

CHAPTER 2.

DISCUSSION OF DEPOSITS

2.1 Deposit Underneath House C.3

I. The Stratigraphy

The Protopalatial levels underneath House C.3 are associated with a short wall located along the north side of House C.3's Room 2.3, though it is distinct from the Neopalatial walls of the room. The deposit underneath House C.3 was excavated in two loci (E3 5905; E3 5930) at the elevation +5.80–5.50 m. Locus E3 5905.10–11 is located directly underneath the Neopalatial levels (+6.90–5.80 m) and includes all the phases of the Neopalatial period, from Middle Minoan III to Late Minoan IB. Below this locus, the excavator identified its continuation, Locus E3 5930 (+5.49–5.28 m), which was collected in three pails. The homogeneity of the material from both loci signifies the continuation of the same Protopalatial stratigraphic layer. The excavation reports (Soles and Davaras 1996) describe this deposit as part of an upper-story collapse room located in a multi-storey house dating to Middle Minoan II, which was destroyed and overbuilt by Neopalatial House C.3 in MM III.

II. The Pottery

The pottery of this house presents various kinds of vessels such as storage, pouring, drinking, and cooking vessels. The vessels are similar to material uncovered in Quartier Mu at Malia, at Monastiraki Katalimmata, and Myrtos Pyrgos, each of which is dated to the final phase of the Protopalatial, MM IIB. The exact chronological sequence of these sites in east and east-central Crete will be presented in the subsequent chapter on Chronology to define the chronological sequence of the Mochlos deposits and their synchronisms.

III. The Ceramic Material

STORAGE

Amphorae

Three different types appear in this deposit. All three have oval-mouth but the body profiles but each type has a unique body shape: conical, piriform, and semi-globular. P 756 (**MOX.1**, Pl.1a–b), P 1853 (**MOX.2**, Pl.1c), and P 13257 belong to the conical category of Type 1, while P 1852 (**MOX.3**, Pl.1d) and P 4473 (**MOX.4**, Pl.1e) belong to Type 2, in which the amphora has a piriform profile. P 1856

(**MOX.5**, Pl.1f–g) belongs to type 3 that has a semi-globular profile. The fabric analysis of these types shows that this shape is both locally produced and imported, demonstrating a standardized form throughout various geographic regions of Crete. The oval-mouthed amphorae with a conical low profile are either locally made from purple phyllite or come to the Mochlos settlement from the surrounding Mirabello area. The examples of that type appear both undecorated or having trickle and disc patterns with plumes indicating their origin from the Mirabello area. Type 2 piriform amphorae from this deposit are produced locally as well as imported from South Crete. The local example features trickle decoration, and the south coast example is decorated in white bands.

Jars

Three examples of jars were collected from this deposit: P 826 (**MOX.6**, Pl.2a–b), P 4345 (**MOX.6**, Pl.2a–b), and P 13253 (**MOX.8**, Pl.2e–f). Each of these has a distinctive shape, and while they are solitary examples here, and they each represent their type based on comparanda from other sites.

Type 1 is represented by P 826 (**MOX.6**, Pl.2a–b), a carinated jar. It is a unique specimen among Mochlos types both for its shape and its decoration. It is decorated with polychrome alternating floral style and belongs to the category of classical Kamares (Walberg 1983, 59, 185). The alternating red and white schema applies to certain pictorial motifs belonging to the MM IB period (Floyd 1997). The type has parallels in Palaikastro (Dawkins 1904–05, 271 (c), where it is described as a cup because of its small size. However, the Mochlos example has a narrow rim and large body diameter, indicating that it is a small jar. The similarity with examples from Palaikastro and the rarity of this type at Mochlos allows us to speculate that this particular vessel is coming from east Crete, or it is an imitation of a type that comes from this area.

Type 2 is composed of P 4345 (**MOX.7**, Pl.2c–d), which features a flat base and a straight to conical profile. It is decorated with a dark slip on the exterior. P 13253 (**MOX.8**, Pl.2e–f) belongs to Type 3, the category of jars with piriform base and conical lower body profile, and its decoration is a light-on-dark band just above the base on the exterior. Both are made with granodiorite and are considered transport jars.

POURING

Jugs

Six types of jugs appear in this deposit, including the jug with cutaway spout (Type 1a), trefoil-mouthed juglet (Type 2), jug with a flat base and straight globular lower wall (Type 3), the open jug (Type 4), bridge-spouted jug (Type 5a and 5b), and the “pear-shape” jug (Type 6a).

Only one complete example of Type 1a has been collected in this deposit and was accessioned as P 4383 (**MOX.9**, Pl.3a). It is made with granodiorite and presents typological characteristics similar to certain vessels in several sites in east Crete, including Vasiliki and Malia (Poursat and Knappett 1995 2005, Pl.14.1a, Pl.18 (376–383); Andreou 1978, Pl.16.3). It is decorated with dark linking disks on fine tan clay, a decoration pattern that appears in other sites of east and east-central Crete. Several Type 1 bases were also collected. Four other examples P 13242, P13300, P 13276, and P 13274 were also collected from this deposit. The first three preserve parts of the base and the body and the last preserved part of the neck, body, and rim. P 13242 and P 13274 are made with

granodioritic clay, while P 13300 and P 13276 are made with local purple phyllite. Of these examples, only P 13274 is decorated; it has dark-on-white bands on the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Type 2 is a unique type that appears only in this deposit. P 507 (**MOX.11**), P 430 (**MOX.10**, Pl.3b) and P 433 (**MOX.12**) are almost intact, and P 13286 is only about one-quarter extant. All were made on a slow wheel, evidenced by the presence of parallel striations on the underside of the base. All are locally made with purple phyllite. The upraised base is a local characteristic, but it has parallels with vessels found in the Trapeza cave in the Lasithi Plain (Pendlebury and Money-Coutis 1939, Pl.17 (640)), which were dated to Middle Minoan IB, but their date at Mochlos seems to be MM IIB.

The third type of jug (Type 3) is the jug with “straight slip” (Walberg 1983, Form. 19, pp.171), cataloged as P 13226 (**MOX.13**, PL.3d–e). The example in this deposit presents a dark slip on the exterior. It presents a flat base and semi-globular profile on the low wall exterior. P 13226 (**MOX.13**, PL.3d–e). is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with dark slip on the exterior.

Two examples of open jugs (Type 4) appear in this deposit. P 13277 (**MOX.14**, Pl.3c) and P 13275 are local, the first with clays containing purple phyllite and silver mica, and the second with purple phyllite. The shape has parallels from Palaikastro (Bosanquet 1902–03, Fig.7, pp.293), but the attachment of the handle differs slightly. Type 4 jugs at Mochlos have handles attached below the rim and not directly on the rim, as at Palaikastro.

Type 5a is a distinctive jug that implements the Middle Minoan tradition of carination. One example, P 707 (**MOX.15**, Pl.3f), was collected in this deposit and belongs to the skeuomorphic examples as it is defined by Knappett (2005) and imitates characteristics that appear in metal vessels. It presents grooved carination, a vertical rounded handle, and a white pendant arc below the carination. In the preliminary publication of this deposit in an excavation report it is mentioned as a cup (Soles and Davaras 1996, 183) but this warrants reconsideration here. The example of a carinated, bridge-spouted jug Malia (Poursat and Knappett 2005, 66) is a close parallel. Perhaps P 707 is either local or imported, but it is made with fine ware, and it is, therefore, difficult to verify the clay source.

One example of Type 5b was collected (P 657; **MOX.16**, Pl.3g–h) and is another example of a bridge-spouted jug, which differs from Type 5a in that it is not carinated. P 657 (**MOX.16**, Pl.3g–h) has a ribbed neck, bridge-spout, and almost globular body profile. It is medium-fine ware with some purple phyllite inclusions and is decorated with connected vertical, horizontal, and diagonal bands that contain thick white dots. The dark core of the clay may indicate that it is indicated from the Palaikastro region. Very similar examples appear at Quartier Mu at Malia (Poursat and Knappett 2005, Pl.24 (646)).

Type 6a is the “pear-shaped” jug with grooves. It is similar to the Malian example defined as *cruche* 2c (Poursat and Knappett 2005, 62). Only one example of this, P 4276 (**MOX.17**, Pl.3i), was collected from this context. However, the body profile of this example is slightly different, with the example from Malia being more globular below the spout. In the Mochlos example, the body section is distinctive globular on the low wall and turns in a sharp concave angle to the rim. The distinctive phyllite inclusions in P 4276 evidence a local variation of the general type of the “pear-shaped” jugs.

Pitchers

Pitchers are the second category of pouring vessels, and they differ from the jug examples in their open, inverted rim and pulled-rim spout. Only one complete pitcher appears in this deposit and was accessioned as P 600 (**MOX.19**, Pl.4c–d). It was published as a jug in a preliminary report (Soles and Davaras 1996, 181), but it was most definitely pitcher. Five additional fragmentary examples were collected: P 13289, P 4472, P 13254, P 13299 (**MOX.18**, Pl.4a), and P 13298. The pitchers that appear in this deposit are similar to Malian Type 1 (Poursat and Knappett 2005, Pl.15 (301) and an example appearing in Lasithi (Pendlebury and Money-Couts 1940, Fig. 16.1, pp. 36). Even if this shape is

called “spouted” in the case of Lasithi is dated in the MM III period (Pendlebury and Money-Coutis 1940, 35–36), it seems to belong to the last phase of the Protopalatial (MM IIB) according to the example from Malia.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOSED VESSELS

The miscellaneous closed vessel category describes sherds that were collected because they stand out from other undiagnostic sherds; two are decorated (P 13301, P 13219) and one, P 13270 (**MOX.21**, Pl.4e), features a potter’s mark. Their state of preservation does not permit their inclusion in a certain category or Type. Four examples have been collected with and. All maintain less than one-quarter extant of the vessel. P 13301 is a granodioritic closed vessel that is decorated with vertical dark bands on the exterior. P 13219 preserves part of a closed vessel that is decorated with white-on-dark bands on the exterior. It is possibly a jug, but again the state of preservation does not allow us to make further typological distinctions. P 13270 (**MOX.21**, Pl.4e) is the most important example in this category. It preserves part of the rim and a vertical rounded handle and is local, made of clay with purple phyllite and silver mica inclusions. The potter’s mark consists of two pre-firing incisions of even length on the side of the handle.

DRINKING

Carinated Cups

The carinated cup category is one of the most important categories in defining the chronological divisions of this period. This shape also allows observations concerning different materials, as it is considered a *skeuomorph*, an imitation of metal cups in clay, just as we observed in the carinated bridge-spouted jug, P 707.

Type 1 carinated cups are distinctive from others in their trefoil mouth or crinkled rim. One unique example has been collected in Mochlos with P 686 (**MOX.22**, Pl.5a). The strap handle and trefoil mouth are similar to the crinkled rim *kantharoi* from Gournia and Petras (Tsipopoulou and Hallager 2010). It is decorated with dark metallic slip, a common tendency for many cups of this period. It is made with fine pink clay, and it may be imported from east Crete. Betancourt dates the grooved surface after Middle Minoan IB (Betancourt 1983, 257–258). Thus, the shallow, regular grooves of Type 1, as well as the next type (Type 2a) are a distinctive characteristic of the carinated cup technology of the MM IIB period. Examples from Malia without the spout support this observation (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL.27, 772).

The second type (Type 2a) of carinated cups in this deposit is without spout and shallow symmetric grooves. While there are not many complete vessels of this type, many sherds have been collected, conveying the extensive use of this certain cup type in the upper storey collapse underneath House C.3. All these examples have middle to high carination, a flat base, convex low body profile below carination and a concave upper part filled with grooves that terminates at an everted, or even partially flared, rim. Twenty-two examples have been collected as P 13288, P 13228, P 13244, P 13292, P 13248 (**MOX.23**, Pl.5b), P 13258, P 13220, P 13238, P 13234, P 13245, P 13211 (**MOX.24**), P 13256, P 13255, P 13239, P 13250, P 13227, P 13215 (**MOX.25**, Pl.5c), P 13261, P 13213 (**MOX.26**), P 13246, P 1867 (**MOX.27**, Pl.5d), and P 688 (**MOX.28**). The number of grooves in most

of the material collected from this deposit varies from seven to twelve, most of which have ten and twelve. All but two are decorated with dark black or dark brownish metallic slip on the interior and exterior. P 13213 has a dark arc painted high on the wall exterior, and P 13294 presents hatching in white slip on the handle. P (MOX.27, Pl.5d) and P 13215 (MOX.25, Pl.5c) preserve part of the base and body, and it is decorated with white bands on the grooved surface and is Pseudo-Vasiliki on the low body below carination and above the base. This decoration pattern is a descendant of the Vasiliki decoration type, developed in east Crete in Early Minoan IIB (Caloi 2018). All the vessels are fine wares, mostly orange. Only three examples, P 13292, P 13227, and P 13213 (MOX.26) are made with fine tan clay.

The final carinated cup category, Type 3a, is distinctive in its handle and tripod feet. It presents the same profile as Type 2a, but the handle is rounded. Three small knobs are attached to the base. Only one example appears in this deposit, P 1418 (MOX.29, Pl.5e–f). It is wheel-made and decorated with white-on-dark vertical parallel bands on the rim's exterior. It is also made of fine ware orange clay. Most tripod vessels are associated with cooking activities, but this cup does not preserve any traces of burning.

Tumblers

Most of the cups found in this deposit are tumblers. This shape represents a bibliographical challenge, as they are referred to as “straight-sided cups” in some texts (Nowicki 2008), or goblets (Poursat and Knappett 2005). However, for the ease of presentation in this thesis, we identified most of the handleless cups as tumblers. This shape presents some variation, which is accounted for by the division into types. The tumblers are divided into Type 1, with subtypes 1a, 1b, and 1c, and Type 2. Type 1a, 1b, and 1c are variations of the conical tumbler, and Type 1b refers specifically to the flaring tumbler. Type 1a has a flat base that is thicker than the body section, and the lower wall is straight but becomes more conical before rising to a flaring rim. Type 2 also has a flat base and concave lower wall that rises immediately to a flaring profile, terminating at a flaring rim. All types preserve parallel striations on the underside of the base, with only a few examples having concentric string marks, signifying the use of the slow wheel in the construction of these vessels. Forty-three examples were collected: P 4384 (MOX.30, Pl.6a), P 13233 (MOX.31), P 13241, P 1556, P 13229, P 13263, P 13273, P 13212, P 4474 (MOX.32, Pl.6b), P 1866 (MOX.33, Pl. 6c), P 4414 (MOX.34, Pl.6d), P 4417 (MOX.35, Pl.6e), P 1872 (MOX.36, Pl.6f), P 13218 (MOX.37, Pl.6g), P 4412 (MOX.38, Pl.6h), P 1870 (MOX.39), P 1560 (MOX.40, Pl.7a), P 13236, P 12397, P 13221, P 13263, P 4393 (MOX.41, Pl.7b), P 13296, P 13287, P 1417 (MOX.42, Pl.7c), P 13230, P 13231 P 13214, P 13302, P 13243, P 13265 (MOX.43), P 13290, P 643 (MOX.44, Pl.7d–e), P 13232, P 13295 (MOX.45), P 13491, P 4418 (MOX.46, Pl.7f), P 1450, P 1874 (MOX.47, Pl.8a), P 1871, P 1449, P 647, and P 4419. The state of the preservation of the collected examples differs from less than one-quarter extant to complete, and they are made from clays of different fabrics, differing from fine orange and fine tan clay to medium-fine wares purple phyllite inclusions or purple phyllite mixed with silver mica. The decoration, when applied, is either dark monochrome slip on the interior and the exterior or, in fewer examples, white festoons or pendant arcs on the rim's interior or exterior.

Fifteen examples of Type 1a appear in this deposit: P 4384, P 13233, P 13241, P 1556, P 13229, P 13263, P 13273, P 13212, P 4474, P 1866, P 4414, P 4417, P 1872, P 13218, P 4412. All are made with medium-fine clays that include purple phyllite or purple phyllite mixed with silver mica. The only example, P 4384, features festoons on the rim interior.

One very important characteristic that appears in this type of conical tumbler is the frequency of potter's marks: P 4474, P 1866, P 4414, P 4417, P 1872, P 13218, and P 4412. On each of these tumblers, the potter's marks are incised above the base on the low wall exterior. The potter's mark

found on these tumblers is always two, parallel pre-fire incisions, and it differs only in the direction and the depth of the incision. In P 4414, P 4474, P 13218, and P 4417 the incisions are of equal length, parallel and oblique, while in P 1866 the incisions are parallel, diagonal in the form of pointed edges, and in P 1872 the mark is constituted by two diagonal parallel incisions in which the top is longer and thinner than the lower, which is shorter and thicker. In P 4412 the potter's mark consists of two vertical parallel incisions, but the right incision is located higher on the low wall of the vessel than the left one, which is located lower and is shorter and thinner. The purpose and possible meaning of the potter's mark are explored below.

Twenty-six examples have been collected from Type 1b, the P 1870, P 1560, P 13236, P 12397, P 13221, P 13263, P 4393, P 13296, P 13287, P 1417, P 13230, P13231 P 13214, P 13302, P 13243, P 13265, P 13290, P 643, P 13232, P 13295, P 13491, P 4418, P 1450 (**MOX.48**, Pl.8b), P 1874, P 1871 (**MOX.49**, Pl.8c–d), and P 1449 (**MOX.50**). The last three examples have slightly smaller bases and look similar to the so-called “ouzo cup” at Malia's Quartier Theta (VanEffenterre 1976: PL. XII, A) and Quartier Mu (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL. 30, 1058), but they do vary enough from the other examples of Type 1b to justify the fourth subtype. This type is usually produced in orange and tan fine wares, as well as medium-fine ware with clays that include purple phyllite and silver mica. Most of the examples of this type are decorated, either with dark monochrome (P 4393, P 13230, P 13231, P 1874, P 1871, P 1449) or mottled dark slip (P 1450, P 1417, P 13243, P 13287, P 13296, P 13302). Only two examples differ. P 643 is decorated with white-on-dark, preserving a white band above the base and four inverted arcs hanging from the exterior rim. The second divergent example, P 13625, is decorated with three white stripes on a red slip on the base's interior.

Only one example of Type 1c exists in this deposit, P 647 (**MOX.51**, Pl.8e–f). It has the same body profile as the other conical tumbler examples but maintains deep parallel grooves on the exterior. It is made with clays that included granodiorite and was decorated with three pairs of white festoons on the rim interior.

Type 2 is also represented by one example, P 4419 (**MOX.52**, Pl.8g). This example is made with medium-fine tan clay that included small granodioritic inclusions. The base is larger than the conical tumblers, and the profile is flaring.

One-Handled Conical Cups

One-handled conical cups have a tapering conical profile terminating at a flaring or everted rim, and its section is somewhat similar to the conical tumbler examples. The second distinction from the conical tumbler type is its vertical, rounded handle. Two different types of one-handled conical cups can be identified in this deposit: Type 1a and Type 1b. Subtypes -a and -b are distinguished only by the location of the handle attachment. In Type 1a the attachment of the handle at the vessel starts below the rim and ends on the middle wall exterior. In Type 1b the handle attachment starts below the rim and attaches the body on the high wall exterior. All the examples of this shape have parallels in sites such as Malia (Knappett and Poursat 2005), Monastiraki-Katalimata (Nowicki 2008), Gournia (Boyd-Hawes et al. 1908, PL.5, 3), and Pseira (Betancourt 1999, PL.8, BE 3).

P 4390 (**MOX.53**, Pl.9a) is the only Type 1a example in this deposit, though they are found in other deposits. It is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with a wide white stripe on the interior. Six examples belong to Type 1b. They were accessioned as P 1496 (**MOX.54**, Pl.9b–c), P 13266 (**MOX.55**), P 4410 (**MOX.56**, Pl.9d), P 4405 (**MOX.57**, Pl.9e), P 4398 (**MOX.58**, Pl.9f), and P 13209. The first five examples are all made with fine orange clay and P 13209 is undecorated, made with clay that contained purple phyllite and silver mica inclusions. The preservation differs from less than one-quarter extant to more than three-quarters extant of the vessel. All the fine ware examples are decorated, with either inverted arcs on the interior, white festoons, or white parallel bands. Only

P 4410 has a red monochrome slip on the interior. Most of the handles of these cups are decorated with white parallel hatches.

Four more examples that belong to Type 1 cannot be classified in any of the two subtypes, because they maintain only a small part of the rim and the handle. Those were collected with P 13284, P 13222, P 13285, and P 13252 (**MOX.59**, Pl.9g). The first three are made of fine orange clay, and they preserve white parallel hatches on buff clay, on their handle. P 13252 is made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica and is the only example of this type that presents a potter's mark. This mark consists of two pre-firing diagonal incisions on the top of the handle.

Semi-Globular Cups

Semi-globular cups are relatively rare at Mochlos. Only one example of it was recorded in this deposit, though it appears in other deposits studied herein in this dissertation. P 5514 (**MOX.60**) belongs to Type 1a of the semi-globular cup and maintains only part of the inverted rim and the semi-globular body profile. This type seems to appear in the duration of the Protopalatial and has parallels at Petras (Haggis 2007, Pl.10), Palaikastro (Knappett and Collar 2007, h, j, k), and Pseira (Betancourt 1999, Pl. 7, BE 2). It seems to be imported and is decorated with three red stripes on a white slipped exterior.

Angular Cups

Angular cups are also rare at Mochlos. P 13224 (**MOX.61**, Pl.10a) belongs to the angular cup Type 1. It has a flat base and very low carination immediately above the base. It is made with fine ware tan clay and is decorated with a white band above the base on a dark slip exterior. These appear in the first phases of the Protopalatial with very few examples enduring into the later phase, and it has parallels with far eastern Crete (Haggis 2007, Pl. 6d) and Pseira (Betancourt 1999, Pl. 7, BE 1).

Miscellaneous Cups

Apart from the sure examples of one-handled conical cups and tumblers, thirteen miscellaneous cups were accessioned that cannot be securely assigned to either group. They were collected for statistical purposes and accessioned as P 13262, P 13271, P 4254 (**MOX.62**), P 13210, P 13264, P 13260, P 13225, P 13235, P 13492, P 13278, P 13223, P 13204, and P 13224. Only P 13262 and P 13278 are medium-fine wares that contained either purple phyllite or purple phyllite combined with white metamorphic rocks. The rest of the examples were all made with fine orange clay. P 13262, P 13271, P 13210, and P 13223 were all undecorated, while P 4254, P 13264, P 13260, P 13225, P 13235, P 13492, P 13204, and P 4324 (**MOX.63**, Pl.10b) preserved decoration—from the dark-slipped interior, to white-on-dark and white-on-red with festoons, stripes, and bands. P 4324 is decorated with dark spatter marks, which is a decorative motif diagnostic of the Protopalatial period (Haggis 2007).

SERVING

Aside from drinking vessels, other open vessels were found in the deposit, such as bowls and saucers. Both categories are important because they are common examples that appear in the Middle Minoan assemblages of different sites. Some of them are tripods, and we should consider the possibility that they may have served cooking functions.

Bowls

The general bowl shape includes different sub-types, resulting from the technology in the formation of the shape. Both decorated and undecorated examples were identified. The decoration is not a criterion for separating bowls into different sub-types, but certain types do seem to have been decorated with more frequency. Five types appear in this deposit, Type 1a, Type 1b, Type 2a, Type 2b, and Type 3. Type 1a is the deep bowl with an inverted rim that maintains an upraised loop handle, raising the rim on the exterior. Type 1b is similar to Type 1a, but it lacks the handle. These types are rare, but Type 1b has similarities with examples from Knossos (Macdonald and Knappett 2007, Pl. 3.33, 540). Type 2a and 2b describe the shallow bowl with flared rim profile. They differ in the formation of the base, which in Type 2a instance is offset and slightly upraised and in the second is flat and completely lacking a foot. Examples of Type 2a and 2b has parallels at Palaikastro (Knappett and Cunningham 2012, Pl.4.4, 71, p. 119), Malia (Poursat and Knappett 2005, Pl. 53 1105a–1113), and Knossos (MacDonald and Knappett 2007, Pl. 3.7, 221–223). Type 3 describes the tripod flared-rim bowl with three globular to ovoid legs. In this deposit, we have collected examples that are identified as Type 2a/b, because they preserve only the rim and the body, but not the base, which is the differentiating variable between the sub-types of Type 2.

P 1875 (**MOX.64**, Pl.10c) is the only example that can be identified in this deposit as Type 1a. It is made with purple phyllite clays. P 4431 (**MOX.65**) is the only example of Type 1b. It is also made with purple phyllite clay and has a mending hole below the exterior rim, showing efforts of reparation of this vessel. P 13267 (**MOX.66**, Pl.10d) is also the only example of Type 2a in this deposit. It preserves part of the base and the body and is made with medium-fine clay with purple phyllite and silver mica inclusions. P 1419 (**MOX.68**, Pl.10f) and P 13283 (**MOX. 69**, Pl.10g) are the two examples of Type 2b. P 1419 is made with purple phyllite clay and is decorated with red slip on the interior, while P 13283 is made with silver micaceous clay and is undecorated. Three Type 3 examples were collected: P 13251 (**MOX.70**, Pl.10h), P 13291, and P 4336 (**MOX.71**, Pl.10i). They are all locally made with clays with purple phyllite or purple phyllite and silver mica. All the examples present part of the base and body profile with parts of the legs attached to the base. Four rim and body examples were collected as P 4312 (**MOX.67**, PL.10e), P 13249, P 13293, and P 13247. All preserve part of the rim and the body. The last three are made with fine orange clay, and P 4312 is made with purple phyllite clay. Only P 13247 is decorated with red slip on the interior. P 4312 is a unique example because it is marked with a potter's mark. The potter's mark consists of two slightly diagonal, pre-fire incisions, the upper shorter than the lower.

Saucers

Saucers are another open vessel category that is present in the Middle Minoan IIB upper storey collapse underneath House C.3. This shape is similar to the flared-rim bowl examples, but it is significantly smaller and sometimes preserves the foot (Knappett and Poursat 2005, Pl.53).

Only one saucer (P 4394) appears in this deposit, and it belongs to Type 1a. This example has a flat base, flaring conical body profile, ending to a flaring rim. This example is footless and wheel-made, showing parallel striations on the underside of the base. It is made with local purple phyllite clay.

COOKING WARE

The cooking ware in this deposit includes dishes or “baking plates”, cooking pots, and cooking trays. Different sub-types appear in each category, based on their profile and their technological characteristics. When we identify legs that apply to cooking vessels, we introduce them in the cooking pot category.

Cooking Dishes

The category of cooking dishes is one of the most common and persistent shapes throughout the Bronze Age on Crete. Two types appear in this deposit, differentiated by their profile. Type 1 has an inverted rim and conical body profile, and Type 2 has a flared rim profile and is quite shallow. Both types are hand-made and appear in every deposit analyzed here.

P 1873 (**MOX.72**), P 4331 (**MOX.74**), and P 4467 (**MOX.73**, Pl.11a) belong to Type 1. Their size differs in diameter from 0.15–0.35 m. All examples are made with granodioritic clays, and they seem to be imported from the area of Gournia and Kalo Khorio.

P 4252 (**MOX.75**, Pl.11b) and P 4269 (**MOX.76**, Pl.11c) are Type 2 cooking dishes. Their diameters are similar to those of Type 1. P 4252 is also made with granodioritic fabric, but P 4269 differs, and it is locally made of purple phyllite and silver mica.

Cooking Trays

The cooking tray is another cooking shape that appears in this deposit. Two types appear in this deposit the Type 1a and Type 1b. Type 1a is hand-made and is made with coil joins between the body, the rim, and the base. The base is flat, the body section is straight, slightly conical and the rim is rounded and inverted. Type 1b is similar to Type 1a but preserves a ridge in the wall exterior.

P 4344 (**MOX.77**, Pl.11d), P 4468, P 4316 (**MOX.79**, Pl.11e), and P 1868 (**MOX.78**) are the four examples that belong to Type 1a. The first three examples are made with local purple phyllite clays, while P 1868 is made from granodioritic clay and is imported. P 4469 (**MOX.80**, Pl.11f) is the only example of Type 1b. It is also locally made with clay that includes purple phyllite.

Cooking Pots

The third category of cooking vessels is the cooking pots. Because of the fragmentation of the examples, the typological distinction has been made through the one complete example presented in this layer and the differences in the leg section. Thus, two types appear in this deposit, Type 1 and Type 2. Type 1 is a cooking pot with a flat base, globular to ovoid leg profile, and everted rim. Type 2 has a similar body section to Type 1, but the leg is globular. P 1854 (**MOX.81**, Pl.11g) is the only almost complete example of Type 1. It maintains a flat base, rounded body profile, two vertical rounded handles on each side, everted rounded rim, and three ovoid legs. It is made with granodioritic fabric, and it is undecorated.

Basins

The only utilitarian shape found in this deposit is the basin. Only two examples were collected, P 4287 and P 4434 (**MOX.82**, Pl.11h), and they both belong to Type 1, which describes the type of scored basins or beehives. This particular type is very common in many areas of east Crete. Both examples are made with phyllite fabric and are local.

2.2 Deposits Underneath House C.7

The Stratigraphy

Three distinct deposits were excavated below Neopalatial House C.7. The first deposit was dug as part of the trench E4 4300 with the loci E4 4334 and 4335 (Deposit 2). Some results of the study of this deposit have been partially published by Brogan and Koh in the I' Kretological conference (2011). The deposit consists of a floor defined by two walls located at a level lower than a Late Minoan I wall that created a small platform or bench in the southern façade of House C.7 (Brogan and Koh 2011, 322). The floor of the Protopalatial room below was preserved at +6.16–6.11m, and apart from pottery, it included rectangular mortar stone tools and a clay sistrum disk (Brogan and Koh 2011). The second deposit (Deposit 3) was excavated in E4 42/5245–46 and was a floor or votive deposit, and its stratigraphy is discussed below. The third deposit underneath House C.7 is located in trench E3 31/3200 beneath Room 1.2 (Brogan and Koh 2011). It is a secondary deposition, indicating a fill between the walls of the earlier EM IIB architecture and the LM I construction. The fill seems to be homogenous and complement our understanding of the Protopalatial period (Brogan and Koh 2011, 328). This fill consists exclusively of pottery material.

These three homogenous deposits are important for understanding the nature of the Protopalatial society of Mochlos at the local level or in the meso-scale, the regional environment of the Mirabello region, or at the end the connection with the macro-scale environment of the island defined by the typological similarities and the production and consumption strategies. The three deposits will be analyzed separately, to understand the similarities and the differences in types of the vessels and the socio-cultural and economic affiliations that the analysis of the pottery represents.

The Ceramic Material

The pottery from these deposits is similar to that from the MM IIB upper storey collapse underneath the LM I strata of House C.3. It includes open and closed vessels used for storage, cooking, pouring, drinking, and serving wares. Decorated and undecorated vessels also exist in this deposit and allow various observations regarding the different decorative motifs and surface treatments in use during the Middle Minoan IIB period.

2.2.1 Protopalatial Floor Underneath House C.7 (E4 4334; 4335)

STORAGE

Very few fragments of storage vessels were identified in this deposit, showing that the room that this deposit belonged was not serving storage activities. Only one jar was selected for the catalog.

Jars

Only the pithoid jar with everted, thick rounded rim, neck, and rounded shoulders appears in this deposit. This type does not appear in the deposit under C.3, and it is mentioned here as Type 4a. Only one example was collected—P 13163 (**MOX.83**, Pl.12a). This example preserves less than one-quarter of the vessel. It is made from granodioritic clay, and it is decorated with a dark slip on the rim, neck, and shoulder.

No other storage vessel has been collected in this deposit, thus the data analysis will continue with the presentation of the pouring vessels that are divided into two shapes, that of jugs and pitchers.

POURING

Jugs

Seven jugs were accessioned from this deposit. These jugs vary; some are similar to those that appear in the deposit underneath C.3 and others represent new types. Three examples of Type 1a were collected as P 6699 (**MOX.84**, Pl.12b-c), P 6697, and P 13161 (**MOX.88**). All examples are undecorated and were made locally. P 6699 is locally made with purple phyllite clay. It preserves a cylindrical neck that is slightly grooved as a result of coiling. The neck was coil-joined to the shoulder and has an upraised spout. P 6697 preserves the base, body, and part of its shoulder. It is made with purple phyllite, and it seems to have been constructed with a combination of the wheel- and coil-building techniques. The base seems to be made in the slow wheel, as it has parallel striations on the underside of the base. P 1316 is very fragmentary, preserving only part of the base and the body. It is made with silver mica inclusions.

The second type of jugs that appear in this deposit is that of the bridge spouted jug. It is different than the Type 5a and 5b examples from C3. The third type, Type 5c, has a conical body profile that rises to a globular shoulder, and it is made with granodioritic clay. P7633 (**MOX.85**, Pl.12d) is white-on-dark, with dark slip on the exterior containing two thin, parallel, white bands high on the wall exterior and pairs of diagonal parallel hatches on the flat part of the rim. A similar example appears at Malia (Poursat and Knappett 2005, Pl.25, 649).

P 7633 is a bridge spouted jug or possibly jar and belongs to Type 5c. It maintains about half of the complete vessel, and it has a flat base, hemispherical body profile, and everted flat rim. It is made with granodioritic fabric, and it is decorated with white horizontal bands on a dark slipped exterior surface, and pairs of white parallel bands on the flat part of the rim.

Type 6b is another jug type that was identified in this context. It is pear-shaped with a cutaway spout, but it could also be identified as a globular jug with a cutaway spout. Because it does not have a ribbed neck it is registered as Type 6b and has been collected as P 6301 (**MOX.86**, Pl.12e). It is similar with the *cruches à bec dressé* from Quartier Mu at Malia (Poursat and Knappett PL.21, 470, 463). The example from Mochlos features red and white parallel bands on the exterior surface of the vessel, and it is made with purple phyllitic and silver mica clay. It is a local example, but one made in the same fashion as those from Central Crete, and its good state of preservation allows an estimate of its capacity. It could hold approximately 1820 ml of contents.

Type 7a is the fourth type of jug in this context. It differs from Type 2 in size and construction characteristics. It has a flat base, globular body profile, and a trefoil mouth. It preserves two horizontal handles on both sides. One example was collected from this MM IIB floor and accessioned as P 6305 (**MOX.87**, Pl.12f). It is locally made in phyllitic clay, and it is undecorated, made on a slow wheel, and presents parallel striations on the underside of the base.

Pitchers

Four pitchers were selected for accession from this context: P 6294, P 6702, P 6311 (**MOX.89**, Pl.12g), and P 6696 (**MOX.91**, Pl.12i). All are more than one-quarter extant and can be confidently divided into Type 1 and Type 2. P 6294, P 6702 (**MOX.90**, Pl.12h), and P 6696 (**MOX.91**, Pl.12i) are of Type 1, and they are similar to those identified in the deposit underneath House C.3. They each have a piriform to conical profile and rounded shoulder, as well as a vertical rounded handle and pulled-rim spout. All the examples are locally made but find close parallels in Quartier Mu and (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL.15, 272–316) and Quartier Theta (Van Effentere 1976, PL. XII, G). The only example of a Type 2 pitcher in Protopalatial Mochlos comes from this deposit. It preserves a similar body and rim profile but has two horizontal rounded handles on the high wall exterior. It is made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay and has parallels at Quartier Mu at Malia (Poursat and Knappett, 2005, PL.15, 317–325)

Miscellaneous Closed Vessels

While several miscellaneous closed vessels were identified in this deposit, the most notable here is P 13152 (**MOX.92**, Pl.12j). It is a thick handle with a potter's mark. It was made with local phyllite and it may be part of a jar or a pitcher. The potters' mark is at the side of the handle and consists of two short, diagonal incisions in the form of an arrow point.

DRINKING

Carinated Cups

The carinated cup is the most common category of vessels appearing in this period. Many fragmentary sherds and complete carinated cups were identified in this deposit. All the collected material belongs to Type 2a, the ribbed carinated cup type with shallow, even, and parallel grooves, similar to those observed in the deposit underneath House C.3. Thirteen examples were accessioned as P 13142, P 13157, P 13154, P 13160, P 13168, P 13162 (**MOX.93**, Pl.13a), P 13158, P 6416 (**MOX.97**, Pl.13d), P 6271 (**MOX.98**, Pl.13e), P 6588 (**MOX.94**, Pl.13b), P 6300 (**MOX.95**), P 6273 (**MOX.96**, Pl.13c), and P 6287 (**MOX.99**, Pl.13f). The first ten listed above preserve less than one-quarter of the vessel, typically only part of the base or the rim, and the body survives to us. All are made with fine orange clay, apart from P 13157, which is made with fine pink clay and may be an import from east Crete. All are decorated with a dark slip on the interior and the exterior apart from P 13160, which is decorated with a red slip. Only P 6287, P 6273, and P 6300 preserve their complete profile, vertical strap handle, and five to twelve regular grooves. P 6287 and P 6273 are made with medium-fine orange clay with purple phyllite and purple phyllite and silver mica inclusions, while P 6300 is made with fine orange clay. They were made on the slow wheel and have parallel striations on the underside of the base. The capacity of the complete vessel is 190ml, and if we consider that there is standardization in the production of these vessels, then all the carinated cups of this type should have roughly the same capacity.

Tumblers

Eight examples of tumblers were collected in this deposit, and they are similar to those of the context underneath House C.3. These examples are P 6700 (**MOX.100**, Pl.13g), P 6309 (**MOX.101**, Pl.13h), P 6415 (**MOX.103**, Pl.13i), P 6406, P 6839, P 7629 (**MOX.104**, Pl.13j), P 6420, and P 6397 (**MOX.105**). Only P 6406 preserves less than one-quarter of the vessel. The rest of the vessels are more than one-quarter extant. All examples are made on the slow wheel, as indicated by those telling parallel striations on the underside of the base. The first two examples—P 6700 and P 6309—belong to Type 2a, as their base is thicker than the wall exterior and interior. The first was made with fine orange clay, but the second with medium-fine orange clay and small purple phyllite inclusions. P 6309, P 6415, P 6406, P 6839, P 7629, and P 6420 are of Type 1b with a straight lower exterior wall and conical upper body rising to a flaring, everted rim. Only P 6415 is made from fine orange clay, whereas P 6406 and P 7629 are made with medium-fine orange phyllitic clay. P 6839 and P 6420 are made with medium-fine orange clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica inclusions. P 6397 is the only type 2 example of this deposit. It is also made with a slow wheel, showing straight parallel striations on the underside of the base. It is the only example made with fine tan clay.

One-Handled Conical Cups

Both Type 1a and 1b appear in this deposit. Five examples were accessioned from this deposit: P 6281, P 6295, P 6103, P 6277 (**MOX.106**, Pl.14a), and P 6698 (**MOX.107**, Pl.14b). The first three

Discussion of Deposits

are of Type 1a. Only P 6295 maintains less than one-quarter of the vessel, while the rest are better preserved. P 6281 is made with fine orange clay, and P 6295, P 6103, and P 6277 are made with medium-fine orange clay with purple phyllite inclusions. All have parallel striations on the underside of the base, and only two of them are decorated. P 6281 has a dark band on the interior of the rim and a dark slip on the interior. P 6295 is decorated with red slip on the interior.

P 6698 is the only Type 1b example from this deposit. It is a complete vessel made with semi-fine orange clay with purple phyllite inclusions. It was also made on the slow wheel and is decorated with dark festoons or pendant arcs on the rim's interior.

Semi-globular cups

Two examples of semi-globular cups have been accessioned from this deposit as P 13155 (**MOX.109**, Pl.14c) and P 13159 (**MOX.108**). They belong to Type 1a, and they are made with fine orange clay. P 13159 is decorated with a dark slip on the interior and exterior surfaces.

SERVING

Bowls

Apart from the open vessels used for drinking, there are also open vessels used for serving and cooking. The bowl category is one of those that could combine both. Decorated and undecorated examples of different types are represented in the eleven examples have been identified in this deposit: P 7624 (**MOX.110**, Pl.14d), P 13141 (**MOX.111**, Pl.14e), P 13164 (**MOX.112**, Pl.14f), P 13151, P 13146 (**MOX.113**, Pl.14g), P 13147, P 13148 (**MOX.114**), P 6410 (**MOX.115**, Pl.14h), P 7623 (**MOX.116**, Pl.14i), P 6285 (**MOX.117**, Pl.15a), P 7626. These all appear to have been made with a combination of the wheel and coil techniques.

P 7624 is the only Type 1b example presented in this deposit, and all bowl types present in this deposit have comparanda with examples from Deposit 1. It preserves part of the rim and body exterior. It is decorated with white slip on the interior, and it is made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous inclusions. P 13141 and P 13164 are the two examples of Type 2a, and they retain less than one-quarter of the vessel. The first is made with silver-micaceous clay, while the second was made with purple phyllitic clay. P 13151 and P 13146 are the two examples that belong to Type 2b. Both are made with purple phyllite and are less than one-quarter extant. P 13151 is decorated with a dark slip on the interior, and P13146 has dark spatter decoration on the interior. In addition, P 13148, P 6410, and P 7623 are the three examples of Type 3. The first is made with silver micaceous clays, while P 6410 and P 7623 have purple phyllite inclusions. P 7623 shows a coil on-the base interior and parallel pinched wholes on both sides.

Two tripod cooking bowls appear in this deposit, collected as P 6285 and P 7626. They both have a flat base and a convex profile coming to an inverted rim and three legs ovoid in section. P 6285 is almost complete and has a vertical rounded handle. It is made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clays, while P 7626 preserves about one-quarter of the vessel and is made with purple phyllitic fabric.

Miscellaneous Open Vessels

Apart from the vessels that can be parsed into different categories, multiple miscellaneous open vessels that belonged to cups were collected for statistical purposes. Seven examples were accessioned as P 13149, P 13145, P 13165, P 13150, P 13153, P 13166, and P 13138. The first six preserve part of the rim and the body and are made with medium-fine orange clays containing purple phyllite and silver mica inclusions. The last example is an imported vessel decorated with a red slip on the interior and the exterior.

COOKING WARE

Cooking vessels also appear in this deposit. However, most of the vessels are very fragmented and preserve less than one-quarter of the complete object.

Cooking Dishes

Four cooking dish examples are present in this deposit. They have been collected as P 10097 (MOX.118, Pl.15b), P 10527, P 13143a, and P 7625 (MOX.119, Pl.15c). The first two examples have an inverted rim and thus belong to Type 1. Both of these examples are made with purple phyllite. With their flaring profiles, P 13143a and P 7625 are cooking dishes of Type 2. They are both decorated; P 13143a with red slip on the exterior, and P 7625 with a dark band on the exterior rim. P7625 is made with granodioritic clay.

Cooking Pots

The cooking pot category in this deposit preserves two examples accessioned as P 6270 and P 13139 (MOX.120, Pl.15c), and they belong to Type 1. Both the examples preserve one leg of tripod cooking pots, with ovoid to globular section, and they were made with purple phyllitic clays.

2.2.2 Floor or Votive Deposit Underneath C.7 (E4 42/5245–6)

The third and final deposit located underneath House C.7 belongs to a floor. It is located underneath the Neopalatial occupation level of House C.7, which replaced the preceding Protopalatial building.

Stratigraphy

This floor deposit was collected as loci E4 42/5244, 42/5245, 42/5246 in the area of Room 5 of House C7. The stratigraphic sequence of Room 5 is as follows: E4 42/5240 is the MM III–LM IA layer of

Discussion of Deposits

the MM II house, E4 42/5241 is a small fill, which revealed the remains of an MM II wall that breaks the trench E4 42/5200 into a north and south part. In the south part, we identified Protopalatial remains. In this south part, a fill of hard soil was excavated with E4 42/5243 and included pottery and stones at an elevation of +6.37–6.31m. This fill probably served to level the ground for the foundation of the construction of the later Neopalatial house. Connected with wall E4 42/5241 and underneath the fill, the excavators identified at the SE corner of locus E4 42/5243 the foundation deposit (E4 42/5244) of the house belonging to the MM IIB period. This deposit contained brown soil (10YR 4/3) with small gravel and was found at an elevation of +6.31–6.20m. east of E4 42/5244 the excavators identified Locus E4 42/5245, a MM IIB floor, which is connected in the same stratum with the foundation deposit described above. E4 42/5245 is constituted of very hard brown soil (10YR 4/5) at an elevation of +6.27–6.20m. This MM II floor continues in-depth, and the archaeological material was collected as E4 42/5246. This new locus contains light yellowish-brown soil (10YR) at an elevation of +6.20–5.90m.

The Pottery

The pottery of this deposit is similar to the deposits found underneath C.3 and the other deposits underneath House C.7 that are dated to the Middle Minoan IIB period. This floor deposit consists of a large amount of one-handled conical cups and conical tumblers. An important observation is the lack of carinated cups, which are present on the other floor and fill underneath C.7. This suggests the aspects of cultural, social, and material choices in the production, distribution, and consumption of pottery material, in comparison to other deposits of the settlement, during the later phase of the Protopalatial period.

STORAGE

Pithoi

Only one storage vessel, P 5956 (**MOX.121**, Pl.16a), was collected from this deposit, and it is a typical Type 1 pithos. This type has a conical to globular profile with rounded handles high on the wall and four others low on the wall exterior. It features a short, everted, rounded rim. It is made with granodioritic clays and shows multiple coil joins from the base to the rim. It is decorated with a dark trickle pattern on the exterior of the vessel. This vessel seems to be imported from the Mirabello area, and it has parallels with Quartier Mu at Malia (Knappett and Poursat 2005, PL.7 112).

POURING

Jugs

Pouring vessels are not common in this deposit. Two examples, each of different types, appear. The first is the Type 1 jug with cutaway spout, P 5875 (**MOX.122**), and preserves only the spout. It is undecorated and made of granodioritic clay.

The second type of jug presented in this deposit is a Chamaizi juglet, here registered as Type 9. One intact and unique example was collected and accessioned as P 5980 (**MOX.123**, Pl.16b). It preserves a tall, straight, narrow mouth. The body is baggy or globular, with a small, vertical, rounded handle low on the wall exterior. Parallel striations on the underside of the base signify the use of the slow wheel in its construction. Similar examples have been identified in Malia Quartier Mu (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL.36 p.1128 and 1130), but the Mochlos example does not preserve any incisions. This example is a typical MM IIB example and does not appear in the earlier sub-periods of the Middle Minoan Crete, dating the stratum securely in MM IIB.

COOKING WARE

All the cooking vessels in this deposit are locally made and belong to the miscellaneous category.

Miscellaneous

Three examples of cooking vessels were collected from this deposit. Two rims of miscellaneous cooking vessels were accessioned as P 5887 and P 5838, while one cooking pot leg, identified with P 5857 (**MOX.151**, Pl.17k) is also present. P 5857 is of local purple phyllitic clay and may belong to a deep cooking bowl. P 5838 may belong to a cooking pot like that of C.3, but the state of preservation does not allow us to be certain. It is also made with purple phyllitic clay, and it was constructed with the coil technique. P 5857 is an ovoid to globular leg that is attached to a flat base. It is an example of Type 1 and is also made with purple phyllitic clay.

DRINKING

Tumblers

The first category of vessels presented in this deposit is the tumblers. Fifteen examples were accessioned as P 8548, P 6385, P 5900 (**MOX.124**, Pl.16c), P 5895 (**MOX.125**, Pl.16d), P 6388 (**MOX.126**, Pl.16e), P 5851, P 5894, P 6393, P 6330, P 5896, P 5854, P 6391, P 5893, P 6394, and P 5852. These examples follow the same typological distinction as those in the former deposits and are divided into Type 1a, Type 1b, and Type 2. All of them preserve more than half of the vessel.

P 5900, P 5895, P 6388, P 8548 (**MOX.127**, Pl.16f), and P 6385 (**MOX.128**, Pl.16g) belong to Type 1a, which features a base much thicker than the body, and which has a straight lower wall and then turns conical, rising to a flaring everted rim. All but P 6388, which is made with fine tan clay, are made with semi-fine orange and tan clays including purple phyllite or purple phyllite and silver micaceous clays, and they were made on the slow wheel. P 8548 and P 6385 have potters' marks above the base on the lower exterior wall. In both instances, the mark is two pre-firing diagonal parallel incisions.

P 5851, P 5894 (**MOX.129** Pl.16h), P 6393, and P 6330 (**MOX.130**) belong to Type 1b, in which the body section has the same thickness as the base, the lower wall is straight and turns immediately to a conical profile, ending to a flaring rim. P 6330, P 5851, and P 6393 (**MOX.131**) are made with fine ware orange clays, while P 5894 is made with semi-fine ware orange clay that included purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay. Like the examples of type 1a, all but P 5851 that is made in fast wheel presenting concentric striations on the underside of the base, are made in slow wheel with straight parallel striations on the underside of the base.

P 5896 (**MOX.132**, Pl.16i), P 5854 (**MOX.133**, Pl.16j), P 6391 (**MOX.134**, Pl.16k), P 5893 (**MOX.137**, Pl.16n), P 6394 (**MOX.135**, Pl.16l), P 5852 (**MOX.136**, Pl.16m), are the examples of type 2, which presents flat base concave low wall that turns immediately to a flaring profile. P 5896, and P 5893 are made with fine ware tan clay, while P 5854 and P 5893 are made with fine ware orange clay. P 6391 and P 5892 are made with medium-fine ware orange, containing purple phyllite and silver mica. P 6391 and P 5893 are the only decorated examples with the first showing dark coat slip on the interior and exterior surface and on the underside of the base, while P 5893 is decorated with white slip. All but P 5854 that is made with a fast wheel, are made with the slow wheel technology showing straight parallel striations on the underside of the base.

One-Handled Conical Cups

Five examples of one-handed conical cups have been identified as P 5828 (**MOX.138**, Pl.16o), P 6387 (**MOX.139**), P 6395 (**MOX.140**, Pl.17a), P 5844, and P 5848 (**MOX.141**, Pl.17b), that each maintain more than two-quarters of the complete vessel. P 5844 and P 6387 were made with the fast wheel, as the concentric striations on the underside of the base show, while the rest of the examples have parallel striations on the underside of the base indicative of their construction on the slow wheel.

P 5828, P 6387, and P 6395 belong to Type 1a, all made with medium-fine clays including either purple phyllite, purple phyllite and silver mica, or purple phyllite and white metamorphic rocks. None of the examples preserve decoration.

P 5844 (**MOX.142**, Pl.17c) and P 5848 are the only two accessioned examples of Type 1b. They are both made with medium-fine orange to red clays that include purple phyllite or purple phyllite and white metamorphic rocks. P 5844 is the only decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior, and it features concentric white festoons on the interior of the rim.

Straight-Sided Cups

This is the first deposit in which proper straight-sided cups appear. Two examples were accessioned as P 5835 (**MOX.143**, Pl.17d) and P 5850 (**MOX.144**, PL.17e). Both are made with medium-fine tan clay with small granodioritic grits, and they were constructed with the fast wheel technique. The first of the two—P5835—belongs to Type 1a, which preserves a beveled base thicker than the body, which is straight and turns slightly conical, and comes to an everted rim. It is decorated with dark slip on

the interior, exterior, and on the underside of the base. The second example belongs to Type 2, which preserves a flat base, straight to conical body profile, and a vertical strap handle. Like the example of Type 1a, it is decorated with dark slip on the interior, exterior, and the underside of the base.

Semi-Globular Cups

One semi-globular cup example was identified and accessioned as P 5853 (**MOX.145**), which belongs to Type 1a. This type has a flat base and semi-globular body profile that comes to a straight, slightly inverted rim. The example maintains dark slip on the interior and exterior, as well as on the underside of the base. It is made with fine tan clay with small granodioritic inclusions and has parallels with other sites from the Mirabello region, such as Monastiraki-Katalimata (Nowicki 2008, Fig. 68, KP 474; Fig.69, KP 484).

SERVING

Bowls

Apart from cups, bowls are the second category of open vessels that appear in this deposit, and they were used to serve food.

The first type of bowl that appears in this deposit is Type 2b, the shallow bowl with a flat base and flared rim profile. Only one example that preserves a complete profile of the vessel was identified in this deposit, P 6390 (**MOX.147**, Pl.17g). It is a coarse ware with purple phyllitic and micaceous inclusions. This type of shallow bowl with flared rim profile preserves parallel striations on the underside of the base, showing that it was made with the slow wheel. This type of vessel is a common Protopalatial shape and is similar to the *assiettes* from Malia Quartier Mu (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL. 53, 1105c).

A second bowl type, Type 5, was collected as P 6430 (**MOX.146**, PL.17f). It has a flat rounded base, concave or semi-globular profile, and rises to an inverted rim. It also maintains two vertical rounded handles. It is wheel-made and preserves decoration of a series of three parallel thick dark bands on the interior and exterior of the vessel. It presents only one part of the profile, with the handle attached below the rim, high on the wall. The example is made with coarse clay that included purple phyllite and silver mica. These characteristics represent a local example that does not find an exact parallel with published wares from Quartier Mu in Malia.

Saucers

Only one type of saucer was identified in this deposit. It is considered Type 1b, as it has an upraised base and a concave lower wall that comes to a flared rim. Three examples of this type were collected as P 5847 (**MOX.148**, Pl.17h), P 5899 (**MOX.150**, Pl.17j), and P 6396 (**MOX.149**, Pl.17i). P 5847 and P 6396 are undecorated, while P 5899 has red spatter decoration on the interior. All three examples were made in different fabrics. P 5847 is made with local purple phyllitic clay, while P 5899 is made from fine tan clay and P 6396 from clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica. All

three examples are wheel-made and present straight parallel striations on the underside of the base. Saucers of this deposit are similar to the *Soucoupes* type found in Quartier Mu at Malia (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL.26, 1097)

2.2.3 Fill Underneath House C.7 (E4 31/3204; 31/3224)

The Stratigraphy

E4 31/3200 is the third MM IIB deposit excavated underneath House C.7. According to Brogan and Koh (Brogan and Koh 2011), this locus was a secondary deposit underneath Room 1.2 that was laying between the LM I stratum and the remnants of an Early Minoan IIB house located there. This MM IIB stratum was described either as a fill that was moved into this space to clear the area to construct the Late Minoan I house or as a cleaning of some other area from the earlier occupational levels in order to construct the later phase. This fill was excavated as E4 31/3204 and 31/3224, with elevations starting from +5.06–4.54m.

The Ceramic Material

This deposit, even if it is described as a fill, is remarkably homogenous; it has very limited earlier material, possibly from the Early Minoan IIB house located there. Various vessel categories belonging to MM IIB have been identified in this context; they represent the same typologies as in the case of the deposits underneath C.3 and the floor underneath House C.7.

STORAGE

In this fill many variations of storage vessels were identified, enriching our idea about local production and production, as well as of trading systems and imports. These big ideas will be explored in the interpretation of the material in the following chapters. The storage material consists of three major shapes: amphorae, pithoi, and jars.

Pithoi

Four Type 1 pithoi examples were accessioned as P 13194, P 7634, P 7020 (**MOX.152**, Pl.18a), and P 7635 (**MOX.153**). All preserve part of a wide, rounded rim, neck, and part of the shoulder profile. All are made with granodioritic clays and are decorated. P 13194 has a dark slip on the exterior, P 7634 has a dark slip on the rim, neck, and shoulder, and P 7020 has a dark slip on the rim and neck and a trickle pattern on the upper exterior wall. P 7635 is decorated with a dark trickle pattern on the rim and high wall exterior.

The appearance of Mirabello pithoi shows that Mochlos needed to import some products from the fertile Mirabello valley in large quantities, to cover possibly the needs of a prosperous society during the Protopalatial period.

Amphorae

Four examples of amphorae were collected as P 7109 (**MOX.154**, Pl.18b), P 6974 (**MOX.155**, Pl.18c), P 7106 (**MOX.156**, Pl.18d), and P 7108 (**MOX.157**, Pl.18e), and all belong to Type 1. The first three examples belong to the category of transport, oval-mouthed amphorae made of granodioritic fabric decorated with dark slip. P 7109 features dark linking discs and dark parallel hatches on the handle, while P 6974 has a dark slip on the top of the rim, neck, and shoulder. P 7106 has a dark slip on the interior and exterior of the neck and the base of the handle. A dark band above the base frames a register of linked disks, which also appear on the right shoulder. P 7108 is the only local example appearing in this context. It preserves part of the rim, neck, and vertical rounded handle. It is made from purple phyllitic clay and is decorated with red slip on the interior part of the neck.

The oval-mouthed amphorae are a rarity in this fill. However, the presence of granodioritic vessels shows that the trading system between the site of Mochlos and the area of Gournia and KaloKhorio is very much in use during this period.

Jars

Jars are well attested in this fill, with several different types present. Some of them are local and others are imported mainly from the area of Gournia and Kalo Khorio. However, the state of preservation of the examples is very fragmentary, in most cases, the vessels are less than one-quarter extant of the complete vessels, with a few instances maintaining about one-quarter extant of the vessel. Four types of jars appear in this context: Type 2 has a flat base and conical body profile; Type 4a is a pithoid jar with an everted, thick, rounded rim, short neck, and globular shoulders; Type 5a is a hole-mouthed jar with everted rim, a short neck and semi-globular body profile; and Type 5b, which is also a hole-mouthed jar with inverted rim a horizontal rounded handles on top of the shoulder.

P 7110 (**MOX.160**, Pl.18f), P 7503 (**MOX.159**), and P 7111 (**MOX.158**) are the examples collected as Type 2. All preserve part of the base and the body. P 7110 and P 7111 are made with granodioritic clays, and they are decorated. The first has a dark trickle pattern above the base while the second has a dark thick band above the base. P 7503 is a local example made with local purple phyllitic clay and is undecorated.

P 13193, P 7637, and P 7006 (**MOX.161**, Pl.18g) belong to Type 4a. P 13193 and P 7637 retain part of the rim and neck, they are made with granodioritic clays, and they are decorated with a dark band on the rim. P 7006 maintains a thick, wide, and everted rounded rim with a short neck and part of the shoulder. It is also made with granodioritic fabric and decorated in red and white polychrome. A thick, white band on the rim interior creates a panel of thick parallel crescents on the top of the rim. Another thick white band at the base of the neck frames another panel of running crescents. A thick red band is located on the shoulder.

P 6977 (**MOX.162**, Pl.18h) is an example of the Type 5a jar, while P 7107 (**MOX.163**, Pl.18i) is Type 5b. P 6977 is made with granodioritic clays and is decorated with a dark band on the rim and neck, which is parallel with other horizontal bands on the exterior. P 7107 is a local example with purple phyllite inclusions and is undecorated.

Lids

Lids are included here as part of storage vessels since they covered the tops of the vessels and protected the contents of jars, amphorae, and pithoi. Multiple examples have been identified in this deposit, and they vary based on origin and decorative schemata. These examples are divided between Types 1a and 1b. Type 1a has a flat top surface and a convex wall ending at a rounded rim. It has a vertical rounded handle. Type 1b has the same profile as Type 1a but does not have the handle.

P 6980 (**MOX.165**, Pl.18k) and P 13183 (**MOX.164**, Pl.18j) are the two accessioned examples of Type 1a. Both are made with granodioritic clays. P 6980 is decorated with dark slip-on pinkish buff clay. Two pairs of three semi-circular bands running the flat upper surface from opposite directions. Pairs of three hatches were painted on the top of the handle and pairs of three parallel bands run the side of the vessel ending to the rounded lip. P 13183 is also decorated with three parallel hatches on the handle and vertical parallel bands on the top flat surface.

P 13173 (**MOX.166**), P 13174, P 13182, and P 13172 are of Type 1b. They are also made with granodioritic clays and maintain only a small part of the profile, but there is no indication of a vertical, rounded handle. They are all decorated with dark or red parallel bands on the top flat part of the vessel.

POURING

Jugs

Jugs are the only pouring vessels present in this deposit. Three types of jugs appear, that of Type 1a, the jug with cutaway spout, Type 6b, the “pear-shaped” jug, and Type 8, the collared-neck jug with a semi-globular profile.

P 7010 (**MOX.167, PL.19a**), P 7105 (**MOX.168**, Pl.19b), P 7014 (**MOX.169**, Pl.19c), P 13175, P 7092, and P 7014 are the six examples of Type 1a. Only P 7010 preserves about one-half of the vessel, while the others are less than one-quarter extant. They are all undecorated and made with local purple phyllitic, or purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clays. P 7092 retains only the spout, and it is slipped with dark metallic slip on the exterior. This example is probably imported from east Crete. Another imported example is P 7087 (**MOX.170**, Pl.19d). It seems to have been made from the fabrics of the south coast and has dark slip coating the exterior.

P 7101 (**MOX.171**, Pl.19e), is a “pear-shape” jug, Type 6b that maintains part of the base and the body profile. It is made with fine orange clay, and it is undecorated.

DRINKING

No other pouring vessel types were collected from this deposit; thus, we will continue our analysis with the presentation of the drinking vessels, divided here into three categories, the carinated cups, the conical tumblers, and the one-handled conical cups. These categories seem to be similar to those excavated underneath House C.3 and the first-floor underneath House C.7.

Carinated Cups

Four examples of the carinated cup shape were accessioned from this deposit. All belong to Type 2a and were collected as P 6990 (**MOX.172**, Pl.20a), P 7097 (**MOX.174**, PL.20b), P 13179, and P 13186 (**MOX.173**). All are decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior. P 13179 and P 6990 are made with fine orange clay, but the second example includes small grits of granodiorite. P 13186 and P 7097 are made with fine tan clay, with the first example also including small granodioritic grits. It seems that the carinated cup category may be local or imported signifying the circulation of the same type in the broader area of the Mirabello Gulf.

Tumblers

This category of vessels continues with the same typology as in the other MM IIB deposits of the settlement. Nineteen examples belonging to Types 1a and 1b appear in this deposit, and they are either decorated or undecorated. They have parallels with Malia (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL. 30, VanEffenterre 1976: PL. XII, A) and Monastiraki Katalimata (Nowicki 2008, Fig.68, KP 478).

P 13190, P 13195 (**MOX.178**, Pl.20e), P 7086 (**MOX.175**, Pl.20c), and P 6970 (**MOX.176**) are the Type 1a examples. The first is about one-quarter preserved while the last three are more than one-quarter extant. They are all made with medium-fine wares including small grits of purple phyllite or purple phyllite and silver mica. They are also made with the slow wheel and preserve parallel striations on the underside of the base.

P 13171 (**MOX.177**, Pl.20d), P 13176, P 13181, P 13188, P 13189, P 7098, P 7095 (**MOX.179**), P 7100 (**MOX.181**, Pl.20g), P 7099, P 6945, P 6982, P 7091, P 7096 (**MOX.180**, Pl.20f), P 7103, and P 7085 (**MOX.182**, Pl.20h). The first seven examples (P 13171, P 13176, P 13181, P 13188, P 13189, P 7098, and P 7095) are about one-quarter extant, while the rest preserve more than one-quarter of the complete vessel. P 7103 is made with medium-fine tan clay that includes granodioritic inclusions, while P 7085 seems to be imported from east Crete, possibly Palaikastro. P 6982 is made with fine orange clay, while the rest are of medium-fine ware that includes purple phyllite or purple phyllite with silver mica grits. P 13171, P 7095, P 7096, P 7085, P 6982, and P 7091 are decorated. P 7095 is decorated with red slip on the interior, while P 13171, P 6982, and P 7091 preserve dark monochrome slip on the interior and the exterior. P 7096 is decorated with dark festoons on the interior rim over reddish buff clay, while P 7085 has white festoons on a dark slipped interior. Most examples are made on the slow wheel with parallel striations on the underside of the base.

One-Handled Conical Cups

The one-handed conical cup is the third category of drinking vessels appearing in this deposit. Seven examples were collected and accessioned as P 13187, P 7084, P 7007 (**MOX.183**, Pl.20i), P 6994 (**MOX.186**, Pl.20l), P 13184 (**MOX.184**, Pl.20j), P 7081 (**MOX.187**), and P 7083 (**MOX.188**, Pl.20m). All the examples except P 7083 belong to Type 1a, which is the main type that appears in the deposits underneath House C.3, and the first-floor deposit underneath House C.7. P 7084 (**MOX.185**, Pl.20k) is made with fine ware orange clays, while P 13187 and P 13184 are made with purple phyllitic clays, and P 7081, P 6994, and P 7007 are made with medium-fine orange clays including purple phyllite combined with silver mica. Only P 7007, P 6994, P 13187, and P 7084 are

Discussion of Deposits

decorated. The first two preserve interior white festoons on the red ground of the clay, while P 13187 shows white parallel hatches on the handle, and P 7084 has a white drop on the handle and a red slip on the interior. P 7083 preserves about three-quarters of the complete vessel and maintains a strap, instead of a rounded handle. It is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with dark slip on the interior and white arcs that run the entire interior of the vessel.

SERVING

Bowls

Four bowl examples are presented in this deposit: P 13178 and the P 13191 (**MOX.190**, Pl.20b), P 7104 (**MOX.189**, Pl.21a), and P 7013 (**MOX.191**, Pl.20c). P 13191 belongs to Type 1b, has a red slip on the interior, and is made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay. P 13178 is of purple phyllitic clay and is also decorated with red slip on the interior. P 7104 is the only example of Type 1a in this deposit. It is decorated with two dark bands on white buff slip on the interior. The clay fabric is not a product of local workshops, but the brownish color of the clay indicates that it may come from the south coast. P 7013 is a Type 3a tripod, flared-rim bowl with pinched holes on the base interior. It is made with coarse purple phyllitic clay.

Miscellaneous Open Vessels

Three rims were collected in this deposit that could not be classified into certain cup categories. These examples are P 13170, P 13185, and P 13180. The first example is made with fine pink clay and is decorated with a thick dark band below the rim and three dark parallel stripes high on the exterior wall. P 13185 and P 13180 maintain only part of the rim and body of the vessel, and they probably belonged to either conical tumblers or one-handled conical cups. They are both local examples made with clays including purple phyllite and silver mica.

COOKING WARE

The cooking ware in this deposit includes only one cooking tray, which is not complete. It preserves a flat base, convex body profile, inverted rim, a horizontal rounded handle, and ovoid leg. The example has been accessioned as P 13177 (**MOX.192**) and belongs to Type 2. It is made with local purple phyllitic fabric.

2.3 Deposits Underneath B.2

Two Protopalatial deposits underneath Ceremonial Building B.2 were discovered during the excavation of that Late Minoan building. The smaller one was collected as locus E3 5471 and the larger one as E3 5521.

2.3.1 The Votive Deposit (E3 5471)

Stratigraphy

E3 5471 is defined as a small floor area underneath the south terrace of Ceremonial Complex B.2. It was found below the Late Minoan IA phase of the building and its walls, at a depth of 4.22–3.95 m above sea level. The Protopalatial material was found at Pail 3 of this locus. Even though the amount of the material was smaller than the rest of the analyzed deposits, it included some very well-preserved vessels. The majority of these included pouring and drinking vessels, showing that this deposit was either votive, used, and buried in that location before the construction of the later phases of the ceremonial complex, or it was the result of a drinking ceremony that took place there at the end of the Protopalatial period.

The Pottery

This small deposit included only cataloged vessels. Most of them preserved more than half of the complete vessels with just a few exemptions. Because of the nature of the deposit, we will discuss it without separating it into different vessel categories. Seven vessels were collected and cataloged in this deposit: P 9750, P 9752, P 9727, P 12795, P 9732, P 9730, and P 9751.

STORAGE

Pithoi

P 9727 (**MOX.193**, Pl.22a) is the only pithoid jar example in this deposit, and it belongs to Type 1. It poorly preserves less than one-quarter of the vessel. This example is made with granodioritic clay, and it is decorated with a red band on the top of the rim and at the top of the interior wall. Traces of dark paint high on the exterior wall may indicate the traces of concentric circles or linking discs. This motif seems to be common for the storage vessels made with this fabric, together with other decorative motifs like the dark bands and the trickle pattern.

POURING

Jugs

P 9750 (**MOX.194**, Pl.22b) and P 9752 (**MOX.195**, Pl.22c) are two small juglet examples. P 9750 is a trefoil-mouthed juglet that belongs to Type 7b. It has a hemispherical body profile and a vertical rounded handle that begins just below the rim, and its lower attachment joins to the wall exterior just above its mid-section. It is made with purple phyllitic clay, demonstrating a local origin. This example belongs to the general trefoil-mouthed type that appears in the Middle Minoan period in different parts of east-central Crete. Similar examples with different technological characteristics appear also in Quartier Mu (Poursat and Knappett 2005: 530–625). P 9752 is another juglet example, belonging to Type 1b. It preserves a cut-away spout with a short neck and a hemispherical or “pear-shaped” profile. It has a vertical strap handle starting from the rim and attaching to the middle exterior wall. This example is also locally made with clays containing purple phyllite and silver mica. It is made on the slow wheel, showing parallel striations on the underside of the base. Its profile is different than the similar examples from central and east Crete, however, showing a local variation of this type. It is burnished and shiny on the exterior, which in addition to the strap handle, demonstrates a skeuomorphic character.

DRINKING

Tumblers

P 9730 (**MOX.196**, Pl.22d) and P 9751 (**MOX.197**, Pl.22e) are the only two examples of cups coming from this small, closed deposit. P 9730 is a conical tumbler, belonging to Type 1b. It preserves about three-quarters of the vessel. It is made with semi-fine red clay that includes grits of purple phyllite and silver mica. It was made on the slow wheel, having those indicative parallel rilling striations on the underside of the base. P 9751 is a decorated flaring tumbler that belongs to Type 2. It is intact and is made with fine tan fabric. It is also made on the slow wheel and is decorated with dark slip on both the interior and the exterior.

UTILITARIAN

P 12791 is a basin example less than one-quarter extant, and it preserves just a body sherd, probably belonging to Type 1b. It is decorated with a heavy white slip on the interior, following the common decorative motif of this kind of vessel during this period. It is made with purple phyllitic clay, showing that white-slipped basins can be a product of local workshops.

P 9732 (**MOX.198**, Pl.22f–g) is the last example collected from this deposit. It is a Type 1 scuttle with a vertical rounded handle. It has a rounded rim that is pulled from the handle towards the interior of the vessel. It is made with clay that contained purple phyllite and was constructed possibly with wheel and coil technique.

2.3.2 Bin, Underneath Building B.2 (E3 5521)

Stratigraphy

E3 5521 is a space belonging to trench E3 5500. It is a bin in the north-west corner of the LM IA kitchen underneath the south terrace of B2. The first pail has sherds of later date, while the E3 5521.1–9 includes only Protopalatial vessels. This bin was found at + 4.65–4.36m above sea level, and it included fragments of red plaster.

STORAGE

This deposit does not include a large number of vessels used for storage activities and perhaps shows that the Protopalatial room or space that was cleared in this area was used for feasting activities.

Jars and Lids

Only two jar examples were collected from this deposit, P 9060 (**MOX.200**, Pl.23a) and P 9252 (**MOX.199**). P 9060 is a body sherd preserving less than one-quarter of the vessel and is a miscellaneous jar example. The thickness of the body sherd signifies that it belonged to a larger vessel, most likely a jar. It is made with granodiorite and is decorated with dark-on-yellowish buff clay. The preserved body sherd is decorated with three dark parallel bands, two of them creating a panel of running dark discs. P 9252 is about one-quarter extant. It belongs to Type 4b, as it has a conical body profile. It is undecorated made with purple-phyllitic and white metamorphic clay. The base indicates that the vessel was wheel-made, but multiple coil joins appear above the base structuring the wall and demonstrating that this vessel's construction included both the wheel and hand-building techniques.

Only one lid, P 9262 (**MOX.201**, Pl.23b), was collected. It belongs to Type 1b, which has a flat base, globular body section, and inverted rim. It preserves about two-quarters of the vessel, and it is made with clay with purple phyllitic and white metamorphic inclusions. This lid example is decorated with red slip on the exterior.

POURING

Pitchers

Only one pitcher was collected from this deposit, P 9519 (**MOX.202**, Pl.23c), and it belongs to Type 1a. It is made with clay that contained purple phyllite combined with silver mica. It is almost complete, and it has a high rounded handle, pulled-rim spout, and conical shape. It has a wheel-made base and multiple coil joins for the construction of the wall exterior. It has a potter's mark located on

the right part of the handle consisting of two pre-firing diagonal incisions on one side of the handle. This vessel is the same as the ones appearing in the formerly described deposits and with examples that appear in multiple sites in east and central Crete (VanEffentere 1976, PL. XII, G; Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL. 15, 272–316; Poursat 1997, PL. 24, a).

DRINKING

Several conical tumblers, one-handled conical, carinated, straight-sided, and semi-globular cups were identified in the study of this deposit. Some of the examples preserve more than one-quarter of the vessel but most of the examples maintain just enough of the base or the rim to be diagnostic. The drinking vessels were made in different fabrics varying from fine orange and tan clays to medium-fine wares that included local geological inclusions.

Carinated Cups

Two carinated cups were collected as P 9211 (**MOX.203**, Pl.23d) and P 9223 (**MOX.204**, Pl.23e). P 9211 belongs to Type 2a and is about one-half extant. It is made with fine orange clay, and it is decorated with dark metallic slip on the interior and the exterior, as well as on the perimeter of the underside of the base. It is wheel-thrown with visible rilling marks on the interior and the exterior of the vessel and parallel striations on the underside of the base. The carination is middle to high with more than twenty thin, even, parallel grooves above the carination, occupying the area all the way up to the rim. P 9223 is a complete carinated cup made of fine orange clay. It belongs to Type 4b, which does not contain grooves and has a sharp middle carination rising to an everted rim. It is decorated with red metallic slip on the interior and the perimeter of the underside of the base. It seems to be wheel-thrown with concentric rilling marks on the interior, the exterior, and on the underside of the base.

Tumblers

Three tumbler examples were collected in this deposit and accessioned as P 9628 (**MOX.205**, Pl.23f), P 9604, and P 9632 (**MOX.206**, Pl.23g). The first two, P 9628 and P 9604, belong to Type 1a, while P 9632 correlates to Type 1b. The two examples of Type 1a are made with medium-fine orange clays. P 9628 has purple phyllitic and silver micaceous inclusions, P9604 example only purple phyllitic. They were both made on the slow wheel, maintaining parallel striations on the underside of the base, and they are undecorated. The third tumbler, P 9632 is the only Type 1b example appearing in this deposit. It has a flat base and very thin walls. It was made with fine orange clay and is decorated with dark metallic slip on the interior, exterior, and on the perimeter on the underside of the base.

One-Handled Conical Cups

Only one example of the one-handled conical cups, P 9251 (**MOX.207**, Pl.23h), is present in this context. It is an undecorated example of Type 1a and preserves the entire profile of the vessel. It is made with fine orange clay, and it was constructed on the slow wheel.

Straight-Sided Cups

Two examples of this shape were identified and accessioned as P 9623 (**MOX.209**, Pl.24b-c) and P 13203 (**MOX.208**, Pl.24a). P 9623 belongs to Type 2, which is the one-handled straight-sided cup with a flat base and vertical, rounded handle. It is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with dark slip on the interior and white-on-dark decoration on the exterior that preserves three vertical white bands on each side, each accompanied by two semi-circles, one on the left top and the other on the low right. P 13203 belongs to Type 3, which has a flat base and a straight to conical body profile. It is also made with fine orange clay and is also decorated with white-on-dark, with white parallel bands on the dark-slipped exterior.

Semi-Globular Cups

Two semi-globular cups appear in this deposit, accessioned as P 9585 and P 9072 (**MOX.210**, Pl.24d). Both are decorated Type 1a and preserve less than one-quarter extant of the complete vessel and have semi-globular or rounded profiles and inverted rims. Both are made with fine orange clays. P 9585 is decorated with red slip on the interior and exterior, while P 9072 features polychrome decoration. It is made with fine orange clay. It seems to be wheel-made with rilling marks on the interior. Dark slip is painted in the interior. An orange band of medium thickness was decorated on the rim. A thinner white band is painted just below the first one forming the top borderline of a panel that includes thick white chevrons. Another thinner white band forms the lower borderline of the panel. Another thick orange band follows the last thin white band creating possibly the same pattern. This last example of a semi-globular cup follows the pattern in polychromic decoration for vessels that have rounded shape and start from the earlier phase of the Protopalatial and continue to the later ones.

Tripod Cups

Three examples of tripod cups were collected and accessioned as P 13200 (**MOX.211**, Pl.24e), P 13201, and P 13206. All three examples preserve less than one-quarter of the complete vessel, including just one small leg each. P 13200 and P 13206 are made with semi-fine red clay with silver mica inclusions. P 13201 is made also with semi-fine red clay but has small granodioritic inclusions. All the examples are decorated with white parallel hatches on the red ground covering the entire area of the legs. The difference in the two fabrics, one local and one imported with the same decorative pattern gives us a glimpse of common pottery practices in neighboring workshops and common production and consumption practices.

Miscellaneous Cups

Fourteen miscellaneous cup fragments, preserving either parts of rim and body, or only part of the body profile were collected from this deposit and accessioned as P 9220, P 9635, P 9603, P 13198, P 13207, P 13205, P 13204, P 13196, P 13169, P 13202, P 9588, P 13208, P 9613, and P 13199. They probably belonged to either conical tumblers or straight-sided or one-handled conical cups that have been collected in this deposit. Those examples are made of various fabrics differing from fine orange clays to fine tan clays, to medium-fine wares that included purple phyllitic inclusions or a mixture of purple phyllitic and silver micaceous inclusions. Only P 9220, P 13208, P 13199, and P 13207 are decorated. P 9220 has a polychrome decoration with an orange band on the rim and white chevrons on dark slip high on the exterior wall. P 13208 and P 13199 are decorated with white stripes on the dark slipped interior, while P 13207 is decorated with white stripes on the red slip high on the interior wall. Only P 13205 features a potter's mark, two pre-firing horizontal parallel incisions. It just preserves part of the body, which is made with clay that included purple phyllite and probably was part of a conical tumbler.

SERVING

Bowls

One bowl example was collected in this deposit, P 9578 (**MOX.212**). It belongs to the type of shallow bowl with flared rim profile. Because it maintains part of the rim and the body it is classified as Type 2a/b; it cannot be further classified. It is made with purple phyllite and silver mica inclusions, and it is decorated with red slip on the interior.

Saucers

Two saucer examples are present in this deposit, P 9210 (**MOX.213**, Pl.24f) and P 9264 (**MOX.214**, Pl.24g). P 9210 preserves almost the complete vessel with a vertical rounded handle, while P 9264 is one-half extant. Both seem to belong to Type 2, which describes the saucer type with a flared rim profile with three ovoid legs and a vertical rounded handle that is attached on the rim and high on the exterior wall. Both are made with medium-fine orange-red clays, which included either purple phyllite or purple phyllite and silver mica. They are both made on the slow wheel, showing parallel striations on the underside of the base and a red slip on the interior and the exterior.

COOKING

The cooking wares in this deposit consist of very few cooking dishes and cooking trays. The examples are very fragmented, and they retain less than one-quarter extant of the complete vessel profile. The absence of cooking pots and the very fragmented nature of trays and dishes show that probably that the cooking activities were absent from this Protopalatial floor.

Cooking Dishes

One cooking dish example was collected from this deposit and accessioned as P 13197 (**MOX.215**, Pl.24h). It is hand-made and made with purple phyllitic clay. It belongs to Type 1b that preserves an inverted rim, rounded profile, and a ridge below the rim's exterior.

Cooking Trays

One cooking tray example accessioned as P 9640 (**MOX.216**, Pl.24i). Similar to the cooking dish this example is hand-made and is made with purple phyllitic clay. It belongs to Type 1a, which has a flat base, conical profile, and inverted rounded rim.

2.4 Deposits from House 1

The only preserved Middle Minoan house excavated at the settlement is located at the western edge of the settlement (**Fig. 3**), immediately to the east of the House of the Lady of the Ivory Pyxis. This house was excavated in the 2012 excavation campaign, and its excavation is not yet completed. However, its existence is of great importance, because it is the only surviving Protopalatial house in the area; that is, it was not overbuilt throughout the Late Minoan period. It and its decay were preserved as part of the later Neopalatial town.

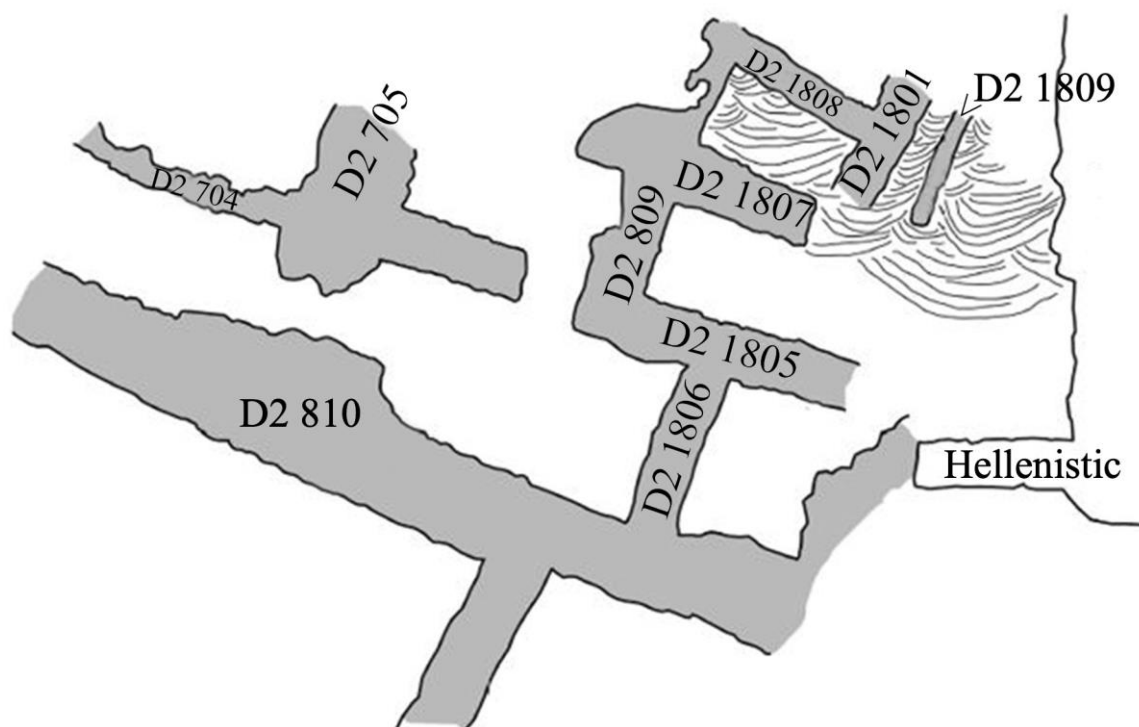


Figure 3. Plan of MM II House 1

The analysis of the Protopalatial deposits from this house will work from the later, upper layers and proceed to the lower, earlier layers. Our objective in the pottery analysis is to understand relationships with the deposits so far analyzed, and by proceeding from the later to the earlier strata, it may help us understand different typological distinctions with the earlier phases. To understand these divisions, we will follow the same patterns of analysis, as it was exercised for the Protopalatial deposits underneath Neopalatial Houses C.3 and C.7 and Building B.2.

I. Stratigraphy

The Middle Minoan II House, as we call it here, was excavated as part of the trenches D2 800 and D2 1800, which were divided into different loci. However, it mainly belongs to the trench 1800, while only one locus, locus D2 811 preserves Protopalatial remains inside Trench D2 800. This house is only partially excavated and consists of a series of walls that define four rooms and one open area inside the house. These rooms are defined as Rooms 1–4 and Area 1. Room 1 was excavated as D2 1802.1–6. Room 2 consists of D2 1803.2–3, 1812.1–7. Room 3 is found in loci 1803.4 and 1813.1–6, and Room 4 was excavated as D2 1804.1–9. Finally, Area 1 was excavated with loci D2 811 and 1810.

A number of walls separated these spaces. The southern façade (D2 810) defines the southern limit of the house, and there is a short wall (D2 1806) running north-south on the northern side separated Area 1 to the west from Room 4 to the east. Another wall to the north, intersecting this short north-south wall, runs parallel to D2 810 (D2 805 and 1805) and bounds the limits of Area 1. Bisecting E–W wall D2 805 and 1805 is D2 809, which runs north-south and is the western limit of Rooms 1 and 2, which are separated by wall 1807. Room 1 is the northern limit of the house as it is thus far known and is bounded on the north by 1801. To the east of Rooms 1 and 2, Room 3 constitutes the space between the eastern edges of walls 1808, 1807, and 1805 and the eastern limit of the northern part of the house, which was partially overbuilt in the Hellenistic period.

This house was excavated from north to south. D2 1800.1–3 is the first locus of this trench. It consists of a fill that includes a large amount of pottery dated to the Hellenistic, to the different sub-periods of the Minoan Period. D2 1801 is a wall exposed at the northwest area of the trench, and it runs from N-S.

Room 1 is fixed firmly within D2 1802. It is defined on the north by wall D2 1808, to the east by 1801, to its west by 809, and on its south by 1807, which it shares with Room 2. D2 1802.1–4 is the upper storey collapse of the Middle Minoan II house. According to the excavator, D2 1802.2 came down onto a roof and wall collapse, probably from the upper storey of the MM II house. It contained a chisel and pottery. D2 1802.3 was the roof collapse itself, which seems to continue down into the lower levels. After the excavation of this pile, the excavators identified more tumble but also a wall that separated D2 1802 from D2 1812, with the base of the wall found at a depth of +7.6 m above sea level. D2 1802.4 contained more tumble that went down onto a clay floor (D2 1802.5) packed with murex shells and included vessels of the Protopalatial period. D2 1802.6 continued below and revealed a mix of Early Minoan and Middle Minoan pottery described as a fill above the bedrock.

Room 2 is found in D2 1803. It was bounded by 1807 to the north, 1805 to the south, and to the west, 809. The eastern boundary is not preserved, and for that reason, the lower piles of 1803 continue in Room 3. D2 1803.1 was a tumble of stones; it is probably the same layer of destruction as the tumble in D2 1802, and it produced mixed pottery including Hellenistic. D2 1803.2–3 came down onto a layer with two oval-mouthed amphorae on a plaster floor that now takes the locus number D2 1812, which was excavated as D2 1812.1–3. Together, D2 1803.2–3 and D2 1812.1–3 comprise a layer that was described as a floor but included pottery from different phases of the Protopalatial. It is thus considered a fill. The fragments of the amphorae were found at +7.37m above sea level, at the

same elevation as the clay floor found in Room 1 (D2 1802). This fill continues below wall D2 807 and from there continues as D2 1812.4–7 down to the bedrock, which contains early Protopalatial pottery.

Room 3, to the east of Rooms 1 and 2 was excavated as D2 1803.4 and 1813.1–6. The pails 1803.4 and 1813.1–4 share the same characteristics as the fill in Room 2 (D2 1803.2–3 and D2 1812.1–3), containing a mix of early and later Protopalatial pottery. The most noticeable characteristic of this pail is that it includes a large amount of obsidian and a pithos (P 10935) and is decorated with red slip, dating this layer to the later phase of the Protopalatial period. D2 1813.5–6 is a fill above bedrock that contains mostly early Protopalatial pottery.

Room 4 is bounded on the north by D2 1805, on the west by D2 1806, and the south by the southern façade wall D2 1810. D2 1804.1–3 seems to belong to the Protopalatial upper storey collapse, containing a large number of stones and very fragmentary pottery. The last pail (D2 1804.3) of this collapse was located ten centimeters above a plastered area and it contained a very small amount of fragmented pottery. D2 1804.4 is the soil that revealed plaster atop flat rectangular stones in the west one-third of the trench. Those flat rectangular stones (*plakas*) were mixed with plaster and purple schist, which probably belonged to the upper storey collapse of the room above Room 4. The pottery from this pail is mixed and belonged both in the upper storey collapse and the ground floor that was mainly excavated as D2 1804.5 and D2 1804.6. This floor seems to be contemporary to the floors from Rooms 1, Room 2, and 3. The last three pails of this locus (D2 1804.7–9) were the fill above the bedrock and seem to contain earlier material than the floor.

During the excavation of the D2 1804.4–6 space, a new wall was revealed (D2 1811) that divided D2 1804 into two parts. Thus, the D2 1804.4, becomes D2 1810 and 811, which seems to be an open area or a corridor inside the house, which will be described as Area 1. D2 811 and D2 1810 are describing the floor that was contemporary with the floors that appeared in the other rooms of the house. It contained a moderate amount of pottery, together with two bronze axes and a silver handle of a bronze basin. Together with the double axes, two work slabs were identified, indicating that Area 1 was an external working space.

II. The Ceramic Material

The ceramic analysis of the deposits will follow the order of spaces as they have been analyzed in their stratigraphic sequence. The analysis proceeds according to the division into Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, and Area 1.

2.4.1 Room 1, Upper Storey Collapse (Layer 1; D2 1802.1–4)

Locus 1802 consists of six pails. The first four were parts of tumble or upper storey collapse, the fifth is a floor deposit and the sixth is the packing above bedrock. Some of the material belonged to both the collapse and the floor, especially in the lower levels and the collected vessels were counted as part of floors. The pottery in these layers is very fragmentary, which means that either the upper storey collapse was exceptionally destructive or the floor or this room was kept moderately clear and did not contain so many vessels. Most of the collected material preserved about, or less than one-quarter extant of the complete profile of the vessels. This was the result of the upper-story collapse that created the fragmentation of pottery.

STORAGE

A very small number of examples of storage wares appear in this deposit. It includes a small number of jar rims and bases that signify some sort of storage in the upper storey.

Jars

Jars were the only storage vessels found in the upper-storey collapse. Three jar examples were collected from this context, and they were accessioned as P 12868 (**MOX.218**, Pl.25b), P 12362, and P 13263. P 12868 and P 12363 are pithoid jars. Both preserve part of the rim and the short neck belonging to Type 4b. Both are made with granodioritic clays and are decorated with a dark slip on the rim. P 12362 is a Type 4 jar that preserves only part of the base and conical body profile. It is an undecorated example, and it is also made with granodioritic clay.

POURING

Very fragmentary examples of jugs and one pitcher have been collected in this deposit. From this, we might surmise that drinking activities did not occur in the upper storey above Room 1 of the MM II House.

Jug

One jug example was accessioned in this deposit—P 12852 (**MOX.218**, Pl.25b). Belonging to Type 1b, it preserves part of the flat base and semi-globular body profile. It is made with purple phyllite and silver mica, and it is possibly an example of a jug with a cutaway spout and semi-globular body profile.

Pitcher

Only one fragmentary part of a pitcher was found in this deposit. P 12837 (**MOX.219**) belongs to Type 1, and it is made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica and preserves part of the rim with a pulled-rim spout.

Miscellaneous Closed Vessels

A miscellaneous closed vessel sherd that belonged to a storage vessel accessioned as P 12861. It was made with a fabric that contains volcanic rock, it is undecorated, and constitutes a unique example that perhaps indicates the connection of the settlement with the Cyclades during this period.

DRINKING and SERVING

Carinated Cups

The first category of cups identified in the upper storey collapse of Room 1 is the carinated cup. Three carinated cups were accessioned from this upper storey collapse: P 12871 (**MOX.220**, Pl.25c), P 12845 (**MOX.221**, Pl.25d), and P 12844. P 12871 belongs to the Type 4 carinated cup, which is without grooves and maintains middle carination. It is made with purple phyllite and preserves less than one-quarter of the vessel. This type appears also in E3 5521, which is the second deposit underneath the Ceremonial Complex B.2 and dates to the later phase of the Protopalatial. P 12844 and P 12845 is a cup type first appearing in this collapse, here described as Type 5. This type is a carinated cup without grooves but with an offset base. This type appears in sites of east Crete, like Palaikastro and Petras, in earlier periods (Knappett and Cunningham 2012; Haggis 2007). It seems that this type may continue into the later phase of the Protopalatial. Both P 12844 and P 12845 are made with fine ware clays and are decorated with a dark slip on the interior and the exterior. P 12845 is made with clay that has orange clay and dark core, which is a fabric that appears in east Crete, which shows that it probably comes from Palaikastro.

Tumblers

Only two tumblers were collected in this deposit; they are similar to the *gobelet tronconiques* from Malia (Poursat and Knappett, 2005). The examples were collected with P 12828 (**MOX.222**, Pl.25e) and P 12824 (**MOX.223**, Pl.25f), and they belong to Type 1b. Both are decorated with dark slip on the interior and exterior. P 12828 is painted on the perimeter of the underside of the base, and P 12824's entire underside is painted. The underside of the base on the first example maintains traces of parallel striations, which shows the use of the slow wheel, the main technique in the construction of cups during the late phase of the Protopalatial period.

Semi-Globular Cups

Two semi-globular examples represent both Types 1a and 2a in this deposit. P 12842 (**MOX.225**) is the only example collected with Type 2a that maintains everted rim and semi-globular body profile. It is made with fine pinkish-buff clay, probably imported from east Crete, and is decorated with red slip on the interior and exterior. P 12848 (**MOX.224**) is the only example of Type 1a which has an inverted rim and semi-globular profile. It is made with fine orange clay, and it is decorated with red-on-dark metallic slip, showing dark metallic slip on the interior and exterior and two horizontal red bands on the upper exterior wall.

Bowls

Apart from the cups, the bowl is another category of open vessels preserved in the upper storey collapse of Room 1. Eight bowl examples were collected and accessioned as P 12851, P 12822, P 12832 (MOX.226, Pl.25g), P 12820, P 12827, P 12858 (MOX.228), and P 12860. These examples are made from various fabrics.

P 12851 belongs to Type 1b. It preserves part of the inverted rim and body profile. It is made with clay containing purple phyllite, and it seems to be handmade. P 12570 (MOX.227, Pl.25h) is the only example of Type 2b, as it appears in the deposits underneath House C.3, House C.7, and Ceremonial Complex B.2. Only a part of the base and the body section is preserved, and it is made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica. The interior is burnt, indicating the use of this vessel as a cooking bowl.

P 12832, P 12822, P 12820, and P 12827 are four examples that belong to Type 2a/b. They preserve only part of the rim and the body, and each is less than one-quarter extant of the vessel. P 12832 is a coarse ware example made from clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica. It is decorated with a dark slip. P 12822, P 12820, and P 12827 are three examples made from granodioritic fabric. P 12822 is undecorated, while P 12820 and P 12827 are decorated, the first with a red band on the exterior, while P 12822 with dark slip on the interior and the exterior. The granodioritic examples are not common in the rest of the deposits that are dated in the late phase of the Protopalatial, and they may be earlier examples of this type, that continues to the last phase.

COOKING

Apart from vessels used for drinking, serving, and storage activities, this context included cooking ware that is divided into cooking dishes and cooking trays.

Cooking Dishes

Six examples of cooking dishes, divided into Type 1a and 2a, were collected from this upper storey collapse: P 12854 (MOX.230), P 12859, P 12856, P 12835 (MOX.231, Pl.26b), P 12855, and P 12857 (MOX.229, Pl.26a). All the examples preserve part of the rim and the body, preserving less than one-quarter extant of the complete vessel. The first four examples are of Type 2a, and they are all locally made. P 12854, P 12855, and P 12835 are made with clays containing purple phyllite and silver mica inclusions, while P 12856 is made with purple phyllitic clay.

P 12855 and P 12857 are the two examples of Type 1a. They are both made with purple phyllitic clays, and they all have inverted rim profiles. P 12855 is a distinct example of a cooking dish. It presents a potter's mark and a mending whole. The potter's mark is a diagonal pre-firing incision connected on its upper edge with a horizontal one creating an arrow point. The mending whole is situated on the right upper exterior wall and has been made to repair the vessel after a breakage. Possibly a string was passing from this whole, for tying together two different parts of this vessel.

Cooking Trays/Trays

Cooking trays and trays are vessels that were used for cooking or serving activities. In all the cases the base is flat, and the wall is vertical, high, or short ending to a rounded inverted rim. Four examples of trays were collected in this deposit as P 12853 (**MOX.232**), P 12825 (**MOX.233**, Pl.26c), P 12826 (**MOX.234**, Pl.26d), and P 12830. The first three examples are made with granodioritic fabric, signifying that they were imported from the Mirabello region. P 12825 and P 12826 are decorated with a red slip on the interior and the rim. P 12826 has a high vertical wall, inverted rim, and it is undecorated. P 12830 is made with fine pink fabric and perhaps it is imported from the area of east Crete, perhaps Palaikastro. It is decorated with red slip also on the interior surface and on the rim. Only P 12826 is called a cooking tray, as it preserves intensive burning on the interior and exterior surface.

Trays

Four trays were collected in this deposit with P 12853, P 12826, P 12830, and P 12825. All the examples are made with granodioritic clays and are described as Type 1a, have a flat base, conical body profile, and inverted rounded rim. P 12830 and P 12825 are decorated with a red slip.

Utilitarian Vessels

One type of utilitarian vessel is preserved in this deposit. It is a Type 1a basin with a flat rounded rim and conical profile. One example was accessioned—P 12831 (**MOX.235**, Pl.26e-f). It was made with clay included purple phyllite and silver mica. It preserves relief decoration, knobs or buttons, on the flat top of the rim. This kind of decoration also appears in Malia Quartier Mu (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL. 38, k).

2.4.2 House 1, Room 1, MM IIB Floor (Layer 2; D2 1802.5)

Continuing the analysis of pottery in Room 1, stratigraphically the analysis will be concentrated on D2 1802.5, which is the level of the floor in this room, which contained according to the excavator a large number of murex shells. The amount of pottery that was collected from this layer was small and fragmented and the collected vessels a variety of extant of the complete profile. The floor deposit included different types of vessels, varying from drinking to cooking and storage. It also included utilitarian vessels that were used probably for the processing of murex shells produced product.

STORAGE WARE

The storage vessels in this small floor deposit are represented by four fragmented jar types that preserve less than one-quarter of the vessel and a lid.

Jars

Three rim examples and a handle were accessioned as P 12867 (**MOX.237**, Pl.27b), P 12364 (**MOX.236**, Pl.27a), P 12869, and P 12382. P 12867 is a Type 5b hole-mouthed jar, which preserves an inverted mouth and globular shoulder, without a short neck. It is decorated with dark slip on the exterior and is made with granodioritic. P 12365 (**MOX.238**, Pl.27c) is a second hole-mouthed jar, it has a slightly everted rim and a globular shoulder profile, describe Type 5c. It is made with granodioritic clay and preserves relief button decoration below the rim. P 12869 represents the pithoid jar Type 4a, which has a pronounced, wide, everted, rounded rim and a short neck. It is similar to Malia Quartier Mu, *Jarres* Type 3 (Poursat and Knappett PL. 12, 203), but it is a local example made with purple phyllitic clay and it has dark slip decoration on the rim. P 12364 is the only example of Type 2 in this deposit. It preserves part of the base and conical body profile and is made with granodioritic clay. It is decorated with light-on-dark, with a dark bluish band above the base, containing two thinner yellowish bands. This ornament seems to belong to an earlier period and possibly belongs to the MM IB period, still in use at the end of the Protopalatial. P 12382 (**MOX.239**, Pl.27d) is the only handle example preserved. Made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica inclusions, it is marked with a potter's mark on one of its sides. The potter's mark consists of two diagonal pre-firing parallel incisions, in which the right is shorter than the left.

Lid

Only one lid was identified on the floor of Room 2. P 12823 (**MOX.240**, Pl.27e) belongs to Type 1a. It maintains a vertical rounded handle. It is made with granodiorite and preserves dark banded decoration on the exterior of the flat top surface and dark hatches on the handle exterior. This lid seems to belong to an imported jar from the area of Gournia or Kalo Khorio.

POURING

The pouring vessel category is also limited in this deposit including a few examples of jugs and pitchers.

Jugs

Three jug examples were accessioned as P 10813 (**MOX.241**, Pl.27f), P 12866, and P 12359. All these examples belong to Type 4, which describes an open jug with a globular lower wall and concave upper profile. This type has a pulled-rim spout. They are made from clays including granodiorite, and they have been constructed with wheel and coil technique. P 10813 preserves about one-half extant of the complete vessel profile and features one vertical handle that begins just below the rim and attaches the body on the high wall exterior. This example is similar to one example found at Malia mistakenly identified as a tripod (Poursat and Knappett, 2005, PL.47, 352 and PL. 17, 352). In both examples, no trace of a leg seems to be preserved.

Pitcher

One pitcher example was collected in this deposit as P 12865. This Type 1 pitcher is poorly preserved, maintaining less than one-quarter of the complete vessel. It is made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica, and it is undecorated.

DRINKING

The amount of drinking vessels that have been collected in this deposit is limited and is represented by only one carinated cup example.

Carinated Cups

One example of carinated cups is represented in this deposit and was collected as P 12843 (**MOX.242**, Pl.28a). Belonging to Type 2a, only a part of the rim and the handle was preserved. It has a strap handle that begins below the rim, and which extends to a height exceeding the rim, bowing downward and attaching somewhere mid-way down the vessel as most of the examples of this type. P 12843 is made with fine tan clay, it is wheel-made, and it is decorated with dark slip on the interior, exterior, and on the handle's outer surface. This example is similar to the examples from the deposits underneath House C.3, C.7, and Building B.2.

SERVING

Bowls

Four flared-rim bowls were collected from this deposit as P 12850 (**MOX.245**, Pl.28d), P 10809 (**MOX.244**, Pl.28c), and P 12819. The first two preserve the rim and body profile, and they are local examples made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clays. P 12850 is marked with a potter's mark, and it is burnt on the rim's interior. The potter's mark is a pre-fired horizontal incision below the rim interior. P 10809 has intensive burning on the interior, indicating possibly its use as a cooking bowl. P 12819 is made with granodioritic clay and is decorated with a dark band below the rim's interior and exterior.

COOKING

The cooking wares on this floor of Room 1 are represented by a cooking bowl (P 12366; **MOX.243**, Pl.28b), a cooking dish (P 12864; **MOX.246**, Pl.28e), and a cooking tray (P 12870; **MOX.247**).

P 12366 belongs to Type 7 as an example of a deep bowl with an inverted rim, globular profile, and two horizontal, rounded handles. It preserves approximately one-half of the vessel and is undecorated and made with granodioritic fabric. The intensive burning on its interior or exterior is a

result of its use for cooking or burning activities. It is similar to the Malian *cuvette* (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL. 46 253, 254), but it is wider and has a more convex profile.

P 12864 is the only fragment of a cooking dish present in this deposit. It belongs to Type 2, is made from phyllite, and maintains a smooth interior and a rough exterior surface. P 12870 belongs to Type 1a and is a decorated tray example. Its profile features a flat base, a conical body profile, and a rounded rim. It is made with granodiorite and is decorated with a red slip on the exterior. P 12866 is a cooking jug preserving just a small part of the body and pulled-rim spout. It preserves less than one-quarter of the complete vessel and is intensively burnt on the interior and the exterior. Even though we can identify the general shape of this poorly preserved vessel, it is very difficult to identify the exact type because of the state of preservation. The body section and the pulled rim spout have been identified as a skyphos in Quartier Mu (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL.23 530, 531).

UTILITARIAN

Three utilitarian vessels were collected from this floor and were accessioned as P 12829, P 12367 (**MOX.248**, Pl.28f), and P 12863 (**MOX.249**, Pl.28g).

P 12829 (**MOX.250**, Pl.28h) is a burned scuttle that belongs to Type 1. It preserves part of the handle, which features a potter's mark. It is made of granodioritic clay. The potter's mark is located on the upper part of the handle, which is consisted of two pre-firing horizontal parallel incisions running laterally the entire width of the handle.

P 12367 and P 12863 are two different examples of basins. P 12367 is a scored basin, belonging to Type 1a. It retains part of the base and the conical body profile, preserving about one-quarter of the vessel. It belongs to the category of so-called "beehives," as its interior is marked with diagonal and horizontal incisions. P 12863 belongs to Type 1a. It preserves less than one-quarter of the complete vessel and is locally made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica. The rim is everted, wide and thick, extending to a diameter wider than the body which is conical or slightly globular.

2.4.3 House 1, Room 1, MM IB Fill Above Bedrock (Layer 3, D2 1802.6)

D2 1802.6 is the fill above the bedrock just below D2 1802.5, and it seems to include different vessel characteristics than the collapse and the floor of Room 1. Differences presented in shapes and decoration, indicating that the fill above the bedrock seems to include earlier material than the layers above.

It contained little material, but the accessioned finds can be divided into the usual functions of pouring, drinking, serving, and utilitarian vessels.

POURING

Jugs

The pouring vessels category contains two jugs collected and accessioned as P 12839 (**MOX.251**, Pl.29a) and P 12847 (**MOX.252**, Pl.29b). P 12839 maintains part of the base and a conical body profile. It may have had a cutaway spout and belongs to Type 1c. It is made with granodioritic clay and is decorated with a red slip on the exterior. P 12847 belongs to Type 10, the trefoil-mouthed juglet that has a globular profile and a short neck. It is also made with granodioritic clay, and its exterior is decorated with light-on-dark that shows light parallel stripes on a dark bluish ground dark bluish exterior.

DRINKING

Straight-Sided Cups

The drinking vessel category includes just three Type 3 straight-sided cups, which have a flat narrow base and a straight-to-conical body profile. The examples were collected as P 12360 (**MOX.253**, Pl.29c), P 12841 (**MOX.254**, Pl.29d), and P 12840 (**MOX.255**, Pl.29e) and are less than or about one-quarter preserved. The first example is made with fine tan clay, while P 12841 is made with fine ware orange clay including small granodioritic inclusions, and P 12840 is made with purple phyllitic clay. All the examples are decorated; P 12841 preserves a dark band below the rim and above the base, while P 12360 is decorated with a dark band of the rim and above the base that forms a panel of dark chevrons and P 12840 has a dark slip on the interior.

SERVING

The serving vessel category includes only one example that was collected as P 12834. It belongs to Type 2b and maintains part of the base and the body. It seems to be made with the wheel and coil technique and is a local example constructed in purple phyllitic clay.

UTILITARIAN

Basin

The utilitarian vessel category included only a basin fragment that preserves less than one-quarter of the complete vessel. It was collected as P 12831 and was made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay. It has a flat rounded rim and relief button decoration on top of it.

2.4.4 House 1, Room 2, Fill (Layer 2, D2 1803.2–3; 1812.1–3)

We will continue the analysis of the pottery of the MM II house in Room 2, which is bordered by the walls D2 1807 that divides it from Room 1 and D2 1805 that separates it from Area 1. D2 1803.1 is a tumble of stones and D2 1803.2 is the same floor as it has been revealed in the level with the murex shells in Room 1. D2 1803.2-3 and 1812.1-3 are a fill.

During the excavation of D2 1803.1, the upper storey collapse, no ceramic material was collected, because during the excavation process, the upper storey material was greatly mixed with later Hellenistic material. Because of this mixing with later material, the analysis proceeds from the penultimate layer. Thus, the pottery analysis for Room 2 will start from the floor area described as loci D2 1803.2-3, 1812.1-3, and end with the analysis of D2 1812.4-6, which is the earlier stratum above the bedrock.

The Ceramic Material

The pottery from this layer includes the same categories of vessels that appear in the other MM IIB deposits of the settlement. It includes drinking vessels, mainly different kinds of cups, serving vessels like bowls, storage vessels like jars and amphorae, and cooking vessels like dishes, trays, and cooking pots.

STORAGE

The storage wares from this deposit include jars, amphorae, and pithoid vessels of different types. Again, the preservation of storage vessels in this deposit was very fragmentary and all the examples preserve less than or about one-quarter extant of the complete vessel.

Amphorae

The only type of amphora in this deposit, there are two examples of the oval-mouthed amphora, accessioned as P 10753 (**MOX.256**, Pl.30a) and P 13071 (**MOX.257**, Pl.30b). They both belong to Type 1 and they are made with granodioritic fabric. They are imports from the region of Gournia or

Kalo Khorio. P 10753 maintains the neck and part of the shoulder of the vessel. A thick dark band is painted on the neck parallel to a thinner band at the rim. These two bands frame a register of stripes. P 13071 also preserves less than one-quarter of the vessel. It maintains part of the rim, the shoulder, and one of the vertical rounded handles, which is attached shortly below the rim and at the shoulder. It is decorated with dark-on-white buff clay with a thin dark band on the base of the neck that expands also to the high wall exterior of the shoulder. A dark stripe starts from part of the rim and expands on the neck and high wall exterior. Below the thick dark band on the neck is a thick, vertical, dark band, probably belonging to the decorative schema of vertical dark bands that run the entire vessel exterior. Four thick parallel bands or hatches run the entire upper handle surface. The neck in both examples is coil made, with the coils finished with rotational kinetic energy.

Jars

Many kinds of jars appear in this deposit. They belong to Type 2, Type 4a, Type 4c, Type 5a, Type 5b, and Type 6, and were accessioned as P 12913, P 12894 (**MOX.258**, Pl.30c), P 12906, P 12892, P 12889, P 12907 (**MOX.260**, Pl.30e), P 13074, P 13066, P 13000 (**MOX.261**, Pl.30f), P 13043, P 12875, and P 13015 (**MOX.262**, Pl.30g). Made of different fabrics, they vary from local purple phyllite and silver mica to imported granodiorite.

P 12913 and P 12894 belong to Type 2. Both preserve part of the base and the body. P 12913 was constructed with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica while P12894 is made only with purple phyllitic clay. Coil joins on the exterior wall show that these vessels were made using the coil technique.

P 12906, P 12892, and P 12889 are Type 4a, which is a pithoid jar with a wide rounded mouth and a short neck. All the examples preserve part of the rim and the neck, which is less than one-quarter extant of the complete vessel. They are all imported from the Mirabello area of Gournia and Kalo-Chorio, made with granodioritic fabric, and they received different surface treatment. P 12906 and P 12889 are undecorated, while P 12892 is decorated with dark slip on the rim and high on the wall interior.

P 12907, P 13074, and P 13066 are examples of Type 4c, which is an example of a pithoid jar with a wide, flatter mouth, and short neck. They also preserve part of the rim and a short neck and are made with granodioritic fabrics. P 12907 is decorated with dark slip on the rim and the exterior surface, and P 13066 maintains dark slip on the rim.

P 13000 and P 13043 are two hole-mouthed jars belonging to Type 5a, a hole-mouthed jar with a very short neck, semi-globular shoulders, and two horizontal handles that appear below the neck high on the exterior wall. Both examples are made with granodioritic fabrics and feature light-on-dark decoration. P 13043 preserves just part of the rim, the neck, and the shoulder and has a dark bluish slip on the exterior surface that provided a ground for light parallel stripes. P 13000 is the better-preserved of the two examples maintaining part of the rim, the neck, the shoulder, and the horizontal handle. It is decorated with dark bluish slip on the exterior, which included thin parallel bands on the rim and the shoulder and parallel stripes on the high wall exterior. Diagonal parallel hatches appear on the handle and light yellowish dots on top of the rim.

P 12875 is another hole-mouthed jar that belongs to Type 5b. It preserves a hole-mouthed rim without a neck and globular shoulders. It is made with a fabric containing granodiorite and is decorated with thin dark bands on red slip on the exterior.

P 13015 is the final jar example in this context. It belongs to Type 6a which is similar to Type 5b, but in this case, it describes a vessel with a different function, that of a cooking jar. It is manufactured with purple phyllitic fabric, and the clay is intensively burned, showing cooking activity. This vessel shows coil-joins, signifying the use of the coil technique in its construction.

A miscellaneous jar example also appears in the form of a thick body sherd. It was collected with P 13001, and it was made with granodioritic clay.

POURING

The pouring vessel category includes different kinds of jugs and very few pitchers. The accessioned examples of both shapes are fragmentary, and the division among types has been made in terms of the formation of the bases and the bodies of the vessels when this could be noticed.

Jugs

Ten jug examples have been collected from this mixed floor context with P 12879, P 13067, P 13028, P 13024a (**MOX.263**), P 12896, P 13003, P 12995, P 13064b, and P 13022 divided in four types: Type 1a, Type 3b, Type 4, and Type 11.

P 12879 (**MOX.264**), P 13067, and P 13028 belong to Type 1a, the jug with piriform base and cutaway spout. All the examples preserve part of the base and the body, and they are made with local clay fabrics containing purple phyllite or purple phyllite and silver mica. All feature prominent coil joins on the exterior wall.

P 13024 belongs to Type 3b, which has a flat base and straight body profile. It preserves only part of the base and the body, and it is made with fine orange clay. It was decorated with dark slip on the exterior.

P 12896 also preserves part of the base and the body. It applies to Type 4, that of the open jug with a semi-globular profile. It was made with silver micaceous clay, and it was made with a combination of wheel and coil techniques, and it shows parallel striations on the underside of the base.

P 13003 (**MOX.265**, Pl.30h), P 12995, and P 12999 are the three examples that belong to Type 11. This type seems to be an early one because all examples maintain dark-on-white or light-on-dark decoration. All instances preserve part of the base and the body and they are made with granodioritic clay fabric. P 13003 is decorated with a thick dark band above the base and thin diagonal bands attached to its top surface. P 12995 and P 12999 are decorated with a dark band on the exterior that included a series of light yellowish horizontal, parallel bands above the base.

P 13064 and P 13022 are miscellaneous jugs. The first example has a spout and was made with granodioritic clay fabric. It probably belongs to a bridge-spouted jug and is decorated with light-yellowish, horizontal, parallel bands on the top of the spout. P 13022 preserves a globular body profile and a trace of a vertical rounded handle. It probably belongs to the type of open jug with a vertical rounded handle. It is decorated with polychrome red and white parallel bands on the dark-slipped exterior, and it was made with fine orange clay.

Pitchers

Two pitcher examples that belong to Type 1 were identified in this deposit and accessioned as P 12361 and P 13102. Both preserve part of the body and a pulled rim spout. They are local examples made with purple phyllite combined with silver micaceous inclusions.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOSED VESSELS

Four miscellaneous closed vessel examples that belonged to either jars or jugs have been collected in this deposit as P 12904, P 13044, P 12915 (**MOX.266**, Pl.30i) P 13053. P 12904 is made with fine orange clay decorated with polychrome red and white bands on a ground of dark slip. P 13044 is a body sherd that is made with granodiorite and is decorated with thin white diagonal and horizontal bands that form chevrons on the dark-slipped exterior. P 12915 is a close vessel handle that has a potter's mark. It is made with purple phyllite and the mark consist of two symmetric parallel diagonal pre-firing incisions. The final example preserves only part of the base and the conical wall exterior made with silver-micaceous clay and it probably belonged to a jar or a jug.

DRINKING

Carinated, straight-sided, semi-globular cups and tumblers with offset bases were identified on this floor.

Carinated Cups

Twelve carinated cup were collected in this deposit and accessioned as P 12909 (**MOX.267**), P 12877, P 12911b, P 13057, P 13027 (**MOX.268**, Pl.31a), P 12887, P 12897 (**MOX.269**, Pl.31b), P 12871, P 13038 (**MOX.270**, Pl.31c), P 13020, P 12872, and P 12996. All these examples preserve less than or about one-quarter of the complete vessel.

P 12909, P 12877, P 12911b, P 13057, P 13027, and P 13020 are the six examples of Type 2a presented in this deposit. All the examples preserve less than one-quarter of the complete vessel. All are decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior. All the examples feature shallow regular grooves on the exterior. P 12909, P 12911b, P 13057, and P 13027 are made with fine orange clay, while P 12877 is made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica. P 13020 is the only strap-handled example and is made with fine tan clay that contained granodioritic inclusions. All the examples are decorated with either red or dark monochrome slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces.

P 12877, P 12897, P 12871, P 13038, and P 13020 belong to Type 4a, which has a short, everted rim and middle to high carination without grooves. All are less than one-quarter extant and only P 12877 is made with fine orange clay. The rest of the examples are made from local clays that contained purple phyllite and silver mica. All examples are decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces.

P 12872 (**MOX.271**, Pl.31d) is the only example of Type 4b present in this context. This type has a flat base, low carination, a tall rim, and no grooves. It seems to be an earlier example in date since this type does not appear in the Late Protopalatial deposits underneath House C.7, C.3, or Ceremonial Complex B.2.

P 12996 (**MOX.272**, Pl.31e) belongs to Type 5. This type has an offset, almost ring, base, and semi-globular low exterior wall with the middle to low carination. It is made with fine tan clay and was thrown on the slow wheel, showing parallel striations on the underside of the base.

Cup With Offset Bases

This cup category features an upraised base. It is different than the carinated cups because these with offset bases maintain a conical and not semi-globular low body profile. Eight examples have been collected in this deposit, P 12912, P 13058, P 13054, P13051 (**MOX.291**, Pl.32i), P 12881, P 13052 (**MOX.289**, Pl.32h), P 13912 (**MOX.290**) and P 12992. P 12912 and P 12992 are about one-quarter preserved, while the others are more fragmentary. P 12912 and P 12992 are medium-fine orange clays, which contained a small amount of purple phyllite, while P 13058, P 13054, P, and P 12881 were made with fine tan clays. P 13052 was made with medium-fine tan clay that contained granodioritic inclusions and P 13912 was manufactured with granodioritic fabric. P 13051, P 12992, P 13912, and P 13052 are the only decorated examples. P 13051 is decorated with dark-on-white, with a dark band above the base, and thin dark bands attached to it. P 13052, P 13912, and P 12992 are decorated with dark slip on the interior and exterior. All the examples seem to be wheel-made, having the diagnostic parallel striations on the underside of the base.

Straight-Sided Cups

Three examples of straight-sided cups were collected in this deposit and accessioned as P 12903, P 12883 (**MOX.279**), and P 12900. These examples maintain either bases and body profiles of the complete examples or profiles of the complete vessel. In addition, some examples preserve the rim and body and they do not strictly belong to the already registered straight-sided cup types, thus they have been collected as miscellaneous straight-sided cups. These miscellaneous examples have been collected with P 13033, P 13002, P 13011, P 13010 (**MOX.283** Pl.32c), P 13073 (**MOX.284**), and P 13029, P 13023 (**MOX.282**), and P 12900.

P 12900 belongs to Type 4a. This type has a flat base and a straight body profile. The exterior surface is ribbed with shallow, regular, parallel grooves. It is made with fine clay and was made on the slow wheel, showing parallel striations on the underside of the base. It is decorated with dark slip on the interior and exterior surfaces. P 12883 and P 12903 (**MOX.280**, Pl.32a) belong to Type 3. They have a flat base and a straight to conical or convex profile. They are both made with fine orange clays and are decorated with a dark slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces. The grooved example (P 12900; **MOX.281**, Pl.32b) features the same kind of grooving applied to the carinated cups of the late Protopalatial period, as well as the examples of Type 3.

The miscellaneous straight-sided cups were collected mainly because they preserve decoration, but also for statistical reasons. They all preserve part of the rim and the body and are made with fine orange clays. P 13033 has a red band on the rim and red slip on the interior, while P 13010, P 13029, and P 13023 maintain polychrome decoration, with horizontal white and red or orange parallel bands on the exterior. P 13011 and P 13073 are decorated with a dark band on the interior, and P 13035 has a dark band on the rim exterior. The only example with white-on-dark decorations is P 13002, which is dark-slipped on the interior and white stripes on a dark-slipped exterior.

The decorated schemata on these examples do not appear in this shape on the safely dated deposits of House C.3, House C.7, and the Ceremonial Complex B.2, which means that they may be dated earlier.

Tumblers

Two tumbler examples were collected from this stratum. These are P 12908 and P 13070 (**MOX.273**). Both preserve less than one-quarter extant of the complete vessel, maintaining only part of the base and the body. P 12908 (**MOX.274**, Pl.31f) is of Type 1b and is made with fine tan clay. It is decorated with dark monochrome slip on the interior and the exterior surface. P 13070 is of Type 1a and preserves dark slip on the interior. The first example was manufactured with fine tan clay, while P 13070 is of medium-fine ware including purple phyllite. Both seem to be wheel-made, with parallel striations on the underside of the base.

Conical Cup or Squat Conical Tumbler

This shape also appears only in this stratum. Type 1 with a flat base, conical profile, and a distinctive rounded, flat, everted rim creating a rib on its top surface. It is a unique type that does not appear in the former Protopalatial deposits that belong to the later phase of the Protopalatial. Six examples of this type have been collected from this context with P 12988, P 13024b, 12989 (**MOX.275**, Pl.31g), P 13034 (**MOX.276**, Pl.31h), P 10789 (**MOX.277**, Pl.31i), and P 13036 (**MOX.278**, Pl.31j). All are made with medium-fine orange or tan clay including granodiorite. P 12988 and P 13034 preserve only part of the rim, while P 12989, P 10789, and P 13036 maintain the full profile of the vessel. P 12988, P 13024b, P 13036, P 12989, and P 10789 are decorated with a dark band on the rim and high on the exterior wall. P 13034 features a dark band on the rim and upper interior and exterior wall and a dark band above the base.

Semiglobular Cups

Six examples of different subtypes of the semi-globular cup were accessioned as P 12890 (**MOX.287**), P 12893, P 13048, P 12899 (**MOX.285**), P 10774 (**MOX.286**, Pl.32d-e), and P 12893. Only P 12899 shows part of the base and the globular body profile, while the rest maintain part of the rim and the body.

P 12899, P 12893, P 10774, and P 13048 belong to Type 1a. P 12893 is an undecorated fine ware in orange clay and is less than one-quarter. P 13048 is also less than one-quarter extant, made with fine tan clay, and is also decorated with alternating thin and thick red parallel bands on the exterior surface. P 12899 maintains about one-quarter preservation, is made with fine orange clay, and is decorated with dark spatter decoration on the interior. P 10774 preserves about one-quarter of the complete vessel, is made with fine orange clay with dark gray core and is decorated with polychrome decoration on the exterior and dark slip on the interior. The ornament includes parallel and diagonal red and white bands, together with white chevrons.

P 13021 (**MOX.288**, Pl.32.f–g) belongs to Type 1c. This type has a flat base, angular low exterior, and straight to semi-globular upper body profile rising to a straight rim. It has a strap handle, which extends to a height above the rim. It is decorated with a red band on the rim's interior and exterior. It was manufactured on the slow wheel, showing parallel striations on the underside of the base.

P 12890 is the only example of Type 2a. This type has an everted, rounded rim and a semi-globular body profile. It preserves less than one-quarter of the complete vessel, is made with fine tan clay, and is decorated with red slip on the interior and the exterior.

SERVING

Bowls

The only serving vessels present in this layer are bowls. Nine examples were collected and accessioned as P 12888, P 13064a, P 13013, P 12891 (**MOX.292**, Pl.33a), P 12873, P 13060 (**MOX.293**, Pl.33b), P 12901, P 13009, and P 12998 (**MOX.294**). They all fall under Types 1 and 2 and are less than one-quarter extant.

P 12888, P 13064a, and P 13013 belong to Type 1b, the deep bowl with a semi-globular profile and an inverted rim. The first two are undecorated and preserve part of the rim and the body. P 12888 is made with purple phyllitic, P 13064a is a fine tan clay. P 13013 is made with granodioritic clay, and it is decorated with a combination of dark-on-white and light-on-dark. A thick dark band is painted below the rim that includes two thinner light bands. Dark parallel stripes cover the rest of the wall exterior.

P 12891 belongs to Type 2a. It has a slightly offset base and flared-rim profile. It is made with fine orange clay and is a slow-wheel product. It is decorated with red slip on the interior and the exterior and on the underside of the base.

P 12873 and P 13060 belong to the Type 2b that of a flat base and immediate flared rim profile. P 12873 is made with fine tan clay and is decorated with red slip on the interior. P 13060 is made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay and is undecorated.

P 12901, P 13009 (**MOX.295**, Pl.33c), and P 12998 are the three instances that belong to Type 2c. They all preserve part of the rim and the body. This type has a conical to flared profile that rises gently and toward the rim flares outward. All three examples are made with granodioritic clays and are decorated. P 12901 has a red band that covers the high wall interior and exterior, while P 12998 preserves a dark thick band. P 13009 is decorated with light-on-dark. A thick dark band is painted, that covers the rim and high wall exterior and light parallel vertical hatches on the flat part of the rim.

P 13019 (**MOX.296**, Pl.33d) is the only example of a Type 8 bowl. It describes the ledge-rimmed bowl type, which has a semi-globular profile that comes to a ledged rim. It is made with clay containing granodioritic fabric and is decorated with a dark band on the rim and high on the exterior wall.

All the examples that preserve banded decoration on the rim and the upper exterior wall seem to belong to vessels that are dated earlier than the bowl examples collected in the deposits underneath C.3, C.7, and B.2, since no example of Type 2c appear in these deposits.

COOKING WARES

This deposit included cooking wares such as trays, cooking dishes, and cooking pots. All are very fragmentary and preserve less than or about one-quarter of the vessel. In the case of trays and dishes, just the rim or a profile is preserved and in the case of cooking pots, just parts of the legs were preserved.

Cooking Dishes

Nine accessioned cooking dishes represent three different types present in this deposit. P 12902, P 13065 (**MOX.297**, Pl.33e), P 13059, P 12884, P 12910, P 12878, P 12990, P 12987, and P 13330. They all preserve less than one-quarter of the complete vessel, preserving a small part of the rim and the body profile.

P 12902 (**MOX.298**, Pl.33f), P 13065, and P 13059 belong to Type 1a, which has a conical body profile and inverted rim. They are all hand-made with coarse clay. P 12902 is made from clay including granodiorite, while P 13065 and P 13059 are made with purple phyllitic clay.

P 12884, P 12910, P 12990, P 13030, P 13045, P 12987 (**MOX.299**, Pl.33g), and P 12878 belong to Type 2a. This type has a conical body section and a flaring rim. The first four examples—P 12884 (**MOX.300**), P 12910 (**MOX.302**, Pl.33h), P 12990, P 13030 (**MOX.301**)—are made with clays containing small grits of purple phyllite and silver mica. P 13045 and P 12987 are made with purple phyllitic clays with the first example preserving two mending holes. P 12878 is the only example of Type 2a that is made with granodioritic clay.

P 13049 (**MOX.303**, Pl.33i) is the one example of type 2b present in this layer. It is conical in section and rises to a flared rim, and it has a ridge high on the exterior wall below the rim. It is also locally made from phyllitic clay.

Trays and Cooking Trays

Nine trays and cooking trays examples are present in this deposit: P 12882, P 13008 (**MOX.304**), P 13062, P 12876, P 12886, P 12895, P 12885, P 12905, and P 10982. All are less than one-quarter extant and are made in a combination of local fabrics. All belong to Type 1a with a flat base, conical profile, and rounded inverted rim.

P 12882, P 13008, and P 13062 are made with local purple phyllitic fabric. P 13008 has a finger impression on the top surface of the rim. P 12886 is made with clay of purple phyllitic and white metamorphic inclusions. P 12876 (**MOX.305**, PL.34a) is made with silver micaceous fabric and is highly burnished on the interior. P 12895 (**MOX.306**), P 12885, P 12905, and P 10982 are made with granodioritic fabric and seem to be imported from either the area of Gournia or Kalo Chorio. P 12885, P 12895, and P 12905 preserve red slip on the interior surface.

Cooking Pots

The cooking pot category is hardly present in this deposit. Only two examples of Type 1, that with a flat base and legs ovoid in the section were collected in this deposit: P 13032 (**MOX.307**, Pl.34b) and P 12935. They are both made with silver micaceous clays and are less than one-quarter.

UTILITARIAN

The only utilitarian vessel represented in this deposit is the basin. Five examples were accessioned as P 12880, P 13016 (**MOX.309**), P 13056, P 13012 and P 12911a (**MOX.308**, Pl.34c). The first four examples belong to Type 1b, while the last is of Type 1a. P 12880 and P 13016 are made with granodioritic fabric, and P 13056 is made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay. P 13012 is made with clay including only purple phyllite. Only P 13016 is decorated with red slip on the rim and the interior. P 12911a is an example of a scored basin. It is made with purple phyllitic clay and is decorated with wide, shallow grooves on the interior forming a checkerboard pattern.

2.4.5 Room 2, House 1, MM I Fill above Bedrock (Layer 3; D2 1812.4–7)

This layer was identified as the level below the mixed fill that contained both late and early Protopalatial pottery. It is located below wall D2 807 and continues down to the bedrock.

STORAGE

Different types of storage vessels were identified, such as amphorae, jars, and pithoi made in different fabrics, all very fragmentary, preserving less than one-quarter extant.

Pithoi

Only one pithos base was collected in this deposit, P 10859 (**MOX.310**, Pl.35a). The precise type cannot be identified. It retains part of the base and the conical body profile, and it is made with clay that included purple phyllite. This vessel was made with the coil technique, showing coil joins on a low wall exterior.

Amphorae

Only one oval-mouthed amphora appears in this layer, P 10856 (**MOX.311**, Pl.35b). It retains part of the mouth, the neck, the globular shoulder, and the rounded handle. It is made with clay containing granodiorite and was decorated with a dark band on the bottom of the neck and dark linking discs on the shoulder. Short dark bands were painted on the handle.

Jars

Five jar examples were identified in this deposit and accessioned as P 12993 (**MOX.312**, Pl.35c), P 13097, P 13088 (**MOX.313**), P 13077, and P 13037 (**MOX.314**, Pl.35d). The first three examples belong to Type 4c, that of the pithoid jar with a wide mouth and short neck. P 13097 is undecorated and made with purple phyllitic clay. P 12993 and P 13088 are made with granodioritic clay and are decorated with a dark slip on the flat part of the rim and the neck.

P 13087 and P 13037 are two hole-mouthed jar examples that belong to Type 5a. They are both made with granodioritic clays, and they feature light-on-dark decoration. P 13087 maintains part of the rim, the short neck, and the shoulder and is decorated with two thin, light, parallel bands on the rim and below that contained light wavy line on dark bluish slipped exterior. P 13037 preserves part of the rim, the short neck, the globular shoulder, and the horizontal rounded handle. It is decorated with dark bluish slip on the exterior and there are ten light-yellowish parallel stripes on the shoulder.

POURING

The pouring vessel category is represented in this layer by jugs. Seven examples were identified and accessioned as P 10832 (**MOX.316**), P 13040, P 13031(**MOX.317**), P 13068 (**MOX.315**, Pl.35e), P 12991 (**MOX.319**, Pl.35g), P 13055 (**MOX.318**, Pl.35f), and P 13075 (**MOX.320**, Pl.35h), and they represent four different types. They are all very fragmentary, preserving less than one-quarter of the complete vessel. They are all made with granodioritic fabrics.

P 13040 belongs to Type 1a, the jug with cutaway spout. It preserves a small part of the rim, the neck, and the shoulder. It is decorated with dark bands on the neck and the shoulder. P 13068 applies to Type 3b. It retains part of the base and the conical body profile. This example is undecorated and shows coil joins on the wall exterior. P 10832 is a bridge-spouted jug example and belongs to Type 5a/b. It preserves only the spout which is decorated around the perimeter with dark slip.

P 13031, P 12991, P 13055, and P 13075 are Type 11 jugs. P 13031 P 13055, and P 13075 and P 13040 have dark-on-white decoration, featuring a thick dark band above the rim, which is parallel with a thin dark band on the low wall exterior. Pairs of vertical thin dark bands cover the low wall exterior. P 13055 is decorated with light-on-dark reeds above the base, while P 12991 is decorated with light-on-dark bands. Most of these decorative schemata do not appear in the later Protopalatial deposits of the settlement and most of the examples, especially that of Type 11, seem to be an earlier type of vessel.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOSED VESSELS

Multiple miscellaneous closed vessel examples that cannot be securely identified as a certain vessel category, but which have distinct decoration have been collected from this deposit and accessioned as P 12994, P 13025, P 13089, P 13004, P 13061, and P 13042. All preserve less than one-quarter of the complete vessel. P 13089 and P 13042 are made of fine tan clays, while the rest of the instances are made of granodioritic clay fabric.

All examples are decorated with light-on-dark or dark-on-white. P 12994 is a body sherd that is decorated with dark-bluish slip on the exterior and light yellowish stripes. P 13004 presents part of the rim and the body of a possible whole-mouth jar. It maintains decoration with a dark band on the rim that creates the top of a panel that included vertical parallel bands. P 13061 retains part of the

rim, the neck, and trace of a vertical rounded handle. It was part of a jug with a cutaway spout, and it was decorated with dark slip on the exterior. P 13025 is a body sherd that is also decorated with dark bluish slip on the exterior including a thin light-yellowish band and a diagonal one that is the top frame of a panel that included light yellowish dots. P 13089 shows a body sherd that is painted with dark parallel stripes on the exterior. P 13042 preserves part of the base and the body and it may have belonged to the jug shape. It is decorated with a thick band below and above the base that creates the lower frame of a panel that included dark diagonal parallel stripes.

DRINKING

The drinking vessels from this deposit represent various cup types, such as carinated, straight-sided, cups with offset bases, and tumblers.

Carinated Cups

Three carinated cup examples have been identified in this deposit with P 13081, P 13085, and P 13050 (**MOX.321**, Pl.36a), all preserving less than one-quarter extant of the vessel and they belong to Type 4b. P 13050 and P 13085 are made with fine ware orange clay and have a dark slip on the interior and the exterior of the vessel. The carination is middle to low and none of the examples preserve grooves. P 13081 is a coarse ware example made from purple phyllitic clay. All examples seem to have been made in the wheel, showing rilling marks on the body interior.

Conical Tumbler

One conical tumbler was identified in this layer. Accessioned as P 13093 (**MOX.322**), it belongs to Type 1b. It is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with dark slip on the interior, exterior, and on the periphery on the underside of the base. It was made on the slow wheel.

Conical Cup/Squat Conical Tumbler

This is the same vessel type as it has been identified in the above layer, and it is a shape that appears only in these two layers and seems to be earlier than the conical tumbler examples of the late Protopalatial period. Two examples, P 13094 and P 10860 (**MOX.323**, Pl.36b), belong to Type 2. This type differs from the Type 1 example in the way that the rim was formed. The rim in the case of this second type is everted but does not turn flat towards the interior. The flat base and the conical body section are the same for both types. Both examples are made with fine tan clay. P 13094 is decorated with a dark band below the rim and dark slip on the interior, while P 10860 has a dark band on the rim interior and dark slip on the exterior.

Straight-Sided Cup

One straight-sided cup example was identified in this deposit. P 13014 (**MOX.324**, Pl.36c) belongs to Type 6a with its large base with an immediate, straight body profile. It is made with medium-fine tan clay that included granodiorite. It has a light-on-dark decoration with dark-bluish slip on the interior and exterior and on the underside of the base and light yellowish parallel bands above the base exterior. It is wheel-made showing rilling marks on the interior.

Cup With Offset Base

Multiple examples of cups with offset bases also appear in this deposit. Cups with offset bases are common in MM IB Petras deposits (Haggis 2007, Haggis 2012), and are related with conical or carinated cups (Haggis 2007, Fig.6, b and Fig.18, c). However, the preservation of Mochlos examples, which are typically less than one-quarter extant, does not allow us to understand the exact shape. In this case, by identifying the conical low wall exterior, these shapes are registered as Type 1 cups with offset base. All are wheel-made, showing rilling marks on the interior. Five examples have been identified with P 13039, P 13096 (**MOX.327**, Pl.36f), P 12996, P 12997 (**MOX.326**, Pl.36e), and P 13072 (**MOX.325**, PL.36d). They are all made with either fine tan or medium-fine tan clays that included granodiorite. P 13096, P 13072, and P 12997 are the three decorated examples in this stratum. P 13096 retains dark slip on the interior, exterior, and on underside of the base. P 12997 preserves light-on-dark decoration with dark slip on the interior and the exterior and dripping partially on the underside of the base. Three light-yellowish parallel bands create a motif above the base that probably covers the entire surface of the vessel. P 13072 also preserves light-on-dark decoration. The motif consists of a thick yellowish band above the base and also three thinner diagonal bands on the left side of the vessel on a dark-bluish-slipped exterior.

Miscellaneous Cups

Miscellaneous cup examples are also present in this context, and they were accessioned for unique characteristics as P 13041, P 13090, P 13083, P 13076, P 13100, and P 13086. All are made with fine orange clays that possibly included small grits of granodiorite. They are all decorated and belong to various cup types but cannot be assigned a type with certainty. P 13041 is decorated with a thin band at the rim and dark stripes on the exterior. P 13090 is decorated with light-on-dark, with two light yellowish horizontal bands on the rim and a semi-circular light band that included a series of S's. P 13100 has dark bands on the rim interior and exterior and dark stripes on the exterior surface, while P 13086 is decorated with light-on-red, with two light-yellowish horizontal bands on a red-slipped exterior below the rim and yellow drops high on the exterior wall. P 13083 is a handle and is decorated with dark slip. P 13076 preserves part of the rim and a strap handle. It is decorated with red slip on the interior and thin dark bands on the exterior below the rim. All the examples seem to be dated earlier than the late Protopalatial period.

SERVING

Bowls

The serving vessel category is represented by different bowl types. Six examples have been collected and accessioned as P 13006 (**MOX.329**, Pl.36h), P 13047 (**MOX.328**, Pl.36g), P 13101, P 13077, and P 13095 (**MOX.330**, Pl.36i) belonging to Types 1b, 2b, 2a/b and 2c.

P 13047 belongs to Type 1b. It maintains part of the inverted rim and the semi-globular body profile. It is made with granodioritic clay and is decorated with light yellowish irregular stripes on the exterior.

P 13006 is Type 2b. It preserves part of the base and the flaring body profile. It is made with granodioritic fabric and has a light-on-dark decoration. It has a dark slip on the interior and the exterior and is decorated with light thin and thick dark bands on the base interior. It is wheel-made, showing rilling striations on the interior of the base.

P 13101 and P 13077 have a flared rim and body, and they belong to Type 2a/b. They are both made with clays that contain granodioritic fabric, and they are both decorated. P 13101 has a dark band on the rim and high wall exterior, and dark slip on the interior. P 13077 is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior.

P 13095 belongs to Type 2c. It has a flared rim that almost flattens on the upper interior wall toward the rim. It is also made with granodioritic clay and is decorated with a dark band on the upper exterior wall and a dark band on the rim. Three light yellowish diagonal bands are presented on top of the flat part of the rim.

COOKING

Apart from drinking, serving, pouring, and storage vessels, cooking trays, cooking dishes, and tripod cooking pots were also present.

Cooking Dishes

Multiple cooking dishes appear in this deposit, divided among Type 1a, Type 2a, and Type 2b. Eight examples have been collected with P 13046, P 13017, P 13078, P 13084 (**MOX.331**, Pl.37a), P 13026 (**MOX.333**, Pl.37c), P 13098, P 13063, and P 13007 (**MOX.332**, Pl.37b). They were made in different fabrics varying from purple phyllitic, purple phyllitic and silver micaceous, and granodioritic. All instances were hand-made and have a smooth interior and rough burnt exterior surfaces.

P 13046, P 13017, P 13078, and P 13084 are examples of Type 1a. These have an inverted rim and conical body profile. P 13017 and P 13084 are made with clays that contain purple phyllite, while P 13046 was made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica, and P 13084 was made with clay containing granodiorite.

P 13026, P 13063, P 13007, and P 13098 are the four examples that fit Type 2a. This type has a flared-rim profile. The first three are made with purple phyllitic clay, while the fabric of P 13098 contained silver micaceous grits. P 13063 has a mending hole, used for its reparation after a possible breakage.

Cooking Trays

Two cooking tray examples were identified in this deposit, P 13080 (**MOX.334**) and P 13079. P 13080 preserves part of the vessel profile with a flat base, conical to globular profile rising to the thick, everted, rounded rim. It is made with granodioritic clay, and it is coil made, showing a coil join between the rim and high wall exterior. P 13079 belongs to Type 2. This type has a flat base, conical body ending, and everted rim, and it is a tripod. The example is also made with granodioritic clay fabric and has a coil join between the rim and the body.

Cooking Pots

Two instances of cooking pots were present in this layer. Both are less than one-quarter extant, and they were collected with P 13099 and P 13082 (**MOX.335**). Both examples are made with granodioritic clay. P 13099 belongs to Type 1 and preserves only part of a leg with globular to ovoid section, while P 13082 maintains only a part of the inverted rim and it could belong to either Type 1 or 2.

UTILITARIAN

Basin

P 13091 is the only basin in this deposit, and it belongs to Type 1b. The fragment preserves part of a wide rim and body and is decorated with dark slip on the rim and white slip on the interior. It is made as many of the examples from this layer with clay including granodiorite.

2.4.6 House 1, Room 3, MM IB/MMIIB Fill (Layer 2, D2 1803.4; 1813.1-4)

After discussing the pottery and the stratigraphy of Room 1 and Room 2, our study centers on the stratigraphic and ceramic analysis of Room 3 belonging to the Middle Minoan house, House 1, which occupies the rest of the area of trench D2 1800. D2 1803.4 and 1813.1-4 is a layer that corresponds to the same elevations with the floor levels of Room 1 and the fill of Room 2 (Layer 2). Along with the ceramic material, this deposit included large obsidian *debitage*. The pottery from this locus seems to be mixed, like in the case of D2 1803.2-3, D2 1812.1-3, including sherds that belonged to the Late and Early Protopalatial period comprising a fill. D2 1813.5 and 6 is the layer above the bedrock and it is probably dated, as in the case of the other rooms of House 1, to a phase earlier than the late Protopalatial period.

The Ceramic Material

Different kinds of pottery appear in this floor deposit, which is connected with the obsidian *debitage*, including drinking, serving, pouring, storage, and cooking wares. Most of the material preserves less than or about one-quarter of the vessel, which varies from rims, body, and bases to complete vessel profiles.

STORAGE

The storage vessel category in this context is represented by two jars, a lid, and one pithos. All are fragmentary and are less than one-quarter extant.

Pithoi

One pithos example was identified on this floor and was collected as P 10935 (**MOX.336**, Pl.38a). It belongs to Type 2 and preserves about one-quarter of the complete vessel. It has a globular profile, a short neck, and four vertical rounded handles on each part of the shoulder and the middle exterior wall. It is made with granodioritic clay, and its exterior is decorated with red slip. There are at least seven preserved coil joins present, illustrating that the pithos was hand-built.

Jars

P 13113 and P 12920 (**MOX. 337**, Pl.38b) are the two jar examples that were collected from this deposit. P 13113 was accessioned for its decorative motif; it is a miscellaneous jar that preserves a body sherd and has wavy relief decoration on the exterior. This wavy line stylistically may represent an imitation of rope decoration. It was made with granodioritic fabric. P 12920 is a Type 5a hole-mouth jar example. It is also a body sherd that preserves a horizontal handle. It was made with local purple phyllitic combined with metamorphic rock clay.

Lid

One lid example was collected in this deposit and belongs to Type 1a (P12925, **MOX.338**). It has a flat top, a rounded rim, and a horizontal rounded handle. It is made with granodioritic clay.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOSED VESSELS

One handle example has been identified in this category with P 13108 (**MOX.339**, Pl.38c). It is made with purple phyllitic fabric and was accessioned for its potter's mark. The potter's mark consists of

two pre-firing diagonal incisions, and it is a unique example of such a mark in the Protopalatial settlement. This handle could be part of a pitcher or a jar because these are shapes that frequently receive the mark in the Mochlos settlement.

POURING

One jug example is present in this deposit and belongs to Type 3b. It has been collected as P 12928 (**MOX.340**, Pl.38d) and preserves part of the base and the conical wall exterior. It is made with granodioritic fabric, and it is undecorated.

Drinking Vessels

Different kinds of drinking vessels appear in this deposit mainly including several categories of cups, distinguished to carinated, semi-globular, and straight-sided, all maintain less than one-quarter extant of the complete vessel.

Carinated Cups

Only one carinated cup was accessioned from this deposit. P 13115 (**MOX.341**) is a Type 4b carinated cup made of fine orange clay. It preserves part of the body and is decorated with a polychrome motif that shows thin, white, and thick red parallel horizontal bands on a dark slipped exterior.

Conical Tumblers

Two examples of conical tumblers have been identified in this deposit, P 12921 (**MOX.343**) and P 12929 (**MOX.342**, Pl.39a). The P 12921 belongs to Type 1b, and it was made on the slow wheel and is decorated with dark metallic slip on the interior and the exterior. P 12929 belongs to Type 1a. It preserves part of the base and the body and shows also straight parallel striations on the underside of the base. It is an undecorated example and is made with medium-fine orange clay that included grits of purple phyllite and silver mica.

Straight-Sided Cups

One straight-sided cup was collected. P 13104 (**MOX.344**, Pl.39b) is a miscellaneous straight-sided cup that perhaps belonged to Type 3. It is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with dark metallic slip on the interior and red-diagonal bands on a dark exterior ground.

Semi-Globular Cups

Two semi-globular cup examples were collected in this layer, P 12924, and P 13116 (**MOX.345**, Pl.39c). P 12924 belongs to Type 1a and retains only part of the inverted rim and the body. It is made with fine tan clay and has a highly burnished exterior. P 13116 belongs to Type 4c and preserves more than one-quarter of the complete vessel. It is wheel-made and is granodioritic. It is wheel-made, showing rilling marks on the interior, and is decorated with dark-on-white in combination with light-on-dark. A dark slip covers the interior of the vessel. A dark band at the rim includes two thinner yellowish bands. The thick dark band at the rim is the top part of a panel that contains six dark diagonal stripes that run the vessel's exterior.

Miscellaneous Cups

The miscellaneous cup category is represented by one example, P 10901 (**MOX.346**, Pl.39d). This example shows a cup within a cup. It describes a cup body sherd that included on its interior a miniature straight-sided tumbler. This tumbler was decorated with dark slip on the interior and with a dark band on the rim and high exterior wall. It is a fine tan ware and seems to be wheel-made. A perforation in the base, which does not seem accidental indicates its use as a rhyton or ceremonial vessel.

SERVING

The serving vessel category in this layer consisted of different bowl types. Eight bowl examples have been collected and divided into Types 2b, 2a/b, 3, and 8.

Bowls

P 13114 (**MOX.349**, Pl.39f) is the only example of Type 2b found in this layer. It preserves part of the base and flaring body profile. It was made with medium-fine orange clay with granodioritic grits. It was decorated with light-dark presenting a yellowish band above the base on a low wall dark bluish exterior.

P 12934, P 13111 (**MOX.348**, Pl.39e), and P 13109 are examples of Type 2a/b, each preserving only part of the rim and the body. P 12934 is made with fine ware orange clay, while P 13111 and P 13109 are made with granodioritic clay. P 12934 is decorated with red slip on the interior and the exterior, and P 13111 has a burnished interior and exterior surface and ten preserved vertical parallel hatches on the upper part of the rim.

P 12926 (**MOX.351**) and P 12932 (**MOX.350**, Pl.39g) are examples that belong to Type 3. They are both made with purple phyllitic clay combined with white metamorphic rocks. Both preserve part of the base and the body, and they maintain a trace of a leg. P 12932 is decorated with rope decoration on a low wall interior surface above the base.

P 12931 (**MOX.347**) and P 12922 are the two ledge-rimmed bowl examples (Type 8). They maintain part of the rim and the body, and they are undecorated. They were made with purple phyllitic clay fabric, which means they are local examples.

COOKING VESSELS

The cooking vessel category in this deposit is represented by cooking trays and cooking dishes that are made in various clay fabrics. All examples preserve less than-one quarter of the complete vessel.

Cooking Dish

Two cooking dishes were accessioned from this deposit, P 12930 (**MOX.353**, Pl.40b) and P 12933 (**MOX.352**, Pl.40a), each preserving just part of the rim and the body. They are both made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clays. P 12930 belongs to Type 2 and has a flared-rim profile, while P 12933 has a conical to semi-globular body profile and an inverted rim.

Cooking Tray

Three examples of cooking trays have been identified in this layer, P 13105 (**MOX.354**, Pl.40c), P 10831 (**MOX.355**, Pl.40b), and P 13112 (**MOX.356**, Pl.40e), and each preserve the vessel profile. The two first are made with purple phyllite and silver micaceous clays while P 13112 is made with clay that includes granodiorite. P 13112 belongs to Type 2 has a flat base with a large ovoid leg and a tall straight body profile that comes to a rounded rim. P 13105 belongs to Type 1a and has a flat base, straight to semi-globular wall, and a short, inverted rounded rim. P 10831 belongs to Type 1c. It has a flat base, straight to globular body profile, and a horizontal rounded handle at the height of the exterior rim. Both examples preserve a burnished interior and a rough exterior and underside. Intensive burning appears on the interior and the rim, signifying its use as a cooking vessel.

UTILITARIAN

This deposit included two basin examples and a scuttle. Three examples have been collected with P 12923 (**MOX.357**, Pl.40f), P 12927, and P 12383 (**MOX.358**, Pl.40g–h). All the examples are made with granodioritic clays.

Basins P 12923 and P 12927 are Type 1b. They both have a flat rim and conical body profile, and they are decorated with dark slip on the rim and the exterior, and they are white slipped on the interior.

P 12383 is a Type 1 scuttle. It is made from granodiorite and preserves part of the handle, the rim, and the body of the vessel. One of its main characteristics is that it is marked with a potter's mark. The mark consists of two regular, horizontal parallel pre-firing incisions on the top of the handle, close to the attachment with the rim.

2.4.7 House 1, Room 3, MM IB Fill above Bedrock (Layer 3, D2 1813.5–6)

This is the layer below the obsidian floor assemblage and above the bedrock and is a fill. Some of the material collected with the D2 1813.4 may have belonged to this layer but it was collected with the last parts of the so-called obsidian *debitage*. A small number of sherds have been collected, representing only drinking and storage vessels, and maintaining less than one-quarter extant of the complete vessels.

STORAGE

Only one storage vessel was collected from this deposit, P 13107. It is a hole-mouthed jar that belongs to Type 5a. It is made with granodioritic fabric and is decorated with dark-on-white. It has a dark band on the mouth from which dark diagonal parallel bands begin and extend to the upper part of the shoulder of the vessel.

DRINKING

Very few cups were collected from this deposit. Three different shapes were recognized in this deposit: a carinated cup (P 13103, **MOX.359**, Pl.41a–b), an angular cup (P 13106, **MOX.361**, Pl.41d), and a conical cup-squat conical tumbler (P 13110, **MOX.360**, Pl.41c). They are all made with fine orange clays. P 13103 belongs to Type 4b and presents part of the base, the low body, and middle to low carination. It is decorated with red slip on the interior and the exterior, and it is ungrooved. P 13106 belongs to angular cup Type 1 and preserves part of the base and the body with a very low carination. It is wheel-made, showing spiral rilling striations on the interior. It is decorated with dark metallic slip on the interior and polychrome decoration on the exterior. A thin white band appears above the base which is parallel to a thick red band on the low exterior wall. This example of a polychrome vessel locates the introduction of this decorative motif to the MM IB period and also enforces the idea of the introduction of the wheel during this period. P 13110 is a conical cup or early squat conical tumbler. Just a part of the rim and the body is preserved. The rim is inverted, and the body section is conical. It is decorated with a dark band on the interior and a thin dark band on the rim. A series of parallel stripes start from this thinner band and cover the exterior surface.

2.4.8 House 1, Room 4, MM IIB Upper Storey Collapse (Layer 1, D2 1804.1–3, D2 1804.4–9)

After discussing the pottery assemblage from the rooms north of D2 1805, the analysis continues to the stratigraphy and the pottery assemblages to the south-west and south-east of this deposit, excavated as loci D2 1804 and D2 811 and 1810, which were located in both trenches D2 800 and D2 1800. After the division of the loci in the North and the excavation of the southern part had already started, with D2 1804 the appearance of the wall D2 1811 divides the space into two parts, from which the west called Area 1 and the east, called here Room 4, and is bordered by wall D2 1811, the

south façade of the house, D2 810, and at its north with wall D2 1805. Thus stratigraphically, D2 1804.1–3 is the upper story collapse of the house, consisting of a layer of destruction, and D2 1804.4 is the floor assemblage connected with D2 811 and 1810. In addition, D2 1804.5–9 includes material that belonged to the remnants of the floor and the fill above the bedrock, which included material earlier than this late phase of the Protopalatial period.

The Ceramic Material

The pottery from the D2 1804.1–3 consists of various vessels from a variety of previously discussed categories.

STORAGE

The storage vessel category includes one amphora, two jars, and a pithos example. Their fragmentation is significant, and they preserve less than one-quarter of the complete vessel. Thus, the assembled examples have been identified just for statistical purposes.

Pithos

One miscellaneous pithos example was accessioned as P 10698. It preserves part of the body and the handle and is made with purple phyllitic clay. It is decorated with an applied rope motif, a common motif for the storage vessels of the late Protopalatial period.

Amphora

One amphora example was accessioned from this deposit, P 12947 (**MOX.362**, Pl.42a). It preserves the handle of an oval-mouthed amphora that possibly belonged to Type 1. It is made with granodioritic clay fabric and is decorated with dark discs on the top of the handle.

Jar

One jar instance was cataloged from this deposit, P 12946 (**MOX.363**). It applies to Type 7, which is a wide-mouthed jar example preserving only a part of the rim and the neck. It has a flat, everted rim, and it is locally made with clay that included purple phyllite and silver mica.

DRINKING

Most of the drinking vessel material excavated in this stratigraphic layer consists of cups. The cup shapes represented in this deposit are carinated cups, semi-globular cups, and conical tumblers.

Carinated Cups

Two carinated cup examples have been collected from this deposit, P 12984 (**MOX.364**, Pl.42b) and P 12983 (**MOX.365**). They preserve less than one-quarter of the vessel and belong to Type 2a. P 12983 preserves part of the rim and the strap handle. It is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior and white hatches on the handle. P 12984 preserves part of the rim and the body. The example maintains very thin and shallow regular grooves, decorated with a dark metallic slip on the interior and the exterior.

Tumblers

Three examples of conical tumblers were accessioned as P 12953 (**MOX.368**, Pl.42c), P 12944 (**MOX.366**), and P 12955a (**MOX.367**), which maintain part of the base and the body. P 12953 belongs to Type 1a. It is manufactured with the slow wheel technique; it is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with reddish-brown slip on the interior and the exterior and around the perimeter of the underside of the base. P 12944 and P 12955a belong to Type 1a, in which the base is slightly thicker than the body section of the vessel. Both are slow-wheel-made and maintain parallel striations on the underside of the base. They are also locally made with P 12944 of phyllitic and silver micaceous clay, while 12955a is made with clay containing purple phyllite.

Semi-Globular Cup

One semi-globular cup example is present in this deposit, P 12981. It maintains only part of the base and body, which is less than one-quarter preserved, and the section of the body belongs to Type 1b. The base is flat, and the body is semi-globular. It is made with fine orange clay. It is decorated with dark slip on the exterior and red-on-dark in the interior with diagonal and horizontal irregular red bands.

SERVING

Bowls

Two bowl examples have been collected from this deposit and accessioned as P 12943 (**MOX.369**, Pl.42d) and P 12956. Both preserve part of the rim and the body, and they belong to Type 2a/b, which

describes a flared-rim bowl. P 12943 is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with a dark band on the rim and dark slip on the interior. P 12956 is a coarse example of the same type. It is made with clay containing purple phyllite and it is undecorated. No rilling marks appear on the interior, and it seems to be hand-made.

COOKING

The cooking wares of this deposit consist of two trays, a cooking dish, and a cooking pot. These preserve less than one-quarter of the vessel and are made with various fabrics.

P 12964 (**MOX.370**) is the only cooking dish example present in this upper storey collapse. It retains part of the flared rim and the body and applies to Type 2a. It is made with clay containing purple phyllitic and silver micaceous inclusions, and it is coil-made, showing coil join between the rim and the body.

The cooking tray examples were accessioned as P 12952 and P 12978. They both belong to Type 2a and have a short body and rounded rim. They are made with granodioritic clays. They also preserve a rough underside, and they are decorated with white slip on the interior.

P 12957(**MOX.371**) is a cooking pot example. It belongs to Type 3, preserving part of the base and the ovoid leg. It is wheel-made and coil-attached in purple phyllitic fabric. Rilling marks appear on the base interior surface and a coil join between the leg and the base.

UTILITARIAN

Two basin examples have been identified in this deposit, P 12961, and P 12958 (**MOX.372**). Both belong to Type 1b and were made with purple phyllitic clays. P 12961 has a mending hole which shows that this vessel was repaired to be reused. P 12958 is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior.

2.4.9 House 1, Room 4, MM IIB Floor (Layer 2, D2 1804.4)

This locus is the part of the floor that is contemporaneous with the floor of Area 1, excavated as D2 811 and D2 1810. The categories of vessels that appear in this floor area are the same as those that appear in the rest of the deposits and belong to the latest phase of the Protopalatial and are divided into drinking, pouring, storage, and cooking wares.

STORAGE

One lid from this deposit was accessioned as P 12938 (**MOX.373**, Pl.43a). It is made with granodioritic fabric and decorated with dark trickle pattern decoration on the exterior and also a knob decoration on the body.

Two miscellaneous closed vessel sherds were also accessioned as P 12963 and P 12949 (**MOX.374**, Pl.43b). The first is a body sherd made with purple phyllite clay fabric and is decorated

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with rope decoration on the exterior. P12949 is also a body sherd. It is made with silver mica and is marked with a potter's mark on the left side. The potter's mark consists of two long, even, diagonal pre-firing parallel incisions.

DRINKING

Only carinated cups and tumblers were identified in this deposit, and all are fragmentary, preserving about or less than one-quarter of the vessel.

Carinated Cups

Two carinated cup examples have been cataloged from this floor layer, P 12937 (**MOX.376**, Pl.43c) and P 12939 (**MOX.375**). P 12937 belongs to Type 4a, which describes the non-grooved examples that preserve middle to high carination. It is made with fine tan clay and preserves dark slip on the interior and the exterior. A diagonal band runs the upper exterior wall.

P 12939 belongs to Type 2a. It is a carinated cup example with parallel grooves and dark slip on the interior and the exterior of the vessel, and it is made also with fine tan clay.

Tumblers

Five different examples of conical tumblers have been collected from this deposit and accessioned as P 12940 (**MOX.377**, Pl.43d), P 12936 (**MOX.380**, Pl.43h), P 12953, P 12942 (**MOX.379**, Pl.43f–g), and P 12945 (**MOX.378**, Pl.43e). The first three examples belong to Type 1b, while the last two are instances of Type 1a. All are slow-wheel products.

P 12940 is made with fine pink clay and thus seems to be an import. It is undecorated. P 12936 and P 12953 are made with fine orange clay, and they are decorated with a dark slip on the interior, exterior, and on the underside of the base.

P 12942 and P 12945 are made with local fabrics, including in the first example purple phyllite and white-metamorphic rock and the second purple phyllite and silver mica. Both are undecorated and made also on the slow wheel. P 12942 received a potter's mark. The mark consists of two short, diagonal, pre-firing parallel incisions above the base on the exterior.

COOKING

The cooking vessel category maintains two cooking dishes and one example of a cooking pot leg, accessioned as P 12948, P 10710, and P 12950.

P 12948 (**MOX.381**, Pl.43i) and P 10710 are the cooking dishes examples. The first belongs to Type 2a and is made with clay fabric that consists of purple phyllite and silver mica. P 10710 belongs to Type 1a and is manufactured with purple phyllitic clay. It has a mending hole, which means that it was repaired and reused.

P 12950 (**MOX.382**) is a cooking pot example. It preserves only part of the leg of the vessel, attached to a flat, wheel-made base, which is only partially preserved. It belongs to Type 3, which describes a cooking pot with an ovoid leg.

UTILITARIAN

Two basin examples were collected from this floor stratum as P 12941 (**MOX.383**) and P 12965 (**MOX.384**, Pl.43j). Both are Type 1b. P 12941 is made with granodioritic clay and is decorated with dark slip on the exterior. P 12965 is made with clay including purple phyllite and silver mica, and it is marked with a potters' mark. The potters' mark was incised on the flat part of the rim and consists of two thin, pre-firing, diagonal incisions.

2.4.10 House 1, Room 4, MM IB Fill above the Bedrock (Layer 3, D2 1804.5–9)

D2 1804.5–9 is the locus that was excavated below the floor. It contains mixed material, which belonged to the floor material dated to the final phase of the Protopalatial period, and the material used as a fill above the bedrock that seems to be dated in an earlier date. All material from this layer is very fragmentary and preserve in most cases less than one-quarter extant of the complete vessel.

STORAGE

Two storage vessels have been identified in this context with P 12967 (**MOX. 385**, Pl.44a) and P 12962 (**MOX.386**). P 12962 is a pithoid jar example that belongs to Type 4. It preserves part of the body and the vertical rounded handle; thus, it cannot be identified whether it belongs to Types 4a, b, or c. It is coil-made with clay that included purple phyllite. P 12967 is an oval-mouthed amphora example belonging to either Type 1 or 2. It preserves only an amphora neck, which is made with granodioritic fabric. It is decorated with a thin dark band on the rim interior and exterior.

POURING

Three jug examples were collected as P 12980 (**MOX.388**), P 12979 (**MOX.387**), and P 12975. P 12980 is a bridge-spouted jug belonging to Type 5a/b and maintains only part of the body and the print of a bridge spout. It was hand-made with fine orange clay. P 12979 presents part of the base and a body. The jug base is offset, and it belongs to Type 11. It is made with granodioritic clay and features dark dripping above the base as a result of a trickle pattern. P 12975 preserves an everted rim and neck. It has a dark slip on the rim and is made with granodioritic fabric. It possibly belongs to Type 1a, that of the jug with a cutaway spout.

DRINKING

Only carinated cups and tumblers are present in these lower pails.

Carinated Cup

P 12977 (**MOX.389**, Pl.44b) is the only collected carinated cup and belongs to Type 4a. It has middle carination, an everted rim, and no grooves. It is wheel-made and presents rilling marks on the exterior above the carination. It is made with fine orange clay and is decorated on all surfaces with a dark slip.

Tumblers

Five tumblers were accessioned from this deposit as P 12955b, P 12985, P 12986 (**MOX.391**, Pl.44c), P 10770, and P 12974 (**MOX.390**). They belong to five different types, Type 1a, Type 1b, Type 2, Type 3, and Type 4. All examples are made on the slow wheel.

P 12955b belongs to Type 1a. It preserves part of the base and the body, and it is made with fine orange clay. Concentrated, intense burning on the rim interior shows its use as a lamp. P 12985 belongs to Type 1b. It also preserves part of the base and the body, and it is undecorated. It is also made with fine orange clay.

P 10770 is a Type 2 flaring tumbler. In this type the body flares immediately above the base. It is an undecorated example and is made, like the examples of Types 1a and b, with fine orange clay.

P 12974 is an example of Type 3. This instance preserves a straight body profile and is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior. It is also made with fine orange clay.

P 12986 belongs to Type 4. It is the only example of a miniature tumbler with a flat base and straight, slightly conical section of the body uncovered so far at the settlement. It is made with medium-fine orange clay containing purple phyllitic inclusions.

SERVING

Four flared-rim bowls examples were identified and accessioned as P 12968, P 12954, P 12969 (**MOX.392**, Pl.44d), and P 12971. The first three examples belong to Type 2a/b and preserve only part of the rim and the body. P 12968 and P 12954 is of purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay, while P 12954 is the only decorated instance presenting a red band below the rim. P 12969 is made with fine tan clay and is decorated with a dark band on the exterior. P 12971 is the only example of Type 1c present in this deposit. It is made with granodioritic fabric and is painted with a dark band on the exterior and dark slip on the interior.

MISCELLANEOUS OPEN VESSELS

Two miscellaneous cups were collected and accessioned as P 12973 and P 12970. Both examples probably belong to straight-sided cups, and they are made with medium-fine tan clay with

granodiorite inclusions. It is decorated with light or light-on-dark. They preserve only part of the rim and the body, which is less than one-quarter extant. P 12973 is decorated with dark monochrome slip on the interior and a series of parallel dark bands on the exterior covering the preserved rim and the upper exterior wall. The thick dark band below the rim contains an isolated light-yellowish spiral, while the bottom one contains a thin white band. P 12970 preserves a dark thin band on the interior rim and light-on-dark on the exterior. A thick band is preserved on the upper exterior wall forming a panel of light thin diagonal bands made in different directions, creating a floral motif.

COOKING

Only two examples of cooking vessels were collected, P 12976 (**MOX.393**, Pl.44e) and P 12960 (**MOX.394**). The first example belongs to cooking dish Type 2 and preserves a flared rim profile and conical body. It is made with purple phyllite fabric and shows a smooth interior surface and rough exterior, as a result of cooking activity. P 12960 is a cooking tray that belongs to Type 1a, which has a flat base and straight profile rising to a rounded rim. It is made with granodioritic clay and shows coil joins between the rim and the upper exterior wall.

UTILITARIAN

One example of utilitarian vessels is present in this deposit. P 12982 (**MOX.395**, Pl.44f) is a scored basin that belongs to Type 1a. It maintains incisions on the interior of the vessel that forms a checkerboard. It is made with purple phyllitic clay, and it is possibly coil-made.

2.4.11 House 1, Area 1, MM IIB Floor (D2 811 and D2 1810)

D2 811.1–2 and D2 1810.1 belong to the floor of Area 1 of House 1. This area was excavated in D2 800 and D2 1800 trenches and revealed the most well-preserved material from this house. In addition to the ceramic material, two double bronze axes and a silver handle of possibly a bronze basin also appear. The excavator hypothesized that this area was used for the processing of wood for shipmaking.

The pottery from this deposit presents a variety of vessels that are variably preserved. The categories of vessels belonging to this floor deposit are the same that appear in the other MM IIB deposits around the settlement. As we already have seen this floor deposit is contemporaneous with the MM IIB Floor of Room 4 (D2 1804.4). The vessel categories in this layer could be divided into drinking, serving, storing, cooking, and utilitarian vessels.

STORAGE

Amphorae

Two examples of oval-mouthed amphorae were collected from this deposit and accessioned as P 12408 (**MOX.396**, Pl.45a) and P 12438. P 12408 is made with granodioritic fabric, and P 12438 is made with purple phyllite and is undecorated. Both the examples preserve less than one-quarter of the vessel, maintaining only part of the rim, the neck, and the handle. The granodioritic example is decorated with a dark diagonal band below the rim exterior and a thick dark band on the rim interior. A thick dark band marks the transition of the neck with the shoulder. The second example is undecorated as most of the local examples of this type.

Jars

Seven jar examples appear in this deposit and were accessioned as P 12439, P 12435 (**MOX.398**, Pl.45c), P 12436 (**MOX.399**), P 12432 (**MOX.401**), P 13126, P 12423 (**MOX.400**), P 13124, and P 12405. These belong to Type 2, Type 5a and Type 5b and 4a.

P 12439, P 12435, and P 12436 are Type 2 examples. All preserve part of the base and the conical body, and they are made with different fabrics. P 12439 is made with purple phyllitic clay fabric, while P 12436 is made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay, and P 12435 is made with granodioritic fabric. The last is the only decorated example, featuring a dark band above the base. All the examples are coil-made, showing numerous coil joins above the base.

P 12423 belongs to Type 5a. It preserves part of the rim, the short neck, and the globular shoulder. It is made with purple phyllitic clay and is undecorated.

P 12432, P 13126, and P 13124 apply to Type 5b. They all maintain an inverted rim and globular shoulder profile without a neck. P 13126 and P 13124 are made with purple phyllitic clays, and they are undecorated, while P 12432 preserves also part of the horizontal handle, and it is manufactured with granodioritic fabric. It is decorated with a dark band below the rim's exterior.

P 12404 is a pithoid jar belonging to Type 4a. It maintains part of the wide rim and the neck, and it is made with granodioritic clay. It is decorated with dark slip on the rim and the exterior.

Lids

One lid example has been identified in this deposit and was accessioned as P 10631 (**MOX.402**, Pl.45d). It belongs to Type 1b with a flat top surface and a convex wall coming to a rounded rim. It is made with clay including purple phyllite, and it is undecorated.

POURING

This category of vessels consists mainly of jugs. Ten examples were collected as P 13119 (**MOX.404**, Pl.45g), P 12442, P 12440, P 10629 (**MOX.403**, Pl.45e-f), P 12402, P 12369, P 12399, P 13132, P

12401, and P 13118. They are differentially preserved, varying between less than one-quarter to about three-quarters, and they are made from different clay fabrics.

P 13119 belongs to Type 1a, the jug with cutaway spout and piriform profile. It preserves part of the base and the body, and it is made with fine orange clay. It is decorated with dark metallic slip on the exterior.

P 12442 and P 12440 belong to Type 1b, that of the jug with cutaway spout and globular body profile. They both preserve part of the base and the body, and they are undecorated. P 12442 is made with purple phyllitic clay, while P 12440 is made with clay that includes purple phyllite and silver mica.

P 12442 and P 10629 fit Type 1c, that of the jug with cutaway spout, conical body, and globular shoulder. P 12442 preserves part of the base and the body, it is made with purple phyllitic clay, and it is decorated with dark slip on the exterior. P 10629 preserves the profile of the vessel, maintaining three-quarters extant of the vessel. It is made with granodioritic clay and is decorated with dark-on-brown water-wiped clay. Dark parallel bands were decorated on the exterior neck, and these are parallel with a thick dark band above the base exterior. These dark bands create a panel that includes a floral motif on the shoulder and vertical alternating zig-zags, which cover the entire body exterior. Dark parallel hatches decorate the handle of the vessel.

P 12369 and P 12399 belong to Type 3a with their flat base and semi-globular body profile. Both preserve part of the base and the body and are made with granodioritic clay fabric. P 12369 is undecorated, while P 12399 is decorated with dark slip on the exterior.

P 12401 is a Type 4 open jug with a semi-globular profile. It preserves part of the rim and the body and is made with clay that included purple phyllite and white metamorphic rocks. It is similar to *cruches à bec dressé* from Quartier Mu at Malia Type 1b (Poursat and Knappett 2005, Pl. 21).

P 13118 belongs to Type 5. It could belong to either Type 5a or Type 5b. It maintains part of the body and the bridge-spout, it is made with granodioritic clay, and it does not preserve any decoration.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOSED VESSELS

Six miscellaneous closed vessel examples were selected from the deposit and accessioned as P 12409, P 12437 P 12384 (**MOX.397**, Pl.45b). P 12412, P 12368, and P 13280. All are body sherds preserving less than one-quarter of the vessels. P 12409 is a closed vessel made with fine orange clay and decorated with polychrome red and white thick horizontal bands on the exterior. P 12437 is a body sherd belonging to a vessel made with purple phyllitic clay and was decorated with pinched holes on the interior surface. P 12412 is made with granodioritic clay and is decorated with rope decoration on the exterior. P 12368 and P 13280 are both painted with a dark trickle pattern on the exterior surface, and they are made with granodioritic clay and the second with fine orange clay, respectively. P 12384 is the only handle example. It could apply to a pitcher or a jar, and it is made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous inclusions. It received a potter's mark of two pre-firing diagonal incisions on the side of the handle.

DRINKING

Carinated, semi-globular, and one-handled conical cups and tumblers were identified in this deposit. These shapes appear in different types and are made from various fabrics

Carinated Cups

Ten carinated cup examples were collected from this deposit and accessioned as P 10665 (**MOX.407**, Pl.45i), P 12421 (**MOX.408**, Pl.45j), P 12378 (**MOX.405**, Pl.45h), P 12398, P 12411b, P 12413, P 12444, P 13122, P 13128 (**MOX.409**, Pl.45k), and P 13133 (**MOX 406**). Most of them are decorated with dark or red monochrome slip on the interior and the exterior, and all but P 10665, which is made with phyllite mica, are made with fine orange or tan clay. All the examples have rilling striations on the interior and exterior.

P 12378, P 12398, P 12411b, P 12413, P 12444, P 13122, and P 13133 belong to Type 2a, which denotes shallow distinctive even grooves, everted rim, and middle to high carination. All instances are made with fine orange clay. P 12378 preserves only a part of the rim and features white-on-dark decoration. It is a short inverted white arc on the right part of the rim. P 13298 (**MOX.20**, Pl.4b), P 12411b, P 12413, and P 12444 preserve also a small part of the rim and the grooved body and are decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior. P 13122 maintains part of the body and a large part of the strap handle and is decorated with red slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces. P 13133 preserves just a small part of the base and body, but enough to show the middle carination and traces of the grooving. It has a dark monochrome slip on the interior surface and exterior surface that is decorated in Pseudo-Vasiliki fashion. The parallel striations on the underside of the base indicate that the slow wheel was used in its manufacture.

P 10665, P 13128, and P 12421 are examples of the Type 4a carinated cup. This type has middle to high carination, and it does not have grooves. P 10665 is made with medium-fine clay and is more than three-quarters extant. It is wheel-thrown, showing parallel striations on the underside of the base. P 13128 maintains only the rim, part of the carination, and the body, and it is made with fine orange clay. It is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior. P 12421 retains almost the full profile of the vessel, is made with fine tan clay, and is also decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior. Two parallel ridges appear above the base on the low exterior wall.

The carinated cup examples discovered in this deposit are similar to those that appear in the deposits underneath House C.7, House C.3, and the Ceremonial Complex B.2, which are dated to the end of the Protopalatial period.

Tumblers

Tumblers are the second category of cups appearing in this floor context. Fourteen examples have been identified: P 13123, P 13127 (**MOX.410**), P 12424, P 12425, P 10642 (**MOX.411**, Pl.46a), P 10647 (**MOX.414**, Pl.46c), P 12415, P 12397, P 12414, P 12426, P 12370 (**MOX. 412**, Pl.46b), P 12375 (**MOX.416**, Pl.46e), P 12372 (**MOX.415**, Pl.46d), and P 12443. They represent different types of that shape, and they are also made in different fabrics. P 12370 is a fast-wheel product, evidenced by its concentric striations on the underside of the base, while the rest of the examples were manufactured on the slow wheel. P 12370 is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with white festoons hanging from the interior rim

P 13123, P 13127, P 12424, P 12425, and P 10642 are all undecorated and belong apply to Type 1a. They are variously preserved. P 13123 is made with fine orange clay, while P 10642 is made with fine red-orange fabric. P 13127, P 12424, and P 10642 are made from clay with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous inclusions.

P 10647, P 12415, P 12397, P 12414, P 12426, and P 12373 are all examples of Type 1b. They are also variously preserved. P 10647, P 12415, P 12397, and P 12426 are made with fine tan clay, while P 12373 and P 12443 are made with fine orange fabric.

P 12375 and P 12372 are both examples of Type 2 that have flared rim profile. Both are made with fine orange clays. P 12372 preserves the full profile of the vessel, and it is undecorated, while P 12375 maintains part of the base and the body, and it is decorated with dark slip on the interior and Pseudo-Vasiliki decoration on the exterior surface.

P 13129 is the only example of Type 3. It retains part of the base and the straight body profile. It was made with fine pink clay and is decorated with a dark slip on the exterior and the interior.

One-Handled Conical Cup

Only one one-handled conical cup was collected in this deposit, P 12373 (**MOX.417**, Pl.46f). This example maintains part of the rim, the body, and the vertical rounded handle attached high on the exterior wall. It is made with fine orange clay, and it maintains rilling striations on the interior surface.

Straight-Sided Cups

Two straight-sided cups were identified in this deposit, P 12428 (**MOX.418**) and P 12371 (**MOX.419**, Pl.46g). P 12428 belongs to Type 3, having a flat base and straight to conical body profile. It is wheel-made in fine orange clay. It is decorated with dark monochrome slip on the interior and the exterior and on the underside of the base. P 12371 applies to Type 6a. This example seems to be a Malian import and has strong parallels with *tasses droites* from Quartier Mu at Malia (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL. 28, 812-819; PL. 41, a). It is made with fine tan clay and is decorated with thick dark vertical bands on the exterior and cross decoration below the base. It seems to be wheel-made.

Semi-Globular or Rounded Cups

Eight semi-globular cups that belong to different types are present in this floor context and were accessioned as P 12410, P 12376 (**MOX.420**, Pl.46h), P 12407, P 12441, P 12419, P 12416, P 13121, and P 10668 (**MOX.421**, Pl.46i). All are wheel-made, and they show rilling marks on the interior of the vessel and parallel striations on the underside of the base, signifying that they were manufactured with the slow wheel technique. P 12410, P 12376, P 12407, P 12441, P 12419, and P 12416 belong to Type 1a. All instances preserve less than or about one-quarter of the vessel, and they represent part of the base and body profiles. P 12410, P 12407, P 12441, and P 12419 are made with fine orange clays, while P 12416 and P 12376 are made with fine tan clays. P 12416 is undecorated, and P 12376 is decorated with a dark slip on the interior and the exterior surface. P 12410 and P 12407 are decorated with a red slip on the interior and the exterior, while P 12419 is painted with a dark slip. P 13121 preserves only part of the rim and the body. The rim is everted, and the body is semi-globular, so it belongs to Type 4a. It is made with fine pink clay, and it is undecorated. P 10668 belongs to Type 2b. It preserves the everted rim, semi-globular body profile, and a trace of a strap handle. It is decorated with dark metallic slip on the interior and the exterior with a thick dark band high on the exterior wall. It belongs to the skeuomorphic category, in which clay vessels imitate metal prototypes. This example is similar to *tasses hémisphériques* from Quartier Mu at Malia (Poursat and Knappett 2005, PL.51, 828) and also has parallels with Palaikastro (Knappett and Cunningham 2012, Fig. 4.14,

134, Knappett and Collar 2007, Fig.25). This type seems to be dated to the last phase of the Protopalatial period.

MISCELLANEOUS OPEN VESSELS

Four instances of miscellaneous open vessels were selected from this floor layer and accessioned as P 12380 (**MOX.423**), P 12379, P 12377, and P 12431. All examples preserve part of the rim and the body, meaning that they retain less than one-quarter of the complete vessel. They could belong either to conical tumblers, or one-handled conical cups, but their preservation does not allow further classification. They are made from various fabrics, including fine orange, fine tan, and semi-fine orange, including purple phyllite, clays. All seem to be wheel-made, showing rilling striations on the interior surface.

SERVING

Ten bowl examples have been identified in this deposit and accessioned as P 13130, P 12404, P 12420, P 13136, P 12445 (**MOX.427**) P 13134 (**MOX.426**), P 12418, P 12400, P 12417, and P 12429 (**MOX.428**, Pl.47b). All belong to different types and fabrics and are very fragmentary.

P 13130 (**MOX.424**), P 12404, P 12420, and P 13136 (**MOX.425**, Pl.47a) fit to Type 2a/b that describes the flared-rim bowl type. They all preserve part of the rim and the body profile. P 13130 is made with granodioritic clay and is decorated with a dark band on the rim and high on the interior and exterior. P 12404 and P 12420 are made with fine pink clay, they may be imported from east Crete. P 12404 is decorated with a red band on the rim and high wall interior and exterior surfaces, and P 12420 with a dark band on the rim and high wall interior and exterior surfaces. P 13136 is made with fine tan clay and is decorated with red diagonal bands on the rim.

P 12445 and P 13134 belong to Type 2c. They also preserve part of the flat, rounded rim and the flaring body profile. Both are made with granodioritic clays. The former is decorated with a dark band on the rim and high wall interior and the exterior surface, while P 13134 is painted with a red band on the rim and the high wall interior and exterior surfaces.

P 12418, P 12400, and P 12417 apply to Type 3, which is the tripod flared-rim bowl. They maintain part of the base, body, and trace of the ovoid leg. All examples are made with purple phyllite clays. P 12417 has pinched holes on the base interior and a red slip on the exterior surface.

P 12429 is the only example of Type 8. It is a ledge-rimmed bowl with a conical to semi-globular profile that comes to a ledge rim. The rim has a deep ridge on the exterior surface. It is made with clay including granodiorite, and it is undecorated.

COOKING

The category of cooking vessels includes cooking pots, cooking dishes, and cooking trays. Cooking dishes and cooking trays appear in different types and fabrics, showing a small diversification in the construction of these vessels. One example of a cooking cup is also present but has no parallels in any of the other deposits in the settlement.

Cooking Pots

Two different cooking pot examples have been collected from this floor deposit of different types and different fabrics. These are P 12430 (**MOX.433**, Pl. 47f) and P 13120. Both are less than one-quarter extant. P 12430 maintains only a globular leg that belongs to Type 2. It is made with clays of local purple phyllite combined with silver mica clay. P 13120 preserves part of the base, the globular body, and a trace of the ovoid leg. It is made with granodioritic, clay and it is coil-made, showing coil join above the base interior.

Cooking Dishes

Three cooking dishes examples have been gathered after the excavation from this floor with P 12406 (**MOX.431**, Pl.47e), P 12427 (**MOX.428**, Pl.47b), and P 13117 (**MOX.430**, Pl.47d). All belong to Type 2a, with flared rim profile. They are all hand-made and have a smooth interior and rough exterior surfaces as a result of the intensive burning. P 13117 is made with purple phyllitic clay, while P 12427 is made with clay containing purple phyllite and white metamorphic rock and P 12406 purple phyllite and silver mica.

Trays

Only one tray example appears in this deposit collected with P 13125 (**MOX.432**). It belongs to Type 1a, which has a flat base and a straight to conical profile coming to a rounded rim. It is made with purple phyllitic clay and is decorated with dark slip on the burnished interior surface.

P 10645 (**MOX.422**, Pl. 46j) is a unique example of a cooking cup, registered as Type 1. It is an intact vessel with a globular low wall and concave upper wall rising to an everted rim and pulled spout. It also maintains a side vertical rounded handle. Intensive burning on the rim and upper exterior wall indicates its use as a cooking vessel. It is made of purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay and is manufactured on the slow wheel.

UTILITARIAN

This vessel category includes basins and scuttles that are used for specialized industrial(?) activities. Three basin examples and one scuttle that maintain less than one-quarter of the complete vessel have been collected, showing the fragmentation of this category in this context.

Basins

Two types of basins appear in this deposit, Type 1a, and Type 1b. P 12434, P 13135 (**MOX.435**), and P 13137 belong to Type 1a which has a rounded rim and straight to conical profile. All are made with purple phyllitic clays and are decorated with a white slip on the interior. One Type 1b scored basin

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was also collected and accessioned as P 13131 (**MOX.434**). It is also made with purple phyllitic clay fabric and maintains zig-zag incisions on the interior.

Scuttle

One scuttle example of Type 1 has been identified and accessioned as P 12381 (**MOX.436**, Pl.47g). It preserves part of the handle, the pulled rim, and the body and is made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica inclusions. It is marked with a potter's mark, a single pre-firing diagonal incision on the top part of the handle that attaches to the rim.

2.5 Deposits Underneath House C.12

The deposit underneath House C.12 is located in the northeastern part of the small islet of Mochlos. The Protopalatial stratigraphic layers were discovered underneath the south-western Neopalatial room of the house. The Neopalatial room made use of the eastern wall of the earlier MM II house described as D4 2822 (Doudalis 2016). The Protopalatial deposit excavated below the Neopalatial layers is important because it revealed three distinctive stratigraphic layers of different sub-periods of the Protopalatial. These layers from the uppermost and latest to the lowest and earliest represent three distinct phases. The highest (Level 1), is a fill and was excavated in loci D4 2823.1–3 and D2 2824.1. This fill was found at an elevation of +18.18m–17.92m above sea level. The middle layer, Level 2, seems to be a floor with different ceramic characteristics than the late phase of the Protopalatial period. It was found in elevations 17.92m–17.71m above sea level. Small chunks of plaster were collected from this layer signifying a disturbed floor excavated with loci D4 2824, 2825, 1802, and 1803. Most of the complete material comes from this layer. The lowest layer (Level 3) is the fill above the bedrock and contains material that may have belonged to an early phase of the Protopalatial period. It was found at an elevation of +17.71m–17.65m above sea level. These three layers are particularly important because they constitute the first recognized deposit at least at this part of Crete that reveals a complete stratigraphic sequence for the different phases of the Protopalatial. It also shows diachronic continuations, or changes in culture, society, and economy that allow us to better understand general facets of life in the broader region of Mirabello and Crete in general.

The analysis of the data will follow the same pattern as the other discussed deposits. The categorizing of the vessels will follow the stratigraphic sequence of the deposit. Thus, first will discuss the top layer, Level 1, and compare it with the other deposits. Secondly, we will discuss the vessels collected from Level 2, to establish the different typologies and technological production and consumption and production strategies, and thirdly we will discuss Level 3 to see changes from the early phases to the later ones.

The Ceramic Material

The material from this deposit included not only complete vessels but also diagnostic sherds that offer information about types, decoration motives, and different fabrics that were used for their manufacture. The selection will be divided into types according to the technological characteristics

applied to the construction of the vessels. Extensive statistical analysis was exercised in this deposit, like the others, to understand consumption and production strategies as it is revealed on the different strata.

2.5.1 Deposit Underneath C.12, MM IIB Fill (Level 1, D2 2823; 2824.1)

STORAGE

Pithoi

Only one pithos was found in this deposit, and it was accessioned as P 12721 (**MOX.437**, Pl.4). It belongs to Type 1 and preserves part of the base that extends in a larger diameter than the conical body. It is made with granodioritic fabric and is decorated with a dark trickle pattern.

Amphorae

Three amphorae examples have been identified in this deposit and were accessioned as P 12669 (**MOX.438**, Pl.48b), P 12670, and P 12682 (**MOX.439**, Pl.48c). All belong to Type 1, the oval-mouthed amphora. All preserve less than one-quarter extant of the complete vessel, preserving part of the rim, the neck, and the shoulder. They have been manufactured with granodioritic clays, and they are all decorated. P 12669 and P 12670 have a dark slip on the exterior neck, while P 12682 is decorated with a dark band on the rim and the base of the neck and two parallel stripes that extend from the rim to the upper part of the neck.

Jars

Eleven jar examples have been identified in this deposit, P 12661, P 12673, P 12722 (**MOX.442**), P 12632 (**MOX.440**, Pl.48d), P 12666, P 12696, P 12512 (**MOX.441**, Pl.48e), P 12761 (**MOX.443**, Pl.48f), P 12694, P 12693, and P 12516 (**MOX.444**, Pl.48g). These instances belong to different types and fabrics and most preserve less than one-quarter of the complete vessel profile.

P 12661, P 12673, P 12722, and P 12632 belong to Type 2, which describes the base with a straight to conical body profile. They all maintain part of the base and the body, with the bases being of various diameters. P 12661 and P 12673 are made with granodioritic fabrics, while P 12722 is made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica. P 12632 contained purple phyllitic. All are coil-made, preserving joins above the base exterior.

P 12666 and P12696 belong to pithoid jar Type 4a. Both examples maintain a thick rounded rim and part of the shoulder. The first instance is undecorated and made with purple phyllitic and

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silver micaceous clay, while P 12696 is made with purple phyllite and is decorated with rope decoration on the neck's exterior.

P 12512 belongs to Type 4c. It preserves part of the wide rim and the neck. It could belong also to the wide-mouthed jar shape (Type 7), but most probably because its thickness is in the category of pithoid jars. It is made with granodioritic fabric and has a red slip in the rim and exterior neck.

P 12761 and P 12693 are Type 5a. They preserve part of the mouth, the short neck, and the horizontal handle. They are all made with purple phyllite. P 12693 is undecorated, and P 12761 preserves a dark band below the rim's exterior.

P 12694 belongs to Type 5b. It preserves part of the rim, the shoulder, and the horizontal rounded handle. It is coil-made with purple phyllitic clay, and it does not preserve decoration.

P 12516 is a hole-mouthed jar example with a grooved neck, and it belongs to Type 5d. It preserves part of the rim, the neck, and the shoulder. It is decorated with dark slip on the exterior and a dark band on the interior. It is made with granodioritic fabric, and it was manufactured with the coil technique.

Lids

Three lid examples have been collected in this deposit: P 12634 (**MOX.445**, Pl.49a), P 12505, and P 12759. The first example (P 12634) preserves about one-quarter of the complete vessel and belongs to Type 3a. It has a discoid profile and a trace of a vertical rounded handle. It is undecorated and made with purple phyllitic clay. P 12505 and P 12759 apply to Type 1a. They retain a flat top surface and convex walls that come to a rounded rim. They are both made with granodioritic clays, and they are both decorated. P 12505 is painted with dark slip on the exterior surface, while P 12759 is decorated with red slip on the exterior.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOSED VESSELS

Eight miscellaneous closed vessels were accessioned as P 12677, P 12663, P 12675, P 12510 (**MOX.446**, Pl.49b), P 12592 (**MOX.449**, Pl.49e), P 12758 (**MOX.448**, Pl.49d), P 12500 (**MOX.447**, Pl.49c), and P 12593 (**MOX.450**, Pl.49f). The first three examples represent decorated body sherds, while the others are handles that were marked with a potter's mark.

P 12677 is a closed vessel body sherd. It is made with granodioritic fabric and is decorated with dark vertical and horizontal bands on the exterior surface. P 12663 is made with fine orange clay and is painted with white-on-dark parallel bands on the exterior surface. P 12675 is in granodioritic clay fabric and is decorated with dark bands on the exterior surface.

P 12510, P 12592, P 12758, P 12500, and P 12593 are all handle examples that could belong to pitchers or jars, are all manufactured with purple phyllitic fabrics, and they present potter's marks. P 12510 is marked with two even pre-firing diagonal incisions on the side of the handle, while P 12592 presents two pre-firing diagonal incisions, with the lower being shorter than the higher. P 12758 maintains one preserved pre-firing diagonal incision, while P 12500 is marked with two horizontal pre-firing incisions in the form of an arrow point. P 12593 is the last marked example in this layer. It presents a long horizontal pre-firing incision, but the state of breakage may indicate the presence of two.

POURING

Jugs

Nine jug examples have been collected in this deposit: P 12641 (**MOX.453**, Pl.50c), P 12676, P 12685, P 12699 (**MOX.451**, Pl.50a), P 12631 (**MOX.452**, Pl.50b), P 12394 (**MOX.454**, Pl.50d), P 12695 (**MOX.455**, Pl.51a), P 12674 (**MOX.456**, Pl.51b), and P 12681 (**MOX.457**, Pl.51c). Most of the examples are bases, but two spouts and a profile are preserved as well.

P 12641, P 12676, P 12685, P 12699, and P 12631 belong to Type 1a, that of the jug with cutaway spout and conical to piriform profile. P 12641 and P 12631 are two local examples that preserve part of the base and body profile. P 12641 is made with purple phyllitic clay and is decorated with the dark band above the base and dark linking discs, while P 12631 is undecorated and made with clay containing purple phyllite and white metamorphic rocks. P 12676 and P 12685 preserve spouts of this example. They are both made with granodioritic clay fabric, and they are decorated. P 12676 is painted with dark stripes on the exterior, and P 12685 is decorated with a dark slip on the exterior. P 12699 maintains a profile of this type. It is made with granodioritic fabric and is decorated with a dark band on the base of the neck and a dark band above the base that creates a panel of linked discs.

P 12394, P 12695, and P 12674 apply to Type 1c, that of the jug with cutaway spout and conical body profile. All preserve parts of the base and the conical body. P 12394 is undecorated, and it is made with clay containing purple phyllite and white metamorphic rocks. P 12695 is made with clay including granodiorite, and it is decorated with a red band above the base and three diagonal bands attached to it low on the exterior wall. P 12674 is also made with granodiorite, and it is decorated with a red stripe on the low and middle wall exterior.

P 12681 fits Type 6b, which has a pear-shaped to globular profile. It preserves part of the base and the body profile. It was made with granodioritic fabric, and it was decorated with a dark slip on the exterior surface.

Pitchers

The second category of pouring vessels appearing in this fill is the pitchers. Four examples of Type 1 were accessioned as P 12665, P 12664 (**MOX.460**), P 12662 (**MOX.459**, Pl.51e) and P 12659 (**MOX.458**, Pl.51d). They all preserve part of the rim, and in the case of P 12662, part of the pulled rim spout. P 12664 and P 12659 show the vertical rounded handle. They are all undecorated and locally made with purple phyllitic clays.

DRINKING

The drinking vessel category in the fill below House C.12 includes a variety of vessels divided into carinated cups, tumblers, one-handled conical cups, straight-sided, and semi-globular cups. They are variously preserved, and they are manufactured in different fabrics.

Carinated Cups

Seven carinated cup examples were collected from Level 1: P 12511, P 12660, P 12494 (**MOX.462**, Pl.52b), P 12518, P 12495 (**MOX.461**, Pl.52a), P 12517, and P 12698. They belong to different types, that of Type 2a and Type 4a. They are all less than one-quarter extant.

P 12511, P 12660, P 12494, P 12518, P 12495, and P 12517 belong to Type 2a. All preserve part of the rim and body, with P 12517 maintaining the strap handle as well. P 12511 is made with granodioritic clay, while P 12660, P 12494, P 12495, and P 12517 are made with fine orange clay. P 12698 and P 12518 are made with fine tan clay.

P 12698 has middle to high carination, no grooves, and belongs to Type 4a. It is made with fine tan clay and is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior surface.

Tumblers

Fourteen tumbler examples appear in this deposit: P 12507 (**MOX.463**, Pl.52c), P 12668 (**MOX.465**), P 12501, P 12691, P 12509, P 12524, P 12671, P 12515, P 12508, P 12708 (**MOX.545**), P 12497 (**MOX.467**, Pl.52f), P 12499 (**MOX.466**, Pl.52e), P 12502 and P 12519 (**MOX.464**, Pl.52d). They represent three different types, that of Type 1a, Type 1b, and Type 2. They are also variously preserved, and most of them are decorated with a dark or red slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces.

P 12507 belongs to Type 1a. It preserves less than one-quarter of the complete vessel, with the base being thicker than the section of the body. It is made with medium-fine orange clay that includes purple phyllite and silver mica. It received a potter's mark. The mark is located above the base and consists of two pre-firing incisions. The top one is diagonal, while the lower one is more horizontal. It is wheel-made.

P 12668, P 12501, P 12691, P 12509, P 12524, P 12671, P 12515, P 12508, and P 12708 apply to Type 1b. P 12501, P 12509, P 12524, and P 12671 are made with fine orange clay and were manufactured using the slow wheel technique. P 12501 and P 12524 preserve about one-quarter of the complete vessel, while P 12509 and P 12671 are less than one-quarter extant. P 12501, P 12524 are decorated with a dark slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces, while P 12671 is painted with a red slip, and P 12509 is undecorated. P 12691 and P 12708 are made with fine tan clay. They are both undecorated, and they are also slow-wheel-made. P 12515 is made with fine pink clay, preserves more than one-half of the complete vessel, and is decorated with dark slip on the interior and exterior as well as on the underside of the base. It is wheel-made, maintaining rilling striations on the interior and straight parallel striations on the underside of the base. P 12508 is the only medium-fine orange clay, and it includes purple phyllite. It is also made on the slow-wheel and is undecorated.

P 12497 is the only flaring tumbler example, here registered as Type 2. It preserves part of the base and the lower body profile. It was manufactured in fine orange clay, and it is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces.

P 12499, P 12519, and P 12502 belong to Type 3, that of the straight-sided tumbler. They preserve part of the base and the lower wall, and they were made with fine orange clay. They are all decorated and are slow-wheel products. P 12499 is decorated with dark slip on the interior, exterior, and on the underside of the base, and P 12519 is painted with red slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces. P 12502 is a large example that is also decorated with dark slip on the interior, exterior, and on the underside of the base.

One-Handled Conical Cups

One one-handed conical cup was identified in this layer and was accessioned as P 12637 (**MOX.468**, Pl.52g). It preserves part of the base and the body and a trace of vertical rounded handle attachment on the low wall exterior, which means that it belongs to Type 1a. The base is thicker than the low wall exterior and shows parallel striations on the underside of the base. It was manufactured in semi-fine orange clay containing purple phyllitic inclusions.

Straight-Sided Cups

Three straight-sided cups were collected and accessioned as P 12503 (**MOX.470**, Pl.52i), P 12640 (**MOX.471**), and P 12514 (**MOX.469**, Pl.52h). They belong to two different types, Type 1b and Type 3. P 12503 and P 12640 are examples of Type 3. P 12503 preserves part of the base and straight to conical low wall profile, it is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with dark slip on the interior, exterior, and on the underside of the base surfaces. P 12503 maintains the profile of the vessel. It is manufactured in coarse purple phyllitic clay, and it is made with the wheel-and-coil technique, preserving coil joins on the interior. P 12604 is undecorated, it is made with local silver micaceous clay, and it is also made with a combination of the wheel and coil technique, showing rilling marks on the interior and coil joins on the exterior surface.

P 12514 applies to Type 1b. It sustains almost the complete vessel profile, which has a beveled base, a straight body profile, and traces of a vertical strap handle. It is wheel-made, showing rilling striations on the interior surface. It is decorated with dark slip on the interior, exterior, and on the underside of the base surfaces.

MISCELLANEOUS OPEN VESSEL

Only one miscellaneous open vessel was accessioned from this deposit, P 12591 (**MOX.472**, Pl.52j). It is likely a cup made with purple phyllitic fabric, and the mark, for which it was accessioned, consists of two diagonal almost horizontal parallel incisions.

SERVING

Bowls

Three different types of bowls appear, Type 1c, Type 2a, and Type 8. One example that maintained only part of the rim and the body has been documented as Type 2a/b. Nine instances of bowls were collected from this layer: P 12760 (**MOX.473**), P 12688 (**MOX.476**, Pl.53b), P 12496 (**MOX.475**), P 12618 (**MOX.474**, Pl.53a), P 12590, P 12687, P 12757, P 12602 (**MOX.477**) and P 12692 (**MOX.478**).

Discussion of Deposits

P 12760 belongs to Type 1c. It has an inverted rim, a deep profile, and a horizontal rounded handle on the rim. It was made with fine orange clay and is decorated with dark slip on the interior and exterior surfaces and the handle.

P 12687 is Type 2a. It preserves part of the base that is slightly offset and part of the conical body profile. It is made with purple phyllitic clay, and it has pinched holes on the interior of the base.

P 12496 is the only example that fits Type 2a/b. It preserves part of the flared rim and the body, and it is made of fine orange clay. It has rilling striations on the interior and is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior surface.

P 12618, P 12590, P 12687, P 12757, P 12602, and P 12692 apply to Type 2b. P 12618 and P 12602 show the entire profile of the vessel, while the rest of the examples maintain part of the base and the body. They are all made with purple phyllitic clay, and they were manufactured in both wheel and coil techniques, showing rilling striations on the interior and coil-joins on the exterior. P 12618 and P 12590 have intense burning in the interior, indicating their use possibly as cooking bowls.

P 12692 is a ledge-rim bowl example, belonging to Type 8. It maintains part of the rim and body, which is made with medium-fine pink clay that included granodioritic grits, and it is undecorated.

COOKING

Cooking dishes, trays, and cooking pots were found in this deposit. All examples are less than one-quarter extant, and they appear to be made in different clay fabrics.

Cooking Dishes

Two cooking dishes were present in this deposit, P 12680 (**MOX.480**, Pl.53c) and P 12679 (**MOX.479**). P 12680 belongs to Type 2b, maintaining a deep ridge on the rim, while P 12679 applies to Type 2a. They preserve less than one-quarter and they retain part of the flared rim and the conical body profile. They are hand-made, showing a coil join between the rim and the body, and they were manufactured with purple phyllitic clays.

Cooking Trays

Two cooking trays have been identified in this deposit, P 12672 (**MOX.482**) and P 12506 (**MOX.481**, Pl.53d). They are both Type 1a and are hand-made, displaying coil join between the rim and high wall exterior. P 12672 is made with purple phyllitic fabric and is decorated with dark slip on the interior. P 12506 is undecorated, and it is manufactured with granodioritic fabric.

Cooking Pots

Eight cooking pot examples were found in this deposit: P 12657, P 12655, P 12697, P 12667 (**MOX.484**), P 12654 (**MOX.483**), P 12658, P 12656, and P 12684 (**MOX.485**, Pl.53e). All but P 12667 preserve part of the leg, while P 12667 preserves the base and a trace of the leg attachment.

P 12657, P 12655, and P 12697 are of Type 1. They preserve ovoid legs that are made with different clay fabrics. P 12657 is formed with granodioritic fabric, while P 12655 and P 12697 have been produced with clay containing purple phyllite.

P 12667 and P 12658 apply to Type 2. P 12667 is made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay, while P 12658 is granodioritic in fabric.

P 12684 and P 12656 belong to Type 3 and represent two-leg examples with an ovoid section. P 12684 is made with purple phyllitic fabric while P 12656 was manufactured with granodioritic clay.

UTILITARIAN

Only one basin was gathered in this deposit, and it was accessioned as P 12683 (**MOX.486**), which belongs to Type 1b. It is a body sherd example made with granodioritic fabric. Horizontal and vertical incisions on the interior create a chessboard decorative motif.

2.5.2 Deposit Underneath C.12, Floor and Material from Upper Storey Collapse (Level 2, D2 2824.2; 2825; 2803; 2826.1)

At Level 2 we will describe the middle layer of the deposits underneath C.12, which describes a disturbed floor that contained pieces of plaster and vessels that were variously preserved. It seems that it included vessels dated to a period earlier than the above fill, which was contemporaneous with Deposits 1–6.

STORAGE

The storage vessel category in this layer includes amphorae, jars, and an ewer, all differentially preserved, having different surface treatments, and made with different fabrics.

Amphorae

One oval-mouthed amphora example has been collected from Level 2 with P 12716 (**MOX.487**, Pl.54a), which belongs to Type 3. It preserves the mouth, the neck, the shoulder, and the semi-globular profile of the body, and traces of two vertical rounded handles. It is made with purple phyllite and has a red-on-white decoration. A red band is painted on the base of the neck from which red parallel stripes cover the entire vessel exterior.

Jars

Nine jar examples were accessioned from this deposit: P 12724, P 12701 (**MOX.488**), P 12596 (**MOX.489**, Pl.54b), P 12754, P 12611, P 12582 (**MOX.490**, Pl.54c), P 12615 (**MOX.491**, Pl.55a), P 12527 (**MOX.492**, Pl.55b) and P 12730 (**MOX.493**, Pl.55c). They belong to Types 4a, 4b, 5a, 5a/b, 7, and 8. They are made in different fabrics, and they present diverse surface treatments. They are all coil-made.

The Type 4a pithoid jar, P 12724, preserves part of the everted, rounded rim and the neck. It is composed of purple phyllitic fabric, and it is undecorated.

P 12701, P 12596, P 12754, and P 12611 belong to Type 4b. They all represent bases that belong to pithoid jars. P 12596 and P 12611 are made with purple phyllitic clays, while P 12754 and P 12701 are made with granodioritic fabrics. P 12754 preserves red slip on the exterior surface.

P 12615 maintains part of the body and the handle and belongs to Type 5a/b. It is made with purple phyllite, and it received a potter's mark. This mark consists of one diagonal pre-firing incision on the base of the handle

P 12582 is a Type 5b hole-mouthed jar. It preserves part of the short neck, the inverted rim, part of the globular shoulder, and a horizontal rounded handle. It is made with granodioritic fabric, and it is decorated with light-on-dark and dark-on-white. A dark band on the rim and neck contains two light-on-dark bands that create a panel of running light yellowish S's. Two vertical, slightly diagonal bands create a panel of dark net decoration. Two dark circles appear on the base of the handle, which has three pairs of dark diagonal parallel hatches on the handle.

P 12527 belongs to Type 7, which describes a wide-mouthed jar. It preserves a wide, flat mouth and a horizontal handle underneath the rim. It is made with granodioritic fabric and is decorated with red slip on pinkish buff clay on the exterior and the flat part of the rim.

P 12730 is Type 8, that of the bridge-spouted jar. It maintains part of the inverted rounded rim and upraised bridge-spout. It was made with granodioritic clay fabric and is decorated with a dark band below the rim's exterior and possible linking discs below.

Lids

Seven lid examples of different types and fabrics were collected from this floor context with P 12388 (**MOX.495**, Pl.55d), P 12723 (**MOX.496**, Pl.56a), P 12636 (**MOX.497**, Pl.56b), P 12541 (**MOX.498**, Pl.56c), P 12390 (**MOX.499**, Pl.56d), P 12391 (**MOX.500**, Pl.56e) and P 12490 (**MOX.494**, Pl.55e). They were found all together at the base of the Protopalatial wall that was reused in the Neopalatial period.

P 12490 is Type 1b with an inverted lip and convex wall profile. It is made with fine orange clay and is buff burnished on the interior, exterior, and underside of the base.

P 12388 is Type 2 with its discoid profile and knob handle. It is one-half extant and is made with fine tan clay. Rilling marks appear on the exterior, signifying the use of the wheel in its construction.

P 12636 and P 12723 are Type 3a lids. P 12636 maintains part of the body and the vertical rounded handle and is decorated with red slip on the exterior surface. It is made with granodioritic clay. P 12723 preserves a small part of the top surface and a trace of the vertical rounded handle. It is a local lid made with clay containing silver mica.

P 12541 applies to Type 3b, which describes a lid with a discoid profile that does not have a handle. P 12541 is about one-quarter extant, preserving part of the discoid profile. It is made with

granodioritic clay and is decorated with a dark band on the perimeter of the lip and a thick dark vertical band that runs the middle section of the top surface.

P 12390 is a new type that does not appear in other Protopalatial Mochlos deposits. It applies to Type 4a, which has a narrow base, flared lip profile, and a knob handle in the middle. This example is made with purple phyllitic clay, and it is undecorated. It is made with the slow wheel, showing parallel striations on the underside of the base.

P 12391 is also a new type occurring in the Mochlos deposits. It is registered as Type 4b and has a narrow base, flared-rim profile, and horizontal loop handle. This example is made with granodioritic clay and has a white-on-red decoration. Dark slip has been applied on the top surface and a thick white band runs the middle section of the top surface.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOSED VESSELS

Five miscellaneous closed vessel examples have been identified with P 12561 (**MOX.503**, Pl.57c), P 12545 (**MOX.515**, Pl.59b), P 12547 (**MOX.516**, Pl.59c), P 12614 (**MOX.501**, Pl.57a), and P 12560 (**MOX.502**, Pl.57b). These were accessioned because they are handles incised with potter's marks. All but P 12560 are made with exclusively purple phyllitic clays, while P 12560 is composed of clay that includes both purple phyllite and silver mica. Those examples could belong possibly to pitchers, or less likely to jars. P 12561 retains part of the inverted rim and the handle. The potter's mark consists of two horizontal, almost diagonal pre-firing parallel incisions on the top of the handle. P 12545 also preserves part of the inverted rim and the handle. The potter's mark is two horizontal parallel incisions in the form of an arrow on the top of the handle. P 12547 preserves part of the inverted rim, the shoulder, and the vertical rounded handle. The potter's mark consists of two even diagonal parallel pre-firing incisions on the side of the handle. P 12614 also preserves part of the inverted rim, the shoulder, and the vertical rounded handle. The potter's mark is located on the side of the handle, and it also consists of two even pre-firing diagonal parallel incisions. P 12560 is the last example of this category. It preserves only the handle, which is marked on its side with two long, deep even pre-firing diagonal parallel incisions.

POURING

The pouring vessels category from this context is related to jugs and pitchers. The pitchers apply to Type 1, while the jugs appear in different fabrics, sizes, extents of the complete vessels and present various surface treatments.

Jugs

Thirteen jug examples have been selected from this deposit: P 12589 (**MOX.505**, Pl.57e), P 12709, P 12735, P 12710 (**MOX.506**, Pl.57f), P 12755, P 12700 (**MOX.504**, Pl.57d), P 12612, P 12733 (**MOX.508**, Pl.57g), P 12703 (**MOX.509**, Pl.57g) P 12704 (**MOX.510**, Pl.58b), P 12719 (**MOX.512**, Pl.58d), P 12608 (**MOX.511**, Pl.58c), and P 12526b (**MOX.513**, Pl.58e), and belong in different types, registered as Types 1a, 1c, 5a/b, 12, and 13.

Discussion of Deposits

P 12589, P 12709, P 12735, P 12710, P 12755, P 12700 belong to Type 1a. They are differentially preserved, varying from less than one-quarter to three-quarters extant of the complete vessel profile. P 12589, P12735, P 12755, and P 12700 are made with granodioritic fabrics. P 12589 and P 12735 retain part of the neck and the spout. The first is decorated with dark slip on the exterior surface, while P 12735 is undecorated. P 12755 consists of several non-joining sherds that certainly belong to the same vessel. It preserves part of the base, the body, and the cutaway spout. It is decorated with thin linked disks on the exterior surface. P 12700 retains about three-quarters of the complete vessel profile. It is decorated with a red band below the neck that creates a panel that includes a pair of three horizontal stripes on the shoulder, attached to pairs of three diagonal stripes that run in the entire exterior surface. P 12710 is made with fine orange clay. It also consists of different parts of the same vessel that do not join and preserve part of the base, the body, the neck, and the cutaway spout and it does not have any ornament. P 12709 maintains the neck, the spout, and part of the shoulder profile. It is a local example, made from purple phyllitic and white metamorphic clay, and it is undecorated.

P 12612 applies to Type 1c. It maintains part of the base and the conical low body; it is made with granodioritic clay fabric, and it is undecorated.

P 12733 belongs to Type 5 a/b, the bridge-spouted jug. It preserves a small part of the rim and the spout, and it is made with medium-fine tan clay that contains granodioritic inclusions. It is decorated with a dark slip on the perimeter of the rim and the spout.

P 12719, P 12703, P 12704, and P 12608 apply to a new type of jug, that of Type 12. This type describes a globular jug with a short neck and possibly a cutaway spout. The first three examples were produced with granodioritic clays, while P 12608 is made with local, phyllitic clay. P 12719 preserves part of the base, the globular body profile, and the beginning of the neck and has a dark-on-white decoration. A dark band on the base of the neck and three dark, diagonal stripes applied on white slip, cover the vessel exterior. P 12703 and P 12704 maintain part of the globular body and are painted with dark slip on the exterior. P 12608 is the only locally made example. It preserves part of the base, the globular body, and the beginning of the neck and it is undecorated. Multiple coil joins are visible on the exterior surface of the vessel.

P 12526b belongs also to a new type, here described as Type 13. It has a flat base, a straight body profile, and a vertical rounded handle, extending the length of the exterior. It is made with purple phyllitic clay and is undecorated. Intense burning on the interior and the exterior surfaces of the vessel may show its use as a cooking jug.

Pitchers

Two pitcher examples were collected from this deposit and accessioned as P 12617 and P 12610 (**MOX.514**, Pl.59). They are both one-half extant, preserving large parts of the vessel profile from base to the rim. They are locally made, the first with silver micaceous clay and the second with purple phyllitic clays, and they are both undecorated.

Ewers

One ewer example was collected in this deposit and accessioned as P 12605 (**MOX.517**, Pl.59d). This Type 1 ewer has a small base, piriform body profile, rounded shoulders, and an inverted rim. It also preserves two horizontal handles on its side that extend above the rim. P 12605 is made with silver

micaceous clay and is made with a combination of wheel and coil, preserving parallel striations on the underside of the base and coil joins apparent through the entire height of the exterior wall.

DRINKING

Various cups were identified in this floor layer, varied to carinated, straight-sided, one-handled conical, semi-globular cups, and tumblers. They represent different degrees of preservation, they are made from various fabrics, and they also show different surface treatments. Most of the examples are wheel-made, however, hand-made examples are also present.

Carinated Cups

Twenty-six examples of carinated cups have been gathered from this deposit: P 12536 (**MOX.518**, Pl.60b), P 12556 (**MOX.518**, Pl.60a), P 12573 (**MOX.528**, Pl.62a), P 12566 (**MOX.523**, Pl.61a), P 12707, P 12577, P 12568 (**MOX.525**, Pl.61c), P 12567 (**MOX.524**, Pl.61b), P 12645, P 12574 (**MOX.529**, Pl.62b), P 12532 (**MOX.522**, Pl.60d), P 12714 (**MOX.520**), P 12571 (**MOX.527**, Pl.61e), P 12751, P 12548, P 12446 (**MOX.521**, Pl.60c), P 12392 (**MOX.530**, Pl.62c), P 12529 (**MOX.532**, Pl.63b), P 12393 (**MOX.531**, Pl.63a), P 12565 (**MOX.534**, Pl.63d), P 12552 (**MOX.533**, Pl.63c), P 12553 (**MOX.538**, Pl.64d), P 12551 (**MOX.537**, Pl.64c), P 12513 (**MOX.526**, Pl.61d), P 12717 (**MOX.536**, Pl.64b) and P 12489 (**MOX.535**, Pl.64a). All preserve different types, divided into Types 2a, 2b, 3b, 4c, 4d, 5 and 5b. All are made on the slow wheel and are decorated.

P 12536 and P 12556 are two examples that are similar to the examples that appear in the deposits underneath House C.3, House C.7, Ceremonial Complex B.2, and the upper layers of House 1, and belong to Type 2a. P 12556 is made with fine orange clay and P 12536 with fine tan clay. The second has a dark slip on the interior and the exterior, while P 12556 is decorated with a dark slip on the exterior and a dark band below the rim interior. It also preserves a pulled-rim spout, and it could be used as both a cup and a pouring vessel.

P 12573, P 12566, P 12707, P 12577, P 12568, P 12567, P 12645, P 12574, P 12532, P 12714, P 12571, P 12751, P 12548, P 12513, and P 12546 belong to a new type described as Type 2b. It is different than Type 2a and describes a type of ribbed carinated cup that has a flat base, low carination, a tall, everted rim, and deep, irregular, thick grooves on the exterior. All instances are decorated with dark or red monochrome slip on the interior, the exterior, and the perimeter on the underside of the base. P 12573, P 12566, P 12707, P 12577, P 12568, P 12567, P 12645, P 12574, P 12532 are made with fine orange clays, while P 12714, P 12571, P 12751, P 12513, and P 12548 are made with fine tan clay, and P 12546 is made with fine pink clay.

P 12392 is also a new type of carinated cup. It is a tripod and belongs to Type 3b, which describes a carinated cup with middle carination, pulled-rim spout, strap-handle, and three-knob legs. P 12392 is made with medium-fine orange clay that includes purple phyllite and is decorated with red slip on the interior, exterior, and on underside of the base surfaces.

P 12529 and P 12393 are examples of Type 4c. This type indicates a flat base, low carination, and a concave upper body rising to a flaring rim and strap handle. P 12529 is about one-quarter extant, while P 12393 more than three-quarters of the complete vessel. They are both decorated on the interior, exterior, and on the underside of the base, and they are made with fine orange clay and with fine tan clay, respectively.

P 12565 and P 12552 are examples of Type 4d. This type describes a carinated cup with a flat base, middle carination, slightly inverted rim, and strap handle. P 12565 is almost complete is made

Discussion of Deposits

with fine tan clay and bichrome red and dark decoration on the interior and the exterior. P 12552 is made with fine pink clay and is about one-half extant. It is decorated with red slip on the interior, exterior, and on the underside of the base.

P 12553, P 12551, P 12489, and P 12717 apply to Type 5a. This type applies to a carinated cup with a ring base, low carination, and a straight upper body profile rising to a slightly everted rim. P 12553 preserves part of the base, the low carination of the body, and the low wall profile, and it is made with fine tan clay. It is decorated with dark metallic slip on the interior, exterior, and on the underside of the base surfaces. P 12551 preserves the full profile and is made with fine ware gray and is decorated with a dark metallic slip on the interior and the exterior surface and two parallel white bands on the exterior. One is painted above the base and is parallel to one on the mid-wall. There is a wavy band on the mid-to-upper wall, part of a floral motif, and an isolated spiral. Two white hatches form a chevron on the top of a handle. P 12489 also preserves the profile of the vessel. It is made with fine orange clay and is decorated in white-on-dark. Dark slip covers the interior, exterior, and the underside of the base surfaces. A thin white band has been painted below the rim's exterior, which is followed by thick white, semi-circular bands that create panels for isolated white spirals. P 12717 is made with fine tan clay and is decorated with red monochrome slip on the interior and the exterior.

Tumblers

Twenty tumblers were collected in this deposit and accessioned as P 12549 (**MOX.539** Pl.64e), P 12731, P 12647, P 12554, P12646, P12451, P 12576 (**MOX.543**, Pl.65b), P 12595 (**MOX.540**, Pl.64f), P 12385 (**MOX.541**, Pl.64g), P 12543 P 12519, P 12648 (**MOX.544**, Pl.65c), P 12387 (**MOX.542**, Pl.65a), P 12533, P 12526a, P 12652, P 12540 (**MOX.548**, Pl.65f), P 12586 (**MOX.549**, Pl.65g), P 12534 (**MOX.547**, Pl.65e), P 12525 (**MOX.546**, Pl.65d) and P 12581 (**MOX.550**, Pl.65h). They are all slow wheel products.

P 12549 is the only example of Type 1a presented in this deposit. It is made with purple phyllitic clay combined with white-metamorphic rock inclusions and is marked with a potter's mark. This mark is again two diagonal incisions on the side of the low wall exterior surface.

P 12731, P 12647, P 12554, P12646, P12451, P 12576, P 12595, P 12385, P 12543 P 12519, P 12648, P 12387, P 12533, P 12526a, and P 12652 belong to a new type that appears in this deposit and has been registered as Type 5. This type is similar to the conical cup/squat conical tumbler, but the body section is taller. The base is flat, and the body section is immediately conical, rising to an everted rim.

P 12731 and P 12647 are made with fine tan clay, while P 12554, P12646, P12451, P 12576, P 12595, P 12385, and P 12543 are made with fine orange clay. All examples but P 12385 are decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces. P 12385 is decorated in white-on-dark, presenting a white arc starting from the rim and extending on a high wall exterior. P 12519, P 12648, and P 12387 are also made with fine orange clay, and they maintain red slips on the interior and exterior surfaces. P 12533 is the only example that is made with clay including granodiorite, and it is undecorated, as well as P 12526a which is made with fine pink clay. P 12652 is another undecorated example and is made with fine tan clay

P 12534, P 12586, P 12540, and P 12525 apply to Type 2 that of flaring tumbler. P 12586 is manufactured with fine pink clay and is decorated with red slip on the interior and the exterior, while P 12534 is composed of fine orange clay, and it is also the same type of decoration. P 12540 and P 12525 are made with fine tan clay, and they are not decorated.

P 12581 belongs to Type 3, which describes the straight-sided tumbler that has a narrow base and a straight, slightly conical body section, rising to the everted rim. The example is made with fine

orange clay and is decorated with a dark band on the rim interior and white parallel bands on the dark-slipped exterior.

One-Handled Conical Cups

Thirteen one-handed conical cups have been collected from this deposit and accessioned as P 12712 (**MOX.551**, Pl.66a), P 12575 (**MOX.553**, Pl.66c) P 12715 (**MOX.554**, Pl.66d) P 12555 (**MOX.552**, Pl.66b), P12651 (**MOX.560**, Pl.67d) P 12563 (**MOX.558**, Pl.67b), P 12572 (**MOX.559**, Pl.67c), P 12653 (**MOX.561**, Pl.67e), P 12644, P 12522 (**MOX.555**, Pl.66e) P 12559 (**MOX.557**, Pl.67a) P 12649, and P 12546. They belong to two different types, which are described as Type 1a and Type 2b. They are all slow-wheel-made.

P12712, P 12575, P 12715, and P 12555 belong to Type 1a. All preserve part of the base and the body and a trace of the vertical rounded handle. P 12712 is composed of clay that included purple phyllite and white metamorphic rocks. It is decorated with dark slip on the interior. P 12575 is undecorated and is made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay. P 12715 is composed of fine orange clay and is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior. P 12555 is manufactured with clay containing purple phyllite and is decorated with red slip on the interior and the exterior.

P12651, P 12563, P 12572, P 12653, P 12644, P 12522, P 12559, P 12649, and P 12546 belong to a new type, that of Type 2b. This type has a flat base, a tall conical body section, and a vertical strap handle. It does not appear elsewhere in the contexts underneath House C.3, C.7, Ceremonial Complex B.2, and House 1. P 12651 preserves the profile with part of the strap handle. It is made with silver micaceous clay, and it is decorated with a dark slip on the interior surface. P 12563, P 12572, and P 12653 are composed of fine tan clay. The first example preserves part of the base and the body and trace of a strap handle, while P 12572 and P 12653 preserve profile. All three are decorated with a dark slip on the interior and exterior and on the underside of the base surfaces. P 12644, P 12522, P 12559, and P 12649 are manufactured from fine orange clay. P 12649 preserves part of the body and the strap handle, while the rest of the examples preserve the complete vessel profile. They are all decorated with dark slip on the interior, exterior, and on the underside of the base surfaces. The last example, P 12546, preserves a complete vessel profile, and it also follows the same ornament as the rest of the examples of the same type.

Plain Handleless Conical Cup or Straight-Sided Cups

Two examples of this new type have been collected from this deposit and accessioned as P 12558 (**MOX.563**, Pl.67g) and P 12603 (**MOX.562**, Pl.67f). It has been classified as a straight-sided cup Type 7, which features a large base and a straight to conical body profile. Both examples are made with coarse ware, the first with purple phyllitic clay and the second with clay containing both purple phyllite and silver mica. They both seem to be hand-made, preserving coil joins and fingerprints on the exterior. P 12603 is decorated with a dark slip on the interior surface.

Straight-Sided Cups

Three straight-sided cups appear in this floor context. They have been collected with P 12752 (**MOX.564**, Pl.68a), P 12531, and P 12386 (**MOX.565**, Pl.68b). The first two examples belong to Type 3. All two maintain a full profile, they are made with fine orange clay and are decorated. Both P 12752 and P 12531 are painted with a dark slip on the interior and the exterior. P 12386 belongs to a new type, that of 4b. This type has a flat base, straight low wall, and a conical upper wall profile, ending to the everted rim. Thick deep asymmetric grooves appear on the exterior surface. P12386 is made with fine tan clay and is decorated with dark slip on the interior, exterior, and on the underside of the base surfaces.

Semi-Globular Cups

Three semi-globular examples appear in this deposit, P 12535 (**MOX.566**, Pl.68c), P 12491 (**MOX.568**, Pl.68e), and P 12493 (**MOX.567**, Pl.68d). P 12535 belongs to Type 1a. It has a flat base, semi-globular profile, ending to an inverted rim. It is made with fine pink clay and is decorated with polychrome slip. The ornament consisted of three parallel white stripes on the dark-slipped exterior. On the interior surface, a red horizontal line on the interior rim is parallel with a white band above the base, creating a panel of diagonal and vertical white bands that include vertical and diagonal wavy bands.

P 12493 is a second example of a semi-globular cup with a vertical rounded handle and belongs to Type 2c. This is a new type that appears only in this floor deposit and preserves a ridge below the rim. P 12491 is highly burnished on the interior and is made with fine pink clay.

The last example of a semi-globular cup is P 12491. It has a flat base, semi-globular profile, and pulled rim spout. It is made with fine ware orange clay and buff-burnished on the interior and the exterior. It may be used, because of the spout, for pouring activities.

Angular Cups

Two examples of angular cups with very low carination have been gathered from this deposit, P 12544 (**MOX.569**, Pl.68f) and P 12650 (**MOX.570**, Pl.68g), and belong to Type 1. P 12544 preserves the profile of the vessel, is made with fine tan clay and is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior. P 12650 preserves part of the base, the body, and the vertical strap handle. It was manufactured with fine pink clay and is decorated with dark slip on the interior, the exterior, and on the handle.

MISCELLANEOUS OPEN VESSELS

Six miscellaneous open vessel examples were collected from this deposit and were accessioned as, P 12643, P 12711, P 12594 (**MOX.572**, Pl.69b) P 12562 (**MOX.571, Pl.69a**), and P 12523 (**MOX.573**, Pl.69c), and they all feature different characteristics. P 12537 and P12643 preserve the rim and body and could belong either to tumblers or one-handled conical cups. They are made with fine orange clay. P 12537 is decorated with dark slip on the interior surface and white-on-dark horizontal parallel

bands on the exterior, while P 12643 is painted with red slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces. P 12711 preserves part of the rim and the body, and it may have belonged to a straight-sided cup. It is decorated with dark slip on the interior and polychrome red and white horizontal bands on the exterior surface. P 12594, P 12562, and P 12523 have been collected because they were marked with a potter's mark. P 12594 is a body sherd made with purple phyllitic clay, and the mark consists of two even, pre-fired, diagonal, parallel incisions. P 12562 and P 12523 are examples of two strap handles made with local coarse purple phyllitic fabrics. They both have a potter's mark above the attachment of the handle with the rim. The potter's mark in P 12562 is two curvy parallel pre-firing incisions, while in P 12523 consists of two even pre-firing diagonal parallel incisions.

SERVING

This vessel category includes two different shapes: bowls and the kalathoi. Most of the examples assembled from this deposit belong to different types of bowls, while only one example of kalathos according to the existing typology. Various fabrics and surface treatments appear, and the collected instances present different degrees of preservation.

Bowls

Thirty-eight bowl examples have been assembled from this floor layer with P 12609 (**MOX.575**, Pl.69e), P 12492 (**MOX.574**, Pl.69d), P 12639 (**MOX.576**, Pl.69f), P 12447 (**MOX.577**, Pl.70a), P 12633, P 12580 (**MOX.581**, Pl.70d), P 12538 (**MOX.579**, Pl.70c), P 12597, P 12633, P 12599 (**MOX.578**, Pl.70b), P 12623, P 12625, P 12600, P 12622, P 12627, P 12619, P 12624, P 12621, P 12620, P 12629, P 12638, P 12628, P 12601 P 12630, P 12626, P 12564, P 12521 (**MOX.580**), P 13526, P 12585 (**MOX.586**, Pl.72a), P 12583 (**MOX.585**, Pl.71d), P 12557 (**MOX.587**, Pl.72b), P 12588 (**MOX.584**, Pl.71c), P 12587 (**MOX.583**, Pl.71b), P 12642, P 12584 (**MOX.588**, Pl.72c) P 12539 (**MOX.589**, Pl.72d), P 12569 (**MOX.582**, Pl.71a) and P 12520 (**MOX.590**, Pl.72e). These examples represent different types, registered as Type 1c, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, 9a and 9b. Type 2a/b also exists and is represented by examples preserving rim and body profile that cannot be divided into any of these separate types.

P 12609 and P 12492 belong to Type 1b, the deep bowl with a semi-globular profile rising to an inverted rim. Both preserve the full profile of the vessel, and they are constructed with a combination of wheel and coil techniques. Rilling striations appear on the interior and coil-joins to the low and middle wall exterior. They are both undecorated, but P 12492 preserves burnished interior and exterior surfaces.

P 12639 belongs to Type 1c. It is made with purple phyllitic clay, and it retains part of the inverted rim and horizontal rounded handle on its exterior. No traces of decoration can be observed in this example.

P 12447 belongs to Type 2a. It has an offset base and a flared rim profile. It is made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica, and it is undecorated. Intense burning on the interior shows that it could be used for cooking activities.

P 12633, P 12580, P 12538, P 12597, P 12633, P 12599, P 12521, P 12564, P 13526 and P 12623 are Type 2b. The examples preserve the complete profile of the base and the body, and they are made in local coarse fabrics. P 12633, P 12580, P 12538, P 12597, P 12633, P 12521, P 13526, and P 12599 are made with clay composed from purple phyllite and silver mica, while P 12623 and P 12564 are made with clay containing only purple phyllite. P 12597 and P 12599 are intensively

burned on the interior, and P 12599 has a potter's mark that consists of two even diagonal pre-firing incisions on the right part of the rim interior surface.

P 12625, P 12600, P 12622, P 12627, P 12619, P 12624, P 12621, P 12620, P 12629, P 12638, P 12628, P 12601, P 12630, and P 12626, apply to Type 2a/b. The state of their preservation does not allow their division into any specific type. P 12625, P 12600, P 12622, and P 12627 are made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clays, and they are all undecorated. P 12600 is intensively burned on the interior, and it may have been used in the cooking process. P 12619, P 12624, P 12621, P 12620, P 12629, P 12638, P 12628, and P 12601 are made with clays including purple phyllite. All are undecorated, but P 12621 is decorated with red slip on the interior. P 12638 preserves one diagonal incision on the interior and two short horizontals attached to it. P 12630 is made with clay including purple phyllite and white-metamorphic rocks, and it is undecorated. P 12626 is composed of granodioritic clay and is decorated with dark slip on the exterior.

P 13526, P 12585, P 12583, P 12557, P 12588, P 12587, P 12642, P 12569 and P 12584 apply to Type 2c. This is a new type that has a flat base, conical to flaring body profile, almost flat horizontal upper wall ending to the flaring rim. Most of the examples preserve the complete vessel profile, and only P 13526 preserves the base and body profile, and P 12642 the rim and the body of the vessel. P 12585, P 12583, P 12557, and P 12588 are wheel-made in fine pink clay and are decorated. P 12585 is decorated with dark slip on the interior surface, while P 12583 and P 12588 preserve dark slip on the interior and the exterior. P 12587 preserves a dark band on the rim and high on the exterior wall and dark-slipped interior, while P 12557 is decorated with red slip on the interior and a red band on the rim exterior. P 12587, P 12569, and P 12642 are made with fine orange clay. P 12587 is decorated with red slip on the interior and exterior surface, while P 12642 and P 12569 are decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior. P 12584 is the only example made with fine tan clay and presents dark slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces.

P 12539 (Type 9a), and P 12520 (Type 9b), apply to two different types of carinated bowls that only appear in this floor layer. P 12539 belongs to Type 9a, which describes a bowl with a large flat base, high carination, and short rim. It is made with purple phyllitic clay, and it is undecorated. P 12520 applies to Type 9b, which describes a carinated bowl with a flat base, short rim, high carination, and a vertical strap handle. P 12520 is also undecorated and made with purple phyllitic clay.

Kalathoi

One new shape category appearing on this floor level is the kalathos. It has a flat base, tall piriform narrow profile, ending with a flaring rim. One example was accessioned as P 12604 (**MOX.591**, Pl.73a). It is made with local purple phyllitic clay, it is undecorated and coil-made, as demonstrated by joins on the low, middle, and high exterior walls.

COOKING WARES

The cooking vessels category in this deposit, as well as in the others, consists of cooking dishes, trays, and cooking pots, which preserve various surface treatments, and are made with different clay fabrics.

Cooking Dishes

Three cooking dishes examples have been collected from this deposit and were accessioned as P 12726 (**MOX.592**, Pl.73b), P 12756, and P 12613 (**MOX.593**, Pl.73c). All preserve less than one-quarter of the complete vessel, and they are hand-made. P 12726 and P 12756 apply to Type 1a. The first is made with granodioritic fabric, while P 12756 is made of purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay. P 12613 belongs to Type 2, which denotes a flared rim profile. It is a local example made with clay including purple phyllite and silver mica.

Trays

Two cooking tray examples have been collected from this deposit and were accessioned as P 12448 (**MOX.594**, Pl.73d) and P 12528 (**MOX.595**, Pl.73e). The first instance belongs to Type 2, which describes a tripod cooking tray. It preserves the part of the base, straight to semi-globular wall exterior, thick inverted rounded handle, and trace of a large ovoid leg. It is made with purple phyllitic and silver micaceous clay, and it is highly burnished on the interior surface. It is coil-made, and intensive burning on the interior and rough exterior surfaces indicate its use for cooking activities. P 12528 applies to Type 3, which is a new type. It has a flat base, semi-globular to straight profile, and an upraised handle attached to the top of the rim. P 12528 is manufactured with the coil technique and is made with silver micaceous clay.

Cooking Pots

Five examples of cooking pots were collected from this deposit and were accessioned as P 12635 (**MOX.596**), P 12728, P 12727, P 12607 (**MOX.597**, Pl.74a), and P 12750, all belong to Type 1. P 12728, and P 12635 are made with purple phyllitic clay, while P 12727 and P 12750 are composed of clay including purple phyllite and silver mica. P 12607 also belongs to Type 3, preserving the flat base, part of a globular body profile, ovoid leg, and everted rounded rim. It was manufactured with the coil technique, and it is made with clay containing purple phyllite and silver mica.

UTILITARIAN

The utilitarian vessel category includes a basin and one scuttle. They are made from various fabrics and different types.

Basins

Four basin examples were accessioned from this floor context: P 12725 (**MOX.599**, Pl.74c) P 12729, P 12606 (**MOX.598**, Pl.74b) and P 12616 (**MOX.601**, Pl.74e). They belong to two different types, Type 1a, and Type 1b.

Discussion of Deposits

P 12725, P 12606, and P 12729 belong to Type 1a. These scored basins preserve part of the body, and they have diagonal and vertical incisions on the interior that create a checkerboard pattern. The first two are made with purple phyllitic clays, while P 12729 is manufactured with clay that included granodiorite.

P 12616 belongs to Type 1b. It preserves more than one-quarter of the complete vessel, and it preserves the profile. It has a straight to conical body profile that rises to a flat, rounded rim. It is made with granodioritic fabric and is decorated with a dark band on the rim interior surface and white slip on the interior one.

Scuttles

One scuttle example was accessioned from this floor layer. P 12598 (**MOX.602**, Pl.74e) preserves part of the pulled rim, vertical rounded handle, and conical body profile. It is made with purple phyllitic clay, and it is marked with a potter's mark. It features a potter's mark of two even, parallel, diagonal, pre-firing incisions on the attachment of the handle with the rim.

2.5.3 Deposit Underneath C.12, MM IB Fill (Level 3, D4 2826.2)

According to the stratigraphic sequence, D4 2826.2 is the fill above the bedrock, probably used for the construction of the floor identified here as Level 2. A small amount of ceramic material was selected. However, because the number of the selected vessels is small, the different shape types will be analyzed in their broader respective categories.

STORAGE

Two storage vessel examples have been collected from this deposit with P 12748 (**MOX.604**, Pl.75b) and P 12749 (**MOX.603**, Pl.75a). P 12748 is an example of an oval-mouthed amphora. It retains part of the rim, the neck, and the shoulder, and it could belong to either Type 1, 2, or 3. It preserves coil joins on the neck and is made with clay composed from purple phyllite combined with silver mica inclusions. P 12749 is a Type 9 jar, which describes a jar with a wide, flat mouth and a horizontal handle below the rim. P 12749 is made with granodioritic clay, and it features light-on-dark decoration consisting of two yellowish, parallel, horizontal bands on the dark slipped exterior ground.

DRINKING

Five examples of drinking vessels were collected from this deposit accessioned with P 12745 (**MOX.608**, Pl.75f), P 12741 (**MOX.607**, Pl.75e), P 12711, P 12736 (**MOX.605**, Pl.75c), and P 12578 (**MOX.606**, Pl.75d). The first three examples belong to the straight-sided cup category. P 12745 belongs to Type 8 and preserves part of the base, straight body profile, and the ridge above the base. It is fine tan clay, and it is decorated with red slip on the interior and the exterior. P 12741 belongs to Type 6. It has a flat base and a straight body profile. It is made with granodioritic clay and is decorated

with light-on-dark. Two light-yellowish horizontal parallel bands above the base and two thin yellowish bands spring from the upper one. P 12711 is a miscellaneous straight-sided cup example made from fine pink clay and decorated with red and white parallel bands on the dark-slipped exterior surface. P 12736 is a straight-sided tumbler, belonging to Type 3. It is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior and is made with medium-fine orange clay including purple phyllitic chunks. P 12578 is a Type 4b carinated cup. It preserves part of the straight rim, the slightly concave upper wall, and the low carination. It is made with fine orange clay, and it is decorated with dark slip on the interior and the exterior surfaces.

SERVING

Only one example has been collected from this deposit and was accessioned as P 12747 (**MOX.609**, Pl.75g). It belongs to Type 2a/b, preserving part of the flaring rim and the body. It is made with fine orange clay and is decorated with a red band on the rim and high on the interior wall and exterior.

COOKING

Six cooking vessel examples were collected and accessioned as P 12740 (**MOX.612**, Pl.75j), P 12744 (**MOX.613**, Pl.75k), P 12738 (**MOX.615**, Pl.75l), P 12743 (**MOX.610**, Pl.75h), and P 12742 (**MOX.611**, Pl.75i) and P 12739 (**MOX.614**). They are trays, cooking pots, and cooking dishes. P 12740, P 12744, and P 12739 are Type 1a cooking trays. They preserve part of the base, the straight wall profile, and the thick rounded rim. They are made with granodioritic fabric, and they are decorated with a dark or red slip on the interior. P 12738 is an ovoid cooking pot leg that belongs to Type 3. It is made with purple phyllitic fabric, and it is undecorated. P 12743 and P 12742 are both examples of Type 2. They maintain a flared rim profile and conical body sections. They are both made with granodioritic fabric and have a rough exterior and smooth interior surfaces.