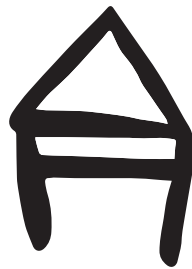


Petras, Siteia I

A Minoan Palatial Settlement in Eastern Crete

Excavation of Houses I.1 and I.2





Frontispiece. Stone wine press **GS 9** and pithos **P 2**.

PREHISTORY MONOGRAPHS 53

Petras, Siteia I

A Minoan Palatial Settlement in Eastern Crete

Excavation of Houses I.1 and I.2

by

Metaxia Tsipopoulou

with contributions by

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*For my mother,
Sophia Tsipopoulou*



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Preface and Acknowledgments

The excavation of the Minoan urban settlement and palace at Petras Siteia, which includes Sector I, the subject of the present monograph, was conducted from 1985 to 2000. It is part of the ongoing research project, “Minoan Occupation and Settlement Patterns in the Area of the Siteia Bay, Eastern Crete.” The project started with the excavation at Hagia Photia in 1984–1985 (Tsipopoulou 1988, 2007). It also included the intensive survey in the same area (Tsipopoulou 1989), as well as the excavations at Achladia (1991–1993; see Tsipopoulou and Vagnetti 1995).

The excavation at Petras started as an exploratory dig in 1985, and in 1988, following the expropriation of 40,000 m² of land by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture, it was granted the status of systematic research project, under my direction. The largest part of the research was carried out while I was working at the 24th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities in Siteia (1983–1989), and later in Hagios Nikolaos (1989–2007; Tsipopoulou 2012a). My deep gratitude goes to Professor Costis Davaras, then Ephor of Antiquities for Eastern Crete, who, in 1985, entrusted me with the Petras excavation and actively supported my research in many ways. Also, I wish to thank most warmly the then Director of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, and later Director General, Yannis Tzedakis, for granting the excavation permit and for the expropriation of the land. For the permit to undertake the systematic research of the cemetery, granted in 2012, my warmest thanks go to Maria Vlazaki, then Director General of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage and current Secretary General of the Ministry. I would also like to thank the subsequent directors of the 24th Ephoreia, the late Nikos Papadakis and Stavroula Apostolou for their support in general, as well as the Municipality of Siteia and the

mayors, Nikos Petrakis, Nikos Kouroupakis, and Nikos Tsikalakis, who supported both the research for Minoan Siteia since the very beginning and its transformation into an archaeological park (2005–2006, financed by the European project “Leader Plus”; see Tsipopoulou and Zervaki 2008; Tsipopoulou 2012a).

The systematic research project at Petras, Hill I, was conducted until 2000, including several study seasons. Three sectors of the settlement as well as the palace were excavated. An intensive survey was conducted over the four hills in the area of Petras in 1986, supported by the Municipality of Siteia, with the participation of a group of students from France, as part of an exchange program.

Between 2002 and 2007, test excavations were conducted on non-expropriated properties on the lower slopes of Hill I. On one of the properties, a large, massive, double Late Minoan (LM) III fortification wall of Mycenaean type, unique for Crete, came to light, and on two other properties, parts of the Protopalatial and the Neopalatial settlement were excavated (Tsipopoulou 2012a). Also, in 2002 excavations were begun on Hill II (or Kephala), to the east of Hill I, again on non-expropriated properties. The first excavation there revealed the largest known settlement dated to the Final Neolithic IV period in Crete, in stratigraphical sequence with an Early Minoan IA settlement (2002–2004; see Papadatos 2007, 2008, 2012; Tsipopoulou 2012a). A Pre- and Protopalatial cemetery of house tombs and a burial rock shelter were partially excavated in 2004–2006 (Tsipopoulou 2012d).

Since 2009, with the invaluable assistance and financial support of the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP) and its Executive Director, Philip P. Betancourt, the excavation of the Pre- and Protopalatial cemetery advanced significantly. In 2012 the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism granted the status of a five year (2012–2016) systematic excavation project to the Petras cemetery.

The excavation of Sector I in 1985 and 1986 was financially supported by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture, and since 1987, INSTAP has been the principal funding source. The conservation of the finds, the consolidation of the architectural remains, and the study of the material were exclusively supported by INSTAP.

On the occasion of the publication of the present volume, I wish to express my gratitude to the large group of people who contributed to the excavation, the conservation, the consolidation, the studies, and the creation of the archaeological park of Petras, as well as to the volume itself. First, I wish to thank the workers of the excavation, from Siteia and Chamaizi—without them, nothing would have happened; the foreman of the Siteia excavations, Pandelis Kampanos from Chamaizi, who did not participate in the excavation of Sector I, but consolidated the architectural remains in 1992; the young archaeologists who worked in the excavation of Sector I were Elsa Papatsaroucha (1986, 1988, 1989), Anastasia Papacostopoulou (1986), Elena Prokopiou (1988), Costas Sbonias (1989), and Olga Mantzari (1989, 1990); in 2011 Garifalia Kostopoulou and Maria Psallida conducted additional cleanings in Sector I and completed the drawings (sections). The plans of Sector I are by M. Tsipopoulou (1985–1986), Stephania Chlouveraki (1989), Costas Paschalidis (2000), G. Kostopoulou, and M. Psallida (2011). The conservation of the finds was started in 1987 at the Hagios Nikolaos Museum by Costis Nikakis, conservator of the 24th Ephoreia, and it was continued in 1989–1991 in the Siteia Museum by S. Chlouveraki, Clio Zervaki, and Costas Georgantakis; in 1999–2003 the conservation was completed at the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete in Pacheia Ammos by C. Zervaki, assisted by Michel Roggenbucke. The excavation photos were taken by M. Tsipopoulou and the photos of the finds by M. Tsipopoulou (1985–1990) and the photographers of the INSTAP Study Center, Erietta Attali (1999–2001) and Chronis

Papanikolopoulos (2002–2005). The drawings of the finds are by M. Tsipopoulou, Michael Wedde, Mary-Jane Schumacher, Siphis Pseikarakis, and Aspasia Phygetaki.

I also thank very warmly J. Alexander MacGillivray, director of the Palaikastro excavations, for the flotation of the soil samples of Sector I in 1990. The botanical residue is not published in the present volume as their present whereabouts remain unknown.

The processing and cataloging of the small finds was carried out by E. Papat-saroucha, A. Papacostopoulou, C. Sbonias, Eleni Nodarou, Costas Christakis, G. Kostopoulou, M. Wedde, Yannis Papadatos, Lena Sjögren, Louise Hitchcock, Claudia Fugalli, Elena Chadjidopavlaki, O. Mantzari, and Evi Saliaka. Yiannis Papadatos created a database for the finds in Access format, which is currently used also for the excavation of the Petras cemetery.

The present volume is the result of the hard work of an enthusiastic group of people. Metaxia Tsipopoulou coordinated the publication and wrote the chapters on the excavation data (Ch. 1), the architecture (Ch. 2), the potter's marks (Ch. 7), and the stone vases (Ch. 10). For the processing of the excavation notebooks, the stratigraphical data, and the subsequent writing of Chapter 1, I was helped significantly by Y. Papadatos (2003–2004), M. Psallida (2010–2011), G. Kostopoulou (2013), and Nektarios Karadimas (2013); Maria Emanuela Alberti studied and publishes the pottery in cooking fabrics, Protopalatial, Neopalatial, and Postpalatial (Ch. 3); Maria Relaki studied and publishes the Early and Middle Minoan I–II pottery (Ch. 4); Anna Simandiraki-Grimshaw studied and publishes the miniature vases (Ch. 6) and the figurines (Ch. 8); Joanne Cutler studied and publishes the textile tools (Ch. 9); Heidi Dierckx studied and publishes the ground stone tools (Ch. 11); Cesare D'Annibale studied and publishes the obsidian and chert material (Ch. 12); Valasia Isaakidou studied and publishes the mammalian faunal remains (Ch. 13); and Tatiana Theodoropoulou studied and publishes the marine faunal remains (Ch. 14).

Several individuals were instrumental to the preparation of this volume. The plates of photographs and the figures of drawings, as well as the concordance tables of the present volume, were compiled by G. Kostopoulou and M. Psallida. The bibliography and index were the work of N. Karadimas. The proofreading and the editorial work was done by M. Tsipopoulou, with assistance from N. Karadimas and Melissa Eaby. The two anonymous INSTAP reviewers are also warmly thanked, as they helped all contributors of the volume to improve their manuscripts. Thanks are also due to the INSTAP Academic Press team, the Publications Director Susan Ferrence, and Managing Editor Jennifer Sacher for their excellent job in producing this volume.

This volume is not the first monograph dealing with Petras, as it was preceded by two books, the first containing the final publication of the hieroglyphic archive of the palace (Tsipopoulou and Hallager 2010), and the second containing the proceedings of the first Petras Symposium (Tsipopoulou, ed., 2012). This present volume is the first volume of the final publication of Sector I of the settlement. It comprises the excavation data and reports by specialists, as well as four minor pottery studies, although quite significant in length. The decision was made to include the chapters on Early and Middle Minoan Pottery (Relaki, Ch. 4) as well as the one on Protopalatial, Neopalatial, and Postpalatial cooking wares (Alberti, Ch. 3) in the present volume, along with chapters on the miniature vessels (Simandiraki-Grimshaw, Ch. 6) and the potter's marks (Tsipopoulou, Ch. 7) for the following two reasons: (1) the economy of publishing the data of an enormous volume of

Neopalatial ceramics and (2) the logic of the organization, since the other ceramic researchers who present their results in the first volume deal with particular and specialized components of the ceramic remains (e.g., potter's marks). These ceramic components either are not in the main phase of House I.1 and I.2 (Relaki) or they deal with special and limited in quantity components of the material (Alberti; Simandiraki-Grimshaw). Further, it is not possible to separate the pottery described above from the discussion of the potter's marks because of the fact that the individual ceramic catalogs are interlinked with it. In addition, a very large number of potter's marks are related to the Protopalatial phase of Sector I.

The second volume of the publication of Petras, Sector I, by Metaxia Tsipopoulou with a chapter on petrography by Eleni Nodarou, will discuss the Neopalatial and Postpalatial pottery from Houses I.1 and I.2, and it will focus exclusively on the main period of the Petras settlement, as excavated to date, namely the Neopalatial one. That volume will contain the publication of the pottery of the two principal and extensively excavated phases of Sector I (Middle Minoan III–LM IA), followed by the limited amount of LM III pottery connected with the Postpalatial reoccupation. Included at the end of that volume will be a final concluding chapter for Sector I as a whole.

This present volume appears after a long hiatus, and this fact accounts for various shortcomings. A test excavation in the 1980s could not have possibly been conducted using what is considered in the 21st century as best practice. For instance, only the soil of few selected floor deposits was sieved, and the samples chosen for flotation were very limited. Very few charcoal fragments were collected and none proved suitable for dendrochronological analysis or for C¹⁴ dating. It should be noted, however, that this delay in publication, although regrettable per se, brought us the advantage of being able to take into consideration a much more complete picture of the site and its components, and also allowed us to include the results of the numerous systematic projects that have been conducted and published since the mid-1980s in Eastern Crete.

In any case, the present monograph would not possibly have been finished had I still had a demanding full time job at the Hellenic Ministry of Culture. The severe economic crisis in Greece, which caused the firing of many directors of the Archaeological Service in 2011, including myself, enabled me to dedicate my time and energy to the completion of this volume.

Metaxia Tsipopoulou
Athens, Exarcheia
January 2014



Cataloging System

In order to make the catalogs of the present volume easy to use, the methods of collection and recording at the time of excavation, as well as that of the study of the Petras pottery and small finds, are explained below.

For every year of excavation, two catalogs were created. In the first catalog, all sherds from each locus of the excavation were collected and put in bags labeled with a pottery bag number, which also included the year of the excavation (e.g., P86/bag 6). The pottery bag numbers were entered in the catalog of pottery bags, which is created on an annual basis and comprised of all bags from all excavated areas of the site.

In the second catalog, complete vessels, vessels with a full profile, sherds of particular interest due to their decoration or rarity of shape, or even clearly intrusive sherds were given a ME number (μικρά ευρήματα, excavation numbers for small finds and select pottery). In the first two years of the Petras excavations (1985 and 1986), complete pots were entered in a separate catalog and labeled with the letter “A” (for αγγείο [vessel], e.g., P86/A326 = Petras 1986, complete vessel 326). Other finds such as animal bones, shells, stone tools, soil samples, and carbon samples were also given ME numbers, measured, and entered into the catalog. The catalog of the small finds contains objects from all excavated areas of the site, and it is also created on an annual basis (e.g., P85/582). The 3-D coordinates for each ME were measured and recorded in the excavation notebook, as well as on the locus plan scaled 1:20. The Petras excavation catalogs have been electronic since 2000, and older catalogs, such as those related to Sector I, have also been transferred into an electronic database in Access format.

After the pottery had been washed, all bags and ceramic MEs were laid out and examined by the conservator. When joins were found and resulted in a full profile, a new ME number was assigned and added to the catalog. After the completion of the conservation work, each ME and bag of pottery was studied by an archaeologist and all data was recorded on special forms. Forms with a space for a photograph were created for the MEs from the Petras excavations, as were forms for the study of the contents of each pottery bag. All ceramic MEs and all stone tools were described on the forms, drawn, and photographed.

Recorded on the pottery bag forms are the pottery bag number, the locus number, the date of excavation, the initials of the archaeologist-excavator, the number of sherds and weight of the bag, the number of diagnostic sherds, the shapes of the vases, the types of clay, the types of decoration, the chronology, and the initials of the person who completed the form. Afterward, during the next and final stage of the study, several sherds were selected from each pottery bag on the basis of interesting shapes/fabric/decoration, and these were described, photographed, and drawn. These sherds were assigned numbers indicating the year, the pottery bag, and their particular number (e.g., P85/bag 71/2). This information is also entered on the pottery bag study forms.

All pottery from the Petras excavations is retained and stored in the Siteia Museum storerooms by pottery bag, according to each bag's provenance (e.g., House I.1, Room A, Lr II). Some of the Petras finds have been cataloged by the Siteia Museum (e.g., P86/855, SM 12348).

In spite of a very thorough search in four storerooms of the 24th Ephorea of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, a limited number of MEs and pottery bags seem to have been temporarily misplaced, with the result that they could not be included in their related catalogs. For these particular MEs, this fact is noted as "not found in the Siteia Museum," and in the case of pottery bags, the symbol > is used.

All catalog entries are ordered sequentially by room, type, and layer so that the reader can easily find further details on the context in the Excavation Data section of the book (see Ch. 1). All measurements are in centimeters unless otherwise indicated. When a sherd does not preserve a full profile, preserved dimensions are given by numbers only (e.g., 3.5 x 6 x 0.5). The first number represents length, the second width, and the third thickness. Measurements for small finds follow the same convention.

In the catalogs and the concordance tables, the following object designations are used:

- A** architectural elements (e.g., drains, plaster, slabs, mudbricks, door sockets)
- C** chert
- CW** cooking wares
- EMP** Early Minoan (I–III) and Middle Minoan (I–II) pottery
- F** figurines
- GS** ground stone tools
- LW** loomweights
- MV** miniature vessels
- O** obsidian
- OB** obsidian blades
- P** MM III, LM I, LM III pottery (cataloged here when discussed in conjunction with potter's marks; all other **P** catalog entries will appear in the subsequent volume)

PM potter's marks
SV stone vases

When a ME belongs to more than one category (e.g., a cooking pot with a potter's mark), both catalog numbers are given, separated by a hyphen (e.g., **CW 76-PM 215**). Munsell numbers are provided for the ceramics.



Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this volume:

A	architectural element (cataloged)	FM	phyllite and silver mica
base d.	base diameter	FN	Final Neolithic
C	chert (cataloged)	g	gram(s)
c	coarse	GS	ground stone implement (cataloged)
Ca	calcareous	h.	height
ca.	circa	H/A	horn core or antler
Ch	chamotte/grog	kg	kilogram(s)
cm	centimeter(s)	L	liter(s)
Cort.	cortical	L.	length
CW	cooking ware (cataloged)	LBA	Late Bronze Age
d.	diameter	LH	Late Helladic
d	distal	LM	Late Minoan
dim/s.	dimension(s)	Lr	layer
Dist.	distal	LW	loomweight (cataloged)
EBA	Early Bronze Age	m	meter(s)
EM	Early Minoan	max.	maximum
EMP	Early and Middle Minoan I–II pottery (cataloged)	MaxAU	maximum anatomical units
est.	estimated	MBA	Middle Bronze Age
F	figurine (cataloged)	mc	medium coarse
F	phyllite based	MD	mandible

ME	μικρά ευρήματα (excavation number for small finds and select pottery)	P90	Petras excavation 1990
Med.	medial	PE	pelvis
MF	multi-faceted	pers. comm.	personal communication
MinAU	minimum anatomical units	pers. obs.	personal observation
MM	Middle Minoan	PH	phalanx
MNI	minimum number of individuals	PM	potter's mark (cataloged)
MT	metapodial	pres.	preserved
MV	miniature vessel (cataloged)	R	dark reddish-purple stone
NISP	number of identified specimens	rest.	restored
O	obsidian (cataloged)	rim d.	rim diameter
OB	obsidian blade (cataloged)	SC	scapula
P	Neo- and Postpalatial pottery (cataloged)	sf	semi-fine
P	pink iridescent phyllite	SM	Siteia Museum catalog number
p	proximal	SV	stone vase (cataloged)
P11	Petras excavation 2011	T	transparent white
P85	Petras excavation 1985	th.	thickness
P86	Petras excavation 1986	U	ulna
P88	Petras excavation 1988	vc	very coarse
P89	Petras excavation 1989	vol.	volume
		W	wall
		w.	width
		wt.	weight



Cooking Wares

by

Maria Emanuela Alberti

Vessels in cooking fabric represent an important part of the ceramic assemblage of House I.1 (Figs. 11–22; Pls. 18–21). At Petras and throughout Crete, the large majority of Minoan cooking vessels are made in a phyllite fabric fired at a low temperature. These fabrics were used for a wide range of shapes, not all of which were connected to cooking activities: tripod cooking pots, simple cooking pots, cooking jars, plates, cooking trays, portable ovens, cooking dishes, spit-rests/firestands, braziers, scuttles, incense burners, and lamps. Even though a general, systematic study of Minoan cooking wares is still lacking, their main characteristics (technology, typology, chronology, and distribution) are now well known from a series of studies focusing mostly on the specific evidence from particular sites (for the Neopalatial period, see Brogan and Hallager, eds., 2011; for Kommos, see Betancourt 1980; Rutter 2004; Rutter and Van de Moortel 2006 [MM II–LM III]; for Mochlos, see Barnard and Brogan 2003 [LM IB], 2011 [LM IA and LM IB]; for Petras, see Alberti 2011 [LM IB], 2012 [LM IA]; for Papadiokampos, see

Brogan, Sofianou, and Morrison 2011 [LM IB]; for Palaikastro, see Knappett and Cunningham 2003 [MM IIIB–LM IA]; for other periods, cf. Malia, see Poursat and Knappett 2005 [MM II]; for Kastelli Chania: Hallager 1997; Hallager and Hallager, eds., 2000; 2003 [LM III]; for Phaistos: Borgna 1997, 2000 [LM III]; for additional general studies, see Betancourt 1980; Martlew 1988; Martlew and Tzedakis, eds., 1999). Many lamps and braziers are made in cooking fabric, but these should not be considered among cooking wares *strictu sensu* (cf. Georgiou 1983, 75; see also Rice 1987, 210–242, esp. 224–225, 236–242, table 7.2, figs. 7.1, 7.4; Floyd 1999).

Close parallels for the Petras material are found at Mochlos (Barnard and Brogan 2003) and Palaikastro (MacGillivray, Sackett, and Driessen 2007). Kommos offers very few similarities. The previously identified distinction between East and South-Central Cretan cooking wares thus seems to be confirmed, while published evidence from Knossos points toward possible similarities with North-Central Crete (Hatzaki 2007a, 2007b).

In the framework of a typological slow change of Minoan coarse wares between MM III and LM IB (see below), the cooking wares from House I.1 show a typical LM IA profile along with some hints of transformation from the classical MM repertoire (e.g., the presence of transitional type AB cooking pots along with traditional type B examples) and the first appearance of some “developed” shapes (e.g., type A cooking pots), while the mostly late elements (e.g., type D cooking pots) are absent.

Study of the Petras Cooking Wares

An examination of Neopalatial cooking wares has been conducted by the author at Petras (Houses I.1 and II.1) and Malia (Bâtiment Pi, still in progress), and the typology presented here is based on the evidence from both sites. Unless stated otherwise, the preservation of cataloged vessels is less than one-quarter.

An important distinction is made here between taller vessels like cooking pots (Figs. 11, 12) and shallower vessels like cooking pans (Fig. 13). This division also provides insight into the function of the vessels, a topic frequently overlooked in most publications, where pots and pans are grouped together as type B pots. These vessels are, however, very different in terms of shape and function (Banou 2011). A further distinction is made between thinner and thicker cooking trays (see, e.g., Fig. 19 for both types in parallel). The typological evolution of cooking pots and jars in cooking fabric was examined for both Petras and Malia, and the classification of cooking dishes also follows a scheme common to both sites.

On the other hand, it is often difficult to separate (tripod) cooking pots (see Figs. 11, 12) and jars in cooking fabric (see Fig. 14); the two shapes are very similar and somewhat overlap. When only fragments of vessels are preserved, a definite identification is often impossible. In addition, traces of burning would seem to indicate that—in most cases—the jars were used for cooking purposes, and we could then consider these jars as multi-functional vessels and label them, especially when incomplete, as jars/cooking pots (*jarres/marmites*).

The examination of traces of burning on the Petras House I and House II wares, together with

published materials from other sites, suggest a marked difference (Table 1) between cooking pots, cooking pans, cooking dishes, and jars in cooking fabric on the one hand and plates on the other. The former generally have the majority of burn marks on the exterior of the vessel, while the latter tend to have most traces of burning on the interior, though traces are also present on the exterior. Based on this evidence, the function of these two groups of vessels seems quite different: the first was used on a fire or on embers/charcoal, while the second was used to contain embers/charcoal and possibly fire. Plates thus can be interpreted, at least in most cases, as possible portable hearths/ovens or braziers. As for trays, traces of burning are more ambiguous: they can be burned on either the interior or exterior surfaces, or on both, but in some cases they are not burned at all. Their use is thus more difficult to assess, but they too could have been used as portable braziers or hearths. For example, at Chryssi, on a stone hearth in House B 1, room 3, “a tripod cooking pot was found in situ, still standing over a broken cooking tray and a thick layer of ashes . . .” (Apostolakou, Brogan, and Betancourt 2012, 180).

Statistical Summary of Cooking Wares and Possible Cooking Sets

The statistical analysis of the attested types suggests some important equivalence relations between the various shapes, as well as the possible existence of a “cooking set.” A plotting of the data from House I.1 (Fig. 15) shows that the major groups within the cooking fabric assemblage are cooking pots, cooking dishes, thinner trays, and plates, occurring in approximately the same number (ca. 40 items each); all classes are generally in fragmentary conditions, with various complete profiles among trays and few complete and almost complete items among cooking pots, pans, and jars. It can thus be suggested that in the Minoan household economy an equal number of those items were necessary—that is, they were functionally complementary.

The typological separation of cooking pots (Fig. 16) shows an almost equal number of type A examples (globular), type B examples (cylindrical),

and pans. Is it then possible to suppose an ideal “cooking” set consisting of one type A pot, one type B pot, and a pan? This would make sense strictly in terms of cooking. It is also possible that the set included one or two plates, one or two thinner trays, one or two cooking dishes, and a fire-stand. On the other hand, tripod jugs seem to form a separate group, being present in a wide range of dimensions, forming a complete dimensional series from the largest to the smallest.

In addition, it is worth noting the large amount of vessels in cooking fabric that were associated with House I.1. This raises questions about the activities and the building’s intended use(s). Thus, it seems probable that cooking or other activities involving fire and embers/charcoal were taking place in the structure on a significant scale.

Macroscopic Fabric Analysis

As already mentioned, the common Minoan cooking ware fabric has a prominence of phyllites in a dark red to brown to orange matrix, and it was fired at a low temperature, possibly to improve the resistance to thermal shock. Many studies have dealt with the issue of heat resistance (e.g., see Riley 1983, 290; Moody 1985, 53–54; Rice 1987, 228–231, 236–238, 366–369; Mannoni and Giannichedda 1996, 159; furthermore, see Day’s observation [1997, 227 n. 43]: “Phyllite inclusions are plate in their nature and therefore are likely to be aligned parallel to the pot wall, transmitting stresses around the vessel instead of across the pot wall. This may avoid cracking when the pot expands through heating.”). Recent research and experimentation, however, proved that things are not so simple (see Hein et al. 2008; Hein, Müller, and Kilikoglou 2009; Müller et al. 2009). Phyllite and mica-tempered fabrics are common both in eastern and southern Crete (for the Siteia area, see Day 1995; for Myrtos Phournou Koriphi, see Whitelaw et al. 1997, 270; for the south coast and the Gulf of Mirabello, see Day 1997; Day, Wilson, and Kiriatzi 1997, 281; for Kommos, see Myer and Betancourt 1990; for Kavousi and the Gulf of Mirabello, see Haggis and Mook 1993; for Phaistos, see Palio

2001a, 365; for Mochlos and comparisons with Pseira, see Barnard 2003; Day, Joyner, and Relaki 2003).

The macroscopic analysis resulted in a grouping of the fabrics based on the following criteria (Pl. 21):

Coarseness of the fabric: the fabrics were categorized as vc (very coarse), c (coarse), mc (medium coarse), or sf (semi-fine).

Type of the dominant inclusions: F (phyllite), FM (phyllite and silver mica), P (type of schist-phyllite of elongated form and iridescent pink color), Ca (calcareous), T (transparent white, possibly quartz?), R (dark reddish-purple stone), or Ch (chamotte/grog).

Progressive number: within each inclusion group, a progressive number was assigned for different fabric recipes, including variations in the frequency or dimensions of the inclusions or the presence of some different secondary components.

Example: cF4 = coarse fabric, with phyllites as the main component, fourth variation among that group.

The resulting fabric groupings include:

F = Phyllite-based fabrics. They are the most numerous among the examined pottery, and this accords well with the petrographic analysis of the material that will be published by E. Nodarou in a subsequent volume of this series. Recorded groups: vcF1–vcF11; cF1–cF17; mF1–mF10. This group corresponds to the group in n. 4 (coarse phyllite and quartzite) in Day 1995.

The main visible secondary components are matte white (calcareous?), transparent and iridescent white (quartz?), and dusky red (7.5R 4/4) stone inclusions, in variable quantities and dimensions. Many of the very coarse examples (mostly plates, thick trays, and firestands) have densely packed inclusions with almost no matrix and a sort of bed of phyllite blades at the exterior of the base.

FM = Phyllite and silver mica. Recorded groups: cFM1–cFM6. This group has the same primary and secondary components as in F, but with the presence of brilliant mica, generally powdered, and in foliated blades in some cases. A similar fabric has also been identified by thin-section petrography.

P = Pink iridescent phyllite. Recorded groups: cP1–cP4. The main component is a light red (2.5YR 7/6) iridescent phyllite, found in elongated blades of various dimensions, along with less frequent weak red (2.5YR 4/2) phyllites. This group has the same secondary components as in fabric grouping F.

Ca = Calcareous. Recorded groups: vcCa1, cCa1–cCa3, and mcCa1–mcCa3. The main component is angular matte white inclusions (calcareous?) in various quantities and dimensions. Dark phyllites are also present, but as a secondary component, along with iridescent transparent white (quartz?) and dark dusky red (7.5R 4/4) stone inclusions. Other components can also be present.

T = Transparent white. Recorded groups: vcT1–vcT3. Transparent and iridescent white inclusions (quartz?) and phyllites are the main components, with matte white (calcareous) and dusky red (7.5R 4/4) stone inclusions as secondary components (in variable quantity and dimensions). It is possible, however, that the identification of quartz is not correct, and that these fabrics belong to the calcareous group.

R = “Dark reddish-purple stone” fabrics. Very rare. Recorded group: cR1. Dark dusky red stone (7.5R 4/4), both elongated and angular, predominates in all dimensions. Very few phyllites and matte white inclusions are also present.

Some examples of fabrics with a prevalence of grog/chamotte (Ch) are attested, but they are all very different from each other. Not surprisingly, the large majority of the examined vessels are ascribed to the F group (Table 2). This is particularly true for the totality of type B cooking pots, cooking jugs, other fragments in cooking fabric, and

jars in cooking fabric. Among other shapes and types (e.g., plates, thin trays, cooking dishes, and firestands), the F fabrics are largely predominant, with only a few examples of other recipes such as FM, P, T, and Ca. However, type A cooking pots and thick trays seem to have a more mixed composition. It is interesting to note that fabric T (prevalent white transparent and iridescent inclusions) is only attested among the shapes with traces of burning on the interior of the vase such as plates, trays, and portable hearths. Does this represent a particular recipe, or are the transparent inclusions simply the result of a higher exposure to fire and heat? In this case, the identification as quartz-based fabrics could be incorrect.

Capacity Measurements

Given the number of vases from House I.1 that have been restored, it was possible to undertake a small-scale study of capacity measurements on vessels in cooking fabric and other classes. The study of the dimensions of the vases, and especially of their capacities, can lead to a better understanding of the scale of the activities carried out in House I.1.

When plotting together all of the measurements (Table 3), one can observe that different types of vessels belong to different dimensional range blocks; this is quite obvious, as for example, cooking pots are normally shorter and smaller than amphorae. Volume values represent the same dimensional groupings and follow a mathematical series of multiples, with some adaptations, as the author has already analyzed elsewhere (Alberti 2012, 243). It is noteworthy that some of the larger cooking pots (type A) have the same capacity as amphorae and jars (ca. 10–12 L), possibly due to intense cooking activities as well as the standardization of pot volumes. The size of 12 L—which is eight times the larger unit, or 24 times the intermediate one—is particularly common and can be related to the so-called kados unit, whose existence has been proposed by the author (Alberti 2012). In this sense, the collection of pots seems to indicate that Petras shared the same measurement system already in use in other parts of Crete and the Aegean.

Vessels in Context

Vessels in cooking fabric were found in different parts of the building, though some interesting concentrations could be detected in the West Courtyard, Rooms E, Λ, and Ξ, and Area Φ (for a first overview of the distribution of House I.1 finds, see Tsipopoulou and Dierckx 2006).

Room Λ in particular yielded a large number of plate fragments and some thick and thin trays. Its basement was probably used for temporary storage of goods, while the upper story was likely the living area of the house, where food consumption and other activities took place. In the southeast corner, three of the tripod cooking jugs (CW 22–CW 24) were found, possibly fallen from the upper story.

Room Ξ, a kitchen and pantry, contained a large quantity of cooking vessels as well as stone tools. It was intimately connected with the external courtyard, Area Φ, which also produced a significant quantity of small finds along with loomweights, bones, and shells (Alberti 2012, 242).

The largest concentration of thick and thin trays comes from the West Courtyard and adjacent areas, together with an important quantity of stone tools and also seashells, bones, and loomweights.

Some of the material examined comes, not surprisingly, from Pit Θ, more than 1.15 m deep, which was constructed to receive broken pottery. This pit yielded enormous amounts of different types of fragmentary vases used for food consumption and drinking, and to a much lesser degree, for food preparation.

One should note that a significant percentage of the various types of vessels in cooking fabric were recorded from different rooms/areas of the building. The concentrations mentioned above, however, could suggest a different pattern of storage and use for two large categories of vases. The majority of pots to be used on fire/embers/charcoal (i.e., tripod cooking pots, pans, jars, and cooking dishes) were found in the kitchen area (Room Ξ and Area Φ), while the majority of vessels that could have been used as portable hearths or portable ovens (to contain embers/charcoal or fire) were either in storage areas Λ and E (e.g., plates and a number of trays) or in the West Courtyard (e.g., most of the trays).

Tripod Cooking Pots

Tripod cooking pots are clearly associated with cooking activities, especially boiling and stewing (Figs. 11, 12; Pl. 18; for a discussion of various types of pots such as those of Minoan, Mycenaean, or Mycenaean derivation and their connection with different ways of cooking, see Borgna 1997, 200–205; 2000, 147–153; for the links between types of cooking pots, see Martlew 1996, 145; Philippa-Touchais 2000, 426). At the same time, these vessels could have been successfully used in other production processes, such as washing textile fibers in hot water or making dye-baths, and it is possible they were used for storage. It also appears that cooking pots were reused as portable braziers once they were no longer suitable for cooking food (Philippa-Touchais 2000, 423–424); in fact, Minoan tripod cooking pots resemble μαγκάλια, the traditional portable braziers of modern Crete (Blitzer 1984, 149–150, fig. 18-5:8).

The shape of the Petras tripod cooking pots can vary considerably (see Barnard and Brogan 2003, 81, for a general description of the shape). The typological transformations observed in later times (LM II–III) are not considered here. What follows is a discussion of the shape and form of the tripod cooking pots at Petras for the LM IA period.

The body of a tripod cooking pot can have a globular or rounded profile, a flat base, an everted or plain rim, and an open mouth, typically with a spout. The shoulder carries two horizontal, or occasionally vertical, handles, round to slightly ovoid in section, and, less often, a third vertical handle is placed opposite the spout. The exterior is generally water-wiped, producing a smooth and hardened surface. Some examples are self-slipped, though not on the bottom, which is always left rough. The interior is generally self-slipped, though it can also be simply water-wiped.

The dimensions of the House I.1 cooking pots vary, though they exhibit a range similar to examples from Petras House II.1 and the Artisans' Quarter at Mochlos. Their height (with legs) is between 17 and 36 cm, and the rim diameters range from 18 to 25 cm while base diameters measure 12–18 cm. The legs vary from 6 to 13 cm in length (average 7–9 cm), with maximum widths of 4–6 cm. The

thickness of the vessels also varies, but the walls are usually not very thick, generally ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 cm. The rims are even thinner, ranging from 0.3 to 0.7 cm. Thin walls are to be expected in cooking wares because they conduct heat and resist thermal shock (see Barnard and Brogan 2003, 81). At Kastelli Chania, rim diameters of LM IIIB:2/IIIC pots range from 13 to 34 cm (Hallager and Hallager, eds., 2000, 158). All cooking pots, with the exception of the legs, are wheelmade.

Given the high variability of the shape, a strict typology is not possible. Previous studies (Betancourt 1980) have noted a broad distinction between pots with a narrow mouth and globular profile (Betancourt type A) and pots with a wide mouth and conical or straighter profile (Betancourt type B); these distinctions are here developed into a more articulated typology. This differentiation is generally thought to be linked to chronological factors: type B is more common in the MM and MM III/LM IA periods (e.g., at Knossos, Kommos, and Mochlos), while type A appears first in LM IA, but is attested mainly from LM IB onward (e.g., at Malia, Pseira, Mochlos, Palaikastro, Zou, and Phaistos-Chalara). At Mochlos, “it seems clear that Type A pots basically replace those of Type B profile around the end of LM IA or during LM IB” (Barnard and Brogan 2003, 81; for the transition from type B to type A at Mochlos, see also Barnard and Brogan 2011, 432, 441).

Some regional variations can also be detected, however. With few exceptions, type A pots appear to be an East Cretan phenomenon. Type B cooking pots, on the other hand, continue to be used in Central and western Crete during LM IB, in some cases with modifications, while also occurring in East Crete (for the presence of globular profiles in other periods, see Alberti 2011, 484–485, with notes). During MM III/LM IA, type B pots are attested mainly at Knossos, Phaistos, and Kommos, but they are also present at Malia and Mochlos (Barnard and Brogan 2003, 81). In LM IB, the type is present at least at Chania, Phaistos-Chalara, Malia, and Mochlos (Barnard and Brogan 2003, 81). Perhaps the diffusion of type A pots is due the particular shape of type B cooking pots from LM IA Galatas, which have a cylindrical body but a marked and everted rim (Rethemiotakis and Christakis 2011, 217). At Kommos, type B pots seem to continue from LM IA to LM III (see below), while

type A pots are scarcely attested; large numbers of cooking jars are also present (Rutter 2004, fig. 4.5). At LM IB Phaistos-Chalara, the majority of cooking pots are type B (Palio 2001a, nos. 281, 282, 327, 376, 461, 462, 651, 675, 926, figs. 41, 46:h, 51:o), though other types are also attested (Palio 2001a, nos. 653, fig. 41 [probably type AB], 359, 621 [not illustrated, probably type A], 22, 714 [not illustrated, probably type C]).

An intermediate type, type AB, has also been identified in the Petras material. In addition, a type of tripod cooking pot with incurving rim, called type C, and probably linked to the MM shapes, is also present at House II.1 at Petras, Palaikastro, and other sites (for type C at Palaikastro [MM IIIB], see Knappett and Cunningham 2003, 135–136, 157, nos. 177–180, 287, 289, 296, figs. 20, 21:B6R1/3, 37:EP 87; for LM IB at Palaikastro, see Sackett and Popham 1970, fig. 18:NP 111; for Mochlos [LM IA], see Barnard and Brogan 2011, 433, fig. 6:P4391; and for Petras [LM IB], see Alberti 2011, 491, fig. 40). This type C shape, however, is attested from MM IIB Apodoulou (Martlew and Tzedakis, eds., 1999, 89, 91, 162, nos. 54, 57, 145) and Monastiraki (Martlew and Tzedakis, eds., 1999, 96, 146, nos. 67, 128).

The appearance of type A cooking pots is probably related to the general trend toward narrow-mouthed and necked or collared pots, which is typical of the late Neopalatial period (mainly LM IB) throughout the island (see below). In accordance with this trend, the most characteristic cooking pot is the so-called type D, which has a narrow mouth and pronounced shoulder and neck; while this type is not attested at Petras, it is recorded in LM IB contexts from other sites such as Palaikastro (Sackett and Popham 1970, fig. 18:NP 120), Mochlos (Barnard and Brogan 2003, fig. 48:IB.500), and Malia (Deshayes and Dessenne 1959, fig. 3, pl. X).

Group 1: Large-Mouthed, Cylindrical (Type B)

The primary characteristic of the type B tripod cooking pot (10 examples) is the large mouth, which gives the body a more cylindrical profile (Fig. 11; Pl. 18). This type has a short, thick, and occasionally flaring rim and is often given a small

spout. Two horizontal handles are placed on the shoulder and, in some cases, a vertical handle or lug is found opposite the spout. The base is flat. The straight profile and large mouth are more suitable for fast heating and boiling (Borgna 2000, 149). Although more popular in the MM III/LM IA periods, the shape is also attested during LM IB at Pseira, Mochlos, Makrygialos, and Phaistos-Chalara. It is also seen in Western Crete (for Chania [LM IB], see Martlew and Tzedakis 1999, 108–109, nos. 77–79; Andreadaki-Vlazaki, eds., 2011, 69, fig. 19), Central Crete (for the Knossos [LM IB] Royal Road North, see Hood 2011, 173, fig. 51:61.P103; for the SEX North Building, see Warren 2011, 188, fig. 4:P1378; for Galatas [LM IA], see Rethemiotakis and Christakis 2011, 217, fig. 16, possibly type AB?; for Kommos [LM IA and LM IB], see Rutter and Van de Moortel 2006, nos. 9b/9, 10, pls. 33.30, 33.31 [LM IA early], nos. 22b/3, 24/25, pls. 3.35, 3.37 [LM IA Final], no. 37e/15, pl. 3.43 [LM IA advanced to LM IB early], nos. 40/32 and 40/33, pl. 34.5 [LM IB early]; and see also Rutter 2004; for Hagia Triada [MM IIIB], see Girella 2005, 383–384, with also a carinated version, possibly for storage; for Seli-Kamilari Phaistos [LM IA], see La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001, XXVII-19, 108, fig. 132; for Phaistos-Chalara [LM IB], see Palio 2001a, 301, 326, 328, nos. 281, 282, 651, 675, figs. 41, 46:h, i; for Pitsidia [LM IB Early and LM IB], see Chatzi-Vallianou 2011, room XIV P13, P.21, and room XXII A.7, A.13), Central East Crete (for Malia [LM IB], see Pelon 1966, 573, fig. 16; for Makrygialos [LM IB], see Davaras 1997, 132, figs. 35, 36; Mantzourani 2011, 299, fig. 20, right), and East Crete (for Pseira, Plateia Building [LM IB], see Floyd 1998, fig. 3:BS/BV35, and for Building BY [LM I], see Betancourt and Davaras 1999, fig. 44:BY35; for Pseira [LM IA], see Barnard and Brogan 2011, fig. 6:P4286, P7509, P4358; for Mochlos [LM IB], see Barnard and Brogan 2003, 81–82, fig. 49:IB.503, IB.505; for Palaikastro [MM IIIB], see Knappett and Cunningham 2003, 156–157, nos. 293, 294, figs. 36, 37).

Horizontal Handles

Room II

CW 1 (P85/A5, SM 12015; Lr II; Fig. 11; Pl. 18). Tripod cooking pot. Almost complete. A handle and the legs are mended and/or restored. H. (rest.) 24.5; base

d. 12.5; rim d. 16.5; max. d. 20.0; vol. 3.8–4 L; leg h. (rest.) 9.4, w. 8; th. 1.6. Thin plain rim with squared section, with small open spout. Two horizontal handles with circular section. Flat base, rough underneath. Three legs with elliptical, flat section. Coarse yellowish-red clay, 5YR 5/6, with many inclusions. Wheelmade. Wheel marks on the interior and exterior surfaces. Exterior surface: worn, with self-slip. Traces of burning interior and exterior, especially under the rim and on the bottom.

Corridor B-Δ

CW 2 (P85/bag 9/1+2; Lr I). Tripod cooking pot. Rim, body, and handle attachment. H. 9.6; w. 8.9; th. 0.7. Large mouthed. Rounded body. Coarse reddish-brown clay, 5YR 4/4. Self-slipped.

Area Φ

CW 3 (P86/896; Lr III). Tripod cooking pot. Various fragments, some joining; large body fragments with traces of the handle and one leg. Max. dims. 26 x 24; body th. 0.8; base th. 1.2–1.5; leg h. 8.5, w. 5.4–1.6, th. 3.3–0.8. Horizontal handle with circular section. Leg with elliptical section. Fabric: mcF7. Wheelmade. Interior surface: slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: red slip, smoothed. Traces of burning exterior.

CW 4 (P86/904, SM 12352; Lr III). Upper part of a cooking pot. Rim, body, and handle fragment; mended from 3 sherds. Pres. h. 16; th. 0.9. Slightly incurving rim. Rounded body. Horizontal, oblique handle with circular section, obliquely set. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 7.5YR 7/6, with gray core. Wheelmade. Thick orangish-red slip. Sponge marks and traces of burning near the handle.

Pit Θ

CW 5 (P85/A528, SM 12010; Lr II; Fig. 11; Pl. 18). Tripod cooking pot. Restored. Mended from many sherds. H. 23; w. 23; th. 0.6. One handle, part of the rim, body, and part of the legs are preserved. Rounded body. Outcurving rim, rounded. Horizontal, oblique handle with circular section. Flat base, slightly convex underneath. Legs with elliptical section. Medium pink clay, 7.5YR 7/4, with large schist inclusions. Wheel marks on the interior surface. Self-slipped. Traces of burning, especially on the base.

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area Σ)

CW 6 (P86/1296; Lr I; Fig. 11). Cooking pot. Fragmentary. Part of the rim, upper body, and a handle are preserved. H. 18.5; rim d. 50.5; max. d. 50.5; pres. w. 15; rim th. 0.9; body th. 0.8–1. Rounded body, slightly incurving, rounded rim, and horizontal handle with circular section. Fabric: cF15. Wheelmade. Interior surface: self-slipped, smoothed. Exterior surface: self-slipped, smoothed.

Vertical Handles

Area Φ

CW 7 (P86/A211; Lr II). Tripod cooking pot, upper part. Five fragments from the rim, body, and handle. H. 15.6. Rounded body. Thickened rim, slightly incurving. Vertical handle with circular section, starting slightly below the rim. Medium yellowish-brown clay, 10YR 5/4, with mica inclusions. Self-slipped. Burned.

CW 8 (P86/877, SM 11994; Lr II; Fig. 11; Pl. 18). Tripod cooking pot. Joined with P86/544, SM 12038. Restored from 37 sherds. H. 34.3; w. 27.5; rim d. 25.5; th. 0.8; vol. 7 L; leg h. 9.5, w. 6.4–3, th. 2.7–0.8. Two legs, a large part of the base, two-thirds of the body, the rim, and one handle are preserved. Body of rounded profile. Square rim, slightly incurving. Vertical handle with elliptical section. Flat base, rough underneath. Legs with flat, elliptical section. Fabric: cFM2. Wheelmade. Interior surface: water-wiped. Exterior surface: slip, smoothed, and water-wiped. Traces of burning on large part of exterior and interior surface of the base.

CW 9 (P86/899; Lr III). Tripod cooking pot. Upper part. Rim, body, and handle are preserved. Rim d. 25. Square rim. Vertical handle with round section, attached at the rim.

Other Cylindrical Type B Cooking Pot

Room M

CW 10 (P86/bag 106/3; Lr II). Cooking pot. Rim and upper body fragment. Pres. h. 5.1; w. 7; th. 0.9. Rounded body. Slightly incurving, rounded rim. Medium reddish-yellow clay, 7.5YR 8/6, with many inclusions and gray core. Traces of burning on the exterior surface. Self-slipped.

Group 2: Medium-Mouthed (Type AB)

One group of tripod cooking pots from House I has an intermediate profile between types A and B and can therefore be called type AB (Fig. 11; Pl. 18; four examples). This vessel type has a narrow mouth, an elongated and curved body, a smoothed and almost nonexistent shoulder, and a plain rim. The base is flat. This type of elongated profile has not yet been distinguished in publications, except at Petras, though comparisons can be found at Kommos, among the type B examples, and Mochlos, among type A examples, as well as at other sites. Additional type B examples come from Knossos (KS178 Group, MM IIIB; see Hatzaki 2007a, fig. 5.7:3), Poros (Banou 2011, 501, fig. 1:b [LM IB]),

and Kommos (C900 and C915; see Betancourt 1980, fig. 1: type B). Type A examples are found at Pitsidia (Chatzi-Vallianou 2011, 361, fig. 16, room XXI–XXII A.11 [LM IB]), Malia (Quartier Δ , MM III–LM I: see Demargne and Gallet de Santerre 1953, fig. 5, pl. XXXI; Maison $Z\alpha$, a small example: Demargne and Gallet de Santerre 1953, fig. 3:2, pl. XLI), Mochlos (Barnard and Brogan 2003, fig. 48:IB.492, IB.494 [LM IB]), Petras (House I, LM IA, see Alberti 2012, 236, fig. 1; for House II, LM IB, see Alberti 2011, 487–488, figs. 35, 36), and Papadiokampos (House A.1, LM IB, see Brogan, Sofianou, and Morrison 2011, 582, fig. 32).

Area Φ

CW 11 (P86/A217, SM 13256; Lr III). Cooking pot. Fragmentary. Two non-joining fragments mended from two and three sherds, respectively. Rim d. 1.7; rim th. 1.2; L. 13.9; th. 1.1–0.8; handle d. 1.6. (a) Fragment of a horizontal handle, with circular section; (b) rim and body fragment. Rounded body. Slightly outcurving rim with rectangular section and a ledge for the lid on the upper surface. Fabric: cP1. Wheelmade. Interior surface: abraded. Exterior surface: self-slipped, smoothed.

CW 12 (P86/941, SM 11997; Lr III; Fig. 11; Pl. 18). Tripod cooking pot. More than two-thirds preserved, mended from many sherds. H. 26.5; w. 23.5; rim d. 18; th. 0.8; vol. 12 L; leg h. 8.0, w. 6.5–2.2, th. 2.5–2.2. Slightly outcurving rim, rounded, with a small spout. Curved body profile. Two horizontal handles with circular section. Flat base, rough underneath. Legs with flat elliptical section. Fabric: cF1. Wheelmade. Interior surface: wheel marks, self-slipped. Exterior surface: finger prints; self-slipped. Traces of reddish-brown paint, 5YR 5/4, on the upper body, near the rim and the handles; evanescent traces of white horizontal band decoration. Traces of burning on large part of the exterior surface and the spout.

CW 13 (P90/1417; Lr IV; Fig. 11). Tripod cooking pot. Almost complete. Restored from many fragments. Pres. h. 33.5; base d. 12.5; rim d. 19; max. d. 28.5; rim th. 0.6; body th. 0.7; base th. 1; leg h. 7.0, leg max. w. 6.2, max. th. 2.9. Intermediate between types A and AB. Rounded body, with low shoulder. Plain rim, slightly outcurving. Horizontal handle with rounded section. Flat base. Leg with elliptical section. Fabric: cFR1. Wheelmade. Interior surface: slightly smoothed. Exterior surface: self-slipped, smoothed. Traces of burning on most of exterior.

Pit I

CW 14 (P85/bag 63/28; Lr I). Tripod cooking pot. Rim, upper body, and handle fragment. Mended from three sherds. 8.6 x 11.2 x 0.6. Thin outcurving rim. Oblique handle with circular section. Medium dark gray (7.5YR 4/1) burned clay. Self-slipped.

Group 3: Narrow-Mouthed, Globular (Type A)

The type A cooking pot (seven examples) has a narrow mouth, globular body profile, everted rim, two horizontal handles on the shoulder, a flat base standing on three legs, and frequently, a small spout (Fig. 12; Pl. 18). The height of the globular cooking pot is also generally greater than its maximum diameter. Theoretically, the type A pot is best-suited for slow cooking or slow firing processes, like soups and stews or long dye-baths. Steam and heat are retained longer by the narrow mouth and better distributed by the rounded body (Borgna 2000, 148). As already mentioned, this type is largely attested in LM IB contexts, especially in eastern Crete (Mochlos, LM IB, see Barnard and Brogan 2003, fig. 48:IB.492, IB.494 [type A]; Petras, House I, LM IA, see Alberti 2012, 236, fig. 1, and House II, LM IB, see Alberti 2011, 487–488, figs. 35, 36; Papadiokamos, House A.1, LM IB, see Brogan, Sofianou, and Morrison 2011, 582, fig. 32). Similar specimens are also encountered in Central Crete (Knossos, MM IIIB, KS178 Group, see Hatzaki 2007a, fig. 5.7, no. 3; Poros, LM IB, see Banou 2011, 501, fig. 1:b; Kommos, C900 and C915, see Betancourt 1980, fig. 1:type B; Pitsidia, LM IB, see Chatzivalianou 2011, 361, fig. 16, room XXI–XXII A.11). The type is also found at Malia, Quartier Δ (MM III–LM I, a large example; see Demargne and Gallet de Santerre 1953, fig. 5, pl. XXXI; and Maison Ζα, a small example, see Demargne and Gallet de Santerre 1953, fig. 3:2, pl. XLI).

Room A

CW 15 (P86/620, SM 12413; Lr III; Fig. 12). Tripod cooking pot. Ca. 1/3 preserved, including the handle, most of one leg, part of the base, body, and rim; mended from 29 sherds. H. 30.2; rim d. 24; max. d. 25; body th. 0.7; base th. 1; leg w. 4.3–1.7, th. 2.2–1.1. Globular body. Outcurving rim, slightly rounded, spouted. One horizontal, oblique handle with circular section. Flat base. Leg with elliptical flat section. Fabric: cF2. Wheelmade. Interior surface: slip, water-wiped, and wheel marks. Exterior surface: thick brown slip, water-wiped (sponge marks), and smoothed. Traces of burning on the whole exterior surface, especially under the spout.

CW 16 (P86/A283, SM 12411; Lr IV). Globular cooking pot. Fragmentary. Three non-joining body and handle fragments. (a) + (c) body sherds; (b) mended from five sherds. W. 18.5; handle d. 1.8; th. 0.5–1.1.

Globular body. Horizontal handle with circular section. Fabric: cCa3. Wheelmade. Interior and exterior surfaces: self-slipped, smoothed. Traces of intense burning on all of exterior.

Room A

CW 17 (P86/bag 21/1; Lr II; Fig. 12). Cooking pot. Rim and upper body fragment. Pres. dims. 6 x 5.5 x 0.4. Outcurving rim, rounded. Preserves the attachment of a horizontal handle with elliptical section. Coarse brown clay, 7.5YR 5/2, with red surfaces. Wheelmade.

Corridor B-Δ

CW 18 (P85/bag 91/10; Lr II). Cooking pot. Rim, body, and handle fragment. Pres. dims. 7.6 x 11.6 x 0.5. Outcurving rim, low shoulder. Horizontal handle with circular section. Coarse dark reddish-brown clay, 5YR 3/6. Wheelmade. Self-slipped.

Area K

CW 19 (P86/A157, SM 11992; Lr II; Pl. 18). Tripod cooking pot. Almost complete. H. 36.5; base d. 20.5; rim d. 21.5; max. d. 31; vol. 10 L. Small parts of the base, body, rim, and one leg are all missing. Flat base. Globular body. Three legs with elliptical section (h. 9.5; w. 6.3–1.7; th. 3.4–1.7). Outcurving rim with a small spout. Two horizontal handles with rounded section. Fabric: cCh1 (predominantly chamotte, also with white matte and transparent inclusions and small yellow pebbles). Wheelmade. Interior surface: wheel marks. Exterior surface: wheel marks, smoothed. Unusual slip with predominant large white matte components (calcareous?), with some medium-sized phyllites and small-sized white transparent (quartz?) inclusions. Traces of burning on the exterior surface.

Pit I

CW 20 (P85/A501; Lr II). Cooking pot. Fragmentary. Ca. 20 fragments of the same vessel, amounting to ca. one-third of the original shape. Max. dims. 27 x 27; rim d. 13; rim th. 0.7; body th. 0.5–1. Globular body. Outcurving rim, slightly rounded. Fabric: cR1. Wheelmade. Interior and exterior surfaces: self-slipped, smoothed. Traces of burning on the exterior.

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area Σ)

CW 21 (P90/1360, SM 12508; Lr III). Globular cooking pot. Rim and upper body fragment. Pres. h. 7.8; w. 11.3; rim d. 25. Small part of the body, rim, and one handle are preserved, mended from three sherds. Outcurving rim, rounded. Horizontal arched handles with circular section, obliquely set below the rim. Fabric: coarse dark reddish-gray clay, 5YR 4/2, with gray core and many inclusions. Wheelmade. Exterior surface: thick slip of the same color.

Tripod Cooking Jugs (*Brikki*)

Quite interestingly, a group of tripod “cooking jugs,” or *brikki*, is recorded from House I.1 (Fig. 12; Pl. 18). These vessels have a rounded body, wide mouth, simple spout, one vertical handle opposite the spout, flat base, and three legs. The surface treatment is similar to that of cooking pots. The two largest examples have a trefoil spout. In most cases, traces of burning are present, especially on the exterior, the base, and the front side (below the spout). The overall dimensions vary considerably and range from a height of 11.2 cm and a rim diameter of 5.7 cm to a height of 24 cm and a rim diameter of 12 cm, thus allowing for some insights on the range of possible uses and on the system of capacity measurements. Indeed, the attested volumes comprise a series: 0.2–0.3, 0.6, 1.5–1.7, and 4.6 L.

Based on their size, these vessels could have been used for one or more people, for warming/boiling water or milk, or even for preparing a soup.

Room A

CW 22 (P86/A144, SM 11998; Lr II; Fig. 12; Pl. 18). Small tripod cooking jug. Almost complete; one leg, the handle, and parts of the rim are missing. H. 11.2; base d. 6.2; rim d. 5.7; th. 0.6; vol. 0.2–0.3 L. Oval body. Slightly outcurving rim, with spout. One vertical handle starting at the rim (only the attachment is preserved). Flat base with two small feet/lugs. Fabric: cF9. Wheelmade. Exterior surface: water-wiped. Burned extensively on both surfaces.

CW 23 (P86/A145, SM 12017; Lr II; Fig. 12; Pl. 18). Tripod cooking jug. Almost complete, mended from 29 sherds. Part of the legs are missing. H. 24; base d. 12; rim d. 12; max. d. 22; th. 0.7; vol. 4.6 L. Rounded body. Thin outcurving rim with a small spout. One vertical arched handle with circular section, starting below the rim. Flat base, rough underneath. Legs with elliptical section. Fabric: cF4. Interior and exterior surface: wheel marks and thick slip of the same color as clay. Worn surfaces with traces of burning, both on interior and exterior, at the base and below the spout.

CW 24 (P86/A153, SM 6947; Lr II). Tripod cooking jug. Almost complete, missing the lower part of the legs. Pres. max. h. 19; base d. 9.2; max. d. 16.2. Thin rim. Trefoil mouth. Globular-ovoid body. Flat base, rough underneath, with string marks. Thin legs with elliptical section. Vertical handle of circular section, from the rim to the middle of the body. Wheelmade. Coarse yellowish-red clay, 5YR 4/6, with inclusions. Wheel marks on both surfaces. Self-slipped. Traces of burning on the legs, base, one side, and the rim.

Room E

CW 25 (P86/843, SM 12314; Lr III). Possible small cooking jug. Fragmentary. Base, two legs, and lower body fragment; mended from six sherds. Pres. dims. 8.3 x 7.2 x 0.4. Globular body. Legs with elliptical section, one asymmetrical. Medium reddish-yellow clay, 5YR 6/6, with schist inclusions. Traces of burning on the lower body and one leg. Brown worn slip. Wheel marks on the base.

CW 26 (P86/1028; Lr III; Fig. 12). Small cooking jug. Complete profile. Large part of the body, handle attachment, and leg attachment are preserved. Mended from nine sherds. H. (without legs) 7.8; rim d. 9; max. d. 11; base d. 7; rim th. 0.4; body th. 5; base th. 7; leg max. w. 28, max. th. 2. Rounded body. Slightly outcurving rim, rounded, with beginning of spout. Vertical handle with circular section. Flat base. Leg with oval section. Fabric: cF7. Wheelmade. Interior and exterior surfaces: self-slipped. Traces of burning on large part of the exterior surface, especially on one side.

Room 2

CW 27 (P89/983; Lr II). Small cooking jug. Fragmentary. Only part of the base with one leg attachment is preserved, as well as part of the body with the handle attachment. Base d. 10; th. 0.8; leg max. w. 3.3, max. th. 1.4. Rounded body profile. Vertical handle with circular section. Flat base. Leg with elliptical section. Fabric: cF1. Handmade? Interior and exterior surfaces: self-slipped. Traces of burning, primarily on exterior, but also on interior.

Area Φ

CW 28 (P86/540, SM 12000; Lr II; Fig. 12; Pl. 18). Small tripod cooking jug. Ca. three-quarter is preserved; mended from 14 sherds. Two of the legs are half-preserved, while only the attachment is preserved from the third. H. 14; base d. 5.5; w. 11.3; th. 0.2; vol. 0.6 L. Rounded body. Thin rounded rim with a small spout. Very slightly convex base with string marks and a knob on the interior surface. One vertical handle with elliptical section, starting under the rim. Leg with elliptical section. Fabric: cF9. Wheelmade. Interior surface: smoothed. Exterior surface: thick slip of the same color, smoothed. Deep nail impression on the lower part of the body. Traces of burning on a large part of exterior surface, especially under the spout, and the inside of the rim.

CW 29-PM 136 (P89/778, SM 12012; Lr IV; Fig. 12; Pl. 18). Tripod cooking jug. Ca. three-quarters of the vase is preserved, including most of the base, a small part of two legs, and half of the third leg attachment. Mended from 56 sherds. Pres. h. 17; base d. 10; rim d. 10.7; max. d. 15.5; th. 0.3; vol. 1.5–1.7 L; leg max. w. 4.5; max. th. 1.8. Rounded body. Thin rounded rim, with a small spout. One vertical handle with circular

section, starting below the rim. Flat base with string marks. Legs with flat elliptical section. Fabric: cF4. Thick slip of the same color. Four deep horizontal incisions under the handle. Finger prints on the exterior surface. Traces of burning, especially under the spout.

Tripod Cooking Pans

The tripod cooking pans have lower walls than the pots, and they are distinguished by the presence of a spout on one side (Fig. 13; Pls. 18, 19). Eight examples are cataloged below.

The dimensions of the pans are extremely variable, but most are medium-sized, with the exception of a few smaller examples. In some cases, a rope decoration appears between two legs. Medium-sized pans have rim diameters of ca. 18, base diameters of ca. 10, and heights of ca. 20 cm. The legs are typically slightly pulled back from the front, and the body walls can be either rounded or straight-sided and flaring. This shape occurs in both earlier and later contexts at a number of sites. Parallels from Palaikastro are especially abundant from MM IIIB onward (LM IB, LM IIIA:1; for MM IIIB, see Knappett and Cunningham 2003, nos. 290, 291, 295). Globular examples are documented from LM IB contexts (e.g., for Kommos, see Betancourt 1980, 2, fig. 1B-C103; for Phaistos, see Levi and Carinci 1988, pl. 15:n; for Zakros, see Martlew 1988, 424, no. D II).

Rounded Body

Room E

CW 30 (P86/1018, SM 12401; Lr III; Fig. 13). Tripod cooking pan. Complete profile. Mended from 16 sherds, with an additional 15 non-joining sherds. Joined with P86/865. Large part of the body is preserved, including part of the base, rim, and body, two handles, and one leg. Two legs are missing. H. 15.6; w. 22.0; base d. ca. 10.4; rim d. 22; body th. 0.5; base th. 0.8; leg w. 6.3–3.3, th. 3–1.1. Rounded body. Plain, slightly outcurving rim, with a spout. Horizontal arched handles with circular section. Flat base. Leg with triangular, flattened section. Fabric: cF7. Wheelmade. Interior and exterior surfaces: thick slip. Base left rough underneath. Traces of burning on large part of the exterior surface.

CW 31 (P86/1149, SM 12053; Lr III). Tripod cooking pan. Fragmentary. Pres. dims. 2.9 x 7.5 x 0.4. Three non-joining fragments. (a) Mended from 10 sherds: base, two legs, and lower body fragment. Curved body profile. Legs with elliptical section. Flat base, rough underneath, with string marks. Medium reddish-yellow clay, 5YR 6/6, with silver mica. Traces of burning on the exterior surface. Thick orange slip. (b) Rim and upper body fragment, mended from three sherds. Rounded rim. Horizontal, slightly oblique handle with circular section. (c) Handle and rim fragment, mended from two sherds. Intense burning on the handle.

Area Φ

CW 32 (P86/992, SM 12040; Lr III; Fig. 13; Pl. 18). Small tripod cooking pan. Fragmentary. Mended from 39 sherds, with an additional 12 non-joining fragments from the body, three from the rim (two of them mended from three and four sherds, respectively), lower body, and base. Pres. h. 16; base d. 15; max. d. 23; th. 0.4; vol. 2 L; leg h. 4.8, th. 3.7. Large part of the rim, body, and a small part of the base are missing. Two legs are partially preserved. Rounded body. Legs with elliptical section. Plain rim, with spout. The handles are not preserved. Flat base, rough underneath. Fabric: over-fired. Medium reddish-yellow clay, 5YR 7/6, with very small inclusions. Wheel marks on the interior surface. Thick slip of the same color. Burned on both surfaces, particularly heavily interior.

CW 33 (P89/783, SM 12242; Lr IV). Tripod cooking pan. Complete profile. Two non-joining fragments. (a) Mended from nine sherds. Slightly more than one-third preserved, including one leg, part of the base, body, and rim. H. 20.5; rim d. 11.5; w. 13.8; rim and body th. 0.5; base th. 0.8; leg h. 9.3, w. 5.1–2.3, th. 1.5–0.6. (b) Lower body, base, and leg attachment fragment. Pres. dims. 5.4 x 7.5 x 0.4. Shallow semi-globular body. Thin, rounded rim. Flat base. Legs with flat elliptical section. Fabric: over-fired, probably mcF10. Wheelmade. Interior surface: thick self-slip. Exterior surface: thick self-slip, smoothed, and water-wiped (sponge marks). Traces of burning on a large part of the exterior and interior surfaces, and on the base.

South-Southeast Courtyard

CW 34 (P90/1333; east of Pit I and Staircase H; Lr I). Tripod cooking pan. Complete profile. Mended from three sherds. Approximately one-third is preserved, including half of one leg. H. 9.7; w. 11.4; base d. 14; rim th. 0.4; body th. 0.6; base th. 0.7. Rounded body. Thin rim with a raised spout; small lug under the spout. Flat base. Fabric: cF1. Interior surface: slip, well preserved. Exterior surface: worn, slip badly preserved. Diffuse traces of burning interior and exterior.

Area P

CW 35 (P86/A340, SM 12035; Lr II; Fig. 13; Pl. 19). Cooking pan. Almost complete. Rim, body, and handle fragments; mended from 30 sherds. Joined with P86/886. H. 14.1; base d. 20; rim d. 26; th. 0.5; vol. 4.2–4.5 L. Rounded body. Plain rim, rounded, with large spout. Horizontal handle on the rim, of circular section. Slightly convex base, almost entirely restored: it was not possible to determine whether or not there were legs. Plastic rope band at the junction of the base with the body. Fabric: cF4. Wheelmade. Unevenly fired. Interior surface shows wheel marks. Thick slip of the same color as the clay.

*Flaring Body**Room E*

CW 36 (P86/991, SM 12011; Lr III; Fig. 13; Pl. 19). Tripod cooking pan. Restored, almost complete. The legs and part of the base, body, and rim are missing. H. 13.2; base d. 15; w. 27.6; th. 0.7; vol. ca. 3.3 L; leg w. 4.8, th. 1.9. Flaring body. Plain, rounded rim. Two horizontal arched handles, with circular section, below the rim. Flat base with three leg attachments of elliptical section. Fabric: cF4. Wheelmade. Wheel marks on the interior surface. Thick worn slip of the same color, unevenly fired. The base was left rough underneath. Traces of burning on both surfaces of the base.

Room II

CW 37 (P89/616; Lr II; Fig. 13; Pl. 19). Tripod cooking pan. Restored, almost complete; the legs are missing. H. 15.1; rim d. 21; base d. 14; rim th. 1; base th. 1.3. Flaring body. Plain rounded rim, with spout. Two opposite lugs under the rim. Wheelmade. Interior and exterior surfaces: self-slipped, smoothed. Traces of burning on the exterior, near and below the spout.

Other Sherds from Cooking Pots

*Tripod Bases**Room A*

CW 38 (P86/1268; Lr II). Tripod cooking pot. Large fragment from the base and lower body. Flat base, it preserves the attachment of two legs with flat elliptical section. Base d. 16; body and base th. 1.1. The two preserved legs do not have the same dimensions: (a) w. 7.2, th. 3.1; (b) w. 5.2, th. 2.8 m. Conical body. Fabric: cF16. Interior and exterior surface: self-slipped, smoothed. The center of the base was left rough underneath.

CW 39 (P86/bag 150/6; Lr II). Tripod cooking pot. Base and body fragment. The attachment of a leg with elliptical section is preserved. Pres. h. 6.8; base d. 14; th. 0.7. Slightly curved body profile. Flat base. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 5YR 5/8, with many inclusions. Wheel marks on the interior surface. Thick slip of the same color. Sponge marks on the exterior surface. Traces of burning on the exterior surface and near the leg.

Room E

CW 40 (P86/1107; Lr III). Tripod cooking pot. Lower part of the body, base, one leg, and the attachment of a second leg are preserved. Max. d. 23.4; base d. 14.2; body th. 0.8; base th. 1; leg h. 9, w. 5.2–3.1, th. 2.9–1. Leg with flat elliptical section. Fabric: cF4. Wheelmade. Interior surface: smoothed. Exterior surface: slightly water-wiped (sponge marks). Traces of burning on the exterior surface.

Area Z

CW 41-PM 105 (P85/A564; Lr I). Tripod cooking pot. Small part of the base, including one leg attachment and part of the body. Oblique line on the lower part of the body. Pres. dims. 5.5 x 6.8 x 0.9. Body with flaring profile. Flat base. Fabric: cP1. Self-slipped.

Area Φ

CW 42 (P86/bag 147/1; Lr III). Tripod cooking pot. Base and lower body fragment. One leg attachment preserved. Pres. h. 7.8; w. 10; th. 0.5. Curved body profile. Flat, slightly convex base. Leg with elliptical section. Coarse reddish-brown clay, 2.5YR 4/4. Wheel marks on both surfaces. Self-slipped.

Area P

CW 43 (P86/bag 58/6; Lr I). Tripod cooking pot. Base with part of a leg and lower body fragment. Pres. h. 8.5; w. 14.4; th. 0.6. Slightly curved body profile. Leg with elliptical section. Medium weak red clay with a thick gray core. Red, worn surface, burned on various places. No slip preserved.

*Legs**Room E*

CW 44 (P85/bag 75/1a; Lr II). Tripod cooking pot. Leg fragment. Pres. dims. 11.1 x 6.8 x 5.6–2.2. Elliptical in section; vertical plastic rope decoration. Coarse reddish-brown clay, 2.5YR 4/4. Self-slipped.

CW 45 (P85/bag 75/3a; Lrs II; Fig. 13). Tripod cooking pot. Leg fragment. Pres. dim. 9.9 x 6.6 x 2.6. Elliptical in section; vertical rope decoration. Coarse reddish-brown clay, 2.5YR 4/4. Thick slip. Traces of burning on the lower part.

Room A

CW 46 (P86/bag 164/1a; Lr II). Tripod cooking pot. Leg fragment. Pres. h. 7; w. 7.4; th. 1.8. Wide, with elliptical section and a vertical plastic rope in the middle. Coarse yellowish-red clay, 5YR 5/6, with many inclusions. Thick slip of the same color. Traces of burning on both surfaces.

Area Z

CW 47-PM 103 (P85/A562; Lr I). Leg of a tripod cooking pot. The top is not preserved. Pres. h. 5.4; w. 4.4–3.2; th. 3.2–2.5. Elliptical section. Deep vertical incision. Handmade. Fabric: cF11. Thin brown slip.

CW 48 (P89/bag 266/6; Lr III). Tripod cooking pot. Leg with elliptical section. Pres. dims. 7.4 x 4.8 x 1.9. Coarse weak red clay, 2.5YR 5/2, with a gray core.

Area Φ

CW 49 (P86/1342; Lr III). Tripod cooking pot. Leg fragment. Pres. dims. w. 7–4.5; th. 3.6–2.2. Flat triangular section. Fabric: cF4.

CW 50 (P86/1343; Lr III). Tripod cooking pot. Leg fragment. W. 6–4.3; th. 3–2. Rope decoration at the center. Flattened section. Fabric: cF14.

Area K

CW 51 (P86/bag 187/2; Lr II). Tripod cooking pot. Leg fragment. Pres. dims. 8.3 x 7.5 x 2.1. Elliptical section. Plastic decoration, rope with finger impressions. Fine red clay, 2.5YR 5/6, with inclusions. Self-slipped.

CW 52 (P86/bag 187/7; Lr II). Tripod cooking pot. Leg fragment. W. 3.5–2.3; th. 1.8–0.8. Squared extremity. Elliptical section. Fabric: cF1.

Pit Θ

CW 53 (P85/bag 71/1a; Lr II). Tripod cooking pot. Leg fragment. Pres. dims. 15 x 8.1 x 2.8. Flat elliptical section. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 4/6, with inclusions.

CW 54 (P85/bag 71/1b; Lr II). Tripod cooking pot. Leg fragment. Elliptical section. Vertical plastic rope decoration. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 4/6. Self-slip. Pres. dims. 6.8 x 9 x 6.5.

CW 55 (P85/bag 79+87/1; Lr II; Fig. 13). Tripod cooking pot. Leg, broken horizontally at the lower part. Pres. dims. 11 x 6.8 x 3.7. Elliptical section. Vertical wide rope with finger impressions. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 5YR 6/6, with inclusions. Brown slip.

House I.2

CW 56 (P89/bag 234/1; Lr I). Tripod cooking pot. Leg of circular section. Pres. dims. 6.2 x 5.1 x 3.2. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 4/6. Self-slipped.

Six other fragments of cooking pot legs, without inventory numbers, were collected.

*Base Fragments of Cooking Pots
(No Legs Preserved)**Room A*

CW 57-PM 17 (P86/A344a, SM 12419; Lr II; Pl. 31). Cooking pot. Base and lower body fragment, mended from two sherds. Joined with **PM 34**. Pres. dims. 5.8 x 9.2 x 0.5. Curved body profile. Irregular multiple nail incisions on the exterior surface. Fabric: cF11. Medium reddish-brown clay, 2.5YR 5/4, with inclusions, especially schist. Self-slipped. Burning on the exterior surface.

Pit Θ

CW 58-PM 216 (P85/A479, SM 12546; Lr I; Pl. 32). Cooking pot. Base fragment. W. 3.2; th. 3.2. On the upper surface large and small triangular incisions. Medium reddish-brown clay, 2.5YR 4/4. Traces of burning on the lower surface.

Jars in Cooking Fabric

Not surprisingly, some jars from House I were made in cooking fabric (Fig. 14; Pl. 18). Their shapes are generally very simple and substantially related to those of the cooking pots. As discussed more extensively below, during Neopalatial times, along with the large-mouthed examples, which were already common in the previous phase, narrow-mouthed types begin to be attested as well, following the formal trend of the period. Two items in the reduced sample are quite large-mouthed and undecorated and have burn marks; they were probably used as cooking pots. A further two examples are more narrow-mouthed, with pronounced rims, and show traces of painted decoration; they may have been used mainly for storage.

Large-Mouthed Jars

Parallels for the Petras large-mouthed jars come from western, Central, and eastern Crete. For western Crete, examples are found at Chania (LM IB, Andreadaki-Vlazaki 2011, 68, fig. 18), and Central Cretan examples are found at Knossos (for MM IIIB, KS178 Group, see Hatzaki 2007a, fig. 5.7, no. 2; for LM IB, Royal Road North, see Hood

2011, 173, fig. 51, 61.P417; for LM II, MUM South Sector Group, see Popham 1984, 36, 50, L110, pl. 86:h, 162.11; Hatzaki 2007b, fig. 6.10:4; for a piece similar to the example from MUM, a LM II item with outcurving rim from Poros, see Banou 2011, 504, fig. 4:f); Hagia Triada (MM IIIB, Girella 2005, 372, fig. 1); Phaistos-Chalara (LM IB, Palio 2001a, 301, no. 281, fig. 46:h); and Pitsidia (LM IB Early, Chatzi-Vallianou 2011, 361, room XIV, fig. 16:A.14). Examples from Central–eastern Crete come from Malia (MM II and MM III–LM IA, for examples in different sizes and profiles, see Pour-sat and Knappett 2005, 57–58, nos. 362, 364–367, fig. 12, pls. 17, 47; MM III–LM IA, Demargne and Gallet de Santerre 1953, pl. XL, fig. 2, nos. 4, 5, and pl. XLI, fig. 3:1) and Makrygialos (LM IB, Mantzourani 2011, 299, fig. 20, left). Those from eastern Crete are located at Palaikastro (for both large- and medium-sized examples from MM IIIB, see Knappett and Cunningham 2003, 136–137, 156, nos. 181–183, 292, figs. 21, 22:B6 R1/3, 36:EP 87; for LM IA, see Knappett and Cunningham 2003, 170, no. 436, fig. 46:EP 87; for LM IB, see MacGillivray, Sackett, and Driessen 2007, fig. 3.6:31; for LM IIIA:1, see MacGillivray, Sackett, and Driessen 2007, fig. 4.20:511).

SIMPLE RIM, NO DECORATION

Area Φ

CW 59-EMP 131-PM 125 (P86/902, SM 11995; Lr III; Fig. 14; Pl. 18). Large-mouthed spouted jar. Complete profile. Joined with P86/A123. Mended from 46 sherds. More than half preserved, including large part of the base. Parts of the rim and body are missing. H. 37; base d. 16.5; rim d. ca. 23; th. 0.7; vol. 12 L. Piriform body. Incurving rim, rounded, with spout. Two horizontal, oblique handles with circular section. Very flat base, rough underneath. Fabric: cF3. Medium pink clay, 7.5YR 7/4. Possibly handmade: no wheel marks are attested, while traces of burnishing are visible on interior and exterior. Interior and exterior surfaces: thick brownish-orange slip, smoothed. Traces of burning on all of the exterior surface. Nail impressions on the interior surface of the base.

Pit Θ

CW 60 (P85/A530, SM 12497; Lr II; Fig. 14). Jar in cooking fabric. Mended from many sherds. Large part of the lower body, small part of the upper body, and the handle attachment. One additional non-joining rim sherd and several more non-joining body sherds. H. 20; w. 25.7; th. 0.7. Piriform body. Rounded outcurving rim. Horizontal handle with circular section. Flat base,

rough underneath. Fabric: cF7. Uneven firing. Traces of burning on the lower part of the body. Self-slipped.

MARKED RIM, DECORATED

Area Φ

CW 61 (P86/947, SM 12245; Lr III; Fig. 14). Large part of a large-mouthed jar. H. 34; max d. 31; rim d. 21.5; th. 0.9. Piriform body. Pronounced outcurving rim, flattened on the upper edge. One horizontal handle with circular section preserved. Exterior surface: self-slipped, smoothed, and light-on-dark decoration with white horizontal bands.

Pit Θ

CW 62 (P85/A529, SM 11987; Lr II; Fig. 14; Pl. 18). Large-mouthed jar. Almost complete. Mended from many sherds. Part of the rim, body, and one handle are missing. H. 39; rim d. 21.5; max. d. 27.5; base d. 14.5; rim th. 1.2; vol. 12 L. Piriform body. Wide, outcurving, pronounced rim. Two horizontal, oblique handles with circular section. Flat base. Fabric: light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4), burned clay, with large schist inclusions. Wheel marks on the interior surface. Self-slipped. Exterior surface: traces of band decoration, light-on-dark on the whole surface.

Other Jars

Room Ξ

CW 63 (P86/971, SM 12056; Lr III). Jar. Less than half is preserved, including a small part of the base; mended from 32 sherds. Additional small non-joining fragment from the rim and upper body, mended from five sherds. H. 41; max. d. 28; th. 0.6. Piriform body. Light reddish-brown clay, 5YR 6/3, with gray core and schist inclusions. Burned on the exterior surface. Flat base, rough underneath. Self-slipped.

Area Ζ

CW 64 (P89/645; Lr III). Jar in cooking fabric. Base. Fabric: cP1. Max. d. 15.5; base d. 11.8. Wheelmade. Exterior surface: smoothed, with many traces of burning.

Plates

Plates are large and shallow vessels, disk shaped, with a slightly raised rim, very low to almost non-existent sidewalls, and a flat base (Figs. 17, 18; Pl. 19). The interior surface of the body and the exterior surface of the rim are generally water-wiped

and smoothed or slipped. The rest of the exterior surface, including the base, is left rough. These vessels are handmade in a fabric very similar to that used for thick trays and firestands/spit-rests. They do not have handles or legs. It is possible that they could have been used for the processing of liquids, or as drain heads, or even for cooking (e.g., flat bread cooking).

Indeed, traces of burning are common, especially on the interior, but also on the exterior of the vessels. This could suggest, at least in some cases, their use as portable hearths or braziers. They would thus have held a bed of embers/charcoal, or even a small fire, on which tripod cooking pots and firestands could have been used, and chestnuts and legumes could have been toasted.

Some spouted examples are also attested: large fragments of plates with simple spouts can almost surely be identified as drain-heads or similar features (see **CW 90**, **CW 91**). The presence of drains is also attested in the house (see Tsipopoulou, Ch. 2, this vol.).

The difference between plates and trays is not clear-cut, especially for fragmentary examples. The most important distinctive feature is the articulation between rim and base, smooth for plates and sharp for trays. Heights range from 3 to 4 cm and diameters from 30 to 40 cm. In this catalog, most fragments with no handles or legs and a gradually raising rim, with a height of ca. 4 cm, have been included among the plates. In any case, some confusion with trays is always possible.

Fragments of 47 plates from House I are presented here according to their main formal characteristics, but it is not possible to propose a strict typology. Spouted plates (gutter spouts) seem to be quite common at Palaikastro, where many fragments and one in-situ example are reported from different contexts and chronologies. These include: a spouted plate (drainage channel/gutter) from Building 4 (MacGillivray et al. 1989, pl. 65:c); a spouted plate (drainage channel/gutter), LM IB, from Well 576 (MacGillivray, Sackett, and Driessen 2007, fig. 7.4, no. 73); a fragment of spouted plate (gutter spout), LM IIIA:2, from Well 605 (MacGillivray, Sackett, and Driessen 2007, fig. 4.30:639); a Π-shaped spout (from drain or basin), LM IIIA:1, from Well 605 (MacGillivray, Sackett, and Driessen 2007, fig. 4.20:514); and a simple plate, LM IB-II, from Well 605

(MacGillivray, Sackett, and Driessen 2007, fig. 4.13:450).

Group 1: Almost Flat Plates

The shape is quite peculiar, and their identification as plates is doubtful (Pl. 19). It is a possibility that these vessels served as pithos lids.

Room E

CW 65 (P86/790, SM 12115; Lr I). Large plate. Very small part of the rim and base are preserved. Pres. L. 8.5; pres. w. 7; th. 3.5. Rounded rim, almost nonexistent. Flat base. Very coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many inclusions. Upper surface: thick self-slip. The lower surface is very rough.

Corridor B-A

CW 66 (P85/A450; Lr I; Pl. 19). Plate. Rim fragment. H. 3.9; rim d. 74–75; pres. w. 29.2. Rounded rim. Fabric: vcF9. Handmade. Thick orange slip, smoothed. Rough underneath. Traces of burning on the upper surface.

Pit O

CW 67-PM 240 (P85/A539, SM 12403; Lr II). Plate. Rim fragment. W. 6; th. 2.4. Very rough underneath. Coarse dark red clay, 2.5YR 3/6. Yellowish thick slip. Shallow incision on the upper surface of the body.

Pit I

CW 68 (P85/A493, SM 12541; Lr II; Fig. 17). Large plate. Part of the base and body/rim is preserved. H. 2.7; w. 10.6. Rounded rim, almost nonexistent (only 1 cm higher than the base). Flat base. Fabric: vcF4. Handmade. Thick light slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces, rough underneath. Traces of burning on the interior surface.

Group 2: Plates with Thickened Rim

This group includes a small number of very flat specimens (Fig. 17).

Room A

CW 69 (P86/1226; Lr II; Fig. 17). Large plate. Rim fragment. Small part of the base and body/rim preserved. H. 3.6; rim d. 56–60; w. 8.4; rim th. 3.1; base th. 2.9. Thickened border, rounded. Flat base. Fabric: vcF8. Handmade. Interior and exterior surface: smoothed. The exterior side of the base was left rough, with a visible layer of densely packed inclusions of small size and also medium and large.

CW 70 (P86/1228; Lr II). Medium-sized plate. Small part of the base, body, and rim is preserved. H. 1.9; rim d. 34; w. 7.2; rim th. 2; base th. 0.9. Thickened rounded border. Flat base. Fabric: mcF4. Wheelmade? Thick

self-slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the exterior base, which was left rough.

CW 71 (P86/1323; Lr II). Large plate. Small part of the rim and base is preserved. H. 2.7; rim d. ca. 60; rim th. 2.6; base th. 1.6; pres. dims. 9 x 12.5. Thickened rounded border. Flat base. Fabric: vcF1. Handmade. Reddish slip smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the exterior surface of the base, which was left rough. Traces of burning underneath.

Pit Ø

CW 72 (P85/A526, SM 12557; Lr I; Fig. 17). Large plate. Small part of the rim and base is preserved. H. 3.4; w. 7.7; th. 2.4. Thickened border, rounded. Flat base, very rough underneath. Fabric: vcF7. Self-slipped.

Group 3: Plates with Squared Rim

This group includes specimens very similar to the previous group (plates with thickened rims), but with a different rim section (Fig. 17; Pl. 19).

LOW RIM

Room E

CW 73 (P85/A410, SM 12454; Lr I; Fig. 17). Large plate. Small part of the rim and body preserved. Pres. dims. 12 x 8.7 x 4.1. Flat, only slightly formed rim with squared section. Flat base. Coarse dark red clay, 2.5YR 3/6, with many inclusions. Self-slipped on the interior surface.

Room A

CW 74 (P86/951; Lr I). Thin tray/plate. Small part of the base/body and rim are preserved. H. 1.9; rim d. 20; w. 6.9; rim th. 1; body th. 0.8; base th. 0.9. Slightly thickened rim, flattened on the top, with squared section. Straight-sided shallow body. Flat base. Fabric: cF1. Handmade. Worn surface. Red worn paint on both surfaces (originally monochrome). Rough underneath.

CW 75 (P86/1213, SM 12484; Lr II; Fig. 17). Large plate. Part of the base and body/rim preserved. H. 2.8; w. 8.7; th. 1.8. Flat rim with squared section. Flat base, very rough underneath. Coarse reddish-gray clay, 5YR 5/2, with gray core. Thin brown slip. Lustrous black paint, better preserved on the interior surface of the base.

Pit Ø

CW 76-PM 215 (P85/A369; Lr I). Large plate. Rim fragment. H. 1.8; rim d. ca. 47; w. 9.3; rim th. 1.8; base th. 1.5. Flat base, very rough underneath. Wide flat rim, only slightly marked. Fabric: cF4. Handmade. Interior surface: thick self-slip, smoothed. Traces of burning on the exterior surface. Shallow oblique incisions on the interior surface of the base, one of which reaches the rim.

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area Σ)

CW 77 (P86/1312, SM 12389; Lr I; Fig. 17; Pl. 19). Large plate. Part of the rim and base preserved. H. 3.9; rim th. 3.5; base th. 3.1; pres. dims. 16 x 12.4. Flat rim with squared section. Flat base. Fabric: vcF9. Possibly partially wheelmade. Thick self-slip smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the exterior surface of the base, which is very rough. Burned underneath and on the exterior surface of the rim.

HIGH RIM

Room A

CW 78 (P86/977; Lr II; Fig. 17; Pl. 19). Large plate. Small part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 3.7; rim th. 3.5; body th. 3.6; base th. 2.6; pres. dims. 10.5 x 9. Thickened rim with squared section. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Fabric: vcF8. Handmade. Thick light slip smoothed on the interior and the exterior surfaces except for the lower surface of the base, which was left rough. Over-fired.

CW 79 (P86/1250, SM 12476; Lr II). Plate. A very small part of the base and body/rim preserved. H. 3.5; w. 6.3; th. 2. Thickened flat rim with squared section. Flat base, very rough underneath. Coarse dark red clay, 2.5YR 3/6. Buff, thick, worn slip.

Corridor B-A

CW 80 (P85/A474; Lr II). Large plate. Small part of the rim and base preserved. H. 3.9; rim d. 58; rim th. 3.6; base th. 1.8; pres. dims. 8.7 x 5.5. Thickened rim of squared section. Flat base. Fabric: vcF9. Handmade. Thick slip smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the base, which was left rough underneath. Over-fired and burned.

Group 4: Plates with Rounded Body and Sometimes Slightly Incurving Rim

Some of the following sherds, especially the taller ones, can instead belong to trays (see, e.g., tray **CW 132**; Fig. 19; Pl. 21).

ROUNDED BODY

Room E

CW 81 (P85/A414, SM 12443; Lr I). Medium-sized plate. A small part of the base and rim preserved. H. 2.5; rim d. 48; w. 5.8; th. 1.3. Slightly incurving rim with squared section. Rounded body. Flat base, rough underneath. Medium pink clay, 2.5YR 3/6, with several inclusions. Self-slipped.

CW 82 (P85/A459, SM 12580; Lr II; Fig. 17). Large, tall plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim

preserved. H. 4.6; rim d. 44; w. 7.5; rim th. 3.1; body th. 3.3; base th. 2.3. Thickened rim with squared section. Shallow rounded body. Flat base, rough underneath. Fabric: over-fired. Coarse very dark reddish-brown clay, 2.5YR 2/4, with many phyllite inclusions. Handmade. Self-slipped, smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the base, which was left rough underneath. Over-fired. Similar to **CW 86**.

CW 83 (P86/803, SM 12576; Lr II). Large plate. A very small part of the base/body and rim preserved. H. 1.9; w. 5.1; th. 1.1. Rounded rim. Rounded body. Flat base. Medium pink clay, 5YR 7/3, with many small inclusions. Self-slipped.

Room A

CW 84 (P86/657; Lr II; Fig. 17; Pl. 21). Large plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim is preserved. H. 1.8; rim d. 28; w. 9.8; rim th. 1.5; body th. 0.9. Thickened rounded rim. Rounded body. Flat base. Fabric: cF4. Handmade? Slip smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the base, which was left rough underneath.

CW 85 (P86/973; Lr II; Fig. 17; Pl. 19). Large plate. Rim fragment. Non-joining fragment P86/A343; two non-joining, rim, body, and base fragments. (a) H. 3.1; rim d. 38; w. 14.2; rim th. 1.4; body th. 2.4; base th. 1.7; (b) pres. dims. 3.1 x 7.8 x 1.4. Plain, slightly incurving rim. Rounded body. Flat base. Fabric: Coarse very dark reddish-brown clay, 2.5YR 2/4, with many phyllite (all sizes) and few calcareous inclusions; black core. Over-fired. Thick lustrous slip on the upper surface, slightly darker than the clay. The base was left rough underneath, but slipped. Burned, especially on the interior surface. Fingerprints on the lower surface of the base.

CW 86 (P86/1177; Lr I; Pl. 19). Large, tall plate. Part of the base and body/rim preserved. H. 4.8; rim d. 5.2; w. 10.8; rim th. 2.4; body th. 3.4; base th. 2. Thickened rounded rim, slightly squared in section. Flat base. Fabric: vcP2. Handmade. Self-slipped, smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the base, which is very rough underneath. Similar to **CW 82**.

ROUNDED BODY AND THICKENED INCURVING RIM

Room A

CW 87 (P86/662; Lr II; Fig. 17). Large plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 1.8; rim d. 29; w. 5.2; rim th. 1.3; base th. 0.9. Thickened rounded rim, slightly incurving. Rounded body. Flat base. Fabric: vcF10. Wheelmade? Slip smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the base, which is rough underneath.

CW 88 (P86/1195; Lr III). Large plate. Small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 2.9; w. 7; th. 1; rim th. 1.8; base th. 1.2. Rounded rim. Rounded

body. Flat base. Fabric: mcF9. Wheelmade? Thick slip smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the lower surface of the base, which was left rough.

West Courtyard

CW 89 (P88/713; Lr I). Medium-sized plate. Part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 2.3; rim d. ca. 30; w. 4; th. 1. Thickened very rounded rim, slightly incurving. Rounded body. Flat base, rough underneath. Medium reddish-brown clay, 2.5YR 4/3, with mica inclusions. Thick brown slip. Traces of reddish paint.

Group 5: Plates with Thickened Rounded Rim, Sometimes Outcurving

Some of the following sherds, especially the taller ones, may instead belong to trays (Fig. 17; Pl. 19).

Room E

CW 90 (P86/804; Lr II; Fig. 17; Pl. 19). Large spouted plate. Part of the base, body, and rim preserved. Mended from various sherds, some from Room A. H. 3.7; rim d. >60; w. 33; rim th. 2.5; base th. 2.2–3. Thickened rounded rim, ending in what is probably the beginning of a spout. Flat base. Fabric: vcF7. Thick self-slip on the interior and exterior surfaces except the base, which was left rough underneath. Traces of burning on much of interior surface.

CW 91 (P86/805; Lr II; Fig. 17; Pl. 19). Large spouted plate. Joined with P86/693. Mended from three sherds; preserves a complete profile, including the spout. H. 3.7; rim d. >60; rim th. 2.5–2.8; base th. 2.2–3.4. Rounded rim with large pulled-out spout. Flat base, thicker at the center, very rough and irregular underneath, with cavities. Fabric: vcF8. Handmade. Very thick light slip smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the base, which was left rough underneath. The slip is worn on most of the interior surface of the base. Traces of burning on most of interior surface, both on base and rim.

Room A

CW 92 (P86/A278; Lr II; Fig. 17; Pl. 19). Large, tall plate. Rim fragment. H. 4.5; rim d. >40; w. 9.4; L. 11.2; rim th. 1.8. Thickened rounded rim. Flaring body. Flat base. Fabric: vcF10. Handmade, very coarse clay. Interior surface: thick red slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: smoothed (no slip), rough underneath. Traces of burning on the interior surface. Very similar to **CW 98**.

CW 93 (P86/A342; Lr II). Medium-sized plate. Rim fragment. Nearly one-quarter preserved. H. 1.8; rim d. >25; w. 7; L. 4.5; th. 1. Thickened, rounded, raised rim. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Medium reddish-brown clay, 5YR 5/3, with many inclusions, especially schist, limestone, and mica. Self-slipped. Rough underneath.

CW 94 (P86/974; Lr II). Large plate. Small part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 4.4; rim d. 60; w. 8.4; rim th. 3.5; base th. 1.9. Thickened slightly pronounced rim, resulting in a triangular section. Flat base, rough underneath. Fabric: vcP4. Handmade. Thin, light slip, smoothed except for the base, which was left rough underneath. Worn surface. Traces of burning underneath. Burned core.

CW 95 (P86/1004; Lr II). Large, tall plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 5.1; rim d. ca. 60; w. 8.9; rim th. 4.2; base th. 2.7. Thickened rounded rim, slightly outcurving. Flat base. Fabric: vcF2. Handmade. Interior surface: self-slipped, smoothed. Exterior surface: rough.

CW 96 (P86/1171; Lr II). Large, tall plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 4; w. 14.5; rim th. 3.5; base th. 2. Thickened rounded rim. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Fabric: vcF4. All surfaces are worn, no slip is preserved. The base was left rough underneath, with a layer of phyllite, dark reddish-purple stone, and calcareous inclusions (medium and large sized). Generally burned.

CW 97 (P86/1210; Lr II). Large plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 2.5; w. 3.1; rim th. 1.2; base th. 1.7. Rounded rim, slightly outcurving. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Fabric: dominant phyllites, over-fired. Handmade. Light brown slip, smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the base, which was left rough underneath. Traces of burning on most of interior surface.

Room Ξ

CW 98 (P86/880, SM 12114; Lr III). Large plate. Small part of the base/body and rim preserved. H. 3.6; w. 7.9; th. 2.2. Thickened rounded rim, slightly outcurving. Slightly flaring body. Flat base. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 7.5YR 6/6, with many inclusions. Thick brown slip. Orange plaster on the upper surface. Profile very similar to **CW 92**.

Corridor B- Δ

CW 99 (P85/bag 73/7; Lr II). Plate. Part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 1.8; w. 4.1; th. 1.2. Rounded, slightly incurving rim. Rounded shallow body. Flat base. Light brown medium clay, 7.5YR 6/4. Self-slipped. Traces of orange paint on both surfaces, probably initially monochrome. Rough underneath.

Area Φ

CW 100 (P86/873, SM 12170; Lr III). Rim fragment of a plate. Part of the base/body and rim preserved. H. 2.8; base d. 34; th. 1.6. Rounded, slightly incurving rim. Rounded shallow body. Flat base. Coarse strong brown clay, 7.5YR 4/6. Thick slip of the same color. Traces of burning on both surfaces.

CW 101-EMP 157 (P89/919; Lr IV; Fig. 17; Pls. 19, 21). Medium-sized plate. Mended from seven sherds.

Part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 3; rim d. 34; rim th. 1.8; body th. 2.2; base th. 1.9; pres. dims. 15 x 12. Rounded rim, slightly outcurving. Flaring body. Flat base. Fabric: vcT3. Handmade? Over-fired. Thick light slip smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the exterior surface of the base, which is left rough. Traces of burning on the interior. The core is over-fired.

Pit Θ

CW 102 (P85/bag 71/2; Lr II). Plate. Part of the rim, body, and base preserved. Max. pres. dims. 3.6 x 6.3 x 0.7. Rounded rim. Rounded shallow body. Flat base. Medium brown clay, 7.5YR 5/4. Self-slipped.

Group 6: Plates/Trays with Thickened Rounded Rim, Marked Outside

Most of these examples have a significantly raised rim, with an interior height of ca. 2 cm, and thus they are almost trays (Fig. 18; Pl. 19).

Room Λ

CW 103 (P86/1220; Lr II; Fig. 18). Large plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 1.8; rim d. 34; w. 7.1; rim th. 2; base th. 1.3. Flat base. Rounded body, with a protuberance. Strongly rounded and thickened rim. Fabric: mcF4. Wheelmade? Self-slipped, smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the exterior surface of the base, which is left rough. Traces of burning on the interior and exterior surfaces.

CW 104 (P86/A173; Lr III; Pl. 19). Large plate. Preserves part of base/body and rim. Associated pieces include non-joining fragment P86/908 and two additional non-joining fragments (not cataloged). H. 4.5; rim d. ca. 60; rim th. 1.5–2.7; body th. 3.7; base th. 1.5. Thickened rounded rim, slightly pronounced externally. Rounded body. Flat base. Fabric: vcF1. Handmade. Interior and exterior surfaces: thick lustrous brownish-orange slip, smoothed. The base is left rough underneath. A layer of burned, large-sized elongated phyllites is visible on the interior surface. Over-fired.

Corridor B- Δ

CW 105 (P85/A436; Lr II). Large plate. A small part of the base and rim preserved. H. 3.8; w. 9.5; th. 2.2. Thickened rounded rim. Carinated body. Flat base, rough underneath. Fabric: vcF1. Self-slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the base, which is rough underneath.

Area P

CW 106 (P86/A255, SM 12186; Lr I; Fig. 18). Large plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 2.3; w. 2.7; L. 2.9; rim th. 2.3; max. d. 33.6; base th. 1.3. Thickened rounded rim, pronounced on exterior. Flat base, rough underneath. Fabric: cF12, over-fired. Self-slipped.

Group 7: Plates with Other Profiles

This group includes specimens with a conical profile and those that are deeper than the pieces comprising the previous groups.

Room E

CW 107 (P85/A412, SM 12574; Lr II; Fig. 18). Large plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 4.9; rim d. 60; w. 7.6; rim th. 2.4; body th. 3.6; base th. 3. Thickened rim with quadrangular section. Slightly flaring body. Flat base, rough underneath. Fabric: over-fired; coarse weak red clay, 2.5YR 4/2, with gray core and many inclusions, especially phyllite and quartz. Handmade. Thick pinkish-orange slip on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the base. Traces of burning especially strong on the exterior surface (base and rim) and less intense on the interior. Burned core.

CW 108 (P85/bag 75/1b; Lr II). Plate. A small part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 5; w. 7.6; th. 2.8. Thickened rim with rounded/quadrangular section. Slightly flaring body. Flat base, rough underneath. Coarse weak red clay, 2.5YR 5/2, with thick gray core. Self-slipped.

Room A

CW 109 (P86/651; Lr II). Large plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 3.7; rim d. 56; w. 7.6; rim th. 2.4; base th. 2.6. Slightly outcurving and thickened rounded rim, pronounced internally. Shallow, conical body. Flat base, rough underneath. Fabric: vcF9. Wheelmade? Thick slip smoothed on interior and exterior surfaces except for the base, which is left rough underneath. Traces of burning on the interior. Generally smaller and less coarse than other examples, possibly because it is wheelmade.

Area K

CW 110 (P85/A348, SM 12542; Lr I; Fig. 18). Large plate. Rim fragment. Approximately one-fifth preserved. H. 6; rim th. 4.5; max. d. 44; base th. 3.2. Rounded rim, slightly outcurving. Flat base. Fabric: vcF12. Thick self-slip, smoothed. Rough underneath. Traces of burning at the rim and on the interior surface.

Area P

CW 111 (P86/953, SM 12087; Lr I). Large plate, base fragment. Flat. Very rough lower surface, smooth upper surface. Pres. dims. 9.2 x 11.5 x 3.1. Coarse light brown clay, 7.5YR 6/4. Burned on the upper surface. Thin brown slip.

Cooking Trays

An important characteristic of House I.1 is the strong presence of cooking trays. In most cases, the presence of burn marks, especially on the interior of the vessels, but also on the exterior and near the rim, confirms an association with fire, though this is not always the case. It is important to state that the definitive reexamination of the House I materials altered the preliminary numbers recorded for trays and plates (for a preliminary presentation of the House I cooking wares, see Alberti 2012).

These vessels may have been used not only for cooking or other processes involving fire, but also for serving or storing food. Similar examples from the Mochlos Artisans' Quarter show little sign of contact with fire (Barnard and Brogan 2003, 33; see also Hallager and Hallager, eds., 2000, 160–161). Given this evidence, the term “baking pan” might provide a more accurate description (baking pans [γιομβέτσι] are also recognized in the traditional pottery production of modern Crete; see Blitzer 1984, 149–150, fig. 18-5:10).

When used over fire, the trays probably provided a warm cooking surface. And when used with large lids, the trays may have served as portable ovens (Borgna 1997, 200). Indeed, fragmentary examples can be easily confused with sherds from portable ovens, which are very similar in shape and fabric.

The trays are typically round and have flat bases; low side-walls, which are straight, slightly flared, or slightly convex; and a rounded or squared lip, which is often pulled out to form a spout. The type of handle varies: some are horizontal, while others are pierced lugs. All trays are handmade and most are provided with three legs, though there are examples without supports. The interior surface and exterior of the rim are generally water-wiped and smoothed or slipped, with the rest of the exterior and the bottom left rough (Borgna 1997, 193). The dimensions vary considerably, with heights from 4 to 10 cm and rim diameters from 18 to 40 cm (for parallels with Bronze Age pottery from central and southern Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia, see Alberti 2011, n. 44).

The difference between trays and plates is not at all clear-cut, especially when fragments are involved. Fragments with tripod legs have been included in this catalog among the trays, as well as other fragments taller than 4 cm. The main difference between trays and plates is the articulation between the base and wall, which is pronounced for the trays and smooth for the plates. Fragments of tripod trays can also be slipped and smoothed underneath, which is not the case for non-tripod tray fragments.

Two dimensional classes of trays have been identified: thinner and thicker (Alberti 2011, 2012). Thinner trays are more common and widespread than thicker examples, which, however, occur in an interesting way at Neopalatial Petras (Hallager and Hallager, eds., 2000, 160–161; Barnard and Brogan 2003, 86). This distinction has not been widely used in publications, but, in my opinion, this seems particularly important as far as the use and function of the vessels are concerned (see the evidence from Petras House II; Alberti 2011). For both the thick and thin classes, a broad formal division in groups is given here, as a strict typology is not really possible. Fifty-three examples are presented below.

Thick Trays

Thick cooking trays are made in a distinctive fabric similar to that of plates and firestands, which is a very coarse mixture with many different inclusions, some of which appear to have been smashed into powder (Figs. 18, 19; Pl. 19). These vessels are considerably larger than the thinner trays, with walls 2–3.5 cm thick (in some cases even 4.8 cm) and bases (when preserved) of similar dimension. The rim diameters vary from 35 to 60 cm, with the average size between 40–45 cm, and the preserved handles are thick and round in section (up to 3 cm). The thick trays commonly have horizontal rim handles, but many variations are attested, including horizontal round-section coils, pierced lugs, or a series of two to three contiguous lugs. Spouts are frequently attested. Most trays are provided with three thick legs, but the smaller fragments can easily be confused with the so-called plates.

Group 1: Rounded Rim with Slightly Flaring Body

This is the least characteristic group of trays, overlapping easily with plates, especially with plates of Group 5 (see Figs. 17, 18).

Room A

CW 112 (P86/1003; Lr II). Thick tray. Only part of the rim preserved. H. 5.4; rim d. ca. 60; rim and base th. 3.6. Thickened rounded rim, slightly outcurving. Fabric: vcF7. Handmade. Thick orange slip smoothed on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the base, which is left rough underneath. Traces of burning on the interior.

CW 113 (P86/1231; Lr II). Thick tray/plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 6.3; rim d. more than 60; w. 7.7; rim th. 3.8; body th. 4.5; base th. 2.7. Thickened rounded rim. Slightly flaring body. Flat base. Fabric: vcF7. Handmade. Interior surface: orange slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: orange slip, rough underneath.

CW 114 (P86/1319; Lr II; Fig. 18). Large thick tray/plate. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 5.2; rim d. 43.2; max. pres. dims. 11 x 78; rim th. 3.1; body th. 3.8; base th. 2.5. Rounded thickened rim. Slightly flaring body. Flat base. Fabric: cF1. Handmade. Thick slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the inferior part of the base, left rough. Dark paint on all of interior surface.

Group 2: Rounded Rim, Rounded Body

This is a unique example, having a curved body profile and an incurving rim.

West Courtyard

CW 115 (P88/739; Lr I; Fig. 18). Thick tripod tray. Complete profile: a small part of the rim, body, and base preserved, including traces of a leg attachment with deep scorings. H. 4.8; rim d. 26.8; rim th. 1.9; body th. 2.2; base th. 2. Max. pres. dims. 5 x 7.5. Plain rounded rim. Rounded body. Flat base. Leg with oval section (badly preserved). Handmade. Coarse fabric, dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/4. Interior surface: self-slipped. Exterior surface: self-slipped, rough underneath. Traces of burning on the interior surface of the base.

Group 3: Straight-Sided Flaring Body

Also a rare type, pieces in this group have an almost conical profile.

Room A

CW 116 (P86/994; Lr II; Fig. 18). Thin tripod tray. Complete profile. H. 7.8 (only 4 from rim to base); rim d. 37; th. 1.8. Rounded rim. Shallow, straight-sided, slightly flaring body. Flat base. Leg with elliptical section and vertical rope decoration. Coarse dark yellowish-brown clay, 10YR 3/6, with black core, over-fired/burned, with phyllite, chamotte, and calcareous inclusions. Thick slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the inferior part of the base, which is left rough. Traces of burning interior and exterior.

CW 117 (P86/1321; Lr II; Fig. 18). Thick tray. A small part of the rim and body preserved; the base is missing. Pres. h. 4.6; rim d. ca. 45; rim th. 2.4; body th. 2.8. Thickened squared rim. Shallow straight-sided flaring body. Fabric: vcF1. Coil-built. Interior surface: smoothed slip. Exterior surface: slip on the walls, no smoothing.

West Courtyard

CW 118 (P88/570; Lr I; Fig. 18). Thick tray. Complete profile: a small part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 6.2; rim d. 36; rim and body th. 2.7; base th. 3.2; max. pres. dims. 8 x 8. Thickened squared rim. Straight-sided flaring body. Flat base. Fabric: vcT1. Handmade. Interior surface: self-slipped, smoothed. Exterior surface: smoothed, rough underneath. Over-fired.

CW 119 (P88/583; Lr I; Fig. 18; Pl. 19). Thick tray. Complete profile: a small part of the rim and body, including the attachment to the base, preserved. H. 7.3; rim d. ca. 37; rim and body th. 3.1; max. pres. dims. 8.5 x 6. Thickened rounded rim. Straight-sided flaring body. Fabric: vcT2. Handmade. Interior surface: self-slipped, smoothed. Exterior surface: smoothed. Over-fired.

CW 120 (P88/656; Lr I). Thick tray. Complete profile: a small part of the rim, body, and base preserved, including a non-joining base fragment. H. 6.9; rim d. more than ca. 40; rim th. 3.5; body th. 3.3; base th. 2.3. Max. pres. dims. 6 x 9.2; 8.3 x 7. Thickened squared rim. Straight-sided, slightly flaring body. Fabric: vcT1. Handmade. Interior surface: thick self-slip, well smoothed and burnished. Exterior surface: self-slipped, smoothed, rough underneath. Over-fired. Traces of burning interior and exterior, near rim.

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area Σ)

CW 121 (P90/1187, SM 12377; Lr I; Pl. 21). Thick tray. Complete profile: ca. one-quarter of the vessel preserved, including part of the rim, body, and base. H. 6.3; rim d. ca. 40; w. 8.9; rim and body th. 25–26; base th. 1.8. Thickened rim with squared section. Straight-sided, flaring body. Slightly convex base, rough underneath. Fabric: cP3. Handmade. Self-slipped, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces, except for the inferior part of the base, left rough. Light traces of burning on the exterior surface.

Group 4: Straight-Sided Body

This group includes large examples with a shallow, cylindrical profile.

Room A

CW 122 (P86/A293, SM 12237; Lr II; Fig. 19; Pl. 21). Large thick tripod tray. Complete profile, including traces of a leg attachment; ca. one-quarter of the vessel preserved. H. 10.4; rim d. more than 60; w. 19.5; rim th. 2.5; body th. 3.5; base th. 2.1. Rounded/squared rim. High and straight-sided body, only slightly flaring. Flat base. Fabric: vcT1 (with the core fired black). Handmade. Self-slipped, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the interior part of the base, which is left rough underneath. Traces of burning interior and exterior, near the base but not underneath.

CW 123 (P86/767; Lr II; Fig. 19). Thick tray. Part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 4.9; w. 7.9. Straight-sided, irregular, very thick body. Coarse reddish-brown clay, 5YR 4/8, with inclusions, especially pebbles. Thick slip of the same color. Rough underneath. Traces of burning on the interior surface.

West Courtyard

CW 124 (P88/657, SM 12227; Lr I; Fig. 19). Thick tripod tray. Complete profile: part of the rim, body, base, and leg preserved. H. 7.7; rim d. 31; w. 8.5; th. 2.2. Rounded rim. Flat base. Leg with flattened elliptical section. Fabric: vcF8. Handmade. Thick self-slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces (also underneath). Over-fired.

CW 125 (P89/789, SM 12198; Lr II; Fig. 19). Thick tray. Part of the base, body/rim, and handle preserved. Two large fragments, mended from five and four sherds, respectively. H. 5.9; base d. 60; th. 1.4. Thickened rim with squared section. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Horizontal handle, rising above the rim, with circular section. Coarse reddish-brown clay, 5YR 4/8. Self-slipped. Rough underneath.

Group 5: Very Thick Trays with Large Horizontal Lug

This group of “trays” stands out both for its dimensions and the exceptional thickness of the body and for having a massive horizontal lug at the rim. The fabric is very coarse, and the base is, as usual, rough underneath. No traces of burning are attested on the recorded examples.

Room E

CW 126 (P86/751, SM 12116; Lr III). Very large thick tray. Complete profile: part of the rim, body, and base preserved, including part of a massive lug at the

rim. H. 6.1; th. 3.4. Thickened rim, slightly outcurving. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Large horizontal lug at the rim, thickened and with rounded profile. Coarse reddish-brown clay, 5YR 4/8, with many inclusions, especially quartz. Handmade. Self-slipped on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the inferior part of the base, left rough. Very similar to **CW 128**.

Area Φ

CW 127 (P86/A267, SM 12166; Lr III). Very large thick tray. Complete profile: a small part of the rim, body and base preserved, including part of a massive lug at the rim. H. 3.5; w. 9; th. 1.1. Thickened rim. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Large horizontal lug at the rim, thickened and with rounded profile. Coarse yellowish-red clay, 7.5YR 4/6, with many inclusions. Handmade. Self-slipped on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the base, which is left rough underneath. Very similar to **CW 128**.

West Courtyard

CW 128 (P88/560; Lr I; Fig. 19). Very large thick tray. Complete profile: a small part of the rim, body, and base preserved, including part of a massive lug at the rim. H. 6 (6.3 including lug); rim d. ca. 42 (including lug, ca. 44.4); base d. ca. 38; rim th. 4; body th. 4.8; pres. base th. 3.3; lug w. 1.2; th. 3.8; L. >14; max. pres. dims. 12.5 × 15.2. Thickened squared rim. Straight-sided body. Flat base, not well preserved. Large horizontal lug at the rim, thickened and with rounded profile. Fabric: vcP1. Handmade. Interior surface, rim, and lug: thick self-slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: smoothed, but rough underneath. Over-fired in some places. Very similar to **CW 126**, **CW 127**, and **CW 129**.

CW 129 (P90/1312, SM 12136; Lakkos deposit; Fig. 19). Very large thick tray. Complete profile: a small part of the rim, body, and base preserved, including part of a massive lug at the rim. H. 5.6; w. 1.5; L. 7.4; rim th. 3.1; base th. 2.5; lug w. 1.3; th. 1.8. Thickened rim. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Large horizontal lug at the rim, thickened and with rounded profile. Fabric: vcF7. Handmade. Self-slipped on the interior and exterior surfaces, except for the inferior part of the base, left rough. Very similar to **CW 128**.

Tray Legs

This section includes a single leg, which probably is attributable to a tray of Group 5 type.

Corridor B-Δ

CW 130 (P85/A282, SM 12309; Lr I; Pl. 19). Tray leg, very large (possibly connected to Group 5?). Only upper part of the leg preserved, with traces of the attachment to the body (rim to base). Max. pres. h. 16; rim th.

5.5; body th. max. 8.3; w. and th. at the attachment 7 and 5.6. Circular section. Handmade. Fabric: vcF7. Pinkish orange slip, smoothed. No traces of burning.

Thin Trays

Thin cooking trays are made in normal cooking fabric, and their walls are on average ca. 1 cm (0.8–1.5 cm) thick (Figs. 19–21). Rim diameters vary from 20 to 50 cm, while the majority cluster between 35 and 45 cm. The bases of these vessels are not thick, and traces of legs are preserved in a few cases. Thirty-four vessels are listed below.

Group 1: Rounded Rim, Shallow Slightly Flaring Body

Room M

CW 131 (P86/785, SM 12579; Lr II; Fig. 19; Pl. 21). Thin tripod tray. Complete profile, from rim to base and leg; approximately one-quarter of vessel preserved. H. 3.6; rim d. 49.2; w. 9.1; rim and base th. 1. Rounded rim. Shallow, slightly flaring body. Flat base. Fabric: cF11. Handmade. Brown thick slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces. Exterior surface: traces of red worn paint; burned underneath.

Pit Θ

CW 132 (P85/A505; Lr II; Fig. 19; Pl. 21). Thin tripod tray. The complete profile preserved, from rim to base, including the attachment of a leg and part of border between the legs. Max. h. 5.2; h. (rim and body, above the base) 2.3; rim d. 50; rim th. 1.4; base th. 1.2; th. of decorated interior border 1.2–1.5. Rounded rim. Shallow, slightly flaring body. Flat base. The border between the legs has a rope decoration. Fabric: vcT3. Handmade. Thick slip with finishing traces on the interior and exterior surfaces. Traces of burning on the interior surface of the base.

Group 2: Rounded Rim, Rounded Body

House I.2

CW 133 (P86/1294, SM 12256; Lr II; Fig. 19). Thin tripod tray. A small part of the rim, body, and base preserved, including the leg attachment. H. 3.7; rim d. 25; w. 5.4; body th. 1.4; base th. 1.5. Rounded rim. Shallow rounded body. Flat base. Over-fired; coarse phyllite fabric. Interior and exterior surfaces: smoothed all around and underneath. Traces of burning on the interior surface and on the rim. No slip is preserved.

Room II

CW 134 (P86/731, SM 12062; Lr I). Thin tray, possibly tripod. Part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 3.4; w. 7.8; L. 7.2; th. 1.2. Plain rim. Rounded body. Flat base, slightly convex, with possible traces of the attachment of a leg. Traces of intense burning on the base. Coarse reddish-brown clay, 5YR 4/8, with many inclusions, especially of gray schist. Self-slipped.

West Courtyard

CW 135 (P88/569, SM 12211; Lr I). Thin tray/plate. Complete profile: part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 3; rim d. 3.6; w. 5.7; th. 1.4. Rounded rim. Slightly rounded body. Flat base. Fabric: cCa2. Handmade. Interior surface: light paint with a red rim band. Exterior surface: smoothed, but rough underneath. Traces of burning on the exterior surface of the body. Matte impression under the base.

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area Σ)

CW 136 (P86/1313b; Lr I). Thin tray. Small part of the rim, base, and body preserved. H. 3.5; w. 5.3; th. 0.8. Rounded rim. Shallow body with rounded profile. Flat base. Medium pink clay, 7.5YR 7/3, with gray core and several inclusions. Self-slipped. Band on the interior surface of the rim in worn red paint. Rough underneath.

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area T)

CW 137 (P86/966, SM 12142; Lr I). Thin tray. Part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 2.8; w. 8.1; rim th. 1.5; body th. 1.5; base th. 0.8. Rounded rim. Rounded shallow body. Flat base. Fabric: cF1. Handmade. Thick dark orange slip, smoothed, on the interior surface. Smoothed dark orange slip with many inclusions (especially phyllites, but also white and dark red stones) and worn red paint on the rim and exterior surface. Rough underneath.

House I.2

CW 138 (P86/1286, SM 12259; Lr II; Fig. 19). Thin tray. Small part of the rim/body and base preserved. H. 3.6; rim d. 41.2; w. 5.6; rim and body th. 1.8; base th. 1.1. Rounded rim. Shallow rounded body. Flat base. Fabric: cFM3. Self-slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces except for base, which was left rough underneath. Traces of dark red paint on both surfaces.

Group 3: Thickened Rim, Straight-Sided Flaring Body

Room A

CW 139 (P86/A290; Lr II; Fig. 20). Thin tripod tray. Part of the rim, body, and base preserved, including the attachment of a leg with elliptical section. H. 3.8; rim d. 32; w. 4.4; rim and body th. 1.5; base th. 1.1. Thickened squared rim. Shallow straight-sided flaring body.

Fabric: cF14. Handmade. Interior surface: self-slipped, smoothed; traces of a rim band painted in red (almost faded away). Exterior surface: smoothed all around but left rough underneath.

Corridor B-A

CW 140 (P85/A437; Lr II; Fig. 20). Thin tripod tray. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved, as well as leg attachment. H. 3.4; rim d. 24; w. 7.3; rim th. 1.4; body th. 1.9; base th. 1.5. Rounded rim. Shallow, straight-sided flaring body. Flat base. Fabric: cF16. Thick self-slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces, also underneath. Handmade. Traces of burning interior and exterior.

Pit Θ

CW 141 (P85/A285, SM 12432; Lr II; Fig. 20). Thin tripod tray. Complete profile, from rim to base, including part of a leg: approximately one-quarter of the vase preserved, and only the extremity of the leg is missing. H. 8.8 (only 2.5 without leg); rim d. 42; w. 10.2; rim and body th. 1.5; base th. 0.9; leg max. w. 6.5; max. th. 2.5; min. w. 3.7; min. th. 2. Wide, slightly outcurving rim of squared section. Shallow, straight-sided flaring body. Attachment of a horizontal handle below the rim. Flat base. Wide, flat leg with elliptical section. Fabric: cR1. Handmade. Thick self-slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces.

Room E

CW 142 (P85/bag 22/6; Room E; Lr I). Thin tray. Small part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 4.2; w. 8.5; th. 1.4. Rounded rim. Straight-sided, slightly flaring body. Flat base. Coarse reddish-brown clay, 5YR 4/8, with thick gray core. Self-slipped.

CW 143 (P85/A431; Lr II; Pl. 21). Thin tray. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 3.2; rim d. 46; w. 6.3; rim th. 1.3; body th. 1.4; base th. 0.9. Rounded rim. Slightly flaring body. Flat base. Fabric: cP1. Thick slip smoothed on both surfaces: the slip is composed mainly of calcareous and pink mica-schist inclusions. Rough underneath.

Room A

CW 144 (P86/646; Lr II; Fig. 20). Thin tray. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 2.6; max. rim d. 21; rim th. 0.8; body th. 1.4; base th. 0.9; max. pres. dims. 5.5 x 6. Plain rim. Straight-sided, shallow, slightly flaring body. Fabric: cF14. Handmade. Self-slipped, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the inferior part of the base, which was left rough. Traces of burning exterior.

West Courtyard

CW 145 (P88/662; Lr I). Thin tray. Complete profile: part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 3.2; base d. 36; rim th. 12; body th. 1.5; base th. 0.9.

Rounded thickened rim. Rounded body, in some parts straighter. Flat base. Fabric: mcF3. Handmade. Self-slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the inferior part of the base, which was left rough. Traces of burning on the exterior surface of the base, body, and rim, and in the interior of the base.

CW 146 (P89/784, SM 12195; Lr II). Thin tray. Part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 3.1; base d. 31; th. 1. Rounded rim. Straight-sided, slightly flaring body. Flat base. Coarse reddish-brown clay, 5YR 4/8. Self-slipped. Rough underneath.

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area Σ)

CW 147 (P90/bag 75/2; Lr I). Thin tray. Part of the rim, body, and base preserved. Max. pres. dims. 6 x 4.4 x 1.1. Rounded rim. Rounded, slightly flaring body. Flat base. Coarse dark yellowish-brown clay, 10YR 3/6. Thin slip lighter in color than the clay.

Group 4: Straight-Sided Body

West Courtyard

CW 148 (P88/727, SM 12208; Lr I; Fig. 20). Thin tripod tray. Complete profile: part of the rim, body, base, and leg preserved. Pres. h. 4.7; rim d. 35; w. 11.9; th. 1.3. Thickened rim with squared section and rounded edges. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Leg with semi-elliptical section. Rope decoration around the base. Fabric: cCa1. Interior surface: brown lustrous slip. Exterior surface: same slip, not lustrous. Traces of burning on the interior of the base and on the rim.

Room A

CW 149 (P86/1256; Lr II; Fig. 20). Thin tray. A small part of the base, body, and rim is preserved. H. 4; rim d. 25.6; w. 8.5; th. 1.4. Squared rim. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Fabric: cR1. Wheelmade? Interior surface: thick light slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: smoothed, but rough underneath; yellowish paint; traces of band decoration in red paint (possibly a band on the upper surface of the rim and another on the interior, below the rim).

Room 1

CW 150 (P89/834, SM 12412; Lr II; Fig. 20). Thin tray. Small part of the rim and base/body preserved, mended from seven sherds. H. 3.2; rim d. 39.2; w. 10.8; rim th. 1.1; body th. 1; base th. 0.8. Rounded rim. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Fabric: cF16. Brown, very worn slip on the interior surface and on the rim exterior. Rough underneath. Traces of burning on the interior surface.

Pit Θ

CW 151 (P85/A522, SM 12225; Lr I). Thin tray. Small part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 3.5;

rim d. 35; w. 6; rim th. 1.4; body th. 2.4; base th. 0.5 (badly preserved). Rim with squared section. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Fabric: cF9. Handmade. Self-slip, smoothed, on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the inferior part of the base, which was left rough.

CW 152 (P85/A573; Lr II; Fig. 20; Pl. 19). Thin tray. Part of the base, body/rim, and handle preserved. H. 3.2; w. 10.6; th. 1.1. Thickened rim with squared section. Straight-sided body. Flat base. Horizontal handle, rising above the rim, with circular section. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 5YR 6/6. Thick slip of the same color. Very rough underneath. Two small shallow cavities on the handle.

Narrow Passage between Houses I.1 and I.2

CW 153 (P86/956, SM 12150; Lr II). Thin tray. Small part of the base/body and rim preserved. H. 3.1; w. 4.7; th. 1.2. Plain rim. Shallow straight-sided body. Medium, light reddish-brown clay, 5YR 6/4. Self-slip. Traces of burning on the exterior surface.

Group 5: Squared Rim, Straight-Sided Flaring Body

Room Ξ

CW 154 (P86/A260, SM 12102; Lr III). Thin tripod tray. A large fragment of the rim, body, base and leg preserved. H. 3.5; w. 7; th. 0.9. Traces of burning. Rim with squared section. Almost straight-sided body with handle attachment preserved. Flat base with attachment of a flat leg with elliptical section. Buff, pink clay, 5YR 8/3, with many inclusions, especially of schist, and a gray core. Self-slipped.

Pit Θ

CW 155 (P85/A537; Lr II; Pl. 19). Thin tray. Four rim, body, base, and handle fragments preserved. Joined with P85/234. The leg attachment preserved. H. 4.5; rim d. 31; base d. 30; base th. 1; rim and body th. 1.3; leg attachment dims. 6.5 x 3.4. Squared rim. Horizontal handle with circular section at the rim. Straight-sided, slightly flaring body. Flat, slightly convex base. Leg with elliptical section and a vertical raised band. Fabric: cR1. Thick light orange slip on the rim and upper body. Rough underneath.

Room A

CW 156 (P86/1167; Lr II). Thin tray. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 3.5; rim d. 50; rim th. 1.8; body th. 1.8–2.0; base th. 1.3. Squared thickened rim. Shallow straight-sided body, slightly flaring. Fabric: cF1. Wheelmade? Interior surface: light brown slip, smoothed and burnished. Exterior surface: smoothed (without slip), rough underneath. Clay core burned.

West Courtyard

CW 157 (P88/593; Lr I; Fig. 20). Thin tray. A small part of the base, body, and rim preserved. H. 3.7; rim d. 35; rim th. 1.3; body th. 1.4; base th. 1.2; max. pres. dims. 12 x 4. Flat rim with squared section. Straight-sided, slightly flaring body. Flat base. Fabric: vcT1. Handmade. Self-slip smoothed on both surfaces. Rough underneath. Traces of burning on the interior of the base and on the rim.

Group 6: Squared Rim, Rounded Body

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area Σ)

CW 158 (P90/1430, SM 12384; Lr I; Fig. 20; Pl. 19). Thin tray. Small part of the rim and base/body preserved. H. 4.4; rim d. 30.8; w. 9.9; rim th. 1.1; body th. 1.4; base th. 1.6. Flat rim with squared section. Rounded shallow body. Flat base. Fabric: vcF8. Wheelmade. Thick self-slip, well smoothed, on both surfaces, including the underneath. Traces of burning on the exterior, especially under the base.

CW 159 (P90/bag 287/1; Lr I; Fig. 20). Thin tray. Part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 4.2; th. 1.3. Flat rim with squared section. Rounded shallow body. Flat base. Coarse red clay, 10R 4/6. Self-slipped. Traces of burning.

Group 7: High-Sided, Rounded Body

Room E

CW 160 (P85/A472, SM 12447; Lr II; Fig. 21). Thick tray. Part of the base and rim preserved. Rounded plain rim. Rounded body, slightly incurving. Flat base. Rim d. 60; max. pres. dims. 8.3 x 8 x 1.3. Fabric: cF7. Self-slipped on both surfaces.

Area Φ

CW 161 (P86/875, SM 12167; Lr II; Fig. 21). Thin tray. Small part of the base/body and rim preserved. H. 4.7; base d. 24; w. 8.4; th. 1. Plain rim. Rounded body. Flat base. Medium, light reddish-brown clay, 5YR 6/4, with many inclusions. Thick slip of the same color.

Group 8: Everted Rim, Rounded Body

Room E

CW 162 (P85/A417, SM 12436; Lr I). Thin tripod tray. Small part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 3.3; w. 4.6; th. 0.7. Outcurving, marked rim, flattened on the top. Shallow body with rounded profile. Flat base preserving the attachment of a leg. Medium, dusky red clay, 10R 3/3, with several inclusions. Brown slip. Rough underneath. Probably the same vessel as **CW 164**.

West Courtyard

CW 163 (P88/563; Lr I; Fig. 21). Thin tripod tray. Small part of the rim, body, and base with traces of the leg preserved. H. 4.1; rim d. 31; rim th. 0.8; body th. 0.9; base th. 0.8. Outcurving pronounced rim. Rounded body. Flat base. Leg with flat oval section. Over-fired. Handmade. Self-slipped and smoothed on both surfaces. Rough underneath.

Pit Θ

CW 164 (P85/A538; Lr II; Fig. 21). Thin tray. Small part of the rim, body, and base preserved. Pres. h. 3.2; rim d. 21; w. 8.9; rim th. 1.3; body th. 1; base th. 0.8. Outcurving marked rim, flattened on the top. Shallow body with rounded profile. Flat base. Fabric: cF4. Possibly wheelmade. Buff thin slip and worn reddish-brown paint (originally monochrome) on both surfaces. Exterior surface worn. Rough underneath. Cooking fabric, but slipped and painted surfaces. Probably the same vessel as **CW 162**.

Portable Hearths/Ovens

Few sherds from the House I assemblage belong to possible portable hearths/ovens (Fig. 21). These vessels are very similar to cooking trays, but the walls continue below the base, as if on a stand. As usual, East Crete offers the best parallels, especially Palaikastro (Knappet and Cunningham 2003, 154, nos. 290, 291, 295, fig. 36 [MM IIIB]; MacGillivray et al. 2007, fig. 3.22:116 [LM IB–IIIA:1]). At LM IB Mochlos, there are both thinner and thicker examples (for thicker trays, see Barnard and Brogan 2003, figs. 51:IB.582, IB.590, 52:IB.597). From LM IB Pseira, Area BX, thick and thin trays are also present (Betancourt and Davaras, eds., 1999, fig. 40:BX5 [thick tray], BX8, BX9 [thick trays]). Other trays come from LM IB Poros (Banou 2011, 501, fig. 1:d); from Kommos at the LM IA–IB Oblique House (Watrous 1992, 10–11, no. 187, pl. 20) and an MM III context (Betancourt 1980, 10, nos. C429 [thin tray], C643 [thin tray], fig. 4, with other thick trays from LM IIIB contexts); from Phaistos and Selì-Kamilari (a thin tray from the Volakakis plot; see La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001, 103, no. XX-33, fig. 262); and from the Neopalatial Maison Ζα at Malia (Demargne and Gallet de Santerre 1953, pl. XLI:5).

West Courtyard

CW 165 (P88/753, SM 12213; Lr I; Fig. 21). Possible portable oven, almost complete profile. Part of the rim, body, base, and handle preserved. Pres. h. 9.2; rim d. ca. 40; w. 9.4; upper th. 2.4; lower th. 1.2; handle central d. 2.6. Rounded thickened rim. Straight-sided body. Flat base, at ca. one-half of the preserved height of the vessel. Horizontal, oblique handle with circular section, on lower part of the preserved body. Fabric: vcF7. Interior surface: thick smoothed slip, lustrous. Exterior surface: self-slipped, smoothed. Traces of burning on the interior surface, with traces of burning on the exterior surface.

CW 166-EMP 256 (P90/1311, SM 12383; Lakkos deposit; Fig. 21; Pl. 27). Tripod tray. Part of the rim, body, and base preserved. H. 5.2; rim d. 45; w. 7.5; L. 11.3; th. 1.5. Rounded rim. Slightly flaring body. Convex base with traces of a leg attachment. Fabric: vcT1. Thick slip with mica of the same color on the interior and exterior surfaces except for the underside of the base, which was left rough.

Cooking Dishes

Cooking dish fragments are quite abundant in House I.1 (Fig. 22; Pl. 20). Although it is one of the most common Minoan cooking shapes, its function is still debated. The distinction between portable hearths and portable ovens is not easy on the basis of fragmentary items. An example of a portable “hearth” has been recently published from Palaikastro, Building 4, LM IB (Hemingway, MacGillivray, and Sackett 2011, 526, fig. 10:a, b).

Burn marks recur especially on the exterior parts of the cooking dish fragments, suggesting that these vessels were probably placed on a bed of coals to create a warm surface for toasting, roasting, frying, and cooking thin bread. The deeper examples would have been suitable for making soups, while other cooking dishes could have been used to make cheese and dyes. Parallels come from Kommos (Betancourt 1980, 5–7, where the shape is compared to the modern oriental *wok*); Kavousi (LM IIIC, Mook 1999); Zakros (LM I, Gerondakou 2000); Kastelli Chania (LM IIIC, Hallager and Hallager, eds., 2000, 160, 168); Mochlos (LM IB, Barnard and Brogan 2003, 82–83); the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos (LM II, Popham 1984, 174); and Phaistos (LM IIIC, Borgna 1997, 200).

Cooking dishes have an elongated shape with a rounded bottom and large spout on the short, straight side. They are made with extremely thin walls in order to allow the heat to pass through, while the rims tend to be thicker. The interior surface is generally water-wiped and smoothed, while the exterior is left rough. The dishes are handmade with rim diameters from 30 to 90 cm, with an average between 40 and 60 cm. In many ways, they have the same use as a kitchen plate or the traditional Cretan *μαγκάλια* (Blitzer 1984, 149–150, fig. 18-5:8; Sarpaki 2001, 39; for a larger discussion of the subject, see Barnard and Brogan 2003, 83).

In excavations, they are usually found broken and reused in various ways, suggesting the vessels were fragile and used only a few times before they broke. On the basis of the impressions found on the underside of some vessels, it is argued that cooking dishes were handmade in a mold, either in woven baskets or directly on the ground. The rims were probably attached separately while the vessels were still wet, and the interior was then smoothed. In order to cover the join, clay was probably drawn up from the interior, thereby producing the characteristic thinning out of the bottom.

On the basis of thickness and dimensions, cooking dishes can be divided into two classes: the more common medium-sized examples and the rarer thicker and larger examples (Alberti 2011, 2012). Thirty-four examples are cataloged below.

Medium-Sized Cooking Dishes

These vessels are approximately 1 cm thick and have estimated diameters ranging from 20 to 60 cm. They occur far more frequently than the larger examples and can be grouped according to the shape of the rim. The proposed grouping is based both on the Petras (Houses I.1 and II.1) and Malia (Complex PI) evidence, but the various types of profiles are not equally attested at both sites. Thus, Groups 2 (raised rim), 4 (very incurving rim), 6 bis (thickened rim of squared section), and 7 (thickened inverted rim) are not attested in Petras House I.1.

It is generally agreed that these dishes were left near or inside the hearths. At Kommos, fragments of cooking dishes appear in open hearths, while

fragments of cooking pots prevail in the closed hearths (Shaw and Shaw, eds., 1996, 225; but see the evidence from Papadiokampos for another point of view [Brogan, Sofianou, and Morrison 2011, 583–585]).

Group 1: Plain Rim, Slightly Rounded

Area Φ

CW 167 (P90/1462; Lr IV; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Spout fragment. Rim th. 0.9; body th. 0.6–0.8; max. pres. dims. 10 x 5. Plain rim, slightly rounded and everted. Handmade. Fabric: cP4. Interior surface: thick pinkish slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: rough. Traces of burning on the exterior.

Group 3: Thickened Triangular Rim

Room Λ

CW 168 (P86/A296; Lr II; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Body fragment. Pres. h. 4.7; rim th. 0.8; body th. 0.4. Thickened triangular rim. Slightly curved body profile. Handmade. Over-fired. Fabric: semi-coarse, with phyllite inclusions. Interior surface: thick orange slip. Exterior surface: rough and badly preserved, with traces of burning.

Group 5: Plain, almost Flat Rim

Room E

CW 169 (P86/807; Lr II; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Body fragment. Two non-joining fragments: (a) rim and body fragment. Max. pres. dims. 4.8 x 5 x 0.7; (b) rim and body fragment. Plain rim. Handmade. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 5YR 6/8. Self-slipped.

Staircase Y

CW 170 (P86/bag 110/3; Lr I). Cooking dish. Body and rim fragment. Pres. dims. 2.6 x 3.7 x 0.7. Plain, slightly rounded rim. Handmade. Medium, red clay, 10R 4/6, with some inclusions and silver mica. Exterior surface rough, with traces of burning.

Area O

CW 171 (P86/bag 60/3; Lr I; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim fragment. Pres. dims. 4.7 x 6.7 x 0.9. Plain, slightly rounded rim. Handmade. Medium, reddish-yellow clay, 5YR 6/6, with mica inclusions. Interior surface: self-slipped, smoothed. Exterior surface: rough.

House I.2

CW 172 (P89/bag 234/5; Lr I). Cooking dish. Rim fragment. Max. pres. dims. 1.5 x 7.2 x 1. Plain, slightly

rounded rim. Handmade. Coarse red clay, 10R 4/6. Interior surface: self-slipped. Exterior surface: rough.

Area Φ

CW 173 (P90/1459; Lr IV). Cooking dish. Spout fragment. Rim fragment. Rim th. 0.9; body th. 0.5; max. pres. dims. 4.5 x 5.5. Plain rim. Handmade. Fabric: mcF9. Interior surface: thick micaceous slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: thick micaceous slip, left rough. Traces of burning on the exterior surface.

West Courtyard

CW 174 (P88/bag 61/2; Lr I; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim fragment. Max. pres. dims. 5.4 x 7.9 x 1.2. Plain, slightly thickened rim. Handmade. Medium, yellowish-red clay, 5YR 4/6, with few inclusions. Interior surface: brown slip. Exterior surface: rough.

Group 6: Squared Rim

Area Φ

CW 175 (P90/1416b; Lr IV; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Spout fragment. Approximately 15 joining fragments, forming the side, spout, and rim. 15.28 x 28.34; rim th. 1.1; body th. 0.8–0.6. Squared rim, slightly outcurving. Interior surface: self-slipped, smoothed. Exterior surface: rough, with traces of burning. LM III.

Room Λ

CW 176 (P86/1216; Lr II). Cooking dish. Rim and body fragment, mended from two sherds. Max. pres. dims. 5.5 x 16.5 x 1. Handmade. Squared rim. Slightly rounded body profile. Fabric: cF1. Wheelmade? Interior surface: thick self-slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: very rough. Traces of burning on both surfaces.

Room E

CW 177 (P86/bag 128/4; Lr III). Cooking dish. Rim and body fragment. Max. pres. dims. 3.3 x 6.3 x 1. Handmade. Medium, light reddish-brown clay, 5YR 6/4. Interior surface: self-slipped. Exterior surface: rough.

Pit Θ

CW 178 (P85/A507; Lr II). Cooking dish. Rim and body fragment. Rim th. 0.8; max. pres. dims. 4.5 x 7.5 x 0.8. Squared rim. Handmade. Fabric: mcF3. Interior surface: self-slipped, smoothed. Exterior surface: rough.

Pit I

CW 179 (P85/bag 94/4; Lr II). Cooking dish. Rim fragment. Rim th. 1.1; max. pres. dims. 5.4 x 9. Squared rim. Handmade. Coarse red clay, 10R 4/6. Interior surface: self-slipped. Exterior surface: rough, with intense traces of burning.

House I.2

CW 180 (P86/A282, SM 12293; Lr II; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim, body, and base fragment; mended from 10 sherds. H. 9.2; w. 23; rim th. 0.9. Squared rim. Elliptical body with curved profile. Handmade. Coarse red clay, 10R 4/6. Interior surface: self-slipped. Exterior surface: rough and burned.

Area Φ

CW 181 (P90/1457; Lr IV; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim and spout fragment. Rim th. 1.1; body th. 0.9–0.8; Max. pres. dims. 19 x 6.5. Squared rim, slightly everted. Handmade. Fabric: cF8 (pinkish). Interior surface: smoothed. Exterior surface: rough. Traces of burning on the exterior surface.

CW 182 (P90/1460; Lr IV; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim and spout fragment. Rim th. 1; body th. 0.8. max. pres. dims. 4.5 x 8. Squared rim, slightly everted. Handmade. Fabric: cF2. Interior surface: beige slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: rough. Traces of burning on the exterior.

CW 183 (P90/bag 187/5; Lr IV). Cooking dish. Rim fragment. Max. pres. dims. 4.2 x 6.3 x 1. Squared rim, slightly everted. Handmade. Coarse weak red clay, 2.5YR 4/2, with gray core. Interior surface: self-slipped. Exterior surface: rough.

South-Southeast Courtyard

CW 184 (P89/bag 304/10; East of Area Z and Room Π; Lr I). Cooking dish. Rim fragment. Max. pres. dims. 3 x 4.9 x 0.8. Squared rim, slightly everted. Handmade. Coarse dark yellowish-brown clay, 10YR 4/4. Interior surface: self-slipped. Exterior surface: rough, with traces of burning.

Pit I

CW 185 (P85/A488, SM 12544; Lr II). Cooking dish. Two rim fragments. Rim th. 1; body th. 0.4; max. pres. dims. 7.6 x 9.5 x 0.8 and 9 x 4.5. Squared rim, slightly everted. Handmade. Fabric: cF12. Interior surface: Self-slipped, smoothed. Exterior surface: rough. Traces of burning on the exterior surface.

Group 8: Thickened Rounded Rim*Corridor B-Δ*

CW 186-EMP 25 (P90/bag 151/3; Lr IV; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim and body fragment. Max. pres. dims. 3.9 x 5.8 x 1.1. Thickened rounded rim. Handmade. Coarse dark grayish-brown clay, 10YR 4/2, with many inclusions and gray core. Traces of burning on the exterior surface.

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area Σ)

CW 187 (P90/bag 192/6; Lr I; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim and body fragment. Max. pres. dims. 4.6 x

5.5 x 1. Thickened rounded rim. Handmade. Coarse gray clay, 5Y 6/1, with many inclusions. Interior surface: thick self-slip. Exterior surface: rough.

Room A

CW 188 (P86/bag 171/3; Lr II). Cooking dish. Rim and spout fragment, mended from two sherds. Max. pres. dims. 7.5 x 7.3 x 1.1. Rounded, slightly outcurving rim. Handmade. Medium, light yellowish-brown clay, 10YR 6/4, with many inclusions and gray core. Interior surface: smooth. Exterior surface: rough and burned.

Corridor B-Δ

CW 189 (P89/bag 260/3; Lr III; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim fragment. Max. pres. dims. 7 x 4.1 x 0.7. Rounded, slightly outcurving rim. Handmade. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 7.5YR 6/8, with many inclusions. Interior surface: self-slip. Exterior surface: rough. Traces of burning on both surfaces.

Area Φ

CW 190 (P90/1458; Lr IV; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim fragments. Rim th. 1.2; body th. 0.8; max. pres. dims. 5.2 x 4.2. Thickened rounded rim, slightly everted. Handmade. Fabric: mcF10. Interior surface: pinkish-orange slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: pinkish-orange slip, left rough. Traces of burning on the exterior.

CW 191 (P90/1461; Lr IV). Cooking dish. Rim fragments. Rim th. 0.9; body th. 0.4. Thickened rounded rim, slightly everted. Handmade. Fabric: cF3. Interior surface: thick dark orange slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: rough. Traces of burning on the exterior.

CW 192 (P90/bag 240/3; Lr IV; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim fragment. Max. pres. dims. 4.8 x 6.4 x 1.2. Thickened, rounded, and slightly everted rim. Handmade. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 7.5YR 6/8, with many inclusions. Interior surface: thick self-slip. Exterior surface: rough.

Group 9: Thickened Everted Rim, Triangular Section*Area Φ*

CW 193 (P86/bag 192/4; Lr III; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim and body fragment. Max. pres. dims. 2.3 x 3.7 x 1. Thickened everted rim with a triangular section. Handmade. Medium, gray clay, 10YR 5/1, with several inclusions and orange surfaces. Self-slipped.

Corridor B-Δ

CW 194 (P85/bag 47/7; Lr I; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim fragment. Max. pres. dims. 4.8 x 4.4 x 1.4. Thickened everted rim with triangular section. Handmade. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 7.5YR 6/8. Self-slipped.

Group 10: High Carinated Rim

Pit Θ

CW 195 (P85/A364, SM 12047; Lr I; Fig. 22; Pl. 20). Complete cooking dish. Joins with P85/A368. H. 13.5; interior h. 12.5–13.5; w. 42; L. 58; rim th. 1.5; capacity 6.5 L. Tall carinated rim. Large, shallow, rounded body. Opposite the spout, small horizontal handle of circular section under the rim (half has been restored). On both sides of the spout, small circular lugs. Elliptical body. Convex asymmetrical base. Handmade. Fabric: vcF1 (light brown). Interior surface and exterior rim: phyllite-based, orange slip, smoothed, deeply worn in many places. Exterior surface below the rim: rough.

Group 11: Rounded Everted Rim

Pit Θ

CW 196 (P85/239, SM 12365; Lr II). Cooking dish. Body and spout fragment. Two non-joining rim and body fragments, one mended from two sherds. Max. pres. dims. (a) 6.5 x 4.3 x 0.9; (b) 6.9 x 6.8 x 0.9. Rounded everted rim, slightly outcurving. Handmade. Medium, pink clay, 2.5YR 8/3, with many inclusions, especially schist. Interior surface: self-slipped, smoothed. Exterior surface: rough.

Area Φ

CW 197 (P90/1456; Lr IV; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Spout fragment with four rim fragments and a body sherd preserved. Rim th. 0.9; body th. 0.6–0.8; max. pres. dims. 9 x 14. Rounded everted rim, slightly outcurving. Handmade. Fabric: cF1. Interior surface: thick beige slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: rough. Traces of burning on both surfaces.

Thick Cooking Dishes

These are clearly larger and thicker than the other examples, with a body thickness over 1 cm (Fig. 22).

Room A

CW 198 (P86/889; Lr II). Thick and large cooking dish. Only a very small part of the base/body and rim preserved. H. 1.9; w. 2.9; th. 0.9. Outcurving thickened rim with triangular section. Medium, strong brown clay, 7.5YR 5/6, with many inclusions, especially mica. Thick self-slip.

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area Σ)

CW 199 (P90/bag 59/2; Lr I; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim fragment. Max. pres. dims. 1.4 x 3.2 x 1. Outcurving rim with strongly marked lower limit. Coarse weak

red clay, 2.5YR 4/2, with gray core. Interior surface: self-slipped. Exterior surface: rough.

CW 200 (P90/bag 111/2; Lr I; Fig. 22). Cooking dish. Rim fragment. Max. pres. dims. 3.5 x 4.4 x 0.8. Irregular, squared rim. Coarse brown clay, 7.5YR 5/4, with gray core. Interior surface: smooth. Exterior surface: rough. Traces of burning.

Firestands

The definition and function of the firestand/spit-rest is still uncertain (Fig. 21; Pl. 20), but the type of fabric used and the traces of burning sometimes found on the sides point to a connection with cooking fires. A full discussion and typological analysis is given by Scheffer (spit-supports with scalloped tops), where three different shapes are recognized (Scheffer 1984, 155–156, fig. 1). A critical review of the shape is provided by Hallager and Hallager (eds., 2000, 162) and Georgiou (1983, 78–80). A nearly complete example is known from LM IB Palaikastro (Hemingway, MacGillivray, and Sackett 2011, 527). For additional examples from Malia and Phaistos, see the discussions by Chapoutier and Demargne (1942, 51), where types A and B are illustrated, and Levi and Carinci (1988).

The stands were probably used to hold spits with meat over coals or legless cooking pots. At Petras, their fabric is quite distinctive, and it is very similar to that used for thick trays and plates. The current typology identifies examples with vertical walls (types A and B, which are probably variations of the same type) and incurving walls (type C; see Scheffer 1984). All types are characterized by a series of depressions on the rim that have been interpreted as rests for the spits.

Scheffer Type A

Firestands of this type have vertical walls and a horizontal base. They generally occur both in the simple single form (with one vertical wall) or in the double form (with two vertical walls, one in front of the other). These vessels show signs of being cut with a string on the three sides. The surface

is slipped and smoothed, with the exception of the base, which was left rough.

Pit Θ

CW 201 (P85/A484, SM 12555; Lr I; Fig. 21). Firestand. Part of the rim, body, and base preserved; mended from two sherds. Joins with P85/A492. H. 11.5; L. 1.4. Five deep grooves on rim (0.9 x 1.2). Straight-sided, slightly incurving walls, particularly tall and thin. Flat base, very rough underneath. Handmade. Pinkish-gray clay, 7.5YR 7/2, with a brownish-gray core. Thin buff slip.

CW 202 (P85/A512, SM 12561; Lr I). Firestand. Fragmentary. Max. pres. dims. 5 x 6.4 x 2.8. One cavity on the rim preserved. Handmade. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 5YR 6/8. No slip is preserved.

CW 203 (P85/A577, SM 12563; Lr II; Fig. 21). Firestand. H. 11; w. 10.3; th. 3.2. Straight-sided walls. Three grooves on the upper part; one extremity is finished. Traces of flat base. Handmade. Fabric: vcF4. Interior surface: thick light slip, smoothed. Exterior surface: thick light slip, burned.

South-Southeast Courtyard

CW 204 (P89/bag 304/2; Lr I). Firestand. Fragmentary, part of one extremity is preserved, from rim to base. Max. pres. h. 7.3; max. pres. L. 11; rim th. 2.2. Squared rim. Straight-sided walls. Handmade. Coarse red clay, 10R 4/6.

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area Σ)

CW 205 (P90/1436, SM 12392; Lr I). Fragment of a firestand. Max. pres. dims. 6 x 4.2 x 1.8. Rim and upper body fragment. Two grooves on the rim. Straight-sided body. Handmade. Fabric: vcF8. Thick self-slip on both surfaces. Traces of burning on the rim.

Scheffer Type C

Examples of this shape are less common not just at Petras, but in general. This vessel type resembles a pan or plate made with depressions on the rim, with two sides joining at one edge; it was probably used to hold spits above fire/embers or to transport embers or charcoal. The recorded examples have a slipped and smoothed exterior and rough interior.

Room Λ

CW 206 (P86/972; Lr I; Pl. 20). Firestand. Preserves the upper part with horizontal grooves and straight-sided wall with rounded edges. Max. pres. dims. 8.4 x 8 x 2.3. Fabric: cF1. Handmade. Buff to brown thick slip on the exterior surface. Rough interior surface. Over-fired.

Area Φ

CW 207 (P86/616; Lr II; Fig. 21; Pl. 20). Firestand. Joins with P86/A178 and P86/1295. Part of the body, rim, and one side preserved. Max. pres. dims. 11 x 26 x 1.3–3; rim th. 1.8–2.4; body th. 1.5–2.8. Seven-and-a-half cavities on the upper part. Straight-sided walls, joining to the upper part and on the edge. Handmade. Fabric: vcFca1. Self-slipped on the exterior surface; interior left rough.

General Remarks: Typological Transformations of Minoan Cooking Wares from MM IIIB to LM IB

As already mentioned, the wares in cooking fabric from Petras House I.1 are easily assigned to the LM IA period on typological grounds. Indeed, during the Neopalatial period (MM IIIB–LM IB) both cooking pots and jars undergo some typological transformations before they ultimately reach the typical LM IB shapes (Table 4). In general terms, there is a trajectory from an open-mouthed vessel system (MM) to a narrow-mouthed vessel system (LM IB), and it is perhaps worthwhile to examine this evolution in some detail, comparing the vases from the two periods at Palaikastro, Malia, Knossos, and the Mesara.

At Palaikastro, we can compare a MM IIIB assemblage with large-mouthed type B and incurved-rim type C cooking pots and cooking pans (Knappett and Cunningham 2003, 154, nos. 290, 291, 295, figs. 20–22, 36–38, 46) with a LM IB one, where, alongside the same shapes, a more globular and narrow-mouthed pan, a type D necked cooking pot, a large-based cooking jar, a piriform jar, and a hole-mouthed decorated jar with raised rim are present (Sackett and Popham 1970, figs. 14, 16–18). The settlement on the coast at Mochlos provides examples of LM IB shapes, such as cooking pots of types A, AB, B, and D, hole-mouthed jars, and amphoroid jars (Barnard and Brogan 2003, figs. 34, 41, 47–49). Middle Minoan II Quartier Mu at Malia is the best reference for the original MM shapes (Poursat and Knappett 2005) to be compared with the Neopalatial vessels from the houses in the town, including cooking pots of types AB and D, amphoroid jars

(*jarres-brocs*), and necked jars (Demargne and Gallet de Santerre 1953, pl. XXXI:5–7; Deshayes and Dessenne 1959, figs. 1, 3, pl. X).

At MM IIIB Knossos, a traditional assemblage includes cooking pans, type B cooking pots, and large-mouthed but narrow-based “cooking jars” (Warren 1991, fig. 5:e; Hatzaki 2007a, KS 178 Group, figs. 5.6:11–13, 5.7:2–3, 5.9:2, 5). The assemblage for LM IA Knossos seems to be similar (Hatzaki 2007a, Gypsades Well Upper Deposit Group, figs. 5.1, 5.16:4, 5.19:3), while in LM IB a necked jar, a piriform jar, and an amphoroid jar are recorded (Catling, Catling, and Smyth 1979, Acropolis Houses, fig. 34; Hatzaki 2007a, SEX North House Group, fig. 5.27:1). A similar evolution is attested also in the Mesara—even if with some differences—at Kommos (Rutter 2004; Rutter and Van de Moortel 2006), Hagia Triada (MM IIIB; Girella 2005), Seli-Kamilari Phaistos (LM IA; La Rosa and Cucuzza 2001), Phaistos-Chalara (LM IB; Palio 2001a), and Phaistos Hagia Photini (Palio 2001b).

As for jars, four basic shapes are attested in general: large-mouthed (from MM onward), narrow-mouthed/hole-mouthed (from MM onward), necked (LM IB), and piriform (LM IB). Both large-mouthed jars in cooking fabric and hole-mouthed/incurving rim jars belong to the MM tradition, with some variations and transformations from site to site. During LM IB, these two types acquire new characteristics: large-mouthed jars, at least at some sites, develop into the so-called amphoroid shape (according to the Mochlos terminology), with a trend toward taller vessels with larger bases, a large, almost cylindrical body, and an everted rim.

Large-mouthed jars in cooking fabric are variously attested during the Neopalatial period at sites such as LM IB Chania (Andreadaki-Vlazaki 2011, 70, fig. 21:d); MM IIIB Knossos (KS 178 Group; Hatzaki 2007a, fig. 5.9:2); LM IB Knossos (Royal Road North; Hood 2011, 173, figs. 52, 61:P423); and MM IIIB Hagia Triada (Girella 2005, 372, fig. 2). At LM IB Papadiokampos, cooking jars are clearly part of the local cooking set (Brogan, Sofianou, and Morrison 2011, 584–585, fig. 36). In most LM IB cases, the evolution of cooking jars toward a larger type, the amphoroid jar, is completed (for Palaikastro, see Sackett and Popham 1970, fig. 17:NP 63, NP 100; for Petras,

House II, see Tsipopoulou 2011a, fig. 24, “pithoid jar”; for Mochlos, see Barnard and Brogan 2003, fig. 41:IB.424, IB.425; for Malia, see Demargne and Gallet de Santerre 1953, pl. XXXI:5; for Knossos, SEX North House Group, see Hatzaki 2007a, fig. 5.27:1; for Kommos, see Rutter 2004, fig. 4.5, top). At LM IB Phaistos, these jars seem to be different: large-mouthed, but with a narrow base (Palio 2001a, fig. 49:g; 2001b, 249, fig. 7).

Hole-mouthed jar types, on the other hand, now have a slightly raised rim, pushing them toward the “necked” category. Necked jars come from the MM tradition and develop according to the new trend, while piriform jars are a LM IB novelty; both of these types are less often attested in cooking fabric and probably are used primarily for storage.

Among cooking pots, as mentioned above, five basic shapes can be identified: large-mouthed, cylindrical (Betancourt type B; Fig. 11); large-mouthed, with an incurving rim (Alberti type C); medium-mouthed (Alberti type AB; Fig. 11); narrow-mouthed and globular (Betancourt type A; Fig. 12); and narrow-mouthed and necked with a pronounced shoulder (Alberti type D). Open-mouthed types (types B and C) belong to the MM tradition and continue beyond it, while the narrow-mouthed cooking pots (types A, AB, D) are a new development, seemingly regionally based. Indeed, their appearance is a possible LM I innovation in eastern Crete: types AB and A are apparently attested only at Petras and Mochlos in LM IA and LM IB, and at Palaikastro in LM IB, with some examples of the intermediate AB type also at Malia in LM IA. During LM IB, the type D necked cooking pot is recorded once again also from eastern Crete and Malia (for type D, see Deshayes and Dessenne 1959, fig. 3, pl. X [Malia]; Sackett and Popham 1970, fig. 19:NP120 [Palaikastro]).

It seems then that in the transformation trend toward narrow-mouthed vessels, each region had its own trajectory, with some innovations more widespread, and others, especially concerning cooking wares, concentrated in East Crete, with the site of Malia partially involved. The study of the assemblages from Petras House I.1 (LM IA) and II.1 (LM IB) confirm the pattern and assign the site to the “innovator” centers of eastern Crete. However, future publications could considerably change or improve the picture.

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Abbreviations follow the conventions of the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

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Burned Traces Outside	Burned Traces Inside	Burned Traces Variable or None
Use on a fire/bed of charcoal	Containing charcoal or fire	Multi-functional?
Tripod cooking pots and pans	Plates	Trays
Jars in cooking fabric		
Cooking dishes		

Table 1. Types of burning marks on different types of cooking vessels.

Shape	Fabrics						
	F	P	FM	T	Ca	R	Ch
Cooking pots B	5						
Cooking pots AB	1	1	1				
Cooking pots A	1				1	1	1
Cooking jugs	8						
Cooking pans	5		1				
Other cookpot fragments	5						
Jars cooking fabric	4						
Plates	38	3	1	1			
Thick trays	8			5			
Thin trays	18	1		2	1	3	
Portable hearths	1			1			
Cooking dishes	12	1	2				
Firestands	4				1		

Table 2. Fabric differentiation among shapes. F = phyllite based, P = pink iridescent phyllite, FM = phyllite and silver mica, T = transparent white, Ca = calcareous, R = dark reddish-purple stone, Ch = chamotte/grog.

Volumes (Liters)	Volumes Normalized (Liters)	Unit 0.5 (Liters)	Unit 1.5 (Liters)	Notes
0.25	0.25	1/2	1/6	Small “standard” cup (0.30 L). Cooking jugs (0.25; 0.4/0.6; 1.5/1.7 L). Kalathos in cooking fabric (1.6 L).
0.4/0.6	0.5	1	1/3	
1.5/1.7; 1.6	1.5	3	1	
2	2	4		Small cooking pot
3.3	3	6	2	Pans (3.3; 4.2; 4.5 L). 1 cooking pot A (3.8–4 L). 1 cooking jug (4.6 L).
3.8–4	4	8		
4.2–4.5; 4.6	4.5	9	3	
4.8–5	5	10		Cooking pots B (4.8–5; 7 L)
7	7	14	4? 5?	

Table 3. Capacity measurements of House I.1 restored vessels. Narrow-based amphorae: 9 and 12 L, or 3/4 and 1 “hemikadion.” Large-based amphorae: 10.5 and 13.5/13.8, i.e., 3/4 and 1 “heavy hemikadion.”

TABLES 3–5

Volumes (Liters)	Volumes Normalized (Liters)	Unit 0.5 (Liters)	Unit 1.5 (Liters)	Notes
8.5–9	8.5 or 9	17 or 18	5? or 6	Amphora, narrow-based (9 L)
9.5	9.5	19		Amphora, large-based, restored, perhaps 10.5 L(?)
10	10	20	6? 7?	Cooking pot A (to be intended as 9.6 L(?))
10.5	10.5	21	7	Ovoid jar; amphora
12	12	24	8	Cooking fabric jars (12; 12 L); cooking pot A (10; 12 L). Amphora, narrow-based
13.5/13.8	13.5	27	9	Amphora, large-based

Table 3, cont. Capacity measurements of House I.1 restored vessels.

Jars	Cooking Pots
Large-mouthed	Large-mouthed, cylindrical (type B)
	Large-mouthed, with incurving rim (type C)
No parallels	Medium-mouthed (type AB)
Narrow-mouthed/hole-mouthed	Narrow-mouthed, globular (type A)
Necked	Narrow-mouthed, necked, with pronounced shoulder (type D)
Piriform	No parallels

Table 4. Parallel typology of jars and cooking pots.

Catalog No.	Description	Context	Date
EMP 3	Kalyx fragment of Pyrgos chalice	Room A	EM I
EMP 4	Body fragment of Hagios Onouphrios jug	Room A	EM I/IIA
EMP 5	Fragment of black burnished closed vase	Room A	EM I/IIA
EMP 6	Body fragment of red burnished closed vase	Room A	EM I/IIA
EMP 7	Fragment of red/brown burnished bowl	Room A	EM I/IIA
EMP 14	Dark gray burnished tripod leg	Room A	EM I/IIA
EMP 15	Basin fragment, dark-on-light decoration?	Room A	EM
EMP 16	Basin fragment, dark-on-light decoration?	Room A	EM I
EMP 143	Fragment of dark-on-light closed vase	Area Φ	EM?
EMP 148	Fragment of Vasiliki closed vase	Area Φ	EM IIB
EMP 150	Body sherd of Hagios Onouphrios closed vase	Area Φ	EM I
EMP 156	Light-on-dark teapot	Area Φ	EM III
EMP 191	Light-on-dark cup fragment	Area Φ	EM III
EMP 229	Hagios Onouphrios jug spout	Area Φ	EM I/IIA

Table 5. Distribution of Prepalatial ceramics across House I.1.

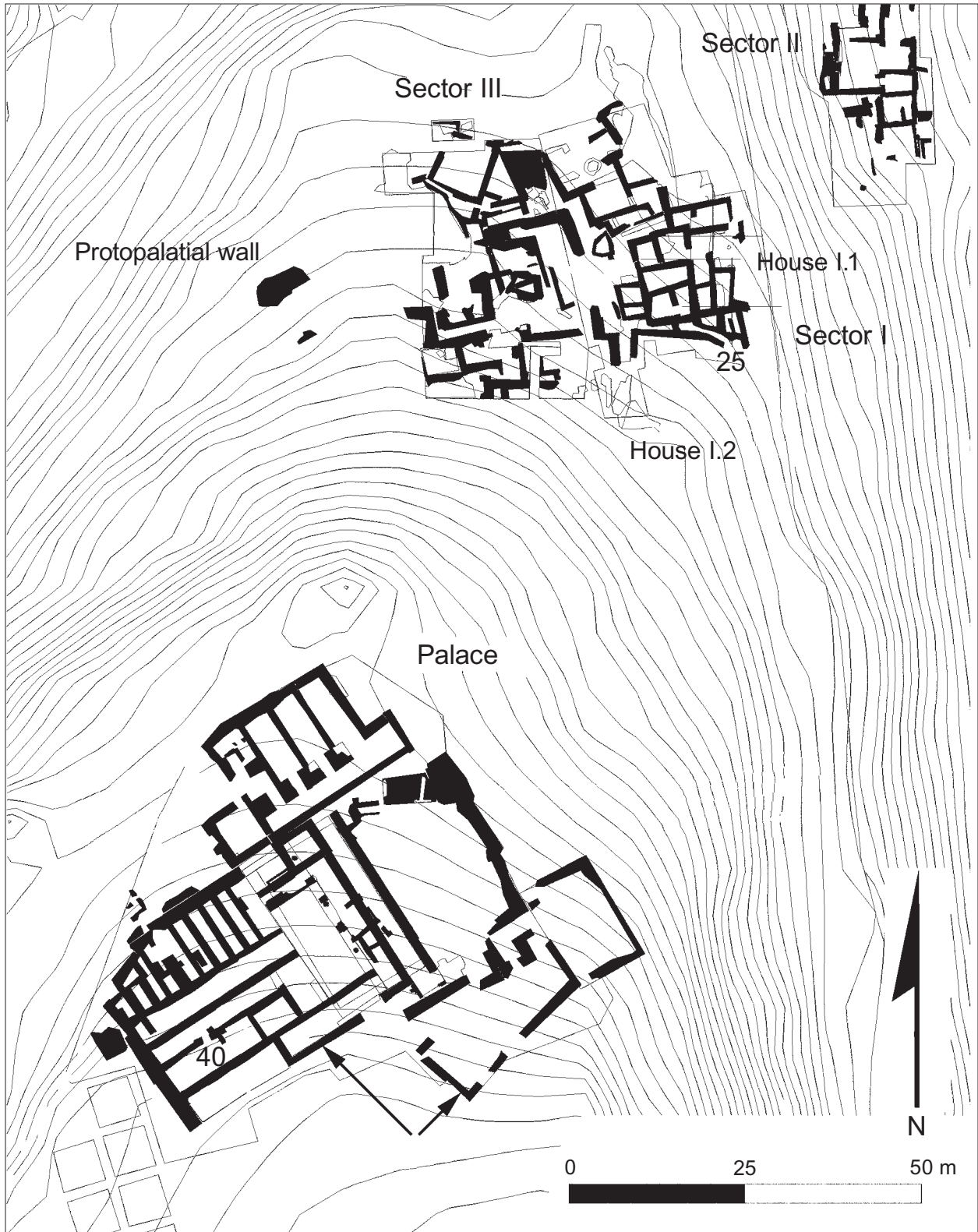


Figure 1. The Petras excavations on Hill I.

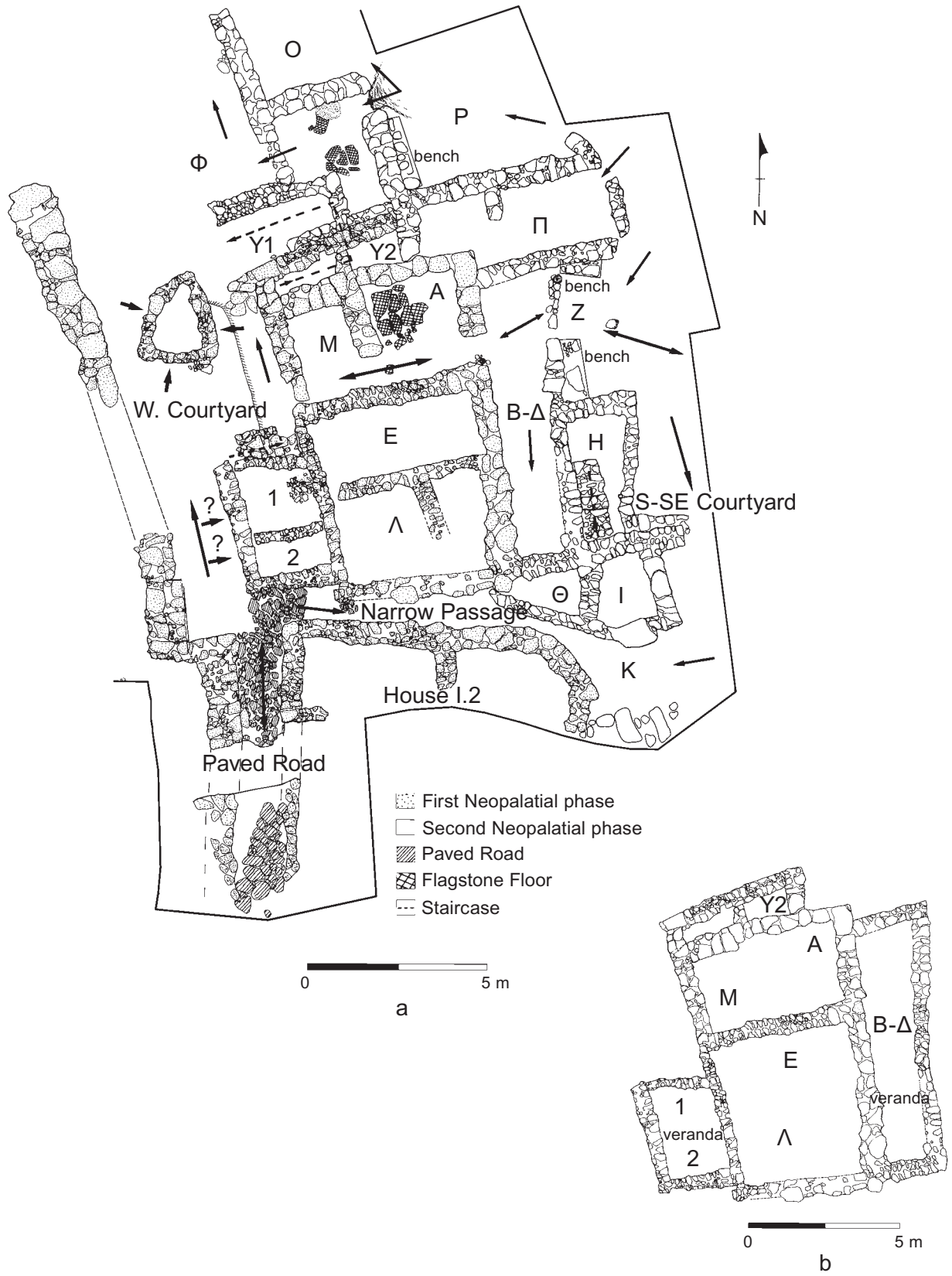


Figure 10. Sector I, House I.1 circulation patterns: (a) ground floor; (b) upper floor.

FIGURE 11

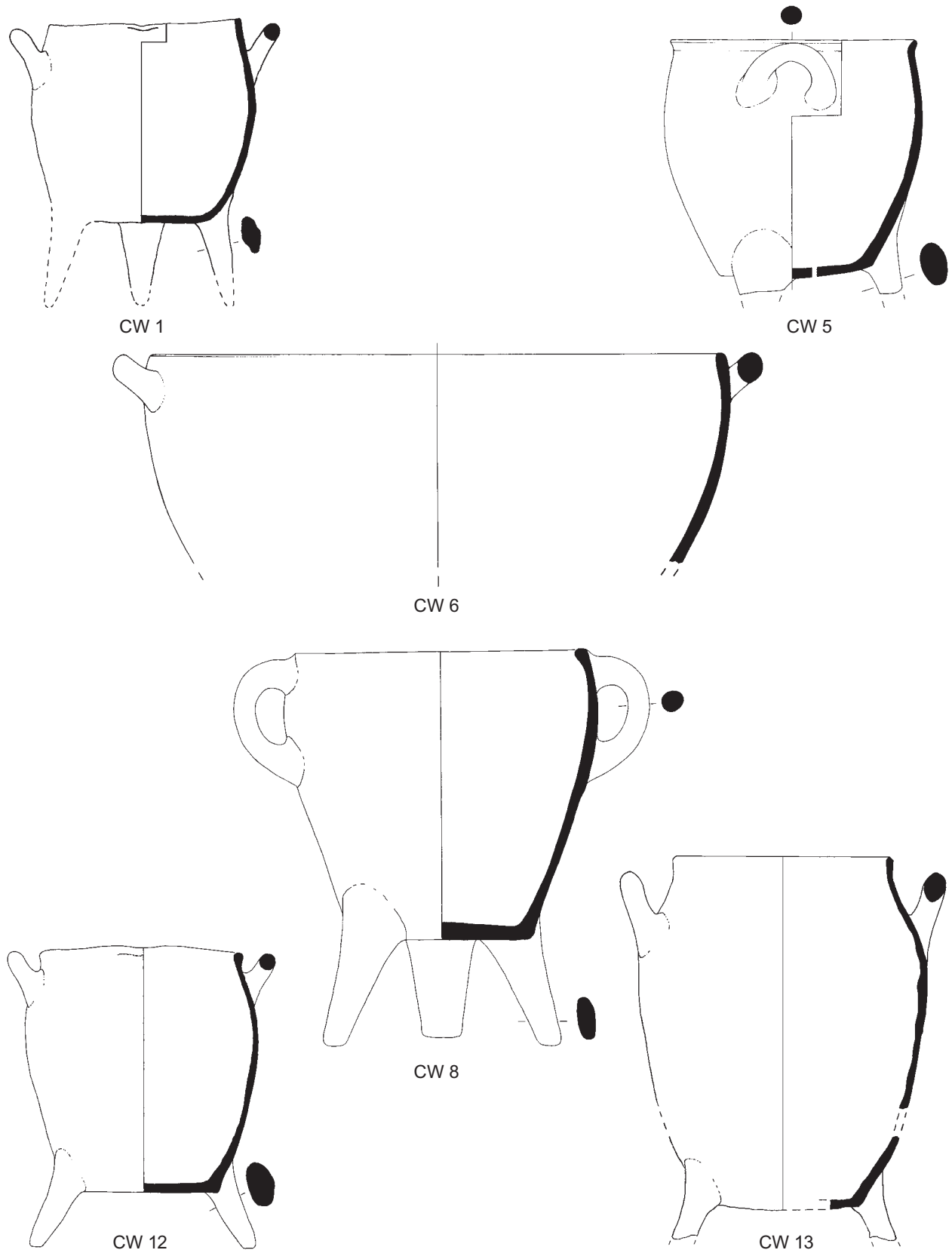


Figure 11. Tripod cooking pots: large-mouthed, cylindrical type B with horizontal handles (CW 1, CW 5, CW 6) and with vertical handles (CW 8); medium mouthed type AB (CW 12, CW 13). Scale 1:5.

FIGURE 12

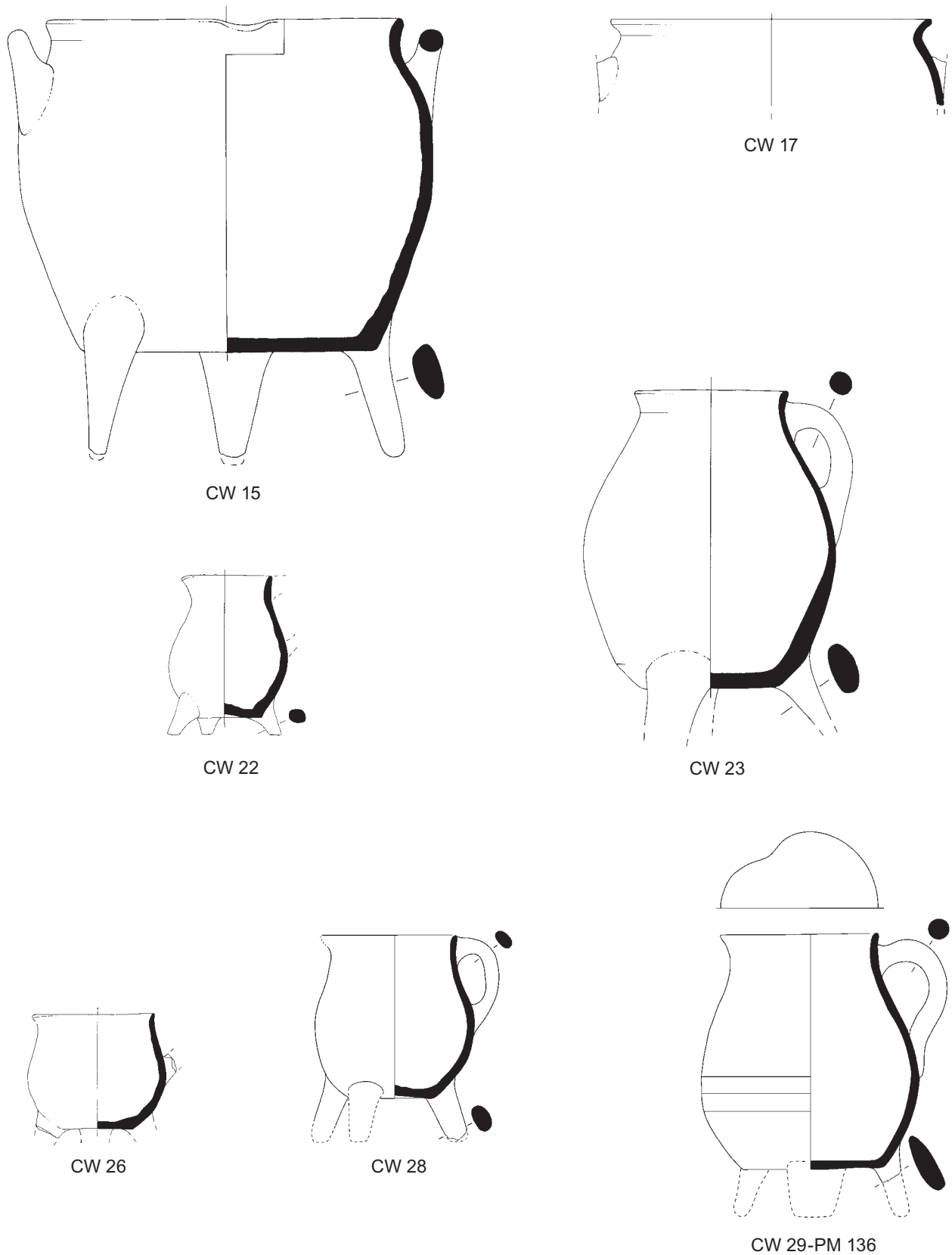
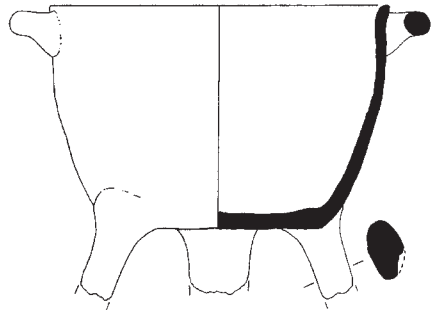
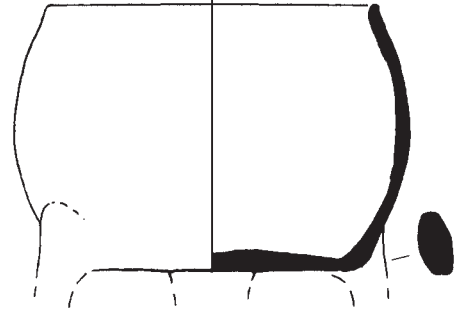


Figure 12. Tripod cooking pots: narrow-mouthed, globular type A (CW 15, CW 17). Tripod cooking jugs, *brikki* (CW 22, CW 23, CW 26, CW 28, CW 29-PM 136). Scale 1:4.

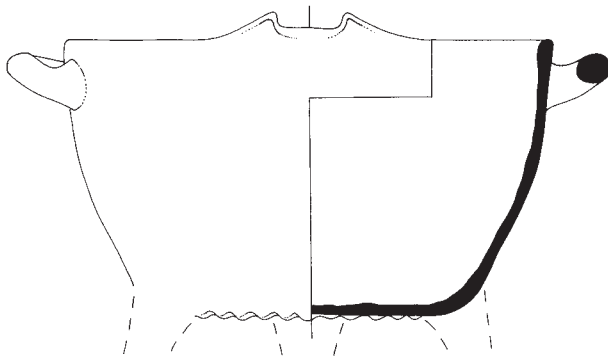
FIGURE 13



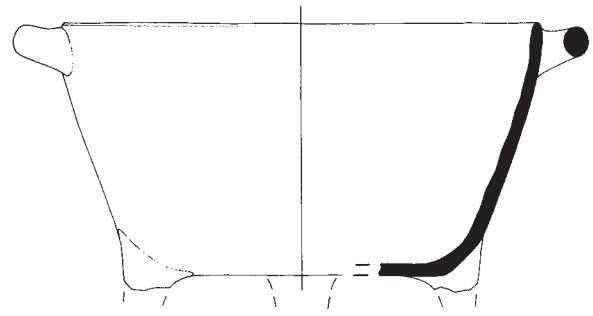
CW 30



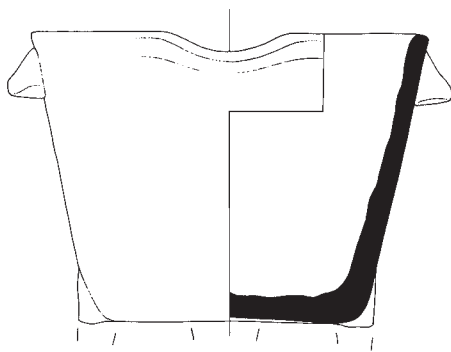
CW 32



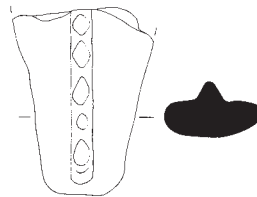
CW 35



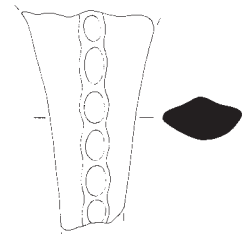
CW 36



CW 37

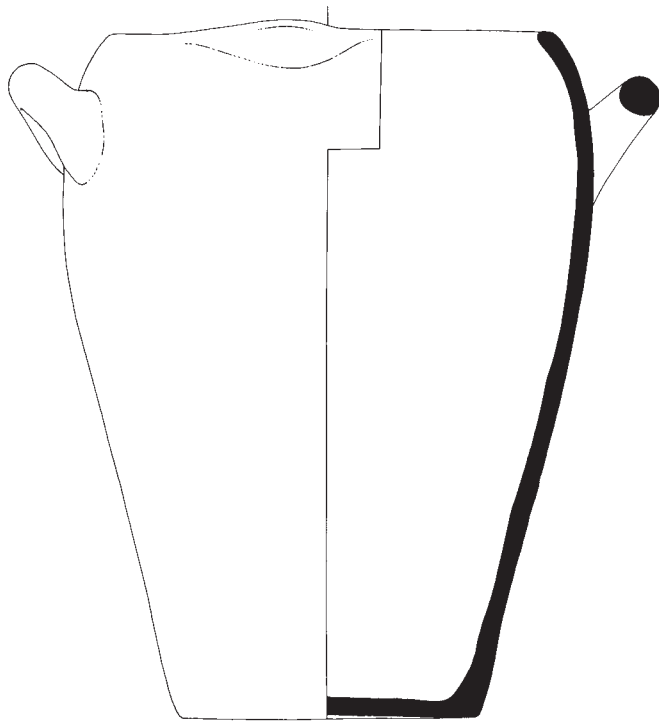


CW 45

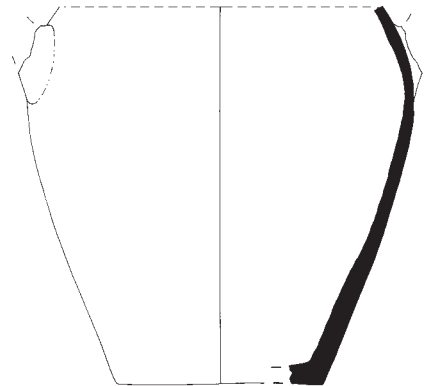


CW 55

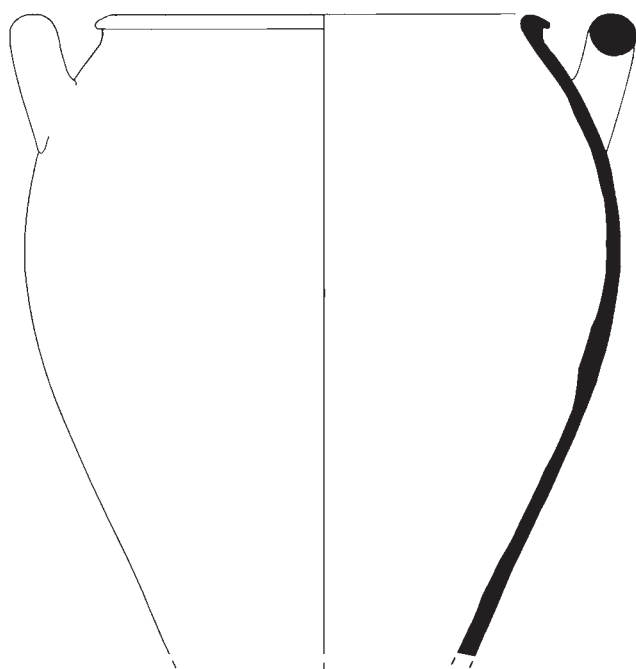
Figure 13. Tripod cooking pans: rounded body (CW 30, CW 32, CW 35); flaring body (CW 36, CW 37). Tripod cooking pots/pans, fragmentary legs (CW 45, CW 55). Scale 1:4.



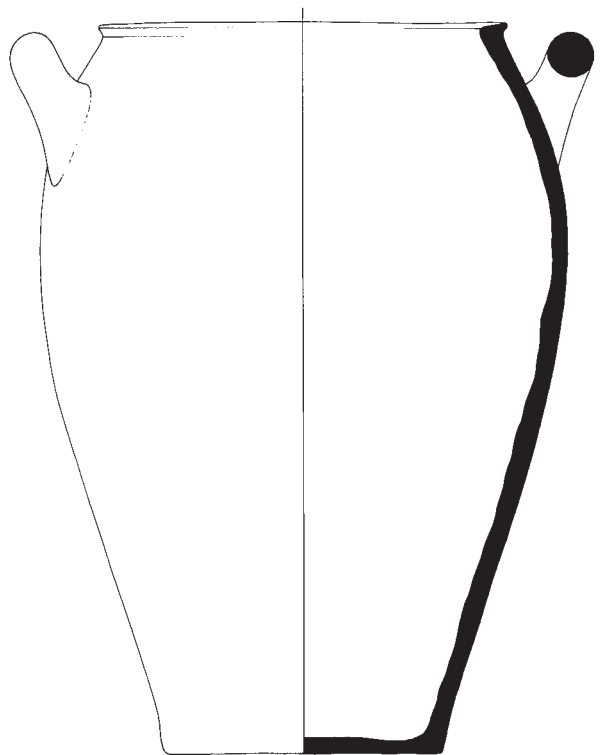
CW 59-EMP 131-PM 125



CW 60



CW 61



CW 62

Figure 14. Jars in cooking fabric (jars/cooking pots): large-mouthed (CW 59-EMP 131-PM 125, CW 60–CW 62).
Scale 1:4.

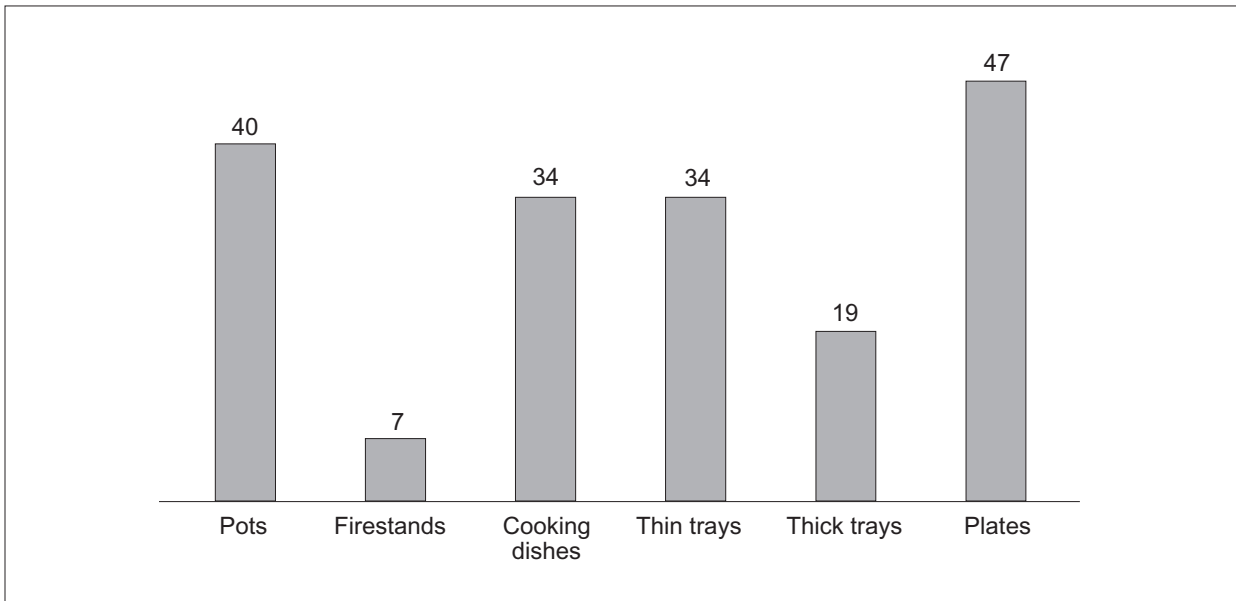


Figure 15. Shapes and quantities of vessels in cooking fabric from House I.1.

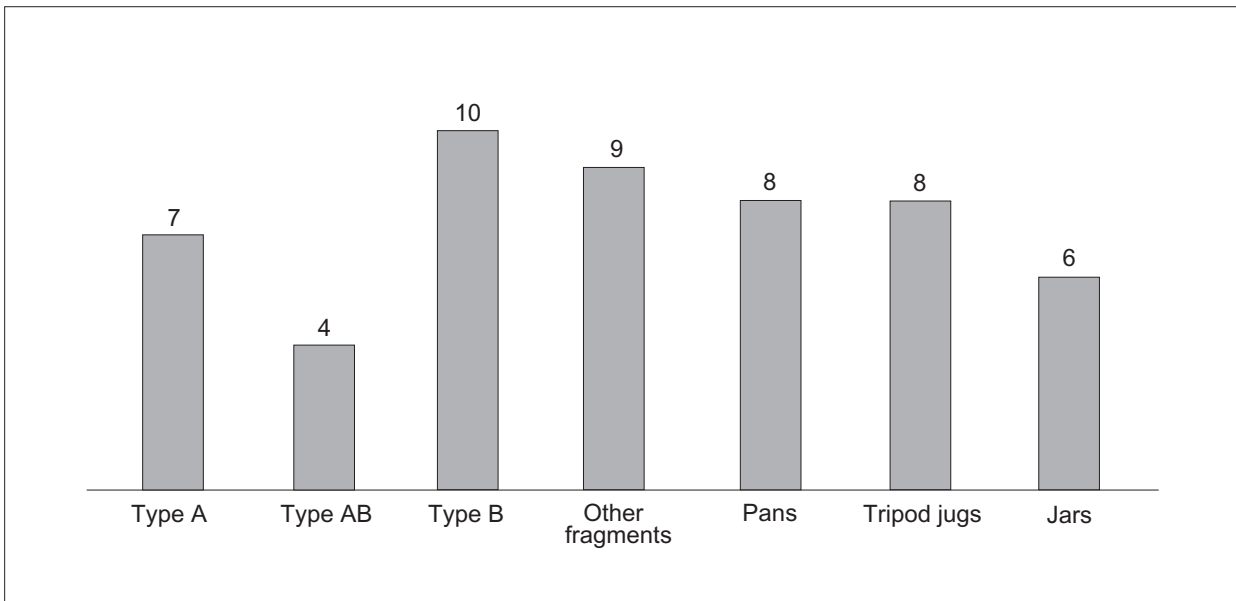


Figure 16. Types and quantities of cooking pots from House I.1.

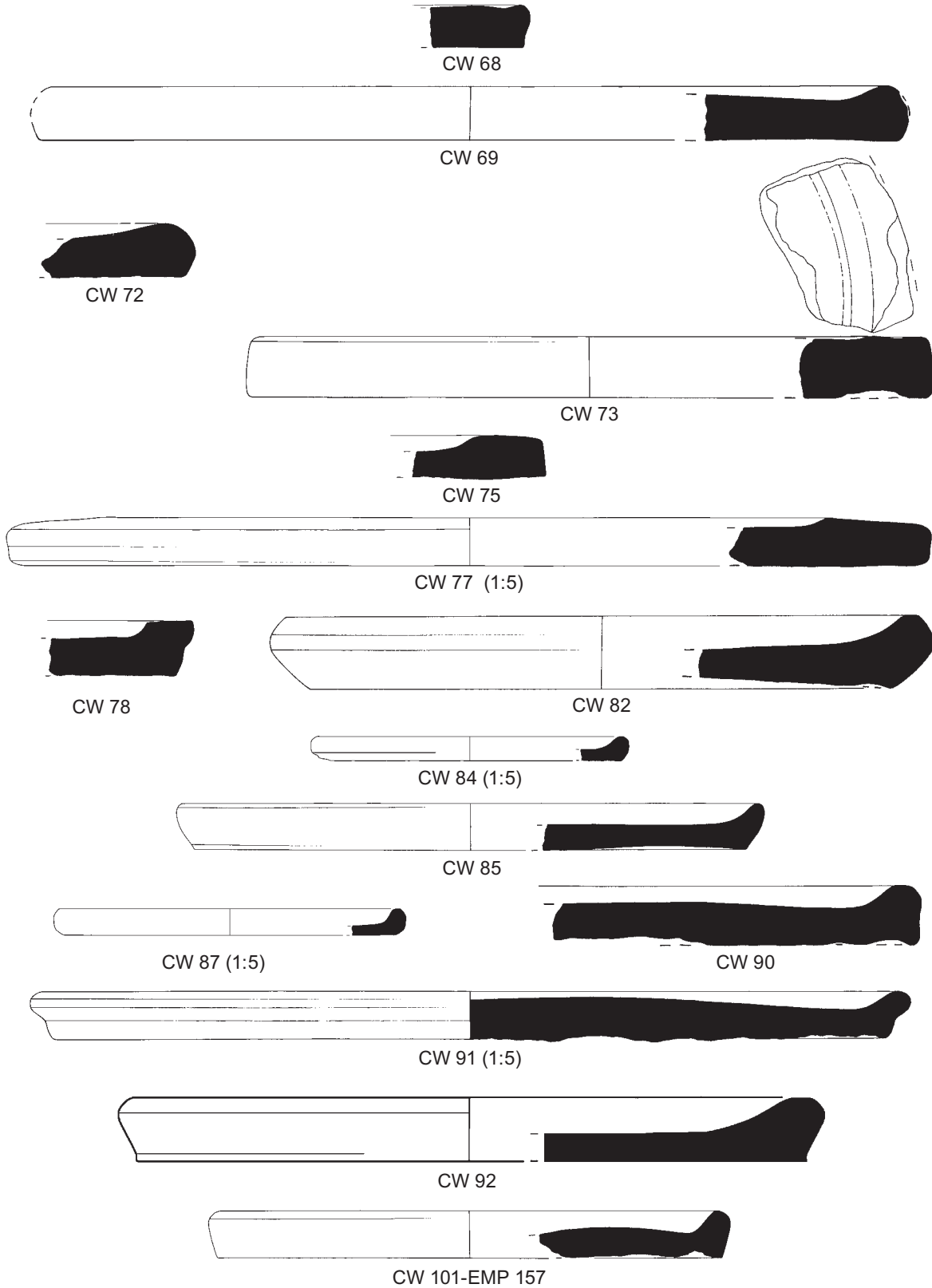


Figure 17. Plates: Group 1 (CW 68); Group 2 (CW 69, CW 72); Group 3 (CW 73, CW 75, CW 77, CW 78); Group 4 (CW 82, CW 84, CW 85, CW 87); Group 5 (CW 90–CW 92, CW 101-EMP 157). Scale 1:4 unless otherwise indicated.

FIGURE 18

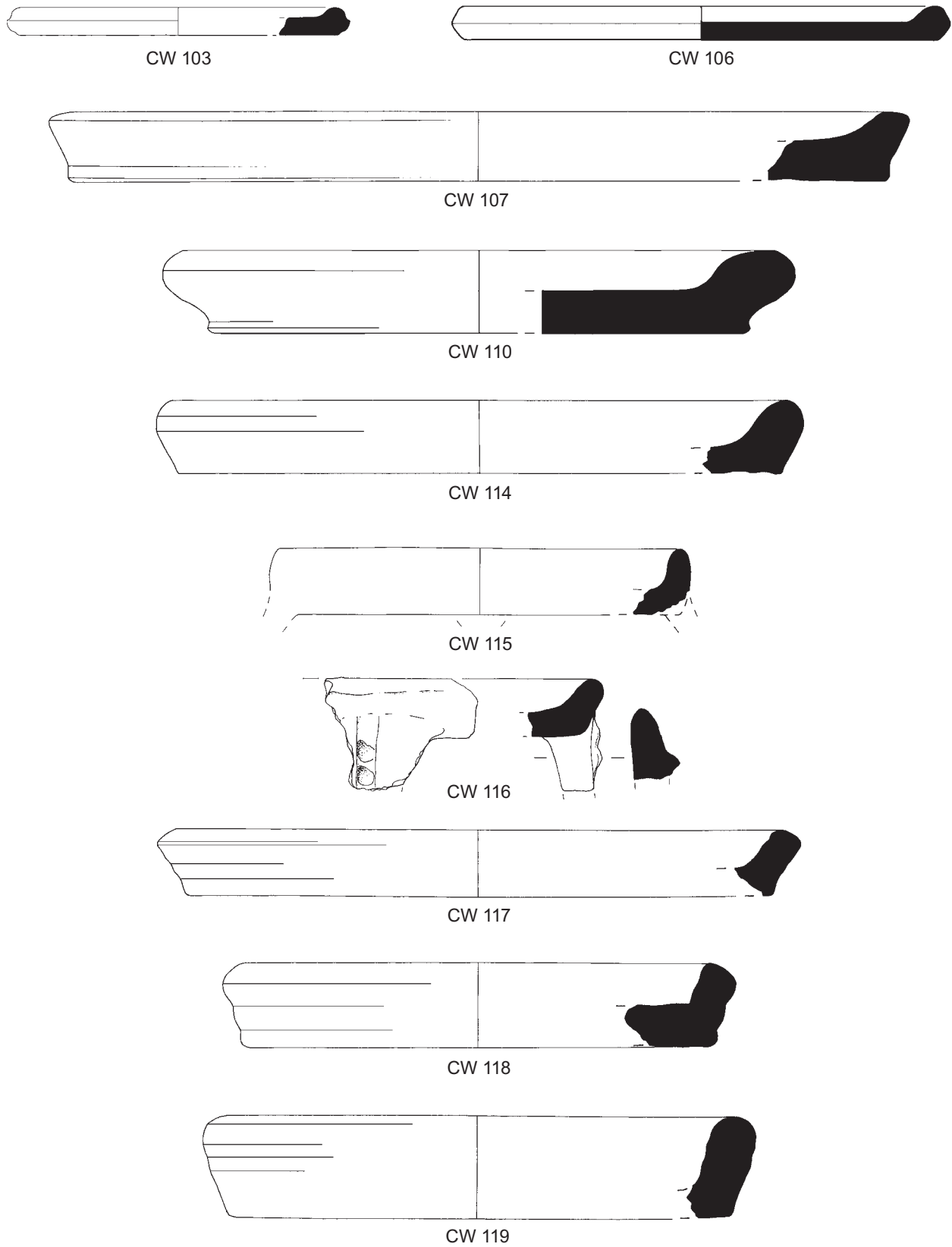


Figure 18. Plates: Group 6 (CW 103, CW 106); Group 7 (CW 107, CW 110). Thick trays: Group 1 (CW 114); Group 2 (CW 115); Group 3 (CW 116–CW 119). Scale 1:4.

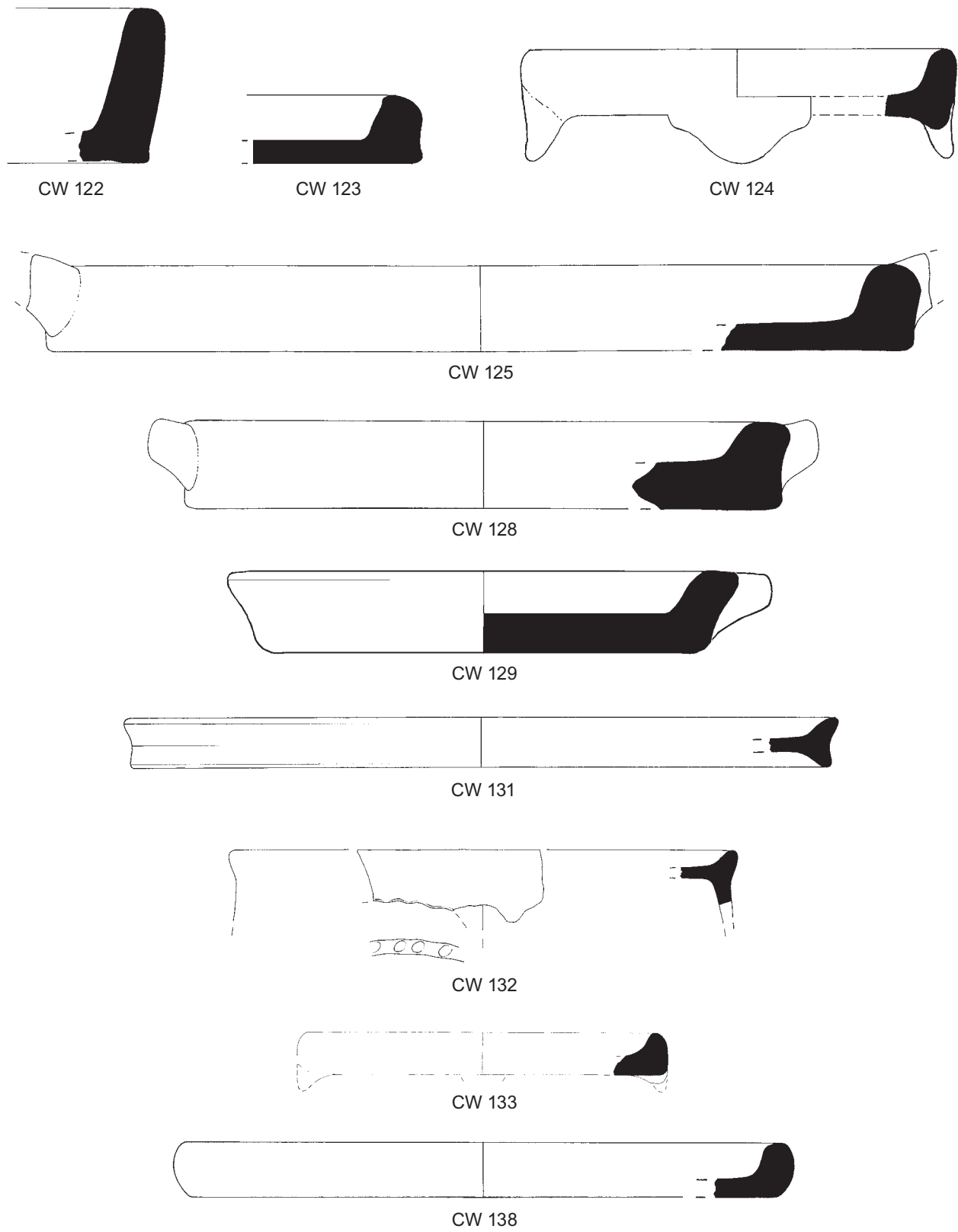


Figure 19. Thick trays: Group 4 (CW 122–CW 125); Group 5 (CW 128, CW 129). Thin trays: Group 1 (CW 131, CW 132); Group 2 (CW 133, CW 138). Scale 1:4.

FIGURE 20

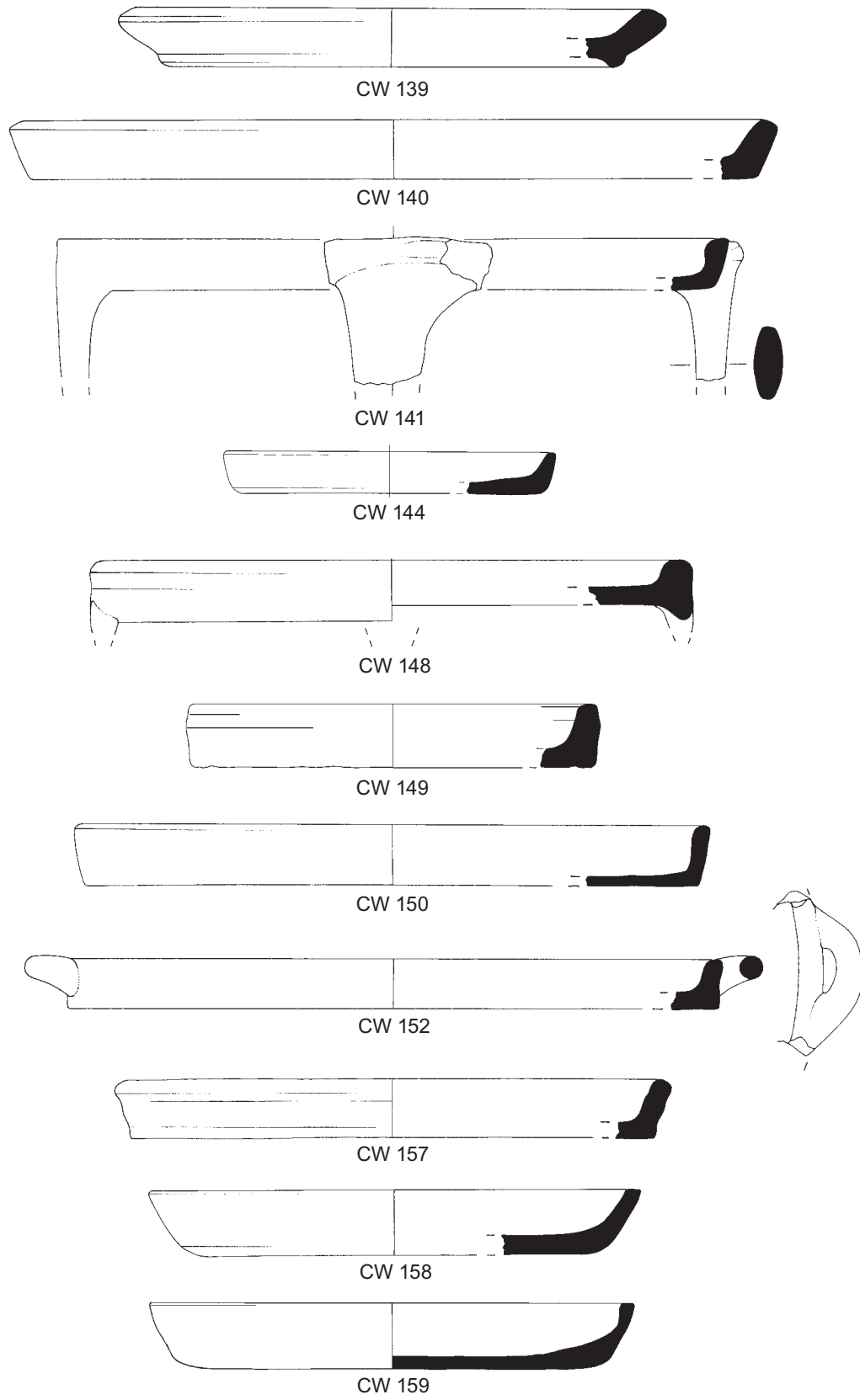


Figure 20. Thin trays: Group 3 (CW 139–CW 141, CW 144); Group 4 (CW 148–CW 150, CW 152); Group 5 (CW 157); Group 6 (CW 158, CW 159). Scale 1:4.

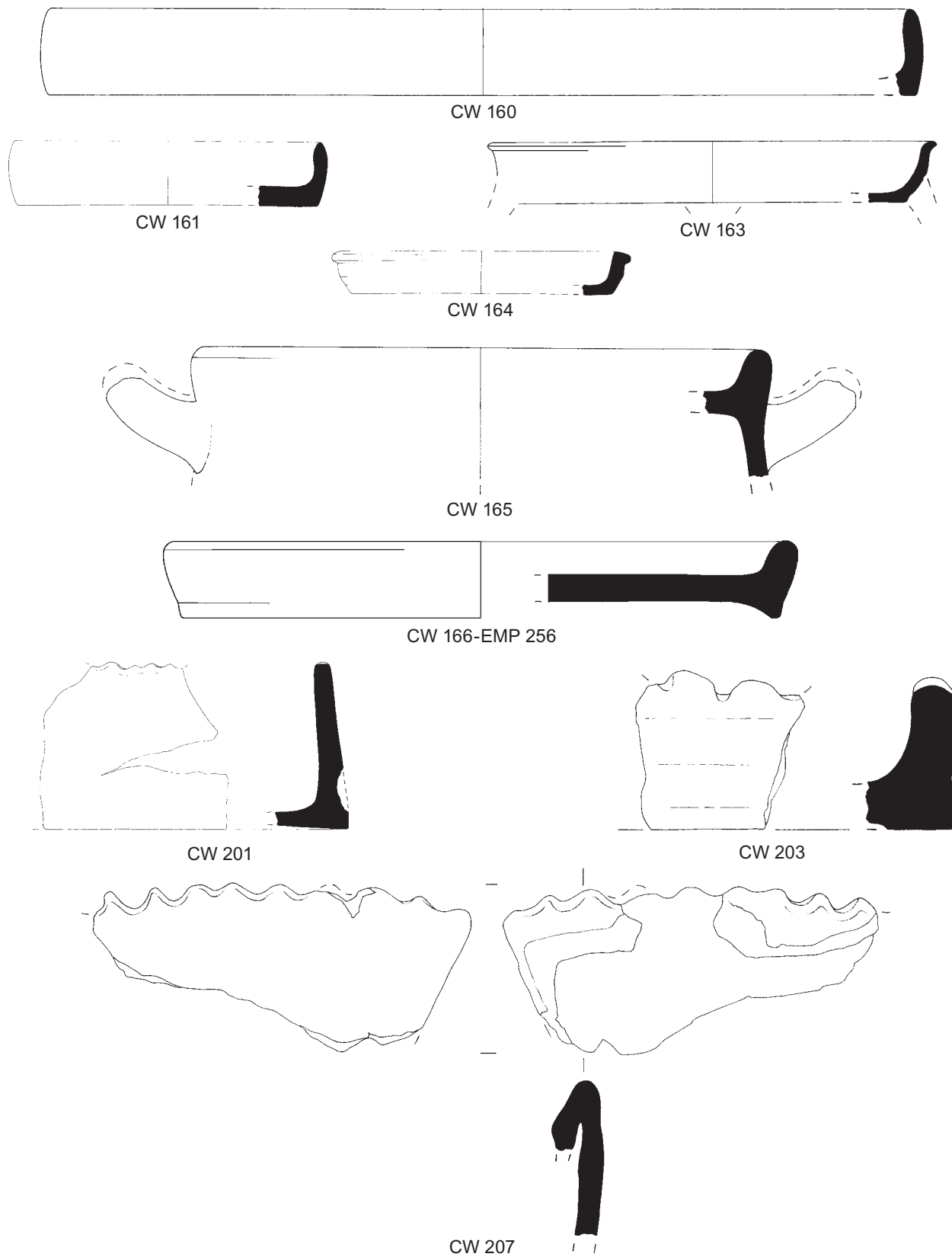


Figure 21. Thin trays: Group 7 (CW 160, CW 161); Group 8 (CW 163, CW 164). Portable hearths/ovens (CW 165, CW 166-EMP 256). Firestands: type A (CW 201, CW 203); type C (CW 207). Scale 1:4.

FIGURE 22

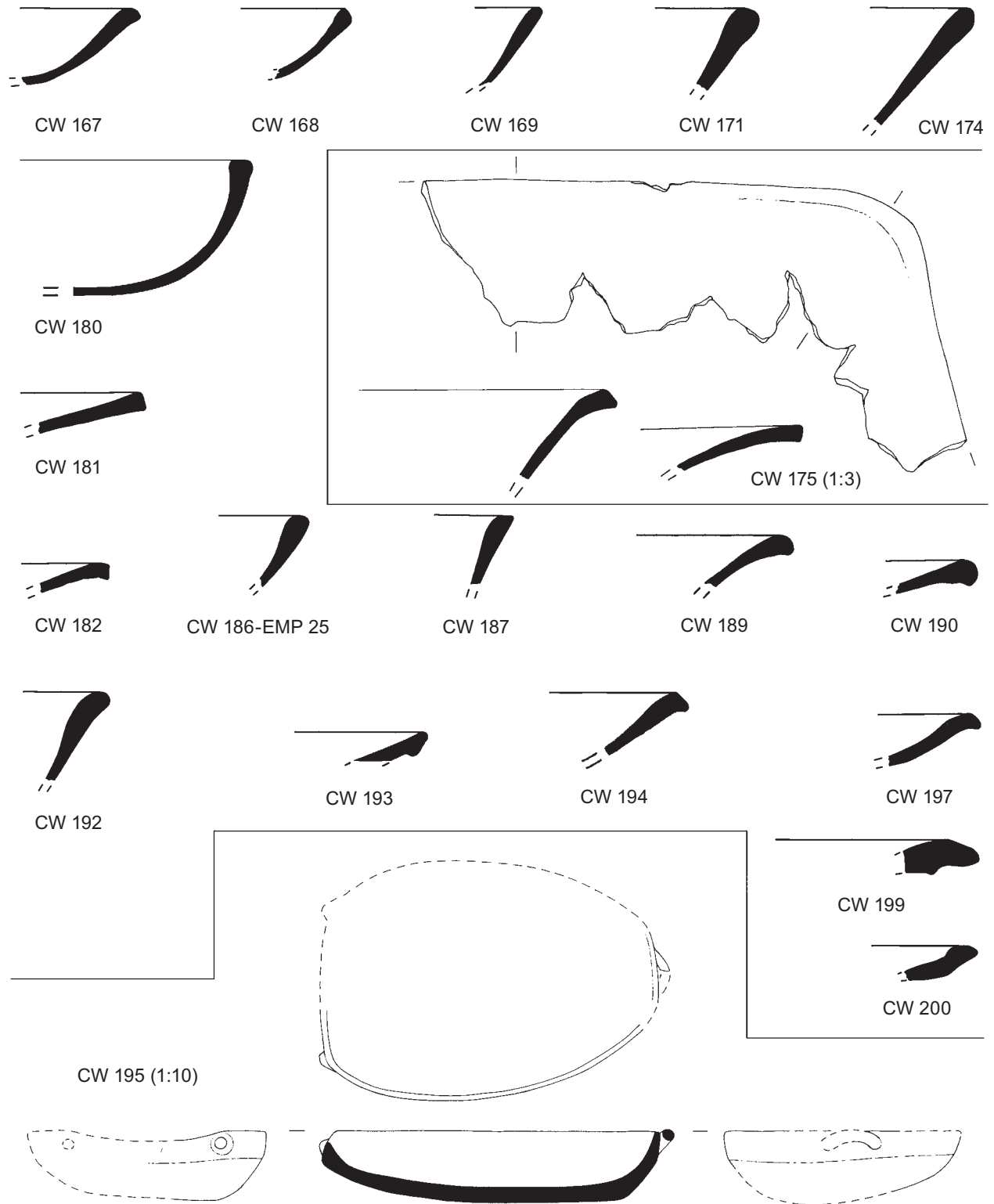


Figure 22. Cooking dishes: Group 1 (CW 167); Group 3 (CW 168); Group 5 (CW 169, CW 171, CW 174); Group 6 (CW 175, CW 180–CW 182); Group 8 (CW 186-EMP 25, CW 187, CW 189, CW 190, CW 192); Group 9 (CW 193, CW 194); Group 10 (CW 195); Group 11 (CW 197). Thick cooking dishes (CW 199, CW 200). Scale 1:4 unless otherwise indicated.

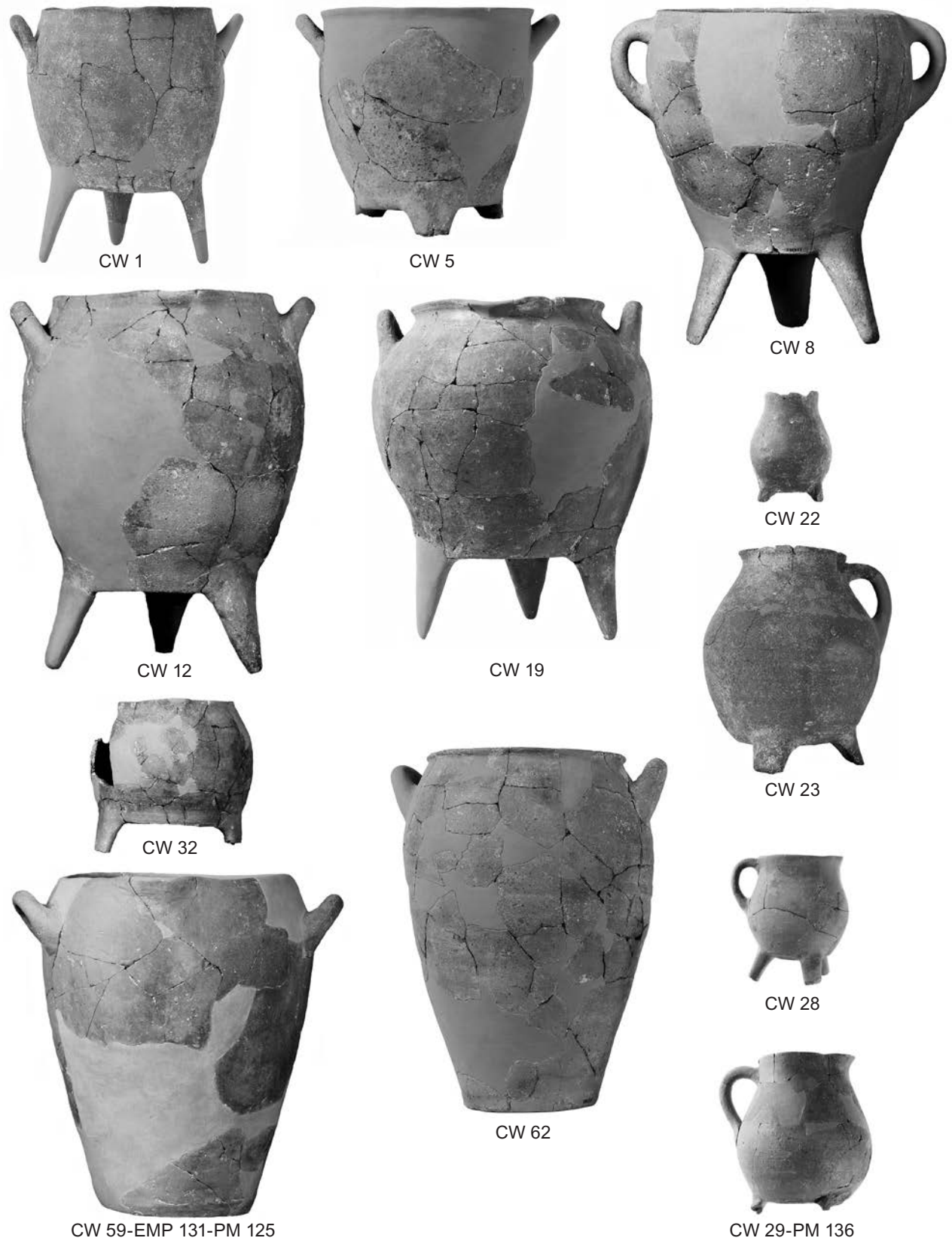


Plate 18. Tripod cooking pots: type A (CW 19); type B (CW 1, CW 5, CW 8); type AB (CW 12). Tripod cooking jugs (*brikki*) (CW 22, CW 23, CW 28, CW 29-PM 136); jars in cooking fabric CW 59-EMP 131-PM 125, CW 62. Tripod cooking pan: CW 32. Scale 1:6.



CW 35



CW 36



CW 37



CW 66



CW 77



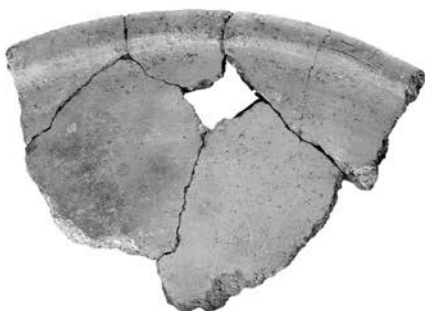
CW 78



CW 85



CW 86



CW 90



CW 91



CW 92



CW 101-EMP 157



CW 104



CW 119



CW 130



CW 152

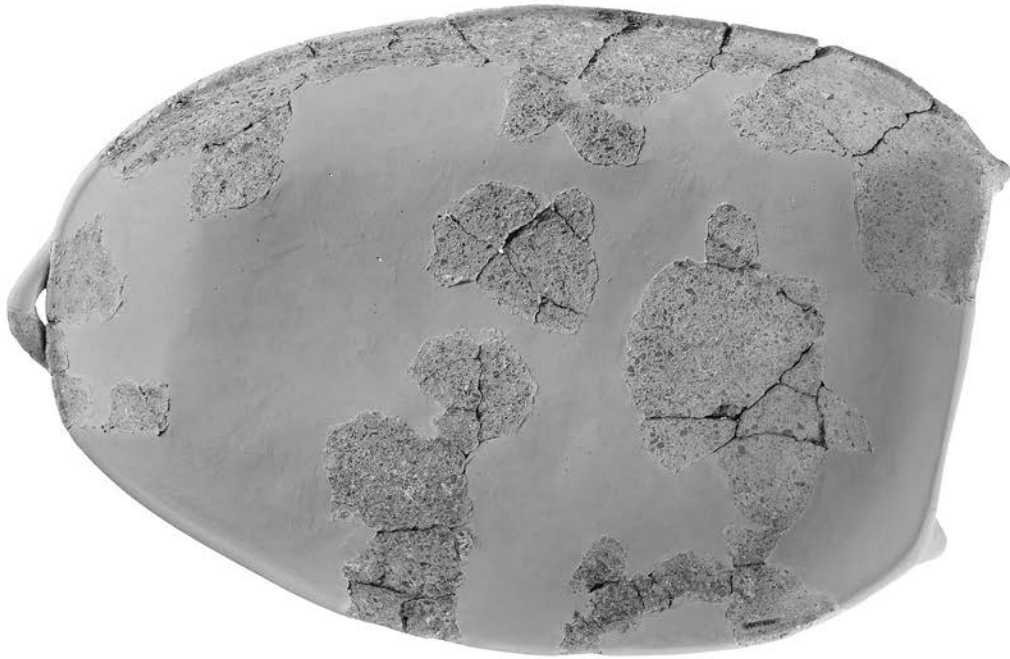


CW 155



CW 158

Plate 19. Tripod cooking pans (CW 35–CW 37). Plates: Group 1 (CW 66); Group 3 (CW 77, CW 78); Group 4 (CW 85, CW 86); Group 5 (CW 90–CW 92, CW 101-EMP 157); Group 6 (CW 104). Thin cooking trays (CW 152, CW 155, CW 158); thick cooking trays (CW 119, CW 130). Scale 1:6.



CW 195
(1:5)



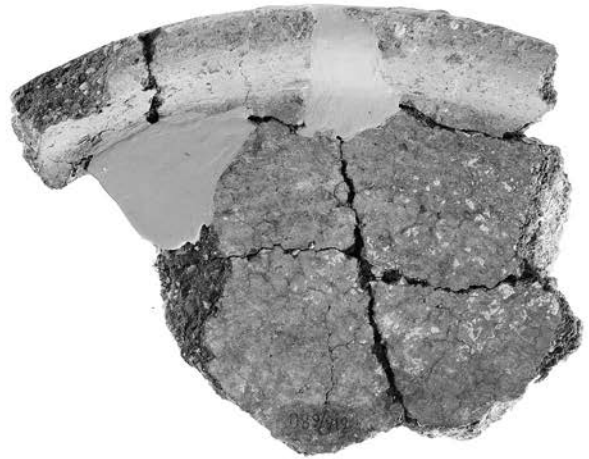
CW 206



CW 207



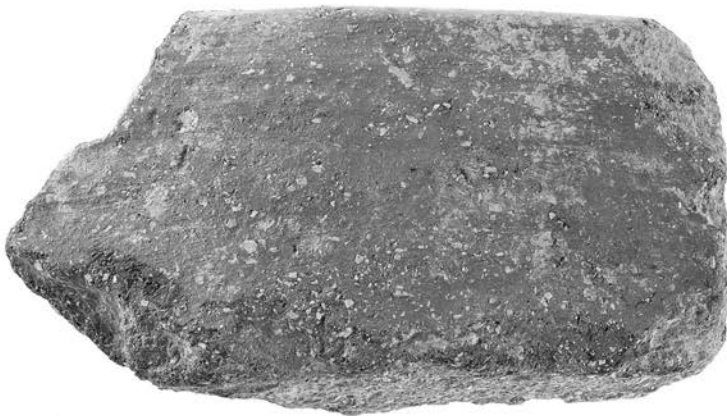
CW 84



CW 101-EMP 157



CW 121



CW 122



CW 131



CW 132



CW 143

Plate 21. Examples of fabrics: cF (CW 84, CW 131); vcT (CW 101-EMP 157, CW 122, CW 132); cP (CW 121, CW 143). Scale 1:2.