzza 1993: 27 XXVI-6, 43 XLV-2, pls. 3, 40a = La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 106 XXVI-3, 115 XLV-1,
figs. 150b, 152a; Van de Moortel 1997: 128–30,
fig. 29; Mountjoy 2003: 76–77, fig. 4.11: 151, 157.
For spatters on the interior of in-and-out bowls, also 29/2.

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Group 28b

**Date:**

LM IA Final or LM IB Early

**Total sherds:**

128

**Weight (grams):**

270

**Trench/pail(s):**

100B/9

**Cross joins:**

None

**Architectural/physical context:**

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill of plaster and earth in interstices of slab-paved floor (top at +2.83 m) along south side of North Stoa at its west end

5–10 cm

**Thickness of constituent strata:**

LM IB Early fill on top of floor (37A/56, 58), below LM IB Early dumped destruction debris (Group 37c)

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

MM III construction fill (100B/10)

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

LM IA Final–IB Early. Probably from the same vase as 28b/2, in which case both may have belonged to a bridge-spouted jar. Cucuzza 1993: 14 XIII-1, 22 XXI-3, 26–27 XXVI-4, pls. 6, 16d–e, 33e = La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 98 XIII-

3, 103–4 XXI-4, 106 XXVI-13, figs. 119–20, 159d, 263; also 21/1, 24/5, 33/2, and 34/1.

28b/2 (C 10674). Closed shape (bridge-spouted jar?). Pl. 3.38.

Lower body: spidery Ripple FM 78.

LM IA Final–IB Early. Probably from the same vase as 28b/1.
Table 3.53. Pottery Group 28b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th></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>
<td>Painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sherds</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>&lt;TBD&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;TBD&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;TBD&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;TBD&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>&lt;TBD&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;TBD&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;TBD&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;TBD&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TBD = quantified data not available

28b/3 (C 10676). Conical cup, Kommos Type J or M. Pl. 3.38.
Interior: either a deep rim band or an overall coating.

Group 29

Date: Mixed MM II and LM IA Final to LM IB Early
Total sherds: Ca. 180
Weight (grams): 7,250
Trench/pail(s): 36A/21, 22, 24, 26
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill overlying bedrock, the surface of which slopes down sharply from +2.49 m (east) to ca. +1.86 m (west) within T Space 5A
Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 10 cm (east) to 75 cm (west)
Group and/or date of stratum below: Bedrock
Group and/or date of stratum above: LM IB Early fill (Group 40) redeposited in LM IIIA2 or IIIB

29/1 (C 11076). Teacup. Pl. 3.38.
Exterior lower body: trace of broad horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 22a/2.
29/2 (C 11075). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.38.
Exterior: only banding preserved. Interior: spatters.
LM IA Final–IB Early. Comparanda as for 28a/1.
29/3 (C 11075). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.38.
LM IA Advanced–Final. Comparanda as for 25/5.

29/4 (C 11074). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.38.
LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 21/10.
29/5 (C 11077). Stirrup jar. Pl. 3.38.
Shoulder: undeterminable pattern. Decoration of upper part of handle back uncertain due to wear, but probably barred rather than solidly painted.
LM IA import from unknown Minoan production center.
### Table 3.54. Pottery Group 30.

<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>74</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted</td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>221</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 30/1 (C 11217). Conical cup, Kommos Type J. | Pl. 3.39. | LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 16/3. |

| 30/2 (C 11219). Oval-mouthed amphora. | Pl. 3.39. | Large, three-branched(?) plant motif from bottom of vase to base of neck. |
| LM IA Advanced–Final. Evans 1921: fig. 403A; Van de Moortel 1997: 190–91, fig. 64; Van de Moortel 2001: 60 no. 53, 81–82 and n. 130, fig. 37: 53; also 9b/8, 30/3–4. |

| 30/3 (C 11185). Oval-mouthed amphora. | Pl. 3.39. | Large, three-branched(?) plant motif from bottom of vase to lower neck, crossing band at base of neck. |
| LM IA Advanced–Final. Comparanda as for 30/2. |

| 30/4 (C 11218). Oval-mouthed amphora. | Pl. 3.39. | Traces of undeterminable pattern (possibly a large, crudely executed plant motif) in washy brown paint (not indicated in drawing). |
| LM IA Advanced–Final. Comparanda as for 30/2. |

| 30/5 (C 11215). Jug or tankard. | Pl. 3.39. | Sloping striation on exterior surface of lower body appears to have resulted from attachment of coil to originally round-based vessel. Two grooves were then impressed into this coil: a neatly made lower one that pushed out and defined the low base ring; and a much less regular and only very roughly horizontal one above that which, in tandem with the lower one, pushed up a low rib in the lowermost body profile just above the base ring. Underside of base not painted. |
| Cypriot LC IA Proto Base Ring (Base Ring fabric) or Base Ring I import. For flat-based comparanda, 20/6; for an incipient ring base, as here, 40/37. |
THE CIVIC CENTER IN LATE MINOAN IA ADVANCED: A CERAMIC PERSPECTIVE

The floor deposits in Building T that represent a ceramic phase intermediate between the LM IA Early subphase (see Table 3.41) and the LM IA Final subphase represented by the latest stages of use of the South Stoa kiln (Van de Moortel 2001: 94–102), although small, are well stratified (Table 3.55). In three adjacent spaces in the middle of T’s North Wing—from east to west, Room 19, Room 42, and the easternmost portion of the North Stoa (Pl. 3.22)—such deposits were found either overlying floor deposits of LM IA Early (Rooms 19 and 42, Groups 17a and 17b above Groups 6 and 7, respectively) or underlying floor deposits of the subsequent LM IA Final subphase (Room 42, east end of North Stoa, Groups 17b and 18 below Groups 27a and 26, respectively). The stratified succession of four floors in Room 42 in which surfaces were datable to all three LM IA ceramic phases below a terminal LM IB Early floor was particularly valuable in establishing the validity of this ceramic sequence. In all other areas of Building T so far explored, abandonment, reuse at the same level, or refurbishment have either destroyed comparable sequences or simply kept them from being deposited in the first place. Thus Rooms 23, 24a–b, and 25a–b were evidently abandoned after LM IA Early (Groups 2b, 3b, 4b), whereas the east end of Corridor 20 (Group 15), Room 21 (Group 16), and Room 29 (Group 21) appear to have been used continuously from the time of the building’s construction in MM III to the time of their eventual abandonment within LM IA Final, with floors at essentially the same level throughout this lengthy period (Pl. 3.22). At the west end of the North Stoa, the earliest floor deposits that survive above bedrock (Group 28a) or MM III construction fill (Group 28b) date to LM IA Final. Either this space was reused at the same floor level for decades, as was the case in Corridor 20 and Rooms 21 and 29 far to the east, or else the west end of the North Stoa was totally refurbished in LM IA Final. In none of these spaces, unfortunately, could a period of activity restricted to the LM IA Advanced subphase be isolated, although finds likely to belong to this intermediate phase (e.g., 16/2–4, 21/2, 21/8) indicate, as already noted, that several of them continued in use throughout its duration.

At the other end of the Central Court, a potter’s kiln was constructed in the ruins of the South Stoa well after the beginning of LM IA Advanced and continued to function for much of the ensuing LM IA Final subphase (Van de Moortel 2001: 102). A small cluster of mendable cups (Group 19) found directly above a stratum of murex shells deposited as part of Building AA’s construction in MM IIB and capped by LM IIIA2 debris resulting from the construction of Building P several centuries later is probably to be associated with either the construction or early use of the kiln to the southwest (Pl. 3.22). Indeed, this group may simply represent
Table 3.55. LM IA Advanced floor deposits and major fills from the Southern Hillside and Civic Center at Kommos. Conical cup types as in Van de Moortel 1997, with A, B, and J indicating larger MM III types and A’, B’, and J’ indicating smaller LM IA types.

<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 Vases (Inventoried Fragments)</th>
<th>Conical Cups [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 19, second floor: Group 17a (53A/40, 41; 62D/88, 89)</td>
<td>Van de Moortel 1997: 731</td>
<td>39.1 kg (ca. 2,141)</td>
<td>2 (5)</td>
<td>C: 1(1) D: 1</td>
<td>Bell cup: (1) In-and-out bowl: (1)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous jug: (1) (imported) Tubular-spouted jar: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 42, second floor: Group 17b (62D/83)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.9 kg (ca. 100)</td>
<td>0 (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bell cup: (1)</td>
<td>Straight-sided cup: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, North Stoa, east end, first paved floor: Group 18 (52A/55; 62D/102)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7 kg (ca. 290)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>B’: 1 Q: (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Table 3.55 continued)

<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 Vases (Inventoried Fragments)</th>
<th>Conical Cups [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
the easternmost extension of the kiln’s dump into Trench 84C (Van de Moortel 2001: fig. 8, Section B-B at far right). It is certainly not identifiable as a true floor deposit.

Still farther south, immediately outside Building T’s south wall, the deposition of quantities of drinking-related debris stopped abruptly at the end of LM IA Early (Group 12), just as did the evidence for any activity inside the southeastern portion of Building T in Spaces 36 and 35 after the abandonment of Groups 9a–b and 10. In all three of these latter areas lying outside the kiln’s immediate surroundings, LM IA Early debris was directly overlain by LM III debris associated with the construction of Building P’s southernmost galleries. It is just possible that evidence of later Neopalatial activity that might once have existed here was removed in the course of P’s construction. But the survival of later Neopalatial deposits below Building P debris in T Space 43 (Pl. 3.22, Groups 30 and 42) suggests that the absence of such material to both north and south reflects the complete abandonment of the south-central portion of Building T after the South Stoa’s violent destruction. Only with the construction of the kiln well along in the LM IA Advanced subphase is there any renewed evidence for human activity in this area, and throughout the remainder of the LM IA period such activity may well have been exclusively kiln-related (Groups 19, 30).

From a functional point of view, the relatively scanty corpus of inventoried pottery from the LM IA Advanced floors in T’s North Wing (Groups 17a–b, 18) exhibits some continuity from the preceding phase in its emphasis on cups, an occasional imported pouring vessel (17a/1; cf. 6/1, 8/6 of LM IA Early), and a similarly occasional serving bowl (17a/3; cf. 8/4 of LM IA Early). Two conical cups used as lamps are somewhat unusual in featuring burning over a relatively wide expanse of their rims (50–65% for 17a/5, 18/2 versus 10–30% for 2b/11, 2b/13, 4b/2, 5a/7, 6/10). Since one of these (18/2) was found in the North Stoa—probably not a space in which artificial light would have been necessary during the day—perhaps both lamps were used in breezy conditions (hence the discoloration of half or more of their rims) and hence either outdoors or in drafty locales, perhaps at night?

**Late Minoan IA Advanced Pottery at Kommos: New Evidence from the Civic Center**

Pottery of the LM IA Advanced subphase at Kommos has heretofore been assessed only by Van de Moortel, who based her discussions on just six deposits (1997: 245–58, 731–35; 2001: 91), two of which have since been reassigned to LM IA Final (Groups 27a–b). A brief review here of what distinguishes LM IA Advanced from the phases that precede and follow thus seems appropriate.

The definitive deposits for this stage of ceramic development at Kommos come from House X, Room 2, in the form of a substantial floor deposit and an equally large and typologically homogeneous fill deposited immediately above (Table 3.55; Van de Moortel 1997: 731–33). Both of these bodies of material consist overwhelmingly of cups accompanied by just a few bowls, with the result that developments in closed shapes and cooking pottery during
this phase cannot at present be meaningfully assessed, except insofar as the closed forms produced locally in the South Stoa kiln are concerned (Van de Moortel 2001: 54–62, 74–83). As comparison of Tables 3.41 and 3.55 makes clear, the principal distinction between LM IA Advanced and LM IA Early with regard to the most common open shapes in tablewares lies in the rise in popularity of the convex or conical but lipless Type C unpainted conical cup to a level at which it slightly surpasses in frequency the small Type B with its flat-topped and usually slightly thickened lip, the dominant local type in LM IA Early. In common with the MM III and LM IA Early phases, the LM IA Advanced subphase witnessed the production of a fairly wide array of distinct conical cup types in comparison with the dramatic decline in such variety that took place in LM IA Final (Table 3.56) and LM IB Early. As was true of the earlier Type B’s development from MM III (e.g., 20/3) to LM IA Early (e.g., 20/4), the newly popular Type C of LM IA Advanced (e.g., 17a/4–5) is noticeably smaller and thinner walled than its MM III–LM IA Early versions (e.g., 13/3–4). In addition, the Type J of LM IA Advanced once again became smaller, so that examples like 20/1 and 25/2 can be assigned with confidence to later LM IA, whereas the larger 25/1 belongs to LM IA Early.

Among cups with handles, dipped bell cups continued unchanged, but solidly coated straight-sided cups were no longer dominant and now shared the stage with locally produced teacups, either solidly coated themselves (Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 13: C 9695, C 9724) or decorated in the dark-on-light style (Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 13: C 9685, C 9790, C 9983) that was otherwise peculiar to in-and-out bowls (e.g., 17a/3, a new shape in the local repertoire at that time) among open vessels. Popular on both these dark-on-light shapes, and possibly universal for the teacup when so decorated, is the presence of two distinct decorative zones (Van de Moortel 2001: fig. 38: 62 [in-and-out bowl], 63 [teacup]). The range of dark-on-light patterns is broader than in the preceding LM IA Early subphase, but still quite restricted: Running Spiral FM 46, Quirk FM 48, Wavy Line FM 53, a version of Foliate Band FM 64 characterized by short and stubby leaves and no centerline, spidery Ripple FM 78, and occasionally some three-petaled buds, either on long stems as parts of flowers (Van de Moortel 2001: fig. 38: 66), furnished with short curved stems (Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 27: C 9744, in multiple rows) or else altogether stemless (Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 13: C 9790, as fill in combination with a wavy band).

Light-on-dark ornament continued to be quite common on closed shapes, but on open vessels it was restricted to conical cups of Types V and W (19/2–3), deep convex-sided bowls, and kalathoi (Van de Moortel 2001: 52–54, 71–74, fig. 33). Overwhelmingly the most common pattern was the retorted Running Spiral FM 46, although Reed FM 16 and Curved Stripes FM 67 also occurred on kalathoi. Polychromy on a dark-coated ground had by this time entirely disappeared. The collar-necked jug that would become the dominant type of jug in the local repertoire at Kommos from LM IB until the end of LM IIIA made its initial appearance, possibly as a development of the earlier MM III side-spouted jug.100

Otherwise, there was an enormous amount of ceramic continuity between LM IA Ad-
vanced and the phases that immediately preceded and followed. That is, notwithstanding the adoption by some local potters of the new "Glanzton" technique (Van de Moortel 1997: 255–57) whereby the dark paint used for patterned decoration became lustrous and adhered far better to vessel surfaces than previously, from a purely ceramic point of view there was nothing in the developments of this phase to mark a cultural turning point as significant locally as the one that allows us to distinguish LM IA Early from MM III.

THE CIVIC CENTER IN LATE MINOAN IA FINAL:
A CERAMIC PERSPECTIVE

In the course of the ensuing LM IA Final subphase, a substantial amount of building activity occurred within Building T that left its mark in the form of larger and more numerous floor deposits and fills than exist for the preceding LM IA Advanced subphase in Kommos’s Civic Center (Table 3.56). A stratified sequence of LM IA Final fills and floors from the west end of T Room 22 provides the richest body of evidence available for this phase from anywhere on the site, so it seems logical to begin a review of the activity during this phase in this particular locale and then to seek to relate developments elsewhere in Building T to the stages observable here. The sequence in question begins with a fill represented by Group 22b overlying Group 22a, both subdivisions of the fill being clearly datable to LM IA Final (Pl. 3.22). The collar-necked jug fragment 22a/1 is a product of the South Stoa kiln, as almost certainly are several wasters (one inventoried as C 6685) recovered from both Groups 22a and 22b. It is therefore likely that this fill is at least in part a second batch of redeposited kiln dump, comparable in this respect to that identified by Van de Moortel to the east of T’s eastern facade (2001: 40–41). From this same fill in Room 22 came two large fragments belonging to a plastically decorated pithos that, like 16/6, may have survived the destruction of LM IA Early and so been reused for some time during later LM IA. The earliest floor so far exposed at Room 22’s west end caps this fill at ca. +3.20 m. To judge from the fact that a joining sherd of the imported jar 23/1 from the associated floor deposit (Group 23) was found at the same level on the other side of the east-west wall separating Corridor 20 from Room 22, it seems likely that the earth floor in question originally extended as far north as the south wall of Rooms 19 and 42. That is, the east-west wall now subdividing Rooms 20/22 was built over this initial floor (Pl. 3.22). The second floor at Room 22’s west end at ca. +3.28/3.33 m thus represents a raising of the floor occasioned by the construction of the dividing wall, since no equivalent second floor was found to the north of the wall. The pottery lying above this second floor (Group 24) south of the wall included substantial portions of a large cooking pot (24/25) to be associated with one of the two hearths built against Room 22’s south wall. The discovery of a second tripod cooking pot preserved to much the same extent in the fill below the initial floor (22b/3) suggests that this space served a food-preparation function not only during the two periods represented by the two final floors so far cleared here but even earlier. No subsequent Neopalatial floors were identified in Room 22 at its
Table 3.56. LM IA Final floor deposits from the Civic Center at Kommos. Conical cup types as in Van de Moortel 1997, with A, B, and J indicating larger MM III types, and B' and J' indicating smaller LM IA types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit: Area, Room/Space (Trench/Pails)</th>
<th>Previous Publication</th>
<th>Complete or Fully Restorable Vases (Inventory)</th>
<th>Conical Cups [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 22, west end, first floor: Group 23 (52A/51, 52; 53A1/71, 72, 74; 56A1/72, 99)</td>
<td>Van de Moortel 1997: 735–36</td>
<td>33.3 kg (ca. 1,730–1,830)</td>
<td>0 (5) Bell cup: (1) Teacup: (1)</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: (1) (imported) Miscellaneous jug: (2) (imported)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 22, west end, second floor: Group 24 (52A/43, 44, 45, 50; 53A1/67, 68, 70, 73; 56A1/92, 93, 95, 96, 96A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>73.6 kg (ca. 3,000–3,500)</td>
<td>B': 2 C: 14 Q: (1) Straight-sided cup: (2) (imported) Teacup: (8)</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: (1 + 1) Collar-necked jug: (17) Miscellaneous jug: (5) (4 imported) Tubular-spouted jar: (1)</td>
<td>Juglet: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 22, east end, floor: Group 25 (57A/21, 22, 25; 57A1/73, 75, 78)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.0 kg (ca. 480–505)</td>
<td>C: (1) J': (2) P: (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, North Stoa, east end, third floor: Group 26 (62D/78, 85, 86)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.9 kg (ca. 340)</td>
<td>V: (1) Basin: (1) Bell cup: (1) In-and-out bowl: (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 42, third floor: Group 27a (62D/79, 81, 82)</td>
<td>Van de Moortel 1997: 731 (“LM IA Advanced”)</td>
<td>5.6 kg (ca. 205)</td>
<td>C: 1 P: (1) Bell cup: (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
west end, so the space appears simply to have been abandoned near or at the end of LM IA. Overlying fills (Groups 31–32) suggest that this area of Building T gradually filled up with debris during the LM IB Early period. Thus, despite an excavated depth of Neopalatial deposit of over 1.75 m in this space, the only activity represented here consists of two LM IA Final floor deposits that precede and immediately follow the construction of the thin dividing wall separating Corridor 20 and the northern suite of rooms opening off it (19, 21, and 23) from Rooms 22 and 29 to the south (Pl. 3.22).

In Room 23 near T’s northeast corner, a space seemingly not used since the abandonment of its LM IA Early floor at ca. +3.35 m found covered with ca. 25 cm of contemporary fill (Group 2b), the next episode of activity attested is the deposition of some 70–80 cm of fill in LM IA Final (Group 20). At what could well have been roughly the same time, the floor in the adjacent Corridor 20 at +3.27/3.34 m went out of use (Group 15), as did the floor of Room 21 some 12 m to the west at +3.14/3.16 m (Group 16). The abandonment of all these spaces, as well as the partial filling in of Room 23, presumably occurred soon after the construction of the dividing wall between Corridor 20 and Room 22, if not as part of the same episode of reconstruction (Pl. 3.22). Clearly later, although not too much later, followed the abandonment of Room 29 (Group 21) and all of Room 22 (Group 25 at the east end, Group 24 at the west).

Contemporary certainly with the latest stage of Room 22’s use in LM IA Final (Group 24), and possibly in use already in the earlier stages represented by Groups 22a–b and 23, were the LM IA Final floors in Room 42 (Group 27a) and the newly enclosed Room R’ with its provisions for grinding (Group 26) at the east end of the former North Stoa (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; Pl. 3.22). Like the latest floor at Room 22’s west end, the LM IA Final floors in these two rooms lay at around +3.30 m; sherds of the handsomely decorated bowl 26/3 and tubular-spouted jar 24/1 were found in both Room 22 and Room R’, establishing beyond any doubt the contemporaneity of the abandonment of these two spaces near or at the end of LM IA Final.

At the other end of the North Stoa, the earliest surviving evidence for activity in this area after the construction of Building T in MM III dates from this LM IA Final subphase (Groups 28a–b). On the other side of the impressive north-south ashlar wall that separates the North Stoa from Building T, Room 5, a small but distinctive fill of LM IA Final date (Group 29) overlay bedrock and a small accumulation of Protopalatial pottery at the very bottom of the sottoscala in T Room 5A (Pl. 3.22). The complete absence from this fill of MM III and earlier LM IA pottery is very odd, indicating that strata dating to those periods may have been removed by LM IA Final building activity here. The same explanation may account for the already-noted absence of any MM III–LM IA Advanced stratification in the area of the earliest surviving floors (Groups 28a–b) at the North Stoa’s west end. Given the extensive evidence for LM IA Final construction attested farther to the east, it would certainly not be
unusual for there to have been a comparable spate of building activity here at the northwest corner of Building T’s court.104

The only other area of LM IA Final activity so far identified in Building T lies at the diagonally opposite end of that same court, at the east end of the former South Stoa.105 In addition to the final episode(s) of use of the kiln itself, a small patch of clay floor at the west end of Space 43 was found littered with mendable pottery (Group 30) that in some ways is strongly reminiscent of that from the kiln dump (e.g., 30/2–4) but that also includes ceramic types not produced in the kiln (30/1, 5) that have close parallels in Room 22 and elsewhere in T’s North Wing. Unfortunately, not enough is yet known of this context for it to be more informative, but it may represent the first activity in T’s southeast wing not directly related to pottery production after the destruction of the South Stoa in LM IA Early.106

The only spaces within Building T to have produced sufficient ceramic evidence for room function during this phase to be worthy of comment are clustered around the northeast corner of the court.107 At the west end of Room 22, Groups 22a–b, 23, and 24 are characterized by mendable tripod cooking pots in at least two sizes, regular (22b/3, 24/25) and small (24/26). Reminiscent of the pair of LM IA Early tripod vessels (9b/9–10) associated with the hearth built against T Space 36’s south wall, the later LM IA Final pots in two of three cases (24/25–26) came from strata that once again feature hearths built up against the south wall of a gallery-like space opening at the west onto the Central Court (Pl. 3.22). This noteworthy series of correspondences is unlikely to be coincidental: Surely the cooking facility in T Room 22 just south of the court’s northeast corner was a replacement for that formerly located immediately north of the court’s southeast corner in T Space 36 (Rutter 2004: 67–69). The discovery of one of the LM IA Final cooking pots (22b/3) in the fill underlying the earlier of the two LM IA Final floors in T Room 22 raises the possibility that cooking activity in this locale may extend back into the LM IA Advanced subphase, thus bridging the temporal gap between the two hearth complexes and making even more likely the notion that the northern was a direct replacement for the southern facility, abandoned after the LM IA Early destruction of the South Stoa.

An even more pronounced feature of Groups 22a–b, 23, and 24 consists of the wealth of cups and pouring vessels (jugs and various kinds of spouted jars) recovered from these deposits. A similar emphasis on drinking was noted earlier in the cases of various LM IA Early groups. The LM IA Final groups from Room 22’s west end are distinguished from most of those earlier ones, as perhaps from the small contemporary Group 25 from farther east within the same space,108 by a remarkable number of imported vessels, both cups and jugs/jars. Among the imported cups are straight-sided cups from Knossos (24/16)109 and the Greek Mainland (24/30), the latter being the earliest Mycenaean import so far identified at Kommos. Imported pouring vessels include linear round-mouthed jugs from Palaikastro (23/2–3) and a more lavishly decorated jug possibly from the same site (24/4), a probably spouted jar from
an unknown Minoan site (23/1), several jugs or tankards from Cyprus (24/27–29), and a jug, or possibly an amphora or stirrup jar, from yet another unknown site somewhere in the southern Aegean (24/31). A drinking assemblage featuring significant numbers of imported pouring vessels was typical of the LM IA Early strata in Rooms 19 and 42 and at the North Stoa’s east end (Groups 6–8) just to the north and northwest, so perhaps the activities attested by the vessels from Groups 22–24 are simply evidence for a direct continuation of similar activities in this general vicinity into LM IA Final. In both phases, among the quantities of drinking-related vessels occurs an occasional serving bowl (8/4 of LM IA Early, 22b/1 of LM IA Final), but such bowls are conspicuous for their rarity in comparison with the large numbers of cups and jugs. Another conspicuous rarity is the tubular-spouted jar 24/1, an unusual local variant of the much more common bridge-spouted jar (22b/2, 24/2, 28b/1–2, perhaps also 24/5). One significant difference exhibited by the LM IA Final drinking-related pottery from this area relative to that of the LM IA Early subphase is that drinking cups as well as pouring vessels were now imported. The significantly less common serving bowls, on the other hand, appear invariably to be local products in both phases.

To the northwest, the North Stoa at this time was subdivided into a series of rooms for the first time, at least two of them walled off from the Central Court. At the eastern end of this series, Room R’ is distinguished architecturally in this phase by a series of four three-sided enclosures in a north-south row, each provided with a floor of reused plaster. To the southeast of these and built against the room’s east wall is a four-sided bin ca. 40 cm deep (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2). In and near the bin were found the fragments of the basin 26/4, and fragments of at least one more similar basin exist in the associated sherd material. Three three-sided enclosures, as indicated by the stone quern found either inside or immediately outside of each, were evidently fixtures in which grinding of some sort occurred. The presence of five querns in the room may indicate that the four-sided bin, too, served as a grinding locale. Perhaps the associated basin 26/4 played a role in this activity as well. The deep diagonal scoring in the lower body of this and comparable vessels (Watrous 1992: 25 no. 439, fig. 22; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 10–11 XXXI-2, figs. 131, 271) might, for example, have functioned to remove husks from seeds or fruits prior to their being ground or mashed. Aside from the basin, the floor deposit in this room consisted of an undistinguished pair of cups (26/1–2) and fragments of an elaborately decorated in-and-out bowl (26/3), other pieces of which were found as part of Group 24 in Room 22 but the bulk of which came from the upper fill of a pit farther west within Room R’ (Group 34). From this same pit came a couple of base fragments of the tubular-spouted jar 24/1, the bulk of which was found once again in Room 22 as part of Group 24. It is thus the elaborately decorated bowl 26/3 and jar 24/1 that provide the cross joins linking activities between Room R’ and its grinding fixtures, and Room 22 and its cooking facilities. Fragments of a second tubular-spouted jar decorated with LM IA Final patterns (33/1) were found when the walls of a later LM IB Early construction in the
northeast corner of Room R’ were disassembled and removed. This second jar should probably be considered part of the LM IA Final floor deposit of Room R’.

The association of a tubular-spouted jar very similar to 24/1 and 33/1 with the basin form represented by 26/4 and possibly also with the activity of grinding is repeated in a remarkable way in the finds from the terminal phase of use of Annex Rooms β and γ attached to the large and well-preserved MM tholos tomb at Kamilari. Here, found at the same level in three more or less discrete clusters, were the following: three incense burners and a tubular-spouted jar so similar in shape and decoration to 24/1 and 33/1 as to suggest that it might have been made by the very same potter (Levi 1961–62: 69–70, figs. 89–90), all in Annex Room γ just east of the doorway leading into Annex Room β (Levi 1961–62: fig. 87); just on the other side of the same doorway but now in Annex Room β (Levi 1961–62: figs. 71–72), two group figurines, one of four dancers (Levi 1961–62: 67 F.2634, 139–45, figs. 174a–b) and one depicting a woman making bread or perhaps grinding something on a table as she chats(?) with a seated companion and is watched through a doorway by a child (Levi 1961–62: 67–68 F.2633, 145–47, figs. 177a–b; Rutter 2003b: 40, fig. 13), were found together with two miniature basins, one of them featuring an appliqué human figurine leaning over the basin’s rim and perhaps extending his(?) now missing forearms inside it (Levi 1961–62: 68 F.2634, F.2637, fig. 83), a conical cup, and a light-on-dark-decorated krateriskos (Levi 1961–62: fig. 84a); and finally, just to the south of the last group and in the doorway leading from Annex Room β’s southeast corner into a short corridor connecting with Annex Room α, a seated female(?) figurine drinking(?) from a cup mounted in the top of a tall cylinder that the figure appears to clasp at its base (Levi 1961–62: 69 F.2636, fig. 85). The tubular-spouted jar is decorated with the same large, three-petaled buds in the main body zone as is 33/1, but on its shoulder and neck it features two separate zones of Foliate Band FM 64, the plump but small leaves of which resemble those partially preserved on the nonjoining shoulder fragment of 24/1. The remarkable terra-cotta group figurines from Kamilari are, to be sure, not paralleled in Room R’ of Building T at Kommos, but the activities of grinding and husk removal that may be depicted in F.2633 and F.2634, respectively, may well have been precisely what went on in this room. The surprising association of multiple handsomely painted tubular-spouted jars and medium-coarse basins with plastic and impressed décor in Room R’ appears to be duplicated at Kamilari in a funerary context that must be very closely contemporaneous with that at Kommos.

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

As in the case of the preceding LM IA Advanced stage, the only overall assessments of LM IA Final pottery at Kommos so far published are those of Van de Moortel (1997: 258–67; 2001: 91–92). Her extensive analysis of the pottery of this period produced and fired in the
South Stoa kiln is definitive and makes unusually clear how uninterested at least some potters in the Mesara were toward the close of the LM IA period in the stylistic innovations being introduced both in north-central Crete at Knossos and in the east at a center such as Palaikastro (Bernini 1995). As Table 3.56 makes clear, the number of LM IA Final floor deposits that Kommos has revealed is quite limited. 112 The enormous quantity of locally produced material recovered from the South Stoa kiln and its associated dump, however, in addition to the rich stratification of this phase in T Room 22 (Groups 22–25), serve to illustrate the various ways in which the pottery found at Kommos during this phase changed from that characteristic of LM IA Advanced. Already somewhat in the majority during LM IA Advanced, the unpainted Type C conical cup now became overwhelmingly dominant. Moreover, the evidence of the kiln’s final load relative to that from the necessarily somewhat earlier dump, as well as the relative popularity of the relevant subtypes in sizable bodies of material such as Group 24 or the predominantly LM IA Final dump from House X, Room 1, show that the favored version of Type C in LM IA Final had a conical profile with an occasional very slight flare at the rim (e.g., 20/5, 21/10–11, 24/21–23; Van de Moortel 2001: fig. 32: 1–4) in contrast with the more convex-sided subtype featuring a rolled rim (e.g., 24/20), the latter being characteristic of the kiln dump (Van de Moortel 2001: fig. 32: 5–7) and, in a somewhat thicker-walled and so probably earlier form, among the cups from the LM IA Advanced floor of House X, Room 2. The only other common conical cup types were the solidly coated Types P and Q, although the dipped Type J continued (25/2) and even an occasional light-on-dark-patterned Type V still occurred (26/1). 113 But the days of a relatively wide range of contemporary conical cup types that began in MM III appear to have ended in LM IA Final.

Among cups with handles, straight-sided cups disappeared except in the form of occasional dark-on-light-decorated imports (24/16, 24/30). Dipped bell cups (23/5, 27a/2) continued unchanged, in small but appreciable numbers. The most noticeable developments occurred among teacups, which, together with in-and-out bowls, continued to be the only open shapes regularly to be decorated in the increasingly popular dark-on-light idiom. Local teacups and in-and-out bowls during this phase were still decorated with two zones of ornament as in LM IA Advanced, but the motif in the lower zone was now almost invariably a simple horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 (22a/2, 24/8, 24/13–14; Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 13: C 9521 [teacups]; 26/3; Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 13: C 9470 [in-and-out bowls]). 114 The range of motifs that now appeared in the upper zone of these teacups, or on either the interior or exterior of in-and-out bowls, expanded very slightly over those occurring on the same two shapes in LM IA Advanced: densely coiled Running Spiral FM 46 (24/9–11, 28a/1), Diaper Net FM 57 (22a/2), Foliate Band FM 64 with very plump leaves (23/4), spidery Ripple FM 78 (24/14–15), and stemless three-petaled buds that may have been intended either as Lily FM 9 or as Crocus FM 10 (22b/1, 24/8, 26/3). 115 New in LM IA Final was the regular combination of a pair of motifs in what merits being designated a style: Groups of from six to twelve (or
even more) vertically aligned stripes or leaves framed panels in which were placed single
three-petaled buds (24/12–13 [tea cups], 26/3 [in-and-out bowl]). This composition, which I
have elsewhere christened the Floral Paneled Style (Rutter 2004), may also have appeared as
early as this on collar-necked jugs (e.g., 37c/1, from an LM IB Early context), if a jug from the
Volakakis house at Selı can be safely attributed to this phase (La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001:
108 XXVII-12, figs. 169a, 352; Van de Moortel 1997: 262–63). The Selı jug substituted the
usually somewhat later motif of a diagonal Reed FM 16 spray for the triple-petaled bud and
relegated the latter to the patterned neck zone. Locally produced teacups were invariably
unpainted on the interior aside from a simpler rim band. Cups with coated interiors are there-
fore unambiguous imports (e.g., 32/1, 34/4). Added white appeared sparingly on the rim
(24/9; Van de Moortel 2001: fig. 38: 63) and body bands (26/3) of local teacups and bowls
during this phase, as well as occasionally in the form of a highlight on a dark-on-light pattern
(24/9), but this practice was for the time being more an exception than the rule. Otherwise,
except on conical cups of Types V or W, light-on-dark ornament effectively disappeared from
open shapes. Even on closed shapes, added white appears now to have been used principally
as an accent in dark-on-light schemes (21/1; Van de Moortel 2001: fig. 38: 65), as it had been
for some time already on Knossian (6/1, 32/1, 34/4) and East Cretan (17a/1, 24/4) vases. As
Van de Moortel has observed, with the demise of the South Stoa kiln at some point during
LM IA Final, the light-on-dark-patterned pottery tradition at Kommos came to an end (1997:
260).

As for closed shapes, the LM IA Final evidence is, as in the preceding phase, comparatively
sparse. The decoration of at least some bridge-spouted jars (21/1, perhaps 24/5), collar-necked
jugs (16/1, perhaps 24/3), and tubular-spouted jugs (24/1, 33/1) kept pace with that on teacups
and in-and-out bowls in the shift to dark-on-light decoration; but whereas the open shapes
consistently feature two patterned zones on the exterior, usually with a simple Wavy Line
FM 53 in the lower, the closed shapes almost as regularly feature three zones (24/1), the
uppermost pattern on bridge-spouted jars and collar-necked jugs typically being Running
Spiral FM 46 (16/1, 24/3, 34/1) in which the outermost coils are thickened and the cores are
rendered as solid blobs. The subsidiary zones feature a slightly broader range of motifs that
include multiple Wavy Line FM 53 (16/1, 24/5), the closely related foliate scroll of Multiple
Stem FM 19 (24/3; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: fig. 120), and Ripple FM 78 (28b/2, 33/2, 34/1;
decoration of tubular-spouted jars among closed shapes thus far at Kommos is the use of
Diaper Net FM 57 on both the shoulder (33/1) and lower body (24/1), as on the occasional
teacup (22a/2). More striking is the appearance of what appears to be an unusually early
version, at least for dark-on-light ceramic decoration, of Papyrus FM 11, together with what
may be intended as dot rosettes, in the main body zone of 24/1, a zone that appears to have
been further enriched by a version of Foliate Band FM 64 at the top. This exceptional wealth
of ornament for such a small vase, when considered together with the fact that all three LM
IA Final jars of this type known from the Mesara bear emphatic floral patterns (24/1, 33/1; Levi 1961–62: fig. 90), makes one wonder whether vessels of this kind were expressly intended to contain a special botanical product of some sort. Could it be that this substance was actively prepared in the grinding facilities located in Room R′, possibly for consumption after it had been cooked, either alone or as an additive to something else, at the hearths located at Room 22′s west end? The tripod cooking pots from this space (22b/3, 24/25–26) are virtually identical with earlier Neopalatial examples from the site such as 9b/9, except for the diminutive size of 24/26. Might the dramatically smaller size of this vessel have been somehow connected with the special plant matter perhaps being ground in Room R′?

One final dimension of the pottery of this phase recovered from the Civic Center deserves comment. The amount of imported material, although impressive in quantity, is unusually restricted from a functional point of view. No fragments of imported transport vessels or cooking pots have been identified, after all, nor any imported storage vessels or serving bowls. Instead, all the imports take the form of cups or pouring vessels, a number of them from production centers located outside the island of Crete. This is a picture similar to the one that emerged for the LM IA Early subphase, although at that time imported cups were limited to a couple of small fragments of dark-on-light-decorated teacups (2b/1, 12/1), and off-island imports were equally rare (8/6). It is a picture of the usage of imported pottery that is quite different from the one that characterized later periods in the history of the Civic Center. What do the different sources of the drinking and pouring vessels used in Kommos′s Neopalatial Civic Center imply about the nature of the building′s use by the community that had built it?

**Late Neopalatial: Late Minoan IB Early and Late**

Like the two later stages of the LM IA period that can at present be distinguished ceramically at Kommos, the pair of stages into which the LM IB period can be subdivided are so far quite poorly attested by well-defined floor deposits or sizable and relatively pure fills. Once again, this is evidently not so much the result of a decline in activity at the site as it is of a lack of disastrous events, whether natural or human, that cause buildings to be suddenly destroyed or simply abandoned. There is no shortage of LM IB pottery from the site, as Watrous′s summary of over a decade ago makes clear (1992: 14–20, 113–19, 170–73). But not until after his book had appeared did excavations on the Southern Hillside in House X as well as in the Civic Center reveal large and pure enough bodies of material to allow distinct ceramic stages within the period to be identified. Van de Moortel was able to hint at the existence of these in her dissertation (1997: 28–29, 268–74, 739–46), but only in the past few years have more detailed analyses of the excavated stratigraphy in both House X and the Civic Center allowed the main outlines of discrete LM IB phases to emerge. Unfortunately, in no location so far excavated have major deposits of the two phases identified here been
found stratified directly on top of each other. Instead, groups of the earlier subphase (Table 3.61, following the catalogue entries for Pottery Groups 31–44b) have been found directly overlying LM IA Final deposits,\(^\text{117}\) or else groups of the later subphase (Table 3.62, following the catalogue entries for Pottery Groups 31–44b) have been recovered directly below LM II deposits.\(^\text{118}\) As a consequence, it is likely that additional subphases of LM IB that lie chronologically between the two that can presently be isolated remain to be recognized. That at least four distinct floor levels, all assignable to the later subphase, were discovered in Room 2 of House X (J. W. Shaw and M. C. Shaw 1993: 144–48; Van de Moortel 1997: 742–43) suggests that the LM IB phase as a whole lasted for a considerable number of years (Barnard and Brogan 2003: 104–9).

**Group 31**

- **Date:** Mixed Neopalatial through LM IB Early
- **Total sherds:** Ca. 740
- **Weight (grams):** 24,510
- **Trench/pail(s):** 53A1/57, 62, 63, 64
- **Cross joins:** None
- **Architectural/physical context:** J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; uppermost Neopalatial fill above ca. +3.60 m at northwest end of Building T Space 22
- **Thickness of constituent strata:** Ca. 40–80 cm
- **Group and/or date of stratum below:** LM IA Final (Group 24)
- **Group and/or date of stratum above:** LM IIIA2 building fill associated with the construction of Building P (53A1/54)

**31/1** (C 6901). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.39.

Low rib at base of neck; profile of neck and shoulder probably distorted somewhat in vicinity of upper handle attachment. Solidly coated neck overpainted with plump white leaves (Foliate Band FM 64). Traces of dark-on-light pattern (Running Spiral FM 46?) on shoulder. Traces of white diagonal band and parallel lines overpainted on coated handle.

LM IB Early. Van de Moortel 1997: 159–62, fig. 51; Palio 2001a: 250–51, fig. 10 (Aghia Photini; LM IB Late); Palio 2001b: 369–70, fig. 45l (Phaistos LM IB); Barnard and Brogan 2003: 61, 63, 95 nn. 128–29, figs. 22–23, pl. 13 (Mochlos LM IB Late); also 37c/1, 37e/1, 40/2–4, perhaps also 36/1, 37a/2, 37e/2 (all LM IB Early).

**31/2** (C 6899). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.39.

Random spatters of red paint on interior; a few smaller examples of the same on one side of exterior lower body and on underside of base; all paint appears accidentally rather than purposefully applied.

LM IB Early. Van de Moortel 1997: 71–72, 75–76, fig. 10; also 36/2, 37a/5, 37c/13–14, 37e/11, and 40/22.

**Group 32**

- **Date:** Mixed Neopalatial through LM IA Final or LM IB Early
- **Total sherds:** Ca. 820–70
Weight (grams): 16,280
Trench/pail(s): 56A1/86, 87, 89, 91
Cross joins: Groups 16 (T Room 21) and 23, 24, and 25 (T Room 22) (16/6)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; Neopalatial fill above ca. +3.50 m at southwest end of Building T Room 22
Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 25–35 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IA Final (Group 24)
Group and/or date of stratum above: Rough surface at ca. +3.84 m, in places overlying T Room 22’s south wall and itself overlain by LM IIIA2 construction fill (Group 52e)

32/1 (C 7507). Teacup. Pl. 3.39.
Shoulder: spidery Ripple FM 78.

32/2 (C 6448). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.39.
Exterior: large, multiply budded versions of Crocus FM 10. Interior: parts of three rows of three-petaled, stemmed buds, in section at left oriented diagonally downward but in section at right oriented more horizontally.

LM IA Final (~IB Early?). Comparanda as for 17a/3; for the interior decoration, see 26/3; for the exterior pattern as a version of Crocus FM 10, see Niemeier 1985: 61–63, fig. 20: 9–10; Van de Moortel 2001: 64 no. 66, fig. 38: 66 (Kommos, South Stoa kiln; bridge-spouted jar).

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Group 33

Date: Ca. 120
Total sherds: 2,330
Weight (grams): 2,330
Trench/pail(s): 62D/96
Cross joins: Group 36 (33/1)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; removal of walls of “platform” (bottom of south wall at +3.36 m) in northeast corner of Room 16 along with some fill below down to level of LM IA Final floor at ca. +3.30 m (Group 26)
Thickness of constituent strata: Up to 95 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IA Advanced (Group 18)
Group and/or date of stratum above: Collapsed stonework at base of fill associated with construction of terrace north and northwest of Building P in LM IIIA2 (62D/ 59)

33/1 (C 8337). Tubular-spouted jar. Pl. 3.39.
Rim, neck, and spout solidly coated on exterior; band on interior rim of both spout and jar is highly irregular. Shoulder: Diaper Net FM 57. Main body zone: alternating upright and pendant three-petaled buds.
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LM IA Final. Comparanda as for 17a/2 and 24/1; for zone of Diaper Net, see 22a/2 (teacup) and 24/1 (tubular-spouted jar); for zone of upright and pendent three-petaled buds; for zone of upright and pendent three-petaled buds; for zone of upright and pendent three-petaled buds; for zone of upright and pendent three-petaled buds; for zone of upright and pendent three-petaled buds; for zone of upright and pendent three-petaled buds.

33/2 (C 8338). Closed shape (bridge-spouted jar?). Pl. 3.39.

Upper body zone: undeterminable pattern (possibly part of Running Spiral FM 46?). Lower body zone: spidery Ripple FM 78.

LM IA Final (–IB Early?). Probably from same vase as 34/1. Comparanda as for 28b/1–2; also 21/1, 24/5 above.

33/3 (C 10745). Conical cup, Kommos Type J. Pl. 3.39.

LM IA Final–IB Early. Van de Moortel 1997: 68–69, fig. 9: C 9520; also 28b/3, 38/1, and 40/5.

33/4 (C 10746). Conical cup, Kommos Type D. Pl. 3.39.

LM IA Final–IB. Van de Moortel 1997: 65, 72–73, 76–77, fig. 10: C 8043; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 100 XVIII-1, 105 XXVI-1, figs. 97e, 101f; also 37a/6.

Group 34

Date:

Total sherds: 420

Weight (grams): 24,620

Trench/pail(s): 42A/50 #2, 51, 54

Cross joins:

Architectural/physical context:

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; Space 16, deep earth fill between LM II A2 construction fill and 10-cm-thick pocket of LM IB Late metallurgical debris overlying lepis surface at +3.21 m

Ca. 60–65 cm

LM IB Late (Group 43)

Earth fill of terrace constructed north and northwest of Building P in LM III A2 (42A/50)

Thickness of constituent strata: Mixed LM IA Final and LM IB

Group and/or date of stratum below: Minimum of 500

Group and/or date of stratum above: 24/1 (C 4862). Bridge-spouted jar. Pl. 3.40.

Some folding over of clay around edge of underside of base, either after or as part of which process two shallow impressions were made in the vessel’s underside near its edge; like the painted dot near the underside’s center, these impressions loosely resemble pot marks applied to this portion of a vase in other areas of the Aegean. Shoulder: Running(?) Spiral FM 46. Lower body zone: spidery Ripple FM 78.

LM IA Final (–IB Early?). Probably from same vase as 33/2. Comparanda as for 28b/1–2; also Van de Moortel 1997: 147–48, fig. 43.

34/2 (C 10755). Conical Cup, Kommos Type P. Pl. 3.40.

LM IA Advanced–LM IB. Comparanda as for 19/1; also Van de Moortel 1997: 73–74, 78–79, fig. 10: La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 107–8 XXVII-2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, figs. 96d, 99, 101d, 234, 245; Palio 2001b: 302 no. 291, 312 no. 423, figs. 36, 46m.

34/3 (C 4863). Teacup. Pl. 3.40.

Exterior rim: series of thin diagonal bars, presumably a version of Foliate Band FM 64, overpainted in white on rim band. Shoulder: stubby-leaved Foliate Band FM 64 overpainted in white with pairs of short diagonal lines.

LM IA Final–IB Early. Van de Moortel 1997: 92, fig. 13: C 9775 (LM IA Final). For the stubby leaves of the main pattern, see 23/4 and Palio 2001b: 297 no. 213, figs. 38, 45c; for the thin white diagonal leaves overpainted on the rim band, see 44b/6, Palio 2001b: 328 nos. 680–81,
fig. 41, and the double row of even thinner leaves on 24/9, as well as the single rows of similar leaves on LM IB Early in-and-out bowls such as 37e/8, 10.

34/4 (C 4864). Teacup. Pl. 3.40.
Shoulder: spiral (part of Running Spiral FM 46?).

34/5 (C 4370). Pithoid jar. Pl. 3.40.
Main body zone: diagonal Reed FM 16.

Group 35

Date: LM IB Early
Total sherds: Ca. 150
Weight (grams): 2,120
Trench/pail(s): 52A/53; 62D/70
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; floor of beaten earth in T Room 42 at +3.55 m and fill immediately above 15–20 cm
Thickness of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below:
Group and/or date of stratum above:

35/1 (C 8219) Closed shape. Pl. 3.40.
Probably either an oval-mouthed amphora or a very large ewer. Underside of base not painted. Interior: traces of trickles survive at bottom of heavily worn interior.

Group 36

Date: LM IB Early
Total sherds: Ca. 400
Weight (grams): 6,150
Trench/pail(s): 62D/74, 80
Cross joins: Groups 24 (T Room 22) and 34 (T Room 16) (24/1); Groups 26 and 33 (T Room 16) (26/4, 33/1)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; beaten-earth surface at ca. +3.50 m within “platform” in northeast cor-
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Thickness of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below:
Group and/or date of stratum above:

36/1 (C 8282). (Collar-necked?) jug. Pl. 3.40.
Shoulder: blob-centered Running Spiral FM 46. Uppermost of thick and very irregular broad bands on body overpainted with white band.
LM IB Early. Comparanda as for 31/1; also Levi 1967–68: 110, 118–19, fig. 73d–e; Palio 2001b: 298–99 no. 234, fig. 45.l.

36/2 (C 8281). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.40.
LM IB Early. Comparanda as for 31/2.

Group 37a

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:

37a/1 (C 10801). Bridge-spouted jar. Pl. 3.41 (decoration drawn flat).
Shoulder: spiral (part of Running Spiral FM 46?).
LM IA Final–IB Early. Comparanda as for 28b/1–2; also Watrous 1992: 12 no. 203, pl. 4 (shape), 8 nos. 125–26, pl. 3 (decoration); Van de Moortel 1997: 147–48, fig. 43; Mountjoy 2003: 66–67, fig. 4.7: 75–76; also 44b/2.

37a/2 (C 10802). Closed shape. Pl. 3.40.
Part of either a collar-necked jug or a bridge-spouted jar, probably the former. Broken at bottom along coil joint between disk of base and heavily wheel-ridged lower body. Lower body: thick horizontal Wavy Line FM 53; slightly wavy pair of bands above probably intended to be horizontal.
LM IA Final–IB Early. Comparanda as for 31/1; for a similar motif higher up on the lower body, 40/2 (=Watrous 1992: 15 no. 264, fig. 17, pl. 6); for a contemporary foot fragment from a similarly decorated bridge-spouted jar, 40/1.

37a/3 (C 2950). Teacup. Pl. 3.91 at d.
Shoulder: large three-petaled buds, alternat-
ing upright and pendent, each petal overpainted longitudinally along its center with an added white band. Lower body: thick horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.

LM IA Final (–IB Early?) (= Watrous 1992: 103 no. 1785, pl. 46). For large three-petaled buds on teacups in different arrangements, see Watrous 1992: 3 no. 36, pl. 1 and 24/8, 24/12, 38/2; for virtually the same pattern as on 37a/3, save for the added white, see 33/1.

37a/4 (C 10800). Teacup. Pl. 3.40.


37a/5 (C 10799). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.40.

37b/1 (C 10794). Conical cup, Kommos Type V. Pl. 3.41.

Group 37b

Date: Mixed LM IA Advanced through LM IB Early
Total sherds: Ca. 220
Weight (grams): 8,720
Trench/pail(s): 43A/93
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill of earth mixed with copious fragments of painted plaster and miscellaneous discarded ashlar blocks in north half of T Space 11 within roofed area originally part of North Stoa

Thickness of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below: Ca. 40–50 cm
Group and/or date of stratum above: Neopalatial fill ca. 15–20 cm thick over bedrock at +2.81 (62C/33, 35)

37b/2 (C 10803). Conical cup, Kommos Type D. Pl. 3.40.

Exceptionally irregular.

LM IB Early. Comparanda as for 31/2.

37a/6 (C 10803). Conical cup, Kommos Type D. Pl. 3.40.

Beautifully executed hollowed raised base. LM IB. Comparanda as for 33/4.

37a/7 (C 2951). Pithoid jar. Pl. 3.41.


LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 104 no. 1819, pl. 46). For the shape, Levi 1959: 243, fig. 26a (Kanni; LM IB); Levi 1967–68: 120, figs. 70–71 (Phaistos LM IB); Niemeier 1985: 7–10, fig. 1; Watrous 1992: 7–9 nos. 115, 123, 138–40, 144, fig. 14, pls. 3, 27; Cucuzza 1993: 18 XIX–1, 30 XXVII–10, pls. 8, 12, 29b, 34b (= La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 101 XIX–1, 108 XXVII–16, figs. 146, 151, 274, 348) (Selí; LM IA Final); also 34/5, 37c/15–16, 40/28, and 44b/16.

37a/8 (C 10804). Conical cup, Kommos Type V. Pl. 3.41.

Shoulder: Panel FM 75 overpainted in white.
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37b/2 (C 4690). Teacup. Pl. 3.41.
Exterior rim: Zigzag FM 61 overpainted on white on rim band. Shoulder: Quirk FM 48, overpainted with a white blob at the tips of each S-shaped element.
LM IB Early. For the shape and rim treatment, 37a/4; for the shoulder pattern with added white embellishments on the framing bands, see Watrous 1992: 12 no. 203, pl. 4 (LM IB bridge-spouted jar); 37e/10 (LM IB Early in-and-out bowl).

37b/3 (C 4689). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.41.
Interior: thick horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 oscillating broadly above level of midbody. Exterior shoulder: either Quirk FM 48 or perhaps a thick horizontal Wavy Line FM 53, as on the interior.
LM IA Advanced–Final. For the profile, 17a/3

Group 37c

Date:
Total sherds: Mixed LM IA Final through LM IB Late or LM II
Ca. 760
Weight (grams): 35,980
Trench/pail(s): 37A/50, 51, 55
Cross joins: Group 45 (37c/6); Group 46b (37c/1)
Architectural/physical context:
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill of earth mixed with copious fragments of painted plaster and miscellaneous discarded ashlar blocks in southern part of T Space 10
Ca. 40–50 cm
Thickness of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below:
Slab paving at +2.83 m in southern portion of T Space 10 (Group 28b); higher lying earth fill just above and below burnt earth floor to north at +2.89 m (37A/56, 58)
Group and/or date of stratum above:
Rough surface at ca. +3.30 m overlain by contaminated LM II fill (Group 46b)

37c/1 (C 3556). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.41.
Shoulder: large three-petaled buds opening diagonally down to lower left, in panels framed by vertical to slightly diagonal leaves (Foliate Band FM 64). Lower body zone: double, thick horizontal Wavy Line FM 53(?).
LM IA Final–IB Early, Floral Paneled Style. Comparanda as for 31/1; for the combination of these three patterns, 26/3 (LM IA Final in-and-out bowl); for comparable decorative syntax on a collar-necked jug, Levi 1967–68: 110 F.3841

and also Palio 2001b: 317 no. 506, 319 no. 539, 332 no. 728, figs. 40, 42a, 52f, p (Phaistos; LM IB); for similar decoration on a slightly shallower bowl, Van de Moortel 1997: 736, fig. 13: 8 (C 9470) (House X, Room 1; LM IA Final); La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 101 XX-5, 106 XXVI-3, figs. 150a–b (Seli; LM IA Final).

37b/4 (C 4688). Closed shape (bridge-spouted jar or oval-mouthed amphora?). Pl. 3.41.
A few lumps of excess clay left attached to interior side wall just above base; markedly flaring lower body profile on one side not matched by steeply spreading profile on opposite side.
uncertain profile. Shoulder: large blob-centered spiral.

LM IA Final–IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 20 no. 330, pl. 8). Neither profile nor completely unfinished surface on such a finely decorated closed vase can be readily paralleled.

37c/3 (C 3326). Globular rhyton. Pl. 3.41.

Irregular, roughly trapezoidal reserved area around perforation in bottom; thin band overpainted in white above.


37c/4 (C 10815). Teacup. Pl. 3.41.

Trace of handle attachment at rim on exterior at right-hand edge of sherd, thus accounting for abrupt termination of added white decoration here. Exterior rim: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 overpainted in white on rim band. Shoulder: spiral (probably part of Running Spiral FM 46).

LM IA Final–IB Early. Levi 1967–68: 110 F.3772 and n. 5, 113 F.3789 and n. 2, figs. 79b–c (Phaistos; LM IB); Levi 1976: 471, fig. 720, upper left; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 95 IV-1, fig. 103 (Seli; LM IA Final); Palio 2001b: 344 no. 918, 345 no. 939, fig. 43 (Phaistos; LM IB); Mountjoy 2003: 99–100, fig. 4.22: 353 (Knossos; LM IB); and 40/9 (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 259, fig. 17) and comparanda for 37a/4.

37c/5 (C 3554). Teacup. Pl. 3.41.

Shoulder: Quirk FM 48.

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 19 no. 327, pl. 8). For the pattern, Watrous 1992: 3 nos. 32, 34, fig. 12, pl. 1 (with or without added white), teacups according to Watrous, but bowls in Van de Moortel’s opinion (1997: 128 and n. 49).

37c/6 (C 3555). Teacup. Pl. 3.41.

Shoulder: double row of double Scale Pattern FM 70.


37c/7 (C 10810). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.42.

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Lower body: spidery Ripple FM 78.

Pronounced bevel at transition from lower body to crudely string-cut, hollowed base.


37c/8 (C 3321). Kalathos. Pl. 3.42.

Very thin-walled; shallow spout created by horizontal thumb impression just below rim on interior. At least two columns of vertical Reed FM 16 on both interior and exterior; one of the internal series certainly stops well below the rim, probably under the shallowly impressed spout, and the second probably does the same, to judge from the similar intersection of the uppermost preserved pair of leaves in both series.

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 19 no. 325, pl. 8). For the shape, 40/26–27, and for both shape and decoration 41/2; for the same shape and motif but decorated in a light-on-dark mode, Palio 2001a: 261–62, fig. 22: 4 (Phaistos; LM IB[?]); for the same decoration on other relatively uncommon shapes, Levi 1967–68: 111 F.3770, fig. 77d = Palio 2001b: 306 no. 344, fig. 48g (Phaistos; LM IB “candlestick”) and La Rosa 1979–80: 83 HTR197, fig. 36f, pl. A: 4 (Aghia Triada; LM IA Final globular rhyton).

37c/9 (C 3327). Kalathos. Pl. 3.42.

Attached to inside face of bowl just below rim are one partially preserved and two complete miniature kalathoi, each provided with a tiny (d 2 mm) perforation at the center of the base. Scars of clay joins make clear that these miniatures were themselves attached to something else below, now missing. Miniatures solidly coated on interior, resulting in casual and probably unintentional trickle on two of the three exterior surfaces; larger kalathos decorated with interior rim band only.

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 20 no. 334, pl. 8). For the basic shape, comparanda as for 37c/8; for LM IA Final vessels with human and animal attachments, Levi 1961–62: figs. 36a, 83 (Kamilari tholos); for terra-cotta models from the same context in which miniature vessels are depicted, Levi 1961–62: figs. 85, 170a–f; Novaro 2001.

37c/10 (C 3320). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.42.

Rim, as well as entire body to base, roughly
pinched out to form broad spout. Unusually variable height.


37c/10 (C 10814). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.42.

LM IB. Comparanda as for 37c/10.

37c/12 (C 10811). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.42.

LM IA Advanced–Final. Comparanda as for 25/5.

37c/13 (C 10813). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.42.

LM IA Final–IB Early. Comparanda as for 21/10 and 31/2.

37c/14 (C 10812). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.42.

Group 37d

Date: Mixed LM IA Final through LM IB Early
Total sherds: Ca. 140
Weight (grams): 7,000
Trench/pail(s): 43A/94
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context:

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill of earth mixed with copious fragments of painted plaster in north-eastern portion of T Space 10 immediately east of Room N4 and within space originally roofed by North Stoa

Ca. 55–60 cm

Thickness of constituent strata:

Neopalatial fill ca. 10–15 cm thick over bedrock at +2.63/2.71 m (62C/34)

Group and/or date of stratum below:

Mixed LM IA through LM IIIA1 construction fill ca. 55–65 cm thick overlying a probable beaten-earth surface at ca. +3.35 m (37A/28, part of Group 46a)

37d/1 (C 4692). Tea cup. Pl. 3.42.

Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46.

LM IB. For the same decorative type, Levi 1967–68: 113 and n. 2 (F.3789), fig. 79b = Palio 2001b: 301 no. 277, fig. 46e (Phaistos; LM IB); Levi 1976: 375, fig. 584a (F.369), from below floor of Vano 18 of Phaistos palace; Palio 2001a: 252–53, fig. 11 (Aghia Photini; LM IB Late); Palio 2001b: 290 no. 105, 292 no. 137, 295 no. 187, 297 no. 210, 318 nos. 518 and 522, 322 no. 586, 327 nos. 662–63, figs. 37, 38, 40, 44l, o, 45a, c, 48h, 52i, 1, 53p (Phaistos; LM IB); Van de Moortel 1997: 95, fig. 14: C 7917, C 9381; 40/8, 40/10 (= Watrous 1992: 15 nos. 261–62, pl. 6), 47/4–6, and 52b/1.

37c/15 (C 3548). Pithoid jar. Pl. 3.42.

Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46 embellished with added white dots.

LM IB (= Watrous 1992: 19 no. 323, pl. 8). For shape, comparanda as for 37a/7; for the combination of shape and decoration, Levi 1967–68: 109, figs. 70b, 71a, d, h = Palio 2001b: 307–9 nos. 356, 358, 371, and 355, respectively (Phaistos; LM IB); also 44b/16.

37c/16 (C 3553). Pithoid jar. Pl. 3.43 (decoration drawn flat).

Shallow horizontal groove in exterior profile of shoulder. Shoulder: spiral (probably part of Running Spiral FM 46) with undeterminable rectilinear fill.

LM IB. Comparanda as for 37c/15.
37d/2 (C 4691). Teacup. Pl. 3.42.
   Exterior rim: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 overpainted in white on rim band. Shoulder, triple horizontal Wavy Line FM 53;
   LM IB Early. For the same decorative type, Levi 1967–68: 119 F.4093 and n. 2, fig. 80b = Palio 2001b: 299 no. 246, fig. 46b; Watrous 1992: passim, esp. 14–15 no. 257 (= 40/13), 103 no. 37e/6, 40/13, 41/1, 45/3, 46b/7, 50/2.

Group 37e

Date: Mixed LM IA Advanced to LM IB Early
Total sherds: Ca. 440
Weight (grams): 14,020
Trench/pail(s): 37A/52, 53, 57, 59, 60 (uncontaminated); 37A/54 (contaminated with LM IIIA2)
Cross joins: Group 49 (37e/16)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill of earth mixed with rubble, copious fragments of painted plaster, and miscellaneous discarded ashlar blocks over pebbled surface of Building T’s court at ca. +2.82/2.89 m due south of Spaces 10 and 11 Ca. 40–45 cm
Thickness of constituent strata: Pebbled surface of court sloping down from east to west, dated to LM IA by uppermost fill in East Sounding (37A/61)
Group and/or date of stratum below: Mixed LM IB and LM II fill lying above probable surface at +3.21/3.22 m south of Spaces 10 and 11 (Group 46b)
Group and/or date of stratum above: Mixed LM IA and LM II fill lying above probable surface at +3.21/3.22 m south of Spaces 10 and 11 (Group 46b)

37e/1 (C 3358). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.42.
   Pronounced circular impression (d 8.5 mm) at base of handle back in imitation of metallic prototype. Neck: dark-on-light horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 above white Wavy Line FM 53(?); overpainted on band at base of neck. Shoulder: undeterminable floral motif, or perhaps pairs of antithetic pendent and upright double festoons, in panel framed by groups of thin vertical leaves (Foliate Band FM 64). Traces of white overpainted on back of handle.
   LM IB Early, Floral Paneled Style. Comparanda as for 31/1; for the shoulder pattern on a similar jug, Levi 1967–68: 110 F.3952 and n. 3, fig. 73a = Palio 2001b: 308 no. 361, fig. 49d (Phaistos; LM IB); for the same pattern on teacups, Watrous 1992: 15 nos. 258 (= 40/14) and 267 (= 40/18), 103 no. 1781, figs. 17–18, pls. 6, 46; Palio 2001a: 253, 255 fig. 14: 4, 7 (Aghia Photini; LM IB Late); Palio 2001b: 319 no. 538, 340 no. 853, figs. 43, 52o (Phaistos; LM IB).

37e/2 (C 3558). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.42.
   Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46.
   LM IB (= Watrous 1992: 19 no. 320, pl. 8). Comparanda as for 31/1; for the shoulder pattern on a similar jug, Palio 2001b: 330 no. 701, fig. 42a (Phaistos; LM IB); for precisely this version of Running Spiral FM 46 on contemporary teacups, 37d/1.

37e/3 (C 3357). Globular rhyton. Pl. 3.42.
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37e/4 (C 3360). Conical cup, Kommos Type P. Pl. 3.42.
   LM IB. Comparanda as for 6/2.

37e/5 (C 3359). Teacup. Pl. 3.42.
   Shoulder: Quirk FM 48.
   LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 102 no. 1763, pl. 45). For thinner double quirks on this shape, Van de Moortel 1997: 93, 96, 742, fig. 14: C 9041 (House X, Room 1; LM IB); for the shallow profile and relatively narrow handle zone, 34/3.

37e/6 (C 3557). Teacup. Pl. 3.42.
   Shoulder: multiple (two preserved) horizontal Wavy Lines FM 53.

37e/7 (C 10460). Teacup. Pl. 3.42.
   Shoulder: series of thin vertical leaves (Foliate Band FM 64).

37e/8 (C 10820). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.43.
   Exterior shoulder: large, vertically oriented floral motifs consisting of two flaring petals on either side of the central axis; the upper pair of petals run into the rim band and are overpainted at the top in white with plump, teardrop-shaped leaves (two on left-hand petal, one on right); of the stubbier, lower pair of petals, only that at the right is preserved, overpainted in white with a thin inverted U at its end. Exterior rim: overpainted in white on rim band, each set of five thin vertical leaves framing panels occupied by a shallow U. Exterior: lower body: thick horizontal Wavy Line FM 53. Interior: sets of four vertical lines running from rim band to base and alternating with sets of three shorter lines running from rim band to slightly below midbody (two forms of Panel FM 75).
   LM IA Final–IB Early. For the profile, 17a/3; for the decoration of the interior, Watrous 1992: 8 no. 127, 15 no. 267 (= 40/18), figs. 14, 18, pls. 3, 6, also 38/3 and 49/4; for a light-on-dark version of the interior decoration, see the exterior of the Type V conical cup 39/1; for dark-on-light versions of the exterior rim decoration, Watrous 1992: 21 no. 346, 103 no. 1782, fig. 18, pls. 9, 46; Palio 2001a: 255 fig. 14: 5, 7.

37e/9 (C 10816). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.43.

37e/10 (C 3348). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.43.
   Plastically rendered imitations of rivet heads applied to top of rim at points of handle’s attachment to underside of everted lip. Exterior rim: thin Quirk FM 48 overpainted in white on rim band, transverse leaves (Foliate Band FM 64) across flattened top of lip. Exterior shoulder: Quirk FM 48, each S of which bears thin diagonal leaves overpainted in white at apex (2–3) and tail end (1–2). Handle: four to five transverse lines overpainted in white across back at each point of attachment; each rivet top bears traces of a simple cross overpainted in white. Interior: unintelligible assortment of crudely rendered curvilinear motifs, one of the largest of which is overpainted in white with a dense row of thin, slanting leaves (Foliate Band FM 64).
   LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 20 no. 331, pl. 47). For the profile, Watrous 1992: 8 no. 127, fig. 14, pl. 3; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 103 XXI-3, figs. 104, 105, 246; Palio 2001b: 340 no. 856, fig. 43; also 26/3, 46b/16. For exterior shoulder pattern, 37b/2 (LM IB Early teacup).

37e/11 (C 10817). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.43.
   LM IB Early. Comparanda as for 31/2.

37e/12 (C 10819). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.43.
   LM IA Advanced–Final. Comparanda as for 25/5.

37e/13 (C 3347). Plain rim-handled cup. Pl. 3.43.
   LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 19 no. 326, pl. 8). Probably a late variant of the locally produced LM IA Advanced–Final side-spouted

**37e/14** (C 3356). Spouted Basin. Pl. 3.43.

Exterior: double, thick horizontal Wavy Lines FM 53 at base of deep shoulder zone; part of band defining base of spout preserved at top of fragment. Interior: five leaf-shaped drips or spatters in a diagonal series, with two additional small blobs at same level 30° clockwise around bowl (as viewed from above).

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 19 no. 322, pl. 8). Evidently a handmade LM IB version of the deep spouted basin, or bucket jar, that became common in LM III deposits at Kommos (e.g., Watrous 1992: 40 no. 694, fig. 30, pl. 16 [LM IIIA]; 57 no. 976, fig. 40, pl. 23 [LM IIIIB]), perhaps a local variant of the cylindrical bridgestemmed spouted jar found in LM IB contexts at Phaistos (Levi 1967–68: 110 F.3776 and n. 9, fig. 76 = Palio 2001b: 306 no. 350, 368–69, fig. 48i), Aghia Photini (Palio 2001a: 246–48, fig. 5), and Mochlos (Barnard and Brogan 2003: 64–66, figs. 25–27).

**Group 38**

**Date:**

LM IA Final to LM IB Early

**Total sherds:**

Ca. 40

**Weight (grams):**

700

**Trench/pail(s):**

44A/52

**Cross joins:**

None

**Architectural/physical context:**

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill between pebbled surface of Building T’s central court and sandy, beaten-earth floor of rectangular court added to south of North Stoa’s western half under later Room N13

**Thickness of constituent strata:**

6–7 cm

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

Pebbled surface of Building T’s central court at +2.97 m (southwest) to +3.02 m (northeast)

Surface with patches of burning and some pebbles at base of walls defining the smaller court at the south and east (exposed with 44A/51)

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

LM IA Final–IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 18 no. 303). For the profile, La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 105 XXV-4, figs. 101b, 235; also 33/3; for the smaller size, 40/5.

**38/1** (C 7456). Conical cup, Kommos Type J. Pl. 3.43.

LM IA Final–IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 18 no. 304). For the pattern on other teacups, Watrous 1992: 103 no. 1794, pl. 45; also 37a/3.

**38/2** (C 7457). Teacup. Pl. 3.43.

Shoulder: pendent three-petaled buds(?).

LM IA Final–IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 18 no. 303). For the profile, La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 105 XXV-4, figs. 101b, 235; also 33/3; for the smaller size, 40/5.
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38/3 (C 4859). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.43.
Exterior: on shoulder, undeterminable pattern, probably floral, in panel framed on one side by more than seven vertical leaves (Foliate Band FM 64); smudged, irregular banding on lower body. Interior: triple vertical Wavy Line FM 53.
LM IA Final–IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 18 no. 305), Floral Paneled Style. Comparanda for exterior shoulder décor as for 26/3; for groups of three vertical wavy lines on the interior of such a bowl, Philo 2001b: 320 no. 551, fig. 52r (Phaistos; LM IB); for the combination of the exterior and interior patterns on this shape, 40/18 (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 267, fig. 18, pl. 6).

Group 39

Date:
Total sherds: LM IA Final to LM IB Early
Weight (grams): Ca. 100
Trench/pail(s): 3,230
Cross joins: 44A/49, 50
Architectural/physical context: None

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

39/1 (C 11065). Conical cup, Kommos Type V. Pl. 3.44.
Shoulder: overpainted in white, Panels FM 75 alternating in type from a single vertical band to four vertical lines.
LM IA Final–IB Early. Comparanda as for 26/1; for the alternation of two kinds of vertical line groups, see also the interior of 37e/8.

39/2 (C 4343). Teacup. Pl. 3.44.
LM IA Final–IB Early. For the form of Isolated Spiral FM 52 on this shape, Watrous 1992: 5 no. 79, 10 no. 161, fig. 13, pls. 2, 4; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 95 IV-1, 106 XXVI-5, figs. 103, 165 (last three with pattern in added white over rim band).

39/3 (C 4858). Teacup. Pl. 3.44.
Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46 framed between horizontal wavy lines.
LM IB Knossian (?) import (= Watrous 1992: 29 no. 490). Despite the popularity of this pattern on Knossian LM II bowls (Popham 1984: pl. 53a) and jugs (Popham 1984: pls. 93a: 3, 93d, 112d: 4), it does not seem to occur on teacups or kylikes of that period.

39/4 (C 4342). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.44.
Exterior rim: horizontal Zigzag FM 61 overpainted in white over rim band. Shoulder: undeterminable pattern, probably floral, in panel framed on one side by more than eight slightly diagonal leaves (Foliate Band FM 64). Interior: spatters at midbody.
LM IA Final or LM IB Early, Floral Paneled Style. Comparanda as for 17a/3 (shape), 26/3 (Floral Paneled décor on shoulder); for white zigzag overpainted on rim band on this shape, Watrous 1992: 102 no. 1774, pl. 45 (misidentified as a cup); for spattered interiors on this shape, 28a/1.
Group 40

Date:

Total sherds: > 1,010
Weight (grams): > 34,720

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:

40/1 (C 10841). Bridge-spouted jar. Pl. 3.44. Lower body: multiple (three preserved) horizontal Wavy Lines FM 53. LM IA Final–IB Early. For the shape in the LM IB Mesara, Levi 1959: 251, fig. 30c (Aghia Photini); Levi 1976: 303–5 F.4044, fig. 470e (Phaistos). For Wavy Lines FM 53 in this position on this shape, comparanda as for 24/5.


40/3 (C 2752A). Collar-necked jug. Body from base to shoulder: diagonal Reed FM 16. LM IB Early (=Watrous 1992: 15 no. 265, fig. 17, pl. 6). Comparanda as for 31/1; for the decoration and unfinished surface treatment, cf. the kalathoi 37c/8 and 41/2 and the twin jug 40/4; for the popularity of the reed pattern in the Neopalatial Mesara, Van de Moortel 2001: 73 n. 101.


40/5 (C 2847). Conical cup, Kommos Type J. LM IB Early with some LM IA Advanced to Final119. Hollowed raised base so thin on underside that a tiny hole (2.0 × 0.5 mm) existed in it when it came out of the kiln in fired form.

40/6 (C 2756). Conical cup, Kommos Type P. LM IB Early (=Watrous 1992: 14 no. 254, fig. 17, pl. 6). Van de Moortel 1997: 77–78 (inappropriately dated to LM IB Late); comparanda as for 33/3 and 38/1.

40/7 (C 10840). Conical cup, Kommos Type P. Pl. 3.44.

LM IB Early. Comparanda as for 34/2.

40/8 (C 2839). Teacup. Pl. 3.44. Raised base. Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46. Heavily worn rim band may once have featured a pattern overpainted in white. LM IB Early (=Watrous 1992: 15 no. 261, pl. 6). Virtually identical with 40/9–10; comparanda as for 37d/1.

40/9 (C 2751). Teacup. Raised base; residual clay folded over onto edge of base’s underside (as on 37e/9 and 40/13). Exterior rim: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 overpainted in white on rim band. Shoulder:
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Running Spiral FM 46. Blob of paint preserved at base of (solidly painted?) back of handle.

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 259, fig. 17). Virtually identical with 40/8, 10; comparanda as for 37d/1.

40/10 (C 2884). Teacup.
Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46 (whereas two of three blob-centered spirals have between two and three revolutions, the third has between three and four). Interior: three or four splatters below rim band.

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 262, pl. 6). Virtually identical with 40/8–9; comparanda as for 37d/1.

40/11 (C 10839). Teacup. Pl. 3.44.
Shoulder: blob-centered and retorted Running Spiral FM 46.

LM IB Early, probably imported from elsewhere on Crete (fabric similar to that of 37e/7). For this version of Running Spiral FM 46 on teacups, Van de Moortel 1997: 90–93, fig. 13: C 9521 (LM IA Final from House X, Room 1) and 24/9 of the same date; also Van de Moortel 1997: 93–96, fig. 14: C206 (= Watrous 1992: 3 no. 30, fig. 12) (LM IB Early from Hilltop, Room 1).

40/12 (C 10834). Teacup. Pl. 3.44.

LM IB Early.

40/13 (C 2747). Teacup.

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 257, fig. 17, pl. 6). Comparanda as for 37d/2.

40/14 (C 2749). Teacup.
Exterior rim: single row of diagonal leaves (Foliate Band FM 64) overpainted in white on rim band. Shoulder: diagonally oriented, double-stemmed floral motifs (Papyrus FM 11?) in panels framed by nine to ten vertical leaves (Foliate Band FM 64).

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 258, fig. 17, pl. 6). Floral Paneled Style. Comparanda as for 37e/7; for parallels for the floral motif in the right-hand panel, 37e/1 (collar-necked jug) and 40/18 (in-and-out bowl); for a similar use of a single row of diagonal leaves overpainted on the rim band, 34/3; also Rutter 2004.

40/15 (C 2885). Teacup. Pl. 3.44.
Shoulder: Variegated Stone FM 76.

Knossian LM IB import (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 263, pl. 6).

40/16 (C 2754). Teacup.
Neatly raised base; loop handle flattened at top and bottom for attachment.

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 260, fig. 17, pl. 6). Watrous 1992: 6 no. 97, pl. 3 (mislabeled “133”); also 42/2.

40/17 (C 2745). In-and-out bowl.

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 266, fig. 17, pl. 4).

40/18 (C 2755). In-and-out bowl.
Exterior rim: on flattened top, single row of plump diagonal leaves overpainted in white. Exterior shoulder: diagonally oriented floral motifs (Papyrus FM 11?) in panels framed by eleven to twelve vertical leaves (Foliate Band FM 64). Handle backs: traces of transverse white bars. Interior: circle at junction of side walls with base, inscribed within which is a crude cross elaborated by a single stubby “leaf” floating in each resulting quadrant; on side walls, four Panels FM 75 consisting of three to four vertical lines each, between which are three plump, diagonally oriented leaves (Foliate Band FM 64).

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 267, fig. 17, pl. 6), Floral Paneled Style. Comparanda for shape and use of added white decoration as for 37e/10; for the decoration of the exterior shoulder, 37e/1 (collar-necked jug) and 40/14 (teacup); for the syntax of the interior decoration, 37e/8 and 38/3; for the cross at the interior center, 40/17.

40/19 (C 2818). Alabastron. Pl. 3.44.
Light rib at base of neck; two double-horned lugs on opposite sides of the shoulder.

LM IB import from unknown Minoan production center (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 270, fig. 18, pl. 6). For LM vases in fine gray ware, Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 285–87; Rutter 1979;
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40/30 (C 2882). Side-spouted cup. Pl. 3.45. No surviving evidence for possible handle. Probably LM IA Advanced or Final rather than LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 269, fig. 18, pl. 6). Comparanda as for 37e/13.

40/31 (C 2760). Cooking jar. Pl. 3.45. Sudden change in wall thickness in lower body indicative of two-part manufacture. Exterior of lip beveled flat in two broad, adjacent facets; folded over and undercut lip has irregular bottom edge.

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 273, pl. 7). Of almost identical size are Levi 1967–68: 110 F.4002 and n. 7, fig. 83a = Palio 2001b: 309 no. 375, fig. 49g (Phaistos; LM IB) and 45/8; see also Warren 1981: fig. 26; Van de Moortel 1997: 209–10; Palio 2001a: 248–49, fig. 7 (Aghia Photini; LM IB Late).

40/32 (C 2848). Tripod cooking pot, Type B. Pl. 3.45 (coil joints not indicated).

Lower exterior body and underside of base left very rough. Manufactured in at least three parts: a cooking tray with three legs to which two body coils, each 6–7 cm high and visible in section above carination in lowermost body, were added by hand and then finished off on the wheel; slightly thickened and flaring rim probably added as a final coil.


40/33 (C 3534). Tripod cooking pot, Type B. Pl. 3.45 (coil joints not indicated).

Groove below handles on exterior marks uppermost coil joint (cf. 37e/15).

LM IB Early (= Watrous 1992: 16 no. 275, pl. 7). Comparanda as for 22b/3.

40/34 (C 2763). Amphora. Pl. 3.45.

Egyptian New Kingdom import (= Watrous 1992: 16, 162 no. 277 [piece labeled “277” in pl. 55 is actually C2764 = Watrous 1992: 161 no. 946]; Cline 1994: 197 no. 563). For the shape: Hope 1989: 10 Group B, 2(a), fig. 5k; Aston 1998: 470–71 nos. 1750–57, fig. 5.07. Fabric: Marl D, variant P90 in the Memphis system of classification (P. Rose, pers. comm.). For other examples of the same style in the same fabric from Kommos, cf. 45/10, 47/19, 52a/9, 52e/2, MI/Eg/2, MI/Eg/4.

40/35 (C 2753). Spindle bottle. Pl. 3.45.
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Åström form VIA1a. Body manufactured in two halves, joined at point on upper body where slight indentation exists in exterior profile and where horizontal paring marks interrupt the vertical burnish.


40/36 (C 10833). Jug or tankard. Pl. 3.46.
Underside of base seemingly not painted.

Group 41

Date: Mixed Neopalatial to LM IB Early
Total sherds: 198
Weight (grams): 1,055
Trench/pail(s): 94A/68, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; shallow fill between floor of pebbles and burnt earth and underlying plaster floor at western end of T Space 28 Ca. 10–15 cm

Thickness of constituent strata: Unexcavated plaster floor at +2.98–3.02 m to east, earthen surface at ca. +3.00 m to west

Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IIIA2 Early floor of pebbles and burnt earth at +3.14/3.16 m (Group 57d)

Group and/or date of stratum above: 

Table 3.57. Pottery Group 41.

<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>51</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

41/1 (C 11101). Teacup. Pl. 3.46.
Shoulder: two or more horizontal Wavy Lines FM 53.
LM IB Early. Comparanda as for 37d/2.

41/2 (C 11103). Kalathos. Pl. 3.46.
Exterior and interior: spaced vertical columns of Reed FM 16.
41/3 (C 11102). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.46.
Exterior and interior: undeterminable patterns.
LM IB Early. For shape, Palio 2001b: 286 no. 46, 296 no. 190, 332 no. 728, figs. 37–38, 42a, 44g, 45a (Phaistos; LM IB).

41/4 (C 11102). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.46.
LM IB Early. Comparanda as for 37c/10.

Group 42

Date: Mixed MM III, LM IA, LM IB Early, and LM IIIA2
Total sherds: > 170
Weight (grams): 1,750
Trench/pail(s): 90A/59, 60, 62, 64
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; earthen floor at ca. +3.10 m at west end of T Space 43 and fill immediately above
Thickness of constituent strata: 10–15 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IA Final debris from kiln in South Stoa (Group 30)
Group and/or date of stratum above: LM IIIA2 construction fill below first laid floor of Gallery P6 (Group 55)

Table 3.58. Pottery Group 42.

<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>50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42/1 (C 9874). Bridge-spouted jar. Pl. 3.46.

42/2 (C 9847). Teacup. Pl. 3.46.
Carefully shaped and hollowed base.
LM IB Early. Comparanda as for 40/16.

Group 43

Date: Mixed LM IA Final to LM IB Late
Total sherds: Ca. 230
Weight (grams): 11,650
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Trench/pail(s):
Cross joins:
Architectural/physical context:

42A/55
None
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; Space 16, lowermost fill of pit above “floor” of gray lepis mixed with some pebbles at +3.21 m
Ca. 10 cm
Makeup of lepis floor (42A/57: mixture of all periods through LMIB Early) and ca. 5 cm of fill below (42A/61: mostly LM IA Early, mixed with some LM IA Final) on top of Group 8 of LM IA Early
Earth fill containing mixture of mostly LM IA Final and LM IB Early (Group 34)

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

Group and/or date of stratum above:

43/1 (C 10752). Conical cup, Kommos Type J. Pl. 3.46.
Irregular blob of paint at center of interior.

43/2 (C 10753). Conical cup, Kommos Type K. Pl. 3.46.
LM IB Late. Watrous 1992: 16 no. 279, 17 no. 297, fig. 18, pl. 7; Van de Moortel 1997: 77–78, fig. 10: C 8055A; Barnard and Brogan 2003: 37 IB.15, fig. 1, pl. 6 (Mochlos; LM IB).

43/3 (C 4866). Teacup. Pl. 3.46.
Shoulder: horizontal Reed FM 16.
LM IB Late. Pernier and Banti 1951: 364–65, fig. 229f (Phaistos); Levi 1961–62: 40 F.3217 and n. 6 (Kamilari); Levi 1967–68: 111 F.3998 and n. 4, fig. 79a = Palio 2001b: 298 no. 230, fig. 45f (Phaistos); Levi 1976: 375 F.368, fig. 584b (but here seemingly with an additional line in the lower body zone, hence probably earlier; cf. Van de Moortel 1997: 398–99) (Phaistos); Watrous 1992: 3 no. 35, 5 no. 83, 6 no. 86, 16 no. 282, 103 no. 1789, pls. 1, 3, 7, 45; Van de Moortel 1997: 94–95, figs. 14: C 9365, 15: passim; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 117 XLVIII-3, figs. 106, 247, 356 (with added white pattern on the rim band) (Seli); Palio 2001a: 252–53, fig. 12 (Aghia Photini; LM IB Late); Palio 2001b: 311 no. 399, 317 no. 498, 320 no. 554, 321 no. 567, 336 no. 787, figs. 39–40, 42b, 51h, 52f, 53a (Phaistos; LM IB); also 47/9 and 49/2.

43/4 (C 4865). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.46.
LM IA Final. For the shape, comparanda as for 17a/3. For the combination of shape and decoration, Van de Moortel 1997: 90–92, fig. 13: C 9470 (House X, Room 1); Palio 2001b: 286 no. 46, figs. 37, 44g (Phaistos; LM IB).

Group 44a

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

LM IA Final to LM IB Late
Ca. 65 (27B); 300 (100C)
Ca. 700 (27B); 1,040 (100C)
27B/37; 100C/29, 33
Groups 44b and 46a (44b/4)
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill above patch of pebbled surface of Building T’s court at +2.73 m just south of large doorway into West Wing at court’s northwest corner
Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 13.5 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Unexcavated pebbled makeup of court surface
Group and/or date of stratum above: LM II floor at 2.86, partially slab-paved, and fill immediately above (Group 45)

Table 3.59. Pottery Group 44a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<th>Coarse and Cooking Fabrics</th>
</tr>
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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>76</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group 44b

Date: LM IA Final to LM IB Late
Total sherds: 2,170 (100D) (uncontaminated units in 100D only)
Weight (grams): 12,790 (100D) (uncontaminated units in 100D only)
Trench/pail(s): 50A/79 (uncontaminated); 100D/34, 35, 36, 37, 41 uncontaminated; 100D/38, 39, 40 (lightly contaminated with LM IIIIB)
Cross joins: Groups 44b and 46a (44b/4); Group 45 (44b/16)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill above pebbled surface of Building T’s court at ca. +2.75 m south of later south wall of Corridor N7, within angle sheltered by this wall and west wall of later Court N6

Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 14 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Pebbled makeup of court surface (100D/43, 44, 45) of LM IA date
Group and/or date of stratum above: Dumped construction fill containing mixture of MM III to LM IIIIA1 pottery (Group 51)

44b/1 (C 10737). Pitharaki. Pl. 3.46.
Table 3.60. Pottery Group 44b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fine Fabrics</th>
<th>Medium-Coarse Fabrics</th>
<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>566</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds (grams)</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>2,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44b/2 (C 6921). Bridge-spouted jar. Pl. 3.46.
Shoulder: spiral under handle.
LM IA Final–IB (= Watrous 1992: 103 no. 1797). Comparanda as for 37a/1; for a full spiral in this particular location, Cucuzza 1993: 22 XXI-3, pls. 6, 16d (= La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 103–4 XXI-4, figs. 119, 263).

44b/3 (C 10733). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.46.
Neck: undeterminable curvilinear pattern.
Shoulder: Isolated Spirals FM 52.
LM IB Late; possibly a regional import rather than a local product, to judge from the distinctive and atypical fabric. Comparanda as for 36/1, but note the absence here of added white and the much larger size of the spirals, isolated rather than linked/running.

44b/4 (C 2598). Beak-spouted jug. Pls. 3.47, 3.91 at e.
Rib at base of neck marking joint of two-part construction of vase. Single broad zone from lower body to base of neck: vertical Reed FM 16 above broad horizontal wavy band with pendant tassel, the Minoan symbol for water (Morgan 1984), on lowermost body.
For the most recent discussion of the pattern and shapes on which it occurs, with references to earlier literature, Müller 1997: 138–41, 272–73. The famous jug from the east residential quarters at Phaistos was executed by another artist, as the very different renderings of both leaves and water sign make clear. The artist who painted 44b/4 was probably the same who decorated a second beak-spouted jug found in the palace at Knossos (Müller 1997: 436 X G418a–c, pl. 93 = Betancourt 1985: pl. 21B), a teacup and a jug from Kommos (Watrous 1992: 103 no. 1799, 105 no. 1825, fig. 66, pls. 45, 47), and perhaps an ovoid rhyton fragment found out of context in the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos (Popham 1984: pl. 146d, upper right = Müller 1997: 361 X ORh118, pl. 54), an artist identified by Niemeier as “Reed Painter 3” (Müller 1997: 273 and n. 1144). Two pithoid jar fragments from Knossos attributed to this same artist by Müller (1997: 273, 351 X PAm77–78, pl. 37) seem to my eye to be products of a different hand, albeit a closely related one, and I would therefore argue for the retention of Niemeier’s name for the painter of jugs and cups rather than Müller’s “Painter of X PAm78.”

44b/5 (C 10735). Jug. Pl. 3.46.
Upper shoulder fragment preserves wall thickening at base of handle, the two sides of which appear to have been painted to judge from the ends of two vertical bands preserved at the top of this fragment. Shoulder: fine, uniformly sized Stipple FM 77 between spaced vertical bands overpainted with either a centered white vertical band or two white lines; fragment from near handle base preserves part of diagonal dark band without any added white.
LM IB import, probably from Knossos and part of a set with 44b/13–14; Warren 1996.
44b/6 (C 6915). Teacup. Pl. 3.47.
Exterior rim: single row of diagonal leaves (Foliate Band FM 64) overpainted in white on rim band. Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46 (two and a half revolutions).

44b/7 (C 10729). Teacup. Pl. 3.47.
Exterior rim: single row of plump diagonal leaves (Foliate Band FM 64) overpainted in white on rim band. Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46 (one and a half revolutions).
LM IA Final–IB Early. For the shape, especially the somewhat biconical body profile and low point of maximum diameter, 24/8; comparanda for decoration as for preceding, except that white leaves on rim are much plumper (cf. 31/1, a collar-necked jug); for the smaller number of spiral revolutions as an indicator of an earlier date, Van de Moortel 1997: 92 and fig. 13: C 9481.

44b/8 (C 6916). Teacup. Pl. 3.47.
Shoulder: Isolated Spirals FM 52 (three and a half revolutions).
LM IB Late. For the pattern, 39/2, La Rosa 1979–80: 127–28 HTR219, fig. 80e, and Palio 2001b: 290 no. 105, 292 no. 137, 332 no. 724, figs. 37–38, 42a, 44l, o (teacups), 44b/3 (collar-necked jug); for the number of spiral revolutions as an indicator of date, 44b/7.

44b/9 (C 10731). Teacup. Pl. 3.47.
Shoulder: Isolated Spirals FM 52 (three and a half revolutions).
LM IB Late. Comparanda as for 44b/8.

44b/10 (C 10736). Teacup. Pl. 3.47.
Shoulder: Isolated Spirals FM 52 (three and a half revolutions).
LM IB Late. Comparanda as for 44b/8.

44b/11 (C 6917). Teacup. Pl. 3.47.
Shoulder: Running Spirals FM 46 linked by groups of diagonal tangents; tangents here located just to right of handle, the proximity of which is indicated by the rising base of the rim band.
LM IA Final–IB Early. For the almost carinated, very weighed-down body profile, Van de Moortel 1997: 89–90, fig. 13: C 9724 (LM IA Advanced); for this pattern on teacups, Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 121 07, 124 t8–10, fig. 41, pl. 7 (LM IA).

44b/12 (C 6920). Bell cup. Pl. 3.47.
Lower stump of vertical strap handle preserved. Shoulder: Crocus FM 10 alternating with dot triangle (simplified version of Trefoil FM 29); single broad loop running around both handle attachments.

44b/13 (C 10741). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.47.
Exterior: linear as preserved. Interior: fine, La Rosa LM IB import, probably from Knossos and part of a set with 44b/5 and 13. For the pattern, Popham 1984: 157, pls. 130e, 143: 7 (LM IA Mature); also Warren 1996.

44b/14 (C 10728). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.47.
Exterior: on shoulder, very broad horizontal Wavy Band FM 53 in Knossian “feathery wavy” paint. Interior: broad horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 at junction of body and base, with fine, variably sized Stipple FM 77 above this to base of rim band.
LM IB import, probably from Knossos and part of a set with 44b/5 and 13. For the shape and exterior decorative syntax, Popham 1984: 157, pls. 130e, 143: 7 (LM IA Mature); also Warren 1996.

44b/15 (C 10738). Conical cup, Type D. Pl. 3.47.
LM IB Late. Van de Moortel 1997: 76–77, fig. 10.

44b/16 (C 6923). Pithoid jar. Pl. 3.49.
Shoulder: irregularly interlocking Running Spirals FM 46 stacked at least three to four deep, each with an added white dot overpainted on the dark blob at its center; undeterminable pattern (worn Running Spiral FM 46?) overpainted in thin white lines on dark band at top of zone,
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

thicker horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 added over similar dark band defining zone’s base.

LM IB. Comparanda as for 37a/7 and 37c/15.

44b/17 (C 10730). Trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.47.
Áström form IX; Keswani shape M. The extremely large size of this jug may explain the unusual construction of its “socket base” (Furumark 1941: 97, fig. 24): a shallow, flat-based tray was shaped to serve as the vessel’s base; within this tray’s raised “rim” was inserted the base of the first coil of the body (for a similar approach to the construction of bases, cf. the Cypriot Red Slipped Handmade and Proto Base Ring jug bases 24/27–29, 34/6, and 40/36); additional support for the considerable pressure that the lower body of this large vessel was expected to sustain was provided by the pronounced S-curve in the lowermost body profile.

Plain White Hand-Made Cypriot import. Áström 1972: 228–30, fig. LXXII: 5; Keswani 1991: 104–8, figs. 11.1: M, 11.5, table 11.8; also 45/11.

44b/18 (C 11085). Piriform jar or bridge-spouted jug. Pl. 3.48.
FS 20/21/25 or FS 103. Shoulder: large Sacral Ivy FM 12 leaf with swastika and dot row fill.

LM II A Mycenaean fine decorated import. For the possible shapes, Mountjoy 1986: 22–23, figs. 16–17 (piriform jar), 26–27, fig. 24 (bridge-spouted jug); for the painted pattern, Furumark 1941: 269–70, 273 and Niemeier 1985: 72 and n. 411; for the pattern on piriform jars, Cummer and Schofield 1984: 91 no. 996, 105 no. 1195, pls. 67: 996, 76: 1195; Mountjoy 1999a: 503 no. 12, fig. 178: 12; 869 no. 8, fig. 353: 8; for the pattern on bridge-spouted jugs, Cummer and Schofield 1984: 62 no. 274, pl. 51: 274; Mountjoy 1999a: 505 no. 27, fig. 179: 27; 872–73 and nn. 67–68.

44b/19 (C 6919). Bridge-spouted jug. Pl. 3.48.


44b/20 (C 10734). Teacup. Pl. 3.48.
FS 211. Broad body zone: Variegated Stone FM 76. Band on foot extends as ring onto edge of base’s underside.

LM II A Mycenaean fine decorated import. For the shape, Mountjoy 1986: 32, fig. 31: 2; for the motif, Furumark 1941: 420–21, fig. 73: 1; for the two combined, Cummer and Schofield 1984: 80, pl. 59f, and Mountjoy 1985: 199 nos. 440, 444, fig. 5.25.

44b/21 (C 10742). Lipless (?) bowl. Pl. 3.48.

THE CIVIC CENTER IN LATE MINOAN IB EARLY:
A CERAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Pottery groups attributable either as a whole or in part to the first recognizable stage of LM IB at Kommos come from a variety of contexts differentiated by what appear to be substantially different circumstances of deposition. The superposition of LM IB Early directly on top of LM IA Final strata is perhaps clearest in the rooms immediately adjacent to the northeast corner of T’s court (Pl. 3.22). At the west end of T Room 22, the sequence of LM IA Final surfaces represented by Groups 23 and 24 has no LM IB Early successor, so this space appears to have been abandoned before the LM IB phase began. The gradual accumulation of debris here is documented by a few pieces of diagnostic LM IB Early pottery in Groups 31–32, directly overlying the uppermost units of Group 24.121 All the spaces lying to the northeast and east—namely, Rooms 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, and the remainder of 22—likewise appear to have been abandoned by this time, the latest floor material in any of them being datable to LM IA Final (Groups 15, 16, 17a, 21, and 25). Due north, however, in Rooms R’ (the
enclosed east end of the former North Stoa) and 42, a beaten-earth floor level on which were found resting the lower portions of several large storage jars or amphoras (e.g., 35/1), in tandem with the discovery of a decorated jug (36/1) and at least one complete cup (36/2) in Room R′, shows that the consumption of liquids continued to be a focus of activity in this portion of the building, much as it had been from MM III to LM IA Advanced. There is no indication from the pottery found in these two rooms that the grinding practiced in Room R′ or the cooking conducted at the west end of Room 22 during LM IA Final continued in this vicinity.

On the contrary, such evidence as does exist for cooking in LM IB Early in Building T is concentrated far to the west in the finds from the lower fill of this period found in the stairwell (sottoscala) in T Room 5A (Pl. 3.22: Group 40). Three large tripod cooking pots (40/32–33 plus one not inventoried) were found discarded in the lowest-lying LM IB fill of this space, one in each of three consecutive excavation units, as though deposited sequentially as each wore out with repeated use. A fourth cooking vessel of similar type was found not far to the east (37e/15). A largely preserved cooking jar (40/31) came from the upper LM IB Early fill in T Room 5A that probably represents dump redeposited in LM IIIA2 Early from a nearby locale. By LM II, cooking was being done at one or more hearths built up against T Room 5A′s south wall (see below). Either the earliest of these hearths was in use already in LM IB Early or else another hearth or hearths existed somewhere nearby. Wherever in the immediate vicinity the cooking was actually performed, the concentration of cooking pots recovered from LM IB Early contexts here at the northwest corner of T′s court shows that this activity had moved here during LM IB Early from its previous LM IA Final location near the west end of T Room 22′s south wall. The disposal of cooking pots from this LM IB Early activity in the sottoscala of T Room 5A suggests that the doorway leading from T Room 5′s northeast corner into the northwest corner of the North Stoa may still have been open at that time.

Aside from attesting to cooking, the pottery found in the lower fill of T Room 5A provides copious evidence for drinking, in the form of two decorated jugs (40/3–4), unpainted (40/21–22) as well as dipped (40/5) and solidly coated (40/7) conical cups, a plain and rather coarse side-spouted cup (40/30), and pattern-decorated teacups, both local (40/10) and imported Knossian (40/15). Distinctly unusual is a fine gray-ware alabastron (40/19) that must have been used as a container for some costly liquid or unguent. Without a close parallel among any of the contemporary or earlier pottery thus far found at Kommos, this small jar was probably intended to be an imitation of a container carved from a stone such as steatite (Watrous 1992: 15). Closely comparable in both its function and its uniqueness at Kommos is a Red Lustrous Wheelmade spindle bottle (40/35), imported probably from Cyprus and found in the upper, probably redeposited fill of T Room 5A. The remaining contents of this upper fill—a collar-necked jug (40/2), coated (40/6) and unpainted (40/20, 23–25) conical cups, pattern-decorated teacups (40/8–9, 11, 14, 16), and a cooking jar (40/31)—all have functional equivalents, and often close typological parallels as well, in the lower fill. Only in the serving
bowls that it contains, either lavishly decorated in-and-out bowls (40/17–18) or plain but elegantly thin-walled kalathoi (40/16–17), does this upper fill exhibit any functional difference from the lower fill. Similar bowls are common in the deep fills of mixed LM IA Final to LM IB Early date that overlie the LM IA Final floors at the North Stoa’s west end (Pl. 3.22: Groups 37a–d) and the adjacent northern edge of the court (Pl. 3.22: Group 37e), but such bowls are notably absent, even in sherd form, from the lower fill of the Room 5A sottoscala.

This fact suggests, as do the joins that various fragments from the upper fill have with pieces in Groups 37a–d, that the upper fill was originally deposited in close proximity to the dumped fill represented by Groups 37a–e before being moved in LM IIIA2 Early126 to its place of eventual discovery.

The massive amounts of mixed LM IA Final to LM IB Early fill found burying the LM IA Final floor surfaces at the west end of the North Stoa (Groups 37a–d) and the pebbled surface of the court (Group 37e) testify to a major episode of deposition that included numerous large blocks and quantities of wall plaster in addition to earth and potsherds. This deposition must have taken place before the rough surface on top of this fill, sloping up from ca. +3.20 m (above Group 37e) to +3.35 m (above Group 37d) from south to north, was in use during LM IB Late or LM II (Pl. 3.22: Group 46a, perhaps also Group 46b).127 Only some 5 m to the southwest, however, below the later Corridor N7, the original pebbled surface of T's court continued to be exposed at ca. +2.75 m until LM IB Late (Groups 44a–b), and even as late as LM II the court’s surface here, now partially slab-paved, had risen only as high as +2.80/2.86 m (Group 45). Somewhere between Groups 37e and 44–45 there must have once existed a wall, presumably running north-south, that retained the fill of Group 37e at a significantly higher level and kept it from washing down toward the west (Pl. 3.22). Perhaps LM IIIA2 Early building activity such as that which resulted in the redeposition of the upper fill in the Room 5A sottoscala removed such a retaining wall. If so, some evidence for it may still survive under the as-yet-unexcavated southern portion of Court N6 (Pl. 3.24).

Inside T Room 5 and north of the sottoscala Room 5A, a relatively thin stratum of soil containing thoroughly ground-up LM IB Early pottery126 overlies the paving slabs in this space that define its earliest floor. This layer probably represents gradual use accumulation during this phase, with the ground-up nature of the sherd material further suggesting that traffic through this space may have been fairly heavy. The gradual accumulation of soil in T Room 5 and the evidence of frequent comings and goings through it ceased before LM IB Late, since no stratum of this date can be identified within the room. One factor responsible for this change is likely to be the blocking of the original doorway leading east out of Room 5's northeast corner. This door must have been blocked before the mixed fill of Groups 37a–d was dumped into the west end of the North Stoa up to levels 50 cm above the contemporary floor level in Room 5.

The relatively brief period of activity represented by the dumping of the deep fill of Groups 37a–e may have been identical with that responsible for the deposition of the fill
containing Group 39 over the northern end of T’s court farther to the southeast below the much later Room 13 of Building N (Pls. 3.22–3.23). The bottoms and tops of all these fills containing mixtures of later LM IA and LM IB Early pottery lie at significantly lower levels than the corresponding surfaces of LM IA Final and LM IB Early date in the rooms around the court’s northeast corner, thus indicating a consistent slope down from east to west in the middle and late Neopalatial levels in this north-central portion of Building T. At the approximate center of its northern end, the court’s original pebbled surface was covered perhaps as early as LM IA Final and certainly by LM IB Early with a shallow earth fill (Group 38) in the subsidiary court defined at the southeast by the L-shaped wall extending south from the former North Stoa. It is the western wall of this subsidiary court that presumably served to retain the dumped fill of Groups 37a–e and keep it from washing down over the court’s northwest corner, where Groups 44a–b show that the original pebbled surface at +2.76 m continued in use down into LM IB Late (Pl. 3.22). This subsidiary court, with an earth floor at ca. +3.05 m along its east side that here lay some 5–10 cm above the pebbles surfacing the original court, probably served as the locus of the cooking activities during LM IB Early that had earlier been situated in T Room 22 during LM IA Final and farther south in T Space 36 during LM IA Early (Rutter 2004).

Along the court’s east side, below the west end of later Gallery P3, a thin layer of Neopalatial fill covers the junction of an earth floor at the west with a plastered floor at the east in Space 28 (Pl. 3.22: Group 41). The latest material here need be no later than LM IB Early, the most distinctive single piece (41/2) having a close parallel from the dumped fill at the west end of the North Stoa (37c/8). This shallow fill and the meager amount of sherd material found in it hardly qualify as a floor deposit. It is by no means certain that this area even continued in actual use as late as LM IB Early, since here, as in T Room 22 to the north (Groups 31–32), the LM IB Early sherd material of Group 41 could represent the gradual accumulation of fill during a period of abandonment. On the other hand, Group 41 does suggest that the plaster floor beneath it, which, although often badly damaged, extends far to the east beneath LM III strata associated with the use of Building P (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2), may be dated to no later than LM IB Early at the very latest.

More than 15 m farther south, at the west end of T Space 43, an earth floor overlying the LM IA Final deposit of Group 30 is covered with a thoroughly mixed fill containing two mendable LM I vessels (Pl. 3.22: Group 42), one of them a coated LM IB Early teacup (42/2). This small body of material may possibly represent a later Neopalatial floor deposit disturbed by the LM IIIA2–B building activities in this area associated with the final additions to Building P, although the evidence is tenuous. The Neopalatial pottery at this end of the court is certainly plain and simple in comparison to that recovered from both the gradually accumulated and more suddenly dumped fills excavated in the building’s northern wing.

The functional implications of the LM IB Early pottery recovered from the Civic Center have been frequently commented on already and so require only a brief recapitulation here.
Around the court’s northeast corner, the few spaces still in use—only Rooms R’ and 42—have provided evidence for drinking from conical cups filled from a couple of decorated jugs, as well as evidence for storage (of liquids?) in at least four large oval-mouthed amphoras or ewers whose lower bodies and bases alone survive (35/1). The last of the early Neopalatial pithoif from T’s North Wing, all possibly produced in the immediate aftermath of an MM III earthquake, appear to have gone out of use in LM IA Final (e.g., 16/6), so the large amphoras or ewers may perhaps be in some sense replacements for these. Around the northwest corner of the court, there is plentiful evidence in the form of mendable cooking pots and jars (37e/15, 40/31–33) for the relocation of the cooking facilities housed at the west end of T Room 22 in the preceding LM IA Final subphase. Substantial numbers of decorated jugs, as well as both plain and decorated cups, show that drinking was also an important activity at this end of the former North Stoa. As in the case of the earlier LM IA Final evidence from T Room 22, imported pouring vessels (40/36–37) and drinking cups (37e/16, 39/3, 40/10, 15) played a significant role in this activity. A single and relatively small fragment of a large closed transport vessel from Egypt (40/34), the earliest import from that region of the eastern Mediterranean thus far attested at Kommos, suggests that some of the beverages being consumed may have been imported from quite far afield, but the vast majority of the imported pottery continued to take the form of vessels imported for their own sake rather than as the incidental holders of more desirable contents. At least two fine closed shapes, however, a gray-ware alabastron (40/19) and a Cypriot Red Lustrous Wheelmade spindle bottle (40/35), were probably imported for their high-value liquid contents, possibly perfumed oil or even, in the case of the spindle bottle, myrrh.129

An important constituent of the ceramic assemblage associated with the drinking and cooking activities in and around the court’s northwest corner130 consists of bowls decorated elaborately on both the interior and exterior. As on contemporary teacups and collar-necked jugs, accents to dark-on-light motifs as well as supplementary patterns on rim bands, handles, and ceramic imitations of rivets were overpainted in a matte, light-firing clay slip (“paint”). These light-on-dark additions occur only on the exterior surfaces of the bowls. These bowls were probably used to serve food rather than drink, possibly food items that had been prepared in the tripod cooking pots and jars found in the same deposits. Aside from the evidence of context that associates this food consumption with drinking activity, the decoration of the bowls with a range of motifs that is virtually identical with that found on teacups and collar-necked jugs from the same as well as other contemporary deposits is a further clue that the functions that these three vessel types in particular served were closely linked. The production of specific sets of vessels—that is, groups of vessels of different shapes decorated with identical combinations of relatively complex painted ornament—is a natural enough extension of this functional linkage, and the finds of both LM IA Final and LM IB Early date from Building T’s North Wing provide clear evidence of such sets that take at least two rather different forms (Rutter 2004). First, there are sets composed of in-and-out
bowls, collar-necked jugs, and teacups decorated in what I have called the Floral Paneled Style: for example, 26/4, 37c/1, and 24/12 of LM IA Final, or 40/18, 37e/1, and 40/14 of LM IB Early. Second, there are sets composed of in-and-out kalathoi and collar-necked jugs decorated with Reed FM 16—37c/8 and 41/2, 40/3 and 40/4, only in LM IB Early—for which correspondingly decorated cups appear to be lacking in the contemporary locally produced repertoire but which may have been supplied by imported cups of the sort represented by 24/16 and other Knossian “reed cups” (Popham 1977: 194–95, pl. 30a, d; 1984: 157, 162, 274 n. 33, pls. 131d–e, 136b–c, 143: 6; Warren 1999: pls. CCVI: P2450, P2453, P2337; CCVII: P794, P796) which, at least as imported to Kommos, may have been restricted to straight-sided cups. All examples of the Floral Paneled Style, surely produced in the vicinity of Kommos if not somewhere actually on the site, are characterized by burnished surfaces and lustrous dark paint, the last often embellished with ancillary ornament overpainted in white. The jugs and kalathoi decorated with diagonal and vertical chains of Reed FM 16, however, lack added white decoration and even a burnish, so that their dark paint is relatively dull. These two rather different kinds of sets are thus differentiated by the elaboration of their décor, and they may well be the products of separate potting groups (“workshops”). Unfortunately, too little pottery of either the LM IA Final or LM IB Early subphase has yet been recovered to allow estimates to be made as to what the relative frequency of the various shapes within each of these sets may have been or even what the relative popularity of the two sets themselves was. A first impression is that the Floral Paneled Style was substantially more common at Kommos than what I call the Extended Reed group (referring only to the seemingly local jugs and kalathoi with unburnished surfaces). Within the Floral Paneled Style, teacups were certainly more common than either jugs or bowls, as one might expect. Although the comparatively modest numbers of examples of all shapes decorated in this style render any comment on the specific social significance of these sets premature, it is worth noting that they were found in ordinary domestic contexts in the town as well as in the Civic Center and that some examples of the style have also been found at neighboring sites in the Mesara such as Selî and Phaistos (Rutter 2004).

Pithoi are not alone in being poorly represented among the LM IB Early pottery recovered from the Civic Center. The tubular-spouted jars that made such a strong impression in the LM IA Final deposits near the court’s northeast corner are no longer attested in LM IB Early. Lamps are represented by just one conical cup used for this purpose (37c/11). Although shown by several, sometimes elaborately decorated (e.g., 37a/7), fragments to have been in use in this period, no pithoid jars that preserve a substantial portion of their original profile have been found, nor have any cooking dishes, cooking trays, or braziers. Bridge-spouted jars (e.g., 37a/1, 42/1) and basins (37e/14), likewise, occur only in the form of relatively minor fragments. The functional range of the pottery of LM IB Early date from the Civic Center unquestionably continues to be a relatively restricted one.
Any assessment of LM IB Early pottery at Kommos must start from the evidence of the comparatively rich assemblage of this material found in T Room 5A, the so-called *sottoscala* (Group 40), and work out from there (Watrous 1992: 112–19; Van de Moortel 1997: 268–74). The large dumped fills excavated farther east and north (Groups 37a–e, 39) contain mixtures of LM IA Advanced or Final through LM IB Early. The pieces from them to which an LM IB Early date is assigned here are so dated on the stylistic grounds provided by the evidence of the more extensively mendable assemblage recovered from Group 40. The few floor deposits of this phase are usually too small to add much to the picture that Group 40 by itself provides (Table 3.61).

As noted by Van de Moortel (1997: 260), conical cups changed little from the preceding LM IA Final subphase, other than generally to be made in somewhat finer pastes and with somewhat more regular wall thicknesses. The appearance of an angular profile at the interior junction of body and base on by far the most common unpainted version, Type C, distinguishes LM IB cups (37c/10–11, 40/23–25) from earlier LM IA Final ones, but the other standard types, the dipped J (33/3) and coated P (37e/4, 40/6–7), continued with little or no apparent change, other than that the dipped type may have become somewhat smaller (38/1, 40/5). The last locally produced examples of the light-on-dark-patterned Types V and W probably date from this phase rather than from LM IA Final, to judge from the parallels of their paneled decoration (37b/1, 39/1) with the interiors of LM IB Early in-and-out bowls (37e/8, 38/3, 40/18).

Among cups with handles, the dipped bell cup disappeared, whereas the pattern-decorated straight-sided cup continued to occur in the form of imports only (37e/16). Deep-bodied side-spouted cups (40/30), as well as shallower and possibly unspouted rim-handled cups (37e/13), were rare and represent the final examples of forms that were more popular during the LM IA Advanced and Final subphases. The overwhelmingly dominant type then, as in LM IA Final, was the convex-bodied teacup, still unpainted on the interior except for a rim band but typically provided with a finely burnished surface here. Cups with coated (32/1, 34/4, 40/15) or unfinished (37e/16) interiors are therefore easy to spot as imports. Local teacups of LM IB Early date differ from LM IA Final examples in three ways: they no longer have a pattern in the exterior lower body zone (e.g., 40/8–11): they bear added white decoration, most often patterns overpainted on the rim band (Wavy Line FM 53 [37a/2, 37c/4], Zigzag FM 61 [37a/4, 37b/2], Foliate Band FM 64 [34/3, 39/2]) but also fine lines on body bands (37b/2) and accents on the main dark-on-light patterns (34/3, 37b/2), far more frequently than was the case in LM IA Final (24/9); and finally, the range of dark-on-light motifs changes, with spidery Ripple FM 78 disappearing and Quirk FM 48 (37b/2, 37c/5, 37e/5) and multiple Wavy Line FM 53 (37d/2, 40/13, 41/1) becoming popular alongside the continuing favorite motif,
Table 3.61. LM IB Early floor deposits and major fills from the Civic Center at Kommos. Conical cup types as in Van de Moortel 1997.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit: Area, Room/Space (Trench/Pails)</th>
<th>Previous Publication</th>
<th>Total Weight (Total Sherd(s))</th>
<th>Complete or Fully Restorable Vases (Inventoried Fragments)</th>
<th>Conical Cups [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, North Stoa, east end, fourth floor: Group 36 (62D/74, 80)</td>
<td>Van de Moortel 1997: 740</td>
<td>6.2 kg (ca. 400)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>C: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Collar-necked jug: (1?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 42, fourth floor: Group 35 (52A/53; 62D/70)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1 kg (ca. 150)</td>
<td>0 (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oval-mouthed amphora: (1?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, Room 5A (sottoscala): Group 40 (36A/4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 30)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 14–16 (Deposit 7); Van de Moortel 1997: 739–40</td>
<td>&gt; 34.7 kg (&gt; 1,010)</td>
<td>14 (22)</td>
<td>C: 5(1) J: 1 P: 2</td>
<td>In-and-out bowl: 2 Kalathos: (2) Side-spouted cup: (1) Teacup: 2 (7) (1 imported)</td>
<td>Alabastron: 1 (imported) Bridge-spouted jar: (1) Collar-necked jug: 1 (2) Miscellaneous jugs and jars: 3 (imported) Pithoid jar: (1) Spindle bottle: (1) (imported)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Running Spiral FM 46, in both regular (e.g., 40/8–10) and retorted (40/11–12) versions. The very large three-petaled buds used either alone (24/8) or as components of the Floral Paneled Style (24/12) in LM IA Final disappeared in favor of more elegantly rendered floral motifs that may have been intended to represent an altogether different plant (40/14). The burnishing of much of the coated teacup 40/16 is decidedly unusual and sets this piece apart from an otherwise similar cup like 42/2. Perhaps the intent here was, by rendering the dark-coated surface more lustrous, to make it resemble a stone vessel, as was clearly the case with the fine gray-burnished alabastron 40/19.

The distinguishing characteristics of LM IB Early teacups are also typical of the contemporary in-and-out bowls, although the latter tend to be somewhat more creatively decorated and so exhibit a broader range of variation (esp. 32/2, 37e/8, 37e/10, 40/17–18). Added white was limited to the exterior of such bowls, possibly for functional reasons, since the white evidently did not adhere as well to the vessel surface as did the dark paint. Floral Paneled compositions on the bowls may appear in the main zone of a bowl’s exterior as a dark-on-light pattern (38/3, 39/4, 40/18), overpainted on the rim band in light-on-dark form (37e/8), or in an extended and almost unbounded variant on the dark-on-light-patterned interior (37e/8, 40/18). New floral motifs (32/2), Quirk FM 48 (37b/3, 37e/10), and multiple Wavy Line FM 53, the latter in vertical rather than horizontal form (37e/9, 38/3), all appeared on bowls at more or less the same time as they made their initial appearance on teacups. The deeper, lipless kalathoi that may be either plain (40/26–27), decorated inside and out with vertical Reed FM 16 (37c/8, 41/2), or provided around the interior rim with miniature conical cups each perforated at its center (37c/9) were peculiar to this phase, although they clearly descended directly from LM IA Final types produced in the South Stoa kiln that may have been plain as well as light-on-dark-decorated (Van de Moortel 2001: fig. 33: 29–33). A large fragment from an open spouted vessel with a burnished interior (37e/14) probably belongs to a deep convex-sided jar of a type found occasionally at Phaistos (Levi 1967–68: fig. 76) and, in a more cylindrical form, at Aghia Triada (Halbherr, Stefani, and Banti 1977: fig. 16) but one that did not become popular at Kommos until LM III times. It may have served a special purpose in the context of the abundant drinking activity that evidently took place in or around the northernmost part of T’s court in this as well as earlier phases, possibly as a communal mixing bowl or krater.

The most popular closed shapes were two other spouted vessel forms: the one-handled collar-necked jug and the two-handled bridge-spouted jar. The latter continued to be decorated much as it had been in LM IA Final times (37a/1, 40/1), although perhaps now without the zone of spidery Ripple FM 78 typical of that phase (28b/2, 33/2, 34/1), if indeed it did not look even more antique with simply a solid coating of paint (42/1). The jug, on the other hand, was more progressively decorated. Newly developed in LM IA Advanced and possibly a local innovation (Van de Moortel 2001: 76–79), this low-necked form may have been decorated in the local Floral Paneled Style (37c/1, 37e/1; Watrous 1992: 104 no. 1801, fig. 65, pl.
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La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 108 XXVII-12, figs. 169a, 352) when produced as part of a set together with teacups and one or more in-and-out bowls; alternatively, it may have borne an all-over variant of diagonal Reed FM 16 (40/3–4) when produced as part of a rather different set to accompany similarly decorated kalathoi (37c/8, 41/2). It may also have been decorated with Running Spiral FM 46 on the shoulder (37e/2, probably also 36/1) like contemporary teacups (37a/4, 37d/1, 40/8–10). Finally, it may have been decorated with multiple body zones including horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 at the bottom (40/2, possibly also 37a/2) in a three-zone style that recalls LM IA Final schemes of decoration on this and other closed shapes. Conspicuously absent among local products were beak-spouted jugs that, like the round-mouthed variants from LM IA Final contexts (23/2–3), occurred at Kommos in later LM IA and LM IB contexts exclusively in the form of imports (Watrous 1992: 7 no. 112, fig. 14, pl. 3), although in many cases from centers of production as nearby as Aghia Triada and Phaistos, where the beak-spouted type was popular (Levi 1967–68: figs. 73c, 75; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 107 XXVI-18, fig. 116).

Two other popular closed shapes at LM IB Early Kommos were pithoid jars decorated with combinations of dark-on-light-patterned ornament (34/5, 37a/7, 37c/15–16, 40/28) and either plain (37b/4) or solid-coated (35/1) storage vessels, probably oval-mouthed amphoras. Published parallels for the former are common from LM IB contexts at Phaistos (Levi 1967–68: figs. 70a–b, 71a–i), Aghia Triada (Levi 1959: fig. 30b), and Aghia Photini (Levi 1959: figs. 30a, d), whereas those from Seli may belong, like several of the Kommos fragments just mentioned, to either this or the immediately preceding phase (La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 101 XIX-1, figs. 146, 274; 105 XXV-15, figs. 145, 277 (linear only); 108 XXVII-16, figs. 151, 348). Owing to the lack of ornament of the plain and coated amphoras comparanda are rarely published, but roughly comparable vessels have been found in fragments at Seli (e.g., La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 109 XXIX-3, fig. 122) and in restorable form at Aghia Triada (La Rosa 1979–80: 94 HTR 276, fig. 51g: trefoil-mouthed jug). Oval-mouthed amphoras of the kind decorated with large, crudely rendered plant motifs (e.g., 30/2–3) may have ceased to be produced locally after the South Stoa kiln went out of use during LM IA Final, since there is no clear evidence for their continued use at the site in LM IB (Van de Moortel 1997: 271).

With regard to decoration, the major innovation of LM IB Early on closed shapes was the extensive use of dark-on-light Reed FM 16, a pattern that in LM IA Final had been used only sparingly on locally produced pottery as a light-on-dark motif in vertical chains on kalathoi (Van de Moortel 2001: 52 no. 29, 72–73, fig. 33: 29) in a manner that is attested as early as MM III and LM IA Early on kalathoi at Knossos (Catling, Catling, and Smyth 1979: 32 V.135, fig. 20, pl. 5 [Deposit B]; 44 nos. 209–10, fig. 29 [Deposit E]). This pattern was exploited in dark-on-light form as early as LM IA Final at Aghia Triada in vertical chains on the shoulder of a globular rhyton (La Rosa 1979–80: 83 HTR 197, fig. 36f) and perhaps as early at Seli as well (La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001: 105 XXV-10, figs. 149, 347; 120 LIII-3, fig. 134). But at Kommos, vertical chains of the pattern occurred no earlier than LM IB Early, making a contempo-
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

rary initial appearance on both kalathoi (37c/8, 41/2) and various closed shapes (Watrous 1992: 104 nos. 1802, 1806, 1820, pl. 47). More common and restricted to closed shapes were long diagonal chains on collar-necked jugs (40/3–4) and pithoid jars (34/5). The popularity of diagonal versions of the pattern running from base to rim on a number of different cup types, both with and without a handle, was a phenomenon of north-central Crete beginning in the preceding LM IA Final subphase that has no close analogue in the local production of the Mesara at that time. Instead, perhaps the most common usage of diagonal Reed FM 16 at Kommos during LM IB Early was the employment of short lengths of the pattern consisting of from three to five pairs of leaves on the shoulders of jugs and teacups, either by themselves as a circumcurrent pattern or else alternating with clumps of vertical leaves in the Floral Paneled Style. On the basis of what is currently known about Neopalatial ceramic development in the Mesara, the appearance of horizontal Reed FM 16 on teacups, either as a continuous chain (e.g., 43/3, 45/6, 47/9) or as short lengths of the pattern alternating with vertical leaf clumps in the Floral Paneled Style (Watrous 1992: 103 no. 1783, fig. 65, pl. 45), does not predate the developed stage of LM IB here termed LM IB Late.

Such evidence as exists for cooking pottery during LM IB Early indicates that tripod cooking pots of Type B (37e/15, 40/32–33) continued unchanged from LM IA Final (e.g., 24/25). The deeper-bodied cooking jar without legs represented by 40/31 had probably been a less common but nevertheless regular Neopalatial type of cooking vessel in the Mesara since the beginning of the era, to judge from an MM III example found on the Central Hillside (Betancourt 1990: 112 no. 659, fig. 32, pl. 39) and an LM IB example from Phaistos (Levi 1967–68: fig. 83a). What may have been new at this time was the use of the tripod pots and the deeper jars in combination, a pattern of use that became common at Kommos in LM IIIA2 and LM IIIB contexts (Rutter 2004).

THE CIVIC CENTER IN LATE MINOAN IB LATE: A CERAMIC PERSPECTIVE

In just two findspots within the portions of the Civic Center so far excavated down to Neopalatial levels did evidence for later LM IB activity survive the destruction inflicted by massive LM III construction projects on the uppermost and hence most exposed strata deposited toward the end of the LM I period. In both cases, the latest pottery, of advanced LM IB date, was thoroughly mixed with pottery of earlier periods, with the result that neither context qualifies as a closed deposit with contents representing a relatively short period of activity. Nevertheless, between the two of them, these two chronologically mixed groups indicate that the Civic Center continued to be used in much the same fashion during LM IB Late as it had since the later LM IA period.

In the southwestern portion of Room R′ excavated in Trench 42A, the topmost fill (42A/61) containing joining fragments from the LM IA Early vessels making up the floor deposit of Group 8 also included a few sherds of LM IA Final date, to be associated with the construction of Room R′ and its initial use for grinding some sort of plant material. Directly
above was a floor composed of burnt gray lepis, the makeup of which (42A/57) contained a thorough mixture of MM II and LM IA Early through LM IB Early pottery. The next stratum, some 10 cm thick (42A/55), held a mixture of LM IA Final through LM IB Late pottery (Pl. 3.22: Group 43) accompanied by a number of artifacts to be associated with metalworking (crucibles and some stone tools; see J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2), all at a level some 30–35 cm below that of the LM IB Early floor cleared just to the east in Trench 62D (Group 36). On top of the mixed fill of Group 43 was excavated a deep earth fill, up to 65 cm thick (42A/50, 51, 54), containing a mixture of mostly LM IA Final and LM IB Early pottery (Group 34). Included in this fill were a substantial number of joining fragments of vases from the LM IA Final floor deposits farther to the east in both Room R′ and Room 22 (24/1, 26/3), as well as other vases closely related to vessels from those or contemporary floors (e.g., 34/1, 34/6). Overlying this upper fill was LM IIIA2 construction debris resulting from the large-scale building projects of this period in the Civic Center.

The chronologically inverted stratigraphy in Trench 42A beginning with the lepis floor at +3.21 m appears to be a classic instance of the reversed stratification sometimes encountered in pit fills. In addition to its chronological grading from earlier to later as one proceeded downward, the pottery density intensified noticeably with increasing depth. Thus 80 percent by weight of the more than 24 kg of pottery from the upper fill constituting Group 34 came from the lower half of this fill, some 30 cm thick. This density increased still further in the lower fill that produced Group 43, where more than 11.5 kg of sherd material was recovered in a thickness of just 10 cm. The recognition of this example of inverse stratification is of considerable importance, since it makes the important deposit of metallurgically related debris of Group 43 a discarded body of LM IB Late material rather than an LM IA Final or even earlier deposit found in situ. Why the debris should have been disposed of in this labor-intensive manner is an interesting question. The industrial activity that it reflects must have taken place somewhere nearby, quite possibly in the court to the south. This metalworking, however, dates to a period at least a generation or two later than the final period of the South Stoa kiln’s use in LM IA Final. The pit in Room R′, if correctly identified as such, must have been dug from an LM IB Late surface in this room that evidently no longer survived to be recognized during the excavation of this space. This surface must have overlain the substantial depth of LM IB Early deposit attested further east in this room by Group 36 but was presumably removed in its entirety when the downcutting operation that truncated the LM IB Early storage jars of Groups 35–36 (e.g., 35/1) took place, most probably during the major episode of LM IIIA2 Early building in this area.

Roughly 25 m to the west and overlying the original pebbled surface at the court’s northwest corner, the second locus of surviving later LM IB activity in Building T consisted of a relatively thin accumulation of earth and badly ground-up sherd material (Pl. 3.22: Groups 44a–b). The extent to which the pottery was subjected to breakage and highly variable degrees of wear is perhaps most clearly demonstrated by the forty small sherds of the splen-
didly decorated jug 44b/4 that could be mended into no fewer than 22 nonjoining fragments accounting for no more than 5 percent of the original vase (Pl. 3.91 at e). Such severe fragmentation and highly variable wear is precisely what one might expect in the case of often very thin-walled, and hence delicate, vessels that were deposited, presumably in once considerably larger fragments, over an outdoor pebbled surface in the immediate vicinity of a major entrance to a courtyard—that is, in a location where the traffic flow was considerable. This material therefore likely represents a rather different process of deposition than that exhibited by the fills of the Room 5A sottoscala, for example, where individual sherds were considerably larger and the numbers of both joining and nonjoining fragments smaller. Rather than a dumped fill, the fill containing Groups 44a–b appears to have been the result of a gradual but natural accumulation of soil and broken crockery presumably once used in the immediate vicinity. The rather wide chronological range of this material, from LM IA Final to LM IB Late, is thus natural enough. There is even some slight evidence for some crude stratification of the sherd buildup here, in the form of a concentration of the earlier material in some lower-lying excavation units (especially 100D/40).

In contrast with the later sherd material of LM II date (Group 45) that directly overlay it, the fragmentary pottery of middle and later Neopalatial date here contained relatively little cooking pottery but massive amounts of conical cups (almost 40 percent by sherd count and roughly 20–25 percent by weight: Tables 3.59–3.60). In tandem with the evidence provided by numerous decorated cups and pouring vessels, the evidence for large-scale drinking activity by considerable numbers of participants could hardly be clearer. Some bowls were also present (44b/13–14), but relatively few in comparison with the frequency with which this shape was represented in LM IA Final and LM IB Early deposits in and around the northern end of Building T’s court. Moreover, the bowls that are attested here were imported rather than locally made. It might be argued that such bowls, since they were intended for serving food rather than what was probably an alcoholic beverage (presumably wine), were less subject to breakage in the mass gatherings to which Groups 44a–b testify. But the presence in some quantity of elaborately decorated and locally produced bowls in earlier deposits reflecting much the same kind of activity in this portion of the Civic Center (listed in catalogue entry for 17a/3) makes one wonder if some change in the dispensation of food at such gatherings occurred after the LM IB Early subphase.

The superior quality and imported status of many of the jugs (e.g., 44b/4–5, 18–19) and cups (44b/12, 44b/20) employed in this richly documented Neopalatial drinking activity at the court’s northwest corner draw attention to a characteristic of the drinking-related assemblages recovered from Building T that dates back to at least LM IA Final and perhaps even earlier (e.g., Group 8 of LM IA Early), namely, the evidence they manifest for a social hierarchy of some kind among the drinkers. The vast majority of the cups used in these Neopalatial gatherings in all phases were of the handleless, so-called conical variety. Even among these cups there appears to have existed ever since the beginning of LM IA a significant difference
between smaller unpainted examples (Types B–C) and larger coated or light-on-dark-decorated ones (Types P–Q, V–W), with dipped cups (Types J–K) usually occupying a place somewhere in between. Some unpainted cups of this kind can be fairly large (e.g., Types E–F, some examples of Type D), but these are relatively unusual (Van de Moortel 1997: 66–68). By and large, the smallest conical cups are the most simply decorated. In addition to these handleless cups, the vast majority of which are local products, the drinking assemblages attested both in garbage dumps beginning with Groups 11–12 and in floor deposits beginning with Groups 6, 8, and 9a–b also contained smaller but significant quantities of drinking cups of various types with a single vertical handle. Such handled cups likewise appear to exhibit at all times a substantial range of complexity in their decoration, from the simple coating of straight-sided cups and teacups through the dipping of bell cups and the relatively simple light-on-dark ornament of MM III–LM IA Early to the increasingly more elaborate dark-on-light decoration of LM IA Advanced through LM IB Late. From the earliest recognizable stage of LM IA, a very small percentage of such decorated cups were imports to Kommos (2b/1, 9a/2, 12/1), as were a seemingly somewhat larger proportion of the pouring vessels that were presumably used to fill them (6/1, 8/3, 8/5, 9b/2). As time passed, the numbers of imported cups and jugs remained small, with the imported jugs and other pouring vessels seeming to remain proportionately rather more common than the cups. Thus there emerges an apparent hierarchy in drinking vessels that consists of at least three tiers: conical cup, local decorated cup with handle; imported decorated cup with handle. In fact, this hierarchy may consist of several more tiers if the different sizes and decorative categories of conical cups have any significance, not to mention the provenances of imported cups. For example, cups imported from production centers located outside the island of Crete may have had a greater social cachet than those imported from within the island. Regardless of how many tiers one is willing to recognize, the distinctions in the decorative elaboration, morphological sophistication, capacity, and provenance exhibited by the thousands of cups represented in these deposits from Kommos’s Civic Center continued to be manifested without any significant changes or interruptions from LM IA Early through to LM IB Late. It is difficult to imagine that such differences, which not only persisted but in fact became increasingly more noticeable with time, failed to serve as some sort of ranking device among the individuals who used these cups. Whether the various kinds of pouring vessels worked in quite the same way is debatable, since these larger and considerably less numerous containers are less likely to have belonged to individuals. Perhaps they served to mark groups, as was perhaps also the case with the serving bowls, which, at least by the LM IA Final subphase, were closely linked with jugs and teacups in the form of ornamentally distinct sets (most obviously those decorated in the Floral Paneled Style). Unlike the cups and jugs, however, the serving bowls appear to be exclusively of local manufacture, at least as late as the LM IB Early subphase, so in their case perhaps yet another level of significance was operative.

The appearance for the first time in LM IB Late of an imported set, in the form of a jug
and two bowls (44b/5, 13–14), is as striking in its way as the first appearance of imported bowls that it also represents. Does this “foreign” set indicate something significant on the political level at Kommos during this phase, or is this just another indication of a change in fashion? The same kind of question may be asked about the initial appearance at Kommos in the LM IB Early subphase of a plain transport vessel from outside Crete, a vessel presumably used to import a liquid (an Egyptian beverage?) for consumption at the mass gatherings held in Building T (40/34). An equally plain jug from Cyprus may have served a similar purpose in LM IB Late (44b/17). Vessels such as these would have made an impact by virtue of their contents rather than by their aesthetic appeal as containers. Does their appearance reflect a new level of competition whereby what one was drinking became as important as in what one was consuming it or in what quantities one’s cup would allow one to consume it?

In the present state of our knowledge, and certainly in view of the limitations of the contexts at Kommos that up to now have been the source of the basic data, our ability to ask intriguing questions about the significance of these drinking assemblages far outstrips our ability to provide satisfactory answers. It nevertheless seems legitimate to conclude that the drinking that took place at the evidently recurring, large-scale gatherings hosted inside Building T made possible, through the specifically chosen drinking equipment used, the communication of a multiply tiered social hierarchy.

**Late Minoan IB Late Pottery at Kommos:**
**New Evidence from the Civic Center**

A full evaluation of the evidence from Kommos for later LM IB ceramic development will not become possible until the relevant material found in House X has been studied in detail. Nevertheless, preliminary analysis of that pottery by Van de Moortel (Table 3.62) and the full presentation here of the small amount of more recently discovered evidence for this period from Building T (Groups 44a–b) allow a few comments to be made on some of the more obvious changes in the ceramic assemblage in use at Kommos at the very end of the Neopalatial era.

By far the most common single shape continued to be the conical cup, as is immediately apparent from the tabulation of inventoried vases from the sequence of LM IB Late floors in House X, Room 2 (Table 3.62) and from their overwhelming numbers in the drinking-related accumulation of sherd material from the northwest corner of T’s court (Groups 44a–b: Tables 3.59–3.60). A lipless and convex-bodied version of the dipped conical cup, Type K, made its initial appearance (43/2) and soon supplanted the older conical Type J. At more or less the same time, both unpainted and solidly coated cups became deeper, with the result that the number of vessels classified as Type D (e.g., 44b/15) rises (Table 3.62), and the average ratio of height to rim diameter of the coated Type P increases, with examples of this type often featuring ratios in excess of 0.60 (Van de Moortel 1997: 78–79, fig. 10: C 9284, C 9608). There is also a tendency among LM IB Late examples of the deeper unpainted Type D for vessel
Table 3.62. LM IB Late floor deposits and major fills from the Central and Southern Hillsides and Civic Center at Kommos. Conical cup types as in Van de Moortel 1997.

<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 Vases (Inventoried Fragments)</th>
<th>Conical Cups [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, court, northwest corner: Group 44b (50A/79; 100D/34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41)</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 12.8 kg (&gt; 2,170)</td>
<td>0 (20)</td>
<td>D: (1)</td>
<td>Bell cup: (1) (imported)</td>
<td>Beaked jug: (1) (imported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In-and-out bowl: (2) (imported)</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: (2) (1 imported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teacup: (7) (1 imported)</td>
<td>Collar-necked jug: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D: 5</td>
<td>Teacup: (14) (2 imported)</td>
<td>Beaked jug: (1) (imported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>K: 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Collar-necked jug: (1 + 1?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P: 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous jugs and jars: (3) (1 imported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q: 1(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tubular-spouted jar: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Hillside, House X, Room 11, floor at 5.00/5.05 (11A/30; 73B/107)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 17 (Deposit 9); Van de Moortel 1997:744</td>
<td>6.6 kg (ca. 930)</td>
<td>1 (10)</td>
<td>C: (2)</td>
<td>In-and-out bowl: (1)</td>
<td>Bridge-spouted jar: (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>K: (2)</td>
<td>Teacup: (1)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous jugs and jars: (3) (1 imported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, House of the Snake Tube, dump against south side (9A/17)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 16 (Deposit 8); Van de Moortel 1997:745</td>
<td>8.3 kg (1,822)</td>
<td>0 (17)</td>
<td>C: (1)</td>
<td>Teacup: (10) (1 imported)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous jugs and jars: (5) (2 imported)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
walls to exhibit pronounced ribbing on either the interior or the exterior, perhaps reflecting an effort on the part of the potter to imitate metalwork (44b/15; Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 10: C 9594, C 9603). Van de Moortel has also drawn attention to the possibility that the shallower unpainted Type C may have begun to be produced in a significantly larger, more convex-bodied version at the very end of the LM IB phase (1997: 76, 269, fig. 10: C 8044), a change that foreshadowed the form that unpainted conical cups would assume in the subsequent LM II period (45/7). Another significant difference noticeable especially among the LM IB Late conical cups from House X, Room 2, is a tendency for the undersides of bases to be more carefully finished. Rather than exhibiting string-cutting marks in the form of concentric arcs centered near the edge of the base and having a generally rather irregular and sometimes uneven surface, as was the case throughout LM IA and into LM IB Early, the underside of the base is now often shallowly but neatly hollowed and usually features spiraliform marks centered at or very near the base’s center (46a/1). Whether the undersides of these LM IB Late cups reflect merely a new technique of string-cutting or had their undersides purposefully tooled after removal from the wheel, the net result is that they are more stable when resting on their base and convey the impression of being more carefully made. Like the ribbing noted on numerous examples of Type D and even on some of Type C (e.g., Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 10: C 8044; 45/7 of LM II), this evidence of more concern for the appearance of the mass-produced conical cup may have some deeper significance, just as may the increasing homogenization of the basic conical cup shape. Once quite distinct in terms of their morphology and size, the most common versions of unpainted, dipped, and solid-coated conical cups by the end of LM IB were beginning to look much more like very minor variations on a single theme (Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 10: Types C, D, K, and P).

Among cups with handles, the semiglobular teacup continued as the dominant form; the occasional straight-sided or bell cups invariably were imports (44b/12, 46b/14, 47/14). The use of added white, especially for supplementary patterns overpainted on the exterior rim band (e.g., 44b/6–7), disappeared in LM IB Late. Spirals continued to be the most common single pattern on the shoulder (44b/8–10), as in LM IB Early (40/8–10, 44b/6–7), often in much the same form (Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 14: C 7917, C 9381); but at some point a preference for larger, denser spirals set in, both on teacups (44b/8–10) and on collar-necked jugs (44b/3). Owing to their greater size, these new spirals lack the pronounced tails or stems of the LM IB Early spiral patterns and thus give the appearance more of Isolated Spirals FM 52 than of true Running Spirals FM 46. Quirk FM 48 seems to have declined in popularity in LM IB Late, as did multiple Wavy Lines FM 53. But various forms of horizontal Reed FM 16 or Foliate Band FM 64 became increasingly more popular as continuous circumcurrent patterns (Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 14: C 9600, C 9605). The most popular of these, best described as Reed FM 16 owing to the elongated nature of its leaves and its similarity to the vertically and diagonally oriented motifs of this type in LM IB Early contexts, became a hallmark of LM IB Late not only at Kommos but throughout the Mesara (43/3 and cited comparanda).
More angular and less organically rendered versions of this pattern survived into LM II (e.g., 45/6, 47/9), but the LM IB Late form is unmistakable even in deposits of mixed date (49/2). Although horizontal Reed FM 16 of this kind was most common as a continuous pattern, segments of such reed may have been used in rare survivals into LM IB Late of the Floral Paneled Style (Watrous 1992: 103 no. 1783, fig. 65, pl. 45). The pattern is almost never found on shapes other than teacups, but at least one example from Kommos occurs on a handleless cup with an otherwise indistinguishable profile (Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 14: C 9365). In being restricted to the cup, either with or without a handle, this Mesara pattern invites comparison with the similarly but perhaps not quite as restrictively employed motif of spaced, diagonally oriented sprays of Reed FM 16 that were so popular in north-central Crete from LM IA Final through LM II (Popham 1984: 157, 162, 274 n. 33). Indeed, one wonders whether the Mesara “reed cup” was actually intended as a regional response of some sort to the morphologically broader range of Knossian cup shapes that are collectively also described as “reed cups.”

A final feature of LM IBLate teacups that on present evidence appears to be limited to the very latest contexts that can be attributed to this subphase is the shifting upward of the pattern onto the uppermost shoulder so that it becomes a virtual appendage of the rim band (37c/6; Watrous 1992: 16 nos. 281, 283; 103 nos. 1782, 1792; 105 no. 1831; pls. 7, 45–46; Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 14: C 9366). This novel approach to teacup decoration persisted locally into the following LM II phase (Watrous 1992: 21–22 nos. 345, 349, 353–56, 362, 364–66, figs. 18–19, pls. 9–10). The patterns employed all appear to have been derived from dark-on-light motifs used earlier locally: solid Circles FM 41 as on 37a/7, Diaper Net FM 57 as on 22a/2 and 33/1, a single or double row of Foliate Band FM 64, and one or two rows of single or double pendent semicircles or festoons (or such festoons used in an abbreviated Floral Paneled composition).139 Whether this new decorative syntax was imitating precursors popularized elsewhere on Crete remains to be established,140 but there is no reason why it could not have been a purely local development.

Much of the difference between LM IB Late and the preceding subphase at Kommos lies in the appearance of elaborately decorated Minoan imports in such well-known classes of the so-called Special Palatial Tradition as the Marine Style (Watrous 1992: 12 no. 209, 26 no. 447, 105 nos. 1832, 1836, 1843, pls. 5, 11, 46; Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 83: C 9364, C 9397), the Floral Style (44b/4; Watrous 1992: 7 no. 108, 20 no. 335 [= 48/1], 105 no. 1825, figs. 13, 66, pls. 3, 8, 46–47), and the Alternating Style (Watrous 1992: 6 nos. 93–94, 8 no. 124, 13 nos. 225, 238, 105 no. 1835 [= 44b/12], figs. 13–14, pls. 2–3, 5; Van de Moortel 1997: fig. 83: C 9298, also upper right) only in the later subphase. As often noted by previous scholars, at least the Marine and Alternating Styles are likely to be products of the later LM IB period on the basis of the contexts in which examples of them have been found stratified at Aghia Eirini on Kea (Warren and Hankey 1989: 78–81; Van de Moortel 1997: 28–29). At Kommos, comparatively late dating within LM IB of these styles has been supported whenever examples of these
styles have been found in chronologically meaningful contexts (as, e.g., Groups 44a–b). Furthermore, contexts from the Civic Center show that LH I imports from the Greek Mainland appear in LM IA Final (24/30) and LM IB Early (37e/16) contexts, but in LM IB Late contexts such Mycenaean imports date from LH IIA (44b/18–20). Finally, the Cypriot Red/Black Slip IV Handmade and Proto Base Ring jugs that crop up with some frequency at Kommos in LM IA Final (20/6, 24/27–29, 30/5, 34/6) and LM IB Early (40/36–37) contexts within the Civic Center disappear after LM IB Early in favor of other classes of Cypriot ceramic imports, beginning with Plain White in LM IB Late (44b/17) and LM II (45/11). Nowhere else at Kommos has a denser concentration of exotic ceramic imports, many of unusually high quality, been found than in the LM IB Late and LM II strata at the northwest corner of Building T’s court represented by Groups 44a–b and 45. The location of this concentration, and the kinds of activity to which it bears witness, is surely indicative of competition for status in the context of mass gatherings in or around the court at which drinking appears to have played an important role.

The absence from the excavation units making up Groups 44a–b of teacups decorated with a relatively narrow band of ornament immediately below the rim band suggests that the stages of LM IB represented here may not include the latest manifestation of the period attested elsewhere on the site (e.g., at the base of the dump south of the House of the Snake Tube, or at the top of the sequence of LM IB floors in House X, Room 2: Table 3.62). It is unfortunately not clear from the comparatively small amount of surviving diagnostic material whether the metallurgical activity indicated by the basal fill of the pit in Room R’ (Group 43) is closely contemporary with the drinking-related assemblage from the court’s northwest corner (Groups 44a–b). More detailed analysis of these two contexts after the temporal subdivision of the LM IB phase at Kommos has progressed further may, however, allow this question to be satisfactorily answered in the future.

The floruit of the Floral Paneled Style appears to have passed by the LM IB Late period as represented in Groups 43–44. Occasional examples of LM IB Late (Watrous 1992: 103 nos. 1782–83, fig. 65, pls. 45–46) and even LM II (Watrous 1992: 21 nos. 346, 354, figs. 18–19, pl. 9) teacups decorated in this style can be identified, but there is no evidence for the continued production of similarly ornamented jugs or bowls, so the style presumably lost whatever significance it may once have derived from being produced in sets. In the LM IB Late context that produced the pottery of Groups 44a–b, however, a couple of alternative sets appeared. The jug (44b/5) and two bowls (44b/13–14) decorated with similar blotchy but very widely spaced Stipple FM 77 belong to a class of Knossian pottery featuring this pattern that, like the earlier Floral Paneled Style of the Mesara, was evidently produced in a triad of shapes consisting of jugs, teacups, and in-and-out bowls (Warren 1996: 48 table 1). Although the teacup does not appear to be represented within the very limited area of the court in which LM IB Late use accumulation has been found preserved, it is difficult to believe that the production of two such distinctive styles at the two palatial sites of Knossos and Kommos
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in later LM IA and LM IB in precisely the same ranges of shapes can be entirely coincidental. Could it be that the group of Knossian stipple-decorated vessels constituted a replacement at Kommos in LM IB Late for a functional set of decoratively related vases that was no longer being produced locally?

The discovery of fragments of a teacup (44b/20), a bridge-spouted jug (44b/19), and either another jug of this type or a piriform jar (44b/18) all imported from the Greek Mainland and elaborately decorated in the LH IIA style in the same deposit as the previously discussed Knossian jug and bowls raises the question of whether these Mycenaean pieces, too, should be considered in some sense a set. Comparable assortments of cups, bridge-spouted jugs, and piriform jars would not be at all out of place in contemporary high-status dwellings in the Cyclades, as the parallels for all three pieces from Aghia Eirini House A make clear. Might this be the drinking set of a Cycladic islander or even a Mycenaean from the Saronic Gulf area (coastal Attica or Aegina) who participated in the Minoan ceremonial drinking that took place in Building T? The lack of comparable Cypriot sets, either at this time or earlier, is striking, especially in view of how common imported Cypriot jugs are in LM IA Final through LM II contexts from the Civic Center.

Early Postpalatial: Late Minoan II Through Late Minoan IIIA2 Early

With the end of LM IB and the start of LM II, the principal authority on the Late Bronze Age ceramic sequence at Kommos switches from Van de Moortel (1997, 2001) to Watrous (1992). Thanks to the well-stratified and copious quantities of LM II and later Prehistoric pottery recovered during the excavations of 1976–85 on the Central Hillside and Hilltop at Kommos (J. W. Shaw and M. C. Shaw 1996), the periodization set forth by Watrous in 1992 requires no major adjustments and can be used as a basic skeleton for the roughly two centuries spanned by the LM II–IIIIB periods as these are represented in the Civic Center. Because of the major episode of building activity that began in the Civic Center early in the LM IIIA2 phase, pottery of this Final Palatial era (Rehak and Younger 2001: 384–85, 391 table 1, 471–72) or Third Palace period (Dickinson 1994: 13 fig. 1.2, 21–22) will be surveyed under two major headings: first, the period during which Knossos was the overwhelmingly dominant center of power on Crete (LM II to the beginning of LM IIIA2) and then the period during which, after a major destruction at Knossos, rival centers of power were established in various regions throughout the island (e.g., at Chania in West Crete, at Aghia Triada in the western Mesara, and perhaps at Tylissos in north-central Crete).142

From the evidence so far recovered at Kommos, the site thrived as long as did Aghia Triada, the center from which it appears to have been controlled from at least the beginning of LM IIIA onward (La Rosa 1997b). Neither site appears to have survived as an important center of population until the very end of the thirteenth century B.C., that is, roughly to the point of transition from LM IIIB to LM IIIC, although a shrine continued to function at Aghia
TriadaduringthefinalcenturyortwooftheBronzeAge(D’Agata1999a:esp.232–48),and
therewereoccasionaltracesofhumanactivityatKommosduringthistroublederaaswell
(e.g.,CallaghanandJohnston2000:211–14;J.W.Shaw2000:698).

DuringtheearlierportionofthePostpalatialerawhenKnossosruledsupremeonCrete,a
periodoftimevariouslyestimatedtohavelastedaslittleas65years(WarrenandHankey
1989:169table3.1:ca.1425–1360B.C.)oralongas125–130years(RehakandYounger2001:
391table1:ca.1490–1365/1360B.C.),theciviccentercertainlyremainedinuseforroughly
thefirsthalf(i.e.,fortheLMIIperiod).Whathappenedinthispartofthesiteduringthe
subsequentLMIIIA1phaseisunknown;butsincepotteryofthisdateturnedupinthe.massive
constructionfillsoftheearlyLMIIIA2phase depositedthroughoutmuchoftheciviccenter,
it is at least possible that select portions of the Neopalatial complex continued to be used
untiltheenormousremodelingeffortthatconvertedthelong-since-ruinousandpartially
abandonedBuildingTintoLatePostpalatialBuildingsNandPataboutthesametimesas
thegreatdestructionofthepalaceatKnossosoccurred.

Group 45

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Mixed LM IB–II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total sherds:</td>
<td>Ca. 415 (27B + 36A); 1,045 (100C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (grams):</td>
<td>Ca. 15,140 (27B + 36A); 5,970 (100C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench/pail(s):</td>
<td>27B/35; 36A/1, 3; 100C/16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross joins:</td>
<td>Group 37c (37c/6); Group 44b (44b/16); Group 51 (45/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural/physical context:</td>
<td>J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; partially slab-paved floor at +2.80/2.86 m at northwest corner of Building T’s court below later Corridor N7 and fill immediately above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of stratum or strata:</td>
<td>Ca. 35–55 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum below:</td>
<td>LM IB Late fill overlying court’s original pebbled surface (Group 44a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum above:</td>
<td>LM IIIA2 construction fill associated with construction of Corridor N7 (27B/32, 40 below 27B/30)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45/1 (C 3550). Collar-necked jug (or cup rhyton?). Pl. 3.48.


45/2 (C 6835). Pithoid jar(?). Pl. 3.48.
Table 3.63. Pottery Group 45, Trench 100C (only).

<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>Painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conical Cups</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unpainted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of sherds</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>1,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As % of total</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Broad shoulder zone: undeterminable pattern (Reed FM 167).

LM IB Late or LM II import from an unknown Minoan production center (= Watrous 1992: 107 no. 1867).

45/3 (C 10722). Teacup. Pl. 3.48.
Shoulder: triple horizontal Wavy Line FM 53. LM IB. Comparanda as for 37d/2; cf. also Watrous 1992: 102 no. 1775, 103 nos. 1779, 1796, fig. 65, pl. 45.

45/4 (C 2878). Horizontal-handled bowl. Pl. 3.48.


45/5 (C 10724). Horizontal-handled bowl. Pl. 3.49.
Plain as preserved, except for painted handle.
LM II. Comparanda for shape as for 45/4.

45/6 (C 3551). Horizontal-handled bowl (or strainer?). Pl. 3.49.
Shoulder: Foliate Band FM 64.
LM II (= Watrous 1992: 19 no. 317). Van de Moortel 1997: 172–73, fig. 56. If a bowl, comparanda for the shape as for 45/4; if a strainer (as suggested by Watrous and Van de Moortel on the basis of the unfinished interior surface), Levi 1961–62: 37 F.2947 and n. 4, figs. 34a–b; for the decoration, Watrous 1992: 23 no. 392, fig. 20, pl. 9 (bowl), 21–22 nos. 348, 362, 103 no. 1795, fig. 19, pls. 9, 46 (teacups).

45/7 (C 10687). Conical cup, Kommos Type C. Pl. 3.49.
LM II. For the extremely thin walls and ribbed surfaces characteristic of this and the preceding LM IB Late subphase, Watrous 1992: 21 no. 341, fig. 18, pl. 9; Van de Moortel 1997: 75–76, fig. 10: C 8044; 44b/15. As noted by Watrous (1992: 119–20) and Van de Moortel (1997: 76), the LM II versions are slightly larger than their LM IB predecessors.

45/8 (C 2563). Cooking jar. Pl. 3.49.
LM II. Comparanda as for 40/31, of which it is a virtual twin except for its more sharply beveled lip profile.

45/9 (C 10723). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.49.
A abrupt thickening of profile on lowermost fragment marks junction of wheelmade body with moldmade base. Drawing of relative placement of two body fragments is faulty: upper sherd belongs higher up the body, should be oriented slightly more vertically, and has a maximum diameter at the top of ca. 29 cm.

Levantine LB IIA import. For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10, 52c/6. Fabric: unidentified (M. Serpico, pers. comm.).

45/10 (C 10765). Amphora. Pl. 3.49.
Egyptian New Kingdom import. For the shape and fabric, comparanda as for 40/34.

45/11 (C 3560). Trefoil-mouthed (?) jug. Pl. 3.49.
Åström shape VIII; Keswani shape N.
Handmade using coils, then wheel-finished.
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Plain White Wheelmade I Cypriot import (= Watrous 1992: pl. 54 no. 1962, where these four sherds from 36A/1 are erroneously identified as the fragments of C 3350 = 57c(1). Aström 1972: 244–49, fig. LXVII; Keswani 1991: 104–8, figs. 11.1: N, 11.5, table 11.9; also 44b/17. 45/12 (C 10725). Closed Shape. Pl. 3.49.

Unique at Kommos in terms both of its fabric (micaceous, with numerous angular red (2.5 YR 4/6) inclusions) and its altogether unmottled, matte brown paint.

Import from unknown production center, possibly in the Cyclades (LC I matte-painted?).

Group 46a

Date:

Mostly LM IB Early, with some LM IB Late and LM II.

Total sherds:

Ca. 150

Weight (grams):

37A/28 (uncontaminated); 37A/26 (contaminated with some Historic)

Trench/pail(s):

Groups 44a–b (44b/4) and 48 (48/4)

Cross joins:

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill below southern part of later Room N4 from ca. +3.16 to +3.48 m plus fill just east in the northern part of T Space 10 from ca. +3.23 to +3.44 m

Architectural/physical context:

Ca. 20–30 cm

Thickening at base of exterior lip indicates imminence of handle, as does cessation of white leaves on rim band. Exterior shoulder: Isolated Spirals FM 52 (three and a half revolutions). Interior: very large “drip” occupying ca. 10% of total interior surface.


LM IB Late–LM II. Comparanda as for 6/2; also Van de Moortel 1997: 78–79, fig. 10: C 9284 (LM IB Late); Watrous 1992: 21 no. 343, pl. 9 (LM II).

46a/2 (C 11024). Conical cup, Kommos Type Q. Pl. 3.50.

LM IB–II. Comparanda as for 9b/3; also Van de Moortel 1997: 79, fig. 10: C 8041 (LM IB Late); Watrous 1992: 26 no. 440, pl. 11 (LM II).

46a/3 (C 11029). Teacup. Pl. 3.50.

Exterior rim: traces of unidentifiable pattern (probably either Wavy Line FM 53 segments or Foliate Band FM 64) overpainted in white on rim band. Exterior shoulder: Isolated Spirals FM 52 (three and a half revolutions). Interior: very large “drip” occupying ca. 10% of total interior surface.

LM IB Late–LM II. Watrous 1992: 16 nos. 284, 290, pl. 7, also 44b/8–10 (LM IB Late); Watrous 1992: 21 no. 346, 22 no. 368, fig. 18, pls. 9–10 (LM II); added white is unusual on teacups of either phase, being above all characteristic of LM IB Early.

46a/4 (C 11032). Teacup. Pl. 3.50.

Shoulder: predecessor of N-Pattern FM 60 directly above Iris FM 10A.


46a/5 (C 11027). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.50.

Thickening at base of exterior lip indicates imminence of handle, as does cessation of white leaves on rim band, at right edge of sherd. Exterior rim: plump diagonal leaves (Foliate Band FM 64) overpainted in white on rim band. Exterior shoulder: horizontal Reed FM 16. Interior: Panel FM 75 of three (or more) vertical bands.

LM IB (Late?). For the profile and handle
placement, 26/3 (LM IA Final); for the exterior shoulder pattern, comparanda as for the teacup 43/3 (LM IB Late); for the interior pattern, 37e/8 (LM IB Early).

46a/6 (C 11033). Goblet. Pl. 3.50.
   FS 254; stump of broad and thin vertical strap handle (2.4 cm wide, 0.6 thick) preserves broad arc of paint around base. Linear as preserved; a band-framed line group below the handle zone is definitely atypical.

   Mountjoy 1986: 46–47, fig. 53 (LM IB FS 254), 64–65, fig. 75 (LM IIIA1 FS 255). For other examples of LM II goblets from Kommos, Watrous 1992: 155 no. 1926, fig. 69, pl. 51 (LM IIIA1 context); C 11309 (from 93E/60, an LM II unit directly north of House X, Room 3).

Group 46b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Mixed Neopalatial through LM II (^{144})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total sherds:</td>
<td>Ca. 490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (grams):</td>
<td>20,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench/pail(s):</td>
<td>37A/48, 49 ( uncontaminated); 37A/47 (lightly contaminated with LM IIIA1); 37A/44 (lightly contaminated with LM IIIB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross joins:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural/physical context:</td>
<td>J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill of earth and rubble overlying LM IB Early debris immediately south of T Spaces 10–11, from ca. +3.22 m to +3.58 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of stratum or strata:</td>
<td>Ca. 35 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum below:</td>
<td>LM IB Early dumped fill (Group 37e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group and/or date of stratum above:</td>
<td>LM IIIA2 Early construction fill associated with laying out of Court N6 (Group 48)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

46b/1 (C 3252). Narrow-necked juglet. Pl. 3.50.
   Shoulder: horizontal Reed FM 16 consisting of extremely long and thin leaves (larger fragment); undeterminable pattern (smaller fragment).
   LM IB Late–LM II (= Watrous 1992: 20 no. 329, pl. 8). Van de Moortel 1997: 159–62, fig. 51. For the shape, Levi 1961–62: 71 F.3304 and n. 2, fig. 91; for the same pattern diagonally oriented on the shoulder of larger collar-necked and beaked jugs of LM IB Early, 40/2 (= Watrous 1992: 15 no. 264, fig. 17, pl. 6) and Watrous 1992: 103 no. 1798, fig. 65, pl. 46, respectively.

46b/2 (C 11181). Collar-necked juglet. Pl. 3.50.
   Immminence of handle at left edge of sherd indicated by thickening of neck and distortion of rim profile. Shoulder: Quirk FM 48.
   LM IB Late–LM II. For the shape, Popham 1984: 64 M124, pl. 59.

46b/3 (C 11178). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.50.
   Neck: Diaper Net FM 57 overpainted in white.
   Shoulder: traces only of light-on-dark pattern pendent from line at top of shoulder (Scale Pattern FM 707).
   LM IB Late–LM II import from elsewhere in Crete, to judge from atypical fabric.

46b/4 (C 11180). Closed shape (Bridge-spouted jug or stirrup jar?). Pl. 3.50.
   Lower body: tentacle, fringed by solid painted suckers, of Octopus FM 21, or Seaweed FM 30.
   Probably imported, whether LM IB Late Marnine Style or LM II from Knossos or, more likely in view of the pale clay and high quality of the exterior burnish, LH IIA–B from the Greek Mainland. For octopi with solid-rendered suckers, Niemeier 1985: figs. 3: 6 (LM II pithoid jar from Knossos), 4: 4 (LM IIB pithoid jar from Thebes); for a bridge-spouted jug with nautili and comparable seaweed, Müller 1997: 338–39 BrKά 37 (HM 13932, from Zakro); for seaweed as a motif, Müller 1997: 186–89, figs. 104–5.
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

46b/5 (C 3237). Teacup. Pl. 3.50 (profile only).

Rim pulled out into slight trough-spout ca. 90° clockwise from handle, as viewed from above (cf. also 47/4). Shoulder: Papyrus FM 11 with an occasional fill of stemmed Iris FM 10A; handle left entirely unpainted.


46b/6 (C 11172). Teacup. Pl. 3.50.

Shoulder: spaced spirals, probably Isolated Spirals FM 52.

LM IB Late–LM II. For the steeply incurring shoulder and offset lip, probably decorated with the same pattern, 46a/3.

46b/7 (C 11183). Teacup. Pl. 3.50.

Shoulder: horizontal Wavy Line FM 53 (only one preserved, near top of zone).

LM IB–II. Comparanda as for 37d/2 (LM IB); Watrous 1992: 22 no. 370, pl. 9 (LM II); for groove at base of exterior lip, 47/7.

46b/8 (C 11182). Teacup. Pl. 3.50.


LM II. For the motif, particularly characteristic of horizontal-handled bowls rather than cups at Knossos, Popham 1984: 165, 274 n. 50, pls. 89k, 90a (bowls), 66d, 155: 8 (pyxis), 164: 28, 165: 30–35.

46b/9 (C 11171). Teacup. Pl. 3.50.

Shoulder: horizontal row of dots above series of broad, thin, vertical leaves (Foliate Band FM 64).

LM IIIA1. For the shape decorated with undotted leaves as a hallmark of LM IIIA1, Popham 1984: 181, pls. 171: 18, 172: 4–5; Watrous 1992: 37 nos. 623–24, 39 no. 678, fig. 28, pl. 15; also 51f/1, 52b/3. The dotted version of the pattern is rarer but appears to belong to the same period: Watrous 1992: 39 no. 681, fig. 28, pl. 15; La Rosa 1979–80: fig. 119d: 6, f: 3; Mountjoy 2003: 135 no. 659, fig. 4.38.

46b/10 (C 11173). Teacup. Pl. 3.50.

Shoulder: traces only of pattern pendent from exterior rim band.


46b/11 (C 11175). Teacup. Pl. 3.50.

Shoulder: traces of undeterminable pattern below rim band.

LM IB Late–LM II. For the profile, 44b/9–10 and 46b/6.

46b/12 (C 11174). Teacup. Pl. 3.50.

Shoulder: pendent Rockwork FM 32 flanked at left by segment of horizontal Wavy Line FM 53(?).

LM II. Possibly a Minoan imitation on a tea-cup of a pattern common on LH IIB Mycenaean goblets, e.g., Mountjoy 1986: 46–47, fig. 53: 4.

46b/13 (C 11190). Teacup. Pl. 3.50.

Shoulder: three-line Panel FM 75 with attached semicircular motif at left and uncertain ancillary motif at right.


46b/14 (C 11176). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.50.

Scar of upper handle attachment at upper left. Exterior rim: double row of horizontal leaves (Foliate Band FM 64) overpainted in white on rim band, in addition to white band at apex of rim. Exterior shoulder: tangent-linked Running Spiral FM 46 with fill of single short arcs or commas.

LM IB Late, probably imported. For shape, size, and nature of dark-on-light decoration, Levi 1967–68: 113 F.4006 and n. 2, fig. 78c (= Palio 2001b: 302 no. 290, fig. 46).

46b/15 (C 11189). Goblet. Pl. 3.50.

Lowermost bowl and stem fragment chipped and ground down at stem end for reuse as a stopper (effective d 3–3.5 cm). Linear (two bands above single fine line) as preserved.

LM II, probably imported. For later kinds of ceramic stoppers or plugs at Kommos, Watrous 1992: 58 no. 994, pl. 24 (LM IIIA2–B disk roughed out from body sherd of a cooking pot); 75 no. 1283, 87–88 nos. 1523–25, pls. 29, 38 (LM
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46b/19 (C 11186). Horizontal-handled bowl. Pl. 3.51.
Speck of paint preserved high up in zone at edge of break (pattern not determinable).

46b/20 (C 11187). Goblet. Pl. 3.51.
Foot and stem fragment chipped for reuse as stopper (effective d ca. 2–6.3 cm). The single “flake” chipped off the stem may have been removed to accommodate a string or cord that was looped through the perforation in the stem (min d 3 mm).

46b/21 (C 11188). Goblet. Pl. 3.51.
Foot and stem fragment chipped for reuse as stopper (effective d 1.8–3.4 cm). Flakes possibly removed from stem for same reason as on preceding.
LM II. Comparanda as for 46b/20.

46b/22 (C 3318). Transport stirrup jar. Pl. 3.51.
Disk of false neck: central dot ringed by two concentric circles, the outer fringed by diagonally oriented, plump leaves (Foliate Band FM 64).
LM II, imported from elsewhere on Crete. Popham 1984: 177, pls. 73–74; Mountjoy 2003: 117 no. 472, fig. 4.29; also 46b/23.

46b/23 (C 11179). Transport stirrup jar. Pl. 3.51.
Disk of false neck: precise scheme of decoration uncertain. Handle: sides painted, broad bars across back.
LM II. Comparanda as for 46b/22.

Group 47

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

Mixed Neopalatial through LM II
Ca. 2,600
34,200
27B/26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 38; 36A/4–5 (partial), 7, 8, 11, 12 (uncontaminated); 27B/29 (contaminated with Archaic–Classical)
Group 51 (47/20); Groups 48, 50, 51, 64 (47/21)
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2; fill of earth and occasional blocks (e.g., in Pail 28, lying flat at +3.30
Thicknes of stratum or strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below:
Group and/or date of stratum above:

47/1 (C 2696). Oval-mouthed amphoriskos. Pl. 3.51.
Handmade: vessel constructed as miniature hole-mouthed jar with irregular opening at top (d 2.1–2.3 cm); on top of this was placed a solid, truncated cone of clay (= lower neck), subsequently pierced from the top by a cylindrical perforation (d 0.75 cm); above this was added a small conical cup lacking a base (= upper neck), subsequently deformed in plan by the addition of the handles.


47/2 (C 4152). Oval-mouthed amphora. Pl. 3.51.
Lower body: alternating groups of three vertical lines (Panel FM 75) and columns of large, diagonally oriented leaves (Reed FM 16).

LM IB, Floral Panel Style. Levi 1967–68: 110 F.3960 and n. 1, fig. 74a (= Palio 2001b: 308 no. 366, fig. 49e); Halbherr, Stefani, and Banti 1977: 27–28 C.3939, fig. 27; Watrous 1992: 104 no. 1804, pl. 45; also 49/1.

47/3 (C 3549). Conical rhyton. Pl. 3.51.


47/4 (C 3542). Teacup. Pl. 3.51.
Portion of rim preserved is location of pushed-out, troughed spout (cf. 46b/5). Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46.

LM IB (= Watrous 1992: 18 no. 312, pl. 8). Comparanda as for 37d/1, except that links between spirals now run from upper right to lower left instead of lower right to upper left.

47/5 (C 4150). Teacup. Pl. 3.51.
Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46 (portion preserved comes from just to right of handle).

LM IB. Comparanda as for 37d/1.

47/6 (C 3537). Teacup. Pl. 3.51.
Unusually large estimated size probably due to distortion of rim by nearby handle attachment. Shoulder: spiral, just to left of handle (as indicated by rising rim band and cessation of pattern), probably part of Running Spiral FM 46.

LM IB. Comparanda as for 47/4.

47/7 (C 2697). Teacup. Pl. 3.51.
Shoulder: very thick, horizontal Wavy Line FM 53.

LM II (= Watrous 1992: pl. 45 [mislabeled “1811”]). For the groove at the base of the exterior lip, 46a/3 and 46b/6; for a similar use of a single row of festoons (= Joining Semicircles FM 41: 2), Watrous 1992: 22 nos. 359, 364, pl. 9; for a double row of festoons (= Scale Pattern FM 70), comparanda as for 37c/6 and also Watrous 1992: 21 no. 347, fig. 18, pl. 9; for a triple row of festoons (= Scale Pattern FM 70), Watrous 1992: 22–23 nos. 377, 398, pls. 9–10.

47/8 (C 3541). Teacup. Pl. 3.51.
Shoulder: diagonally oriented clumps of Reed FM 16.

LM IB (probably Late) (= Watrous 1992: 18 no. 311, pl. 8). For the pattern, Watrous 1992: 15 no. 264, fig. 17, pl. 6 (= 40/2, a collar-necked jug), 103 no. 1780, fig. 65, pl. 45 (a teacup).

47/9 (C 10944). Teacup. Pl. 3.51.
Shoulder: horizontal Reed FM 16.

LM IB Late–LM II. Comparanda as for 43/3,
but note the extremely thin vessel wall and that the leaves in some cases touch the rim band and do not swell toward their tips, all features more typical of LM II teacups.

47/10 (C 3540). Teacup. Pl. 3.52.
   Shoulder: alternating upright and pendent Iris FM 10A.
   LM II import from another site on Crete, possibly Chania (= Watrous 1992: 108 no. 1896, pl. 8). For a similar profile and roughly comparable, although more simplified, pattern at Chania on an LM IIIB2 cup, Hallager and Hallager 2000: 85 77-P0542, 138, pls. 48, 71c: 1.

47/11 (C 4149). Teacup. Pl. 3.52.
   Shoulder: Foliate Band composition consisting of leaves above a series of crocus buds (FM 64:1).
   LM IB Knossian import. Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 125 k2, pl. 32.

47/12 (C 3543). Teacup. Pl. 3.52.
   Interior: solid-coated. Exterior shoulder: dotted Scale Pattern FM 70, with fill of Iris FM 10A.
   LM IB Late Knossian import. Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 189 o125–26, 135, pl. 53; Cummer and Schofield 1984: 56 no. 180, pl. 48; Mountjoy 1999a: 876 n. 87 (Aghia Eirini), 900 no. 33, fig. 365: 33 (Phylakopi)

47/13 (C 7825). Teacup. Pl. 3.52.
   Shoulder: undeterminable pattern executed with very fine line.
   LM IB–II import from elsewhere on Crete (= Watrous 1992: 18 no. 306 [not illustrated; conical cup fragment on pl. 7 mislabeled “306”]).

47/14 (C 3535). Straight-sided cup. Pl. 3.52.
   Lower body: horizontal Reed FM 16.
   LM IB import from elsewhere on Crete.

47/15 (C 4151). Closed shape (pithoid jar?). Pl. 3.52.
   Handmade: lower edge of sherd marks coil joint; coil width ca. 4.5–5.5 cm. Lower body: large Running Spiral FM 46.

47/16 (C 3536). Closed shape (stirrup jar?). Pl. 3.52.
   Shoulder: large Running Spiral FM 46.

47/17 (C 3538). Closed shape (pithoid jar?). Pl. 3.52.
   Shoulder: retorted Running Spiral FM 46.

47/18 (C 3539). Cylindrical stand. Pl. 3.52.
   Single thin, horizontal groove in exterior surface ca. 4 cm above base.

47/19 (C 3559). Amphora. Pl. 3.52.
   Hope amphora category 1a.
   Egyptian New Kingdom import (= Watrous 1992: 28, 162 no. 488, pl. 55 [body fragment only]; Cline 1994: 198 no. 568). For the shape, Hope 1989: 92–94, fig. 1: 2, 5; also 52c/4. Fabric: Marl D, variant P90 in the Memphis system of classification (P. Rose, pers. comm.) For other examples of the same shape in the same fabric from Kommos, see 40/34.

47/20 (C 4576). Jar. Pl. 3.52.
   Cycladic White handmade import from Cyclades, probably from Melos (= Watrous 1992: 16, 109, 154 nos. 276, 1923, 1924, pl. 50 [bottom three sherds only of those labeled “1923”; right-hand sherd only of those labeled “1924”]); also MI/Al/1.

47/21 (C 2816). Pithoid jar. Pls. 3.53, 3.91 at f.
For the combination of Palm I, Sacral Ivy, and “Sea Anemone” in a comparable decorative scheme, see also the LM IB cylindrical bridge-spouted jar from Archanes, Tourko-


Group 48

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

**Total sherds:** Ca. 440

**Weight (grams):** 22,470

**Trench/pail(s):** 37A/24, 43 (uncontaminated); 37A/23, 25 (lightly contaminated with Archaic)

**Cross joins:** Group 40 (40/35); Groups 47, 50, 51, 64 (47/21); Group 46a (48/4)

**Architectural/physical context:** J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill below pebble packing of LM IIIB floor at +3.84 m (in T Space 10, north), +3.77 m (in T Space 11), and +3.73 m (in T Space 10, south) down to ca. +3.48 m (east) and +3.58 m (west)

**Thickness of stratum or strata:** Ca. 30–35 cm

**Group and/or date of stratum below:** LM IB Late to LM II accumulation (Groups 46a–b)

**Group and/or date of stratum above:** Pebble packing of LM IIIB floor in northern part of Court N6 (Group 60)

**48/1 (C 2948).** Closed shape (ewer or beak-

spouted jug?). Pl. 3.53.

Shoulder: Palm I FM 14:a and “Sea Anemone” FM 27:10. The pattern clearly extended a good deal farther up the shoulder, which must therefore have been quite flat, indicating either a beak-spouted jug (e.g., Müller 1997: pls. 2–3) or a smaller, round-mouthed ewer (e.g., Müller 1997: pls. 7–9).

LM IB Late Knossian import (=Watrous 1992: 20 no. 335, pls. 8, 46 = Müller 1997: 293 n. 1312 [f]). Watrous 1992: 7 no. 108, fig. 13, pl. 3 (=<Müller 1997: 293 n. 1312 [c]). Both jugs from Komos are likely to have been painted by the same artist who decorated a cylindrical bridge-spouted jar found in Tourkogeitonia Room 4 at Archanes and an ovoid rhyton from House B on Pseira (Müller 1997: 155–58, 347–48 Zyl 65, 361–62 ORh 119, figs. 83, 85, pls. 32, 33, 54).

**48/2 (C 2934).** Shallow rounded bowl. Pl. 3.53.


**48/3 (C 3218).** Milk bowl. Pl. 3.53.

Rim: continuous series of dots. Shoulder: horizontal lattice ladder pattern from which are pendant a vertical row of dots flanked by vertical ladder patterns.


**48/4 (C 2949).** Stirrup jar. Pl. 3.53.

FS 171. Linear as preserved.

**48/5 (C 2940).** Stirrup jar. Pl. 3.53.

FS 171. Linear as preserved.

**48/6 (C 2946).** Stirrup jar. Pl. 3.53.

FS 171. Linear as preserved.

**48/7 (C 2948).** Stirrup jar. Pl. 3.53.

FS 171. Linear as preserved.
Group 49

Date:

Total sherds: Ca. 270

Weight (grams): 11,380

Trench/pail(s): 44A/45, 47, 48, 51

Cross joins: Group 37e (37e/16); Groups 64 and 65 (49/8)

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill below first LM III floors in Rooms N12 (at +3.65/3.73 m) and N13 (at +3.45 m)

Thickness of stratum or strata: Ca. 30–40 cm in Room N12, 35–40 cm in Room N13

Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IA Final to LM IB Early fill (Group 39 in Room N12, Group 38 in Room N13)

Group and/or date of stratum above: First LM III floors in Rooms N12–N13 (Group 64)

49/1 (C 7464). Oval-mouthed amphora. Pl. 3.53. Lower body: alternating groups of vertical lines (2+/Panel FM 75) and columns of large, diagonally oriented leaves (Reed FM 16).


49/2 (C 7462). Teacup. Pl. 3.53. Shoulder: horizontal, or perhaps slightly diagonal, Reed FM 16.


49/3 (C 7465). Goblet. Pl. 3.53. LM II (= Watrous 1992: 29 no. 493). Popham 1984: 165–68, esp. the large example 85 P107, pls. 54a–b, 149: 1–2 for the linear decoration of the foot and lower stem; also 46b/15 and n. 143.


49/5 (C 7459). In-and-out bowl. Pl. 3.53. Thin coil of clay added at bottom of exterior and folded over onto underside of base. Exterior: two irregular bands at and just above base, the upper overpainted in white at its center with a thin horizontal line. Interior: broad band at junction of body and base, just above which is a large, partially preserved floral motif (Crocus FM 107) facing diagonally downward.


49/7 (C 4210). Ladle. Pl. 3.54. LM IIIA2 Early. Watrous 1992: 38 no. 658, 43 no. 742, fig. 31, pls. 15, 17; also 57d/2 (LM IIIA2 Early), 60/8 (LM IIIIB).

49/8 (C 11066). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.54. Two shallow grooves on exterior of lower neck. Western Anatolian LB reddish brown burnished import. Mellaart and Murray 1995: 4, 24–25 shapes 14 (trefoil-mouthed jug), 28 (small jars), 29 (large jars), figs. P.19: 6, P.23: 8, P.24: 5 (Beycesultan II); Günel 1999a: 179 type S 12, 364, pls. 103: 2, 156: 2 (small jar); 180 type YT I 4, 367, pls. 106: 1–2, 162: 1–2 (trefoil-mouthed jug); 185 type A III a, 461, pls. 136: 1, 174: 2 (shoulder-handled amphora) (Panaztepe). Comparanda from Kommos include Watrous 1992: 33 no. 557, pl. 13 (spouted jug; LM IIIA1); 40 no. 699, pl. 16 (LM IIIA2 Early); 43 no. 740, fig. 31, pl. 17 (round-mouthed jug; LM IIIA2 Early); 46, 164 no. 814, pls. 53, 56 (mislabeled “522”) (LM IIIA1); 53 no. 931, pl. 21; 75 no. 1286, pl. 28 (LM IIIIB); also 30/6, 51/5–6, 56e/11 (jug), 58b/12–13, 66/16, 73a/2, 73b/2, MI/WA/1–4. Comparanda from elsewhere on Crete: Popham 1984: 47 L43, 62 M105, pls. 86a–b (trefoil-mouthed jugs;
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Knossos, Minoan Unexplored Mansion; LM II); Alexiou 1967: 50 no. 3a, pl. 17b, left (trefoil-mouthed jug; Katsamba, Tomb Z; LM II); Platon 1997: 366, figs. 8, 14; Kanta 1980: 116 (two trefoil-mouthed jugs; Chondros Viannou, room B1; LM IIIA1); Evans 1921: 369, 384 fig. 279; C = Popham 1964: 8, 19 fig. 4, pl. 2b: 8 (trefoil-mouthed jug; Knossos, palace; LM IIIIB); Sackett, Popham, and Warren 1965: 298 KP16, fig. 16, pl. 75e (trefoil-mouthed jug; Palaikastro, Kastri; LM IIIIB).

Group 50

Date: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early
Total sherds: Ca. 900
Weight (grams): 14,500
Trench/pail(s): 50A/69 (uncontaminated); 50A/68 (lightly contaminated with Archaic)
Cross joins: Groups 47, 48, 51, and 64 (47/21)
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; mixture of earth and greenish gray clay with flecks of charcoal and large numbers of stones above a surface sloping up from +2.58 m at west-southwest to +2.70 m at east-northeast (50A/69) and sandy brown fill above a similarly sloping surface just to the east (from +2.64 m at west-southwest to +2.78 m at east-northeast; 50A/68), in both cases immediately south of the southern wall of Court N6, the base of which lies at +2.81 m at its western end
Thickness of stratum or strata: Ca. 25–35 cm
Group and/or date of stratum below: Unexcavated
Group and/or date of stratum above: One of many constituent excavation units of Group 78 (50A/65)

50/1 (C 6791). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.54.
Scar at base of neck (1.05 cm wide as preserved) makes better sense as attachment scar for base of spout than for handle. Reddish yellow band framed by two dark reddish brown bands separating neck from shoulder; very top of another brown band preserved below alternation chain of Sacral Ivy FM 12 on upper shoulder.

50/2 (C 6792). Teacup. Pl. 3.54.
Shoulder: triple horizontal Wavy Line FM 53. LM IB. Comparanda as for 37d/2.

Group 51

Date: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA1
Total sherds: Ca. 1,980–2,080
Weight (grams): > 21,180
Trench/pail(s): 50A/70, 73, 74, 76, 78
Cross joins: Group 45 (45/2); Group 47 (47/20); Groups 47, 48, 50, and 64 (47/21) J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; dumped construction fill in Space N9 between LM IB Late stratum associated with use of Building T and pebbled surface at +3.91 m

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; dumped construction fill in Space N9 between LM IB Late stratum associated with use of Building T and pebbled surface at +3.91 m

Thickness of stratum or strata: Ca. 100 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IB Late use accumulation over pebbled surface of Building T’s central court (Group 44b)

Group and/or date of stratum above: LM IIIB pebbled surface in Space N9, immediately south of Corridor N7’s west end (36A/20, part of Group 62)

51/1 (C 6897). Teacup. Pl. 3.54. Unusually large rim diameter possibly overestimated owing to distortion of rim in vicinity of upper handle attachment, marked by top of broad painted loop below exterior rim band. Shoulder: Foliage Band FM 64. LM IIIA1. Popham 1984: 181, pl. 171: 18; Watrous 1992: 39 no. 678, fig. 28, pl. 15; also 52b/3, 46b/9.


51/5 (C 10685). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.54. Series of six shallow grooves at base of neck. Western Anatolian LB reddish brown burnished import. Comparanda as for 49/8; possibly from the same vessel as 51/6.

51/6 (C 10743). Jar or trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 3.54. Western Anatolian Late Bronze reddish brown burnished import. Comparanda as for 49/8; possibly from the same vessel as 51/5.

Group 52a

Date: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2

Total sherds: Ca. 1,800–2,300

Weight (grams): 27,320

Trench/pail(s): 58A/19, 21, 25, 27 (uncontaminated); 58A/17, 24 (lightly contaminated with Historic)

Cross joins: None

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; dumped construction fill overlying earlier Neopalatial debris within T Room 23, from ca. +4.35/4.42 m upward to rough surface of LM III terrace north of Building P, here lying at ca. +5.45 m
Thickness of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below:

Group and/or date of stratum above:

52a/1 (C 7109). Pithoid jar. Pl. 3.54.
Lower body: spaced columns of vertically oriented Reed FM 16.

52a/2 (C 7084). Flask. Pl. 3.55 (decoration drawn flat).
Second ring of ornament: Rosettes FM 17, both framed and unframed.

52a/3 (C 7080). Closed shape. Pl. 3.54.
Plastically decorated with two segments of thin ribbing, one roughly vertical and one curving, each solid-painted and incorporated within what appears to be Marine Style decoration (Seaweed FM 30 and Stipple FM 77).

52a/4 (C 7085). Teacup. Pl. 3.54 (decoration drawn flat).
Shoulder: horizontal chain of Bivalve Shell FM 25 with fill of concentric arcs.
LM III A2–B. Popham 1965: 330, fig. 8: 51, pl. 82b: 7; Popham 1984: 182, pl. 173: 14; Watrous 1992: 51 no. 890; 60 no. 1023, pl. 25; 67 no. 1124, pl. 14; 72 no. 1207, fig. 45, pl. 28; 92 no. 1608, pl. 40; Hallager and Hallager 2003: 159 84-P1629, pls. 46, 128d: 18.

52a/5 (C 7086). Teacup. Pl. 3.55.
Shoulder: Concentric Arcs FM 44.

52a/6 (C 7260). Teacup. Pl. 3.55.
Probably LM II. Comparanda as for 46a/3; for the banding below the handle zone as an indicator of an LM II date, Watrous 1992: 120.

52a/7 (C 7083). Teacup. Pl. 3.55.
Shoulder: vertically oriented, but slightly curving, multiple Wavy Lines FM 53, to be interpreted either as a very late version of Ripple FM 78 or as a variant of later Foliate Band FM 64 composed of wavy rather than smoothly rendered “leaves” (for which see 51/1 and 52b/3).

52a/8 (C 7077). Teacup. Pl. 3.55.

52a/9 (C 7072). Amphora. Pls. 3.55, 3.92 at a.
Hope amphora category 1b.
Handle, placed relatively high on shoulder, tapers gradually in width from ca. 5 cm wide at point of upper attachment to ca. 3 cm where full width is last preserved. Two or three small drips or spatters of dull black paint preserved on largest body sherd.

52a/10 (C 7074). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.55.
Levantine LB II A import (= Cline 1994: 173 no. 336). Hadjicosti 1988; Watrous 1992: 159–61, figs. 71–72, pls. 53–54; Aston 1998: 626–77; Rutter 1999: 142–43, 171–73 table 2; also 45/9, 52c/5–6, 52e/3, 52g/1–2, 52h/1, 55/6, 56c/9, 57c/2, 57i/3, 60/30, 66/15, 72/6–7, 74/1, 77/7, and MI/UP/1–11; for the rim profile and size, especially MI/UP/1. Fabric: related to fabrics of Group 2 of Canaanite Am-
52a/11 (C 7105). Krater. Pl. 3.55.
Cypriot LC II Plain White Wheelmade import (= Cline 1994: 217 no. 750 [described as a Canaanite jar fragment because the sherd was so identified until 1997]). Åström 1972: 241–43 form VI, figs. LXII: 8–LXVI: 2; Keswani 1989: 20, 111 K-AD243, K-AD244, 125 K-AD499, figs. 46, 59, pl. XXX; Keswani 1991: 112, fig. 11.1: W; also MI/Cy/13 below.

52a/12 (C 7073). Pithos. Pl. 3.55 (decoration drawn flat).

Group 52b

Date:

Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early
Ca. 915–65
18,080

Total sherds:

57A2/68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 79
None

Weight (grams):

Architectural/physical context:

J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; dumped construction fill overlying earlier Neopalatial debris within T Room 29 and at the east end of Corridor 20, below a level of stone chips possibly marking the LM III terrace surface north of Building P, here in Trench 57A2 sloping up from ca. +5.20 m (northeast) to +5.33 m (southwest)
Ca. 70–80 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below:

Neopalatial fill (57A2/77, 80, 82, 83) overlying mixed MM II to LM IA Final floor debris (Group 15)

Group and/or date of stratum above:

Fill containing early Archaic pottery

52b/1 (C 7628). Teacup. Pl. 3.55.
Shoulder: spiral (probably part of Running Spiral FM 46).
LM IB. Comparanda as for 37d/1.

52b/2 (C 7644). Teacup. Pl. 3.55.
Shoulder: horizontal Parallel Chevrons FM 58 with fill of horizontal dot row and lunate arc.
LM IIIA2 Early. Popham 1970a: pl. 14c: 7 (Royal Villa); Popham 1984: pl. 122b: 17 (Unexplored Mansion); Watrous 1992: 39 no. 682, fig. 28, pl. 15.

52b/3 (C 7591). Teacup. Pl. 3.55.
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LM II. For the shape and general character of the pattern, Watrous 1992: 26 no. 449, fig. 22, pl. 14. 52b/5 (C 7643). Pyxis(?). Pl. 3.55.
Shoulder: Iris FM 10A framed by double horizontal wavy bands.

Group 52c

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

Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early
> 950
36,560
57A/23, 55; 57A1/45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52
60A/33 (52c/5)
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; fill removed from above the south wall of T Room 22 and the north wall of Gallery P1 and from the narrow space between these two walls
Data not available
Unexcavated below ca. +3.40 m (57A/55)
Data not available

52c/1 (C 7445). Amphoroid krater. Pl. 3.56.
Neck: horizontal series of Papyrus FM 11(?) alternating with pairs of spaced dots at top and bottom of narrow zone.
LM IIIA1–III A2 Early. For the basic syntax of the decoration on this shape, Popham 1970a: pls. 8a, 34f: 1, 47c; Watrous 1992: 107 no. 1866, pl. 22; for the use of this kind of Papyrus as a filling ornament in LM IIIA1 and LM IIIA2 Early motifs, Popham 1970a: figs. 13: 53–54, 14: 88; Mountjoy 2003: 132 no. 619, fig. 4. 36.

52c/2 (C 7480). Cylindrical jar. Pl. 3.56.
Interior: small patch of trickle preserved on one edge of smaller fragment. Exterior: at midbody, retorted Running Spiral FM 46 overpainted in white below and to left of handle stump of undeterminable type.
LM IA. From a cylindrical vessel featuring either two horizontal handles (e.g., Halbherr, Stefani, and Banti 1977: 172 no. 7, fig. 111 [LM IB]) or two vertical alternating with two horizontal handles at 90° intervals just below the rim (e.g., Betancourt 1990: 108 no. 597, pl. 31 [MM III]; Warren 1991: 322, fig. 6b, pl. 76c [*“MM IIIB/LM IA Transitional”*]).

52c/3 (C 7430). Collar-necked jug. Pl. 3.56.
Shoulder: Running Spiral FM 46 framed by horizontal wavy bands, with reserved medallion at center of each spiral filled with Trefoil Rockwork FM 29 having a “Sea Anemone” FM 27, or dot rosette, at the center.

52c/4 (C 7448). Amphora. Pl. 3.56.
Hope amphora category 1a.
Egyptian New Kingdom import (= Cline 1994: 176 no. 365; Karetsou, Andreadaki-Vlasi, and Papadakis 2000: 255 fig. 253b: 1). For the shape, comparanda as for 47/19. Fabric: Marl D, similar to fabric III.9 in the Amarna classification system (Nicholson and Rose 1985), fabric IIIF.02 in the Qantir classification system (Aston 1998). For the same shape in the same fabric, see also 56a/2, 57c/1, 57d/6, 57h/1, 67b/3, and MI/Eg/3.

52c/5 (C 7336). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.56.
52c/6 (C 7428). Canaanite jar. Pls. 3.56, 3.92 at b. Possible potter’s mark on lowermost body in form of two oblique, elliptical impressions executed before firing.


52c/7 (C 11122). Jug. Pl. 3.56 (handle solid-coated).

Åström form IX; note that handle is socketed into hollow created on top of shoulder, not thrust through vessel wall (contrast 56e/10).

LC II Cypriot Base Ring import. Åström 1972: 181–87, figs. LII–LIII; Russell 1989: 4, fig. 7; ric: Amarna fabric V.5 (Group 2 of Canaanite Amphora Project: Serpico et al. 2003; Serpico, pers. comm.).

Group 52d

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

Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early
Ca. 2,050–135
> 38,940
57A/10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20;
57A1/43, 44, 54, 56, 58
None
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; dumped construction fill above early Neopalatial debris at eastern end of T Room 22 up to a patchily burnt pebble surface sloping down from +5.05 m (northeast) to +4.92 m (southwest)
Ca. 90–105 cm
LM IA Final debris above last Neopalatial floor (Group 25) LM IIIA2 accumulation above pebble surface at +4.92 m (southwest) to +5.05 m (northeast) (Group 58b)

52d/1 (C 7126). Globular rhyton. Pl. 3.56. Nipple pierced from exterior (d of perforation 5.5 mm) and placed somewhat off-center. Added white around nipple likely (as on 8/1 and 37c/3) but not positively identifiable.

Probably LM IA. Comparanda as for 8/1.

52d/2 (C 7129). Horizontal-handed bowl(?). Pl. 3.56. Shoulder: Foliate Band FM 64.

LM IIIA1–A2 Early. For the shape, in this case suggested by the plain interior rather than by the vessel’s size, Watrous 1992: 45 nos. 784 and 787, 127–28, fig. 33, pl. 18; for the pattern, Watrous 1992: 45 no. 786 (on bowl), 51/1 and 52b/3 (on teacups).

52d/3 (C 7340). Two-handed footed cup(?). Pl. 3.56.


LM II–IIIA1. For the shape, rare outside Chania before LM IIIB, see Hallager 1997: 27, 29, 33–35, figs. 20, 24, 29–31. Ring bases on open shapes prior to LM IIIB at Knossos appear to be restricted to Mycenaeanizing shallow teacups: Popham 1970a: 69–70, figs. 4: 3–5, 8: 3–6, 8–9, 18; Popham 1984: 50 L99, 161, 182, 273 n. 31, pls. 79e, 80a (middle row, no. 3), 156: 6 (LM II); Mountjoy 2003: 135 no. 669, fig. 4.38 (LM IIIA1); Popham 1984: pl. 175: 8; Warren 1997: fig. 4 P196 (LM IIIA2). A somewhat higher ring base from a pure LM II context at Kommos (= C 9791 from House X, Room 10) suggests the earliest possible date for 52d/3; an even higher conical foot from an LM IIIB context in Hilltop Room O19 (Wa-
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

trous 1992: 99 no. 1710, fig. 64, pl. 44) probably belongs to a two-handled footed cup like an LM IIIA1 example from Chania (Hallager 1997: 27 fig. 20).

52d/4 (C 7055). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.56.
LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

52d/5 (C 7128). Kylix. Pl. 3.56.

52d/6 (C 7053). Ewer. Pl. 3.56.
Probably handmade. Junction of hole-mouthed body and cylindrical neck strengthened by addition of thick, neatly squared ledge-molding on exterior, as well as by irregular coil of clay on interior.

Group 52e

Date: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early
Total sherds: Ca. 1,195
Weight (grams): > 35,430
Trench/pail(s): 56A1/69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context:
J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; dumped construction fill above rough surface at ca. +3.84 m marking top of earlier Neopalatial debris in southwest quadrant of T Room 22
Thickness of constituent strata: Ca. 78 cm (at west)–95 cm (at east)
Group and/or date of stratum below: LM IA Final or LM IB Early debris (Group 32) above last Neopalatial floor
Group and/or date of stratum above: LM IIIA2 surface with “roasting stand” at ca. +4.70 m sloping up from west to east (Group 58c)

52e/1 (C 7450). Conical cup, Kommos Type B. Pl. 3.56.
LM IA Early. Comparanda as for 2b/5.

52e/2 (C 7476). Amphora. Pl. 3.56.
Egyptian New Kingdom import (= Cline 1994: 175 no. 350). For the shape and fabric, comparanda as for 40/34.

52e/3 (C 7440). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.56.

52e/4 (C 11133). Wide-bodied cup. Pl. 3.56.
Color slipped on exterior only; slightly lustrous interior features pronounced wheel marks.
Western Anatolian Late Bronze 2 import. Mel-laart and Murray 1995: 8, fig. P.9: 6 (Beycesultan III); 30, fig. P.23: 9 (Beycesultan II); 62, fig. P.37: 1–5 (Beycesultan I); Günel 1999a: 178, 333, pl. 80: 3–4 (Panaztepe jar type II 1).

Group 52f

Date: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early
Total sherds: Ca. 12
Weight (grams): 450
Trench/pail(s): 56A1/77
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; removal of short north-south retaining wall (top at +4.69 m) running from northwest corner of Gallery P1 to east-west retaining wall along south side of Court 15, the low terrace between Buildings N and P

Thickness of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below: Data not available
Group and/or date of stratum above: Wall initially exposed by 56A1/71 (part of Group 52e)


Group 52g
Date: Mixed Neopalatial through LM IIIA2 Early
Total sherds: Ca. 45
Weight (grams): 1,200
Trench/pail(s): 56A1/94, 100
Cross joins: None
Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; cleaning of north face and west end of Gallery P1’s north wall and of west end of T Room 22’s south wall

Thickness of constituent strata:
Group and/or date of stratum below: Not applicable
Group and/or date of stratum above: Not applicable


52g/2 (C 7639). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.57. Levantine LB IIA import (= Cline 1994: 173 no. 329). For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10. Fabric: Amarna fabric IV.5 (Group 1 of Canaanite Amphora Project: Serpico et al. 2003; Serpico, pers. comm.). For other examples of the shape in the same fabric from Kommos, see 52h/1, 60/30, and C 7115 (= Cline 1994: 173 no. 327).

Group 52h
Date: Mixed Neopalatial through LM II
Total sherds: Ca. 70
Weight (grams): 4,300
Trench/pail(s): 62D/55, 56
Cross joins: None
Neopalatial and Later Minoan Pottery

Architectural/physical context: J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.3; dumped fill within T Room 42 from ca. +4.56/4.65 m up to +4.97/4.99 m

Thickness of constituent strata: ca. 35–40 cm

Group and/or date of stratum below: Deep (ca. 85–90 cm) Neopalatial fill overlying last Neopalatial floor (Group 35 of LM IB Early)

Group and/or date of stratum above: Patchy surface with stone chips at +4.97/4.99 m below mixture of rubble, stone chips, and small blocks containing mixed Prehistoric and seventh-century-B.C. sherds

52h/1 (C 8053). Canaanite jar. Pl. 3.57. Levantine LB II A import (= Cline 1994: 172 no. 328). For the shape, comparanda as for 52a/10; for the fabric, comparanda as for 52g/2.

THE CIVIC CENTER IN LATE MINOAN II: A CERAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Much as is true for the preceding LM IB Late subphase, and in all probability for the same reasons, LM II activity in the Civic Center is sparsely represented by either gradual accumulations of fill representing continuous use or dumped fills marking sudden raisings of the ground level. At the northwest corner of Building T’s court, the northern portion of the LM IB Late stratum here (Pl. 3.22: Group 44a) was directly overlain by a surface consisting largely of beaten earth but also incorporating an occasional stone slab. Above this had accumulated some 35–55 cm of fill containing mixed LM I–II pottery in which LM II pottery was predominant (Pl. 3.22: Group 45). In comparison with the pottery from the much shallower underlying LM IB Late stratum, that in Group 45 was broken into somewhat smaller pieces on average and featured substantially more cooking pottery and medium-coarse storage, transport, and industrial vessels (Table 3.63 versus Table 3.59). The conical cups, on the other hand, had declined by more than half by number and more than two-thirds by weight, whereas the amount of fine painted pottery had likewise diminished appreciably if not quite so markedly. These changes in the ceramic assemblage at this location are not surprising in view of the construction of a series of hearths and some adjacent built-in furniture against the south wall of T Room 5 at that time. The smaller sherd size probably reflects even more foot traffic in this area than previously. At least some of the time, the hearth in use here must have served for food preparation, to judge from the increased quantities of cooking pottery, including the large jar fragment 45/8. This emphasis on cooking was probably a direct continuation of that represented earlier by the substantial numbers of mendable LM IB Early cooking pots found just to the north and northeast (37e/15, 40/31–33). Some remodeling in this general area, possibly in connection with the raising of the floor level in T Room 5 to the north (see below), evidently necessitated the relocation of the previous cooking facility at home in this portion of Building T. The discovery of fragments of a large, plain Cypriot jug (45/11), a large Egyptian transport vessel (45/10), and a matte-painted, possibly Cycladic jar...
(45/12) in this same deposit may perhaps also be connected with food preparation. Whether a seemingly rise in the number of bowls (45/4–6) relative to that of cups (e.g., 45/3, 45/7) is also somehow related to the increased focus on cooking here is uncertain. It appears likely, however, that the consumption of food (and drink?) represented here by the hearths, cooking pots, and imported transport vessels was a continuation of the activities attested in this vicinity throughout the LM IB period. In other words, as was typically the case at Kommos, in pronounced contrast with the situation at virtually all other Minoan sites, the LM IB–II transition was marked by neither a massive destruction nor by a substantial change in activities, even if the ceramic assemblage as a whole does exhibit some noteworthy developments (see below).

To the northeast of the cooking facility, with its evidence for a rapid accumulation of use fill from the rebuilding of its hearth at a higher level (J. W. Shaw, Chap. 1.2) and provisions made at its western end for retaining this fill at a gradually higher level, scrappy evidence for a rough surface at ca. +3.30 m was found around the southeast corner of T Room 5 near the west end of what had once been the North Stoa. Here a fine imported Knossian teacup (46b/5) was found almost complete beneath a seemingly fallen block, lying flat at ca. +3.40 m just 1.40 m east of T Room 5’s east wall. The pottery in this area at this approximate level, although rather badly mixed (Pl. 3.22: Groups 46a–b), included a relatively high percentage of LM IB Late and LM II pieces in strata overlying LM IB Early dump (Groups 37d–e) and yet below the LM IIIA2 Early fill associated with the construction of Building N (Pl. 3.23: Group 48). The elevation of this rough surface east of T Room 5 suggests that there was initially a significant slope upward from west to east toward the east end of T Room 5’s south wall; but by the end of the LM II period, the rapid accumulation of fill in and around the cooking facility near the court’s northwest corner had caused this slope practically to disappear.

Just some 5 m to the north of the LM II hearths and Group 45 but on the other side of several east-west walls, a roughly equivalent raising of the ground level appears to have taken place in T Room 5 north of the sottoscala. Here, on top of a buildup of roughly 10 cm of ground-up LM IB sherd material overlying the original slab-paved floor at +2.73 m was found a mixed LM IB–II dumped fill some 50 cm deep. The floor at +3.30 m on top of this was marked by some patches of burning and a large block lying flat—a find reminiscent of the discovery of 46b/5 under a fallen block about 6 m southeast at roughly the same level—and was in its turn covered by a deep fill some 40–45 cm thick containing nothing obviously later than LM II (Pl. 3.22: Group 47; see n. 146 for the details of the stratigraphy). The uppermost fill here (top of Group 47) was probably deposited in LM IIIA2 Early, at the same time as the uppermost fill in the sottoscala (top of Group 40) was put into place immediately to the south (see n. 179 for the stratigraphic details here). That is, these two fills represent large amounts of soil containing pottery of different but in both cases substantially earlier date that were moved to their places of discovery by the LM IIIA2 Early builders as they raised
the floors in both these spaces by some 40–45 cm. The significant point in the present context is that this dumping of two batches of earlier fill in neither case sealed an LM IIIA1 level. Yet, given the interest of the builders in raising the contemporary ground level in these spaces, it is virtually certain that no intermediate floors of LM IIIA1 date would have been dug away. Thus we may be reasonably sure that no LM IIIA1 surfaces ever existed here in T Room 5. How this evidence should be correlated with that for the purposeful removal of Building T’s West Wing sometime during LM IIIA1 or very shortly thereafter (see n. 146) remains to be determined.

Aside from the three cited locations at the northwest corner of Building T’s court and in the immediate vicinity, no other floors or fills of LM II date have yet been identified within the Civic Center. The deep fills from within T Room 5 provide no significant information concerning the function of this space at this time. The floor level at ca. +3.30 m itself unfortunately provided nothing in the way of a floor deposit. The evidence for cooking activity supplied by Group 45 in the vicinity of the hearths has already been reviewed. The scatter of later LM IB and LM II pottery from farther east within the court (Groups 46a–b) is broadly similar, in the predominance of cups and jugs, to the makeup of Groups 44a–b of LM IB Late and supports the notion that periodic drinking and feasting events continued to take place within Building T’s court at least as late as the LM II period. In this connection, imported drinking vessels of high quality from production centers such as Knossos (46b/5) and the Greek Mainland (46a/6) suggest that nothing much need have changed in the pattern of Building T’s use from LM IB Late times. The discovery in the court of fragments of large transport stirrup jars (46b/22–23) together with the reshaped goblet feet that were evidently used to stopper such vessels (46b/15, 20–21) was, however, something of a novelty.152 A number of sherds in Groups 46b and 47 exhibit traces of burning that have nothing to do with their functions as containers (46b/18, 47/6, 47/8, 47/12, 47/20), yet these are all pieces that were found in locations other than immediately adjacent to the hearths south of T Room 5. When taken together with the fallen blocks lying flat on LM II surfaces, both within Room 5 and just outside it to the east, and also with the apparent cessation of all activity in this area during the ensuing LM IIIA1 phase, this burning raises the possibility that there was a destruction of some sort within the Civic Center that caused it to be altogether abandoned during LM IIIA1.153 There is, however, no indication from the surrounding town that the site as a whole was attacked or in part destroyed at any point during LM IIIA1.

**Late Minoan II Pottery at Kommos: New Evidence from the Civic Center**

Although large quantities of LM II pottery were recovered during the most recent excavations at Kommos, the vast majority of this material came from House X on the Southern Hillside and not from the Civic Center to the south of the paved road leading east from the waterfront. Table 3.64 lists those deposits on which Watrous based his characterization of
Table 3.64. LM II floor deposits and major fills at Kommos. Conical cup types as in Van de Moortel 1997.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit: Area, Room/Space (Trench/Pails)</th>
<th>Previous Publication</th>
<th>Total Weight (Total Sherd(s))</th>
<th>Complete or Fully Restorable Vases (Inventoried Fragments)</th>
<th>Conical Cups [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Hilltop, Room 3 (12A1/81, 83)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 25</td>
<td>Quantified data not available</td>
<td>0 (11)</td>
<td>C: (2)</td>
<td>K: (1)</td>
<td>Goblet: (1) Horizontal-handled bowl: (1) (imported?) Blob-decorated teacup: (2) Teacup with solidly coated exterior: (1) Teacup decorated with ordinary pattern: (1) (imported) Wishbone-handled cup: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Deposit 17); M. C. Shaw and Nixon 1996: 102–5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, House of the Snake Tube, Room 3 (9A1/17)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 27</td>
<td>Quantified data not available</td>
<td>0 (1)</td>
<td>C: (1)</td>
<td>D: (1)</td>
<td>Goblet: (2) Horizontal-handled bowl: 1(10 + 5?) Collar-necked jug: (6) Cylindrical spouted jar (or bucket jar): (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Deposit 20); Wright and McEnroe 1996: 202–3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Hillside, Dump immediately south of House of the Snake Tube (9A/12, 15, 19, 20)</td>
<td>Watrous 1992: 20–25</td>
<td>145.4 kg (5,917)</td>
<td>2 (88)</td>
<td>C: (1)</td>
<td>D: (1)</td>
<td>Goblet: (2) Horizontal-handled bowl: 1(10 + 5?) Collar-necked jug: (6) Cylindrical spouted jar (or bucket jar): (1)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(Deposit 16); Wright and McEnroe 1996: 210–12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site/Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Area, Building T, court, northwest corner</td>
<td>In part: Watrous 1992: 28 (Deposit 22)</td>
<td>21.1 kg (1,460)</td>
<td>0 (12)</td>
<td>Horizontal-handled bowl: (3)</td>
<td>Teacup decorated in Floral Paneled style: (3)</td>
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<td>Teacup with solidly coated exterior: (4)</td>
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<td>Teacup decorated with narrow pattern near rim: (16)</td>
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<td>Teacup decorated with ordinary pattern: (10)</td>
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<td>Wishbone-handled cup: (1)</td>
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<td>Pithoid jar: (1)</td>
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<td>Southern Hillside, House X, Room 1 (73A/79; 81A/15)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 kg (468)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>Horizontal-handled bowl: (1)</td>
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<td>Collar-necked jug: (1) (imported)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous jugs, jars, and amphoras: (4) (imported)</td>
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<td>Pithoid jar: (2) (1 imported)</td>
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(continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit: Area, Room/Space (Trench/Pails)</th>
<th>Previous Publication</th>
<th>Total Weight (Total Sherd(s))</th>
<th>Complete or Fully Restorable Vases (Inventoried Fragments)</th>
<th>Conical Cups [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Other Cups and Bowls [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
<th>Pouring Vessels [Type: Complete (Fragments)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Hillside, House X, Room 10 (11A/19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 31, 35; 87A/34, 35, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 60, 64, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73)</td>
<td>In part: Watrous 1992: 26 (Deposit 19), 29–30 (Deposit 24)</td>
<td>90.7 kg (ca. 6,125)</td>
<td>1 (88)</td>
<td>C: (6)</td>
<td>Conical bowl: (1)</td>
<td>Beaked jug: (1) (imported)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>K: (3)</td>
<td>Goblet: (9)</td>
<td>Collar-necked jug: (11)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P: (1)</td>
<td>Horizontal-handled bowl: (17)</td>
<td>Double vase: (1)</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous cup: (3) (imported)</td>
<td>Globular flask: (2)</td>
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<td>Straight-sided cup: (1)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous jugs, jars, and amphoras: (8) (&gt; 3 imported)</td>
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<td>Blob-decorated teacup: (2)</td>
<td>Pithoid jar: (1)</td>
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<td>Teacup with solidly coated exterior: (3)</td>
<td>Pyxis: (17)</td>
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<td>Teacup decorated with narrow pattern near rim: (4) (1 imported)</td>
<td>Ring vase: (1)</td>
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<td>Teacup decorated with ordinary pattern: (10) (1 imported)</td>
<td>Stirrup jar: (1)</td>
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<td>Two-handled footed cup: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wishbone-handled cup: (1)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Southern Hillside, House X, Room 11 (11A/18, 22, 23, 25, 27; 73B/100, 104) | In part: Watrous 1992: 26 (Deposit 18), 34 (Deposit 28) | 9.3 kg (ca. 1,200) | C: (2)  | Goblet: (3)  
Horizontal-handled bowl: (1)  
Teacup decorated with narrow pattern near rim: (1)  
Teacup with solidly coated exterior: (1)  
Teacup decorated with ordinary pattern: (4)  
| Collar-necked jug: (1)  
Conical rhyton: (1)  
Stirrup jar: (2)  |
this period’s ceramics (1992: 119–25), with the relevant contexts from House X (his Deposits 18, 19, 24, and 28) amplified in the light of new findings but with none of the freshly discovered deposits from House X added. Since virtually all of both the old and the new material came from fills rather than true floor deposits, it is extremely fragmentary, in pronounced contrast with the abundant material of this period published by Popham from the Minoan Unexplored Mansion at Knossos (1984: esp. 159–81). The combination of the Kommian material’s badly broken and all too often only partially mendable condition with the popularity of sharply everted lips on all the commonly decorated open shapes of this period—teacups, goblets, and horizontal-handled bowls—often makes the assignment of particular fragments to specific shapes more subjective than is typically the case. Thus the shape identifications of decorated open vessels in Table 3.64 should be considered approximations rather than absolutely accurate counts. Despite such qualifications, the overall picture of the period’s ceramic development is clear enough. Since the contribution of findings from the Civic Center itself is fairly limited, however, the sketch of this phase presented here is brief and restricted largely to the most common open shapes and to suggesting minor adjustments to Watrous’s fundamental and still very serviceable overview.

The conical cups of the period consisted almost exclusively of the unpainted Type C, represented by both strictly conical as well as more convex-sided (45/7) body profiles, the dipped Type K, and the coated Type P—that is, much the same mix as in the preceding LM IB Late subphase, but without so many examples of the deeper-bodied unpainted Type D. The ribbing of side walls and spiraliform string-cutting marks on the underside of sharply defined and shallowly hollowed bases likewise continued from LM IB Late, but were by no means universal.

By far the most popular cup with one handle continued to be the semiglobular teacup. Occasional straight-sided (46b/14, 47/14) cups were imports (and in these particular cases probably also LM IB survivals or kick-ups). But the decoration of teacups changed significantly. The once extremely popular pattern of spirals, whether running or isolated (e.g., 47/4–6), became relatively rare and featured very spidery spirals (46a/3, 46b/6). Even less common was the long-leaved horizontal Reed FM 16 that had peaked in popularity during LM IB Late (47/9). Instead, the more popular patterns of the period took the form of single, double, or triple rows of festoons (Joining Semicircles FM 41: 2 or Scale Pattern FM 70) pendant from the rim band, sometimes with a single vertical bar added between the festoon loops (e.g., 37c/6; also parallels cited for 47/7), of Foliate Band FM 64, usually without a central line (e.g., 45/6), or of a single Wavy Line FM 53 (47/7). There is usually a substantial gap between the bottom of the pattern and the banding at the base of the handle zone, which no longer consistently takes the form of a single broad band but varies from lines to bands to combinations of both. Locally produced teacups decorated in this fashion with narrow patterns displaced upward toward the rim band typically have a burnished, unpainted interior below a thin-to-medium rim band, although occasionally such a cup may have a stippled interior (46b/8) or even a fully coated one (Watrous 1992: 21 no. 355, fig. 19, pl. 9). The solid-
coated teacup, a regular but not particularly prominent decorative type throughout LM I at Kommos, now became more common, especially as a form that was coated on the exterior only (Table 3.64). The dipping of teacups so as to produce matching, near-hemispherical blobs of paint on both the interior and exterior was a complete novelty, as were occasional teacups that appear to be local but that have coated interiors and new forms of abstract decoration on the exterior, two features that appear to have been copied directly from Knossian models (46a/4; Watrous 1992: 22 no. 378, 29 no. 499, fig. 23, pls. 10, 14). The overall impression conveyed by this far broader and less homogeneous array of decorated teacups is that of a disintegration of previously agreed on cultural norms and the casting around by individual potters for a new set of decorative standards. Cups imported from Cretan production centers other than Knossos that look distinctly odd (e.g., 47/10, 47/13), as well as cups that may be local to Kommos or somewhere nearby in the Mesara but look equally peculiar (e.g., 46b/12), contribute to this picture of a lack of standardization in a shape that heretofore had been decoratively quite narrowly circumscribed.

The other two most popular LM II open shapes at Kommos represent more radical breaks with the past. The horizontal-handled bowl (45/4–6, 46b/17, 19) is clearly the direct descendant of the local in-and-out bowl of LM IB (e.g., 46a/5, 46b/16, 18), but the LM II form never bears a pattern on the interior and regularly has its two horizontal handles set at the body’s point of maximum diameter on the shoulder (45/4–5), as on an occasional LM IB Early predecessor (40/18), rather than immediately beneath the everted lip (20/2, 26/3, 37e/10, 40/17, 46a/5, 46b/16), as was once the norm. At least some of these new bowls are decorated in much the same way as are the local teacups (e.g., 45/6, probably also 46b/19), but there also appears to have been a good deal of experimentation with this shape; however, the Floral Paneled Style, although it survives on an occasional teacup (Watrous 1992: 21 no. 354, fig. 19, pl. 9), no longer appears on bowls of any kind.

The shape most often taken as definitive for the LM II period, the goblet or kylix, is in fact not all that common in LM II contexts at Kommos, if one relies on preserved stems or feet to identify it (Table 3.64). The only Minoan examples from LM II contexts in the Civic Center are a linear bowl and upper stem (46b/15) and two unpainted lower stem and foot fragments (46b/20–21), all reused as stoppers, in two cases almost certainly for the mouths of transport stirrup jars (46b/22–23). As at Knossos, the vast majority of decorated goblets feature decoration derived directly from the LH IIB Ephyrean Style of the Greek Mainland (Popham 1984: 165–68). Also as at Knossos, goblet interiors are typically either coated or feature broad banding, whereas handle backs are barred (Popham 1984: 166, fig. 158: 1–3, 6; Watrous 1992: 27 no. 452, 45 no. 774, 106 no. 1863, figs. 23, 32, 66, pls. 12, 48). The two unpainted foot fragments lack a burnished surface, but such neglect of the lowermost portions of these undecorated goblets may be typical.

There are indications from both locales at Kommos where substantial quantities of LM II pottery have been discovered in deep and well-stratified dumps, namely, south of the House of the Snake Tube (Watrous 1992: 16 [Deposit 8], 20–25 [Deposit 16], 43–46 [Deposit 37]) and
north of House X as well as in Rooms 10–11 in its northeast corner (Table 3.64), that two ceramic stages within the local LM II period can be isolated. The first stage featured abundant teacups with plain burnished interiors and narrow patterns near to or pendent from the rim band in the exterior shoulder zone, and some of the new horizontal-handled bowls with unpatterned interiors, but neither plain, decorated, nor solid-coated goblets. The second stage, meanwhile, not only witnessed the appearance of the goblet in all its decorative variants but also featured a significant increase in the number of larger teacups with solid-coated interiors and broad zones of abstract ornament on the exterior shoulder, that is, cups of the sort that appear to have been standard at Knossos (Popham 1984: pls. 50, 51a–d, f, 147, 156: 1–2, 4–7). In this later subphase, the local teacups with narrow patterns near to or pendent from the rim band diminished in number as the “Knossianizing” teacups became more common. How long each of these two subphases lasted is difficult to say, but the impression conveyed by the deposits thus far excavated at Kommos is that the earlier was shorter than the later one. The second clearly manifested the growing impact on regional ceramic assemblages wielded by the ceramic workshops of Knossos, an influence that overwhelmed all of Crete during the subsequent LM IIIA1 period. If this ceramic subdivision of the LM II period at Kommos can be sustained with the full publication of the evidence from House X, one natural conclusion might be that Kommos initially lay outside the sociopolitical orbit of Knossos in the immediate aftermath of the demise of Minoan Neopalatial culture at the end of LM IB. Only after a certain interval of time—potentially quite short but nevertheless detectable—was Kommos overwhelmed by Knossian LM II material culture, as most obviously represented in the ceramics of the period.

The relatively diminutive fragments as well as small numbers of pouring, transport, storage, and cooking vessels of LM II date from contexts in the Civic Center preclude any useful additions to previous discussions of the larger shapes of this period (Popham 1984: 168–79; Watrous 1992: 122).

In the case of the Civic Center’s LM II contexts, as is often the case at Kommos, it is the imported vessels rather than what can be identified as local products that merit the most attention. These fall into three major categories. First, there are the substantial numbers of decorated drinking cups (e.g., 46a/6, 46b/5, 46b/14, 47/10–14) and pouring vessels (e.g., 45/1, 46b/3) imported from other production centers within the Aegean. In view of their context of discovery, these, as already noted, presumably represent a continuation of the festive or ceremonial events featuring mass feasting and drinking that took place within the central court of Building T throughout the preceding Neopalatial era. No matter how troubled the LM II period may have been on the island of Crete as a whole, it is evident that high-quality drinking equipment was imported in some quantities from other sites on Crete as well as from the Greek Mainland (46a/6) much as in the preceding LM IB Late subphase, a remarkable fact in view of how dramatic the decline in prosperity was from one phase to the next at virtually all other sites on Crete with the exception of Knossos.
A second important category of imports consisted of plain (45/9–11, 47/19–20) or rather simply decorated (45/12, 46b/22–23) containers that were used to transport what was either certainly (45/11, 46b/22–23) or probably (45/9–10, 12) liquid produce in bulk to Kommos from as far away as Egypt (45/10, 47/19), Cyprus (45/11), and the Cyclades (47/20, perhaps also 45/12). This liquid is most probably again to be identified as wine consumed during the festivities for which the lavishly decorated drinking cups and jugs were likewise imported, albeit usually from different centers.

Finally, the magnificent pithoid jar 47/21 imported from the Peloponnese stands in a class by itself as a high-status storage, and possibly also transport, vessel, associated in its region of production with elite burials (Kalogeropoulos 1998: 174–79, pls. 50–55) and on the island of Crete, above all during this particular period, with the palatial establishment at Knossos. When, in what cultural context, and by what route this large and impressive vessel arrived at Kommos can unfortunately not be readily determined, but the discovery of at least one of its constituent sherds in Trench 27B, Pail 38 indicates that it had been broken and its fragments had begun to be deposited before the end of LM IB. The remarkable fact that the cluster of three patterns with which it was decorated—Sacral Ivy FM 12, Palm I FM 14, and “Sea Anemone” FM 27—is also characteristic of the work of an LM IB Late Minoan vase painter to whose hand have been attributed two jugs found at Kommos (48/1 with references), an ovoid rhyton from Pseira, and a cylindrical bridge-spouted jar from Tourkogeitonia at Archanes suggests that this same early Mycenaean pithoid jar found at Kommos may conceivably have inspired the work of the Minoan artist in question, all of which has been assigned to the very latest stage of the LM IB period (Müller 1997: 312 and n. 1463). Could it be that the Mycenaean pithoid jar from Kommos played a role in inspiring not only the work of a Minoan Floral Style painter of late LM IB but also the Minoan Palace Style itself that began at about the same time (Niemeier 1985)? Independent of the Mycenaean jar’s possible function as a vehicle for the dissemination of new decorative styles on Crete, however, is the question of its significance as an indicator of status. Who would have brought such a vessel from the Peloponnese to the south coast of Crete and for what purpose? Is this vessel an indicator of the prestige of an individual or group who controlled the Civic Center at Kommos? Although such questions cannot be answered with the evidence presently available, it is surely significant that 47/21 is unique as a Mycenaean Palace Style jar imported to Crete and that it is one of a fairly small number of such jars to have been discovered anywhere in a nonfunerary context (Kalogeropoulos 1998: 85–179, pls. 50–55).

THE CIVIC CENTER IN LATE MINOAN IIIA1–A2 EARLY: A CERAMIC PERSPECTIVE

The first ceramic deposits in the Civic Center after Groups 45–46 of LM II date to accumulate gradually above a floor or surface are those represented by the various subdivisions of Group 57 found below Gallery P3, small bodies of sherd material that are argued below to date to
LM IIIA2 Early. In other words, no strata unambiguously representative of LM IIIA1 activity have so far been identified within the bounds of Neopalatial Building T. Pottery attributable to LM IIIA1 on stylistic grounds is, to be sure, reasonably common within the Civic Center but is invariably found in later contexts. The earliest such contexts, to judge from the latest material that they contain, date from early in the LM IIIA2 period and constitute a series of massive building fills associated with the remodeling of T Room 5 and adjacent spaces to the east as Building N (Groups 48–51) and with the construction of the northernmost two galleries of Building P and a featureless and roughly surfaced terrace just to the north of the central 25 m of Gallery P1 (i.e., above T Rooms 21, 23–25, 29, and the eastern two-thirds of Spaces 20 and 22) (Groups 52a–d). These building fills typically contained large quantities of pottery, overwhelmingly of Neopalatial date but sprinkled with small quantities of LM II, LM IIIA1, and LM IIIA2 Early fragments that in all but a few cases consisted of two or three joining sherds at most. The latest pieces are typically fragments of fine unpainted ladles (e.g., 49/7) and kylikes or of pattern-decorated teacups (e.g., 52a/4–5, 7; 52b/2), jugs (e.g., 52c/3), and amphoroid kraters (e.g., 52c/1). Also present in these fills were small numbers of foreign imports, some of types familiar from LM II or earlier contexts (e.g., Egyptian amphoras or jars like 52a/9 and 52c/4) but more often of types that are novelties: Canaanite jars (52a/10, 52c/5–6); Cypriot White Slip II milkbowls (48/3, 51/2–3), Plain White pithoi (51/4, 52a/12) and kraters (52a/11), and true Base Ring jugs (52c/7); Western Anatolian jugs (49/8, 51/5–6); and an occasional Mycenaean stirrup jar (48/4). In some cases, these new categories of imports represent contact with altogether new areas, such as the Syro–Palestinian Levant (for the Canaanite jars), whereas in other cases they merely consist of new ceramic types from regions with which Kommos already had long-established contacts (e.g., Cyprus or the Greek Mainland). In the case of Western Anatolia, finds from House X at Kommos as well as from elsewhere on Crete (Knossos, Katsamba) show that the reddish brown burnished jugs typical of the central and southern parts of this region began to reach Crete in some quantity during LM II (see catalogue entry for 49/8).

As already noted, the vast majority of the pottery from these building fills dates from periods much earlier than that of the fills’ deposition. This Neopalatial material presumably represents debris from earlier phases of Building T’s use, much of it probably taken from areas of the East Wing subsequently overbuilt by Building P (especially those portions covered by the first two galleries to be constructed), but perhaps even more from what had once been the West Wing. The circumstances of Group 50’s deposition in a location just south of what had once been the northwest corner of Building T’s court (see n. 148) reveal that the West Wing is likely to have been purposefully dismantled to provide ready access to the court from the sea to the west. The process of removing the accumulated debris from this wing and dumping it as fill in new locations (not surprisingly) caused the large quantities of pottery contained in it to become thoroughly mixed and so to provide very few joins within the secondary depositional contexts from which it was recovered. In the few instances when
a number of fragments from the same vase were recognized in a single location within this fill, the sherds in question are thus arguably more likely to represent a vessel used by the work force charged with moving the fill than to be the remnants of a much earlier floor deposit. Among the dumped fills being surveyed here, four vessels immediately stand out as having been mended from five or more sherds: a ladle (49/7), two Western Anatolian jugs (49/8, 51/6), and an Egyptian amphora (52a/9). The circumstances of their deposition and preservation suggest that all four may have been used as water jars and a drinking cup by the work force employed to reconstruct Kommos’s Civic Center early in the LM IIIA2 period. This possibility is further supported by the association of similar Western Anatolian jugs and fine unpainted Minoan ladles in deposits at both LM IIIA2 Early—that is, contemporary—Kommos (Watrous 1992: 43 nos. 740, 742, fig. 31, pl. 17 [Deposit 36]) and LM IIIB Knossos (Evans 1921: 369, 384 fig. 279 = Popham 1964: 8, pl. 2b). Whether the fact that the water jars in these contexts at Kommos are all non-Minoan implies that the work force may have consisted, at least in part, of foreigners is an intriguing hypothesis but not one that can be meaningfully tested with the data available.

L A T E  M I N O A N  I I I A 1 − A 2  E A R L Y  P O T T E R Y  A T  K O M M O S:
N E W  E V I D E N C E  F R O M  T H E  C I V I C  C E N T E R

The minuscule amounts of pottery selected here for publication from the enormous quantities of pottery recovered from the construction fills associated with Building N on the one hand and with Galleries P1-P2 and the adjoining terrace to the north on the other have been chosen with three purposes in mind: first, to convey an impression of how chronologically mixed the deposits in question were by including samples from as many discrete periods as possible (especially Groups 49, 52b, 52d); second, to present significant fragments of vases imported from non-Minoan centers of production; and finally, to present the occasional Minoan piece of genuine ceramic interest that is to be found in these fills (e.g., 48/1, 50/1, 52a/5). The dearth of LM IIIA1 pottery groups from the Civic Center is compensated for by the wealth of such deposits in House X. The pottery of this phase at Kommos has been previously characterized in some detail by Watrous (1992: 125–30) and nothing published here, aside from the recognition as such of Western Anatolian reddish brown burnished imports (see further below) can be considered a significant addition to the ceramic portrait painted there.

Two points of a general nature merit emphasis. First, as noted by Watrous (1992: 125), numerous “deposits at Kommos were closed at the beginning of LM IIIA2,” that is, at more or less the same time as the massive building fills in the Civic Center that produced Groups 48–52d were being laid down. This was clearly a time of considerable importance locally, as it was at other sites in the western Mesara (La Rosa 1997b; D’Agata 1999b, c) and indeed throughout Crete (Shelmerdine 1992), no doubt as a result of the collapse of Knossian power at this time (Popham 1994, 1997; Warren 1989).