

---

# The Chalinomouri Farmhouse

*Jeffrey S. Soles*

with contributions by

*Dimitra Mylona, David S. Reese, Anaya Sarpaki,  
R. Angus K. Smith, and Werner H. Schoch*

## **Introduction, Topography, and History of Excavation**

Chalinomouri is located at the far eastern end of the Mochlos coastal plain where a small, deeply incised, drainage area meets the sea (Fig. 1). On both sides of the drainage area are small, nearly level segments of land that are situated approximately 25 m above sea level (Fig. 54; Pl. 27A). The farmhouse is located on the eastern segment of land near the confluence of the stream and the sea (Pls. 27B, 27C). To the southeast of the site lies a prominent scree slope that formed at the foot of an imposing, nearly vertical, limestone cliff rising ca. 450 m above sea level. This cliff extends at right angles to the site, forms the coastline for more than a kilometer to the north, and provides a stunning backdrop for the site. On the other side of the ravine, the flat to gently sloping surface forms a roughly triangular shaped piece of land that is bordered on the east by the ravine, on the south

and southwest by a steep phyllite slope, and on the north by the sea.

The northwestern corners of the western and eastern segments of land on each side of the ravine are formed by narrow, badly eroding promontories that jut into the sea and frame a narrow horseshoe-shaped harbor surrounding the mouth of the ravine. It is no longer capable of sheltering boats today, but may have accommodated them when the promontories were less eroded. The ravine is one of the few places along the coast where a fresh water stream still flows, even in the arid summer months, and there is evidence that a great deal of fresh water once flowed here. A short distance to the south beyond the scree slope, where the stream originated in the cliffs at the southeast corner of the plain, the water wore the rock smooth as it twisted through its narrow bed and then cascaded

down the side of the cliff into a small lake, only the contours of which survive outlined by the surrounding terrain. The stream flows through this lake bed today and enters the ravine from the north. It is unclear how long ago the water ceased to abundantly flow, but at one time a soil dam was apparently constructed across the ravine to contain the water in the lake, and excavation might reveal another dam like that constructed by the LM settlers on Pseira.<sup>1</sup>

The area is still farmed today, although not to the extent that it was 50 years ago. The fields on both sides of the ravine were planted with wheat until recently. The field on the western promontory covers an area of ca. 1.5 ha, while the narrower and longer field on the east, which extends farther to the south toward the ancient lake bed, also covers an area of ca. 1.5 ha. An abandoned modern threshing floor is preserved along the southern side of the western field. Other areas on the west side of the ravine are terraced. The lower terraces are planted with vineyards that are still tended and watered from the stream below, while the higher terraces are watered by modern irrigation pipes and are also planted with olive trees.

In 1955 Nicholas Platon reported the location of a "M.M. house" at Chalinomouri,<sup>2</sup> but did not have the opportunity to excavate there. The site was easily discovered again, so in 1990 a topographic map of the area was made and a grid of 5 m square trenches was laid over the site in preparation for its excavation.<sup>3</sup> Eleven trenches were opened during the next four years (Figs. 54, 55). In 1991 two rooms at the north end of a long rectangular building, which came to be identified as Building A, were uncovered in Trenches 1100, 1200, 2100, and 2200 (Pl. 27D). Ancient terrace remains associated with this building were also excavated to its north along the coast in Trenches 13,300 and 13,400. Four more rooms lying to the south of those excavated in 1991 were excavated in 1992 in Trenches 1200, 1300, 200, and 300. The excavation of the building was completed in 1994, and two other structures were exposed: a small part of the badly preserved Building B, which is perched on the rocky northernmost promontory of the site in Trench 10,000W, and an oven sitting in the open yard to the north of Building A in Trench 4000.

## Building A

(Trenches 200, 300, 1100–1300, 2100, 2200; Figs. 54–76; Pls. 27–32)

Building A, the southernmost and larger of the two buildings, is a long rectangular structure sitting beside the edge of the ravine, with the long axis oriented northwest to southeast (Figs. 54, 56–59). Its west corner collapsed into this ravine, and its east corner was disturbed by modern vegetation; the building is otherwise fairly well preserved. It overlooks the grassy fields to the north and northeast where ancient terrace walls were exposed, and the inhabitants of the building probably also exploited the fields to the south and the open field immediately opposite on the ravine's western side where

Minoan pottery was also found. In its original LM IB format, it contained six rooms and was entered from its southeast corner. Building A also faces northwest where an open yard with a low wall runs beside the edge of the ravine, and a large oven was set toward the north end of this yard. Bedrock rises on the northeast side of the building, and a terrace wall constructed toward the north corner of the building supported a ramp that led from a landing at the southeast of the yard up to the higher ground level and around to the building's entrance.

## *Stratigraphy and Construction*

The earliest pottery on the site was found in the fill along the north side of the north terrace wall and the north corner of the house (Locus 2201). Large legs with flat oval sections belonging to tripod cooking pots, a carinated cup fragment, and white-on-black and black-slipped pottery belonging to the Old Palace Period lay in a deposit of material that was already on the site when the Neopalatial builders leveled the area to construct the north corner of their house. Platon possibly reported this type of pottery in 1955, but no architectural remains are associated with this earlier occupation, and it is impossible to determine whether it belonged to a temporary campsite or a more permanent residence.

Apart from the pocket of MM material at the north corner of the house, two chronological periods are preserved in the stratigraphy of the building (Figs. 55, 56, and 72). The building was constructed in the LM IB period, although perhaps slightly later than the Artisans' Quarter. It otherwise parallels the Artisans' Quarter in date because it was used throughout LM IB and destroyed at the same time as the Artisans' Quarter. The destruction pottery from the two sites is virtually identical. An LM IIIB level (Locus 2203) lies on top of this earlier material along the northeast side of the building (Fig. 56). A corresponding level was not found along the southwest side of the building, either because the site eroded or that side was simply not reoccupied. This LM III reoccupation used the earlier Neopalatial walls on the northeast side of the building, and in this regard, resembled much of the Mochlos island reoccupation. The LM III island structures were often built on top of or beside earlier LM IB buildings, but always with a considerable accumulation of earth between the LM IB and LM III floors.

The reoccupation at Chalinomouri is not well preserved because it lay near the modern surface, which was badly eroded. The original structure was greatly altered, as the rooms on the northeast of the original building were filled with soil and rubble mostly from earlier wall and roof collapse. This fill blocked two earlier doorways along this side of the building, including the original entrance, and it raised the new floor levels 0.34–0.63 m above the earlier floor levels. Evidence of actual

rebuilding is found only at one point. A new wall rests partly on an earlier wall separating Rooms 4 and 5 in the Neopalatial house and partly on a soil fill 0.54 m above the Minoan floor level of Room 5, and it was also built along the northwest side of Room 5 at the new, higher floor level (Figs. 56, 57, 71, and 72). This new wall rises ca. 0.35 m above the earlier wall and blocks an earlier doorway at the west corner of Room 5. The east corner of the original building was also filled with large stones at this time, raising the ground level and blocking the entrance to the original building.

The evidence suggests that the LM III building was much smaller and simpler in design than the original structure. Except at the point where the earlier Minoan wall between Rooms 4 and 5 was not high enough, the LM III inhabitants reused the tops of the stone walls of the original Rooms 1, 4, and 5 as bedding for walls that left little or no trace and were probably built of mudbrick. This rectangular, one-story structure measured ca. 4.02 m in width on the outside and a maximum length of 9.58 m, and it was divided into two or three smaller rooms that corresponded in size and location to the earlier rooms underneath. Only scanty remains of its floor level were uncovered, always associated with a light yellowish brown soil (10YR 5/4) at an elevation of +29–28.40.

The original Neopalatial building was larger and more complex in design with six interconnecting rooms. This gamma-shaped structure, ca. 14 m long and 5.80–8.25 m wide, was also only one story high. The building's floors, found 0.34–0.63 m below the level of the LM III floors on the northeast side of the building, lay ca. 1 m below the modern surface. At the southwest side of the building, along the edge of the ravine where less soil cover remained and no LM III material survived, the Neopalatial floors were only ca. 0.75 m below the surface.

Like Buildings A and B in the Artisans' Quarter that yielded evidence for two or more Neopalatial building phases, Chalinomouri also preserved evidence for later alterations. At some point, an extension was added to the east corner of the building that ran at a slight angle from the southeast wall of the building toward the northeast. The wall clearly belongs to a later Neopalatial building phase because

its west end abuts the earlier corner of the house, but its base lies at a slightly higher level than the bases of any of the other house walls. Built at a slight angle to the other walls and extending somewhat beyond the northeast wall of the house, this extension created a semi-enclosed space that was always open on the northeast and formed a porch or shed in front of the house's entrance. Perhaps at the same time, within the LM IB period or toward its end, an interior doorway leading from Room 6 to Room 5 was also blocked in order to build a platform in front of it in the north corner of Room 6.

The construction of the Neopalatial building also resembles Buildings A and B in some respects. The walls are built of standard Minoan rubble. The facade walls are wider than the interior walls, averaging 0.70–0.85 m in width, and invariably were built with larger stones on the exterior faces.<sup>4</sup> Interior walls average 0.38–0.65 m in width, and usually stones of approximately the same size on both faces were used. As preserved, the walls range in height from 0.12 m toward the western corner of the building, where part of the building is destroyed, to 1.27 m along the northeastern side of the building, which is sheltered by rising bedrock.<sup>5</sup> These walls continued higher in mudbrick and were probably

faced with mud plaster. Only small pieces of mudbrick were uncovered, however, and mud plaster was actually not identified. A few small pieces of white lime plaster survived in one room, but it probably was not used extensively. The roof was constructed of greenish gray, schist slabs, at least over certain rooms and on the edges of the building, but the slabs were not used in the same quantity as Buildings A and B. Little or no crushed purple schist collapsed with the roofing debris, however, probably because the stone was not available around the house in such great abundance as at the Artisans' Quarter. Charcoal fragments were often uncovered in the wall and roof collapse, as well as the floor below, and many of them probably belonged to roof beams. While oak, pine, and maple were represented, the majority was olive wood. The roof beams probably resembled the large gnarled trunks of olive and pine that are still seen in country farmhouses today.<sup>6</sup> The floors in every room appear to have been plain soil. Occasionally stone slabs were laid on the floor in Rooms 3 and 6 that were important activity rooms, but there is no indication that plaster was ever used on the building's floors.

## *Stratigraphy, Architecture, and Finds in Individual Rooms*

### Southeast Porch and Entrance

(Figs. 56, 57, 60; Pl. 28C)

The east corner of the building was originally an external area, enclosed by walls only on the northwest and southwest sides in front of the original structure's entrance. The east corner was mostly in Trench 1300, which was expanded farther eastward to accommodate it (Fig. 55). Surface lay here at an elevation of +29.40–29.30. A dense layer of stones was immediately beneath the surface. These stones appear to have fallen or were thrown in place and were sometimes laid in short irregular stretches to create a level surface area at this corner of the building. A floor deposit was not associated with this stone fill that contained both MM and LM I sherds

(Loci 1310.1 and 2). It must belong to the LM III reoccupation of the site because it completely obscured the entrance to the original building. A soil and bedrock floor beneath this fill sloped downward from northeast to southwest (Fig. 60), from +29.30–28.30, and formed the original approach to this entrance (Locus 1310.3).

At some point after the house's construction, but before this area was filled with rubble, a wall was added to the original east corner of the house.<sup>7</sup> It is nicely faced on its northwest side, which would not be the case if it was constructed in the LM III reoccupation only to be buried by rock fill.

It was probably built during the original occupation period as a retaining wall erected against the southeast slope to shelter the approach to the house's entrance. This wall does not bond to the east corner of the original structure, and it runs to the northeast at a slight angle to the southeast facade of the house where it ends abruptly without joining another wall. The northeast end of the wall rests next to small steps located in the rising bedrock, and the base of the wall lies at a higher level there than beside the building's entrance. A stone bench, measuring ca. 0.72 by 0.76 by 0.36 m, was built against the southwest end of the wall in front of the doorway.

The shelter added in front of the house's entrance is ca. 4.07 m wide and 2.83–4.30 m deep. Because of the sloping terrain, drainage was probably a major problem, so the area may have been roofed for this reason even if it remained open on the northeast. Roofing traces were not found, however. In addition to fragmentary cooking vessels, including a cooking tray with horizontal handles (**IB.601**; P 2938), and a stone grinder (**IB.386**; GS 724), more than 80 bones belonging to ovicaprids and pigs were found here. One of these bones was apparently gnawed by a dog that possibly guarded the entrance to the house.

### *Southeast Porch*

#### POTTERY

Cooking tray fragment: **IB.601** (P 2938; 1310.1).

#### STONE

Grinder: **IB.386** (GS 724; 1310.2).

#### MINERALS AND ROCKS

Pumice—large number (1310.1–2).

#### MAMMAL

88 bones—

*Ovis/Capra*: 4 mandible fragments, P<sup>3</sup> (broken), M<sup>2</sup>, M<sup>3</sup>, M<sup>3</sup> (adult, partly broken), lower premolar, M<sub>3</sub> (adult, last loph broken, 2 lophs worn down), 3 molar fragments, atlas fragment (subadult), distal humerus (F, Le), proximal tibia (UF, Le), distal tibia (F, Le, may join), proximal metacarpus (R, subadult or adult), phalanx 1 (F, rather long);

*Sus*: palate (dp<sup>4</sup> worn down, m<sup>1</sup> worn down, M<sup>1</sup> bit worn, M<sup>2</sup> alveolus, adult M<sup>1</sup> below, Le), P1/2 (no roots, large, adult);

*Ovis/Capra* or *Sus*: skull fragment, sacral vertebra fragment, 2 vertebra (2 UF), 2 vertebral spines (rather large), 3 ribs, bone with dog gnaw marks (1310.2–3).

## Room 6

(Figs. 56, 57, 60–63; Pls. 28, 29)

The main entry to the house is located in Room 6, which lay mostly in Trench 300 that was expanded to the north and west to accommodate the room (Fig. 55). Surface lay at an elevation of +29.38–28.97 in a yellowish brown soil (10YR 5/4) that covered the entire building, and the southeast wall of the room was exposed at this level. A great number of stones tumbled from the surrounding walls of the room and were found at an elevation of +28.98–28.18 m in a brown soil (10YR 5/3). These stones rested on top of schist slabs with numerous olive charcoal pieces that belonged to the roof debris (Loci 311.1, 311.2 top, 311.4, and 311.6 part 1). Many of the slabs were found directly above the room's floor deposit, and most of the objects discovered with them actually belong to the floor. Six fragments of a LM IIIB stirrup jar (**IA.1**, P 2936) lay

with the wall and roof collapse, however, demonstrating that the space was used at this time even if it was not actually built on. The lower Neopalatial floor deposit was in the same brown soil at an elevation of +28.16–27.89 m. It was full of charcoal flecks. This deposit was excavated in two seasons: the area to the north was uncovered in 1992 (Loci 311.2 bottom and 311.3 parts 1 and 2), and the area to the south and other features were revealed in 1994 (Loci 311.3 part 2, 311.5, 311.6 part 2).

The entrance to the house is located at the east corner of Room 6, which is also the east corner of the building and the south corner of the northeast porch (Figs. 59–62; Pl. 28C). This doorway is ca. 1.08 m wide, and it was provided with a rubble threshold that formed a step ca. 0.22 m above the room's floor. A large stone was set against the

facade wall at the northwest side of the doorway and formed a rebate against which a wooden door, set on a pivot on the other side of the entrance, could swing shut. The door opened inward to provide access to Room 6, which measures ca. 4.54 by 5.03 m and is the largest room in the house.

A wooden column once rested on a stone base near the center of Room 6 to support an important beam in the roof (Pls. 28A, 28B). The column base is an irregular limestone block, which rests, in turn, on a floor slab.<sup>8</sup> It does not sit in the exact center of the room, as one might expect, but toward the northeast wall in order not to obstruct the passage around the southwest side of the room toward the interior doorway to Room 3.

Three exceptionally large, schist slabs<sup>9</sup> lay in the southwest part of Room 6 (Pl. 28A), and they were originally thought to have fallen from the roof. When they were lifted, however, a large cooking fire was discovered in this part of the room. The remains of this fire consisted of an area of dark yellowish brown soil (10YR 4/4) with a concentration of olive charcoal that rested on a small clay patch burned red from the fire.<sup>10</sup> Although quite heavy, the schist slabs were apparently thrown there to extinguish the fire, but they were probably located in some other part of the room originally.

The room's walls are preserved on all sides rising a maximum of 1.10 m above floor level along the southeast.<sup>11</sup> The unusual southeast wall does not rest at floor level, but rests instead on a soil fill 0.20–0.26 m above floor level; only at its north end beside the doorway does it actually rest at floor level (Fig. 60).

Several features were built in Room 6, including a stone platform and four benches. The platform, which is stepped at two levels, was constructed in the north corner of the room against the northwest wall (Fig. 63; Pls. 29A, 29B). The higher northern section measures ca. 0.67 by 1.04 by 0.35 m, while the lower section, which consists of a single flat slab with an upright slab placed along its inner side, measures ca. 0.27–0.48 by 0.49 by 0.14 m.

A small stone bench, measuring ca. 0.35 by 0.77 by 0.33 m, lies against the northeast wall, just inside the entrance to Room 6 (Fig. 61). Two small stone piers also project at the base of this wall in line with the bench, and four very similar piers extend into the room at the base of the southeast wall (Fig.

60).<sup>12</sup> One of the piers against the southeast wall is largely destroyed, but the remaining three examples and the two piers to the northeast are about the same size. The two piers at the base of the northeast wall are each ca. 0.31 m high, almost the same height as the bench against this wall. The three examples against the southeast wall, which project from the soil fill beneath the wall, are each ca. 0.24 m high. They form pairs that are spaced at slightly different distances from each other, the northeast pair ca. 1.15 m long, the pair nearest the doorway ca. 0.69 m long, and the other pair against the southeast wall ca. 0.93 m long. Each couple supported the ends of a seat or platform of corresponding length. One structure stood against the northeast wall and two others against the southeast wall. At one time, the piers may have supported wooden planks that served as seats, but the three schist slabs that covered the hearth in the southwest part of the room were also used for this purpose. These slabs match the spaces between the piers in width and length and originally sat on top of them (Figs. 60, 61; Pls. 28B, 29B, 29C).<sup>13</sup> The largest slab sat on the piers against the northeast wall, forming a bench ca. 0.46 by 1.23 by 0.40 m in size. The smallest slab rested on the pair closest to the door and formed a bench measuring ca. 0.51 by 0.63 by 0.34 m. The third slab sat against the same southeast wall, forming a bench ca. 0.44 by 0.89 by 0.34 m in size that overlooked the cooking fire to its north. This unusual form of construction, because the three other benches in the house were built of solid rubble, parallels many installations in old farmhouses that dot the Greek countryside today.<sup>14</sup> When the slabs were restored to their piers, they made especially comfortable seats, and the two larger examples could also serve as sleeping platforms.

The room served a number of different uses. It architecturally functioned as the entrance to the house and provided access to the various interior rooms of the building. A doorway in the west corner, ca. 1.20 m wide, accessed Rooms 1, 2, and 3. Unlike the entrance, it lacked a built threshold and always remained open. At the time of the building's construction, there was another doorway, ca. 0.86 m wide, in the north corner of the room that opened into Room 5. This doorway was flanked on its west and east sides by finished corners of adjoining walls. It was later blocked by stones irregularly laid in

place all the way to the original floor level without bonding to the adjacent walls (Fig. 61). The doorway must have been closed when the corner platform was constructed against the northwest wall of the room, because the platform would have blocked the doorway.

The badly broken pottery in the room was scattered in the wall collapse and on the floor with many joins made between the two levels (Fig. 62). This destruction probably partly resulted from wall and roof collapse, but it was also possibly due to human agency. While a few vases could be restored, most of the pottery was extremely fragmentary. The cooking wares included cooking dish (**IB.516**; P 2022) and tray fragments and a tripod cooking pot (**IB.500**; P 2931) with burn traces that were located next to the hearth in the south corner of the room. More than 50 mammal bones and a number of limpet shells were also found there. Bits of olive charcoal were scattered across the floor, so cooking fires may well have been lit at different times in other locations in the room. A large two-handled cooking pot (**IB.499**; P 2930), blackened by fire, rested near the center of the room. The body of a large pithos (**IB.452**; P 2924) lacked its rim and base, had a burned interior, was found nearby, and possibly served as a chimney pot in the roof.

Clearly the room was used for food preparation, cooking, and eating. A total of 255 mammal bone fragments were found in the room, and although this includes material in the roof collapse and on the floor, they should all belong to this room. The bones include a large variety of mammals, mainly ovicaprids (two individuals), pig, and deer. Several bones were butchered and burned and their meat was consumed in the house, but the amount is so large that some of the meat was possibly stored there and intended for consumption elsewhere or at a later time. Concentrations of limpet shells were located along the northwest side of the room and near the hearth in the south corner.

Other pottery associated with food storage or preparation include: a bridge-spouted jug (**IB.328**; P 1346) that was elaborately decorated with pendent concentric arcs around the top of its neck and a broad, scale patterned band on its shoulder and was located in the north side of the room; a large beak-spouted jug (**IB.315**; P 2946) that was broken into many small pieces in the middle of the room; a

fancy rounded cup (**IB.207**; P 1561) located near the doorway to Room 3; a hole-mouthed jar (**IB.408**; P 3412) toward the south side of the room; and a piri-form jar with its base still resting on the floor near the middle of the room and its probable rim and upper part (**IB.422**; P 2933) found in the debris above. The lower half of a jar (**IB.431**; P 2932) imported from the Cyclades<sup>15</sup> was also found in the room, and it was probably still in use at the time of destruction. The mouth of a large amphora (**IB.385**; P 2929), the remains of two large jugs with low beak spouts (**IB.311**, **IB.314**; P 1244, 2934), the false spout of a stirrup jar (**IB.376**; P 2943), and sherds from an incised bowl (**IB.640**; P 2945) were also found on the floor and belonged to vessels that were probably no longer in use when the building was destroyed.

Among the utilitarian objects were the remains of a basin (**IB.279**; P 2962) that was scored with cross-hatched lines on the interior of its side walls and impressed with many large thumb prints on the interior of its base; it was discovered near the platform in the north corner of the room where it probably once sat.<sup>16</sup> A clay drain (**IC.20**; C 358), which lay to the southeast toward the opposite side of the room, was possibly used with this basin to produce oil or wine. A bronze awl (**IC.273**; CA 84) and stone grinder (**IC.387**; GS 732) were found in the north area of the room with the awl near the doorway to Room 3. Parts of two loomweights (**IC.123**, **IC.125**; C 515, 521), a pyxis (**IB.363**; P 2199), and a miniature closed vessel (**IB.639**; P 2935) were also located in this area.

### *LM III Reoccupation*

#### POTTERY<sup>17</sup>

**IA.1** (P 2936, 311.4, Fig. 76). Squat stirrup jar. Six pieces with two joins, preserving shoulder with base of false spout. Fine, very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4) with some tiny gray and reddish brown inclusions. Decoration in dark brown. Two horizontal lines with stylized foliate band.

For shape, see Popham 1964, p. 15, pl. 6a, and Kanta 1980, pp. 246–247.

### *Wall and Roof Collapse*

#### POTTERY

3 fragmentary jugs with low beak-spouts: **IB.311**, **IB.314**, **IB.315** (P 1244, 2934, 2946; 311.2).

Fragmentary basin: **IB.279** (P 2962; 311.2).

- Fragmentary pyxis: **IB.363** (P 2199; 311.2).  
 Piriform jar fragment: **IB.422** (P 2933; 311.2).  
 Fragmentary tripod cooking pot: **IB.499** (P 2930; 311.1).  
 Cooking tray fragment (311.1).  
 Miniature closed vessel: **IB.639** (P 2935; 311.1).

## CERAMIC OBJECT

- Loomweight: **IC.125** (C 521; 311.2).

## COPPER ALLOY

- Awl: **IC.273** (CA 84; 311.2).

## STONE

- Grinder: **IC.387** (GS 732; 311.2).

## MAMMAL

177 bones—

*Ovis/Capra*: 3 mandibles (2 Le: P<sub>1</sub> alveolus, P<sub>2-3</sub>, M<sub>1-3</sub> worn down; M<sub>3</sub> worn down; R: broken), premolar, 4 molars, M<sup>3</sup> (broken), axis (butchered down center above odontoid process, back toward caudal), distal humerus (F, Le) acetabulum fragments (F, Le), distal femur epiphysis fragment, proximal metacarpus (R), metatarsus (F, R), 3 phalanx 1 (3 F);

*Sus*: 10 skull fragments, 2 anterior mandible symphysis fragments (1 MNI), mandible fragment (no teeth), dp<sub>4</sub> (worn down), M<sub>1</sub> or M<sub>2</sub> (no shaft, cut marks on ventral side), proximal ulna (R, butchered down rear, rather large, with attached radius shaft, 2 fragments), metacarpus II (UF), proximal metacarpus III (UF, Le, but adult-sized, 2 fragments), 2 proximal metacarpus IV (2 Le), metacarpus V (UF), metapodial I/V, metapodial (UF, broken);

*Ovis/Capra* or *Sus*: shaft or rib burned white, 6 vertebra fragments, 21 ribs (2 with heads);

Deer: distal metacarpus (F), phalanx 1 (F, articulates with metacarpus), 4 shaft fragments (1 slightly burned at one end);

*Lepus/Canis*: proximal ulna, pelvis (311.1–2).

## SHELL

12/8 *Patella*—2 large; 1 *Monodonta* fragment (311.2).

## WOOD

5 *Olea europaea* (311.1).

*Floor Deposit*

## POTTERY

Eleven cataloged vessels and 355 sherds, weighing 10.68 kg, were collected from the floor deposit. The largest percentage of sherds, 7.84%, belongs to cooking

vessels, 7.74%, belong to jars, and 6.49% come from basins. The total number of vessels represented is estimated at approximately 43, 23.28% of which are jars or pithoi, 13.97% are cooking vessels, 9.31% are cups, and 9.31% are basins.

*In Use:*

Rounded cup: **IB.207** (P 1561; 311.6 pt.2).

Bridge-spouted jug: **IB.328** (P 1346; 311.3 pt.2).

Hole-mouthed jar fragment: **IB.408** (P 3412; 311.3 and 6 pt.2).

Fragmentary Cycladic jar: **IB.431** (P 2932; 311.6 pt.2).

Tripod cooking pot: **IB.500** (P 2931; 311.6 pt.2).

Cooking dish fragment: **IB.516** (P 2022; 311.6 pt.2).

*Fragmentary:*

Incised cup or bowl: **IB.640** (P 2945; 311.7).

Stirrup jar: **IB.376** (P 2943; 311.2).

Amphora: **IB.385** (P 2929; 311.6 pt.2).

Pithos: **IB.452** (P 2924; 311.3).

Large lid: **IB.481** (P 2941; 311.6).

## CERAMIC OBJECTS

Drain: **IC.20** (C 358; 311.3).

Fragmentary loomweight: **IC.123** (C 515; 311.3).

## STONE

Polisher/applicator? **IC.373** (GS 1345; 311.3).

## MINERALS AND ROCKS

Pumice (311.4).

## MAMMAL

26 bones (4 attach)—most *Ovis/Capra*: rib, horncore fragment;

55 bones—

*Ovis/Capra*: horncore fragment, M<sup>1</sup> (worn down), M<sup>3</sup> (worn down), molar (broken), scapula (F, Le, 3 fragments), distal humerus (UF, Le, normal-sized), pelvis fragment, femur shaft (R), proximal metatarsus, phalanx 1 (UF, thin), phalanx 2 (F, thin, small);

*Sus*: scapula (UF, R);

*Ovis/Capra* or *Sus*: 6 vertebra fragments (2 UF, 2 spines), 8 rib fragments (2 join and 2 others might, probably 3 ribs, 1 head [butchered through]);

Deer-sized shaft (311.3–4);

Deer: 2 antler fragments, distal metacarpus (F), phalanx 2 (F, L) (311.6 pt.2).

## SHELL

3 *Patella*—1 large; 0/1 *Monodonta*—distal end (311.4, 311.7); 16/25 *Patella*—3/8 burned, 16 MNI; 1/65 *Monodonta*—9 MNI (311.6 pt.2).

## FISH

1 otolith of Sparidae, 1 otolith of *Pagrus pagrus* (311.6 pt. 2).

## BOTANICAL REMAINS

0/12 *Olea europaea* stones, 0/113 *Prunus amygdalus*, 1 *Trigonella* type, 1 spore (mineralized), 5 *Ignota*, 1 Coprolite/insect egg? (311.6 pt. 2).

## WOOD

40 *Olea europaea* (311.3, 311.6).

## Room 3

(Figs. 56, 57, 62–65; Pl. 30A)

Room 3 lay in Trench 1200, which was slightly expanded to the southwest to accommodate the room (Fig. 55). Surface lay at an elevation of +28.90–28.30 m, and the floor deposit of the room was in a light reddish brown soil (2.5YR 6/4) at +28.10–27.76 (Loci 1201.2, and 1202). Collapsed wall debris and schist roofing slabs were in a brown soil (10YR 5/3) in the intervening space (Locus 1201.1) together with a large sample of olive charcoal located near the middle of the room that may be the remains of one or more roof beams (Fig. 64). Other schist slabs from the roof lay directly above the floor deposit. A LM III handle was identified in the collapse and the pedestal of a goblet was located near the floor level, but there was nothing else to suggest the location of an LM III surface here.

Room 3 measures ca. 3.95 by 3.99 m (Pl. 30A). Its northeast and southeast walls are the best preserved, and they stand to a height of 0.45–0.64 m.<sup>18</sup> Parts of the northwest and southwest walls at the west corner of the room were bedded on a large serpentinite outcropping and collapsed into the adjacent ravine. This room provides access from Room 6 to two other rooms at the northwest end of the building through doorways at its north corner. Room 3 also served as a major activity room with two stone benches along the northwest and southwest walls. The smaller northwest bench measures ca. 0.42–0.50 by 1.35 by 0.23 m; the southwest example extends along the entire wall on this side of the room. This larger bench was built with green and purple schist slabs on top and measured ca. 0.55–0.58 by 3.10 by 0.30 m. Several stone slabs were placed on the floor beside these benches. A brown limestone slab, somewhat higher than the others, formed a low table in front of the southwest bench.<sup>19</sup> Serpentinite bedrock is exposed in front of

the northwest bench, and it also served as a work surface because the jagged rock was hammered down to floor level. The rest of the floor on the eastern side of the room was simply soil.

The room was used to prepare and eat food as well as for working. The benches around the room suggest that it may have also served as a gathering place for the house's occupants and visitors. Two patches of dark brown soil (10YR 3/3) filled with wood charcoal remained from cooking fires and lay on the floor toward the northeast and southwest sides of the room (Fig. 62). A large number of limpet shells were scattered on the floor in front of the benches. Ovicaprid bones were associated with the northeast cooking fire, and the remains of ovicaprid and pig were also located in the room.

Fragments of several cooking dishes (**IB.547**, **IB.564**, **IB.533**; P 2024, 2690, 2940) and at least one tripod cooking pot were also associated with the cooking fires. The upper part of a basin with a scored interior (**IB.275**; P 2689) lay in the east corner of the room. A small hole-mouthed jar (**IB.400**; P 1552) and the upper part of an amphora (**IB.384**; P 2686) were together against the southeast wall, and the upper parts of a hole-mouthed jar (**IB.**; P 2687) and a decorated side-spouted jar (**IB.352**; P 2684) were found together toward the north corner of the room. Part of a rhyton funnel (**IB.379**; P 2685) rested toward the center of the room. Three hundred seventy sherds lay in the floor accumulation, and the largest percentage of these, 26.60%, belonged to cooking vessels, suggesting that food preparation was always one of the major activities in this room.

An amphibolite drill guide (**IC.394**; GS 723) lay on the floor in front of the northwest bench. Stone vases and residue from stone vase production were

not found in the room, but the drill guide, the extensive benches, the hammered serpentinite outcropping by the northwest bench, and the stone slabs placed in front of the benches, like those in Room 1 of Building A in the Artisans' Quarter, suggest that stone vases were possibly produced in this room.

### *Wall and Roof Collapse (1201.1)*

#### STONE

Polisher: **IC.454** (GS 1178).

#### MAMMAL

5 bones—*Ovis/Capra* tibia shaft and 4 *Ovis/Capra*-sized fragments;

*Sus*-sized shaft (2 joining fragments).

#### WOOD

10 *Olea europaea*.

### *Floor Deposit*

#### POTTERY

Nine cataloged vessels and 370 sherds, weighing 12.46 kg, were collected from this deposit. The largest percentage of sherds, 26.60%, belongs to cooking vessels. The total estimated number of vessels represented is 54, 24.08% of which are cups, and 14.81% are cooking vessels.

#### *In Use:*

Fragmentary basin: **IB.275** (P 2689; 1201.1, 2).

Fragmentary side-spouted jar: **IB.352** (P 2684; 1201.2).

Hole-mouthed jar: **IB.400** (P 1552; 1202.1).

Fragmentary hole-mouthed jar: **IB.403** (P 2687; 1201.2).

3 cooking dish fragments: **IB.547**, **IB.564**, **IB.533** (P 2024, P 2690, 2940, plus 6 other fragments; 1201.2).

#### *Fragmentary:*

Amphora: **IB.384** (P 2686; 1202.1).

Rhyton: **IB.379** (P 2685; 1201.2).

#### STONE

Drill guide: **IC.394** (GS 723; 1202.1).

#### MAMMAL

17 bones—

*Ovis/Capra*: 2 horncore fragments, M<sup>2</sup> (2 fragments), distal humerus (broken, subadult, R), distal tibia (F, Le);

*Sus*: proximal metatarsus III (R, adult);

2 possible large mammal shaft fragments (1201.2).

15 bones—*Ovis/Capra*: anterior mandible (2 joining fragments, no teeth or premolar alveoli), pelvis/acetabulum (F), phalanx 1 (UF, 2 fragments), large rib head (recently broken) (1206.1).

#### SHELL

9 *Patella*, and many more not collected (1202.1).

#### WOOD

*Olea europaea*.

## Room 2

(Figs. 56, 57, 64–69; Pls. 30C, 31)

Room 2, located at the northwest corner of the building, was excavated in four trenches (Pls. 30B, 30C). Its north corner lay in Trenches 2100 and 2200, while most of the room lay to the south in Trenches 1100 and 1200 (Fig. 55). The two areas to the north and the two to the south were each combined and excavated separately in the 1991 and 1992 seasons. Surface over the room lay at an elevation of +28.50–27.75 (Figs. 64–67). A light brown soil (10YR 5/3) full of collapsed wall debris lay immediately beneath the surface at +28.30–27.75 (Loci 11/1201 and 21/2206.1–3). The material found in this debris, which was not well preserved, was predominantly Neopalatial with only a

few identifiable LM III sherds, and it differed in this respect from the deposit above the adjacent Room 1 where the LM III material was more abundant. While the LM III reoccupants must have walked over this area, no evidence suggests that they built on it. A number of significant joins between objects found on the floor below this deposit and material within this deposit suggest that it belonged to collapsed debris from the Neopalatial building and not to a later occupation level.

The Neopalatial floor level in the room was located beneath this debris in a light reddish brown earth (2.5YR 6/4) at an elevation of +27.80–27.60 (Loci 11/1204, 21/2206.4–5, and 21/2211). Another

level of buried storage vessels was underneath the floor at an elevation of +27.63–26.90. The vessels, placed with their rims at or just above floor level, had been buried in two groups along the northeast (Locus 21/2213) and southwest (Locus 11/1214) sides of the room.

Room 2 is entered from the east through a doorway, ca. 1 m wide, provided with a roughly paved threshold (Pl. 30C). Two stone slabs on each side of the threshold served as jamb bases; the doorway was apparently framed with wood, like the adjacent doorway leading into Room 1, and probably closed with a door. The southwest wall of the room, the west end of its northwest wall, and the western corner of the room were destroyed by falling into the ravine on that side of the house. The room was probably only a little smaller than Room 3, ca. 2.40 m wide and ca. 4 m long. Its walls on the other three sides of the room are preserved to a height of 0.21–0.73 m.<sup>20</sup> A few small pieces of white plaster with a flat and polished surface were in the collapsed wall debris above the floor and some more poorly preserved pieces lay on the floor itself; the walls may have been plastered on the inside. The room was provided with a simple soil floor. Three stone slabs scattered along the southeast wall of the room, like **IC.182** (S 161) that was still in situ just inside the entrance, were possibly used as lids for large storage vessels (Fig. 68).

The remains of badly broken storage vessels lay on the floor including the upper part of a pithos (**IB.442**; P 2857) and part of a piriform jar that was decorated with lilies in raised relief (**IB.421**; P 2586). The jar remains were scattered over the entire room at floor level and in the debris from the above wall collapse; another part of the jar lay in Room 5. The bases of a pithos (**IB.488**; P 113) and jar (**IB.489**; P 661) had been broken off sometime before the building's destruction and were being reused as lids. Number **IB.488** (P 113) was placed over another storage jar buried beneath the floor, and **IB.489** (P 661) was located next to **IB.488** (P 113) and possibly once sat on another buried jar (Figs. 68, 69). Large broken potsherds and a stone slab (**IC.182**; S 161) on the floor were used as lids for other buried jars. A total of 274 sherds were collected from the floor accumulation. Of these, 12.77% belonged to jars and 28.09% came from miscellaneous closed vessels, suggesting that the

room was always used for storage no matter what its other functions were. A number of seeds were recovered from this level and suggest that grain and nuts were stored in the room. There were no hearths and little evidence for cooking.

Other objects that were in use at the time of destruction included a decorated bridge-spouted jar (**IB.341**; P 758), an ogival cup (**IB.169**; P 545), a collared jug (**IB.321**; P 2590), a decorated stirrup jar (**IB.371**; P 2591), and an emery grinder (**IC.344**; GS 763), all located at the northeastern end of the room. Numbers **IB.169** (P 545) and **IB.321** (P 2590) were next to buried storage jars, and they were probably used to remove contents from or add contents to these jars. A small piece of **IB.321** (P 2590) had actually broken off and lay inside the buried jar at its side. Number **IB.371** (P 2591), which was scattered in several pieces at different levels, may have been imported from Gournia. A large number of quartz granules (**IC.577**; M 526) were also collected and stored on this side of the room. A few other objects that appear to have been in use were located in the southwestern half of the room. These finds include a lid or spinning bowl (**IB.466**; P 542), another hammerstone (**IC.309**; GS 782), and an amphibolite drill guide (**IC.391**; GS 636) that were lying near each other against the southeast wall.

When the covering slab, pottery sherds, and jar bases that sat on the floor serving as lids were lifted, the mouths of several large jars and pithoi, which had been buried beneath floor level, were revealed (Fig. 69; Pls. 31A, 31B). Five buried vases, including the two that were covered by **IB.488** (P 113) and **IC.182** (S 161), were located in the north end of the room (Pl. 31C). They included three piriform jars (**IB.414–416**; P 475, 476, 491; Pls. 32A, 32B) that sat together in the north corner of the room, as well as one pithos (**IB.435**; P 751) and one large amphora (**IB.380**; P 97) that were located toward the entrance to the room. Two other pithoi (**IB.445**, **IB.446**; P 750, 757) and a hole-mouthed jar (**IB.397**; P 1010) were buried as a group along the destroyed southwestern wall of the room. The amphora and the three vases to the southwest were missing their lids, and **IB.489** (P 661) and the three stone slabs along the southeast wall probably once covered them and were moved shortly before the destruction of the building. Five of these storage vessels were plain and undecorated, as one might

expect, but three vases were decorated; **IB.414** (P 475) had an incised lily on its shoulder (Pl. 32B), and **IB.435** (P 751) and **IB.416** (P 491) had applied rope decoration (Pl. 32A). Number **IB.416** (P 491) held an ogival cup (**IB.173**; P 645), a small pyxis (**IB.366**; P 828), and a small side-spouted jar (**IB.349**; P 806) and was apparently being used to store these vases; it also contained two crab claws. Number **IB.380** (P 97) retained traces of a liquid stain on the interior<sup>21</sup> and held one rodent bone and a few shell fragments. Number **IB.435** (P 751) was covered with the stone lid and contained a fragment of another hole-mouthed jar (**IB.405**; P 2944), which perhaps served as an earlier lid that fell inside, as well as a jug fragment (**IB.321**; P 2590) that matched the rest of the vessel on the floor above. Number **IB.445** (P 750) held an amphibolite polisher (**IC.352**; GS 810). The jars that still had their lids in place (**IB.414**, **IB.416**, **IB.435**; P 475, 491, 751) were otherwise quite empty, while the jars and pithoi that were no longer protected by lids were full of soil. All eight vessels were once used for storage; their burial beneath the floor level was designed to keep their contents dry and cool and perhaps also to protect them from theft.<sup>22</sup> It is estimated that the seven pithoi and jars, which probably contained solid food such as cereals and pulses, had a storage capacity of 327.4 liters, while the amphora, which contained a liquid, either oil or wine, had a capacity of 21.4 liters.<sup>23</sup>

The principal function of the room was clearly storage, mostly for food. Other items were apparently also stored there, including the small pots located inside **IB.416** (P 491), and some materials needed for stone vase production, including the drill guide, emery and quartz crystals that lay on the floor. Whether the latter were also used in the room is unclear; there are no seats for stone vase making as in the adjacent Room 3, and the stone slabs located on the southeast might have been used as working surfaces, but show no signs of wear.

### Wall and Roof Collapse

#### POTTERY

Lid with knob handle: **IB.460** (P 2589; 21/2206.1).

#### BONE

2 tools, perhaps a shuttle and comb for weaving: **IC.218**, **IC.219** (B 20, 26; 21/2206.2).

#### CERAMIC OBJECT

Weight: **IC.157** (C 190; 21/2206.2).

#### PLASTER

7 small pieces (21/2206.2).

#### STONE

Bead: **IC.207** (S 46; 21/2206.1).

Obsidian blade: **IC.490** (CS 284; 21/2206.1).

#### MAMMAL

64 bones—mainly fragments of one *Ovis/Capra* skull and mandible: 3 skull fragments, anterior mandibles (L, R, and 6 fragments), 7 premolars (3 lack roots, 4 have roots), 8 M<sub>1</sub> or M<sub>2</sub> (upper and lower), no M<sub>3</sub>, 1 dp<sub>4</sub> with talon, p<sup>2</sup> worn down, metacarpus (R, recently broken, 6–10 fragments) (11/1201.1).

16 bones—*Ovis/Capra*: incisor, M<sub>3</sub> (adult, all lophes worn down), probable humerus shaft (distal end), proximal phalanx 1 (F), phalanx 1 (distal fragment), 2 vertebrae fragments (=1 vertebra, UF), rib, 8 bones restorable as one shaft (21/2206.1).

#### SHELL

1 *Patella*—large, 0/1 *Murex*—body, fresh (21/2206.2).

#### WOOD

10 *Olea europaea* (21/2206.1 and 3), 16 *Quercus* sp., 1 Leguminosae (21/2206.3).

### Floor Deposit

#### POTTERY

Nine cataloged vessels and 274 sherds, weighing 7.74 kg, were collected from this deposit. The largest percentage of sherds, 27.36%, belongs to miscellaneous closed vessels, the next largest, 12.95% belongs to jars. The total estimated number of vessels represented is 45.5, 33.33% of which are cups, 15.61% are jars or pithoi.

#### In Use:

Ogival cup: **IB.169** (P 545; 21/2211).

Lid or spinning bowl: **IB.466** (P 542; 11/1204).

Bridge-spouted jar: **IB.341** (P 758; 21/2206.4).

Stirrup jar: **IB.371** (P 2591; 21/2211, 21/2206.1, 11/1204, 21/2213).

Collared jug: **IB.321** (P 2590; 21/2211, 21/2213).

Piriform jar: **IB.421** (P 2586; 21/2211, 21/2206.2, 4).

Base of pithos reused as lid over **IB.416** (P 491): **IB.488** (P 113; 21/2211).

Base of jug or jar, reused as lid: **IB.489** (P 661; 21/2211).

*Fragmentary:*

Pithos: **IB.442** (P 2857; 21/2211).

## MINERALS AND ROCKS

4 rock crystal granules: **IC.576** (M 525; 11/1204).

44 quartz granules: **IC.577** (M 526; 21/2211).

Pumice—burned (2206.4).

## PLASTER

6 small pieces (21/2206.4).

## STONE

Lid covering **IB.435** (P 751): **IC.182** (S 161; 21/2211).

Grinder: **IC.344** (GS 763; 21/2211).

Hammerstone: **IC.309** (GS 782; 11/1204).

Drill guide: **IC.391** (GS 636; 11/1204).

## MAMMAL

4 bones—1 unidentifiable tooth fragment (11/1204).

3 bones—*Ovis/Capra*: tooth root, distal humerus (F), vertebra (F) (21/2206.4–5).

3 bones—*Ovis/Capra*: pelvis (3 fragments, butchered through back of acetabulum on angle, Le) (21/2211.2).

## FISH

1 otolith of very small, unidentifiable fish (11/1204).

## SHELL

7/9 *Patella*—10 MNI; 1/10 *Monodonta*—1 with apex, 1 apex fragment, 2 MNI; 0/3 *Murex*—1 columella/distal, medium-sized, fresh; 0/1 *Charonia*—small body piece, fresh; 1 *Thais*—large (11/1204). 6/45 *Patella*—1/2 burned (1 MNI), 6 MNI; 2/95 *Monodonta*—2 with apex (1/33 burned), 13 MNI with 3 burned; 0/2 *Murex*—1 lip, 1 body, fresh, 1 MNI (21/2206.4). 3 *Patella*; 1 *Monodonta* with apex; 1 *Cerithium*—open lip, broken apex, gastropod bored on mid spire (21/2211.1).

## BOTANICAL REMAINS

0/1 cf. legume, 1 cf. *Rosaceae*, 14 spores (11/1204).

*Subfloor*

## POTTERY

Twelve cataloged vessels and 6 sherds, weighing 0.05 kg, were collected from this deposit. All but one of the vessels are storage vessels.

*In Use:*

Ogival cup: **IB.173** (P 645; 21/2213).

Miniature side-spouted jar: **IB.319** (P 806; 21/2213).

Small pyxis: **IB.366** (P 828; 21/2213).

Amphora: **IB.380** (P 97; 21/2213).

3 piriform jars: **IB.414** (P 475; Pl. 32B; 21/2213); **IB.415**, **IB.416** (P 476, 491; Pl. 32A; 21/2213).

Hole-mouthed jar: **IB.397** (P 1010; 11/1214).

2 pithoi: **IB.445**, **IB.446** (P 750, 757; 11/1214).

Pithos: **IB.435** (P 751; 21/2213).

*Fragmentary:*

Hole-mouthed jar: **IB.405** (P 2944; 21/2213).

## COPPER ALLOY

Strip: **IC.248** (CA 191; 11/1214).

## STONE

Sub-cuboid polisher: **IC.352** (GS 810; 11/1214).

Obsidian blade fragment: **IC.512** (CS 283; 21/2213).

## MAMMAL

3 bones—

*Ovis/Capra*: 2 fragments of one molar, acetabulum fragment (butchered through acetabulum on ventral side), small unidentifiable bone fragments (1 burned).

Mouse/shrew—20 bones, 1 MNI (21/2213).

## SHELL

1 *Patella*; 2 *Monodonta*; 1 *Murex*—small body piece, waterworn; 1 *Columbella*—complete, fresh (21/2213).

## MARINE INVERTEBRATE

1 *Paracentrotus* spine (21/2213).

## BOTANICAL REMAINS

1 cf. chaff—Graminae, 1 *Ficus carica* (mineralized), 1 spore, 0/1 cf. spore, 1 *Ignota*, 1 *Ignota*—leaf (21/2213).

*Contents of IB.380 (P 97)*

## MAMMAL

1 rodent tibia/fibula—*Mus*-sized.

## FISH

1 left otolith from very small Sparidae, 1 dorsal fin spine from small unidentifiable fish.

## SHELL

0/3 *Patella*—1 MNI; 0/4 *Monodonta*—1 MNI; 1 *Theodoxus*—tiny, black.

## MARINE INVERTEBRATE

1 *Paracentrotus* spine.*Contents of IB.415 (P 476)*

## SHELL

*cf. Semicassis* lip—small piece.*Contents of IB.416 (P 491)*

## MARINE INVERTEBRATES

2 crab claws—complete.

## FISH

1 caudal vertebra of very small fish, cf. Sparidae, burned dark brown.

## Room 1

(Figs. 56, 57, 66, 67, 70; Pl. 30B)

Room 1, located at the north corner of the building, was excavated in Trench 2200 (Fig. 55). The remains of a skeleton were found at the surface level at an elevation of +29.10–28.40 (Locus 2200) in what was once the east corner of a ruined LM III room. Fragments of an LM III stirrup jar (**IA.9**, P 2961) also lay in this area, but they were not necessarily associated with the skeleton because it may belong to a post-Bronze Age use of the site.<sup>24</sup> A soft light brown soil (10YR 5/3) full of tumbled wall collapse appeared immediately beneath the surface at +28.70–27.87 (Fig. 66; Locus 2203). LM III pottery, including the remains of two stirrup jars (**IA.6**, **IA.7**; P 2580, 2581), part of a kylix stem (**IA.3**; P 2583), a deep bowl (**IA.4**; P 2582), an amphora (**IA.8**; P 2579), and fragments of a deep bowl that may be a mainland import (**IA.2**; P 98), was mingled in this collapsed debris. This unusually deep deposit was a disturbed mix of wall tumble possibly coming from earlier walls, later reuse, material from the original house, a destroyed LM III floor, and LM III fill used to level the new floor. A floor level was not preserved in the deposit, but the finds date the reoccupation to the LM IIIB period and probably to a later phase of LM IIIB when deep bowls and globular and squat stirrup jars were popular.

The original floor deposit of the room was found beneath this debris in a light reddish brown soil (2.5YR 6/4) at an elevation of +27.87–27.74 (Locus 2210); LM IB pottery and other Neopalatial objects were found with it. The surviving walls show no evidence of rebuilding and belong to this original deposit.

Room 1 is a rectangular room measuring ca. 2.95 by 3.50 m with a doorway that opens southward from Room 3 (Pl. 30B). About 0.97 m wide, the doorway was provided with a greenish gray schist

slab for a threshold flanked by two flat stones that supported wooden jambs.<sup>25</sup> A triangular sandstone slab with a shallow depression near its center (**IC.448**; GS 1419) lay just inside the room to the east of the threshold, and it once served as a pivot stone for a wooden door that swung shut toward the west (Fig. 70). The walls are well preserved on all sides, rising to a maximum height of 1.13 m on the southwest.<sup>26</sup> The room had a simple soil floor.

The broken remains of two storage vessels lay on the floor; a pithos (**IB.448**; P 1195) just inside the doorway against the room's southwest wall was smashed by a roofing slab that still rested on top of it, and a hole-mouthed jar (**IB.398**; P 1196) was found opposite the doorway against the northeast wall of the room (Fig. 70). Only the upper halves of these two vases survived, and it seems that only these parts were in use because they were set in the soil floor of the room, using the floor as a base. A large amount of oak charcoal, possibly belonging to a roof beam, lay with **IB.448** (P 1195).

Other finds on the floor included a cylindrical stand (**IC.85**; C 569), hollow on the top and bottom, and a circular clay lid (**IC.83**; C 184) with a hole through the center and two rim handles. They may have been used in textile production, perhaps as a spinning bowl and lid to spin flax. In this case, the roves, or balls of unspun flax, would be placed in the cylindrical vase and the individual fibers pulled through the hole in the lid, or in one like it; then they were twisted together and spun on a spindle.<sup>27</sup> The two items were probably not used together, however, because the lid is too small to fit this particular stand, and they were found on opposite sides of the room, the lid against the southeast wall and the stand toward the north corner of the room.

Other vases found together near the north corner of the room included the bottom of a pedestal stand (**IB.603**; P 96), very much like the example found in the bench shrine of Building B in the Artisans' Quarter (**IB.606**; P 257), and a one-handled tripod bowl (**IB.251**; P 496) only lacking part of its handle. A complete, unworked, triton shell (**IC.222**; Sh 13) belonging to a live animal when it was collected also rested on the floor with these finds.

Relatively little pottery, only 8 cataloged objects and 72 sherds, was collected from the room's floor deposit indicating the room was not heavily used. So little was found, on the other hand, that it is difficult to conclude how the room was used. It was one of only two rooms in the house that could be shut with a door, a fact that suggests a desire for privacy or security. It may have served as a sleeping room or, if the farmhouse had its own small shrine, it was possibly located there with the pedestal stand, triton, and tripod bowl that may have been associated with it.<sup>28</sup> The room was probably not used for cooking, although a relatively large percentage of the sherds (**IB.504**, **IB.562**; P 2584, 2594) belonged to cooking vessels. There was no evidence for a hearth, and a small amount of faunal material was collected from the water flotation of a floor deposit sample. Some food was probably stored and consumed in the room, however, because the same water floated sample produced evidence for figs, grapes, and very small legumes.

### *LM III Reoccupation*

#### POTTERY

**IA.2** (P 98, 2203, Fig. 76). Deep bowl fragments. Five pieces, including one mended from three sherds preserving part of rim and upper body, two body sherds, one base, and one handle sherd. Pres. h. of mended piece 0.043, est. rim d. 0.14, est. base d. 0.05. Fine, pale, yellow clay (2.5Y 8/4) with very few small gray inclusions. Bowl with slightly everted rim and tapered lip, rounded body profile, and raised base slightly concave on the underside; horizontal handle, round in section. Dark reddish brown slip on interior; thin pale yellow slip on exterior with dark reddish brown decoration. Solid band around rim; vertical ladder pattern pendant from rim with traces of three narrow vertical lines pendant from rim to left, perhaps bordering another ladder pattern; solid band around base; traces of paint on handle. Burnished.

Non-local fabric. Possibly a mainland import. FS 284. The shape is common in LH IIIB and LH IIIC (Mountjoy 1986, pp. 117–118, 129, 149–151, figs. 143, 160, 189). For the shape in Crete, cf. an LM IIIC bowl from Moulana (Kanta 1980, fig. 81, no. 6) and early LM IIIC examples from the Kastro at Kavousi (Mook and Coulson 1997, pp. 344–347, figs. 3, 23). See also Hallager and Hallager 2000, pp. 139–143, pls. 35–36. The ladder decoration is part of a panelled pattern, which is common in LH IIIB and IIIC, and is also found during the same period in Crete (e.g. Hallager and Hallager 2000, fig. 31).

**IA.3** (P 2583, 2203/1207.1, Fig. 76). Kylix stem. Three pieces preserving part of stem with lower part of bowl. Pres. h. 0.045. Fine, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with few, very small, gray and reddish brown inclusions. Traces of dark brown slip. Joins with piece from above Room 4.

**IA.4** (P 2582, 2203, Fig. 76). Bowl fragment. Mended from three pieces preserving part of rim and one handle. Pres. h. 0.077. Fine, very pale, brown clay (10YR 8/4). Deep bowl with convex body profile, horizontal round handle just below rim. Solidly slipped on interior in dark brown with worn traces of design on exterior.

For the shape, see Popham et al. 1984, p. 185, pl. 179, no. 2, which is dated LM IIIB.

**IA.5** (P 611, 2200.1). Tray fragment. One piece, preserving whole profile, handle, and small part of base. H. 0.037. Coarse, yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6) with many large white, gray, reddish brown, mica, and phyllite inclusions. Cooking tray with vertical sides and flat base, rough on the underside; lug handle at rim. Smoothed on sides and interior. Probably Cycladic.<sup>29</sup>

**IA.6** (P 2580, 2203, Fig. 76). Stirrup jar fragments. Two non-joining pieces, preserving false mouth with handle and two body sherds. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Decoration in dark brown. Spiral on disc, vertical band on outer surface of handle, papyrus motif on shoulder.

**IA.7** (P 2581, 2203). Stirrup jar false mouth and handle. Pres. h. 0.031. Fine, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Decoration in dark brown. Spiral on disc.

**IA.8** (P 2579, 2203, Fig. 76). Amphora fragments. Mended from many pieces, preserving part of rim, neck, two handles, and numerous body sherds. Medium pink clay (5YR 8/3) with many medium-sized gray, white, reddish brown, and phyllite inclusions. Buff slip on interior of neck and exterior with decoration in dark brown. Interior of neck with two horizontal bands, rim with slashes, neck with band at top with two pendent concentric semicircles, body with three bands below handles; handles with broad vertical band.

Cf. from Gournia, Hawes et al. 1908, p. 46, no. 8, with similar banding on body and handles.

**IA.9** (P 2961, 2300/1207.1, Fig. 76). Globular stirrup jar. Twelve non-joining pieces, preserving false spout,

handle, and part of body. Fine, very pale, brown clay (10YR 8/3) with a few small gray, white, and brown inclusions. No decoration. Includes some pieces from above Room 4.

For the shape, see Kanta 1980, pp. 246–247.

#### LEAD

Lead weight: **IC.298** (Pb 16; 2203.3). Found near bottom of collapse, this weight may belong to the LM IB floor and is cataloged with the LM IB metal finds.

#### STONE

**IA.10** (S 21, 2203, Fig. 76). Lid. Intact. Dims. 0.0871–0.0891 by 0.0074. 110 g. Thin sheet of fine purple schist bifacially worked into a circular form by percussion, with the margins subsequently ground to a smooth, chamfered finish. Small hole in the center of one face (0.003), probably made by a compass point, employed to predetermine the object's regular form.

**IA.11** (GS 1179, 2201.2). Weight. Missing a third. Dims. 0.0816 by 0.0671 by 0.0205. 150 g. Naturally perforated, sub-circular, pinkish, sandstone cobble.

#### MAMMAL

23 bones—

*Ovis/Capra*: M<sup>2</sup> (adult), femur shaft (toward proximal), proximal metapodial fragment, rib, 12 fragments;

*Bos*-sized: metapodial shaft (6 fragments), 1 fragment (2203.1–3).

7 bones—*Ovis/Capra*: premolar, 2 molars (1 in 2 pieces), phalanx 1 (UF);

*Lepus*: radius and ulna, both broken (13/2302.1).

### Floor Deposit (2210)

#### POTTERY

Seven cataloged vessels and 72 sherds, weighing 1.22 kg, were collected from this deposit. The largest percentage of sherds, 64.57%, belongs to closed vessels. The total estimated number of vessels represented is 16, 25% of which are cooking vessels, and 18.75% are conical cups.

#### In Use:

Tripod bowl: **IB.251** (P 496).

Upper half of hole-mouthed jar: **IB.398** (P 1196).

Upper half of pithos: **IB.448** (P 1195).

Base of pedestalled stand: **IB.603** (P 96).

#### Fragmentary:

Amphora: **IB.382** (P 2588).

Tripod cooking pot: **IB.504** (P 2584).

Cooking dish: **IB.562** (P 2594).

#### CERAMIC OBJECTS

Disc-shaped lid: **IC.83** (C 184).

Cylindrical stand: **IC.85** (C 569).

#### STONE

Pivot stone: **IC.448** (GS 1419).

#### MAMMAL

21 larger bones—2 burned black fragments (1 shaft fragment, 1 tiny);

*Sus*: premolar/molar fragment (subadult/adult), metapodial III/IV epiphysis;

*Sus* or *Ovis/Capra*: skull fragment, small shaft, rib.

3 rodent/shrew bones with 1 vertebra.

#### SHELL

1/6 *Patella*—2 MNI, 0/11 *Monodonta*—1 MNI, 0/1 *Charonia*—body fragment, bored exterior.

1 *Charonia sequenzae* (**IC.222**; Sh 13)—apex slightly worn, fresh, collected alive, length 0.217, w. 0.095.

#### BOTANICAL REMAINS

0/1 cf. *Vitis* sp., 1 *Ficus carica* (mineralized), 1 cf. *Silene*, 1 *graminae* indet., 10 spores, 1 *Ignota*.

#### WOOD

*Pistacia* sp., several fragments, one with 30 rings preserved;<sup>30</sup> 25 *Acer* sp., 10 *Pinus halepensis*.

## Room 5

(Figs. 56, 57)

Room 5, originally reached from a doorway at the north corner of Room 6, lay entirely in Trench 1300 (Fig. 55). Surface was at an elevation of +29.45–29.25 and a soft, yellowish brown soil (10YR 5/4) lay beneath at an elevation of +29.05–

28.45 (Locus 1308.1). It contained a small number of sherds and was identified as the remains of an LM III floor deposit with some difficulty. The area beneath was filled with a reddish brown earth (2.5YR 5/4) and numerous small stones; this

belonged partly to collapsed wall debris from the original building and partly to fill probably thrown into the area by the later occupants to create a more level surface (Locus 1308.2). Roof material was not identified. The Neopalatial floor lay just above bedrock in a dark, reddish brown soil (2.5YR 3/4) at an elevation of +28.12–28.06 m (Locus 1308.3).

This small rectangular room measures ca. 1.65 by 2.60 m. It was originally reached through a doorway to its southwest, ca. 0.86 m wide; when this entrance was blocked, Room 5 was probably accessed through a trap door in the roof that was reached without much difficulty from ground level, which rises on the northeast side of the building, or via a ladder from the house's porch (Figs. 58, 59). The northeast and southeast exterior walls are well preserved, standing to a maximum height of 1.27 m, while its walls on the other two sides of the room are not well preserved. Its southwest wall was irregularly constructed and designed to fill the doorway once located there, while the northwest wall was a spur built only to a height of 0.34–0.50 m and surmounted with mud-brick.<sup>31</sup> The later LM III wall was bedded on this northwest spur and was needed because the stone construction of this wall is much lower than any other wall on this side of the building (Fig. 72). The northwest side of the room, including the doorway, was blocked by the later LM III wall that was erected on this side. The room had a simple soil floor and is architecturally nondescript.

The LM III level lying beside the later wall in the room contained the remains of a storage jar and a few cups, but relatively little material suggested that there was ever an enclosed space on this side of the wall. Either it was very badly eroded or the LM III surface formed an open yard or semi-enclosed porch. Few objects were in the fill and wall collapse and only a stone weight, hammerstone (**IC.433**, **IC.308**; GS 648, 725), and part of a drain (**IC.23**; C 516) were cataloged from this level.

The Neopalatial floor deposit at the bottom of the fill contained a number of objects. These finds

included the remains of at least one tripod cooking pot that showed signs of burning and at least three storage jars that included the remains of two piriform jars decorated with lilies. Four lilies were incised around one jar's shoulder (**IB.419**; P 1243), while two lily stalks were applied in raised relief on the other vessel (**IB.421**; P 2586) that also joined the jar remains found in Room 2. Fine wares included a collared jug decorated with a running spiral (**IB.323**; P 2802), and ogival and one-handled conical cups (**IB.192**, **IB.153**; P 2803, 2805).

### *Fill and Wall Collapse (1308.2)*

#### CERAMIC OBJECT

Drain fragment: **IC.23** (C 516).

#### STONE

Hammerstone: **IC.308** (GS 725).

Biconically perforated weight: **IC.433** (GS 648).

### *Floor Deposit (1308.3)*

#### POTTERY

Five cataloged vessels and 99 sherds, weighing 3.47 kg, were collected from this deposit. The largest percentage of sherds, 28.99%, belongs to cooking vessels. The total estimated number of vessels represented is 26.5, 37.74% of which are cups, and 3.77% are cooking vessels.

#### *In Use:*

One-handled conical cup: **IB.153** (P 2805).

Ogival cup: **IB.192** (P 2803).

Upper halves of 2 piriform jars: **IB.419**, **IB.421** (P 1243, P 2586).

Collared jug: **IB.323** (P 2802).

#### MAMMAL

22 bones—

*Ovis/Capra*: scapula fragment (young), metatarsus shaft (young, small);

*Sus*: proximal metacarpus III (young, worn);

*Ovis/Capra* or *Sus*: 4 rib fragments, 2 shafts (humerus or femur), shaft (6 fragments).

## Room 4

(Figs. 56, 57, 71, 72)

Room 4 was accessed from a doorway in the west corner of Room 5 and was predominantly located in Trench 1200, which was expanded to the north and east to accommodate the room. Surface lay at +29.30–28.66 (Fig. 71). A soft, light, yellowish brown soil (10YR 6/4) similar to that above Room 5 lay immediately beneath the surface at an elevation of +29.00–28.40 (Locus 1207.1). About 0.40 m thick, it contained LM III pottery, an LM III spindle whorl (**IA.16**; C 623), animal bones, and charcoal flecks. This level was identified as the debris of a second room that was once next to the northwest side of the LM III wall found in Room 5 at an elevation of +28.92–28.42. The elevation and date correspond to the LM III remains found above Room 1. The area beneath was filled with a dark reddish brown soil (2.5YR 3/4) about 0.50 m deep that did not preserve wall stones or roof debris from the Neopalatial building. Excavated in two passes (Loci 1207.2 and 3), this badly disturbed level consisted partly of decomposed mudbrick and other debris from the Minoan building and partly of fill dumped by the later occupants to level the room for their own living space. The upper pass (Locus 1207.2) included a large stone and other fill that blocked the earlier doorway in the south corner of the room and provided a bedding here for the LM III wall that ran across the doorway opening. It also contained another LM III spindle whorl (**IA.17**; S 151) as well as LM IB pottery. An earlier floor deposit was not distinguished in the lower pass (1207.3), but this fill contained the remains of a Neopalatial floor deposit as well as much earlier MM material. Two paving slabs that belonged to the original LM IB floor level lay by the doorway toward the south corner of the room at an elevation of +28.10 and formed a low step down to the floor at +27.90.

The original Neopalatial room was a small rectangular area, measuring ca. 2.06 by 2.88 m. Its walls are well preserved on three sides, rising to a maximum height of 1.18 m. The doorway at the south corner of the room, ca. 0.97 m wide, is now obscured by the later fill, but it apparently had a paved threshold that extended slightly into the room (Fig. 72). The room had a simple soil floor

except at the entrance with the two paving stones and along the north corner of the room where bedrock rises above floor level.

The LM III deposit above this room contains fragments of storage jars, a few cooking wares (**IA.15**; P 2767), and some fine ware, including two fragmentary stirrup jars (**IA.13**, **IA.14**; P 2766, 2777). Fragments of a third stirrup jar belong to one found above Room 1 (**IA.9**; P 2961), and a kylix fragment also joined with fragments from above Room 1 (**IA.3**; P 2583). Number **IA.14** (P 2777) appears to have been a mainland import. A cylindrical clay spindle whorl (**IA.16**; C 623) came from this floor deposit, and a conical serpentinite bead (**IA.17**; S 151) that probably also served as a spindle whorl was found just beneath and also belonged to these remains. It is not uncommon to find two differently shaped whorls attached to the same spindle,<sup>32</sup> because they may have functioned together. The small deposit indicates that people lived, spun wool, and ate in Room 4 during the reoccupation period.

In the fill beneath were the remains of cooking wares, including at least two tripod cooking pots that show traces of burning, numerous cooking dishes (**IB.578**, **IB.546**; P 1982, 1985), fragments of storage vessels, and fine wares that include bridge-spouted and side-spouted jars and a decorated closed vessel (**IB.635**; P 2762). A loom-weight (**IC.149**; C 198) was also discovered. More than 100 ovicaprid and pig bones, including some burned examples, with many small pieces of charcoal were also found.

### *LM III Reoccupation Deposit*

#### POTTERY

**IA.12** (P 2768, 1207.1, Fig. 76). Kylix stem. Two non-joining pieces, one preserving base of bowl, one preserving part of base and stem. Fine pink clay (5YR 8/4) with very few very small gray inclusions.

**IA.13** (P 2766, 1207.1, Fig. 76). Stirrup jar. Eight non-joining sherds preserving half of base and part of body. Base d. 0.045. Fine yellow clay (10YR 8/6) with a few very small gray inclusions. Bowl with convex body profile and ring base. Traces of dark brown bands on base and above. Probably belongs to P 2961.

**IA.14** (P 2777, 1207.1, Fig. 76). Globular stirrup jar. Four non-joining sherds, preserving part of base, body, false spout, and handle. Base d. 0.041. Fine pink clay (5YR 8/3) with very few, very small, gray inclusions. Mainland construction of false spout.

Cf. Mountjoy 1986, pp. 106–107, figs. 128–129, dated LH IIIB.

**IA.15** (P 2767, 1207.1). Cooking dish rim fragment.

#### CERAMIC OBJECT

**IA.16** (C 623, 1207.1). Spindle whorl. Intact. D. 0.026, th. 0.017. Weight 10.6 g. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Cylindrical whorl with small hole (d. 0.005) through center.

Cf. Nowicki 1996, p. 273, fig. 18, no. 90.

#### STONE

**IA.17** (S 151, 1207.2, Fig. 76). Conical bead or spindle whorl. Intact except for minor chip at edge. D. 0.03, th. 0.01. Weight 9.7 g. Serpentinite. Circular, plano-convex bead with small hole (d. 0.004) drilled through center.<sup>33</sup>

Cf. Nowicki 1996, p. 273, fig. 18, no. 89.

#### MAMMAL

4 bones—

*Ovis/Capra*: astragalus;

*Sus*: canine (female, 2 fragments), incisor (adult) (1207.1).

#### SHELL

1 *Patella* (1207.1).

#### Fill

#### POTTERY

Tripod cooking pot fragment: **IB.503** (P 1984; 1207.3).

2 cooking dish fragments: **IB.578**, **IB.546** (P 1982, 1985, plus 4 other fragments; 1207.3).

Cooking dish fragment (1207.2).

Closed vessel fragments: **IB.635** (P 2762; 1207.2).

#### CERAMIC OBJECT

Loomweight: **IC.149** (C 198; 1207.3).

#### MINERALS AND ROCKS

Pumice (1207.2).

#### MAMMAL

102 bones—

*Ovis/Capra*: mandible (P<sub>2-3</sub> erupting, M<sub>1-2</sub> roots, M<sub>3</sub> erupting, burned black/brown), mandible (M<sub>1 2</sub>, Le), 4 mandible fragments (1 articular process burned black, 1 coronoid process), lower pre-molar, 2 M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>3</sub> fragment, humerus shaft, 3 radius (3 F, 3 R; 2 have attaching proximal ulna with 1 UF and 1 F), distal radius (UF, smaller than epiphysis), distal radius epiphysis (R, adult-sized), proximal tibia (F, R), distal tibia (UF), calcaneus (F, broken proximal, Le), 2 proximal metacarpus (2 R), 2 distal metacarpus (smaller F, larger UF), 2 proximal metatarsus (2 thin, 1 Le, 1 worn), 5 phalanx 1 (3 F, 1 broken, 4 adult, 1 UF but adult-sized);

*Sus*: lower canine (young adult, 3 fragments);

*Ovis/Capra* or *Sus*: 1 burned shaft and 3 fragments, 2 vertebra (1 UF, 1 fragment), 15 ribs (1 with head) (1207.2–3).

#### SHELL

10 *Patella*—1 burned; 1/1 *Murex*—fresh, broken lip, medium; lip, fresh, 1 MNI (1207.2–3).

#### WOOD

*Olea europaea* (1207.2–3).

## Northwest Yard

(Figs. 56, 57, 73–75)

The yard to the north of the building forms a long triangular space that extends ca. 21 m to the northwest, and it is topographically well defined by the bedrock that rises along its northeast side and the ravine that drops straight down along the west side (Figs. 56, 58). Little soil cover remained in this area, and most of the yard's features were exposed or buried just below surface level with no observable stratigraphy. The features include a hard

packed area full of rocks that runs beside the northwest facade of the building, a terrace wall that extends along the west side of the yard, a kiln or oven at its far north end, and an earthen ramp at the southeast corner of the yard that runs up and around the north corner of the building. Only the area along the northwest facade, the ramp, and the oven were actually excavated, and they were treated as separate loci (Loci 2100, 21/2200, 4000).

The yard was clearly a popular activity area for the farmhouse inhabitants. The ramp was constructed of soil and stones and supported by a stone wall on its southeast side. It facilitated movement around the northeast side of the building from the entrance at its northeast corner to the Northwest Yard (Fig. 57). The ramp was at the north corner of the house just to the north of Trenches 2100 and 2200 (Fig. 55). Leading around the corner of the house into the yard, it drops ca. 0.56 m from +28.32, the higher ground level along the northeast side of the building, to +27.76, the level of the yard. At this point it joins a stone bedding that runs next to the building's northwest facade. The bedding is ca. 2.20 m wide, and it possibly supported a porch opening onto the yard at the north and the ramp at the northeast.

People probably worked, cooked, ate, and relaxed in the Northwest Yard. The remains of a cooking dish, at least two cooking trays (**IB.590**, **IB.591**; P 1965, 1968), and a cooking pot were found at the eastern end of this area. A loomweight (**IC.144**; C 427) lay on the ramp just to the east of this area, and a number of pithos fragments, the remains of at least four jars, two cooking pots, one cooking dish, and at least four conical cups were also discovered on the adjacent ramp.

Only the ruined foundations of the wall running along the western side of this yard survive; its southern end lay in Trench 2100 and its northern end in Trench 4000 (Fig. 55). The wall is exposed at surface level, ca. 0.55 m wide and 21 m long, and is preserved only one course high, a maximum height of 0.59 m. The south end of the wall is built directly against the facade of the house, so it is clearly contemporary with the house. It probably once formed a low rubble wall designed to protect animals and children from the steep drop-off into the ravine below.

A large oven or kiln is situated at the north end of the yard where it narrows at its apex in Trench 4000 and borders the ravine on one side and a rock outcropping on the other (Fig. 56). The surface elevation of +28.63–27.72 slopes from east to west, and the uppermost stones of the oven's walls and mudbrick debris were exposed at this level. The oven is a rectangular structure oriented in the same direction as the farmhouse to its south (Figs. 73–75; Pl. 32C). It rests against bedrock on the northeast with two rubble side walls on the northwest and southeast

preserved 0.44–0.50 m in height.<sup>34</sup> Its opening faces southwest toward the ravine and measures ca. 0.53 m wide; its rear is ca. 0.82 m wide; its depth from front to rear is ca. 2.55 m. This structure possibly took advantage of the natural draft from the ravine because its bedrock floor slopes upward from the opening toward the rear of the chamber. Two built piers of stone are located near the middle of the structure, each ca. 0.38 m high (Pl. 32D).

The excavation of the oven revealed three layers of debris and evidence for two periods of use. Broken pieces of mudbrick probably fell from its walls and dome and choked the interior of the oven, which extended from the surface to a depth of +27.72–27.64 (Locus 4001); a layer of fine ash, 0.045–0.14 m thick, lay beneath the tumbled mudbrick on the floor of the oven with the thickest portion on the outer southwest side (Locus 4003). A white chalky deposit filled with land snails lay at some points between the mudbrick and ash (Locus 4002) suggesting that the oven remained open and unused for some time after it was abandoned and before it collapsed. Remains of a clay lining adhered to the oven walls, central piers, and parts of the floor on the outer southwest side. The lining was best preserved in the outer part of the oven as if it had been thickened or relined. The only finds in the ash were revealed in this part of the oven as if it was only used in the final stage. These objects included part of a scuttle (**IB.614**; P 3117), fragments of several cooking dishes (**IB.534**; P 2957) and trays, a cooking pot (**IB.502**; P 3085), and 10 mammal bones that included two burned examples. The ash in this part of the chamber also contained small pieces of olive charcoal, similar to that found in an ordinary hearth inside the farmhouse. In this last stage of use the outer chamber was clearly utilized as an oven to prepare food, while the inner part of the structure had perhaps gone out of use. Originally, however, when the entire chamber was open from front to rear, the structure may have served as a kiln. The two upright piers probably supported a shelf to hold pottery and were presumably used at this time.<sup>35</sup> In this case, the kiln probably accommodated the firing of large pots because pithoi and basin wasters were found in the outer chamber. They were blackened from repeated firing, so they may be the remains of pots that were once fired there. A palaeointensity analysis of the

kiln structure indicates that, like Kiln A in the Artisans' Quarter, the kiln reached a firing temperature above 600°C.<sup>36</sup>

Some pottery at Chalinomouri, including the amphora **IB.380** (P 97) and some cooking ware **IB.562**, **IB.533** (P 2594, 2940), was made of local clay found near Exo Mouliana and Myrsini and was probably fired in this kiln.<sup>37</sup> Most of the pottery, however, including the other large storage vessels and the finer wares, is identical in fabric, shape, and details to that produced in the Artisans' Quarter. Many of the smaller vases might have been shipped by boat to Chalinomouri, but because of the precipitous location of the farm, it may have been easier to import the potters and raw clay to make larger vases on the spot. These large storage vases offer some evidence for the existence of itinerant pithos makers who traveled from the Artisans' Quarter with their wheels and clay, but they shaped the clay in the farmyard and fired the pots in the local kiln.<sup>37</sup> Compared to the Artisans' Quarter there is relatively little pottery at Chalinomouri, and the absence of potters' wheels and other tools to make pottery suggests that the farmers did not produce pottery themselves. They relined the kiln with clay and reduced it in size after its initial use, so they apparently had no interest in firing ceramics here after the initial use of the kiln by possible itinerant artisans.

### *Northwest Yard*

#### POTTERY

Cooking dish fragment.

2 cooking tray fragments: **IB.590**, **IB.591** (P 1965, 1968; 2100).

#### CERAMIC OBJECT

Loomweight: **IC.144** (C 427; 21/2200).

#### *Oven: surface*

#### STONE

Hammerstone? **IC.313** (GS 1353; 4000).

#### *Oven: ash deposit (4003)*

#### POTTERY

Tripod cooking pot fragments: **IB.502** (P 3085).

Cooking dish fragment: **IB.534** (P 2957, plus 5 other fragments).

3 cooking tray fragments.

Scuttle: **IB.614** (P 3117).

#### MINERALS AND ROCKS

20 rock crystal granules: **IC.578** (M 527).

#### MAMMAL

10 small bone fragments—2 burned, unidentifiable.

#### SHELL

0/1 *Monodonta*—worn.

#### BOTANICAL REMAINS

1 cf. *Trifolium* sp., 1 *Asphodelus* sp., 6 spores, 4 *Ignota*, 1 cf. plant disease.

#### WOOD

*Olea europaea*.

## North Terrace

(Fig. 54)

A small field lies to the north and northeast of the main farmhouse, bounded on the north by the coast that drops sharply to the sea, on the east by the steep mountain cliff that rises above the site, and on the west by a high point of land that overlooks the small harbor at the mouth of the Chalinomouri stream. A considerable amount of soil has accumulated in this area, and the field was cultivated with wheat until recently. Two ancient terrace walls support the soil on the north side of the field. These stepped terraces follow the natural contours of the site, and they would have been suitable for growing vines or

cereal crops.<sup>39</sup> One terrace wall runs very close to the shoreline, and the other is set behind it to the south. Each wall is exposed at ground level and can be traced for some distance. The southern terrace wall is curved and forms a level field with a diameter of ca. 25 m, good enough for threshing.<sup>40</sup>

Two trenches, 13,300 and 13,400, were opened along the course of the northern wall to ascertain its date. Ground level was at an elevation of +22.15–21.68, and LM I pottery appeared in the excavation almost immediately. The single faced wall retained the soil and prevented it from eroding into the sea.

It is preserved only a single course high,<sup>41</sup> and only a small amount of the soil that accumulated behind the wall remained and reached a depth of +21.42. This yellowish brown soil (10YR 5/4) contained a great number of fragmentary cooking pots and trays and a considerable number of ovicaprid and pig bones, some of which had been butchered. The farmhouse occupants not only used the field to grow crops, but also apparently as a place to dump broken pottery and refuse.

### *North Terrace*

#### CERAMIC OBJECT

Loomweight: **IC.132** (C 73; 13,403).

#### STONE

Grinder: **IC.342** (GS 522; 13,401).

#### MAMMAL

39 bones—

*Ovis/Capra*: mandible with P<sub>1-2</sub> (adult), molar fragment, ulna shaft fragment, probable femur shaft (center), distal tibia (UF), calcaneus (UF, R), proximal metacarpus (butchered down center, R);

*Sus*: skull fragment (thick), proximal radius/ulna (radius F, articulates with humerus, Le, 5 joining fragments), distal humerus (F, Le, a bit worn), calcaneus (center part, adult, R);

*Ovis/Capra* or *Sus*: 17 shafts, 3 vertebra fragments (=1 vertebra, UF), 4 ribs (1 butchered, 1 probably butchered through articulation) (13,401 and 13,403).

#### SHELL

0/2 *Charonia*—apical fragment, columella removed, worn, thin at top, sponge-bored exterior; distal body, waterworn, probably 1 MNI (13,401 and 13,403).

A small, badly preserved building is also located in this area on the high point of land that lies to the west of the two terraces. There is virtually no ground cover, so some of the building's walls were already completely exposed when the excavation began. The north side of the point where the building sits is also badly eroded, and large areas including the north corner of the building have collapsed to the coast below. Identified as Building B, it was oriented in the same direction as the farmhouse, Building A, but it was apparently much smaller in size. Three large stones survive in its northwest wall, which appears to have been its original facade on this side. These stones were exposed by surface erosion, which destroyed any associated soil deposit. The preserved southeast corner of the building was excavated in Trench 10,000W. A small rectangular space was exposed measuring ca. 2 by 2.50 m. Its walls are preserved to a maximum height of ca. 0.20 m.<sup>42</sup> A few mudbrick fragments were found in the interior space, which must have belonged to wall collapse. A small piece of pumice (**IC.550**; M 428) also lay here. No floor deposit was identified in the space, so its use is inconclusive. Enough sherd material was uncovered to determine that the building was contemporary with the main farmhouse. It apparently served as some kind of outbuilding, and its location at the end of the promontory and on the highest point in this area suggests it was a lookout post. It may have served another purpose, but it commanded a better view of the harbor than the farmhouse.

## Chapter 4 Notes

1. Hope Simpson and Betancourt 1990.
2. N. Platon 1959a, p. 388.
3. A separate grid was laid there on either side of a north to south line; each trench measured off this line was originally 5 m square.
4. Most of the exterior stones of the southeast wall apparently were removed during the cultivation of the area.
5. Length of northeastern wall 9.65 m, w. 0.60 m, h. 1.11–1.27 m; length of southeastern wall from doorway to south corner 5.80 m, w. 0.82, h. 0.55–1.10 m; pres. length of southwestern wall 7.98 m, w. 0.52–0.68 m, h. 0.12–0.51 m; pres. length of northwestern wall 6.96 m, w. 0.63–0.89 m, h. 0.50–0.73 m.
6. Mook 2000, figs. 127–131.
7. Length of wall 4.39, w. 0.26–0.72, h. 0.38–0.79 m.
8. Dims. of column base ca. 0.47 by 0.41 by 0.23 m.
9. Dims. of slabs: no. 1, ca. 0.46 by 1.23 by 0.09 m; no.2, ca. 0.51 by 0.63 by 0.10 m; no. 3, ca. 0.44 by 0.90 by 0.09 m.

10. A radiocarbon sample obtained from the olive charcoal produced a date with a 1 sigma calibration of 1515–1430 B.C. See *Mochlos* vol. IC, Appendix A.
11. Length of northeast wall 4 m, w. 0.71 m, h. 0.61–0.71 m; length of northwest wall 3.09 m, w. 0.68–0.70 m, h. 0.47–0.63 m.
12. Size of bench piers, clockwise from north: no. 1, ca. 0.33–0.36 by 1.15 by 0.31 m; no. 2, ca. 0.44 by 0.69 by 0.24 m; no. 3, ca. 0.41 by 0.93 by 0.24 m.
13. In these figures and plates, the slabs are restored to their original positions; in Fig. 62 they are shown where they were found.
14. Mook 2000, fig. 128, where such constructions are identified as shelves.
15. For the Cycladic fabric of this vase, see *Mochlos* vol. IB, Chaps. 1 and 2.
16. For similar installations, see Kopaka and Platon 1993; Palmer 1994, pp. 18–23.
17. The LM III pottery and other LM III finds from Chalinomouri are cataloged here, but will be examined further in a forthcoming volume on the LM III period at Mochlos. Catalog entries in this chapter and in Chap. 6 include in the following order: 1) the catalog number of the object in this volume (**IA.1–35**), 2) the Mochlos accession number, prefaced by a “P” for pottery; 3) the findspot or locus and pail number, e.g. 311.4 = locus 311, pail 4; 4) the illustration number, if applicable; 5) the vessel shape; 6) portion of vessel preserved or amount extant; 7) applicable dimensions, given in meters; 8) fabric description, followed by Munsell color and number; 9) further shape description if necessary; 10) decoration, including color of slip, burnishing if present, interior decoration, exterior decoration, and handle and/or spout treatment. Additional comments, bibliography, and occasional comparanda are given last.
18. Length of northeast wall 3.22 m, w. 0.57–0.60 m, h. 0.45–0.64 m; length of southeast wall 2.75 m, w. 0.68–0.78 m, h. 0.47–0.63 m; length of northwest wall 2.82 m, w. 0.41–0.44 m, h. 0.21–0.59 m.
19. Dims. of table ca. 0.27 by 0.47 by 0.10 m.
20. Length of northeast wall 2.43 m, w. 0.42 m, h. 0.36–0.73 m.
21. Perhaps a wine resin, personal communication from Richard Evershed.
22. A good parallel for this practice is found in the contemporary villa at Makrygialos where pithoi were also buried beneath the floor level. See Davaras 1973, p. 590, pl. 558:6. For ethnographic parallels, see also DeBoer 1988.
23. These volumes were calculated by Maryanne Schultz using the summed cylinder method and measuring only the interior volumes. For the method, see Nelson 1985. Christakis 1999, p. 9, calculates the overall storage capacity of small Neopalatial houses at 800–1500 liters.
24. See Chap. 6.
25. Dims. of threshold stone ca. 0.48–0.63 by 0.20 by 0.08 m. The eastern jamb base is placed on end.
26. Length of southeast wall 3.45 m, w. 0.41–0.57 m, h. 0.60–1.13 m.
27. See E. Barber 1991, pp. 70–77.
28. Compare the small shrine in the LM IIIA farmhouse at Chrysokamino, in Floyd 2000, p. 68.
29. See *Mochlos* vol. IB, Chap. 1, fabric CW Type 8A.
30. Collected by P. Kuniholm for dendrochronology.
31. Length of southeast wall 2.86 m, w. 0.56–0.75 m, h. 0.75–1.07 m; length of southwest spur wall 1.84 m, w. 0.46 m, h. 0.34–0.50 m.
32. Barber 1991, pp. 58, 62, fig. 2.20.
33. For a discussion of Mycenaean “conuli” see Iakovidis 1977, pp. 113–119.
34. Oven: length of northwest wall 2.20 m, w. 0.23–0.78 m, h. 0.44; length of southeast wall 2.54 m, w. 0.14–0.50 m, h. 0.50 m.
35. This is essentially a variation of the Type 1 kiln. For a good LM II/III parallel, which is also rectangular on the exterior and provided with a central pier on the interior, see Levi 1967–1968, pp. 71–73. For similar kilns of the Archaic period which also have a strong pier standing in the middle of the firing chamber, see Davaras 1980, pp. 122–123. For ovens at Kommos, see M. Shaw 1990.
36. See *Mochlos* vol. IC, Appendix B.
37. For this clay, CF Type 8, see Barnard, *Mochlos* vol. IB, Chap. 1.
38. For itinerant pithos makers, see Christakis 1996.
39. Rackham and Moody 1996, pp. 123–130; Treacy and Denevan 1994.
40. For similar threshing floors in Greek farmhouses of the Classical period, see Lohmann 1992, figs. 15, 21.
41. Length of terrace wall ca. 9.15, w. 0.54, h. 0.36 m.
42. Length of southeast wall ca. 2 m, w. 0.50 m, h. 0.20 m.