The Role of Cooking Pottery and Cooked Food in the Palace of Nestor at Pylos

The article discusses cooking pots that were found in the Mycenaean palace at Pylos as a main source of information about cooking and its role in the palatial setting. Each of the cooking pot types recovered from two main storage spaces – Rooms 67–68 (taken here as a single storage entity) and 60 – is described in detail and the possible ways of its use are suggested. The discussion of single types is followed by the analysis and interpretation of whole assemblages from the two storage spaces. For the first one (Rooms 67 and 68) two issues are raised and elaborated – the way the assemblage might have been used and its role in food preparation, especially in relation to possible feasting activities conducted by the palace. For Room 60 an alternative explanation of the function of its assemblage is brought forward. Previously, the room's content was interpreted in relation to feasting held outside of the palace or daily feeding of palace's personnel. Starting with a detailed analysis of one particular shape, the two-handled krater, the possible use of room's assemblage for industrial activities, possibly perfumed-oil manufacture, is suggested.

The Destruction and Afterlife of the Palace of Nestor at Pylos: The Making of a Forgotten Landmark. Dan Osland 2011 University of Otago. Urban Change in Late Antique Hispania: The Case of Augusta Emerita. See also Wine in the Mycenaean Palace Economy Liege: Universite de Liege, Histoire de l'art et archeologie de la Grece antique; Austin : University of Texas at Austin, Program in Aegean Scripts and Prehistory, 1994. Fotini Metaxaki-Mitrou 1987. The expedition of Philip V to Asia Minor in 201/0 B.C. Archaic and Classical Imported Pottery in the Museums of Paros and Naxos. David Wilson 1984 University of Western Ontario. "The Early Minoan IIA West Court House at Knossos". The palaces found at Mycene, Pylos and elsewhere on the Greek mainland have a common inspiration: All borrowed heavily from the Minoan civilization that arose on the large island of Crete, southeast of Pylos. The Minoans were culturally dominant to the Mycenaeans but were later overtaken by them. Ancient Treasures From a Warrior's Grave. The palace of Pylos had yet to arise, and he could have been part of the cultural transition that made it possible. The transfer was not entirely peaceful: At some point, the Mycenaeans invaded Crete, and in 1450 B.C., the palace of Knossos was burned, perhaps by Mycenaeans. It is not yet clear whether the objects in the griffin warrior's tomb were significant in his own culture or just plunder.