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MICHAEL B. COSMOPOULOS

IKLAINA THE MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS



ATHENS 2018

Cover illustration:

Fresco with female face from Room T2 (photo by G. Tsairis).

IKLAINA

THE MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS

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ATHENS 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS

CHRONOLOGY

Byz	Byzantine
c.	century
EIA	Early Iron Age
LBA	Late Bronze Age
LH	Late Helladic
MBA	Middle Bronze Age
MH	Middle Helladic
PG	Protogeometric
LH I-II	Locus containing both LH I and LH II material
LH I/II	Closest dating is in the range LH I to LH II

MEASUREMENTS

avg.	average
ca.	<i>circa</i>
cm	centimeter
diam.	diameter
dim.	dimensions
est.	estimated
h.	height
ha	hectares
km	kilometers
m	meter
mad	meters above datum
masl	meters above sea level
mbd	meters below datum
max.	maximum
min.	minimum
th.	thickness
w.	width

OTHER

CT	Cyclopean Terrace
CTB	Cyclopean Terrace Building
FM	Furumark Motif
FS	Furumark Shape
FP	Further Province
HP	Hither Province
IKAP	Iklaina Archaeological Project
L.	locus, loci
MME	Minnesota Messenia Expedition
PN	“Palace of Nestor”
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (coordinate system)



Plate I. Aerial photograph of Iklaina from the Northeast. The bay of Navarino can be seen in the background.



Plate II. Aerial photograph of Iklaína and surrounding area.



Plate III. Aerial photograph of the site from the North.

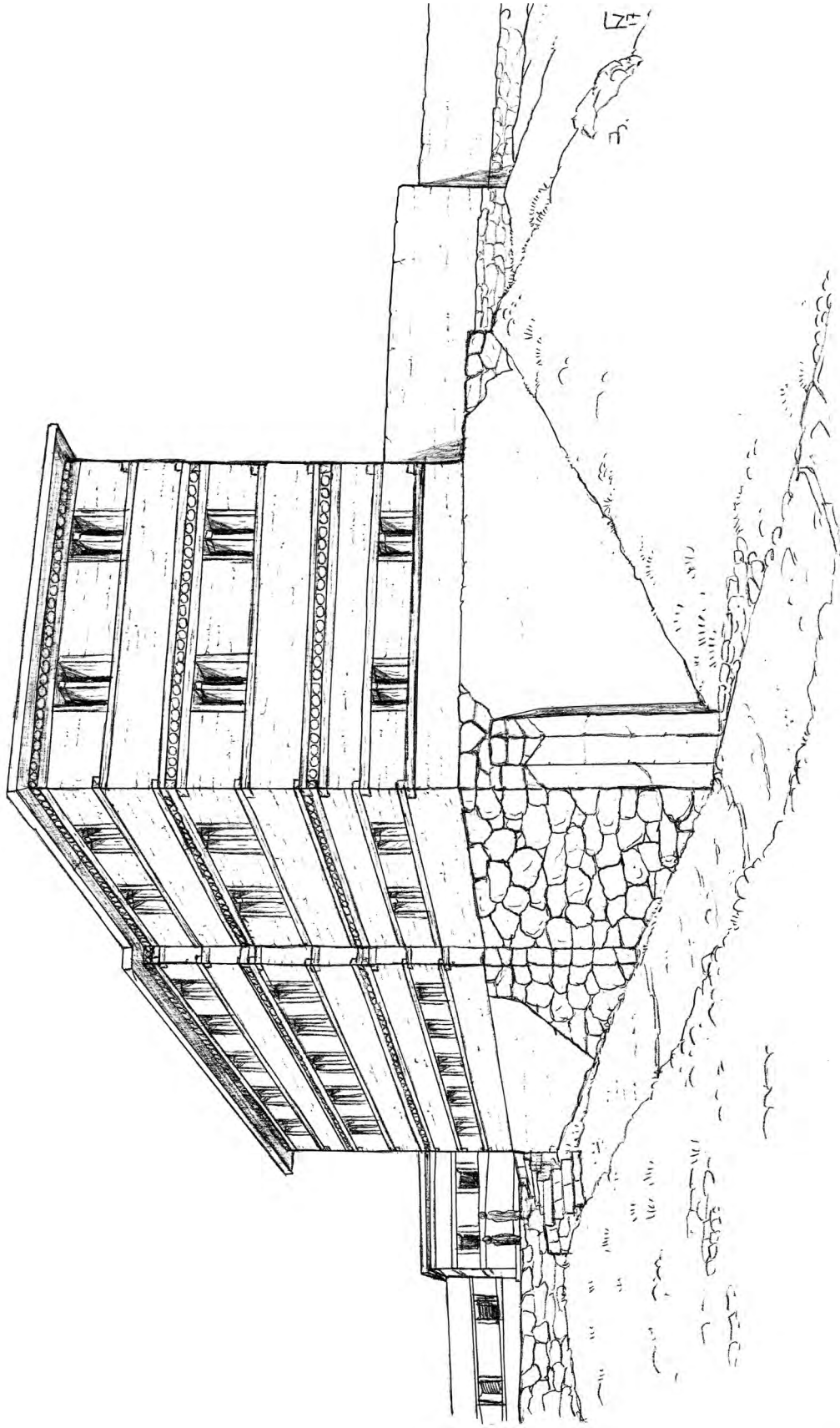


Plate IV. Artist's reconstruction of the Cyclopean Terrace Building from the Northwest (by Yannis Nakas).

PREFACE

The Mycenaean settlement at Traghanes lies at the west edge of an extensive plateau that stretches from the modern village of Iklaina towards the Ionian Sea (Plate I). The site was tested for the first time by Spyridon Marinatos in 1954, but was left unexplored until the Iklaina Archaeological Project was launched in 1998. The project, conducted under the auspices of the Archaeological Society at Athens, is an interdisciplinary program of research comprising surface survey, scientific analyses, and excavation. The first phase of the project, an intensive survey of the major region around Iklaina with the objective of reconstructing settlement pattern and hierarchy, was carried out between 1999 and 2006. As the survey was coming to an end, negotiations were concluded for the purchase, on behalf of the Greek government, of a 1.2 ha. plot of land owned by Mr. Demos Kyriakopoulos. This was the plot in which Marinatos had opened his trenches and in which our own archaeological and geophysical survey had shown promising archaeological features. The purchase was made possible thanks to funds provided by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory and the late Captain Vassilis Konstantakopoulos. A smaller (0.3 ha.) plot that bordered the Kyriakopoulos plot to the East was purchased ten years later, in the summer of 2016. The purchase of this second plot, owned by Mrs. Stavroula Giannopoulou, was made possible thanks to the generosity of the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the Pylos Archaeology Foundation, and Mr. Thomas Ray Jr. (J.D., C.Arch.) of St. Louis. After this purchase was completed, the dirt road between the two plots was moved further to the East and the two plots were unified into one site protected with a new and expanded metal fence (Plates II, III).

The dominant architectural feature of the site is a massive stone platform built in the Cyclopean manner. The purpose of this Cyclopean Platform was to support a two- or three-story building complex that towered over the settlement (Plate IV). Unfortunately, over the course of the centuries the Cyclopean Platform and its adjacent buildings suffered extensive damage, both by the elements of nature and the hand of man. In addition to farming and ploughing, which destroyed much of the visible architecture, a great number of worked stones from the ruined Mycenaean buildings, which lay around the surface of

the site, were removed to be used for the construction of modern houses and churches. The most serious damage in recent memory was done in the 1970s, when a bulldozer was driven through the Cyclopean Platform in a direction perpendicular to its long axis, creating a two-meter-wide chasm in the center of the structure. The bulldozer lifted some of the Cyclopean blocks from the central part of the Platform and threw them on top of the original floor of the north half of the Platform, while pushing other blocks down to the lower part of the slope in front of the north wall of the Platform. The general date of this incident has been determined on the basis of interviews with the locals and confirmed by the discovery, under the displaced Cyclopean blocks, of packaging from fertilizers from that decade. Also in the 1970s, and quite possibly concurrently with the destruction of the Platform, the walls of the modern agricultural terraces that used to criss-cross the sloping surface of the site were dismantled by a bulldozer, their stones were pushed downslope and mixed with the fallen Cyclopean blocks, forming a massive (almost 2 m thick) layer of rubble. Although a substantial part of this rubble in front of the north side of the Platform was cleared, a portion of it has been kept as a record. The ruins of the Cyclopean Platform had been visible until the 1970s, when the monument was covered by dirt (intentionally, by the bulldozer mentioned above), creating an artificial mound which, over the decades, became overgrown with dense thickets of shrubs, bushes, weeds, and wild trees.

The excavation of the Cyclopean Platform started in 2009. It had been preceded by trial trenches in 2006 and the first season of systematic excavation in 2008, in the residential and industrial buildings of the North Sector. The full excavation of the Cyclopean Platform and its adjacent structures was carried out between 2009 and 2013; in 2011 we began also the excavation of Building X, the paved roads, and the Pit. The areas to the north of the Platform, around Building X, and the Gateway were excavated between 2011 and 2013 and between 2015 and 2017. The majority of the finds were studied as they were being excavated, but additional study seasons in preparation for the publication of the material were conducted in 2014 and 2017.

In the present volume I publish the stratigraphy and general description of the buildings and structures located in the sector of the Cyclopean Platform. These are formal and monumental structures, clustered together in a distinct part of the settlement that is clearly separated from the residential and industrial quarters and accessed through a gateway. The core of the funding for the excavation of this sector was provided by the Hellenic Government-Karakas Foundation Professorship in Greek Studies, International Studies and Programs, the University of Missouri-St. Louis. Generous grants that allowed us to conduct large-scale excavation and study seasons were provided by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (annual grants between 2008 and 2017), the National Endowment

for the Humanities (Collaborative Research Grants RZ-50866-08 and RZ-51493-12), the National Science Foundation (Grant BCS-1118016), the National Geographic Society (Grants 8741-10, 8918-11, 9112-12, 9853-16), the Loeb Classical Library Foundation (2008, 2009, 2010), and the Pylos Archaeology Foundation (2011-2016). To all these institutions I would like to express my deepest appreciation for the funding that made our work possible. I am especially thankful to Karen Vellucci at INSTAP, Lydia Medici and Stephanie Walker at NEH, John Yellen at NSF, Christopher Thornton at NGS, and Richard Martin at Harvard for their guidance and advice regarding the (often convoluted) application processes. At the University of Missouri-St. Louis I have been fortunate to have had the support of my colleagues in the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology and also at International Studies and Programs. I am especially grateful to Joel Glassman, Associate Vice-Provost of Academic Affairs, whose vision and help have been instrumental to the success of the project.

Publication of the present volume has been made possible thanks to subventions by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory and the Hellenic Government-Karakas Foundation Professorship in Greek Studies of the University of Missouri-St. Louis. This volume is the second one in the Iklaina publication series and will be followed by additional volumes on: Architecture (Michael Nelson); Pottery and Small Finds (Cynthia Shelmerdine, Patrick Thomas, Joann Gulizio, and Rebecca Worsham); Frescoes and Plaster Offering Tables (Hariclia Brecolouki); and Organic Remains and Human-Environment Interactions (Susan Allen, Maria Liston, Deborah Ruscillo and China Shelton). The stratigraphy of the residential and industrial quarters will be published when the excavation of the North and East Sectors has been completed. The Iklaina publication series will close with a synthetic volume that will assess the importance of Iklaina for the issue of the formation and operation of Mycenaean states and the structure of the Mycenaean political system of Pylos.

To the Board of the Archaeological Society at Athens, especially the Secretary General Dr. Vassileios Petrakos, I am grateful for the permits that made our work possible and for the continuing moral and logistical support that the Etaireia has provided to my work. My deepest appreciation goes to my colleagues at the Ephoreia of Antiquities of Messenia, especially the successive Ephors Drs. Xenia Arapogianni, Anna-Vassiliki Karapanagiotou, and Evangelia Kechagia-Militsi, and the archaeologists Mr. Stamatis Fritzilas and Mrs. Maria Kylafi, for many years of collegiality and productive collaboration. I would like to thank also Professor George Korres, on whose recommendation I continued Marinatos' investigations at Iklaina. The City of Pylos-Nestor, especially Mayor Demetris Kafantaris, was instrumental in securing for us space for the lab and storage needs of the project and

in solving many logistical problems that arose over the years. I am especially thankful to Mr. Demetrios Karalis, both for his warm hospitality to our teams, and also for his invaluable logistical assistance with many practical issues relating to the excavation, the renovation of our lab, and day-to-day logistics. A great deal of thanks goes to our foreman, Mr. Giannis Kyriakopoulos, who has been vital in the operation of the excavation and the maintenance of the site; and to the people of Iklaina for their hospitality and collaboration.

To my colleagues on the Iklaina project I am very thankful for many years of friendship and collaboration. I am especially grateful to Cynthia Shelmerdine, Joann Gulizio, and Patrick Thomas, who meticulously and painstakingly compiled the catalogues of the pottery finds and the ceramic descriptions included in the present volume; and to Hariclia Breoulaki, who wrote up the descriptions of the frescoes and plaster offering tables. Deborah Ruscillo provided information on the faunal and marine remains, Jennifer Glau-bius on the geology of the site, and Rebecca Worsham on the small finds. Michael Nelson prepared the architectural plans and contributed a great deal of architectural information. The drawings of the finds were prepared by Yannis Nakas and the photographs of the finds were taken by George Vdokakis. Thomas Tartaron proofread the volume and offered valuable comments, corrections, and observations; Rebecca Worsham and Stavroula Drakopoulou checked loci and stratigraphic information. The artifacts published here were conserved by Stefania Veldemiri. I would like to express my appreciation to Mrs. Electra Andreadi, who copy-edited this volume.

For more than twenty years, my wife Deborah has been a constant source of encouragement and support in our personal lives and a valuable colleague in the field. For her help in solving countless logistical and practical problems, as well as her acumen, critical insights, and knowledge of human-environment interactions, I am grateful.

Athens, March 2018

EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

GRID, RECORDING, AND EXCAVATION

The site is divided into three sectors: 1) the sector of the Cyclopean Platform, which is published in the present volume; 2) the north sector, which includes residential units and industrial installations; and 3) the east sector, comprising the buildings in the plot purchased and excavated in 2016. The grid of the excavation forms part of the larger grid established and used by the surface survey.¹ It is composed of squares of three sizes (fig. 1). The large squares have a side of 500 m and are labeled with an uppercase Latin letter (X-axis) followed by a number (Y-axis), e.g. “M13”. Each one of these large squares is divided into 100 medium-sized squares, each with a side of 50 m, labeled with a lowercase Latin letter and a number, e.g. “j10”, making the full label of the square “M13j10”. Finally, each medium-sized square is divided into 100 small squares, each with a side of 5 m, labeled with a lowercase Greek letter and a number, e.g. “β5”. It is these 5×5 m squares that constitute the trenches of the excavation; an example of a full trench label is “M13j10β5”. At first sight this numbering system appears cumbersome, but it offers the advantage of integrating easily the excavation squares to the survey grid and allowing for expansion of the excavation area in a straightforward, predictable, and organized manner.

In each trench two 1 m-wide baulks are preserved, one in the north side and one in the east side, in order to facilitate movement between trenches and also to preserve a record of the archaeological and soil stratigraphy. In some cases the baulks are removed to uncover important features. Each trench is supervised by a trained archaeologist, who is assisted by one or two students and one to two workmen, depending on the needs of the trench. Trench supervisors are responsible for keeping detailed notes of the progress of the excavation in their trenches.

The core excavation unit is the *locus*, defined as the smallest possible discrete element of an archaeological context. A locus can be, but is not necessarily, part of a *feature*, defined as a construction made or modified by humans, which has not or cannot be moved without losing its physical integrity (a building floor, a hearth, a wall, etc.). For example, a wall is

1. Detailed in Mundigler and Edwards 2016, pp. 23-24, 38; Cosmopoulos 2016b.

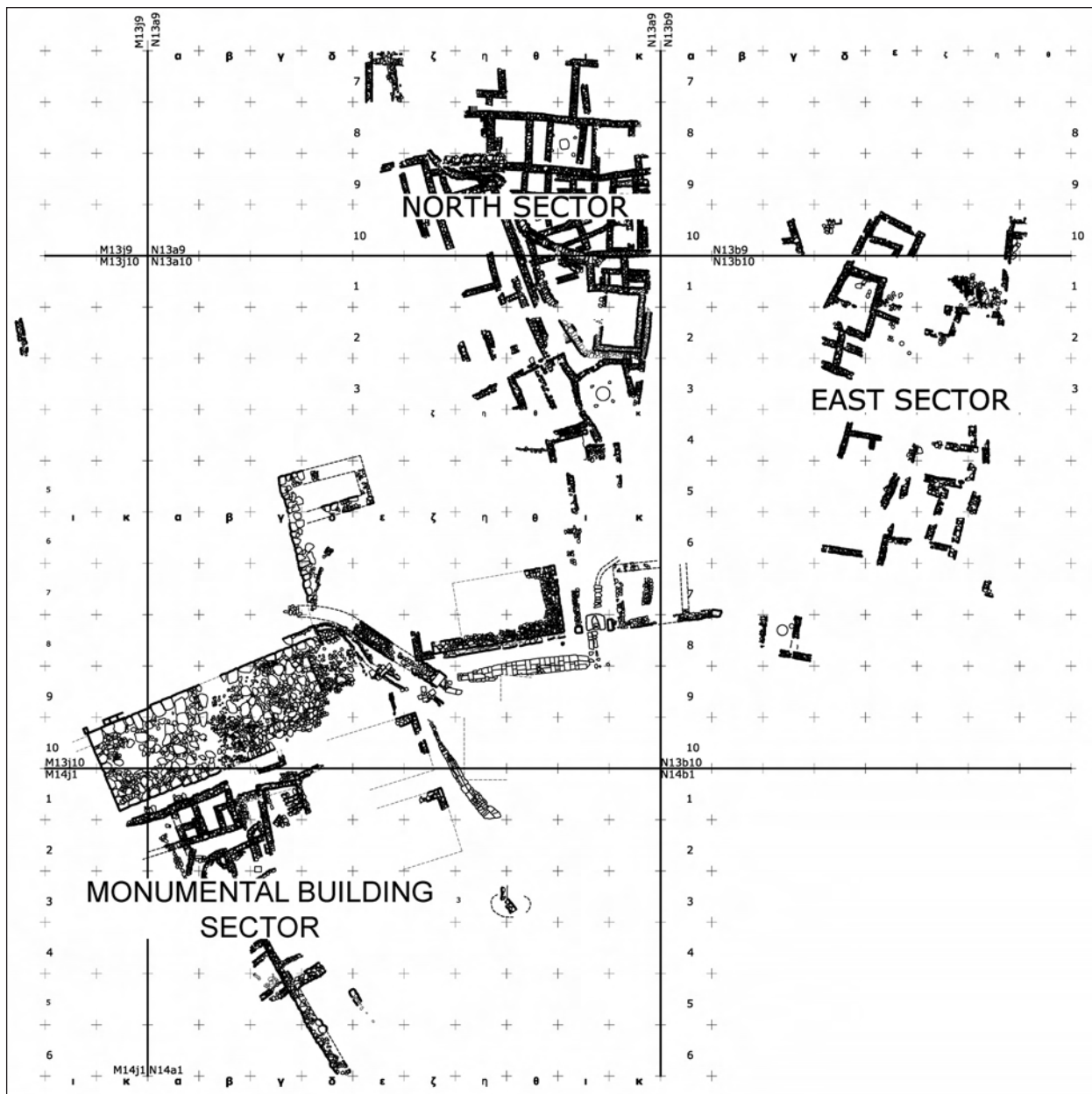


Fig. 1. Master plan of the site (end of 2016 season) showing the grid (by Michael Nelson).

a feature, but if it is partly burned it has two loci, one burned and one unburned; similarly, a floor is a feature, but if it has different activity areas, each one of these areas is designated as a separate locus (if it is all one activity area, the floor is one locus). Loci and features are grouped in *layers*, single discernible depositional levels that are usually parts of more complex stratigraphic units; in most cases layers are determined at a post-excavation phase, once the relationships between loci have been determined.

Within each square, layers are numbered from top to bottom. The stratigraphic sequence of the site as a whole is recorded as individual stratigraphic units associated with each trench. The stratigraphic relationship of each trench within the sequence is recorded in a computer model of the “Harris Matrix” (a matrix allowing the representation of stratigraphic features in diagrammatic form), which visually represents the overall events at the excavation and allows the reconstruction of relative chronology.

Within each trench loci, features, and artifacts other than non-diagnostic ceramics are triangulated, that is their precise position in the trench is calculated in three-dimensional space by measuring both its elevation in relation to the datum and also its distance from two known points within the trench. The datum point (also called “benchmark”), a permanent and fixed point of known elevation used to measure all unit and feature elevations during the excavation and to which all site measurements are calibrated, was established at 166.432 masl and was also recorded in UTM coordinates.² Elevations are expressed in terms of mbd (meters below datum) or mad (meters above datum). In the early years of the project measurements of elevations were taken electronically using laser line instrument, but in 2015 we switched to a Total Station.

Aerial photography in the early years of the excavation was taken with a variety of methods, including scaffolding, the “monopode” (a contraption we devised consisting of two metal poles at a right angle with a remotely controlled camera attached at the end of the horizontal pole), and a “cherry picker”; high-altitude aerial photographs were taken from a helicopter, courtesy of the Costa Navarino resort, as well as military planes from the near-by airforce base of Kalamata. In more recent years we employed a drone for both high- and low-altitude aerial photos.

To make the interpretation of excavated squares, features, artifacts and contexts more understandable and consistent among supervisors, staff and specialists, we standardized the use of records and the information contained therein. During the excavation supervisors keep quick notes in notebooks, but the main record is the “locus sheet”, a standardized form that is filled in the field and transferred to the electronic database at the end of the day. The software used for the database is Filemaker, initially set up and maintained by John Wallrodt, and more recently by Chris Hale. The database is hosted at the project website, www.iklaina.org.

The form contains three parts. The standardized information on the front page is the main part (fig. 2, left). To facilitate analysis and interpretation it contains a number of attributes that can be documented in a standard and objective way: for example, soil color is described using the Munsell Soil Color Charts, whereas soil component and matrix are

2. As the excavation grew in 2008 we had to move the datum point and readjust it to 166.710 masl.

IKLAINA EXCAVATION RECORD FORM

Date Open: _____ Closed: _____

Locus Short Descr: _____ Sealed: ☐ Y ☐ N

Sector: _____

Square: _____

Locus: _____

Stratum: _____

Tr Supervisor: _____

Workmen: _____

Assistants: _____

	Above	Below	Adj	Equal	Opening Elev.	Closing Elev.
NW						NW
NE						NE
SW						SW
SE						SE
C						C
Avg						Avg

Feature Top Elevation: _____ Bottom Elevation: _____

☐ Drain ☐ Wall ☐ Floor ☐ Hearth ☐ Pit ☐ Destruction Level ☐ Other: _____

Dimensions: Type Number Unit

Soil

Component: ☐ Clay (<0.002mm) ☐ Silt (0.002>0.06mm) ☐ Sand (0.6>2mm) ☐ Gravel (2mm>)

Soil Matrix (% sand vs. silt, etc.): _____

Compaction Inclusions: _____ Thickness of Inclusions: _____

Deposit color: Tone _____ Hue _____ Color _____
(e.g. light, dark) (e.g. grayish) (e.g. brown)

Munsell Code: _____ Reason for closing locus: _____

Bags Finds Photos

Bag	Type	Flot	Elev	Date	Comments	Photos
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

IKLAINA EXCAVATION RECORD FORM

Description: _____

Fig. 2. Excavation record form (left: front; right: back).

identified using the United States Department of Agriculture soil texture ternary diagram and a flow chart for determining texture class by feel.³ The narrative (fig 2, bottom right) includes the trench supervisor's descriptions and comments concerning features, loci, and layers, as well as observations about the relationship of the elements of a trench to those in adjacent trenches and in the rest of the site. Plans and sections of features and of the baulks are drawn by hand on the back of the form (fig. 2, top right) at a scale large enough to provide an accurate representation of the stratigraphy and features. They include compass orientations at each end of the profiles and north designations for plans. Each day these are scanned and entered in the database.

3. Vogel 2002.

COLLECTION STRATEGIES AND STUDY OF FINDS

Small finds and complete or nearly complete vases are first cleaned of the surrounding matrix and then triangulated (see above), drawn (with elevations noted) and photographed *in situ* before being removed and bagged separately according to material class and type (sherds, debitage, tools, etc.). Where necessary, care is exercised to ensure the integrity of the artifacts by using boxes or other containers in preparation for transport. If there is no need for special handling, artifacts are placed in plastic bags and properly labelled using pre-printed Tyvek tags (an unwired tag is placed inside the bag and a wired tag is tied on the outside around the bag).

Flotation samples are systematically collected for the study of floral remains. Blanket samples are taken for each excavated deposit below the plough zone using pinch sampling across entire loci. In order to facilitate detection of spatial differences in the distribution of animal and plant remains, large loci are divided for sampling, with flotation samples collected from different areas within large loci (sectors, quadrants, etc.), even when the entire square is visually homogeneous at a macroscopic level. Targeted (point) samples are also collected from localized areas that are spatially distinct, such as hearths, burials, storage areas, corners of rooms, and other features. On-site flotation separates the sample into heavy and light fractions, which are further sorted in the lab.

The final stage of the work takes place at the lab, where all the artifacts, faunal, and botanical remains are brought. Faunal and botanical remains are studied by the faunal analysts and the archaeobotanists. Artifacts are sorted, washed, dried, recorded, mended by the conservator, entered into the database (Filemaker), drawn, and photographed.

THE CYCLOPEAN TERRACE BUILDING

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The Cyclopean Terrace Building (abbr. CTB) is a building partly constructed on a massive platform built in the Cyclopean manner (fig. 3, pls 1, 2, 3). In the early days of the excavation, when the form and function of this structure had not been clearly determined, we referred to it as the Cyclopean Terrace, a name that has since become part of the narrative of the site and embedded in the bibliography. Although now it is clear that this is a *platform* (a solidly built structure with a stone core) and not a *terrace* (a structure consisting of one to three walls retaining earth), the term “Cyclopean Terrace Building” has been preserved to avoid confusion.

With the passage of time the monument has suffered extensive damage, both from the elements of nature (the west slope of the plateau is exposed to strong winds and heavy rainfalls) and because over the course of the centuries the worked stones, especially the ashlar blocks that used to lie on the surface, were removed and used as building material for the construction of houses and churches in nearby villages. In recent years the monument was further mutilated during the bulldozer incident mentioned in the Preface, which caused irreparable damage to the Platform and resulted in the accumulation of considerable amounts of rubble in front of its north side.

In its original form the Cyclopean Platform was a solid rectangular structure measuring ca. 24.30×8.20 m, with its long axis oriented Southwest to Northeast. Its outer walls were constructed with Cyclopean blocks and large slabs and the core was filled with limestone rubble and unworked slabs of various dimensions. Some of the largest blocks measured more than 1 m in length and weighed an estimated 4-5 tons. A trench sunk in front of the northwest corner of the Platform revealed several crude courses of blocks and slabs, some leveled with chinking stones. The west half of the north wall of the Platform is lined up with a course of thick limestone slabs, placed against the bottom course (pls 5, 6, 7; these slabs indicate the level of the Mycenaean floor in front of the Platform which, given the lack of architectural remains, appears to have been an open space, probably a courtyard. Above the level of the limestone slabs there are five courses of Cyclopean blocks and three more courses below, reaching a depth of 1.60 m all the way to the bedrock (fig. 4). The limestone slabs do not seem to continue in front of the east half of the north wall of the



Fig. 3. General plan of the Monumental Building Sector (by Michael Nelson).

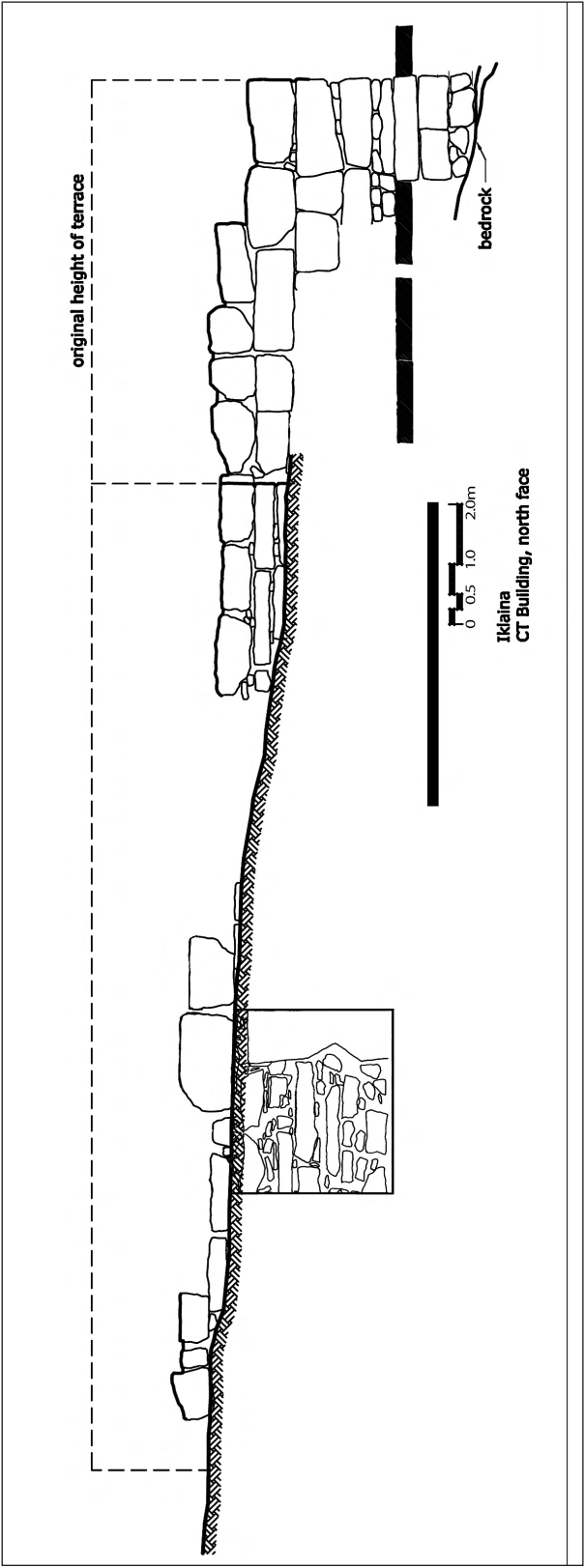


Fig. 4. Section of the north face of the Platform (by Michael Nelson).

Platform, where we identified a narrow foundation trench (pl. 22). Two indentations on the north wall and one on the south wall of the Platform articulate a corresponding number of offsets (the west indentation of the north wall is visible in pl. 5). These offsets do not serve any structural purpose: although they appear to mark different compartments of the Platform, the core behind them bonds, which suggests that they were decorative.⁴ Fragments of white plaster with faint traces of red and blue color still adhering to the north wall of the Platform suggest that this façade was coated with a thick layer of plaster (pl. 25).

The level of the floor of the Platform is marked by the flagstones that are preserved *in situ* at its east end; these flagstones belonged to a paved floor that extended further to the East (pl. 8). The original visible height of the Platform, from the level of the limestone slabs to the level of the flagstone floor would have been approximately 4.5 m.

Parts of the Platform were built directly on a layer of artificial levelling fill, totally devoid of artifacts, which the locals call *skarmigia* (σκαρμιγκιά). This fill is composed of red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam soil (30% clay, 10% silt, 60% sand) with dense inclusions of irregular, angular, and rounded fragments of sandstone and chert, which range in diameter from 2 to 7 cm. It appears that the *skarmigia* was laid before construction to level sloping areas and extend the flat surface of the plateau in order to expand the area available for construction. This is indicated by the fact that the lowest courses of the west, east, and south sides of the Platform, as well as Building T, sit directly on the *skarmigia* (pl. 9). The *skarmigia* is also found near drains θ and ζ to the East of the CTB, in the flat open area to the South of the CTB, and under walls CT-049, CT-50, CT-055 to the North. That this fill is artificially and not geologically deposited is supported by four observations:

- 1) the boundary between the *skarmigia* and adjacent soils is sharp and well defined;
- 2) the top surface formed by the layer of the *skarmigia* is flat and leveled;
- 3) the *skarmigia* does not occur naturally at Iklaina or on the adjacent plateaus; the only place in the region where it is found naturally is the modern village of Metamorphosis (former name *Skarmigas*, hence the name); and
- 4) it is used even today as the substratum of rural roads because the pebbles offer added stability. Separate analyses of the *skarmigia*, aiming at reconstructing the depositional history of the site, are currently underway.⁵

The purpose of the Platform was to support part of a building which, based on the size and the sturdiness of the Platform, would have been at least two and, quite plausibly three stories high. That building does not survive, but ashlar blocks and orthostates found in the destruction layer in front of the northwest and northeast parts of the Platform indicate the use of ashlar masonry.

4. A full discussion of these offsets will be presented in the volume on the architecture of the CTB, by Michael Nelson.

5. Christova, Glaubius, Zacharias, Cosmopoulos, and Drakopoulou 2016; cf. Glaubius and Cosmopoulos 2016.

The stratigraphy of the trenches to the North and South of the Platform is described in detail below. A full discussion of the architecture of the Platform will be presented in the Architecture volume, now in preparation by Michael Nelson.

THE NORTH SIDE OF THE PLATFORM

TOPSOIL AND RUBBLE

The topsoil of the area to the North of the Platform ranges in thickness from 0.10 to 0.30 m. It includes mixed pottery, both LH I/II and LH IIIA/IIIB, with a few Hellenistic tiles and sporadic Byzantine sherds, along with modern discarded objects. Under the topsoil there is a massive layer of rubble covering the entire area in front of the north wall of the Platform, in squares M13j10ι9-ι10-κ8-κ9 and N13a10α8-α9-β7-β8-β9-γ7-γ8-δ7 (pls 10, 11, 12). In the part that we excavated, this layer of rubble contained fallen Cyclopean blocks, pushed off the Platform by the bulldozer that destroyed the structure in the 1970s, mixed with smaller stones from the agricultural terraces that until then transversed the slope and modern artifacts (broken tiles, packaging from fertilizers, nails, and iron rebars). Due to the downward slope the thickness of the rubble progressively increases from 0.50 m in its eastern part to 2 m in its western part. It was cleared down to the level of the original floor of the area in front of the Platform (pl. 13), but part of it was preserved as a record in the west part of M13j10 (marked by the arrow in pl. 2).

In the middle part of the Platform the opening caused by the bulldozer is blocked by three large Cyclopean blocks that have fallen in front of the structure (indicated by the arrow in pl. 3 and clearly visible in pl. 4). Although these blocks will eventually be restored to the monument, at the time of the excavation they were left in place.

THE DESTRUCTION LAYER

A substantial destruction layer was found in front of the north wall of the Platform. In the West only patches of this destruction layer are preserved, mixed with the rubble, but in the east part the destruction layer is undisturbed. Its thickness ranged from 0.20 to 0.30 m and it contained a dense matrix of burned mudbricks and chunks of building material (pl. 14), large pieces of wood charcoal identified as *Quercus sp.* (oak), numerous bronze nails (pl. 15), ashlar blocks (pls 16, 17), irregular stones, fragments of plaster (some preserving traces of color), animal bones, and sherds of predominantly fine storage and drinking vases, some of which are burned. This dense matrix was set in a deposit of soft, dark brown to red clayey soil mixed with ash (pl. 18), which in turn sat on a layer of *skarmigia* (clearly detected in N13a10β8 L. 11 and 12). The foundation trench for the north wall of the Platform (for which see below) seems to have been opened inside the *skarmigia*.

Within the destruction layer there was no clear separation of sub-layers, except for two spots. The first spot was in N13a10β8: L. 8 and 9 contained ashlar blocks, but not any

mudbrick or plaster fragments, whereas the underlying L. 11 and 12 contained mudbrick and plaster fragments, but not any ashlar blocks; this suggests that the upper part of the collapsed wall, which fell first, was built with mudbrick and the lower part of the wall, which fell on top, was built with ashlar blocks. The second spot was in N13a10γ8 and N13a10γ7, in front of the exit of drain θ (pl. 19) and along the west face of CT-036, where the layer containing mudbrick, carbonized wood, and fragments of plaster had been covered by a layer of tumbled stones (N13a10γ8 L. 5, 9 and N13a10γ7 L. 8, 11, 18) that had fallen either from the northeast corner of the Platform or from the south end of CT-036 (pl. 20). This layer of tumbled stones is not related to the modern rubble mentioned above, as indicated by the following observations: 1) in contrast to the modern rubble this layer does not contain any modern artifacts; 2) it is found further to the East of the point where the modern agricultural terraces were located; 3) it has a clear fallout pattern emanating from the Platform, with the stones spilled towards the North and Northwest; and 4) the pottery found between the stones is predominantly LH IIIB and does not have any later contaminations. The soil of the deposit immediately in front (West) of the exit of drain θ (N13a10γ8 L. 6) was silty rather than clayey, suggesting a sediment deposited by water. It contained a high density of finds, including large amounts of pottery, fragments of mudbrick and building material, several bits of bronze, the bronze figurine head SF284, and broken drain tiles. It should be noted that the entire area was heavily disturbed, as drain tile fragments and sherds from L. 6 joined with others from the destruction layer at L. 4, 7, 15, and 17 of the same square (N13a10γ8) and also from N13a10β8 L. 2.

It is evident that the destruction layer was caused by the collapse of the building that used to stand on top of the Platform. The fallout sequence suggests that the lower courses of that building were built with ashlar blocks, whereas the upper structure was constructed of rubble and mudbricks; the wood could have belonged to roofing, doors, windows, or timber framing for the mudbrick walls. The copious fragments of plaster, some of which preserve traces of color, suggest that the walls of this building were coated and decorated with frescoes. The loci of the destruction layer can be dated securely to LH IIIB (N13a10β8 L. 3, 6, 8, 9), with the exception of the surface locus N13a10β8 L. 2, which was contaminated with historical pieces, and N13a10γ8 L. 13 and 14, which could not be dated more closely than LH IIIA2-IIIB. In fact, given the presence of several deep bowls that are either coated (P3700, P4233) or have coated interiors (P4018, P4200), the date of the destruction can be narrowed down to LH IIIB2.

Finds

East and Central parts

N13a10β8 L. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9; also, possibly L. 10, as there is a physical joint with a drain tile (P3703) between L. 2 and 10; N13a10γ8 L. 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. These units collectively contain about 7500 sherds, and only one locus has historical (Hellenistic tile) contamination (N13a10β8 L. 2). All but two of these loci have definite LH IIIB material, and the other two have probable LH IIIB.

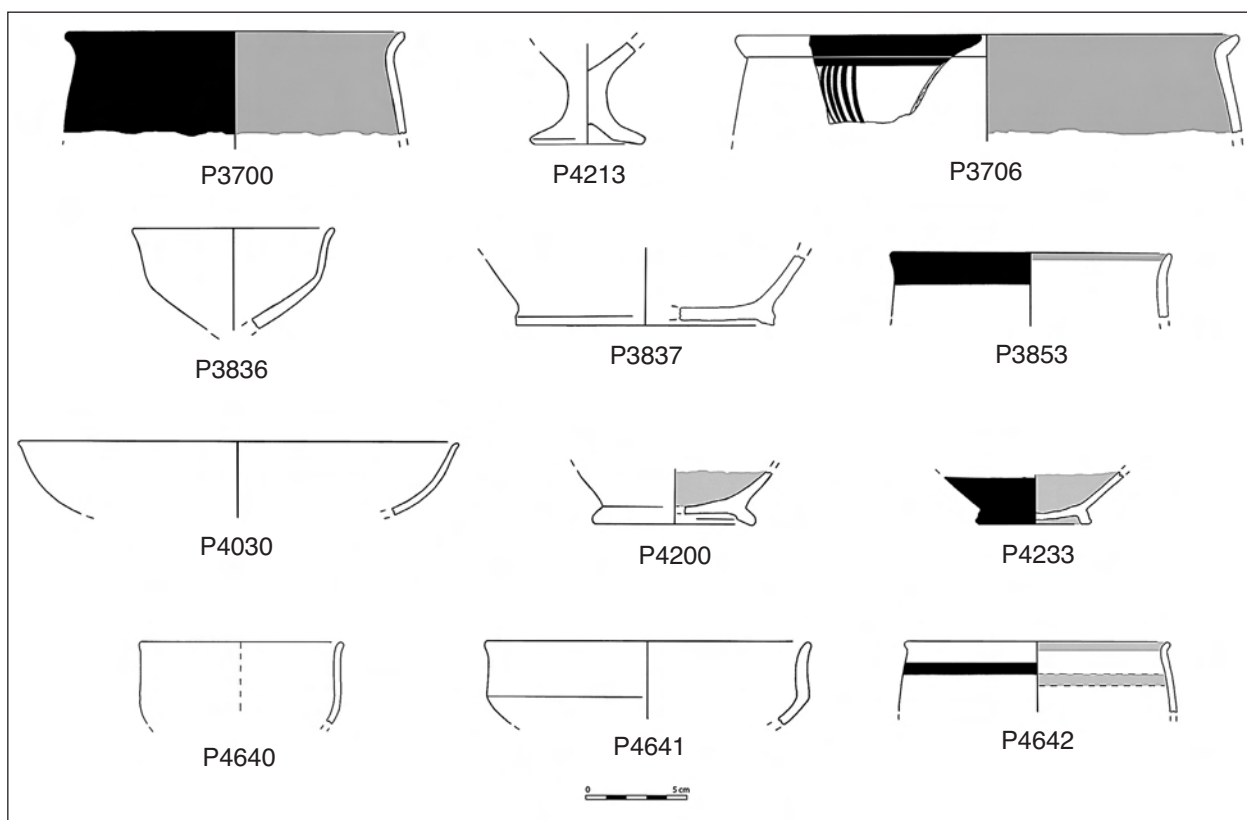


Fig. 5. Finds from the CTB destruction layer.

Some pieces may be as late as LH IIIB2 (P3700, P3706, P4018, P4200, P4233). Taken together, these comprise a homogeneous collection of LH IIIB pottery, with comparatively little earlier material.

P3700. Rim of coated deep bowl (FS 284). N13a10γ8 L. 6. LH IIIB2. Fig. 5.

P3702. Spout, handle and shoulder of stirrup jar with pattern (perhaps multiple stem FM 19). N13a10γ8 L. 6. LH IIIB. Pl. 21.

P3706. Rim of krater (FS 9/281) with coated interior. N13a10γ8 L. 6. LH IIIB2. Fig. 5.

P3707. Rim of Group A deep bowl (FS 284) with paneled pattern (FM 75). N13a10γ8 L. 6. LH IIIB. Pl. 21.

P3735. Rim of deep bowl (FS 284), with possible hybrid flower (FM 18B). N13a10β8 L. 2. LH IIIB. Pl. 21.

P3853. Rim of banded deep bowl (FS 284). N13a10γ8 L. 6. LH IIIB. Fig. 5.

P4018. Rim and handle of deep bowl (FS 284) with coated interior. N13a10β8 L. 2. LH IIIB2. Pl. 21.

P4030. Rim of kylix (FS 266 or 274). N13a10β8 L. 2. LH IIIB. Fig. 5.

P4200. Base of deep bowl (FS 284) with coated interior. N13a10β8 L. 3. LH IIIB2. Fig. 5.

P4210. Rim of coated stemmed bowl (FS 304/305). N13a10β8 L. 6. LH IIIA2/IIIB1. Pl. 21.

P4213. Foot and stem of angular kylix (FS 267) in Palace ware. M13j10:10 locus 9. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 5.

- P4233. Base of coated deep bowl (FS 284). N13a10γ8 L. 15. LH IIIB2. Fig. 5. Pl. 21.
 P4362. Rim and handle of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a10γ8 L. 17. LH IIIB. Pl. 21.
 SF95. Terracotta furniture leg. N13a10γ8 L. 14. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 21.
 SF284. Bronze human figurine. N13a10γ8 L. 6. LH? Pl. 21.
 SF287. Terracotta bull figurine. N13a10β8 L. 2. LH IIB/IIIA1. Pl. 21.

West part

M13j10ι10 L. 7, 9; M13j10κ9 L. 4, 6. These are very small units; they are predominantly LH IIIA-IIIB, with definite LH IIIB as the latest material, and a small amount of LH I-II.

- P3836. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a10β8 L. 6. LH IIIB. Fig. 5.
 P3837. Base of ring-based krater (FS 281) with coated interior. M13j10ι10 L. 9. LH IIIB. Fig. 5.
 P4246. Shoulder of jar with isolated semicircles (FM 43) or multiple stem (FM 19). M13j10κ9 L. 6. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 21.

Plaster

These units contain collectively fifty three fragments, some with plain surface and some with traces of painted decoration. In ten fragments there are traces of preserved colored patterns, with predominant hues of light blue, dark blue, and gray. One fragment preserves part of a painted motif in red and blue over a gray-blue background (max.pres. h. ca. 7 cm and max. pres. w. ca. 2 cm).

NORTH FOUNDATION TRENCH

A layer of yellowish red clayey soil devoid of any artifacts stretches along the base of the north wall of the Platform in N13a10β8 L. 13 and 18 and seems to have been cut into the *skarmigia* of L. 11. Inside this sterile layer and immediately in front of the north face of the Platform we identified a 0.50 m-wide strip of dark red soil (N13a10β8 L. 17, 19, 20, and 21), which extended all the way to the bedrock (pl. 22); this strip contained LH IIIA2/IIIB material. Once cleared, it became apparent that under the lowest course of the Platform the bedrock protrudes towards the North at the eastern and western ends of L. 21 and appears to dip sharply in the middle part of this locus. Between the two higher parts of the bedrock was placed a large, roughly squared block, sitting on the same red sterile soil of L. 18. This stone block lies at the base of the Platform, some 3 m below the highest preserved Cyclopean course in N13a10β8. A foundation trench with LH IIIA2/IIIB pottery has been identified also on the south side of the Platform, confirming that the structure was built during that period.⁶

Finds

N13a10β8 L. 17, 19, 20, 21 are all very small units, but of fairly homogeneous LH IIIA2/IIIB date with definite LH IIIB; there is very little LH I-II material.

- P4639. Open body sherds with whorlshell (FM 18). N13a10β8 Locus 17. LH IIIB. Pl. 23.
 P4640. Rim of kylix. Locus 17. LH IIIB. Fig. 5.
 P4641. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 19. LH IIIB. Fig. 5.

6. *Infra*, p. 26.

P4642. Rim of painted stemmed bowl. Locus 19. LH IIIB. Fig. 5.

P4643. Handle of coated deep bowl or diminutive stemmed bowl. Locus 19. LH IIIA2-IIIB. Pl. 23.

P4644. Rim and handle of kylix. Locus 20. LH IIIB. Pl. 23.

Plaster

Twenty seven fragments of plain plaster, without any traces of painted decoration.

THE SLABS

In the central-west part of the Platform the destruction layer sat on a row of five large flat yellow marl limestone slabs (M13j10:10 L. 7) that appear to mark the level of the Mycenaean floor of the uncovered space that opened in front/to the North of the Platform (pl. 5). These slabs are approximately 0.50 m thick, 1 m long, and 0.60 m wide (pl. 6). They were meant to provide a level surface on the north side of the Cyclopean Platform, securing the upper structure, and channeling the waters that flowed from the higher levels of the plateau away from the foundations. Excavation of the deposit bordering the sides of the slabs to the Northwest (L. 10) revealed scrappy pottery dating to LH IIIA2-IIIB, with some sherds almost certainly being LH IIIB, and only a few earlier pieces. These slabs were placed face down so that their partially worked back faces formed a level surface, possibly lined up with the Mycenaean floor of the area opening up to the North of the Platform; a narrow space (5 cm wide) was left between the south edge of the slabs and the north façade of the Platform (pl. 7). All of their joint faces were cut with *anathyrosis*, which suggests that initially they had been orthostate slabs that were re-used; it is noteworthy that they are all very similar to the re-used orthostate block over the intake at the southeast end of drain ζ. Their re-use may indicate an earlier building somewhere on the site that used orthostate masonry.

At a distance of 3.20-3.80 m to the East of the northwest corner of the Platform and right on the top flat surface of the slabs lay fragments of plaster that appear to have fallen from the face of the Platform (L. 14, pl. 24); small fragments of plaster remained still *in situ* attached on the face of the Platform (pl. 25). A few of the smaller pieces had red color on the surface. Other finds from this locus included LH IIIA2-IIIB sherds and shell.

In order to explore the foundation of the Platform we cut a 0.50 m-wide opening through the slabs (pls 26, 27). This became L. 8 (th. 0.50 m), consisting of the soil from the side of the slabs down to the level of their bottom surface, and containing animal bones, disintegrated mudbricks, and fragments of plaster (some with traces of paint). The pottery was chronologically mixed, the latest diagnostic piece (P3817) being LH IIIA2 Late/LH IIIB1.

Finds

M13j10:10 L. 7, 8, 10, 14 are tiny mixed units, with the latest piece being LH IIIA2/IIIB1, but with earlier material including LH II, and even one MH coarse sherd.

P3817. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 8. LH IIIA2/IIIB1 (not illustrated).

P3819. Rim of Early Mycenaean gray-orange cup or small goblet. Locus 8. LH II (not illustrated).

P3834. Foot of kylix. Locus 14. LH IIIA/IIIB (not illustrated).

FILL UNDER THE SLABS

The deposits under the slabs in M13j10t10 had a combined thickness of 1.10 m from their bottom surface and were excavated as three superimposed loci (L. 11, 12, 13). The deposits of the two upper loci (L. 11, 12) included a mix of pottery, bone, bits of plaster, disintegrated mudbrick, small stones, and at least one ashlar block (indicated by the arrow in pl. 27). The presence of the ashlar block, the disintegrated mudbricks and the disturbed nature of L. 11 and 12 suggest that these were parts of a fill intended to form a level surface for the slabs (pl. 27). Under these two loci, L. 13 rested directly on the bedrock; it did not include any stones or building material and the soil texture changed from sandy clay loam to a loam. The bedrock at that spot was blackened, suggesting that it had been burned. The pottery, a little of which was also burned, was predominantly LH IIIA2-IIIB (including definite LH IIIB1), although a LH II sherd was found above the bedrock in L. 13.

 Finds

M13j10t10 L. 11, 12, 13 are tiny to small units of predominantly LH IIIA2/IIIB date, with definite LH IIIB, with sporadic LH I-II.

P3820. Rim of painted kylix (FS 258B). Locus 11. LH IIIB1. Pl. 28.

P3821. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 11. LH IIIB (not illustrated).

P3824. Rim of coated kylix (FS 264). Locus 11. LH IIIA2. Pl. 28.

P3828. Rim of stemmed bowl (FS 305) with zigzag pattern (FM 61). Locus 12. LH IIIA2/IIIB1. Pl. 28.

P3832. Rim of goblet. Locus 12. LH I/II (not illustrated).

SF244. Lump of bronze. Locus 12. Date uncertain (not illustrated).

Plaster

Six fragments of white plaster and three fragments with traces of red and blue/gray paint.

WALL CT-058

A wall of heavy rubble masonry abuts CT's northwest corner on its west façade (wall CT-058, pl. 29). Four courses still stand, abutting the fourth and fifth course of the west wall of the Platform. The wall is slightly more than 1 m thick and extends in a southwesterly direction. It is possible that it continued further West, but its continuation has been destroyed. It appears to have been later than the Platform, but the Cyclopean blocks of this corner were cut to receive the abutment.

WALL CT-036 AND BUILDING Ω

A substantial wall (CT-036) built with heavy rubble masonry, starts at the northeast corner of the Platform and runs towards the North in squares N13a10γ7-δ7-γ6-δ6 (pl. 30). It is ca. 14 m long, reaches a maximum width of ca. 1.70 m, and its maximum preserved height

is ca. 1.40 m. It is constructed with both large and smaller stones (the largest ones measure ca. 0.90×0.70 m and the smallest ones ca. 0.20×0.10 m). For most of its length it is made with eight to ten courses; the lowest courses are constructed with the largest stones as a foundation. The west face of the wall presents a smooth façade, the east face is rough, and its top surviving surface is flat. The south part, in N13a10γ7, was covered just by the topsoil, but in the north it was covered by a layer of melted mudbrick with pieces of painted plaster (N13a10γ6 L. 4). This layer overlay a sheet-like layer of carbonized wood and mudbrick (N13a10δ6 L. 17), approximately 0.40 m wide and 0.05 m thick (pl. 31). The north end of this layer in N13a10γ6 L. 5 and N13a10δ6 L. 3, 8, 10, 15 was defined by three massive irregular and heavily eroded limestone blocks with an average length of 0.80 m, placed on top of the upper surface of the wall (pl. 32).

A number of deposits were excavated in front of the west face of CT-036, primarily in N13a10γ7. The southeast corner of this trench was covered by a layer of tumbled stones (L. 11, 18, 20, 21) that seem to have been a spill from the joint between CT-036 and the north wall of the Platform (pls 33, 34, 35). These stones are large (avg. dim. 0.50×0.30 m) and extend over a roughly circular area with a diameter of 3 m. This layer was approximately 0.80 m thick and its top surface sloped downwards towards the Northwest. At the foot of this spill there was a thin (0.20 m) deposit of soft dark brown color (N13a10γ7 L. 19) that extended towards the Northwest over an elliptical area with a maximum length (North-east-Southwest) of about 0.60 m. This deposit was rich in bone and mudbrick and contained primarily good quality drinking vases securely dated to LH IIIB, with very little earlier material. Overall, these loci are predominantly LH IIIA2/IIIB, with definite LH IIIB, and some LH I-II.

To the North of the spill we cleared a strip, 0.50 m wide, along the west face of CT-036. The soil of the deposits in this strip along the west face of the wall (N13a10γ7 L. 5, 7, 9) was dark grayish brown, soft and silty, and contained a considerable amount of carbonized wood, burned soil, considerable amounts of disintegrated mudbricks (esp. in L. 5), and several pieces of metal slag. To the West of this “strip” the soil was reddish brown and harder, with smaller stones and LH IIIA2-IIIB1 sherds dispersed in a circular area with a diameter of approximately 3 m (N13a10γ7 L. 13, 14, 16). This area represents an extension of the halo of the spill in N13a10γ7 L. 19.

The south end of wall CT-036, at the point where it connects with the Platform, is obscured by rubble and drain θ, but the north segment of the wall defines the west side of a closed rectangular space (Building Ω) oriented West-East and measuring approximately 6.50×4.50 m. Building Ω is defined to the North by wall CT-050, to the South by wall CT-049, and to the East by CT-055 (fig. 6, pl. 36). Wall CT-049 is 1.00-1.10 m wide; it starts from CT-036 and runs towards the East for a length of ca. 7.90 m. Two courses are preserved, to a height of 0.20 m. Several large (0.80×0.70 m) and medium sized (0.30×0.20 m) stones have been used in its construction, with smaller stones used as fillers. Many of these stones are

slabs, the largest of which were placed on the inner side forming an even façade. Wall CT-050 is parallel to CT-049 and its construction is similar. It has a length of 8.50 m, a width of 1.60 m and its preserved height ranges from 0.13 to 0.35 m. Along its western end it preserves four courses, but fewer courses are visible in the east part of the wall. It is constructed with stones of various dimensions, including large (1×0.60 m), medium-sized (0.39×0.20 m), and small (0.10×0.15 m). The eastern and central portions are made mostly of smaller roughly shaped stones, which do not appear to form distinct rows. The western portion of this wall along the joint with CT-036 is carefully built, with large slab-shaped stones. Wall CT-055 has a North-South orientation and abuts CT-049. It measures 4.50 m in length and approximately 1 m in width. Only one course is preserved, consisting of two to three rows of large (0.60×0.30 m) and medium-sized (0.30×0.20 m) irregularly shaped stones, among which smaller stones have been inserted as fill. The deposits attached to the west side of CT-055 (N13a1085 L. 6) contained very little pottery, mixed LH II-III. Based on the relationship between walls, it seems that CT-049 was constructed first, and then followed CT-055 and CT-036 with CT-050. In their final phase, these four walls formed Building Ω. The interior of Building Ω was covered with an extensive layer of rubble with reddish brown clayey soil and both small (0.05-0.06 m) and large (0.30-0.40 m) stones (N13a1085 L. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7).

The deposits associated with CT-036 contained heavy concentrations of disintegrated mudbrick mixed with a thick (0.80 m) layer of rubble, which appears to represent destruction debris from the structure that would have stood on top of the wall. This rubble was exposed in N13a10γ5 L. 5, 9, 10 and includes reddish silty soil, patches of which are burned, containing a dense layer of small (0.04×0.04 m) and large (0.40×0.40 m) stones and pieces of burned plaster and carbonized wood. In general, the larger stones are found in the eastern part of the trench near CT-036, whereas the smaller ones are concentrated in the western part of the trench further away, perhaps suggesting that the upper part of Building Ω was constructed with smaller stones (which were thrown further when the structure collapsed), whereas the lower courses were made of larger stones (which fell closer to the wall). A small trial trench on the east side of wall CT-036 (N13a10γ5 L. 11, 12) revealed that the rubble spreads also on the east side of the wall.

It is possible that building Ω was not the only building supported by wall CT-036, as the robustness of this wall along its full length suggests that there may have been other buildings lined up on its east side. The remains of mudbrick and rubble found on the west side of the wall are likely to originate in those buildings and have washed down when the buildings collapsed.

Finds

Wall CT-036

N13a10γ7 L. 11, 18, 20, 21 are small to medium-sized units that are predominantly LH IIIA2/IIIB,

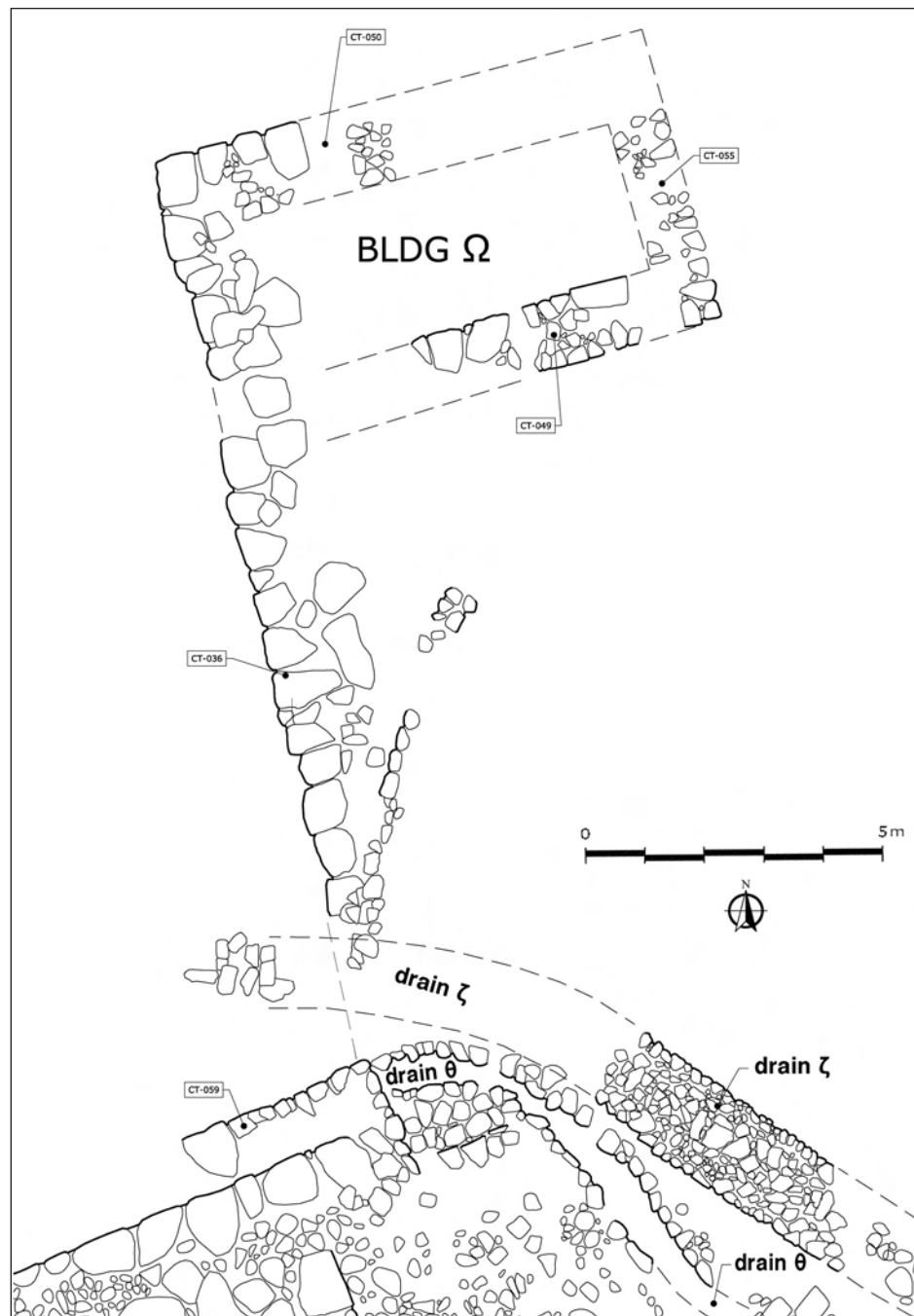


Fig. 6. Plan of wall CT-036 and rectangular space to the East.

with definite LH IIIB, and some LH I-II. Locus 11, which was contaminated during washing with L. 15 and 16, has one Byzantine and two Hellenistic tiles, but the other L. have no such contamination.

P4249. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 18. LH IIIB. Fig. 7.

P4255. Rim of painted deep bowl (FS 284). Locus 21. LH IIIB. Fig. 7.

P4256. Rim and handle of coated goblet (FS 263). Locus **21**. LH IIB/IIIA1. Fig. 7.

P4257. Foot and stem of painted kylix (FS 257/258B). Locus **21**. LH IIB1. Pl. 37.

SF98. Terracotta quadruped figurine. Locus **18**. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 37.

SF99. Terracotta miniature furniture leg. Locus **18**. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 37.

SF116. Small stone bead. Locus **18**. LH III. Pl. 37.

N13a10γ7 L. **19** is a large unit, with nearly all datable to LH IIB and only a small amount of earlier material.

P4209. Complete profile of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus **19**. LH IIB (not illustrated).

P4653. Base of deep bowl (FS 284). Locus **19**. LH IIB. Fig. 7.

P4654. Foot and stem of painted kylix (FS 258B). Locus **19**. LH IIB1. Pl. 37.

N13a10γ7 L. **13**, **14**, **16** are very small units dating to LH IIIA2/IIIB with probable LH IIB in L. **14**. Locus **16** has historic tile, but since it was contaminated while washing with L. **11** and **15** of the same square, it cannot be determined that the tile actually belonged to it.

P4656. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus **14**. LH IIB. Fig. 7.

P4658. Foot and stem of kylix. Locus **14**. LH IIIA/IIIB. Fig. 7.

N13a10γ6 L. **4**, **5**; N13a10δ6 L. **3**, **8**, **10**, **15**, **17**; N13a10γ5 L. **3**, **4**, **5**, **7**, **9**, **11**, **12**, **13**, **14**, **15**. These are heavily worn, tiny to small units. Several have Byzantine tile fragments (N13a10γ6, L. **4**; N13a10δ6, L. **3**; N13a10γ5, L. **9**) and few closely datable features are present. The latest date of the prehistoric material is LH IIB.

P4670. Rim of kylix. N13a10δ6 L. **3**. LH IIB. Fig. 7.

P4671. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a10γ5 L. **9**. LH IIB. Fig. 7.

P4672. Rim of cup or kylix. N13a10γ5 L. **15**. LH IIB. Fig. 7.

SF106. Terracotta human figurine. N13a10γ5 L. **14**. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 37.

N13a10γ7 L. **5**, **7**, **9** range from small to large in size, and are predominantly of LH IIIA2/IIIB date with a little LH I-II. The latest date is a Hellenistic tile in L. **5**, the uppermost, which is more mixed than the two others; the latest prehistoric material is LH IIB in all of these units.

P4604. Rim of deep bowl (FS 284) or kylix. Locus **7**. LH IIB. Fig. 7.

P4605. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus **7**. LH IIB. Fig. 7.

P4607. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus **5**. LH IIB. Fig. 7.

P4682. Base of deep bowl (FS 284). Locus **5**. LH IIB. Fig. 7.

Plaster

Approximately 1200 fragments, most probably coming from a plastered floor. Only from N13a10δ6 L. **17** were collected five fragments with traces of painted decoration in light blue and red.

Building Ω

Wall CT-055: N13a10δ5 L. **6** is a very small locus with one LH IIIA2/IIIA2 Early and one LH IIIA2 Late piece, but also a LH II goblet.

Interior: N13a10δ5 L. **3** is contaminated with historic material. L. **4** is a very small locus with mostly small sherds, some medium, and a few large-sized sherds mostly dated to LH IIIA2-IIIB, with some Early Mycenaean. L. **5** and **7** are also small, with only one closely diagnostic datable to LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early.

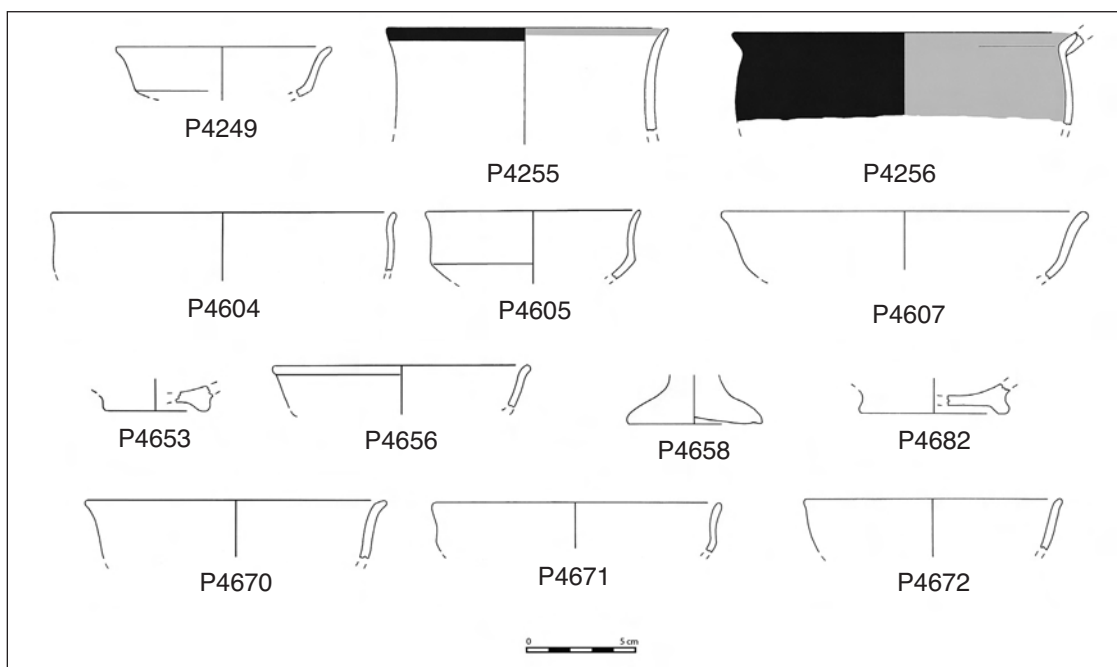


Fig. 7. Finds from wall CT-036.

THE BURIAL

In the east end of the excavated area at a distance of 1.80 m from the northwest corner and a depth of 1.60 m from the top surviving block was found a female burial (M13j10x9, L. 2, 3, 8). The skeleton had been placed in a small pit opened inside the destruction layer and was covered with cobbles. When the modern rubble was deposited there, a large block was pushed onto the grave, smashing the soft bones. A line of small stones that seems to border the skeleton is simply the edge of the original destruction layer. The burial was covered by the rubble and pushed against the north façade of the Platform (fig. 8, pl. 38, 39). It belongs to a middle-aged woman resting on her right side, with her body oriented East-West. Some of the bones were broken, apparently as a result of the bulldozer pushing the rubble against the north wall of the Platform. Immediately on top of the body had been placed a young goat, a neonate puppy, and a bird. On the basis of the presence of the young goat and the neonate puppy, it appears that the burial occurred in early summer. Although the burial was not associated with any diagnostic pottery or burial gifts, ¹⁴C analyses of a sample from the skeleton showed a calibrated date range of 779-540 BC.

THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE PLATFORM

The south side of the Platform was investigated in a series of trenches in squares M14j1x1, N14a1α1-β1 and N13a10γ10-δ10 (fig. 9, pl. 40). The topsoil (N14a1α1 L. 1, 1a, 1b) in the area to the South of the Platform ranged in thickness from 0.20 m in the east part

of the plateau to 0.50 m in the west, due to the considerable slope of the surface of the ground (1.40 m over 5 m). It contained loose soil with many small stones and was heavily disturbed and contained pottery dating from MH to LH IIIB, the animal figurine SF68, and a Byzantine tile fragment.

Under the topsoil lay an extensive layer of rubble that covered the south parts of squares M14j1κ1, N14a1α1, N14a1α2, N14a1β1, as well as parts of squares M14j1κ2, N14a1β2, and N14a1γ1 (pl. 41). This layer of rubble included hard soil and numerous tumbled stones in disarray (pls 41, 42); the stones were both medium-sized (avg. dim. 0.30×0.20 m) and small (0.20×0.10 m) and were mixed with remains of carbonized wood, burned limestone, and pieces of plaster. Aside from scanty intrusive historical material, the pottery from the rubble included mostly Late Mycenaean material (with definite LH IIIB), with early Mycenaean admixtures. Particularly notable is the good quality and high frequency of decorated sherds from this area. The number of small finds from the rubble deposit was also substantial, both in terms of quantity and variety of finds (figurines, spindle whorls, a stone conulus, a pin, and a bronze nail; N14a1β2, L. 2, 5, 6). In the eastern part of the excavated area (N14a1β1, L. 2, 3, 13, closer to Terrace V) there was a higher occurrence of LH II pottery, including sherds with painted decoration, and little LH IIIA/IIIB material.

The rubble overlay a destruction layer (N14a1β1 L. 23-24, pl. 43) filled with copious amounts of carbonized material, limestone decomposing to powder, burned bones, and burned ceramics. The pottery of this layer was homogeneous LH IIIA2/IIIB, with clear examples of LH IIIB represented by two deep bowl rims.

In general, the fallout pattern of the rubble indicates that it originated from the Northeast (the building on top of the Platform) and spread towards the South and Southwest. A row of flat stones (pl. 44) aligned with the south face of the Platform (M14j1κ1 L. 2) may have been the pedestal for the south wall of this building.

Finds

N14a1β1 L. 1, 1a, 1b are the topsoil. They are mixed, with MH to LH IIIA/IIIB and a little intrusive historical material.

SF68. Terracotta quadruped figurine. Locus 1a. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 45.

The *rubble* includes the following loci: M14j1κ1 L. 2, 4, 10, 11; M14j1κ2 L. 2; N13a10γ10 L. 2; N14a1α1 L. 2/2a, 3/3a, 7/7a; N14a1α2 L. 2, 3/3a, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15; N14a1β1 L. 2, 3, 9, 13, 19; N14a1β2 L. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; and N14a1γ1 L. 5.

The pottery belongs to two main chronological phases, LH IIIA2-IIIB and LH I-LH IIIA2 Early and there is a notable number of decorated sherds. An angular kylix rim (P4009) from M14j1κ1 L. 11 joins to its handle in M14j1κ2 L. 2. The *destruction layer* under the rubble in N14a1β1 L. 23, 24 includes homogeneous LH IIIA2-IIIB pottery, with few earlier inclusions. Definite LH IIIB is present in the form of two deep bowl rims and many early lipless fine rims. The painted pottery is generally quite worn and nondescript. The unpainted fine pottery is dominated by kylikes and some cups. There are a few large closed vessels in the fine ware.

- P1724. Rim and handle of angular kylix (FS 267). N14a1α1 L. 2a. LH IIIB. Fig. 10.
 P1997. Ring base of deep bowl (FS 284). N14a1α1 L. 3/3a. LH IIIB. Fig. 10.
 P2774. Rim of kylix (FS 257), probable octopus (FM 21). N14a1α11 L. 3. LH IIIA2 Late. Pl. 45.
 P2777. Rim of ring-based krater (FS 281) with vertical quirk (FM 48:23). N14a1α1 L. 3. LH IIIB. Pl. 45.
 P3226. Complete profile of kylix (FS 272). N14a1β1 L. 19. LH IIIA1. Fig. 10.
 P3242. Rim and handle of goblet (FS 268). N14a1β1 L. 23. LH I-IIA. Fig. 10.
 P3319. Rim and handle of goblet (FS 268). N14a1β1 L. 13. LH I-IIA. Fig. 10.
 P3426. Complete profile of dipper (FS 236). N14a1α1 L. 7a. LH IIIA2 (not illustrated).
 P4009. Rim and handle of angular kylix (FS 267). M14j1κ1 L. 11, M14j1κ2 L. 2. LH IIIB. Fig. 10.
 P4011. Disc and handle of fine stirrup jar with concentric circles on disc. M14j1κ1 L. 11. LH IIIA2. Pl. 45.
 P4101. Rim of ring-based krater (FS 281) with handle ring. N14a1β1 L. 13. LH IIIB. Pl. 45.
 P4105. Rim of Type III Vapheio cup (FS 224) with pendant crocus (FM 10:3). N14a1β1 L. 13. LH IIA. Fig. 10. Pl. 45.

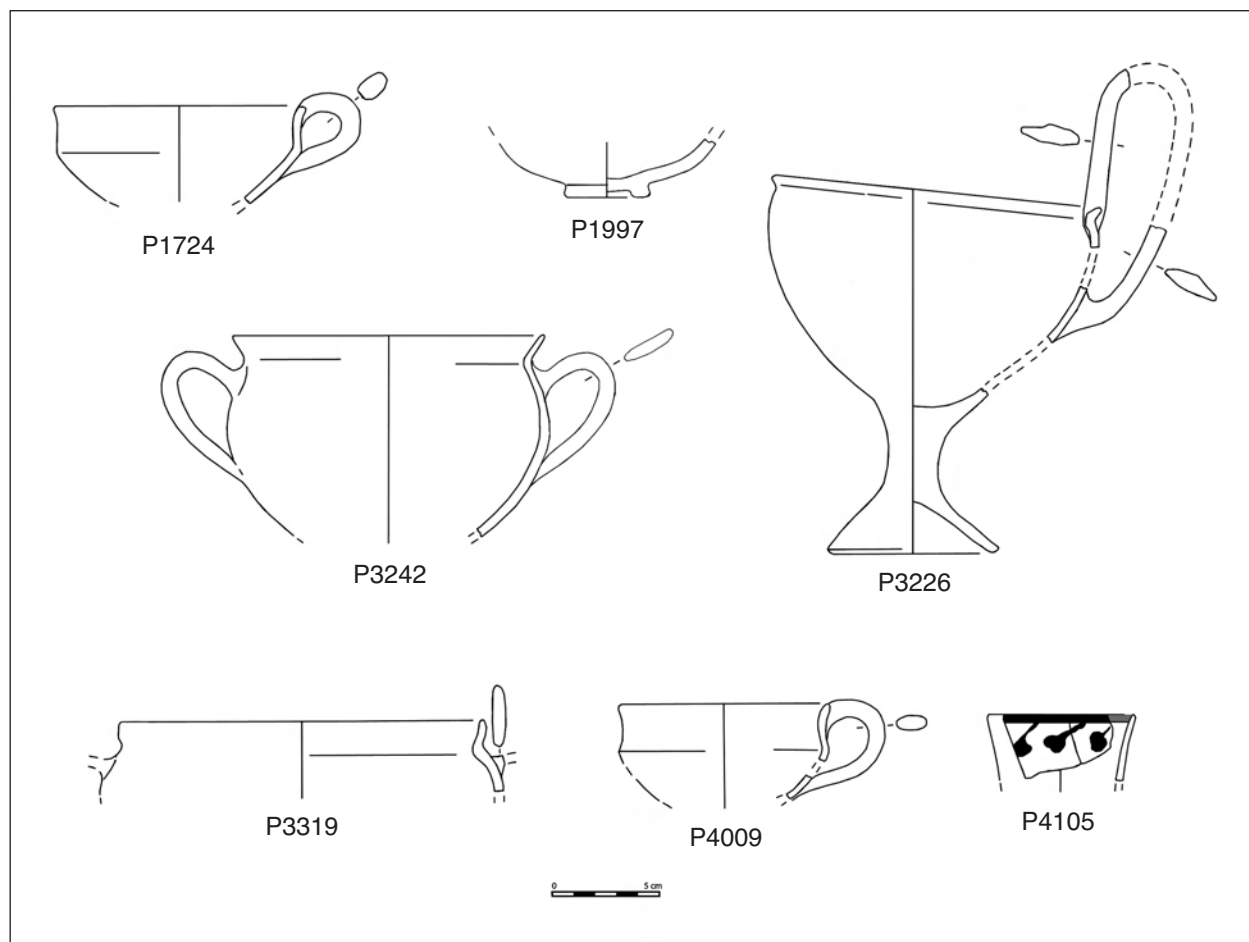


Fig. 10. Pottery from the rubble and the destruction layer on the south side of the CTB.

- P4106. Rim to near base of banded dipper (FS 236). N14a1β1 L. 13. LH IIIA2/IIIB1. Pl. 45.
 SF30. Stone conulus. N14a1β1 L. 3. Date uncertain. Pl. 46.
 SF33. Terracotta human figurine. N14a1α1 L. 3a. LH IIIA2. Pl. 46.
 SF38. Terracotta human figurine. N14a1α1 L. 2a. Not closely datable. Pl. 46.
 SF63. Bronze pin. M14j1α1 L. 11. Pl. 46.
 SF64. Fragment of lead. M14j1α2 L. 2. Pl. 46.
 SF118. Terracotta disc. N14a1β2 L. 3. Not closely datable. Pl. 46.
 SF189. Bronze nail. N14a1β2 L. 6. Date uncertain. Pl. 46.
 SF191. Terracotta human figurine. N14a1β2 L. 2. LH IIIA. Pl. 46.
 SF198. Terracotta human figurine. N14a1β2 L. 5. LH IIIA. Pl. 46.
 SF203. Spindle whorl. N14a1β2 L. 6. LH IIA to LH IIIA2. Pl. 46.
 SF204. Spindle whorl. N14a1β2 L. 6. LH IIA to LH IIIA2. Pl. 46.

Plaster

Approximately 200 fragments of plain and painted plaster. In about one third of them there are traces of a painted decoration with light blue, red, yellow, black and grey hues. One fragment from N14a1α1 L. 7 is of high quality, compact and well preserved and depicts a figural scene, possibly with animals (dogs ?). The preserved colors are composed of yellow ochre (background?) and motifs in thick white. Traces of black, light blue, and red ochre are also observed. One fragment from N14a1β2, L. 3 joins with other fragments from L. 1 and 22 and depicts a naval scene (pl. 47).

Offering table

One fragment with traces of red and blue from N14a1β1, L. 1.

SPACE BETWEEN THE PLATFORM AND BUILDING T

A long wall, wall CT-001, runs in a direction parallel to the Platform and the long axis of the Platform, forming a corridor-like space approximately 1.20 m wide. Wall CT-001 sits on top of walls CT-040, CT-041, and CT-042 (for which see below, Building T). This narrow space between CT-001 and the Platform (fig. 11, pl. 48) was excavated to a length of 10.50 m, from the southwest corner of the Platform to the point where it was destroyed by the bulldozer in the northeast. Under the layer of rubble that covered the entire area, the stratigraphic sequence included three deposits with a combined maximum thickness of 1.30-1.50 m (the variation is due to the sloping surface of the ground).

The *upper* deposit (N14a1α1 L. 3) ranged in thickness from 0.318 m in the east part to 1.014 m in the sloping west part and consisted of a dark brown loose soil with a relatively high content of silt and sand, which sat on a floor made of clay and small pebbles (N14a1α1 L. 8/8a). The extent of the floor could not be surmised, because only a patch measuring 0.40×0.25 m has survived. The pottery from the surface of the floor was fairly homogeneous and consisted predominantly of fine drinking vases dated to LH IIIA2/LH IIIB (one is dated to LH IIIA2 Late). Other finds from the floor included fragments of plaster, disintegrated mudbricks, remains of carbonized wood, and animal bones.

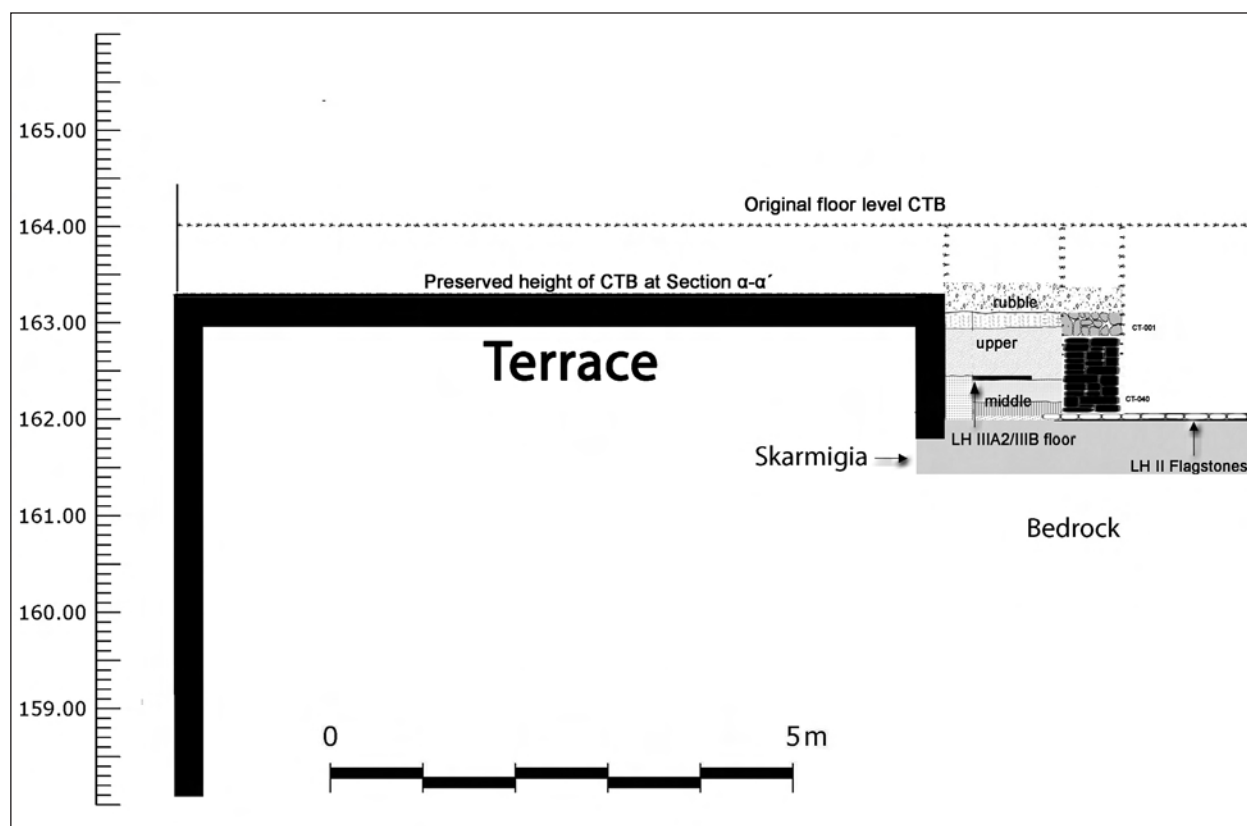


Fig. 11. Section $\alpha\text{-}\alpha'$ in the space between the south side of the Platform and CT-001, looking East in N14a1 α 1. Cf. fig. 9.

The *middle* deposit included the loci under the level of the floor (pl. 49). Along the south side of the Platform we isolated N14a1 α 1 L. 17, a thick (0.84 m) layer of sandy dark reddish brown soil with many small stones and LH IIIB pottery. Other finds from this locus included fragments of plaster, a bronze nail and an animal figurine, carbonized wood, and calcined limestones. Adjacent to this locus to the South were N14a1 α 1 L. 18 (th. 0.23 m) and the underlying N14a1 α 1 L. 19 (th. 0.21 m). These two loci belonged to the same deposit, as indicated by the composition of the soil (loose dark yellowish brown, with high content of silt and sand) and also there are joins between sherds found in both of them. The pottery is predominantly LH IIIA2 Late-IIIB, with some earlier admixtures. In N14a1 α 1 L. 19 were found two figurines and a discoid loomweight. Under these two loci (N14a1 α 1 L. 18 and L. 19) there was a thin (th. 0.13 m) layer of clayey dark reddish brown soil, darker at spots, with patches of brighter red and orange soil (N14a1 α 1 L. 20, M14j1 α 1 L. 15, M14j1 α 1 L. 16). The pottery from the middle deposit was LH IIIA2-IIIB.

The *lower* deposit (M14j1 α 1 L. 19, 20; not included in fig. 11, which shows the section in N14a1 α 1) had loose, brown soil and ranged in thickness from 0.05 m in the higher east

part to 0.25 m in the lower west (pls 50, 51). Although the pottery of this deposit included some LH IIIA1 sherds, the vast majority (90%) of the material was LH II. A group of fifteen flat stones which extended for about 1.50 to 2 m over most of the southern portion of the space between wall CT-001 and the Platform belonged to a partially destroyed pavement (fig. 9, West Paving 5 and West Paving 6). The west part of the preserved section of the pavement consisted of six flat stones and measured about 1-1.50 m East-West to 0.50 m North-South. The east part consisted of seven flat stones plus outliers, had the same length East-West as the west part, but was about 0.60 m wider North to South. The stones of the pavement are wide (max. dim. 0.40×0.50 m), but thin (max. th. 0.10 m), and seem to have been selected carefully to form the pavement. The flat surfaces of these stones slope gently towards the West, but in general they have been placed at the same elevation (about 2.50 mbd). These stones seem to belong to the same paved feature detected in Room T4 and the space between Buildings T and B2.⁷

Along the south face of the Platform this LH II deposit was interrupted by a narrow strip (w. 0.10-0.20 m) of soft dark brown soil with many sandstone and rounded pebble inclusions (N14a1α1 L. 24), the west part of which had been cut into the LH II deposit and the east part in the *skarmigia*. This appears to have been the South Foundation Trench for the Platform and contained LH IIIA-LH IIIB pottery; it also contained bones from two pigs (anterior limbs bones, ribs and teeth), one older than 3.5 yrs, the other younger than one year (no signs of butchery, two long bone fragments are burned, but it is possible that they come from a later deposition incident).

The pottery of this foundation trench could be used to date the construction of the south side of the Platform, which could be placed in LH IIIA2-IIIB. This date matches the date of the construction of the north side, as evidenced by the pottery in the North Foundation Trench.⁸

A probe under the lower course of the south wall of the Platform (N14a1α1 L. 28, pl. 52), yielded a handful of LH IIIA2/IIIB sherds.

The indentation of the south wall of the Platform was cleared in N14a1α1 L. 25 and revealed that the west section of the Platform abuts the central part. Although only a few sherds were recovered from this locus, it contained two fine LH II goblets without any clear LH III material.

Finds

The floor deposit N14a1α1 L. 8/8a is a remarkably homogeneous lot of pottery dating to LH IIIA2-IIIB with very few earlier admixtures. The loci of the *middle* deposit (N14a1α1 L. 17, 18, 19, 20 and M14j1α1 L. 15 and 16) are, as a rule, large units containing predominantly LH IIIB pottery, with

7. *Infra*, pp. 38, 65.

8. *Supra*, p. 13.

very few earlier admixtures. The unpainted fine ware is remarkably consistent LH IIIB, but the absence of deep bowl rims is notable. Only a few kylix rims look earlier, and those are LH IIIA2; no IIIA1 kylikes were found. One large fragment of an LH II jar with octopus decoration (P3543) from L. 17 is a surprise, unrelated to anything else in this locus. The pottery of L. 18 contains more LH II material than L. 17, including a LH II alabastron base with concentric circles on the bottom (P3945). The loci of the *lower* deposit (M14j1κ1 L. 19 and L. 20) are small to medium-sized units. In L. 19 only a few fine ware pieces are closely datable, predominantly LH II and one intrusive LH IIIA1 kylix rim (P3906). In L. 20 a small shoulder handle in local Minyan and a cookpot handle are MH, a thin cup/goblet rim and a narrow vertical strap handle are LH I-II. There is not any Late Mycenaean pottery in these loci. A male adult mandibular tusk fragment was found in L. 19.

- P1611. Rim of mug (FS 225) with running spiral (FM 46). N14a1α1 L. 8. LH IIIA2/IIIB1. Pl. 53.
 P1695. Rim and handle of angular kylix (FS 267). N14a1α1 L. 8a. LH IIIB. Fig. 12.
 P1696. Rim and handle of angular kylix (FS 267). N14a1α1 L. 8a. LH IIIA2 Late. Fig. 12.
 P3074. Rim of Vapheio cup (FS 224) with possible tangent spiral with dots (FM 46:29). N14a1α1 L. 8a. LH I/IIA. Pl. 53.
 P3534. Rim of kylix (FS 258b) with vertical whorl shell (FM 23.7). N14a1α1 L. 17. LH IIIB. Pl. 53.
 P3543. Rim of rhyton (FS 202) with octopus (FM 21:1). N14a1α1 L. 17. LH II. Pl. 53.
 P3666. Shoulder of large jar with running spiral (FM 46). N14a1α1 L. 19. LH II. Pl. 53.
 P3667. Rim of stemmed bowl (FS 304/305). N14a1α1 L. 19. LH IIIA2/IIIB1. Pl. 53.
 P3679. Rim of kylix (FS 257) with spiral pattern (FM 46). N14a1α1 L. 17. LH IIIA2 Late. Pl. 53.
 P3684. Rim of kylix (FS 258b) with vertical whorl shell (FM 23). N14a1α1 L. 18. LH IIIB1. Pl. 53.
 P3906. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). M14j1κ1 L. 19. LH IIIA1. Fig. 12.
 P3908. Rim of goblet (FS 263/268). M14j1κ1 L. 20. LH II (not illustrated).
 P3913. Rim of cup or goblet. M14j1κ1 L. 20. LH II (not illustrated).
 P3915. Handle of cup or kylix. Joins found in both N14a1α1 L. 18 and 19. LH IIB/IIIA2. Pl. 53.
 P3916. Body of Type II Vapheio cup (FS 224) with ripple (FM 78). N14a1α1 L. 19. LH I-IIA. Pl. 54.
 P3918. Rim and handle of coated kylix (FS 264). N14a1α1 L. 18, 19. LH IIIA2/IIIB1. Pl. 54.
 P3927. Rim of ring-based krater (FS 281) with palm II (FM 15.5). N14a1α1 L. 19. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Pl. 54.
 P3933. Rim of coated kylix (FS 264). M14j1κ1 L. 15. LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early. Pl. 54.
 P3949. Rim and handle of angular kylix (FS 267). N14a1α1 L. 18. LH IIIB. Pl. 54.
 P3958. Rim of kylix (FS 257). N14a1α1 L. 20. LH IIIB (not illustrated).
 P3961. Rim of kylix (FS 265). N14a1α1 L. 20. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 12.
 P3962. Rim of shallow angular bowl (FS 295). N14a1α1 L. 20. LH IIIB (not illustrated).
 P3982. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N14a1α1 L. 17. LH IIIB. Fig. 12.
 P3988. Ring base of coated deep bowl (FS 285). N14a1α1 L. 17. LH IIIB2. Fig. 12.
 P4704. Rim of kylix (FS 257). M14j1κ1 L. 16. LH IIIA2. Fig. 12.
 P4709. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267) M14j1κ1 L. 15. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 12.
 SF66. Terracotta human figurine. N14a1α1 L. 19. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 54.
 SF70. Terracotta quadruped figurine. N14a1α1 L. 17. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Pl. 54.

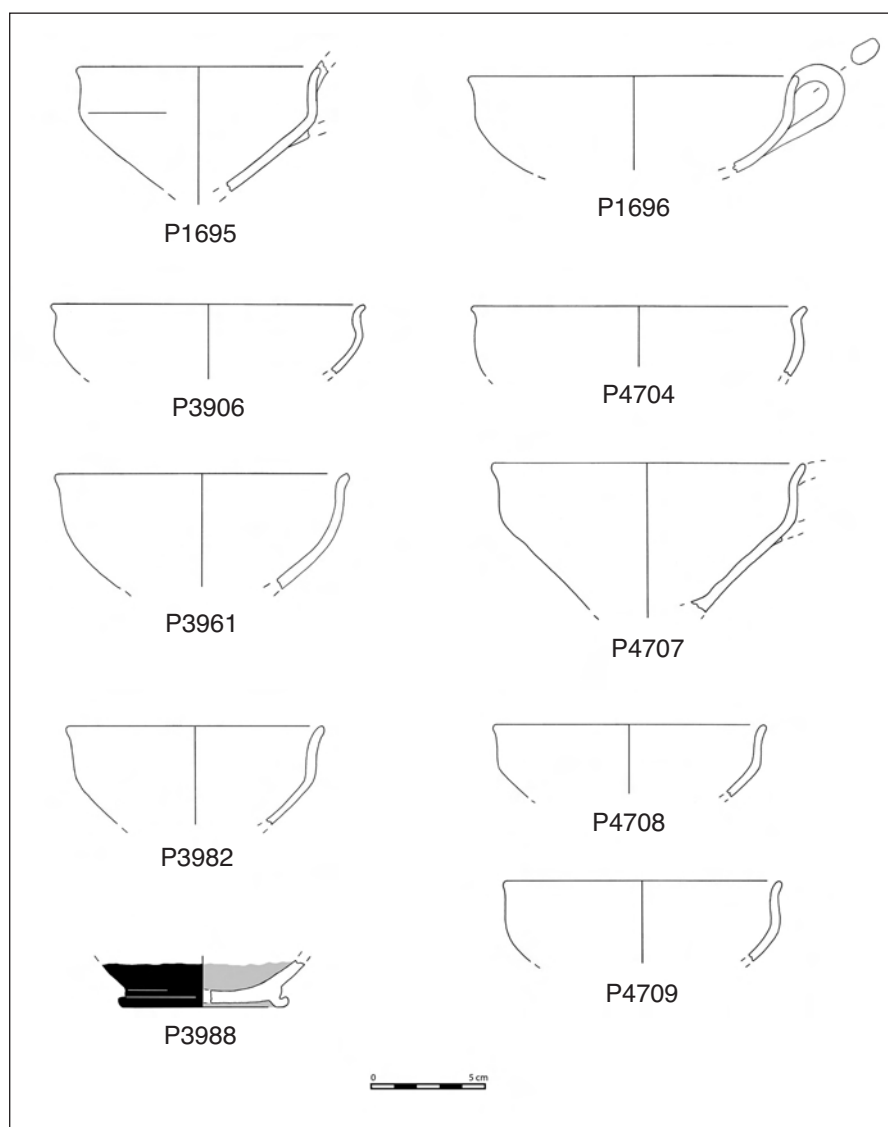


Fig. 12. Pottery from wall CT-001 and the space between CT-001 and the Platform.

SF72. Bronze nail. N14a1α1 L. 17. Date uncertain. Pl. 54.

SF73. Terracotta discoid loomweight, possibly Minoan. N14a1α1 L. 19. LH I/III. Pl. 54.

SF79. Terracotta quadruped figurine. N14a1α1 L. 19. LH IIIA. Pl. 54.

N14a1α1 L. 24 (foundation trench, south wall of Platform)

P4707. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 12.

P4708. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 12.

Plaster

From the deposits between CT-001 and the south side of the Platform come twenty fragments of plain and painted plaster with traces of painted decoration in red, yellow, blue and black.

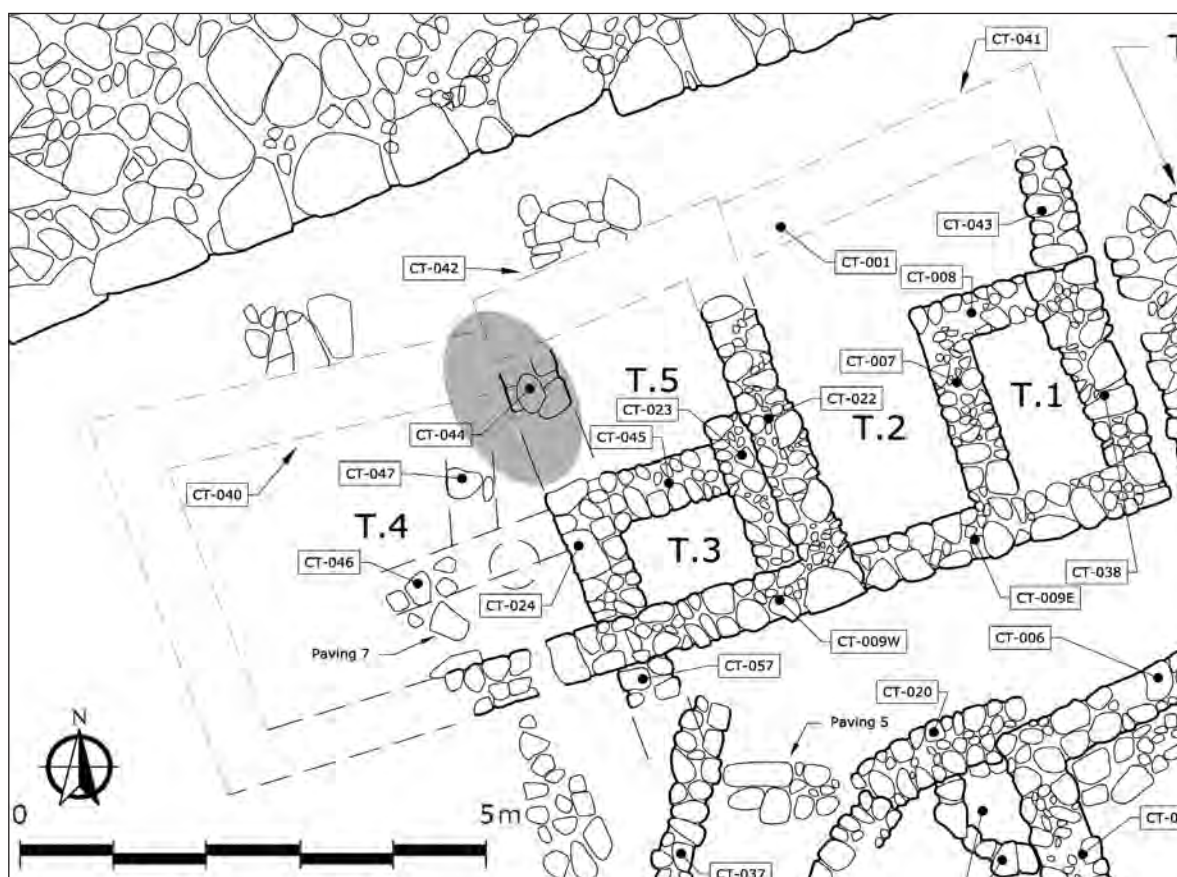


Fig. 13. Plan of Building T (by Michael Nelson), showing walls CT-040-CT-042, under wall CT-001. The shaded area indicates the pit.

BUILDING T

A suite of five rooms to the South of the Platform has been called “Building T” (fig. 13, pl. 55). All five rooms (T1-T5) are oriented Southwest-Northeast, making the long axis of the unit parallel to that of the Cyclopean Platform. The north side of the building is formed by wall CT-001 and its underlying walls CT-040, CT-041, and CT-042. The south side is defined by walls CT-009W and CT-009E, and the east by wall CT-038. The west wall of Room T4 has not been preserved, but the last surviving stones of wall CT-040 lie at about the same point as the west side of the Platform and it is possible that the west wall of the building were aligned with the west wall of the Platform. All walls of this building are constructed with rubble masonry.

WALL CT-001

Wall CT-001 runs for the full length of Building T (pl. 56). It is preserved to a length of 10.50 m and a height of 0.40 m and its width ranges from 0.53 m in M14j1x1 to 0.65 m in

N14a1β1. It is constructed of two irregular rows of medium-sized stones. At its east preserved end it sits on top of the north end of CT-043,⁹ whereas for most of its length towards the West it rests on a strip of clayey dark yellowish brown soil (N14a1α1 L. 22) that covered walls CT-040, CT-041, and CT-042. This strip contained only four sherds, of which one was from a LH II closed vase and another one from a LH IIIA2 kylix, but the notable find was a large fragment of plaster found face down (pl. 57). This strip was part of the *middle* deposit in the space between this wall and the Platform (see above N14a1α1 L. 18 and N14a1α1 L. 19). Walls CT-040, CT-041, and CT-042 are discussed below with their corresponding rooms.

Finds

N14a1α1 L. 22 (the strip of brown soil under CT-001) is a tiny unit that could not be closely dated. It included four sherds: a thick coarse sherd with an incised pattern on its exterior surface, two LH IIIA2 kylix sherds, and a LH II decorated closed vessel.

Room T1

Rectangular room defined to the South by wall CT-009E, to the East by CT-038, to the North by CT-008 and to the West by CT-007 (pls 58, 59). Its interior dimensions are 1.70×0.90 m. The walls are 0.50-0.60 m thick and constructed of 4-5 irregular courses of medium-sized stones. Wall CT-038 is 0.49 m wide, but thickens to 0.65 m at the northeast corner of the room, where additional stones were added to its east and west sides as reinforcement.

The room was covered by the layer of rubble that extended over the entire south side of the Platform (N14a1β1 L. 4, 5, 19). Under the rubble the interior of the room was excavated in several loci reaching a combined thickness of 0.80 to 0.90 m. The top two loci (N14a1β1 L. 10, 15) had a thickness of approximately 0.25 m and included silty dark yellowish brown soil, with pieces of carbonized wood and fragments of painted plaster. Under L. 15 lay N14a1β1 L. 25, about 0.30 m thick, with clayey brown soil and containing more fragments of painted plaster. N14a1β1 L. 38 was a thin (about 0.08 m thick) locus with silty reddish brown soil, with sand and clay components. The pottery from these upper levels (L. 10, 15, 25 and 38) was primarily LH IIIA1/IIIA2 in date, with some LH I/II and a few MH sherds; definite LH IIIB pieces have not been identified, although a kylix rim (P4601) provides a latest date of LH IIIA2/IIIB. The underlying locus N14a1β1 L. 43 was 0.32 m thick and contained sandy, dark reddish brown soil, soft and loose, with a few fragments of plaster and traces of carbonized wood. Its bottom was defined by a layer of cobbles in the northeast corner. The diagnostic material was predominantly LH I-II, with earlier and later admixtures and included a number of burned sherds, but an angular kylix (P3595) provides a latest date of LH IIIA2 Early. The deepest locus was N14a1β1 L. 49, about 0.25 m

9. N14a1β1 L. 35, *infra* p. 33.

thick, with sandy, dark yellowish brown soil and fragments of plaster and disintegrated mudbricks. A layer of stones extended over the north half of the room and continued under walls CT-008 and CT-038, indicating that these walls had been built on top of this layer (pl. 59). This layer of stones sat directly on the *skarmigia*. A large boulder in the northwest corner of the room, under wall CT-008 (visible in pl. 59), was used to provide additional stability to the foundation of the wall. The pottery from this locus was primarily LH I-II, shading into LH IIIA1.

Overall, two main layers were distinguished in the interior of the room. The upper layer (N14a1β1 L. 10, 15, 25, 38) contained mostly LH IIIA pottery with few LH I/II and MH admixtures, carbonized remains of wood, fragments of plaster, and animal bones; it appears to have been a dump. The lower layer (N14a1β1 L. 43, 49) was characterized by larger percentages of LH I/II shading into LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early and could be associated with a previous structure, on top of which the walls of the room were constructed.

The deposits adjacent to the south face of wall CT-009 (N14a1β2 L. 59, L. 68, L. 70, and L. 71) included LH II pottery with a very few sherds of LH IIIA1; P3799 from L. 70 was typologically a little earlier.

Finds

Room T1: N14a1β1 L. 10, 15, 25, 38, 43, 49. The upper levels contain mostly LH IIIA material, with some LH I-II pieces, very little MH, and nothing that must belong to LH IIIB. Lower levels are mostly LH I-II shading into LH IIIA1, with some LH IIIA2 Early admixture.

- P2641. Rim and handle of kylix, coated interior (FS 264). Locus 10. LH IIIA1. Pl. 60.
- P2643. Rim and handle of kylix (FS 265). Locus 10. LH IIIA2. Pl. 60.
- P2649. Rim of one-handled bowl (FS 283) with N-pattern (FM 60). Locus 10. LH IIIA2. Fig. 15.
- P2650. Rim and handle of kylix with shoulder handle (FS 269). Locus 10. LH IIIA2. Fig. 15.
- P2658. Rim of goblet (FS 254) with coated interior. Locus 10. LH IIB. Fig. 15.
- P2660. Rim and handle of coated squat jug (FS 87). Locus 10. LH IIB/IIIA2. Pl. 60.
- P3595. Complete profile of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 43. LH IIIA2 Early. Pl. 60.
- P3743. Complete profile of Mycenaean orange cup (FS 219). Locus 49. LH IIB/IIIA1. Fig. 15.
- P3782. Body sherd with scale pattern (FM 70). Locus 49. LH IIA. Pl. 60.
- P4601. Rim of kylix (FS 265). Locus 25. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 15.
- P4602. Rim of Vapheio cup (FS 224) with uncertain pattern. Locus 43. LH I/II. Pl. 60.
- P4603. Rim of fine goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 43. LH IIA. Fig. 15.

Plaster

Approximately sixty fragments of plain and painted plaster. Small fragments preserve traces of light blue, red, yellow and black. A small fragment with figural motif in white and red on a blue background was collected in N14a1β1, L. 25. The motif may depict the arm of a woman and part of a sleeve; the background has the typical color of Egyptian blue.

South face CT-009: N14a1β2 L. 59, 68, 70, 71 are mainly LH (I-)II, shading into LH IIIA1, with very few MH and LH IIIA2 sherds. There is an intrusive sherd with Byzantine(?) glaze in L. 68.

Under the rubble that covered the entire area there was a thick (0.70-0.80 m) deposit that started under the soft reddish soil with cobbles and boulders (N14a1β1 L. 5). This fill consisted of loose silty dark yellowish brown soil with few small pebbles. The upper loci showed differentiation in their contents: the northwest part of the room (N14a1β1 L. 18, between walls CT-043, CT-041, and CT-008) contained a denser concentration of artifacts than the south part (N14a1β1 L. 17, between CT-007, CT-009, and CT-0022). N14a1β1 L. 17 contained LH IIIA2/IIIB sherds and a few fragments of painted plaster, including the fresco with the female face (pl. 61). N14a1β1 L. 18 contained pieces of disintegrated mudbricks, numerous fragments of frescoes, several figurines including quadrupeds and a high-backed chair, and a spindle whorl. The pottery from N14a1β1 L. 18 included sherds that span the LH I-LH IIIA2 range, some shading into Early LH IIIB1. A non-joining rim fragment from N14a1β1 L. 10 (Room T1) belonged to the same vase as P3435 of N14a1β1 L. 18, and a joining rim fragment (former P2253) from N14a1β1 L. 17 was added to P3060 from N14a1β1 L. 18. Three additional loci, N14a1β1 L. 33 (under N14a1β1 L. 17), N14a1β1 L. 26 and N14a1β1 L. 35 (under N14a1β1 L. 18), had the same dark yellowish silty soil with remains of carbonized wood, fragments of painted plaster (including three large fresco fragments in N14a1β1 L. 35), and animal bones. In N14a1β1 L. 35 we cleared the joint between CT-043 and CT-001, which showed that CT-001 was built on top of CT-043. The pottery of all these loci was similar, predominantly LH IIIA2 and possibly shading into LH IIIB1, with few earlier (LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early and LH II) admixtures. There were no definitive LH IIIB deep bowls, but some kylix rims were nearly lipless, suggesting a LH IIIA2 Late/IIIB date. In N14a1α1 L. 12 (northwest corner of T2) the latest definite material was LH IIIA2 Late, but some of the kylix rims could possibly be LH IIIB1.

In the southwest corner of the room (N14a1α2 L. 26) the latest diagnostic sherd was a LH IIIB kylix rim, but this was found with other kylix rims that date to LH IIIA1. In the southeast corner (the interior corner of walls CT-007 and CT-009, N14a1β2 L. 21, 47) the deposit included LH IIIA2/IIIB sherds along with a few of LH IIIA1 and some earlier admixtures. Under N14a1β2 L. 47 we found a small area (0.70×0.30 m) of burned soil and dense carbonized material (N14a1β2 L. 51) containing LH I-II pottery.

In the east part of the room the bottom was reached at a depth of approximately 2.50 mbd, where a layer of stones was found (N14a1β1 L. 36, under N14a1β1 L. 33). This layer was thin (th. 0.12 m), emanated from wall CT-007, and was spread over a roughly circular area with a radius of approximately 0.50 m (pl. 62). This layer of stones probably represents tumble from earlier walls that predate CT-007. Few sherds were mixed with the stones, ranging in date from LH I to LH IIIA2. Under this tumble extended a layer of dark yellowish silty soil, similar to the fill above, but with traces of carbonized remains, which reached the full width of the room (N14a1β1 L. 37, N14a1α1 L. 16, N14a1α2 L. 28, and N14a1β2 L. 47). Of these, N14a1β1 L. 37 was an elliptical patch of burned soil containing dense carbonized remains, located immediately to the north of the tumble (pl. 63). This

patch of burned soil covered an area of 0.70×0.80 m (East-West × North-South) around the exterior (northwest) corner of walls CT-007 and CT-008 and it is possible that it contained the remains of a fallen wooden beam. Further to the North, it seemed to underlie walls CT-041 and CT-022 and faded into a layer of *skarmigia*, which stretched under the layer of stones on which walls CT-008 and CT-043 are built.

Under the patch of burned soil of N14a1β1 L. 37 lay a second layer of rubble (N14a1β1 L. 40 and N14a1α2 L. 29, pl. 64). It stretched in a Southwest-Northeast direction and was mixed with dark reddish soil containing dense amounts of charcoal. N14a1β1 L. 40 yielded only thirteen sherds, few of which were diagnostic: the latest piece was a Palace ware body sherd, which suggests a LH IIIA2 or later date, but in the same locus were also two very worn and small LH II goblet or cup rims. N14a1α2 L. 29 was also a small unit (only 48 sherds); the diagnostic material was LH I/II, including a handle from a Vapheio cup and a goblet foot, but a banded body sherd may be LH IIIA/IIIB.

Finds

Room T2: N14a1α1 L. 12, 14, 15, 16, 31; N14a1α2 L. 26, 28, 29; N14a1β1 L. 5, 11, 12, 16, 18, 26, 27, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 50; N14a1β2 L. 16, 21, 47. The pottery in these units was fairly consistently LH IIIA2, with some shading into LH IIIB; lower levels mostly LH I-II.

- P1575. Rim and handle of krater (FS 7/8) with double wavy band (FM 53). N14a1α1 L. 12. LH IIIA. Pl. 60.
- P3057. Rim of cup (FS 220) with uncertain pattern. N14a1β1 L. 18. LH IIIA2. Pl. 65.
- P3059. Rim of coated kylix (FS 264). N14a1β1 L. 18. LH IIIA2. Pl. 65.
- P3598. Rim and stem of kylix (FS 265). N14a1β1 L. 39. LH IIIA2. Pl. 65.
- P3752. Rim of Type III Vapheio cup (FS 224) with ripple (FM 78). N14a1β2 L. 50. LH II. Pl. 65.
- P3753. Rim of Ephyraean goblet (FS 254) with possible argonaut (FM 22). N14a1β1 L. 50. LH IIB. Pl. 65.
- P4108. Base of Vapheio cup (FS 224) with ripple (FM 78). N14a1β2 L. 21. LH II. Pl. 65.
- P4109. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N14a1β2 L. 21. LH IIIA2/IIIB1. Fig. 15.
- P4679. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N14a1β1 L. 18. LH IIIA2/IIIB2. Fig. 15.
- P4680. Rim of stemmed bowl (FS 305). N14a1β1 L. 18. LH IIIA2/IIIB1. Pl. 65.
- SF43. Figurine of quadruped. N14a1β1 L. 5. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Pl. 65.
- SF60. Amorphous fragment of bronze. N14a1β1 L. 37. Not illustrated.
- SF141. Figurine of quadruped. N14a1β2 L. 16. LH. Pl. 65.
- SF142. Figurine of quadruped. N14a1β2 L. 16. LH IIIA2-IIIC. Pl. 65.
- SF143. Terracotta spindle whorl. N14a1β1 L. 18. MH III-LH IIIA. Pl. 65.
- SF152. Terracotta quadruped figurine. N14a1β1 L. 18. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 65.
- SF164. Terracotta human figurine. N14a1β1 L. 12. LH IIIA. Pl. 65.
- SF181. Terracotta human/furniture figurine. N14a1β1 L. 18. LH IIIA2/IIIB1. Fig. 17. Pl. 65.
- SF194. Terracotta quadruped figurine. N14a1β1 L. 18. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 65.

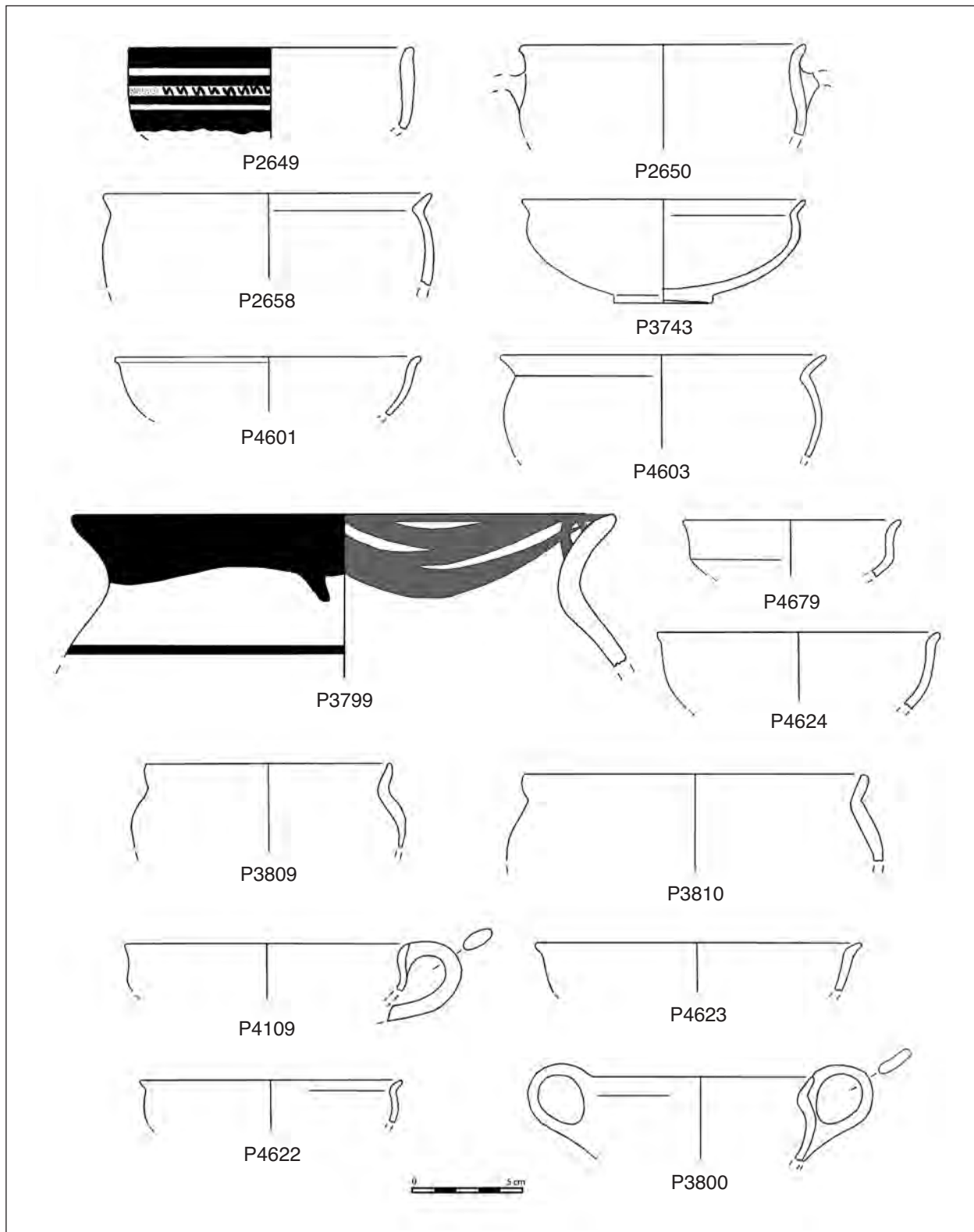


Fig. 15. Pottery from Rooms T1, T2, and T3.

Plaster

Approximately one hundred and fifty fragments. A single fragment with part of a frieze (?) came from N14a1α1, L. 15. It preserves a yellow band with motifs in black and white resembling a checker-board motif (dim. 8×6.5 cm). Six fragments from N14a1β1 L. 35 preserve traces of painted motifs in black on a blue background. One fragment has a red background. An interesting fragment with three motifs in red on a yellowish background probably depicts the front parts of three oars. Five fragments with a light blue background and figurative motifs rendered with impasto thick layer of white paint came from N14a1β2, L. 16. A large group of wall painting fragments (51) came from N14a1β1, L. 17 and 18. Most of the fragments have traces of red, yellow, black, pink and light blue hues, originally belonging to various iconographic motifs (garments, rock pattern, rosettes, female figures etc.).

Room T3

This is a small square room, defined to the North by wall CT-045, to the South by CT-009, to the West by CT-024, and to the East by CT-022/CT-023. It is 1.2 m wide (East-West) and 0.90 m long (North-South). It is found entirely in square N14a1α2.

Under the layer of rubble that covered the entire building T there was a fill with silty dark yellowish brown soil, ranging in thickness from 0.20 to 0.50 m (N14a1α2 L. 13, 19, 20, pl. 66). This fill had high contents of pottery, bones, and two complete shells (*conus* and *arcularia*, which are rare on this site, and typically ornamental), and numerous fragments of painted plaster. The diagnostic pottery was primarily LH IIIA/IIIB, but the absence of LH IIIB deep bowls is notable. There seemed to be close associations between L. 19 and L. 20, especially with respect to micaceous body sherds from these two loci, which are very likely to come from a vase found in L. 13 (P2945). A fragment of a female figurine and part of a terracotta spindle whorl were among the small finds from this room. This fill rested on a layer of sterile skarmigia (L. 32, pl. 67).

The lowest courses of walls CT-024, CT-023, and CT-045 were reached in L. 23 (pl. 68), but walls CT-009 and CT-022 were built with more courses of stones and their foundations went deeper. Pottery from these lower levels lacked closely datable sherds; some were clearly LH III in date, but there seemed to be a greater percentage of LH I-II material than in upper levels. Because CT-023 and CT-024 abut CT-009 and CT-023 was built against CT-022 (their join cleared in L. 24, pl. 69), Room T3 appears to have been a later addition to Building T.

Finds

Room T3: N14a1α2 L. 2, 13, 19, 20, 23, 32

Material in the upper levels is mostly LH IIIA2/IIIB. The lower levels lack closely datable sherds; some are clearly LH in date with a greater quantity of LH I-II material.

P2944. Foot, stem and lower body of coated stemmed bowl (FS 304). Locus 13. LH IIIA2. Pl. 77.

P2945. Rim and handle of micaceous basin. Locus 13. MH III/LH III. Pl. 77.

P2946. Complete profile of small bowl, probably coated. Locus 13. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 77.

P3117. Rim and handle of coated angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 19. LH IIIA2. Pl. 77.

- P4622. Rim of cup (FS 219/220). Locus 2. LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early. Fig. 15.
 P4623. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 2. LH IIIA2. Fig. 15.
 P4624. Rim of kylix (FS 265). Locus 13. LH IIIA2 Late. Fig. 15.
 SF89. Terracotta spindle whorl. Locus 20. LH I/IIIB. Not illustrated.
 SF191. Terracotta human figurine. Locus 2. LH IIIA. Pl. 77.

Plaster

Twenty-six fragments of plaster with painted decoration in red, light blue and black.

Room T4

This is a rectangular room, defined to the North by wall CT-040, to the South by the west part of CT-009, and to the East by CT-024 (for which see above, Room T3) and CT-044. The west wall of this room is not preserved, but it is possible that to the west wall CT-040 could have ended at approximately the same line as the west face of the CT. The interior length (North-South) of this room is 2.60 m and, if the west end of the room had indeed been aligned with the west face of the CT, its width would have been 3.50 m.

Wall CT-040 (pls 70, 71) runs in a Northeast-Southwest direction under CT-001. It is about 0.40 m wide and preserved to a length of approximately 3 m. It is carefully constructed with medium-sized stones arranged into a minimum of two courses; these stones seem to have been selected for a more "squared" construction, with attention to creating neat faces. The deposits associated with this wall on both its south (M14j1x1 L. 14) and its north side (M14j1x1 L. 18) were mixed, containing mostly Early Mycenaean material, but with significant LH IIIA2/IIIB admixtures (a possible Byzantine tile fragment found in heavy fraction may suggest later contamination).

Only a segment of CT-044 is preserved (pl. 72). It runs roughly Northwest-Southeast for about 0.70 m, is about 0.60 m wide and preserved to a height of 0.30-0.50 m. It is constructed of fairly large stones arranged in at least two courses.

The interior of the room was excavated in a series of loci in squares M14j1x1, M14j1x2, N14a1x1, and N14a1x2. The upper part of the room was covered by the extensive layer of rubble that covered the area; in M14j1x1 L. 11, L. 12 and M14j1x2 L. 2, 3, mixed with the stones of this rubble there were substantial fragments of painted plaster, many of them preserving blue and red color. As was the case with the other rooms of Building T, the pottery found in the rubble was LH IIIA2/IIIB, with some clear examples of LH IIIB, and a few earlier admixtures.

Adjacent to the south side of CT-001 (approximately 0.40 m higher than the top course of CT-040), there was a higher concentration of burned building material and small fragments of white plaster, mixed with the stones of the rubble (M14j1x2, L. 4); the pottery associated with this concentration was LH IIIA2/IIIB and included a few burned sherds. Sherds belonging to the same vessel were found in two different loci and varying elevations (M14j1x2 L. 4 and M14j1x1 L. 12), which indicates significant disturbance.

In N14a1α1 under the layer of rubble there was a thick (about 0.90 m) fill of dark yellowish sandy soil that extended over both rooms T4 and T5 (N14a1α1 L. 4, 9, 10, 11) and also further to the North of CT-001 in the space between CT-001 and the Platform. The fill was fairly loose and uniform and contained pottery, bones, and large pieces of painted plaster (red and blue), with LH IIIA2/IIIB pottery. The top of wall CT-044 was found at an elevation of 2.318 mbd (pl. 72).

Under this thick fill of dark yellowish sandy soil there was a deposit of dark yellowish brown silty clay loam extending roughly from the northwest corner of CT-024 towards the North under walls CT-040/CT-041/CT-042/CT-043/CT-044 (N14a1α1 L. 26, N14a1α2 L. 21 and 34, M14j1α1 L. 12, 14). In the northeast section of N14a1α1 L. 21, under the west-east spur (CT-046), the body of a large pithos was found. The pottery from these loci is mixed, the latest material being LH IIIA2 Late/IIIB, but with significant LH I-II admixtures.

Scrappy remains of two walls are preserved in the interior of the room. The first is CT-047, which is 0.50 m wide and runs North-South for approximately 0.90 m. Only one course is preserved, constructed with large stones placed along its western face. It may have been intended to function as a terrace wall, but it is fairly poorly preserved. The second is CT-046, which runs roughly Northeast-Southwest to a length of 1.30 m. It is 0.50 m wide and preserves two courses of irregular, medium-sized stones. Its height, estimated from the depth of N14a1α1 L. 21, is approximately 0.15 m. The deposit associated with N14a1α2 L. 37, between walls CT-046 and CT-009W, contained LH I/II to LH IIIA2 material (but not any LH IIIB).

Under CT-046 and N14a1α2 L. 37 lay a layer of flat stones forming a paved feature, at an elevation of approximately 2.60 to 2.70 mbd (marked as West Paving 3 in fig. 9; see also pls 73, 74, 75). To the South this paved feature continues under CT-009W and into the space between Building T and Room B2. To the East it is defined by CT-024, but it does not have a visible border to the West. Given that the elevations, size, and arrangement of the stones here are similar to the paved features in the space between CT-001 and the Platform (marked as West Paving 4 and 5 in fig. 9) and between Buildings T and B2 (marked as West Paving 1 and 2 in fig. 9), it appears that all three paved areas belonged to the same paved feature, a paved courtyard.¹⁰

Wall CT-044 was built on top of an elliptical pit, measuring 1.77×1.56 m (greyed in fig. 13). To the Northwest, the pit continued under wall CT-040 and was visible in the scarp under the north face of this wall; to the South it became gradually more shallow and stopped under CT-046 and the northwest corner of CT-024. The top surface of the pit

10. For the pavement in the space between the Platform and CT-001 see *supra*, p. 26; for the pavement between Building T and Building B2 see *infra*, p. 65.

(N14a1α1 L. 29 and N14a1α2 L. 33, 35, 36) was 0.5-0.10 m thick and had very soft loose dark yellowish brown clayey soil. The interior of the pit (N14a1α1 L. 32 and N14a1α2 L. 38), ranging in depth from 0.30 to 0.50 m, consisted of loose, dark soil and included a concentration of pottery with cattle and sheep/goat bones. The pottery from both the top surface and the inside was LH I-II, with virtually no later admixtures and a few MH coarse and Minyan sherds. The pit had been opened in the *skarmigia*.

Finds

Room T4

CT-040: M14j1κ1 L. 17, 18

Mostly LH I-II material with a few sherds of LH III, including a Palace ware kylix foot; a possible Byzantine tile fragment came from heavy fraction.

P3913. Rim of Mycenaean fine brown goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 20. LH II. Fig. 16.

P3914. Handle of Local Minyan bowl. Locus 20. MH II/III. Fig. 16.

P3964. Shoulder of small closed vessel with hatched loop (FM 63). Locus 18. LH I/IIA. Pl. 77.

Interior: M14j1κ1 L. 12, 14; M14j1κ2 L. 3, 4; N14a1α1 L. 4, 10, 11, 26; N14a1α2 L. 21, 34

The material is mostly LH IIIA2/IIIB with some clear examples of LH IIIB (P4009) in upper levels and some LH I/II admixture (P3709 and P3710) from lower levels.

P2768. Rim of shallow cup or angular kylix (FS 219/220 or FS 267). N14a1α1 L. 4. LH IIIA1. Fig. 16.

P2770. Rim of kylix (FS 265). N14a1α1 L. 4. LH IIIA2/IIIB (not illustrated).

P3709. Rim of Vapheio cup (FS 224) with ripple (FM 78). M14j1κ1 L. 14. LH I/IIA. Pl. 77.

P3710. Rim of goblet (FS 263/268). M14j1κ1 L. 14. LH I/IIA. Fig. 16.

P4649. Foot, stem and lower body of kylix (FS 266/268). M14j1κ1 L. 14. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 16.

P4650. Rim and handle of kylix (FS 265). N14a1α2 L. 34. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 16.

P4652. Rim of goblet (FS 263/268). N14a1α2 L. 34. LH II. Fig. 16.

SF82. Terracotta quadruped figurine. M14j1κ2 L. 3. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Pl. 77.

SF85. Fragment of bronze. N14a1α2 L. 34. Date uncertain. Not illustrated.

Plaster

Twenty-one fragments of painted plaster with traces of light blue, red, black and yellow. Five have a blue background.

Pit: N14a1α1 L. 29, 32; N14a1α2 L. 35, 36, 38

Mostly LH I-II material, with virtually no later admixture, and a few earlier MH coarse and Minyan sherds.

P3778. Rim of Type II Vapheio cup with framed spiral FM 46 (FS 224). N14a1α1, L. 29. LH II. Pl. 77.

P3900. Rim and handle of kantharos. N14a1α2, L. 38. LH II. Fig. 16.

P4046. Rim of Mycenaean orange goblet (FS 263/268). N14a1α1, L. 29. LH I/IIA. Fig. 16.

P4048. Rim of Mycenaean fine white goblet (FS 263/268). N14a1α1, L. 29. LH IIA. Pl. 77.

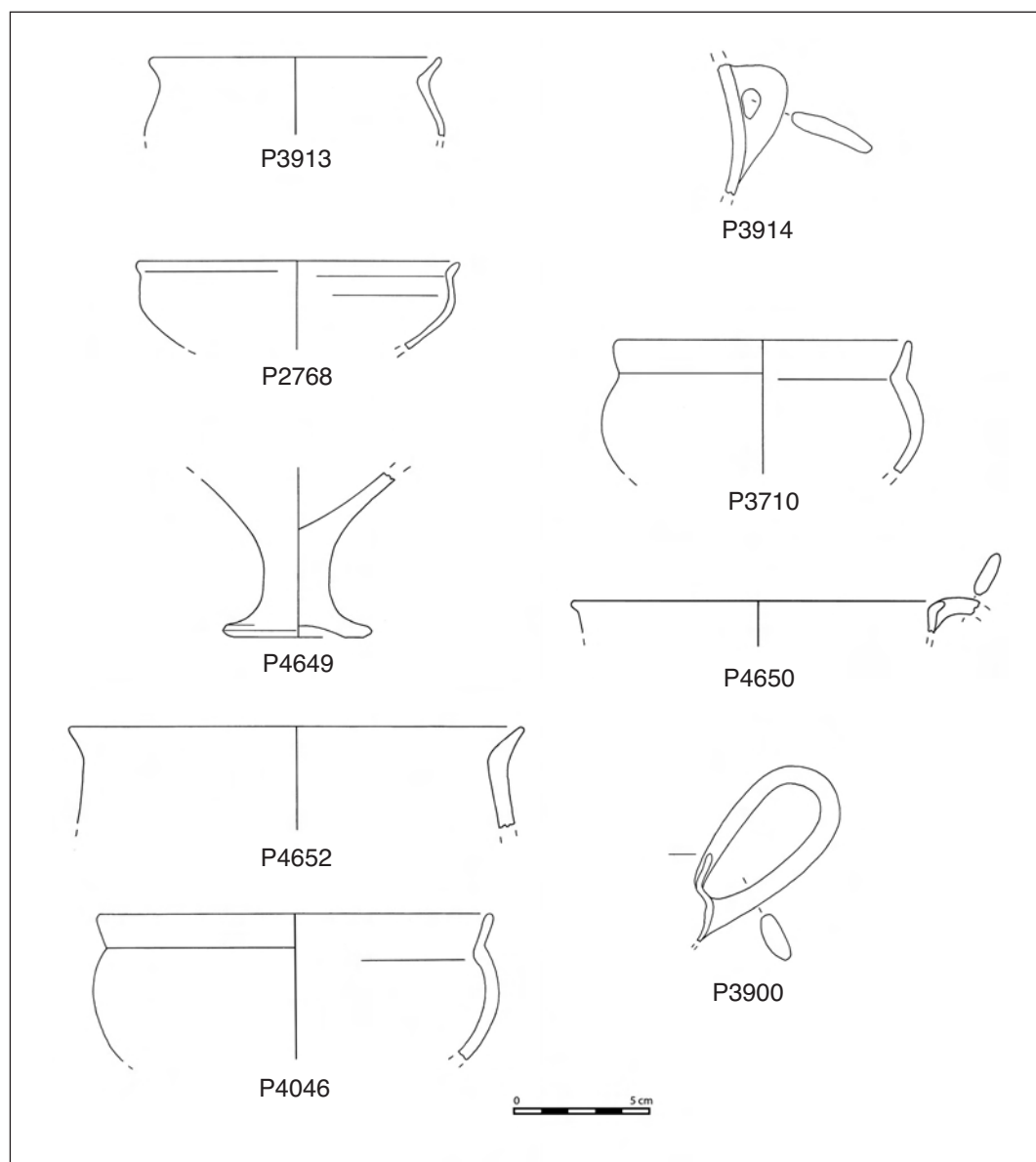


Fig. 16. Pottery from Room T4 and the pit.

Wall CT-046: N14a1α2 L. 37

Mixed unit, including LH (I-)II and LH IIIA2; nothing is definitively LH IIIB.

ROOM T5

This is an almost square room, defined to the North by wall CT-042, to the South by CT-045, to the West by CT-044, and to the East by CT-022. The interior dimensions of the room are 1.70×1.60 m (North-South × East-West).

Under the rubble (N14a1α1 L. 4, 7/7a), there was a 0.50 m-thick deposit excavated in N14a1α1 L. 9, 10, 11, 26 (pls 72, 76); this deposit had fairly loose and uniform dark yellowish sandy soil containing a good amount of pottery (especially L. 10), bone, fairly large pieces of painted plaster (some preserving traces of red and blue decoration) and small amounts of carbonized material concentrated primarily toward the east edge of the deposit, near CT-022. The pottery in this deposit (especially L. 9, 10, and 11) was mostly LH IIIA2/IIIB, but did not contain any definite LH IIIB pieces. Sherds from L. 26 seem earlier in date, with a higher concentration of LH IIIA1/III2 (early) kylix rims, as well as some LH I/II and MH shapes.

Under this deposit there was an earlier deposit (N14a1α1 L. 29) with predominantly LH II pottery. The soil was different, dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam (N14a1α1 L. 26) and extended under wall CT-044 and under both Rooms T4 and T5.

Finds

Room T5: N14a1α1 L. 9, 10, 11, 26, 30

The upper levels (L. 9, 10 and 11) are mostly LH IIIA2 Late/IIIB; nothing is definitively LH IIIB. The lower levels (L. 26) have a higher concentration of LH IIIA1/III2 (early) kylix rims, as well as LH I-II (P3778, P4046, and P4048) and MH (P4638) material.

P2887. Complete profile (except handle) of a kylix (FS 264). Locus 10. LH IIIA2. Fig. 17.

P2889. Complete profile (except handle) of cup (FS 220) or dipper (FS 236). Locus 11. LH IIIA2. Fig. 17.

P3438. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 9. LH IIIA2. Fig. 17.

P4638. Rim of Minyan bowl or kantharos. Locus 26. MH II/III. Fig. 17.

Plaster

Four fragments of painted plaster, three with a light blue background and one with a pattern in yellow ochre and black.

ROOM CT

A rectangular room measuring 2.30×1.30 m has been excavated on the south side of the Platform (fig. 18, pls 78, 79). To the East it is defined by wall CT-033, which runs in a North-west-Southeast direction; it is preserved to a length of ca. 0.83 m and is ca. 0.40 m wide. It runs perpendicular to the south face of the Platform, but at the point where it would have abuted the Platform the stones are missing (this spot has been heavily disturbed by the roots of an olive tree right where the wall would have joined the Platform). It is preserved to a height of two to three neatly and regularly placed courses of stones (limestone and conglomerate), with avg. dim. ca. 0.30×0.020 m. One of its blocks is a partially worked sandstone (dim. 0.50×0.30 m), perhaps used to level the wall (visible in pl. 80). It seems to have been placed directly on the *skarmigia* soil and is at a somewhat higher elevation than CT-034, probably due to the natural slope.

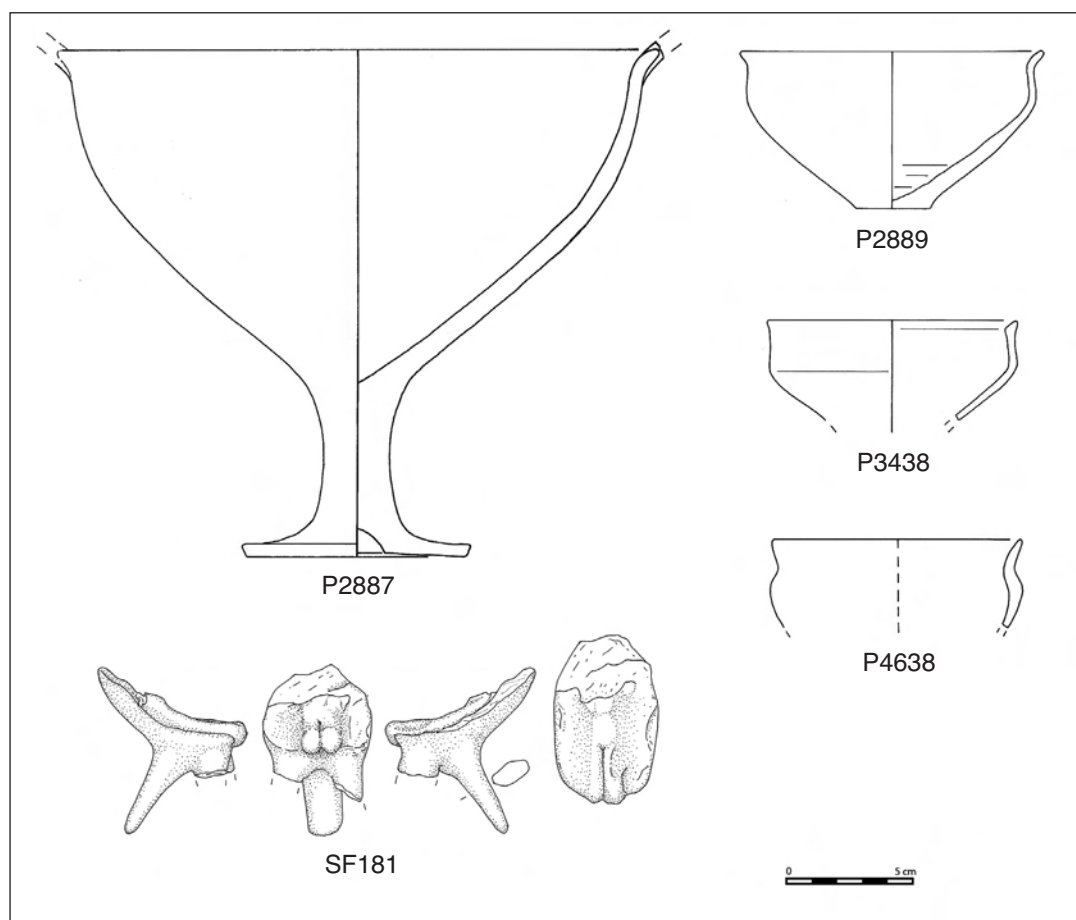


Fig. 17. Pottery from the paved feature and Rooms T2 and T5.

Wall CT-034 defines the room to the South. It runs in a Southwest-Northeast direction, roughly parallel to the axis of the Platform, and is ca. 3.10 m long and 0.40 m wide, with its western end slightly narrower than its eastern stretch. Two courses are preserved at its eastern end and three to four courses are preserved at its western end; the top course is constructed with medium-sized stones of similar size (max. L. ca. 0.28 m), except at its west end, where the top preserved course is made with smaller stones (max. L. ca. 0.16 m). This wall sits directly on the *skarmigia*. The top course of the wall appears to be leaning towards the South. The pottery associated with this wall could only be dated to the general range LH IIIA1-IIIB2 (N13a10γ10 L. 5).

The west wall (CT-039) is partially preserved, but is concealed under fragmentary limestone ashlar blocks that appear fallen or displaced (perhaps by the bulldozer); only one course of this wall is preserved. Two ashlar blocks (the larger and better preserved of which measures 0.61×0.40×0.18) in second use have been placed upright at a distance of about 2.50 m from wall CT-033 (pl. 81).

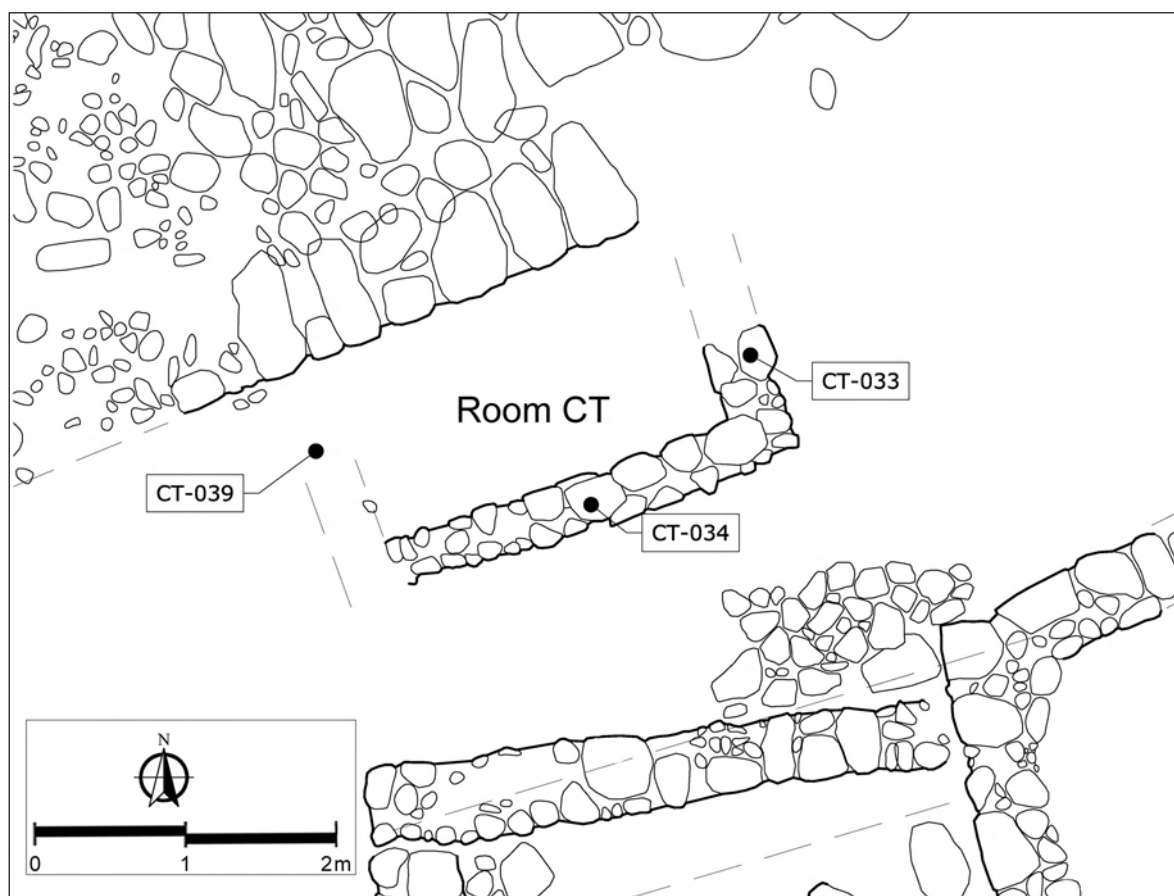


Fig. 18. Plan of the south side of the Platform showing Room CT.

The north boundary of the room is the south face of the Platform, explored in N13a10γ10 L. 8 (visible in pl. 79). There seem to be two levels of Cyclopean boulders: the upper level, to the North, and the lower level, which comes nearly a full meter further to the South and forms the actual face of the Platform and the north wall of the CT Room. The thickness of this “wall” could not be determined, but it is composed of one to two courses. At this point, the south face of the Platform is only about 0.50 m deep, sitting directly on the *skarmigia*. The few sherds that were recovered from the wall included lipless kylix rims of LH IIIB date.

In the area enclosed by these walls the upper layer had sandy dark yellowish brown soil (N13a10γ10 L. 4, N13a10β10 L. 2) containing carbonized wood; this layer extended uniformly across the interior of the room. The finds included several small pieces of painted plaster, bone, and mixed LH I/II-LH IIIA/IIIB pottery. Under this layer extended N13a10γ10 L. 7, a locus with clayey dark brown soil and increased amounts of carbonized wood towards the West. The finds from this layer included several small pieces of painted

plaster and bone. The pottery was mostly LH IIIA2/IIIB (including possible LH IIIB deep bowl rims), with a substantial amount of LH I-II admixtures.

In the central part of the room, beneath the soil of N13a10γ10 L. 7, there was a lens of loose dark fill, becoming thicker from East to West and containing a circular area (ca. 0.40×0.50 m) of unusually dense white-brown clay (N13a10γ10 L. 10, pl. 82). This area contained few sherds (including a very large LH IIIA2/IIIB kylix stem), but overall the pottery was mixed, with LH I/II and a considerable number of coarse MH sherds. Both N13a10γ10 L. 7 and N13a10γ10 L. 10 sit on the *skarmigia*.

Finds

N13a10γ10 L. 5, 7, 8, 10 are very small units, except for the large locus 7. The latest material is LH IIIB, but these units are mixed, mostly LH IIIA2/IIIB, with LH I/II and MH admixtures.

Painted plaster

Approximately seventy fragments of painted plaster of various thickness, with traces of pink, red and blue. In some fragments the preserved colors (red and blue) show a repetitive pattern, suggesting the scheme of a frieze.

TERRACE V

Two joining walls to the South of the Platform formed a terrace, called "Terrace V" (fig. 19, pl. 83). Both walls, described below, were covered by the layer of rubble that extended over the entire area.

Wall CT-031 (pl. 84) is oriented Northwest-Southeast. It is preserved to a length of ca. 6.60 m and its thickness varies from 0.88 m at its northern to 0.76 m at its southern end. Its maximum preserved height is 1.65 m. It is constructed of medium-sized stones, measuring on avg. 0.30×0.15 m. At a distance of 3 m from its northwest corner it is covered by the later wall CT-027, which was built on top of it (part of CT-031 is still visible under CT-027). Although very close to wall CT-038 of Room T1, it is separated by it by a narrow (0.14 m) space (pl. 85). At its north end, wall CT-031 joins wall CT-032, which is oriented Southwest-Northeast. Wall CT-032 is preserved to a total length of 6.17 m and is ca. 0.55-0.76 m wide. Its eastern end, to a length of about 3.75 m, is visible under the later wall CT-005 and the associated locus is discussed below.¹¹ Its preserved height, measured at its southwest end, is ca. 0.55 m. It is constructed with slightly larger stones than those used for CT-031. A 2.10 m-long strip of brown soil, clayey and sandy, approximately 0.20-0.25 m wide and 0.16 deep along its north face, is part of the foundation trench (N14a1β1 L. 30, pl. 86).

The interior of the space formed by CT-031 and CT-032 was investigated in a roughly triangular area defined by the west part of CT-032, the north part of CT-031, and the later

11. *Infra*, p. 52.



Fig. 19. Plan of the buildings to the South of the Platform. Walls CT-031 and CT-032 are greyed.

wall CT-004 of Building A, which had been sunk into this space. The deposit in this space was approximately 0.90 m thick, extending from the level of the top surface of the walls to the level of the foundations of the walls, and included several loci forming a thick layer of dark brown soil mixed with stones fallen from walls CT-031 and CT-032, along with considerable amounts of charcoal. The top layer consisted of a thin (0.20-0.25 m) patch of silty dark brown soil with mixed LH II-IIIa pottery (N14a1β1 L. 9), under which there was a 0.25 m-thick layer of clayey dark yellowish brown soil, which included an unusually homogeneous assemblage of LH I-II pottery (N14a1β1 L. 22, 31) with numerous sheep/goat, cattle, and pig bones (including kids/lambs and piglets) in N14a1β1 L. 22. The third layer consisted of siltier soil and continued for another 0.30 m (N14a1β1 L. 42, 48); it contained several larger stones, as well as numerous charcoal inclusions (some fairly large), very small fragments of unpainted plaster, and a decorated bone pin. The pottery from this layer was predominantly LH IIA, with a little earlier material; one sherd from L. 42 (P3643) joins,

however, with a piece from L. 22 above, suggesting that the second and the third layer were deposited at the same time. Under these layers there was a 0.32 m-thick layer of reddish brown clayey soil (N14a1β1 L. 44) containing LH II pottery. The full height of wall CT-031 was cleared in this locus, exposing a smooth façade on the exterior (west) side, in contrast to the interior (east) face, which is rough. The wall was covered by a thin fill of soil, cobbles, and pottery (N14a1β2 L. 45), on top of which CT-027 was built.

The space on the outside (west) of wall CT-031 of the terrace was investigated in N14a1β2, in the area between walls CT-009 and CT-006 (pl. 84).¹² The deposit consisted of several loci with a combined thickness of approximately 1.30 m. At the top there was a layer of rubble with LH IIA-III A1 material (N14a1β2 L. 5). Under it there was a layer of dark yellowish brown soil composed of silts and clays, about 0.24 m thick (N14a1β2 L. 25), which had, however, been seriously disturbed (it included historical and Byzantine sherds). N14a1β2 L. 30, which lay under it, and N14a1β2 L. 18, which bordered it to the West, covered the entire space between walls CT-009, CT-006, and CT-031. The clayey brown soil contained numerous small pieces of charcoal and a fragment of a plaster offering table was found in L. 18. The underlying N14a1β2 L. 32 and N14a1β2 L. 35 belonged to the same dark yellowish brown clayey layer and contained fallen stones from the destroyed surrounding walls. The pottery in these upper layers was LH IIB shading into LH III A1; a fragment of the head of an animal figurine (SF281) was recovered from the north-center of N14a1β2 L. 32. Under this locus lay N14a1β2 L. 58, a layer of loose brown sandy soil with primarily LH IIA pottery and few later admixtures, which we were able to uncover only in a 0.70 m strip along CT-031; this locus contained a fragment of a polychrome plaster offering table. The next locus was N14a1β2 L. 60, which reached the bottom of the wall; the soil was dark brown and sandy, and included large pieces of LH II vases. N14a1β2 L. 63 and the adjacent N14a1β2 L. 64 and N14a1β2 L. 65 were opened underneath and contained small fragments of disintegrated mudbricks. The pottery was LH I-II, with one unusual piece (P3568) possibly imported from Crete. Joining sherds were found in both loci and also in the adjacent N14a1β2 L. 62 (south face of CT-009). The bottom of wall CT-031 was reached in N14a1β2 L. 66, which contained mudbrick fragments measuring 2 to 4, which were more abundant in the upper parts of the locus. The pottery in this locus was MH III-LH II. At the bottom of the locus was found a yellowish sandstone or mudbrick of very fine sandy texture, and the top surface of a layer of small and medium-sized stones. These were excavated in N14a1β2 L. 69, which contained LH I-II pottery and few pieces of charcoal. Yellowish sandstone or mudbrick of a very fine consistency was also found in the locus.

12. See also below, space between B2 and T.

Finds

Interior. N14a1β1 L. **22, 31, 42, 44, 48** are consistently LH I-II, with good LH IIA in L. **42**, and a little MH-LH I admixture.

- P2721. Rim of squat jug (FS 87) with running spiral (FM 46:31). Locus **22**. LH IIB. Pl. 87.
- P3295. Rim and handle of Type III Vapheio cup (FS 224) with ripple (FM 78). Locus **22**. LH II. Pl. 87.
- P3635. Rim and handle of Type II Vapheio cup (FS 224) with foliate band (FM 64:3). Locus **42**. LH II. Pl. 87.
- P3636. Rim of squat jug (FS 87) with joining semicircles (FM 42). Locus **42**. LH II. Pl. 87.
- P3638. Rim of Type II Vapheio cup (FS 224) with tangent spiral (FM 46). Locus **42**. LH IIA. Pl. 87.
- P3640. Rim of Type II Vapheio cup (FS 224) with vertical lines and foliate band (FM 64). Locus **42**. LH IIA. Pl. 87.
- P3643. Rim of Vapheio cup (FS 224) with foliate band (FM 64:3). Locus **22, 42**. LH II. Pl. 87.
- P3644. Rim of Vapheio cup (FS 224) with running spiral (FM 46). Locus **42**. LH II. Pl. 87.
- P3655. Rim and handle of Mycenaean orange goblet (FS 268). Locus **42**. LH IIA (not illustrated).
- P3662. Rim and handle of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet (FS 268). Locus **42**. LH IIA. Fig. 20.
- P3750. Rim and handle of Mycenaean orange goblet (FS 270). Locus **48**. LH IIA. Fig. 20.
- P3777. Rim of cup (FS 213) with foliate band (FM 64). Locus **42, 48**. LH IIB/IIIA1. Pl. 87.

Plaster

Six fragments of plain plaster.

Exterior. N14a1β2 L. **5, 18, 25, 30, 32, 35, 58, 60, 63, 66, 69**. Locus **25** is disturbed. Loci **30, 32, 35, 58, 60** are mostly LH II in date, with a few LH IIIA1 pieces. The lower levels (L. **63, 64, 66, 69**) contain nothing later than LH II. Both upper and lower levels contained also few MH-LH I admixtures. N14a1β1 L. **30**, the foundation trench of wall CT-032 yielded only a handful of sherds, chronologically mixed.

- P2967. Rim and handle of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet (FS 268). Locus **5**. LH IIA. Fig. 20.
- P3270. Rim of coated angular kylix (FS 267). Locus **25**. LH IIIA2 Early. Fig. 20.
- P3276. Rim and handle of kylix (FS 266). Locus **25**. LH IIIA1. Fig. 20.
- P3277. Rim of kylix (FS 255) with net pattern (FM 57:2). Locus **25**. LH IIIA1. Pl. 88.
- P3341. Rim and handle of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet (FS 268). Locus **18**. LH I/IIA (not illustrated)
- P3344. Rim of cup (FS 219) with stipple (FM 77). Locus **18**. LH IIIA1. Pl. 88.
- P3346. Body sherds of in-and-out bowl with lily (FM 9) on interior. Locus **18**. LH IIA. Pl. 88.
- P2729. Rim and handle of alabastron (FS 84) with rock pattern (FM 32). Loci **32** and **35**. LH IIIA1. Pl. 88.
- P2730. Base of alabastron (FS 85). Locus **35**. LH IIIA. Pl. 88.
- P2733. Rim of cup (FS 211) with running spiral (FM 46). Locus **35**. LH IIB. Pl. 88.

- P2734. Rim and handle of kylix (FS 264). Locus 35. LH IIIA1. Fig. 20.
 P2745. Rim and handle of Hard orange cup (FS 237?). Locus 35. LH II. Fig. 20.
 P2878. Rim and handle of kylix (FS 272). Locus 32. LH IIIA1. Fig. 21.
 P2882. Complete profile minus handle of cup (FS 220). Locus 32. LH IIB/IIIA2. Fig. 21.
 P2883. Rim of cup (FS 219) with framed running spiral (FM 46). Locus 32. LH IIB. Pl. 88.
 P3568. Rim and upper body of jug or piriform jar with running spiral (FM 46) on body, foliate band (FM 64:7) on neck and shoulder. Possibly Minoan. Loci 60, 63. LH IIA. Pl. 88.
 P3569. Complete profile of Mycenaean fine white cup (FS 219). Locus 63. LH II. Pl. 88.
 P3579. Rim of goblet (FS 263/268) with coated interior. Locus 60. LH IIB. Fig. 21.

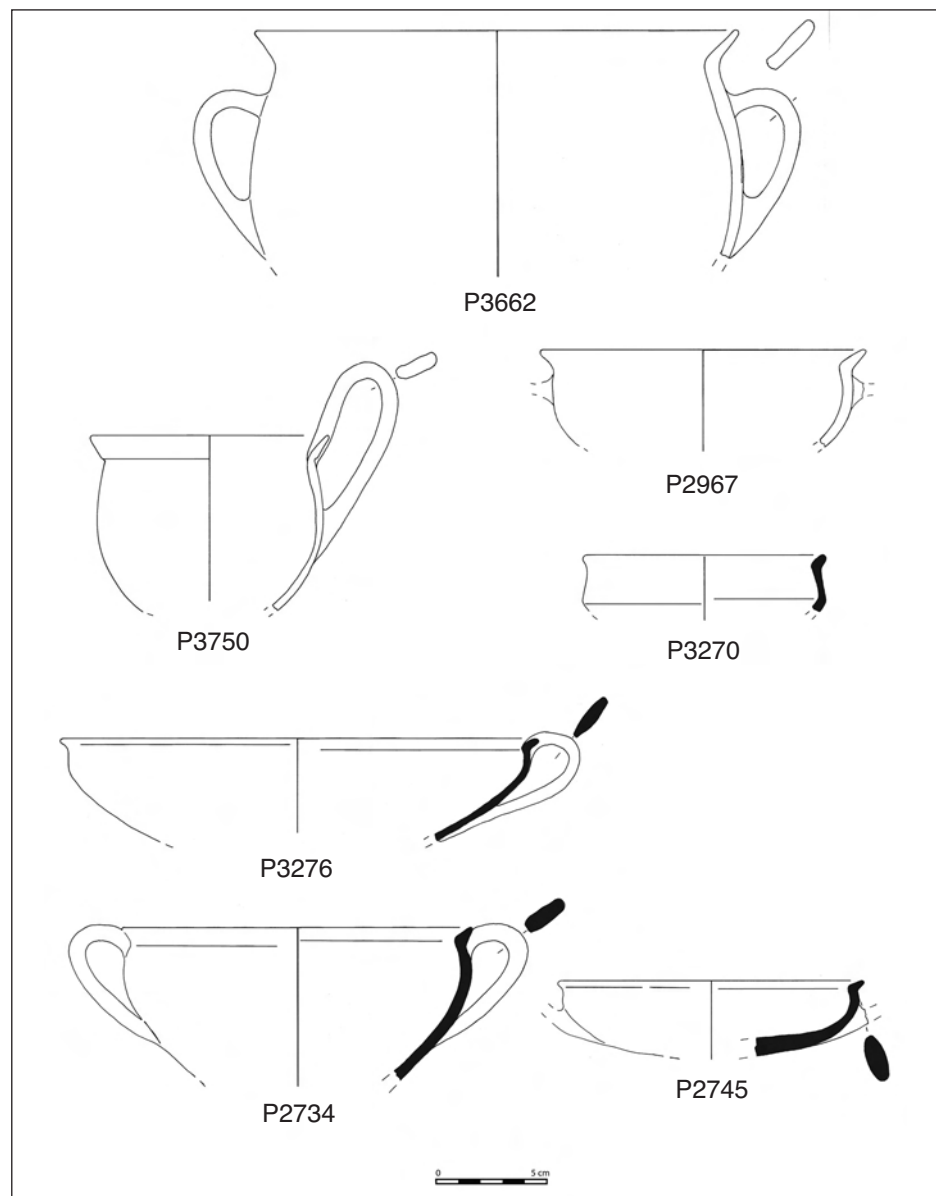


Fig. 20. Finds from Terrace V (part 1).

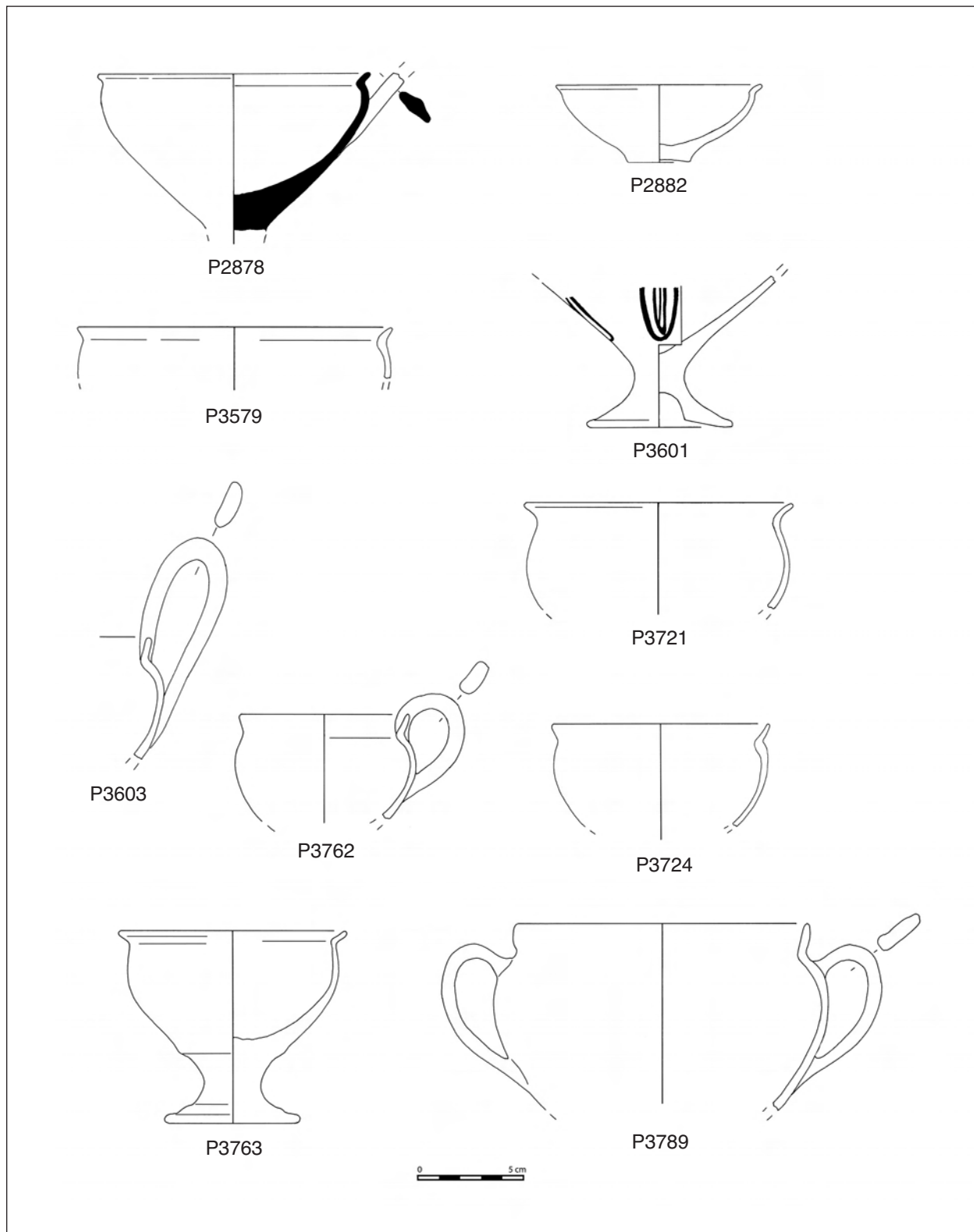


Fig. 21. Finds from Terrace V (part 2).

- P3601. Foot of goblet (FS 263) with uncertain pattern. Locus 58. LH IIB-III A1. Fig. 21.
 P3603. Rim and handle of goblet (FS 271). Locus 58. LH IIB. Fig. 21.
 P3720. Shoulder of piriform jar (FS 21/22) with curved stripes on body. Locus 64. LH IIB/III A1. Pl. 88.
 P3721. Rim of Mycenaean fine white goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 64. LH IIB. Fig. 21.
 P3724. Rim of Late Mycenaean fine cup (FS 211). Locus 65. LH II. Fig. 21.
 P3762. Rim and handle of Mycenaean orange cup (FS 211). Locus 66. LH IIA. Fig. 21.
 P3763. Complete profile minus handle of Mycenaean fine white goblet (FS 263). Locus 66. LH IIB. Fig. 21.
 P3788. Body sherd of beaked jug (FS 141) or piriform jar with framed running spiral (FM 46:1) above arcade (FM 66). Locus 69. LH IIA. Pl. 88.
 P3789. Rim and handle of Mycenaean orange goblet (FS 268). Locus 69. LH IIA. Fig. 21.
 SF83. Terracotta pierced oval disc. Locus 32. LH IIIA/IIIB1. Pl. 89.
 SF281. Terracotta horse figurine. Locus 32. LH IIIA. Pl. 89.

Plaster

Two hundred and eighty fragments of plain and painted plaster were collected from this area. Among the painted fragments there is a group which may have belonged to a flounced skirt in red, light blue and yellow and also part of a sleeve (N14a1β2 L. 5 and 25). In N14a1β2 L. 35 was found a group of fragments of variable thickness and dimensions. A group with medium size fragments has yellow and red ochre paint layers, probably part of a figurative decoration (garment?). On one fragment (5×4.3 cm) there are marks of an incised line (spear?). One fragment looks like a rim of a table of offerings (N14a1β2 L. 18) and a corner definitely belonged to a polychrome table of offerings painted in red and blue (N14a1β2 L. 58).

BUILDING A

This is a partially preserved building with two rooms (fig. 22). Room A1 is defined to the West by wall CT-002 and to the North by wall CT-003. The east and south walls of this room have not been preserved, as the structure is located at the highest point of the plateau and has suffered extensive damage from ploughing and removal of building material. Wall CT-002 runs in a Northwest-Southeast direction, almost parallel to wall CT-031 of Terrace V; it is preserved to a length of 3.88 m and its width ranges from 0.44 m to 0.60 m. One to two courses of medium-sized (max. diam. ca. 0.49 m) stones are preserved. The pottery associated with CT-002 was LH I-II, with a few earlier and later pieces (N14a1γ1 L. 18). The north end of CT-002 joins wall CT-003, which runs in a Southwest-Northeast direction for a length of 3.60 m and preserves two courses of medium-sized stones (combined width 0.50 m). Both walls are built directly on the *skarmigia* fill.

Room A2 is a rectangular room of which only the north (CT-005) and west (CT-004) walls survive. Wall CT-005 runs in a roughly West-East direction, is preserved to a length of 3.77 m, and its width ranges from 0.42 m to 0.52 m. It is constructed with a combination of rubble and larger (max. diam. 0.53 m) limestone slabs, of which survive one to two rows forming an even face on the North. Right under it runs wall CT-032 (cleared as N14a1γ1

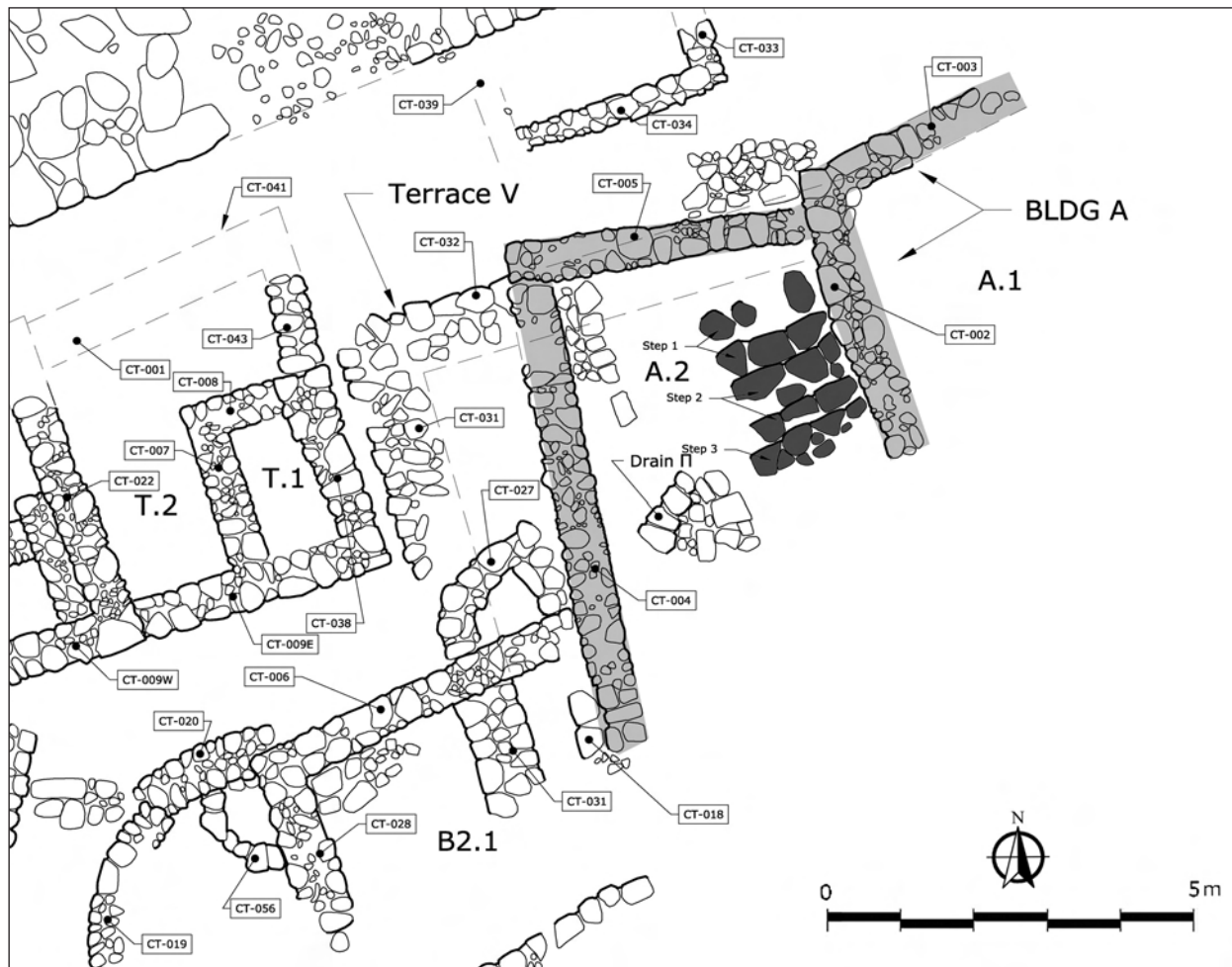


Fig. 22. Plan of Building A and the stepped ramp.

L. 28). The upper layer of the deposit attached to its north face (N14a1γ1 L. 20) was mixed, with LH II and LH IIIA/IIIB pottery, but the lower layer (N14a1γ1 L. 24 and N14a1γ1 L. 26), associated with wall CT-032 that runs underneath, contained predominantly LH II pottery. A thin (about 0.15 m) layer of clayey yellowish brown soil containing MH to LH II pottery (N14a1γ1 L. 34) lay under these two last loci and rested on the *skarmigia* fill.

Wall CT-004 (N14a1γ1 L. 11) runs Northwest-Southeast and is also built on the *skarmigia*. It is preserved to a length of ca. 6.13 m, its width ranges from 0.52 to 0.59 m, and is preserved to a height of ca. 0.58 m. Three to four courses of small to medium-sized stones survive, with more substantial limestone boulders incorporated in its lower courses. Both the east and west faces of this wall are rough and irregular, bound together with a rubble core. Wall CT-018, also built on the *skarmigia*, appears to have been an added extension to and thickening of the south end of CT-004. It is preserved to a length of ca. 1.13 m and its width is 0.30 m. Sherds found wedged between the stones of the wall (N14a1γ2 L. 2) indicate a

latest date of LH IIIA2 Early. The deposits on the east side of these two walls but lower than the level of the foundation of the wall were predominantly LH II, with a few LH IIIA sherds (N14a1γ1 L. 8, 19, 31 and N14a1γ2 L. 5, 9, 10, 13). The north part of this wall is partly destroyed, but enough is preserved to show that it was built on top of Paved Feature 1 and is, therefore, later than this Feature.

A stepped ramp and a number of paved features were found in the interior space formed by walls CT-005 and CT-004/CT-018 in N14a1γ1. The deposits cleared to the South of the ramp and the paved features, in N14a1γ2, included a 0.40 m thick fill with two layers: at the top a clayey dark yellowish brown soil with LH I/II pottery shading into LH IIIA1 (N14a1γ2 L. 5), followed by a softer dark reddish brown soil with LH II sherds (N14a1γ2 L. 9, 13). A 0.20 m strip along the east face of CT-004 (N14a1γ2 L. 10) contained dense charcoal inclusions, particularly in the north part, and seems to represent either a deposit put in place before the construction of CT-004/CT-018 or an earlier dump or episode of burning, although the stones of the wall itself are not burned.¹³ The deposit around the south end of CT-018 (N14a1γ2 L. 21, 24, 25) contained homogeneous LH I-II pottery and a concentration of disintegrated mudbrick.

STEPPED RAMP

In the interior of this room there are five rows of limestone and sandstone slabs. These slabs form three shallow steps that are part of a stepped ramp (dark grey in fig. 22; aerial view in pl. 90; view from the East in pl. 91). Each row is built with three slabs reaching a combined width of 1.50-1.60 m. On average, the slabs are 0.71 m wide and 0.07-0.16 m high (although their bottoms could not be exposed, because they are covered by the row below) and are hammer-dressed flat; all the rows except for the top one have been squared off on the north side. The feature as a whole rises about 0.16 m and is oriented Northwest-Southeast, with a row of stones defining its west side; the east side abuts the west face of wall CT-002 (fig. 22, pl. 90). The shallowness of the steps suggests that this feature was part of a stepped ramp rising from North to South.

A series of loci representing three layers were isolated in the narrow space between the south side of CT-005 and the lowest (north) step. The *upper* layer (N14a1γ1 L. 17) had silty dark yellowish brown soil with mixed LH I to LH IIIA2 pottery and a small amount of charcoal. It included two flat stones that may have been used to support the fill for the stones of the ramp (fig. 22, pl. 90).¹⁴ The *middle* layer (N14a1γ1 L. 23) had clayey reddish

13. The deposit on the west side of CT-004 is discussed below with Room B2.2 N14a1γ2 L. 6, 13.

14. The elevation of the third stone to the East of

the two slabs, visible in the aerial photo of pl. 90, is too high for this stone to have been part of the first step and appears to have been misplaced.

brown soil with inclusions of carbonized wood. There was very little pottery throughout most of this locus, except for a small area in the East between CT-002 and a large boulder at the bottom of the stepped ramp, from which some large pieces were removed. The pottery from these loci was predominantly LH I-II, with few LH IIIA2 Early admixtures. The lower layer (N14a1γ1 L. 33) reached the bottom of the area in front of the steps. It had silty, dark yellowish brown soil and spread across the full locus, from the stepped ramp in the South to CT-005 in the North and from CT-002 in the East to the line of stones bordering the second paved feature (see below) in the West. The few sherds found in this locus were LH I/II, with only one later admixture, a LH IIIA/IIIB kylix fragment. Further excavation was not conducted at this spot, in order to avoid the displacement of the remaining stones of the northern part of the steps.

PAVED FEATURES

Four paved features survive to the North and West of the stepped ramp (numbered 1-4 in fig. 23 and pl. 90). Many of the stones used for these paved features seem to have been pulled from the surrounding architecture.

PAVED FEATURE 1. This is an area measuring ca. 1.94×0.51 m in the interior corner of walls CT-004 and CT-005. The paving stones continue under wall CT-004 and are visible in the part of the wall that is missing (pl. 92). The fill (N14a1γ1 L. 16) was the same silty dark yellowish brown soil that extended over the entire square and was chronologically mixed, with LH I-II and LH IIIA1 sherds. One of the pieces from L. 16 joins with P1616 in L. 10, which was similarly mixed (LH I to LH IIIA2 Early).

PAVED FEATURE 2. This paved feature is formed by the top preserved course of CT-032 (N14a1γ1 L. 28). It is oriented Northeast-Southwest, runs under wall CT-005 in the South and West, and tapers off as it enters the east part of N14a1β1. Although it was not assigned a locus in N14a1β1, it continues for about 1.97 m and preserves two courses, except in the extreme east where it has only one – perhaps an adaptation to the natural slope. The feature is composed of large limestone boulders which appear to have been straightened slightly on the north face, similar to the steps to the south. Its top elevation is approximately the same as that of the fifth step of the stepped ramp and it is possible that the space in between could have also been paved, with Paved Feature 3 functioning as a sort of supporting wall; if this is the case, it will have marked further descent to the West. The pottery from N14a1γ1 L. 28 included few plain and coarse sherds, of which only one could be dated to LH I/II and one could have been a black Minyan strap handle.

PAVED FEATURE 3. This is N14a1γ1 L. 12, on the north side of CT-005. It is constructed of flat limestones fitted fairly close together and at least one of its stones is the upper stone of CT-032. The flat stones did not extend all the way across the locus, but ended abruptly at the North and West, tapering slightly towards CT-005. They may abut CT-002, which is lower where the paved feature begins, suggesting that the base stones of the wall had been

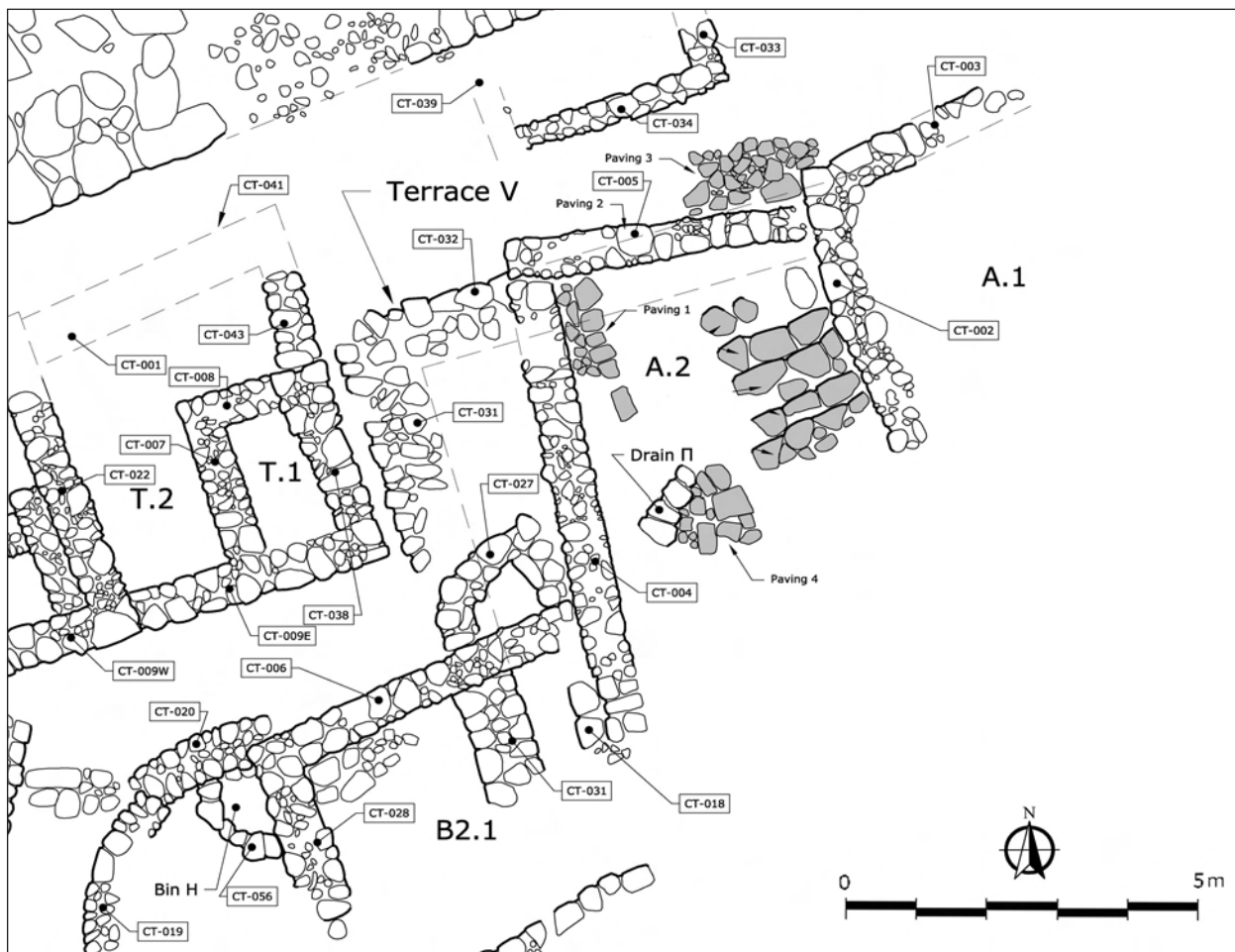


Fig. 23. Plan of Building A showing the paved features.

incorporated into the paved feature, or that the paved feature had been built over the wall. A small amount of rubble is also at the same elevation and possibly related to the paved feature. The pottery is mostly LH II, with a few later sherds.

PAVED FEATURE 4. This is located to the Southwest of the steps (N14a1γ1 L. 14, 27, 29, 30; N14a1γ2 L. 3). An unorganized row of stones may have formed some kind of substructure for the steps on at least the west side of the stepped ramp. N14a1γ1 L. 27 is the feature itself, while N14a1γ1 L. 29 and 30 are the deposits adjacent to and partially over the feature. The line of this paved feature could not be followed with certainty, but seems to have had a Northwest-Southeast orientation along the same angle as the steps to the North, suggesting that it may have been continued by the steps; this paved feature, along with Paved Feature 1, is built on the same fill that extends throughout this room and could have belonged to one paved area. The space between Paved Feature 4 and the steps (N14a1γ1 L. 25) contained a small amount of burned building material along with animal bones and

scrappy sherds, most of which could not be dated more closely than LH IIIA/IIIB. Part of Paved Feature 4 is formed by the cover slabs of a short stretch of a drain, drain II. This drain is poorly preserved with only four cover slabs remaining *in situ*. It appears to have been destroyed with the construction of CT-004, and its intake does not survive, but it would have drained down towards the West-Southwest following the topography.

Finds

Room A1. Dating CT-002: N14a1γ1 L. 18 is LH I-II, with very small amounts of MH and LH III.

P4059. Rim of Coarse orange basin. Locus 18. MH III-LH IIB (not illustrated).

P4599. Rim of goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 18. LH I-IIB. Fig. 24.

Room A2. Deposits to the east side of CT-004/CT-018: N14a1γ1 L. 8, 19, 31; N14a1γ2 L. 5, 9, 10, 13. Predominantly LH I-II material, with a few sherds of LH IIIA and a few possibly earlier coarse fragments. Sherds found wedged between the stones of the wall (N14a1γ2 L. 2) indicate a latest date of LH IIIA2 Early).

P2048. Rim and handle of Early Mycenaean gray orange cup or kantharos. N14a1γ1 L. 8. LH II. Pl. 93.

P3698. Rim and handle of goblet (FS 268). N14a1γ2 L. 9. LH I/IIA. Fig. 24.

P4089. Rim of Hard orange goblet (FS 263). N14a1γ2 L. 5. LH IIB. Fig. 24.

P4625. Complete profile of Hard orange cup (FS 237?) with handle scar. N14a1γ1 L. 31. LH II. Pl. 93.

P4626. Rim of kylix (FS 257) with uncertain pattern. N14a1γ1 L. 31. LH IIIA2. Pl. 93.

P4627. Rim and handle of kylix (FS 265). N14a1γ1 L. 8. LH IIIA2. Fig. 24.

P4628. Rim and handle of kylix (FS 265). N14a1γ1 L. 8. LH IIIA2. Fig. 24.

Deposit around south end of CT-018: N14a1γ2 L. 21, 24, 25. Material from these units is homogeneous LH I-II, with only one or two sherds of LH IIIA(/IIIB).

P4629. Rim of goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 21. LH IIA. Fig. 24.

P4630. Shoulder of closed vessel with bands. Locus 25. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Pl. 93.

P4631. Rim of goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 25. LH II. Fig. 24.

Adjacent to the north face of CT-005: N14a1γ1 L. 20, 24, 26, 34. Mainly LH I-II material, with a few later pieces; the latest is P4090.

P3690. Rim of Vapheio cup (FS 224) with ripple (FM 78). Locus 24. LH II. Pl. 93.

P4061. Shoulder of closed vessel with sea anemone (FM 27:9). Locus 34. LH I/II. Pl. 93.

P4090. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 20. LH IIIA2. Fig. 24.

P4091. Rim of Mycenaean orange goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 20. LH I. Fig. 24.

SF80. Terracotta human figurine. Locus 20. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 93.

Plaster

One fragment of plain plaster.

Stepped ramp

Deposit on top of steps: N14a1γ1 L. 6. The material in this very small unit appears to be LH I/II, based on rim scraps of a Vapheio cup and a goblet.

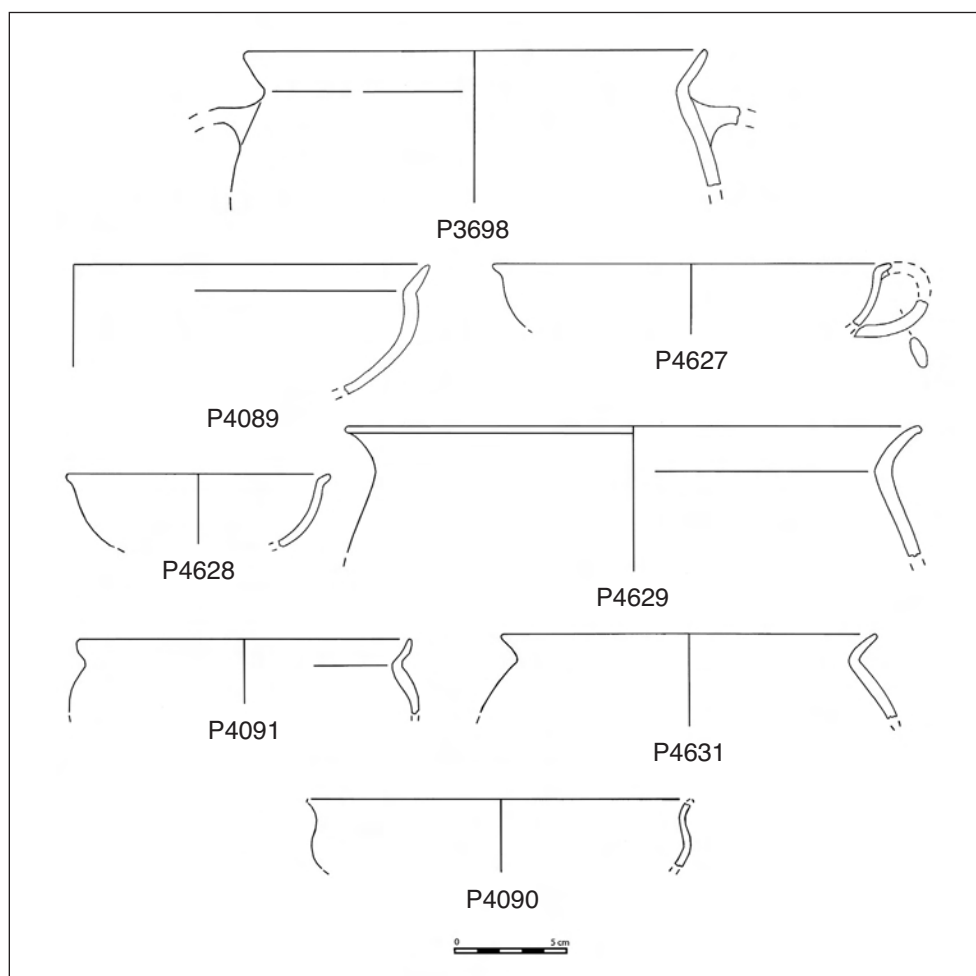


Fig. 24. Finds from Building A, part 1.

Deposits at bottom (north side) of steps: N14a1γ1 L. 15, 17, 23, 33. The pottery in these units is mixed in date, ranging from LH I to IIIA2.

P4633. Handle of kylix. Locus 17. LH IIIA. Pl. 93.

P4634. Rim of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 17. LH I-IIA. Pl. 93.

Deposits at top (south side) of steps: N14a1γ1 L. 7 (no finds), 22

The pottery in this very small unit is MH-LH IIIA, based on fabrics.

Paved Features

Paved Feature 1: N14a1γ1 L. 10, 16. The pottery is mixed in date, ranging from LH I to LH IIIA2 Early.

P1614. Rim of Mycenaean orange goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 10. LH II. Fig. 25.

P1616. Rim and handle of basin. Locus 10. LH II. Fig. 25.

P1617. Rim of kylix (FS 264). Locus 16. LH IIIA1. Fig. 25.

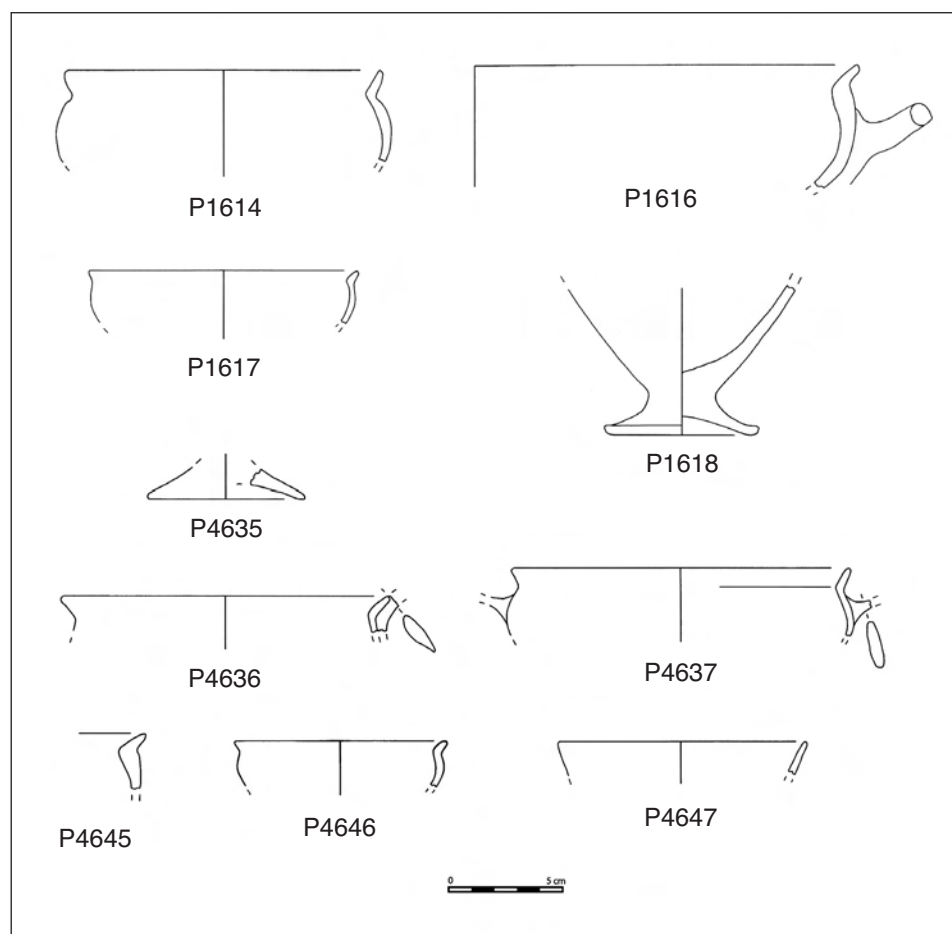


Fig. 25. Finds from the Paved Features of Building A, part 2.

P1618. Foot of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 16. LH II. Fig. 25.
Paved Feature 2: N14a1γ1 L. 28. This unit contained only a handful of plain and coarse sherds, one datable to LH I/II by fabric. There is one earlier piece, a black Minyan strap handle.

Paved Feature 3: N14a1γ1 L. 12 is a small unit containing material mainly of LH II, with one LH III kylix foot and a few body sherds in Late Mycenaean fine ware.

P4635. Foot of kylix. Locus 12. LH IIIA/IIIB. Fig. 25.

P4636. Rim and handle of Late Mycenaean fine goblet (FS 263). Locus 12. LH II. Fig. 25.

P4637. Rim and handle of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet (FS 268). Locus 12. LH IIA. Fig. 25.

Paved Feature 4: N14a1γ1 L. 14 [no finds], 25, 27, 29, 30; N14a1γ2 L. 3. There is very little diagnostic material in these units, but they are mixed in date, ranging from LH I to LH IIIB.

P4645. Rim of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet (FS 263/268). γ1 locus 29. LH II. Fig. 25.

P4646. Rim of cup (FS 219). γ1 locus 29. LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early. Fig. 25.

P4647. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). γ1 locus 25. LH IIIB. Fig. 25.

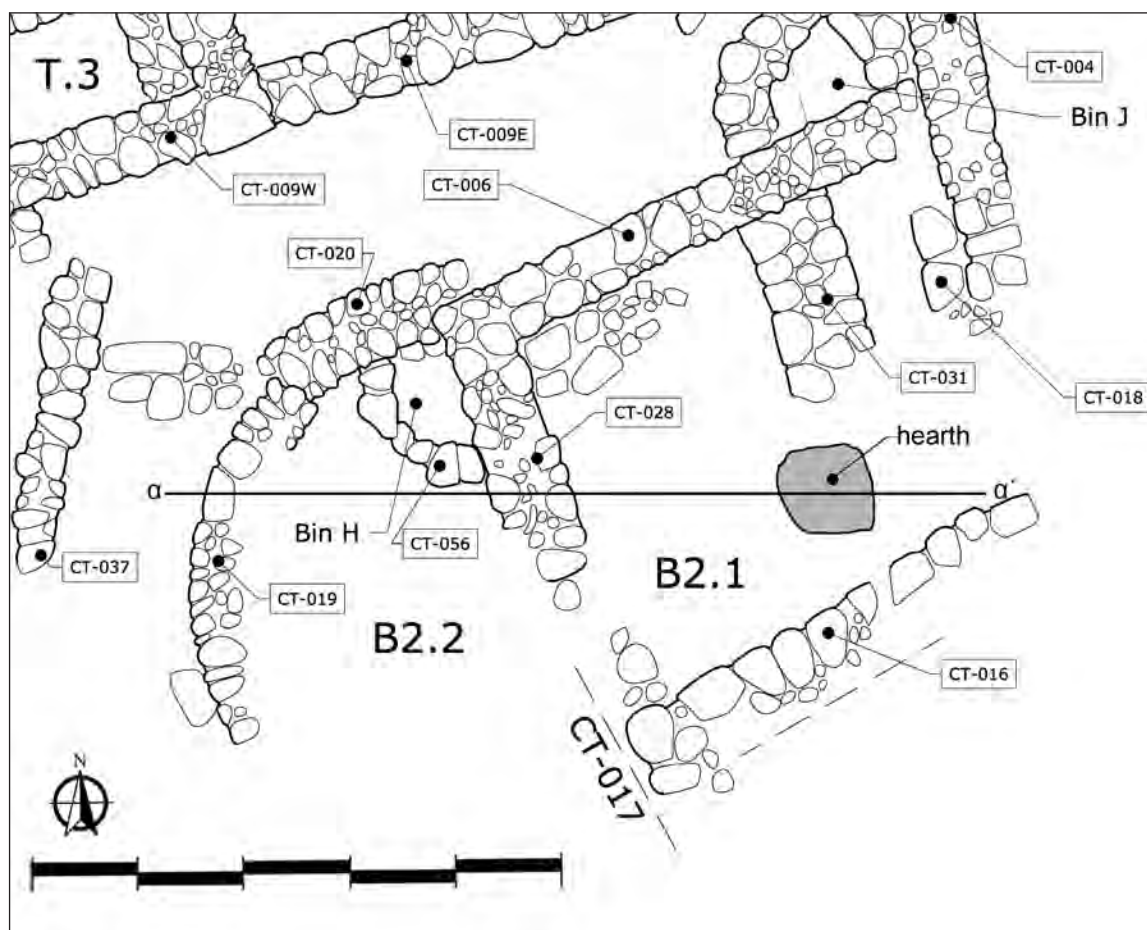


Fig. 26. Plan of Building B2. For the section α - α' see fig. 27.

BUILDING B2

This is a building with two rooms (fig. 26, pl. 94). Room B2.1 is partially preserved, defined to the North by wall CT-006, to the West by CT-028 and CT-017, and to the South by CT-016. Wall CT-006 runs in an east-direction. It is ca. 0.50 m wide, preserved to a length of ca. 4.50 m and to a height of ca. 0.52 m. It is constructed with medium-sized stones roughly faced at the north and south, with rubble packing between them. A cleaning at the bottom of its north face (N14a1β2 L. 61) revealed that there are three courses of stones on top of a fill containing a few LH I/IIA and LH IIIA sherds. Wall CT-028 is ca. 0.57 m wide, preserved to a length of ca. 2.74 m, and a height of ca. 0.50 m. It preserves three to four courses of medium-sized stones, which are faced at the east and west, and a rubble core. Wall CT-017 runs in a Southeast to Northwest direction and continues the line of CT-028 to the South. It is poorly preserved and its full width cannot be estimated because only its west face survives. It is preserved to a length of 0.68 m and a height of 0.22 m. It preserves

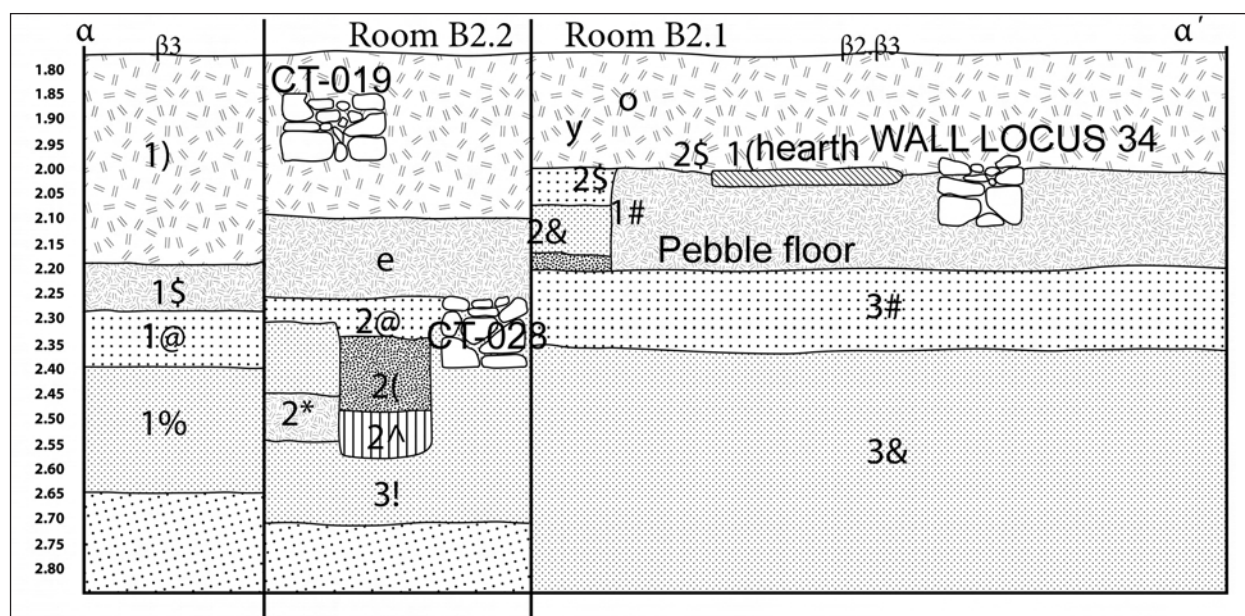


Fig. 27. Building B2, section α - α' (cf. fig. 26).

one to two courses of small and medium-sized stones (avg. diam. 0.10-0.44 m) not clearly faced at either its east or west side. Wall CT-016 runs in a Southwest-Northeast direction and abuts CT-017. Only the north face of this wall survives, preserving one to two courses of small and medium-sized stones (avg. diam. 0.10-0.47 m); it is 0.60 m wide and preserved to a length of ca. 3.96 m.

The deposits in the interior of the room (fig. 27) included a thin (0.06-0.10 m) layer of brown clayey soil containing a few round and smooth egg-size pebbles, as well as flat stones (N14a1 β 2 L. 24 and N14a1 β 3 L. 9). The pottery from this layer was LH II shading into LH IIIA1, with a little LH IIIA2 Early in N14a1 β 3 L. 9. In the interior corner of CT-016 and CT-017 there was a piece of blue painted plaster with LH IIIA1/IIIA2 pottery (N14a1 β 3 L. 9). Under the layer of brown clayey soil there was a pebble floor (2.077 mbd in N14a1 β 3 L. 13, 2.056 mbd in N14a1 β 2 L. 24), constructed with small pebbles (avg. diam. 0.02-0.03 m) underlain by a subfloor made of small stones (avg. diam. 0.08 m). The eastern end of the base of the floor in N14a1 β 3 L. 13 sat directly on the *skarmigia*. The pottery on the floor was primarily LH II. Associated with the floor was a hearth (2.060 mbd, N14a1 β 2 L. 19), surrounded by and partly sitting on N14a1 β 2 L. 24. The hearth measured 2 $\times$ 1.60 m and contained burned soil. A pedestaled portion of it (diam. 0.20 m.) was left in place with portions of N14a1 β 2 L. 19, 24, 27, 33, and 37 (pl. 95). The date of the latest sherds found in the hearth was LH IIIA1; the surrounding locus N14a1 β 2 L. 24 was LH II shading into LH IIIA1.

Under the layer of N14a1 β 2 L. 24 and the hearth extended of silty reddish brown soil (th. 0.40 m) containing decomposing limestone/possible architectural material and fewer

artifacts (N14a1β2 L. 27, 33). The northwest corner of Room B2.1 within N14a1β2 L. 27 contained stones (probably rubble) and a pot smashed against wall CT-006 as well as a concentration of charcoal. A yellow painted plaster fragment was recovered from the northern side of the central pedestal.

Room B2.2 is an apsidal space attached to the west side of Room B2.1. It is defined to the East by walls CT-028 and CT-017 and to the north by two curved walls, CT-019 and CT-020. Wall CT-019 is the less solidly constructed of the two and, although probably intended to be faced at east and west, the west face is better preserved. It is 0.50 m wide, preserved to a length of ca. 3.16 m, and preserves two courses with an approximate height of 0.25 m. Wall CT-020, the more substantial of the two walls, is ca. 1.80 m long and 0.60 m wide. It is constructed with medium-sized stones, faced at the north and south, with a substantial rubble core; it preserves one to two courses to an approximate height of 0.16 m. A cleaning along its west face showed that it is abutted by CT-019 (N14a1α2 L. 27, possibly a repair or addition), but it abuts CT-028 (pl. 96). The opening between CT-028 and CT-017 (visible in pl. 94) was a doorway connecting the two rooms, which was subsequently blocked (fig. 26).

The deposit in the interior of the room (N14a1β2 L. 3, 22) included a 0.25 m-thick layer of silty dark brown soil, extending from the interior corner of CT-020 and CT-028 in the North to the point where the continuation of CT-017 would have been in the South. In the north part of the room this layer was found under the topsoil, but in the central and south parts it was covered by a layer of tumbled stones (N14a1β3 L. 3, 10, 12), which could have originated from the destruction of the upper structure of the south part of CT-019 and from CT-017.

This layer of silty dark brown soil contained several pieces of carbonized wood and building material. Two tripod legs, a conical cup, and a whole goblet were found in the south center of the locus, lying against the south side of the curved wall CT-056 of Bin H. The datable kylikes from this layer were LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early, but the latest piece is a LH IIIB deep bowl rim (P4648) found in N14a1β3 L. 3. To the South the same layer continued in N14a1β3 L. 6, 11, 14, 15 and 16, which have mixed LH II-III A2 Late pottery, with a little LH IIIA2/IIIB in L. 6, mixed with pieces of charcoal and decomposing building material. A rhyton was found in N14a1β3 L. 14.

Between this layer and the sterile soil to the South-Southwest of the curved wall of Bin H the soil was clayey dark reddish brown, with small fragments of painted plaster and charcoal, and LH IIIA2 Early and Late pottery (N14a1β2 L. 28).

BIN J

A storage bin was at the exterior corner of CT-006 and CT-004 (fig. 26). It is defined by the curved wall CT-027 (w. ca. 0.39-0.51 m, L. ca. 2.54 m, preserved h. ca. 0.39 m), which abuts CT-006 from the North. The deposit in its interior (N14a1β2 L. 17 at the top and

L. 23 under it) was 0.35 m. thick and rested on top of a layer of tumbled stones. The pottery is LH IIB-III A1.

Bin H

In the northeast corner of Room B2.2 a storage bin is formed by walls CT-020 and CT-028 and the short curved wall CT-056 (N14a1β2 L. 29, fig. 26) constructed with one to two courses of medium-sized stones (max. diam. ca. 0.38 m). The interior of the bin contained a 0.40-m thick deposit of clayey brown soil with LH I/II-III A2 pottery and traces of charcoal (N14a1β2 L. 26, 31). In the bottom there was a layer of stones that may have formed the base of the bin (pl. 97).

Finds

B2.1 Interior: N14a1β2 L. 19, 24, 27, 33; N14a1β3 L. 9, 13, 17 [unexcavated]. The pottery is predominantly LH II-III A2, with a little LH I and earlier material.

P2142. Rim of kylix (FS 264). N14a1β3 L. 9. LH III A1/III A2 Early. Fig. 28.

P2282. Complete profile of beaked jug (FS 144). N14a1β2 L. 6. LH III A. Pl. 98.

P3359. Rim and handle of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet (FS 268). N14a1β2 L. 27. LH I/II A. Fig. 28.

P3361. Foot of kylix. N14a1β2 L. 27. LH III A2/III B. Fig. 28.

P3365. Body sherd of closed vessel with double axe (FM 35). N14a1β2 L. 33. LH I/II B. Pl. 98.

P3366. Rim of Mycenaean fine brown goblet (FS 263/268). N14a1β2 L. 33. LH I/II A. Fig. 28.

P3373. Rim of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet (FS 263/268). N14a1β2 L. 33. LH I/II A. Fig. 28.

P4153. Rim of coated cup (FS 211). N14a1β2 L. 24. LH II A. Pl. 98.

Plaster

One hundred and seven fragments of plain and painted plaster were collected from this area. In N14a1β2 L. 24 some fragments seem to belong to a table of offerings painted in blue, red and yellow. In L. 27 a group of very thin fragments does not seem to have belonged to a wall painting or a table of offerings. It is possible that painted plaster of such a thin layer may have served to cover a wooden surface (ceiling or other furniture).

North face CT-006: N14a1β2 L. 61 included a handful of sherds; based on the only three diagnostics (P4662, P4663, P4664), the date range is LH I/II-LH III A.

P4662. Handle of kylix. Locus 61. LH III A. Fig. 28.

P4663. Rim of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 61. LH II. Fig. 28.

P4664. Foot of Mycenaean orange goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 61. LH I/II. Fig. 28.

B2.2 Interior: N14a1β2 L. 3, 22, 28; N14a1β3 L. 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16. The material in these units is mixed in date, most of it ranging from LH I to LH III A2. Only P4648 from N14a1β3 L. 3 is definitely LH III B; there are also some LH III A2/III B kylix rims in N14a1β3 L. 6, 12.

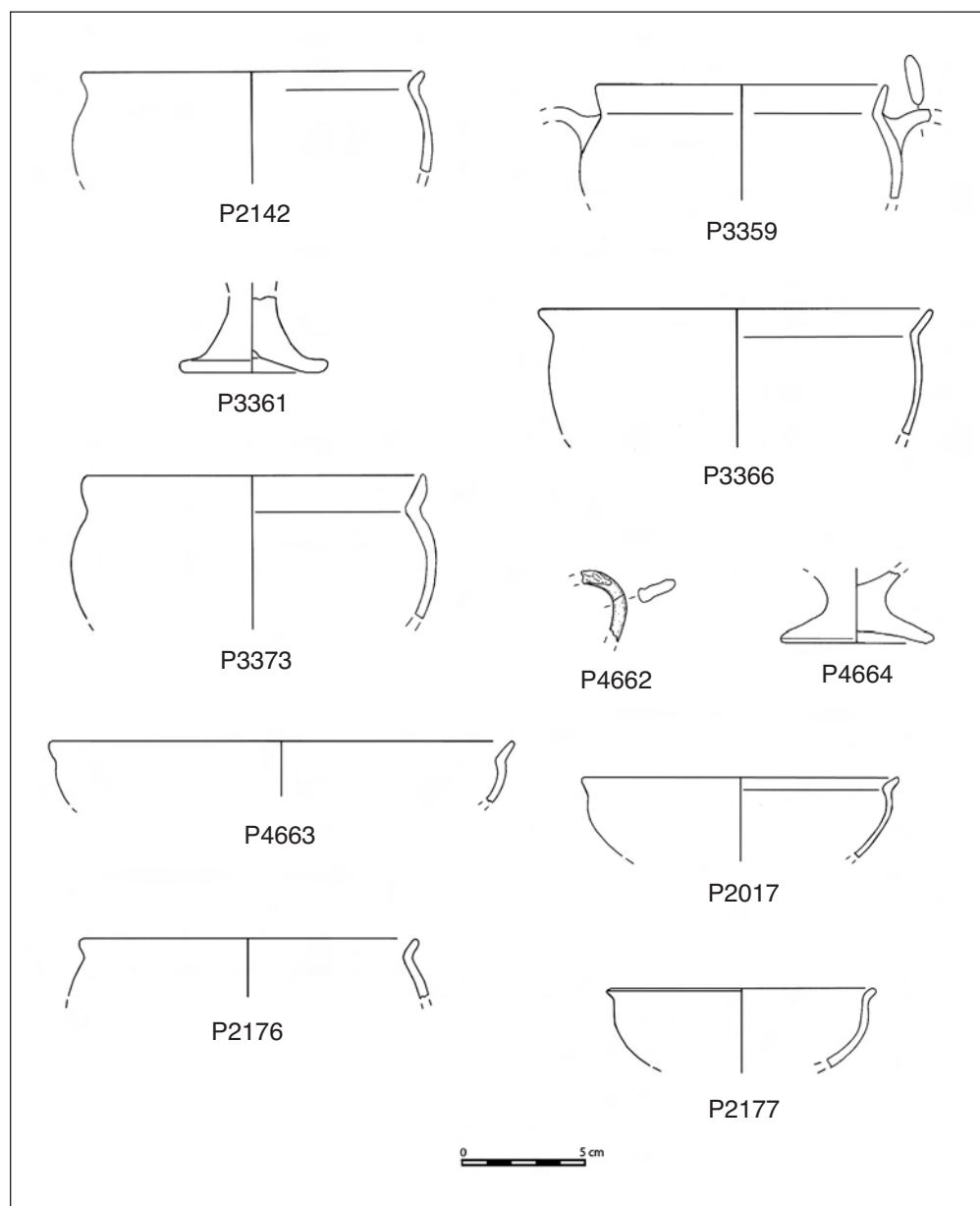


Fig. 28. Finds from Building B2 and the space between B2 and T (part 1).

P2017. Rim of kylix. N14a1β3 L. 14. LH IIIA1. Fig. 28.

P2176. Rim of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet. N14a1β3 L. 12. LH II. Fig. 28.

P2177. Rim of cup (FS 220) or angular kylix (FS 267). N14a1β3 L. 12. LH IIIA2. Fig. 28.

P2327. Shoulder of small stirrup jar with foliate band (FM 64:19) on body. N14a1β2 L. 3. LH IIIA. Pl. 98.

P2332. Rim of coated kylix (FS 264). N14a1β2 L. 3. LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early. Fig. 29.

- P2333. Rim and handle of kylix (FS 266). N14a1β2 L. 3. LH IIIA2. Fig. 29.
 P2339. Rim of coated kylix (FS 264). N14a1β2 L. 3. LH IIIA2 Early. Not illustrated.
 P2342. Rim and handle of cup (FS 238). N14a1β3 L. 15. LH IIIA2/IIIB1. Fig. 29.
 P2344. Shoulder of jar with rock pattern (FM 32). N14a1β3 L. 6. LH II. Pl. 98.
 P3280. Complete profile of Early Mycenaean gray orange cup (FS 212). N14a1β2 L. 22. LH I/IIA. Pl. 98.
 P3281. Rim of kylix (FS 264). N14a1β2 L. 22. LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early. Fig. 29.
 P4648. Rim of deep bowl (FS 284). N14a1β3 L. 3. LH IIIB. Fig. 29.

Plaster

Approximately twenty fragments of plain and painted plaster were found in this room. Most of them have traces of blue, black, red and yellow. Four fragments with blue background and traces of black and added white may belong to a naval scene.

North face CT-020: N14a1α2 L. 27 is a small unit, mostly LH II, shading into LH IIIA1, with a little MH admixture; the latest piece is P4618.

- P4618. Rim of kylix (FS 266). Locus 27. LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early. Fig. 29.
 P4619. Rim of Mycenaean fine white goblet (FS 263). Locus 27. LH II. Fig. 29.
 P4620. Rim of Mycenaean orange goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 27. LH IIA. Fig. 29.

Bin J: N14a1β2 L. 17, 23 contain mostly LH I-II material, with a few sherds of LH IIIA/IIIB.

- P3380. Rim of Vapheio cup (FS 224) with spiral. N14a1β2 L. 17. LH I. Pl. 98.
 P3381. Rim of cup or kylix. N14a1β2 L. 17. LH IIB/IIIA1. Pl. 98.

Plaster

In this area nine small fragments with layers of yellow ochre, red and light blue were collected. Some lines indicate that originally they must have had a painted motif.

Bin H: N14a1β2 L. 26, 29 [no pottery], 31. The material is mixed in date, LH I/II-LH IIIA2 Late.

- P3336. Rim of goblet (FS 263/268). L. 26. LH II. Not illustrated.
 P3338. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). L. 26. LH IIIA2 Late. Fig. 29.
 P3339. Rim and handle of cup (FS 219). L. 26. LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early. Fig. 29.

Plaster

Two small fragments of painted plaster. On one of them (dim. 2.5×2 cm) there is a motif with fine lines in light blue and pink.

SPACE BETWEEN BUILDINGS B2 AND T

Between Buildings T and B2 there is a narrow space that extends from Terrace V in the East to the edge of Building T in the West (fig. 26). Its length cannot be determined because its west end has not been preserved, but its width is 1.50-1.80 m. In the east part it does not include any architectural features, but the excavated deposits provided useful informa-

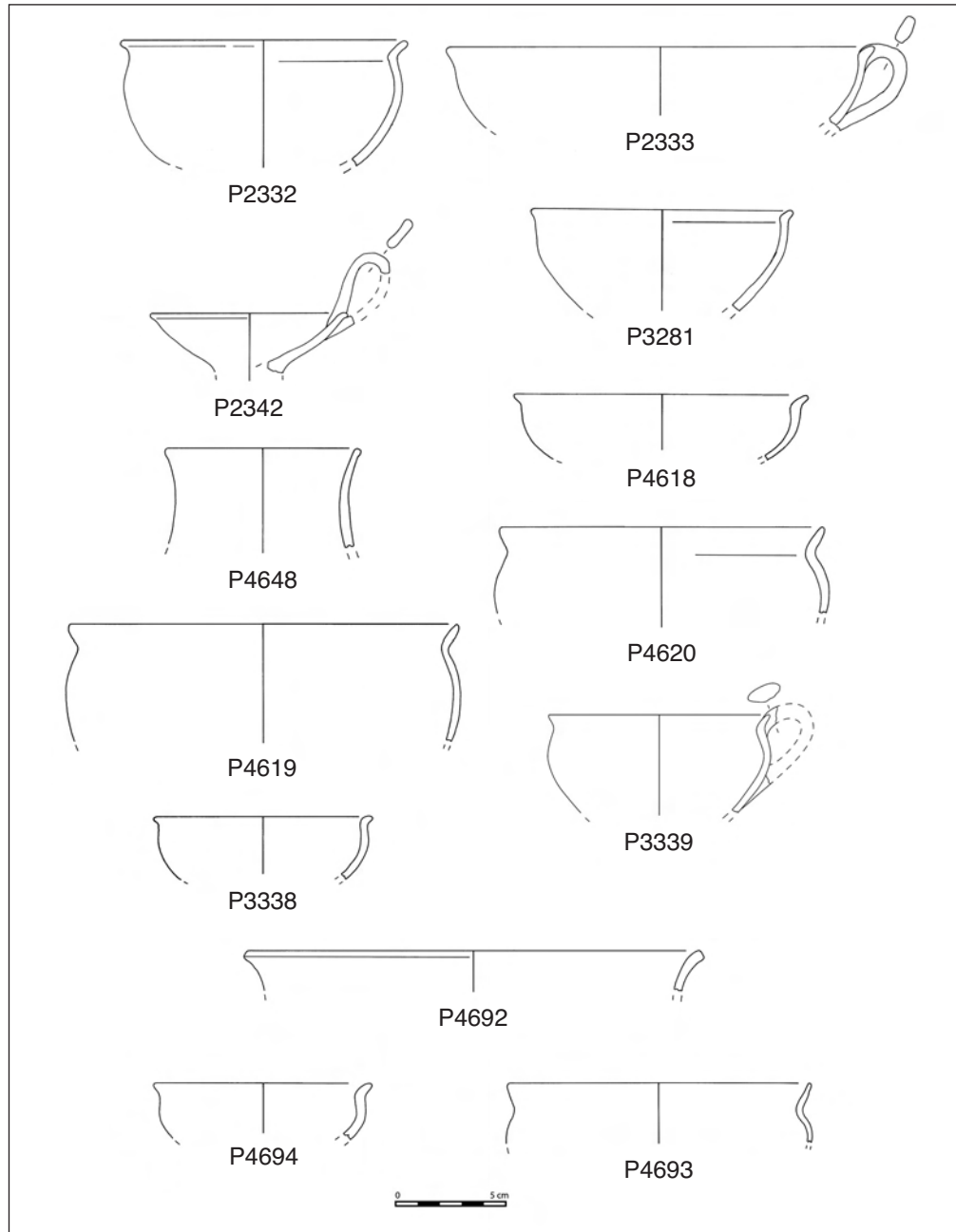


Fig. 29. Finds from Building B2 and the space between B2 and T (part 2).

tion about the construction of the surrounding walls. These have been discussed above in relation to the walls to which they were attached.¹⁵

Parts of a paved feature were identified in the west part of this space, to the South of wall CT-009W (N14a1α2 L. 39,¹⁶ marked as 3 in pl. 99). The average dimensions of these stones are approximately 0.45×0.30 m and the paved feature occupies a surface of approximately 0.70×1.20 m. The top surfaces of the stones of the pavement sit at about 2.50 mbd. To the South of CT-009W the stones of the paving appear to have been ripped up and used as a lining for this wall, which also sits on part of the paved feature and is, therefore, later. Also later is wall CT-037, which was built on a thin (0.15 m) layer of soil covering the flagstones of the paved feature (pl. 73). This is a Northeast-Southwest running wall, somewhat irregular in construction, but with some attempt at creating smooth faces on its east and west sides; occasionally the width of the wall is spanned by a single stone. It is approximately 2.6 m long and 0.45 m wide and preserves one to two courses to a height of ca. 0.11 m. To the West of this wall the pavement continues to a length of 0.90 m, as one further row of pavement stones has been exposed (N14a1α2 L. 31, L. 40, marked as 2 in pl. 99). All three loci (N14a1α2 L. 31, 39, and 40) contained mixed pottery spanning the LH (I)II-IIIIB periods, but L. 40 is mostly LH IIIA2.

Although the top surface of this pavement is slightly higher than the paved feature in Room T4 (marked as 1 in pl. 99), it follows the same line and orientation and is constructed with similar stones, suggesting that both belonged to the same paved feature that extended to the North into the space between Building T and the Platform.¹⁷ This pavement seems to have gone out of use when Building T was constructed and served as residual space during the lifetime of this building.

Finds

N14a1α2 L. 31, 39 are mixed LH (I-)II to LH IIIIB. Locus 40 is mostly LH IIIA2.

P4666. Rim and handle of kylix (FS 265). Locus 40. LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early. Fig. 28.

P4667. Rim of goblet (FS 263/268). Locus 40. LH II. Fig. 28.

P4692. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 39. LH IIIIB. Fig. 29.

P4693. Rim of Late Mycenaean fine goblet (FS 263/268). N14a1α2 L. 39. LH II. Fig. 29.

P4694. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 39. LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early. Fig. 29.

P3904. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 40. LH IIIA2 (not illustrated).

15. Terrace V exterior of wall CT-031; Room T1 South of wall CT-009, and Room B2.2 North of CT-006 and CT-020.

16. Which is comparable to N14a1α2 L. 40 in Room T4.

17. *Supra*, pp. 26, 38.

THE SOUTH TERRACE BUILDING

A partially preserved building oriented Northwest-Southeast has been identified to the South of Building B2 (fig. 30, pls 100, 101), but this part of the plateau has suffered heavy damage due to ploughing and removal of building material; as a result, the plans and arrangements of rooms could not be determined. The main wall is ST-002, a substantially built wall that starts at approximately 5 m to the South of wall CT-016 of Building B2 and runs towards the Southeast. The stratigraphic sequence in this area was not uniform, but in general under the topsoil there was a layer of hard red clayey soil (th. 0.20-0.30 m) reaching down to the *skarmigia*. On the southwest side of ST-002 this hard red clayey soil was covered with a layer of rubble (pl. 102, N14a1γ4 L. 11, 16, 20), which extended over an area of approximately 0.90×0.70 m to the South of ST-002. Only sporadic stones that could have been part of the same layer of rubble are found on the northeast side of ST-002.

Wall ST-002 is preserved to a length of ca. 15.50 m and its width varies from ca. 0.84 m at its north end to ca. 1.23 m at its south end. It preserves two to three courses (max. h. 0.51 m) constructed with both large and small stones, the lower course having two rows of large stones with smaller ones as fillers and the upper courses with small stones. The south part of the wall, in N13a1γ5, seems to be significantly better constructed than the central and north parts in N13a1γ4. At a distance of 3.78 m from its north end it widens with the addition of another row of large stones, reaching its maximum width. At least four spaces open up to the Southeast and Northwest of this wall.

Space ST.1 is defined by walls ST-001, ST-002 and ST-007. Wall ST-001 (pl. 103) is a substantial wall (w. 1.08 m), constructed with large limestone stones (avg. dim. 0.31×0.20×0.10 m; the largest one measures 0.61×0.54×0.30 m) and a rubble core. It is preserved to a length of ca. 3.02 m and a minimum height of 0.52 m (three courses, but the bottom of the wall is not confirmed). It runs roughly Northeast-Southwest, with its southwest end abutting wall ST-002. To the south of ST-001 there was an elliptical pit with its long axis oriented North-South, measuring approximately 1.50×1.10 m and reaching a maximum depth of approximately 0.70 m, containing dark brown clayey soil and small stones (N14a1δ5 L. 7, 10, 14; fig. 31). To the North it reached the south face of ST-001, where a dense cluster of pottery was concentrated directly against the wall (pl. 104). The pottery in N14a1δ5 L. 7 and 10, is mainly LH IIIA2-IIIB, but there is LH II-III A2 material in L. 14, along with scraps of cattle and deer bones. Next to the northeast edge of ST-001 and approximately 0.25 m lower than the bottom of this cluster of pottery we found the top part of a LH IIIA2/IIIB amphora or jug (P2229, pls 105, 106, N14a1δ5 L. 20, 21). The lower part of this vase, which was detached from the neck and the rim, was left *in situ* for future excavation.

Space ST.2 is defined by walls ST-001, ST-002 and ST-003. Walls ST-001 and ST-002 have been described above. Wall ST-003 (pl. 107) is 0.30 m wide and preserved to a length of 2.03 m. It runs roughly Northeast-Southwest, bonding in the West with wall ST-002, but ending abruptly in the East. It is shallow, preserved in up to two courses (h. 0.23 m), con-

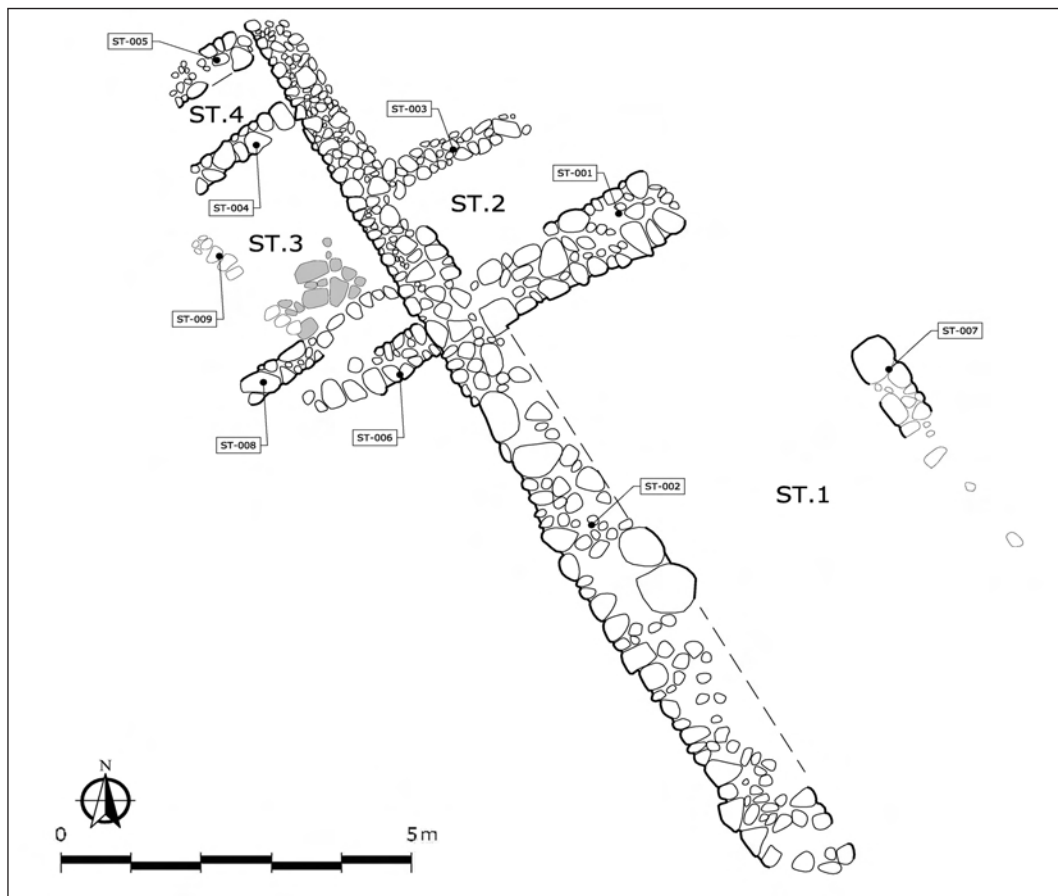


Fig. 30. Plan of the South Terrace Building.

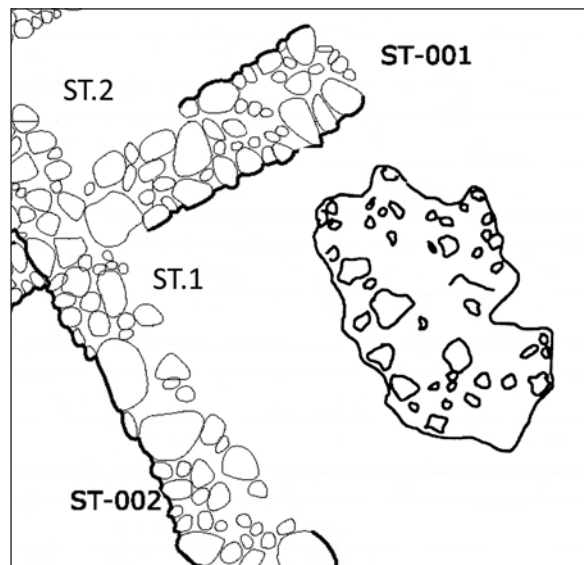


Fig. 31. Plan of the pit in space ST.1.

structed with medium-sized stones forming a distinct if somewhat irregular north and south face, with a rubble core of smaller stones. Although, as mentioned, it bonds with wall ST-002, it is founded at a higher elevation. A number of flat-lying sherds sitting on a layer of dark brown clayey silt in N14a1γ4 L. 5 and N14a1γ5 L. 2, 9, 10, and N14a1δ4 L. 8, 9 suggests the presence of some kind of sloping surface that has not been preserved, at about 0.10-0.20 m beneath the surface of L. 2. The deposits in these six loci contained sherds that could be dated with certainty in all periods from LH II through LH IIIB. In the same space between walls ST-003 and ST-001 (N14a1δ4 L. 6, 7) were identified sporadic remains of a rubble layer containing burned stones and remains of carbonized wood. The material in N14a1δ4 L. 6 was LH I/II, with the exception of a few LH IIIA/IIIB sherds; N14a1δ4 L. 7 contained more LH IIIA/IIIB along with LH I/II pottery. Another part of the same destruction layer can be identified in N14a1δ4 L. 10, 15 where burned pottery of LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early and a little of LH I/II date was found next to the north face of ST-001. In the southeast part of N14a1δ4 L. 15 a tumble of fallen stones had fallen on top of LH IIIA-IIIB sherds. Further to the Southeast, burned sherds and burned stones were found to the South of ST-001 (N14a1δ5 L. 3).

Space ST.3 is defined by walls ST-002, ST-004, and ST-006. Wall ST-004 (pls 108, 109) is 0.43 m wide and preserved to a length of ca. 1.81 m and a height of 0.12 m. It runs roughly Northeast-Southwest and abuts wall ST-002 at the East. It is preserved in one to two courses, with a construction method similar to that of ST-005, utilizing a single row of limestone slabs at the base with smaller cobbles on top, creating even faces on both sides. Wall ST-006 (pl. 110) runs roughly Northeast-Southwest, is ca. 0.57 m wide, and preserved to a length of 2.03 m and a height of 0.20 m. This is a poorly preserved rubble wall, with attempts at facing at the north and south more visible at the eastern end, in the shelter of its corner with ST-002. In the interior of this space there are two lines of stones that may have been remnants of walls. The first (ST-008, N14a1γ5 L. 15) runs Southwest-Northeast and continues under ST-002. Only a single line of stones survives near ST-002, but continues to the West as a more substantial probable wall to a length of 2.74 m and a width of about 0.36 m. The pottery from the fill in which this line of stones was found (N14a1γ5 L. 15) was mixed LH I/II-LH IIIA, but the discovery of a piece of rope embedded in the soil attached to these stones shows modern contamination. The second line of stones (wall ST-009) runs Northwest-Southeast and forms a corner with the first; it is 2.21 m long and 0.35 m wide. These two partially preserved walls define a paved area enclosed by their southeast corner, excavated as N14a1γ5 L. 17 (pl. 111). This paved feature consists of seven flat stones that are fitted together with hard-packed earth and occupy a surface of about 1 sq m from the corner of ST-008 and ST-009. The westernmost lying flat stones are under ST-009, suggesting that this line of stones was placed on top of the paved feature. The space between the paved feature and ST-002 was occupied by a deposit with extremely compact sandy and silty clay (N14a1γ4 L. 20). The pottery from the paved feature (N14a1γ5 L. 17) included a few sherds that can be dated to LH IIIA2/IIIB.

Space ST.4 is defined by walls ST-002, ST-004, and ST-005 (pl. 108). Wall ST-005 bonds with the north end of ST-002 (pl. 109). It runs roughly Northeast-Southwest, is ca. 0.57 m wide, and preserved to a length of 1.38 m and a height of only one row (h. 0.08 m). It is built with limestone slabs with smaller stones on top of and between the slabs. In this space a LH II/IIIA1 spouted bowl (P1965, pl. 98) was found upside down next to ST-004 (N13a1γ4 L. 3, pls 112, 113), at a level of a pebble concentration that could have been a floor. There were a few other flat-lying sherds scattered throughout the locus, but the area is so disturbed that other remains of floors have not been preserved.

Overall, there seem to have been three phases in this complex of spaces. The first phase consists of spaces ST.1 and ST.2, in which walls ST-001 and ST-003 bond with ST-002. The pottery from the pit in ST.1 is mainly LH IIIA2-B, with LH II-III A at the bottom; a LH IIIA2/IIIB amphora or jug (P2229) was found at a higher elevation, indicating that the room was in use also by LH IIIA2 Late/IIIB. In ST.2, the sloping surface contained LH IIIA/IIIB pottery with definite LH IIIB material, which overlays the rubble and burned sherds dating to LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early. Given the sturdiness of ST-001 it is possible that space ST.1 was part of a large room that opened up to the Southeast, with a smaller room (ST.2) attached to it on the Northwest. The second phase consists of spaces ST.3 and ST.4, formed by the extension of ST-002 towards the Northwest, up to the point where it is abutted by walls ST-004 and ST-005. These spaces contained mostly LH IIIA1/IIIA2 pottery; the spouted bowl in ST.4 dates the floor surface on which it was found to LH II/IIIA1. The third phase comprises the paved feature in space ST.3, built on top of the earlier floor surface and dated to LH IIIA2/IIIB.

Finds

Rubble: N14a1γ4 L. 11, 16, 20 are very small units, with small sherds and few features. The material is mixed, ranging in date from LH I/II to LH IIIA2/IIIB. The latest pieces are two LH IIIA2/IIIB kylix rims; there is one earlier fragment of Local Minyan ware (MH).

Space ST.1, amphora or jug: N14a1δ5 L. 20, 21 are small units, mixed in date LH I/II–LH IIIA2/IIIB, with a few MH coarse sherds. There are some burned sherds in locus 20.

P2229. Rim of amphora (FS 69) or jug (FS 128) with rim band. Locus 21. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 32.

P4722. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 20. LH IIIA2. Fig. 32.

SF197. Loomweight? Locus 20. LH I/II (not illustrated).

Space ST. 1, pit: N14a1δ5 L. 7, 10, 14. Locus 7 is a large unit, most of the material of which is LH IIIA2/IIIB, which is also the latest. Locus 10 is a small lot, with a burned kylix rim of LH IIIA2/IIIB palace ware. Locus 14 is a large locus, with diagnostic material ranging from LH IIA to LH IIIA2 and a few LH IIIB sherds, including deep bowl fragments and a kylix rim.

Space ST.2, sloping surfaces: N14a1γ4 L. 5; N14a1γ5 L. 2, 9, 10; N14a1δ4 L. 8, 9 are mixed LH I/II–LH IIIB, with all periods from LH II through LH IIIB definitely represented.

- P1972. Rim of Mycenaean fine white cup (FS 219). N14a1γ4 L. 3. LH IIB/IIIA1. Fig. 32.
 P1973. Rim of goblet (FS 263/268). N14a1γ4 L. 3. LH I/IIA. Fig. 32.
 P2006. Rim of dipper (FS 236)? N14a1δ4 L. 8. LH I/II. Fig. 32.
 P2007. Rim of kylix (FS 256) with rim band. N14a1δ4 L. 8. LH IIIA1/IIIA2 Early. Fig. 32.

Plaster

Twenty fragments of plain plaster were collected from these surfaces.

Space ST. 2, destruction: N14a1δ4 L. 6, 7, 10, 15; N14a1δ5 L. 3. The material in L. 6 is nearly all LH I/II, with only two pieces of LH IIIA and one of LH IIIA/IIIB. Locus 7 contains more LH IIIA/IIIB, but the latest piece that can be dated with certainty is LH IIIA2.

- P1974. Rim and handle of Early Mycenaean gray orange cup. N14a1δ4 L. 6. LH I/II. Fig. 32.
 P4711. Rim of kylix (FS 264). N14a1δ4 L. 7. LH IIIA2. Fig. 32.

Plaster

Two fragments painted with red ochre.

Space ST. 3, paved feature: N14a1γ5 L. 15, 17 are small scrappy units, with mixed LH I/II–LH IIIA2/IIIB material.

Space ST. 4, floor with spouted bowl: N14a1γ4 L. 3.

- P1965. Complete profile of deep bridge-spouted bowl. N14a1γ4 L. 3. LH II/IIIA1? Pl. 98.

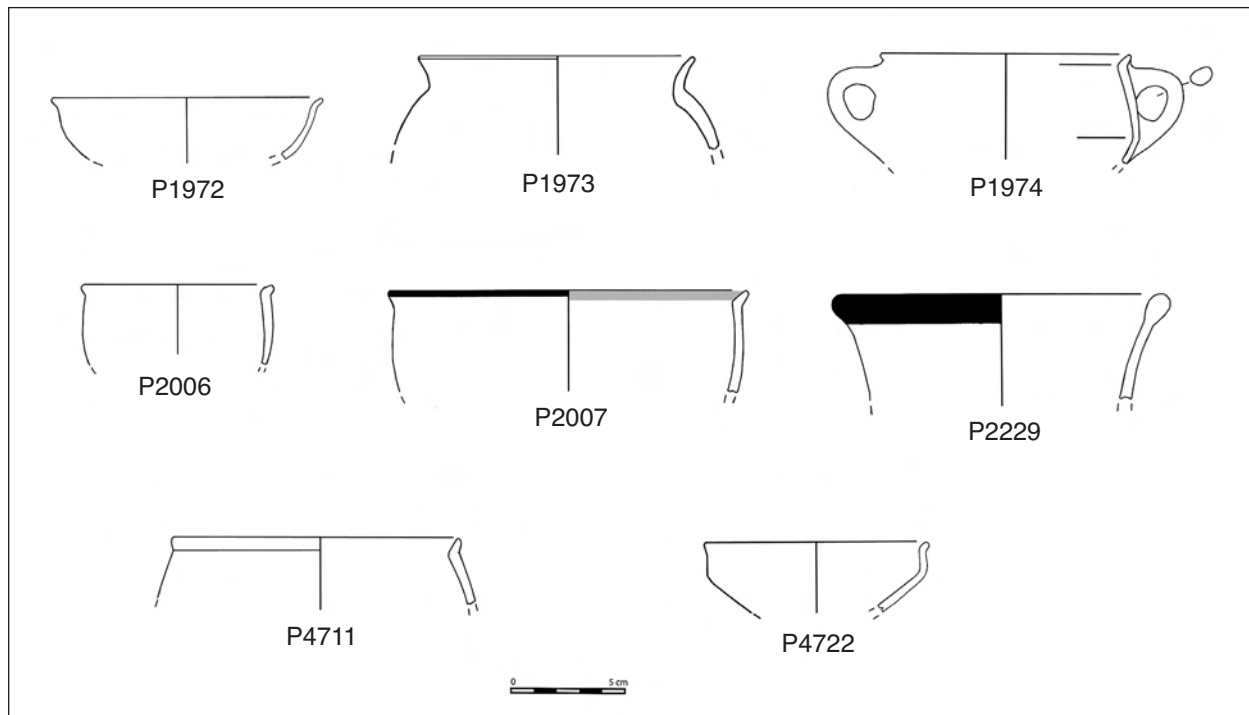


Fig. 32. Finds from the South Terrace Walls.

BUILDINGS Z1 AND Z2

Short stubs of walls in N13a10ε10, N13a10ζ10, and N14a1ζ1 belong to two buildings that seem to have oriented Northwest-Southeast (fig. 33). These buildings stood at the highest part of the plateau and, except for these short stubs, have been totally destroyed by ploughing and pillaging of their building material.

Building Z1 (pl. 114) is defined by walls CT-010 and CT-011/CT-013 (CT-013 being the extension of CT-010 to the South). Wall CT-011 (N13a10ε10 L. 7) runs roughly Northeast-Southwest for 2.10 m and bonds neatly with CT-013; the corner is marked by the use of large limestone stones. It measures 0.54 m in width and preserves one to two courses to a height of 0.17 m. The north and south faces are better preserved at the corner, which is footed on a rubble fill. Wall CT-013 (N13a10ζ10 L. 10) is similarly constructed of well-selected medium limestone stones, with neat unworked faces at the east and west. It runs roughly Northwest-Southeast and is preserved up to 3.10 m in length, with a width of 0.56 m. It preserves one to two courses to a height of approximately 0.15 m. The empty space between CT-011 and CT-013 has been created by the planting of a modern olive tree.

Under the topsoil, the space that would have been the interior of the space between the two walls preserved a wide (1-3 m) but shallow (max. depth 0.25 m) lens of burned soil stretching from Southwest to Northeast, in N13a10ε10 L. 4 and N13a10ε10 L. 7. This lens contained large amounts of pottery, bones, and ash, as well as rubble ranging from small pebbles (approx. diam. 0.02 m) to medium-sized stones (between 0.15 and 0.25 m) and represents a destruction layer. In its southwest part were found the remains of a complete juvenile goat, which lay not, however, higher up and did not seem to be associated with this destruction layer (possibly an intrusive more recent deposition); in the Northeast this layer reached the interior corner of walls CT-010 and CT-011. Most of the pottery from this layer dated to LH IIIA/IIIB; the latest material was LH IIIB, with one amphora or jug (P2440) perhaps as late as LH IIIB2/IIIC.

Building Z2 is defined by walls CT-012 and CT-014. Wall CT-012 (N14a1ζ1 L. 9) is 0.85 m wide and runs Northeast-Southwest for about 2.36 m. It preserves one course (h. 0.29 m) constructed of large limestones, with some possible attempt at rough facing at the north and south. Wall CT-014 (N14a1ζ1 L. 8) runs Northwest-Southeast for 1.32 m and is 0.76 m wide. It preserves one course (h. 0.10 m), with facing at the east and west. The corner of these two walls is formed by large stones, including an anta made of a large sandstone block (pl. 115). Both walls may have been partially robbed out, explaining their poor preservation. The space that would have been the interior of the room defined by these two walls was very heavily disturbed, with MH, LH I/II and LH IIIA/IIIB pottery, Byzantine tiles, and modern artifacts.

The space between Z1 and Z2 contained a destruction layer (N14a1ζ1 L. 2) with burned soil, bits of charcoal, burned pieces of mudbrick and mortar, burned bones, and pottery dating mainly to LH IIIA2-IIIB.

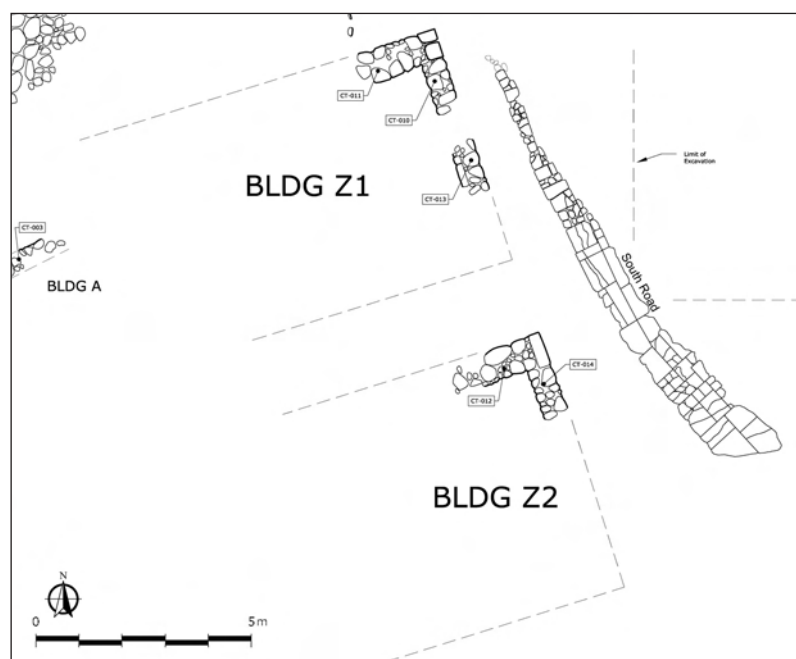


Fig. 33. Plan of Buildings Z1 and Z2.

Finds

Destruction Building Z1. N13a10ε10 L. 4, 7. The pottery in these units is mainly LH IIIA-IIIB in date, with some LH I/II admixture. The latest piece is P2440, which could extend the range into LH IIIC.

P2431. Rim body, and handle of krater (FS 9) with vertical whorl-shell (FM 23). Locus 4. LH IIIB1. Fig. 34.

P2436. Complete profile (minus handle) of dipper (FS 236). Locus 4. LH IIIB. Fig. 34.

P2437. Base of deep bowl (FS 284). Locus 4. LH IIIB. Pl. 116.

P2440. Rim and handle of amphora or jug. Locus 4. LH IIIB2/IIIC. Fig. 34.

P2448. Rim of deep bowl (FS 284). Locus 4. LH IIIB. Fig. 34.

P2454. Rim and handle of stemmed bowl (FS 305). Locus 4. LH IIIB. Pl. 116.

P2455. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 4. LH IIIB. Pl. 116.

SF77. Bronze nail. Locus 7. Date uncertain. Pl. 116.

Plaster

Ten small fragments, some of which preserve a light blue paint layer.

Destruction to the North of Building Z2: N14a1ζ1 L. 2. The pottery range of this unit is mainly LH IIIA2-IIIB, except for four intrusive Byzantine tile fragments. There is some admixture of MH-LH II material and two earlier crescent lug handles (typologically EH III/MH I).

P4127. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 2. LH IIIB. Fig. 34.

P4128. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 2. LH IIIB. Fig. 34.

P4129. Rim and handle of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 2. LH IIIA2. Fig. 34.

P4600. Rim of deep bowl (FS 284). Locus 2. LH IIIB. Fig. 34.

SF67. Bronze nail. Locus 2. Date uncertain. Pl. 116.

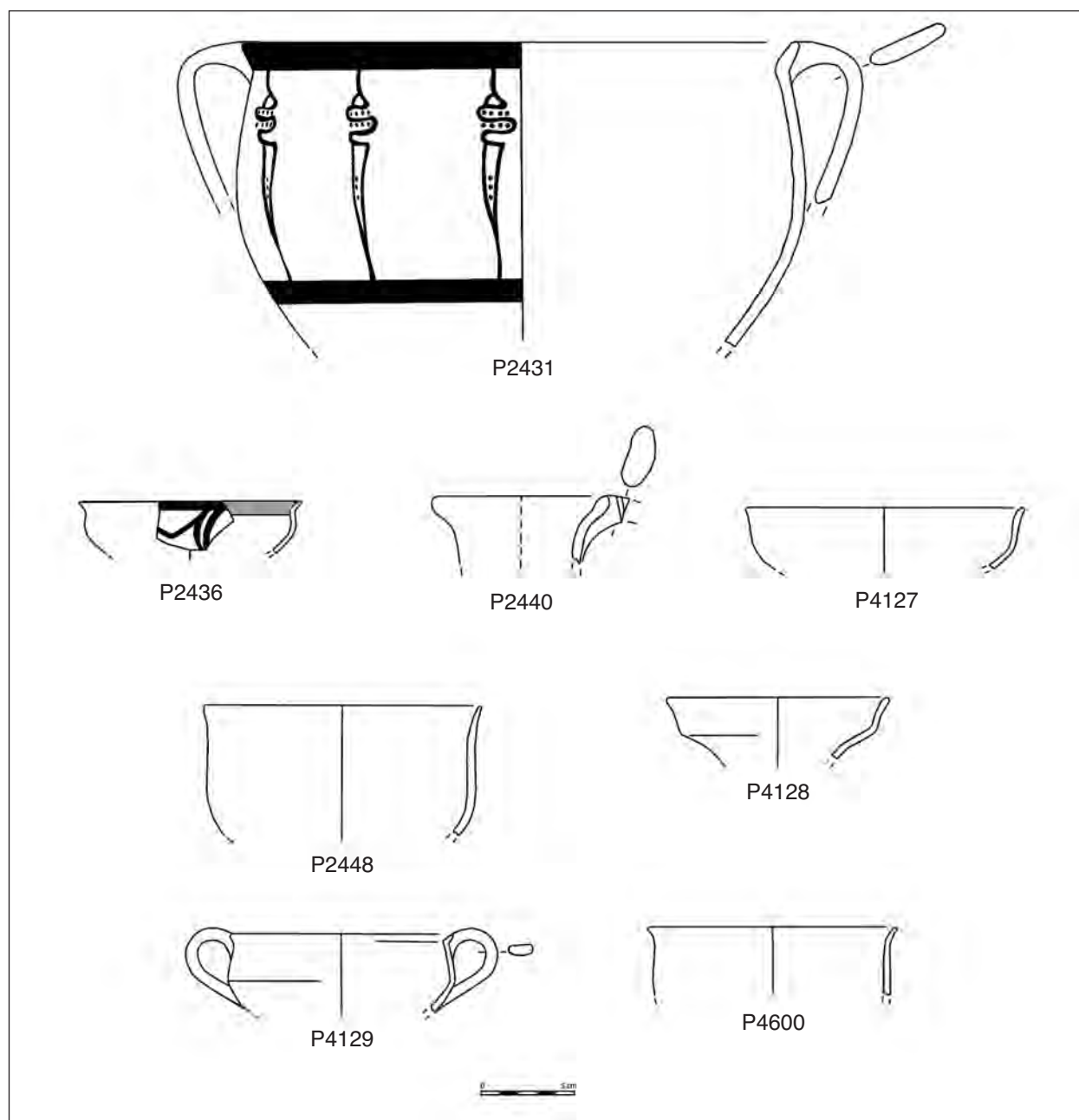


Fig. 34. Finds from Buildings Z1 and Z2.

OPEN SPACE TO THE SOUTHEAST OF THE PLATFORM

A large space to the Southeast of the Platform was totally devoid of any artifacts or architectural remains. This space is defined to the Northwest by Buildings A, T, and B2, to the Southwest by the South Terrace walls, and to the Northeast by Buildings Z1 and Z2, but its south-southeast border could not be determined, as a series of trenches failed to

reveal any architecture or archaeological deposits. This space is at the highest part of the plateau and has sustained significant damage due to ploughing, but at four spots (N14a1δ3-δ4, N14a1ε3, and N14a1ζ5, fig. 35) we identified small patches of hard packed red and yellow sandy clay loam. These patches (avg. diam. 0.05-0.10 m, avg. th. 0.10-0.15 m) lie directly on the *skarmigia*, but are clearly distinct from the subsoil that surrounds them. A possible interpretation could be that they are remnants of a now lost B-horizon subsoil, compacted by modern tractors.¹⁸ In this case, however, it would be difficult to explain their small size

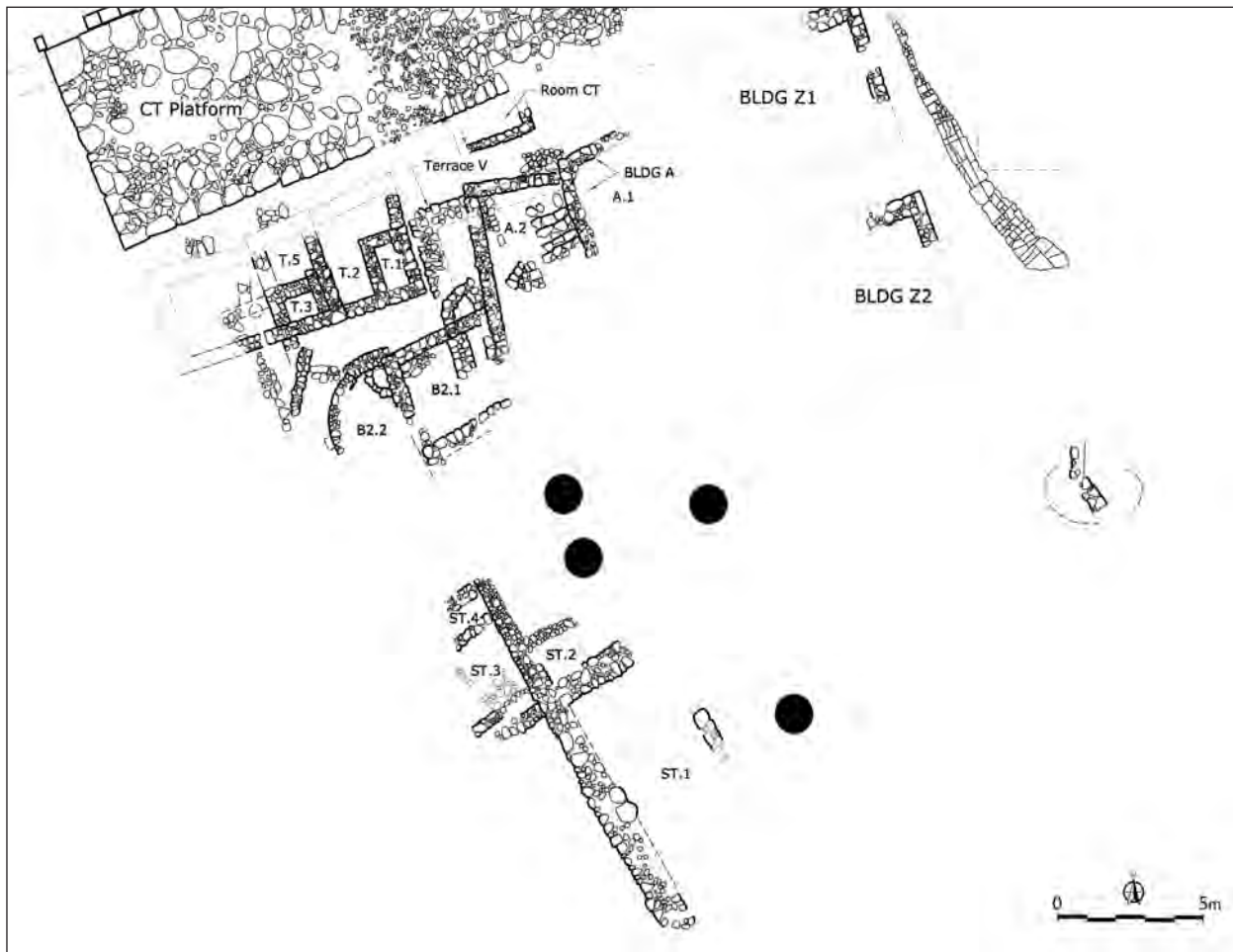


Fig. 35. Plan of the area to the South of the Platform; the circles indicate the spots with remains of the courtyard floor.

18. Certain pedogenic processes can result in B-horizons with a high clay content; yellow and red

because of goethite and hematite respectively. I thank Jennifer Glaubius for this information.

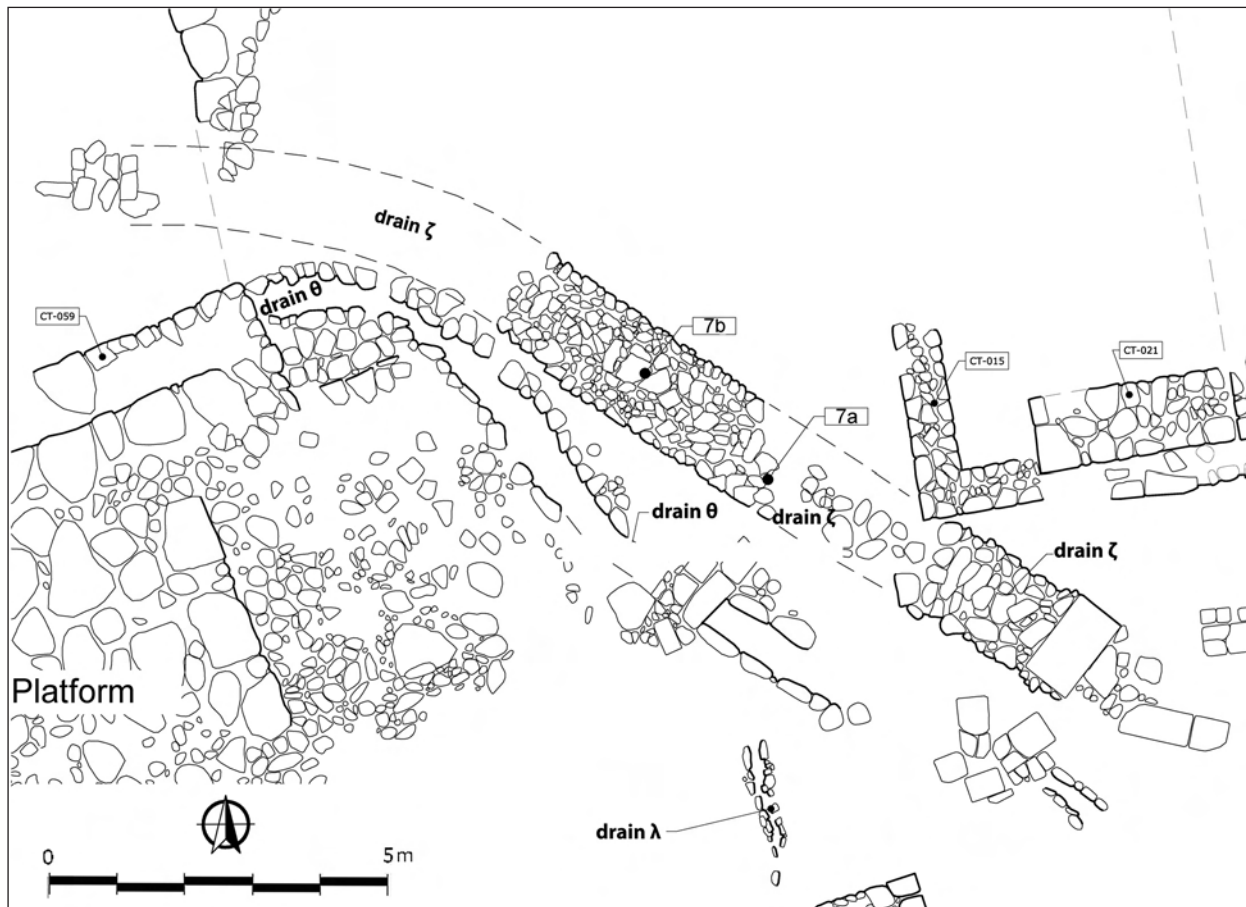


Fig. 36. Plan of drains θ and ζ .

and distinct differences from the current surrounding subsoil, and also the disappearance of the rest of the original B-horizon of the plateau. Another interpretation is that they could have been anthropogenic, in which case their composition would be compatible with that of a hard packed clay surface.

If this space had been occupied by buildings, one would have expected to find some, even sparse artifacts and building remains, as is the case with Buildings Z1/Z2, which are at the same level of the plateau. The total lack of artifacts and building remains suggests strongly that this was an open, unbuilt area with a hard packed clay floor, likely a courtyard.

THE PIAZZA AND THE DRAINS

THE PIAZZA

A number of slabs (indicated with arrows in pl. 117) that form a paved area in front of the east end of the Cyclopean Platform appear to have belonged to a piazza. The slabs are rectangular, with an average length of 0.30 m. and continue the line of the cover slabs of drains ζ and θ (see next section). The surface area that this piazza would have occupied cannot be determined, because this part of the site has suffered extensive damage from ploughing and removal of building material. An approximate estimate would be about 170 m², i.e. 17 m East-West (from the east end of the Platform to the west end of the East Road) and 10 m North-South (pl. 118). The piazza was drained by drains θ and ζ, the slabs of which were incorporated into its pavement. A ramp ascending from the northeast corner of the Cyclopean Platform (N13a10δ8 L. 7) would have provided access to the piazza from the North (pls 119, 120); the layer of unpainted whitewash plaster found on the ground next to drain θ (N13a10ε8 L. 3, pls 121, 122) may represent the remains of plaster paving.

Finds

The deposits on and around the slabs were heavily disturbed. N13a10ε8 L. 3 included mixed pottery, LH IIIA2 to Byzantine. N13a10δ8 L. 7 was mixed with both Early and Late Mycenaean sherds. Notable was a Vapheio cup rim, an LH IIIA2 Palace ware kylix rim with a rounded lip, a large plain orange goblet rim with high-swung handle, and a goblet foot and stem, probably LH IIIA1.

THE DRAINS

The area of the paved piazza to the East of the Platform is drained by three drains.

DRAIN θ

This is a long drain that starts at the top of the plateau in front of the southwest corner of Building X in N13a10ζ8, continues to the West in the open area to the East of the Platform in N13a10ε9, runs in a Northwest direction for ca. 13 m through N13a10ε8 and then turns West in N13a10δ8 and runs in a line parallel to the north face of the Platform before it exits in N13a10γ8 (fig. 36). On average it is 0.46 m wide and 0.48 m deep. It is largely uncovered, except for a group of evenly cut limestone slabs covering the channel in the north part of N13a10ε9 (pls 123, 124). Three different types of stone construction are visible: the sides of

the southeast portion, to a length of ca. 2.50 m from its southeast end, are lined up with vertical slabs of partially worked dark limestone (max. length 0.57 m). This open part of the drain is succeeded by a covered area constructed of large limestone blocks (max. length 0.79 m), which have been placed on top of the stones of the southeast portion. They are at the same elevation as the pebble floor to the North and South of the drain (see below), which suggests that they were used also as pavement; the extensive pillaging of building material in recent times has resulted in the loss of more slabs that would have undoubtedly been here and used as both cover slabs and pavement. After the preserved covered part, the drain continues uncovered towards the Northwest and its walls are lined up with irregular stones with a maximum length of 0.30 m, several of which are missing at the point where the drain is covered by the rubble of the Platform in N13a10γ8. In the section that runs along the north face of the Platform the drain is constructed with three to five courses of flat rectangular stones (pl. 125) and pieces of drain tiles found at its exit (pl. 126) suggest that part of it was covered with tiles.¹⁹ In front of its opening lies the destruction layer of the Platform, under which we discerned a silty deposit suggesting a sediment deposited by water.²⁰ The difference in elevation between the last slab of the drain and this silty deposit is more than 1 m and it appears that there was a series of small drops in level along the northern face of the Platform. The latest date of the pottery from all the loci associated with the drain is uniformly LH IIIA2-IIIB, with some definite LH IIIB.

The fill inside the drain contained three layers:

a) the top layer, about 0.25 m thick, was a gravelly greyish red clay with limestone inclusions and sherds mostly dating to LH IIIA2/IIIB, with only a little earlier material (N13a10ε9 L. 7, 8 and N13a10ε8 L. 5);

b) the second layer was thin (ca. 0.5 m) and consisted of softer sandier and wetter yellowish brown clay, containing pottery almost exclusively dated to LH IIIA2/IIIB, with some definite LH IIIB (N13a10ε9 L. 9);

c) the bottom layer was a dark reddish brown silty soil with a few pottery fragments, most of which were LH IIIA/IIIB (N13a10ε9 L. 10; this locus had a joint with L. 9 above).

Almost all the sherds from the fill of the drain belonged to fine drinking vases, with only sparse sherds of closed and coarse vases.

On the south side of the drain there was a floor made of small round pebbles and packed earth (pl. 127; see also pl. 124), which runs directly up to the drain (N13a10ε9 L. 4). It was badly worn, but seemed to extend over an area of 4.10×3.20 m. The pottery found on it and under it was mixed, ranging from MH to LH IIIB. This floor covered drain λ (for which see below).

Along the northeast face of the drain in N13a10ε8 L. 2 (discussed in the Piazza above, see pls 121, 122) and L. 3 there was an area of plain thin unpainted whitewash plaster that

19. The loci associated with the exit of the drain are discussed with the destruction of the north part of the CTB, *supra*, p. 10.

20. *Supra*, p. 11.

has fallen *in situ* parallel to the drain. The pottery associated with this feature was mixed, LH IIIA2/IIIB, with some definite LH IIIB; it also had three fragments of Byzantine tile.

DRAIN A

A 0.12 m-wide by 3 m-long drain, drain λ, was found in N13a10ε9 L. 11. This drain traveled from South to North and it is possible that it fed into drain θ (pl. 123). It was found underneath the pebble floor surface N13a10ε9 L. 4 and was composed of small stones roughly 0.20 m wide, arranged on their side in a vertical position, slightly slanting inward. The pottery from this drain was mixed, with the latest being LH IIIA2/IIIB.

DRAIN Z

This is a large, heavily built stone drain that starts at the west edge of the paved feature in front of Building X (N13a10ζ9), runs in a straight Southeast-Northwest line for a total length of ca. 16 m through N13a10ζ8 and N13a10ε8 (fig. 36, pls 128, 129) at which point it turns towards the West and continues in front of the Platform in N13a10δ8 in a direction parallel to drain θ (drain θ lies between the Platform and drain ζ). It is approximately 1.38 m wide, constructed of two substantial walls (w. 0.50-0.60 m) with six to eight courses of medium-sized stones reaching a height of approximately 0.90 m (pls 130, 131). At the southeast end of the drain there is a single large limestone slab (1.38×0.73×0.31 m) that covers the entire width of the drain. This stone was likely worked with sharp vertical edges. The cover slabs of the drain were darker limestone slabs (avg. size 0.38×0.25 m), closely fitted together (pl. 132). The layer directly on top of the drain (N13a10ε8 L. 4) contained sherds of mixed date, with the latest material being LH IIIB. The interior of the drain was investigated in a limited manner through two 1 m-long sections, at the point where the cover slabs could be removed safely (N13a10ε8 L. 7a/7b, shown with arrows in fig. 36). A thorough excavation of the fill could not be conducted without removing more cover slabs and damaging the drain. In the sections that we explored the width of the channel between the two side walls of the drain ranges between 0.30 and 0.40 m (pl. 133). The sherds from around and inside the drain were LH IIIA2-IIIB. A small Byzantine tile fragment was found in L. 7b.

Finds

Drain θ: N13a10ε8 L. 3, 5; N13a10ε9 L. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10.²¹ Except for the large N13a10ε8 L. 5, these are small units that are either mixed LH IIIA-B and LH I-II or fairly homogeneous LH IIIA2/IIIB. The latest date is LH IIIB, based almost completely on angular kylix (FS 267) profiles. Most other features are small bits or not closely datable.

P2351. Rim and handle of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a10ε8 L. 5. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Pl. 134.

P4673. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a10ε9 L. 7. LH IIIB. Fig. 37.

21. To these should be added the finds from the destruction of the north part of the CTB, *supra* p. 11.

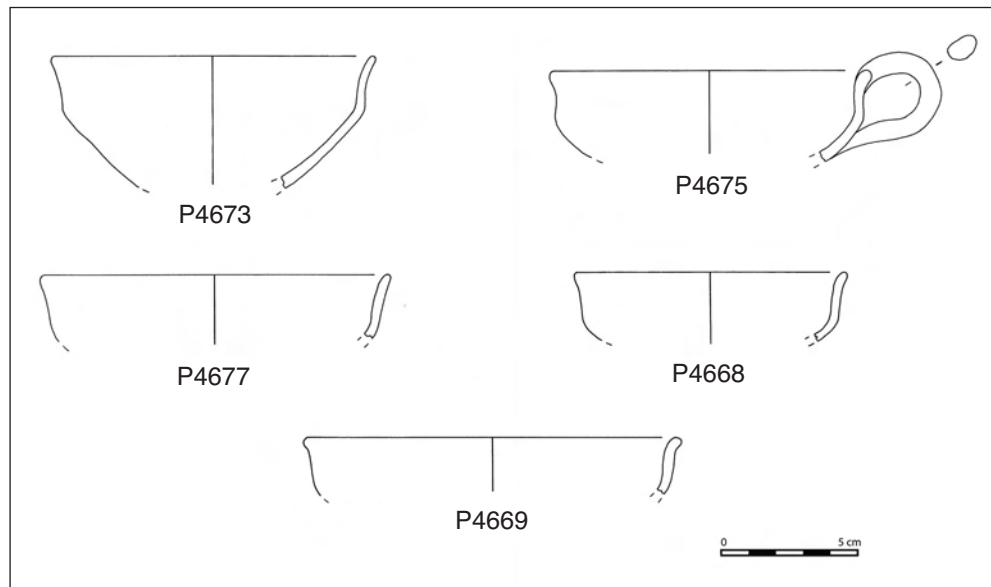


Fig. 37. Finds from the drains.

P4675. Rim and handle of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a10ε9 L. 9. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 37.

P4677. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a10ε8 L. 3. LH IIIB. Fig. 37.

SF190. Fragment of bronze. N13a10ε8 L. 5. Date uncertain. Pl. 134.

SF192. Terracotta quadruped figurine. N13a10ε8 L. 5. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 134.

SF193. Terracotta quadruped figurine. N13a10ε8 L. 5. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 134.

Plaster

Twenty-nine fragments of plain and painted plaster. A few fragments preserve a light blue paint on their surface.

Drain λ: N13a10ε9 L. 11 is a tiny mixed unit with nearly all body sherds; the latest date is LH IIIA2/IIIB.

P4665. Handle of kylix. Locus 11. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Pl. 134.

Plaster

One fragment of plain plaster.

Drain ζ: N13a10ε8 L. 4, 7a [no pottery], 7b. The two units containing pottery were dissimilar. Locus 4 is a medium-sized unit of mixed LH IIIA-B and LH I-II, but mostly the latter; the latest date is LH IIIB. Locus 7b is a nearly pure unit of LH IIIA2/IIIB, with probable LH IIIB; it also contained a small fragment of Byzantine tile.

P4668. Flaring lipless rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 4. LH IIIB. Fig. 37.

P4669. Rim with slightly rounded lip of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 4. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 37.

Plaster

Ten fragments of plain and painted plaster. Four of them bear traces of a painted decoration with red and yellow patterns.

THE SOUTH ROAD AND THE PIT

Two paved roads connect the paved piazza with areas to the East and South.

THE SOUTH ROAD

The South Road starts from the paved piazza and continues Southeast towards the general direction of the Pit (see below), passing in front of the east sides of Buildings Z1 and Z2 and curving towards the east before reaching the Pit (pl. 135). It has been badly damaged by ploughs and pillaging of its slabs and a substantial part of it is now gone (pl. 136). The surviving section is approximately 14 m long and its preserved width ranges from 1 m at the Southeast to only 0.10 m in the Northwest. It is constructed with smoothed blocks of limestone (avg. length 0.28 m, w. 0.18 m, th. 0.14 m) placed flat on a subfloor of hard packed earth and pebbles. The road slopes gradually downwards towards its northern end.

The road was covered by a layer of rubble (N13a10ζ10 L. 4, 5, 6, 7, N13a10η10 L. 2) from a structure of the Byzantine period that was constructed at that spot, as indicated by Byzantine tiles mixed with the rubble that is found under the topsoil (pl. 137). Under the layer of rubble there was a layer that extended on the surface and on either side of the road (N13a10ζ10 L. 14-15, N14a1η1 L. 6), containing soft brown soil with a mix of historic tiles, Byzantine and Hellenistic sherds, and LH IIIA2-IIIB pottery (including definite LH IIIB), but very little MH-LH II.

Finds

Deposits under the rubble: N13a10ζ10 L. 14, 15; N14a1η1 L. 6. Two of the three L. (N13a10ζ10 L. 14; N14a1η1 L. 6) have Byzantine and Hellenistic tile, as well as a little historic pottery. The prehistoric material is predominantly LH IIIA2/IIIB, but there is a little earlier LH I-II and even some MH. The latest definite prehistoric material is LH IIIB, based on flaring lipless kylix rims and a deep bowl base.

P4723. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a10ζ10 L. 14. LH IIIB. Fig. 44.

P4724. Base of deep bowl (FS 284). N13a10ζ10 L. 14. LH IIIB (not illustrated).

THE PIT

An elliptical pit was discovered approximately 23 m to the South of Building X (its location is marked in pl. 135; referred to from now on as the Pit). It is approximately 4.5 long (Southwest-Northeast) and 3 m wide (Northwest-Southeast); its maximum excavated depth is 0.50 m (figs 38, 39, pls 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144).

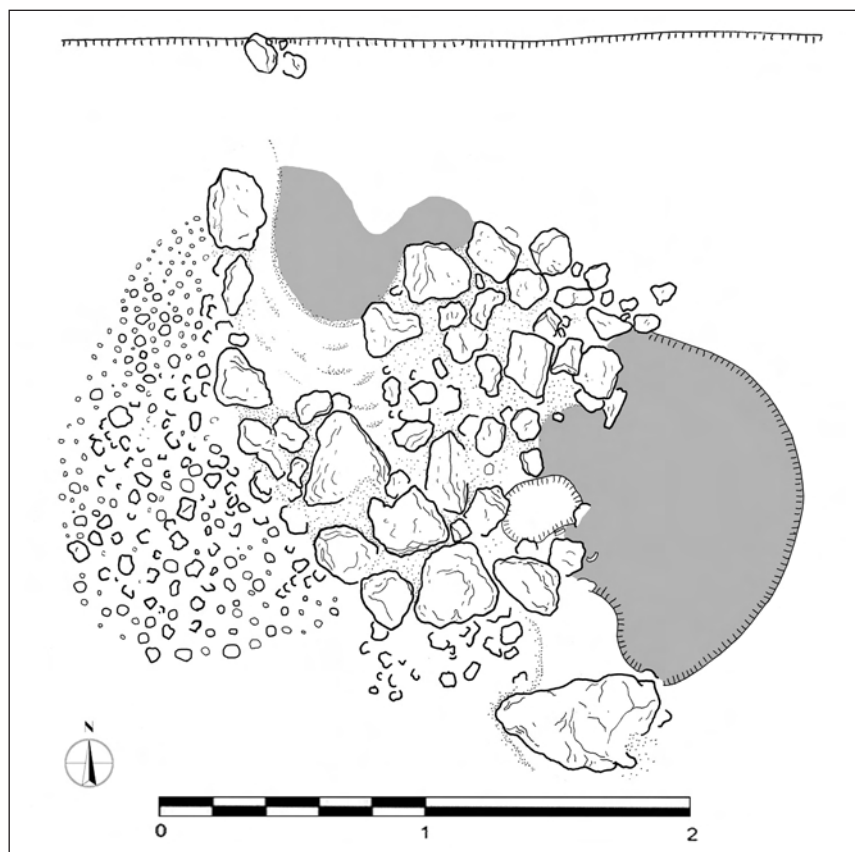


Fig. 38. Plan of the Pit (shaded) with the bench and the pebble floor (by Yannis Nakas).

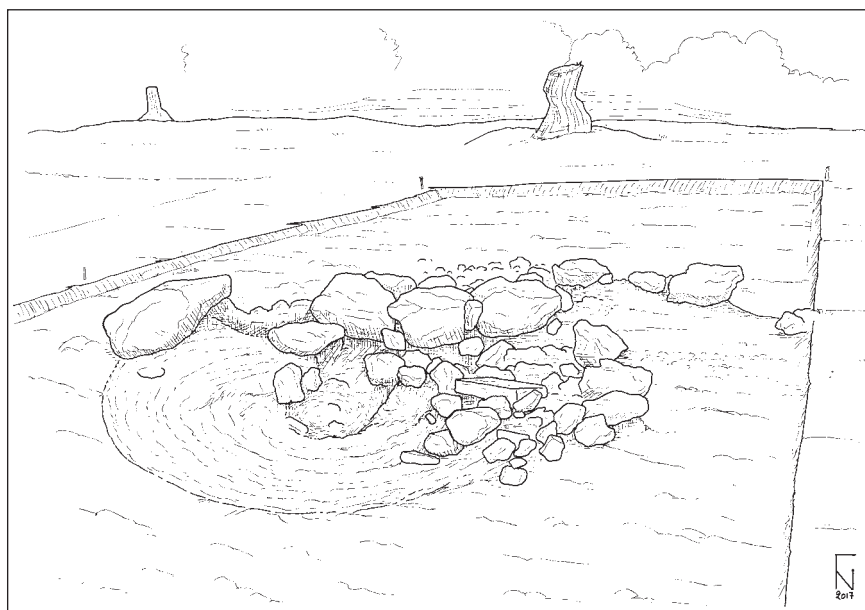


Fig. 39. Drawing of the Pit from the East (by Yannis Nakas).

Its west edge is defined by wall CT-035 (N14a1η3 L. 8, 9, 10, 11), which runs in a roughly Northwest-Southeast direction; it is 1.70 m long, 0.45 m wide, and preserves one course of unworked medium-sized stones (h. 0.30 m). Stones from the wall have fallen on top of the pit (pl. 138), indicating that the original wall was longer. The wall formed a sort of a bench, which would have been built up with mudbricks, as suggested by the fragments of mudbrick found in front of its east face. The wall defines the east end of a pebble floor (N14a1η3 L. 5, N14a1η3 L. 6), which extends to the West over an elliptical area with a radius ranging from 0.40 m to 1 m starting from the west face of the wall. The floor is made of small pebbles (avg. dim. 0.05-0.10 m; visible to the West of the wall in pl. 141) set in a hard dark brown sandy soil, burned in its north end; on its surface were found fragments of LH II-III A1 open vessels, some of which were burned, pieces of charcoal, fragments of mudbricks, and burned animal bones and shells. The latest sherds are a few rims that may date to LH III A2 Early.

The pit deepens progressively from the north, east, and south edges towards the center, where it reaches a depth of approximately 0.50 m adjacent to the east face of the wall (pl. 142). Although the shallower parts were excavated in different loci (N14a1η3 L. 7, N14a1η3 L. 12, N14a103 L. 4, 5) than the deeper central part (N14a1η3 L. 13, 14, 15, N14a103 L. 6), the deposit was uniform throughout and there was not any vertical differentiation of layers. The soil was dark yellowish brown clay loam, largely burned and densely packed. The pottery found in the pit included many shallow angular bowls and basins, but the assemblage was dominated by fine drinking vessels, many of which were complete or reconstructible and included conical cups, kylikes, and small cups with everted rims (pls 143, 144, 145). Overall, there were at least 40 (and as many as 50 if one factors in the number of complete profiles and the number of distinct bases) conical cups and more than 30 kylikes. Several kylikes and conical cups were roughly made or misshapen and one conical cup had a blob of clay adhering to the base, all of which suggests mass production for a particular purpose with no aesthetic concern. The great bulk of the sherds dated to LH III A1 to LH III A2 Early, with only a single piece from N14a103 L. 6 of probable LH III B date. The pit also contained charcoal, pieces of mudbrick, fragments of plaster offering tables, bone artifacts, a sheet of lead (pl. 146), and numerous animal bones from young (<18 mos.) sheep/goats and pigs, some of which were burned (pl. 147).

Finds

Wall CT-035: N14a1η3 L. 8, 9, 10, 11. These are very small units with few closely datable diagnostics. The material is LH II-III A, including Late Mycenaean fine fabrics.

P3530. Complete profile of conical cup (FS 204). Locus 8. LH III A (not illustrated).

P4683. Rim of cup. Locus 8. LH II. Fig. 40.

Pebble floor: N14a1η3 L. 5, 6. Locus 5 is a very large unit with many burned sherds and Locus 6 consists of a single sherd. The great bulk of the material from Locus 5 ranges from LH II, evidenced

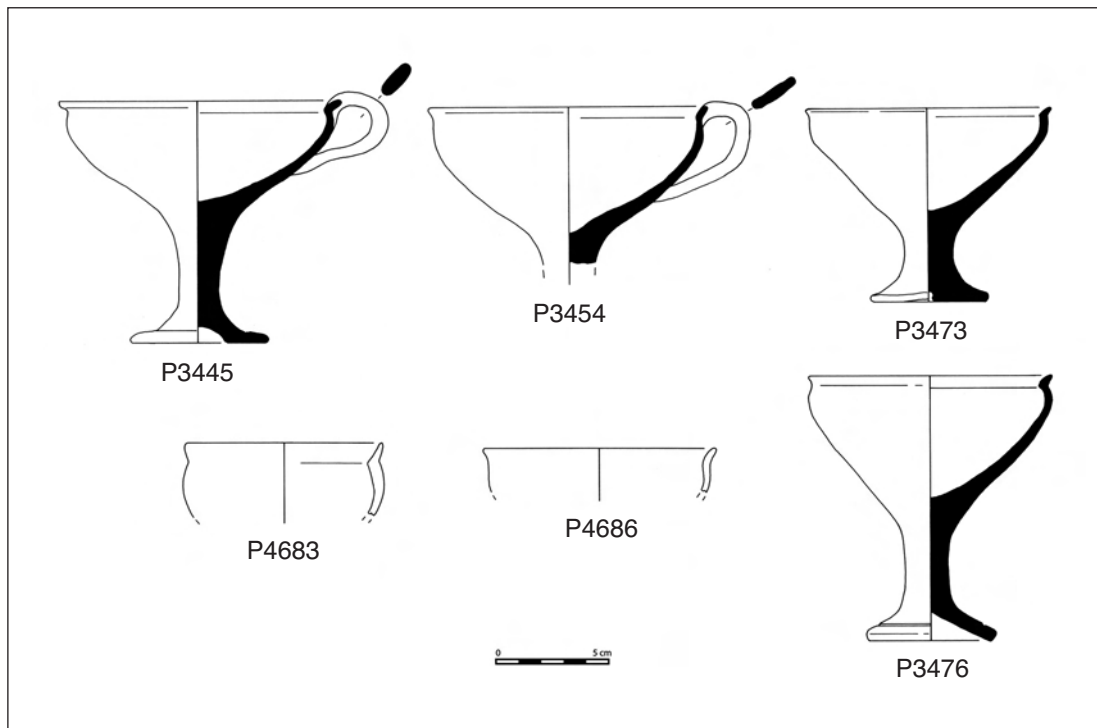


Fig. 40. Finds from the Pit.

by goblet rims and Vapheio cups, to early in LH IIIA2. Nothing is obviously later than LH IIIA2 Early, and there are only a couple of Palace ware body sherds. The kylikes used to provide the latest date have characteristics that seem to show a transition from LH IIIA1 to IIIA2 types.

P2270. Complete profile of conical cup (FS 204). Locus 5. LH IIIA. Pl. 145.

P2271. Conical cup (FS 204). LH IIIA. Locus 5. Pl. 145.

P2433. Complete profile of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 5. LH IIIA2. Pl. 145.

P3445. Complete profile of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 5. LH IIIA1/IIIA2. Fig. 40.

P3446. Complete profile of conical cup (FS 204). Locus 5. LH IIIA. Pl. 145.

P3454. Rim, handle, stem, and body of kylix (FS 266). Locus 5. LH IIIA1/IIIA2. Fig. 40.

SF283. Terracotta quadruped figurine. Locus 5. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 146.

Plaster

Sixty-three fragments of plain and painted plaster were collected from the floor. Most of the fragments with painted decoration in red, black and blue come from one or more offering tables.

Pit Contents: N14a1η3 L. 7, 12, 13, 14, 15; N14a1θ3 L. 4, 5, 6. These are units of varying size ranging from small to very large. The latest piece is a rim from a small angular kylix or cup (P4686) and dates to LH IIIB, but it is an outlier in these units, which overwhelmingly date to LH IIIA1 to early in IIIA2. There is an unusually large amount of fine ware.

- P3095. Complete profile of conical cup (FS 204). N14a103 L. 4. LH IIIA. Pl. 145.
 P3471. Complete profile of shallow angular bowl (FS 295). N14a103 L. 4. LH IIIA2. Pl. 145.
 P3473. Complete profile except handle of angular kylix (FS 267). N14a103 L. 4. LH IIIA2. Fig. 40. Pl. 145.
 P3474. Rim, body, and stem of kylix (FS 266). N14a103 L. 4. LH IIIA1. Pl. 145.
 P3475. Complete profile of angular kylix (FS 267). N14a103 L. 4. LH IIIA1/IIIA2. Pl. 145.
 P3476. Complete profile except handle of kylix (FS 264/266). N14a103 L. 4. LH IIIA2. Fig. 40.
 P3482. Complete profile of conical cup (FS 204). N14a103 L. 4. LH IIIA. Pl. 145.
 P3483. Complete profile of conical cup (FS 204). N14a103 L. 4. LH IIIA. Pl. 145.
 P3484. Complete profile of conical cup (FS 204). N14a103 L. 4. LH IIIA. Pl. 145.
 P3513. Complete profile of angular kylix (FS 267). N14a103 L. 6. LH IIIA1/IIIA2. Pl. 145.
 P4686. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267) or cup. N14a103 L. 6. LH IIIB. Fig. 40.
 SF00290. Lead sheet, folded. N14a103 L. 4. Pl. 146.
 SF00291. Bone awl. Pl. 146.
 SF00292. Bone pin. Pl. 146.
 SF00293. Rib burnisher. Pl. 146.
 SF00294. Bone, painted with circles. Pl. 146.
 SF00295. Bone, spoon. Pl. 146.
 SF00296. Handle of dagger(?). Made of deer antler, polished and sawn on both ends. Two perforations. N14a103 L. 6. Pl. 146.

Plaster

One hundred and thirteen fragments of variable thickness and dimensions. Most of the fragments have painted patterns in red, light blue, gray, yellow and black. They belonged to at least one and probably more offering tables (pl. 146, bottom right).

THE EAST ROAD

The East Road runs in a West-East direction from the paved piazza towards another large formal building, Building X. Its line is almost parallel to the long axis of Building X, although it presents a slight curvature to the South (visible in pl. 148). It is constructed in a similar manner as the South Road, with evenly cut rectangular limestone slabs (approx. avg. dim. 0.30×0.20×0.15 m) perfectly joined, placed flat on a subfloor of hard packed earth and pebbles. Many of the slabs are broken and cracked, but their original dimensions are still discernable. The irregular shape of some slabs at the west and east end of the road suggests that these may have been inserted as repairs.

The road is ca. 1.50 m wide and preserved to a length of approximately 17 m, from the paved piazza in the West to the open area in front of the Gateway in the East.²² A number of broken slabs were found in the east end of the road in front of the Gateway, which extend towards the East/Southeast for about 1 m and are interrupted by the opening of an oval-shaped channel, the outline of which is defined by small and medium-sized stones (pl. 149; for the channel see below). At this point the road branches off towards the North, as indicated by another row of slabs that joins with the north face of the road at a right angle (pl. 150). This row of slabs has been called “The North Extension” and continues to a length of 1.80 m from the north face of the road to the south edge of the plaster floor of the Gateway.²³ It had been initially constructed with two parallel rows of slabs, but the east row was destroyed when drain M was built (pl. 151).

The stratigraphy of the deposits on top of the road and in the space defined by the north face of the road and the south face of Building X included four layers. Starting from the bottom, the earliest layer contained the deposit adjacent to the north face of the road below the level of its surface (N13a1008 L. 11, 12), which consisted of a dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill without mudbrick or other burned material. This fill extended in the entire area between the north face of the road and the foundation of the south wall of Building X and appears to have been placed on the north side of the road to level the ground. The pottery from this fill contained small and worn LH IIIA2/IIIB sherds, with definite LH IIIB (although nothing appears to have been late LH IIIB). The second layer overlay the bottom layer and consisted of a thin (ca. 0.03-0.05 m) deposit of yellowish red clay loam soil that sat directly on the surface of the road (N13a1008 L. 7, N13a1008 L. 15, N13a1009

22. For the Gateway see *infra*, p. 94.

23. *Infra*, p. 94.

L. 17), containing LH IIIA2/IIIB pottery (including some definite LH IIIB sherds). This layer was partly overlain by the third layer, containing tumbled stones and dense amounts of disintegrated mudbrick and carbonized wood, which filled the space between the road and Building X and covered the north half of the road (N13a1008 L. 10, N13a1009 L. 16, N13a1009 L. 10; pl. 152). This layer appears to have contained the debris from the destruction of Building X and its pottery could be dated to the LH IIIA2/IIIB range with definite LH IIIB, including a couple of deep bowls dating to LH IIIB2/IIIC. The fourth layer was another destruction layer that sat on top of the destruction layer of Building X and is, therefore, later. This later destruction layer was 0.18 m thick and included rubble containing medium-sized stones, but not any mudbricks or remains of carbonized wood (N13a1009 L. 8, 11). This rubble appears to have originated from wall CT-060 (pl. 153), which is built approximately 0.40 m above the level of the surface of the road and runs Northeast-Southwest. Only a single course of this wall survives, made with one row of medium-sized stones (avg. w. 0.25 m) preserved to a length of 5 m. The pottery from the rubble cannot be dated more closely than LH IIIA2/IIIB, but an unusual burned rim either from a mug or a deep bowl could date to LH IIIB or even LH IIIC.

The open area that started at the east end of the road presented particular interest, both in terms of its architecture and its stratigraphy. The broken slabs (N13a1008 L. 45, pl. 149) and the channel (N13a1008 L. 25, N13a1009 L. 9, N13a1009 L. 17) were covered by a layer (th. 0.19 m) of light brown clayey soil (N13a1008 L. 2, 3) containing LH IIIA2/IIIB pottery, including definite LH IIIB. This layer was overlain by a 0.20 m-thick deposit of soft reddish brown soil (N13a1008 L. 5, 6, 10) with late LH IIIB pottery (some sherds may shade into LH IIIC). This deposit of soft reddish brown soil dated wall CT-048 (pls 154, 155), a 0.40 m-thick wall, preserving two courses of medium-sized and large stones, running in a Northwest-Southeast direction; the wall is preserved to a length of 5.40 m.

Overall, it seems that the area past the east end of the road was occupied by an open space, but its exact form, nature, and dimensions will have to be determined after it is excavated.

Finds

The East Road

Surface: N13a1008 L. 7; N13a1008 L. 15, N13a1009 L. 17 are small units, worn and with mostly small pieces. The latest date is LH IIIB, and on the whole they are fairly homogeneous units of LH IIIA2/IIIB.

P4690. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a1008 L. 7. LH IIIB. Fig. 43.

P4691. Rim of kylix. N13a1008 L. 7. LH IIIB. Fig. 43.

Destruction layer of Building X: N13a1008 L. 10; N13a1009 L. 10 are small to medium-sized loci with some burned sherds. They are of LH IIIA2/IIIB date overall, with definite LH IIIB, including a cou-

ple of deep bowls probably dating to LH IIIB2/IIIC, and only a small amount of earlier material. N13a1009 L. 16 is a large locus, fairly homogeneous LH IIIA2/IIIB, with definite LH IIIB, including pieces of deep bowls and thin-walled flaring lipless kylix rims.

- P4251. Complete profile of deep bowl (FS 284), with medium band on rim exterior and spiral on base floor. N13a1008 L. 10. LH IIIB2/IIIC. Pl. 156.
- P4695. Base of deep bowl (FS 284) with coated interior. N13a1009 L. 10. LH IIIB2. Fig. 43.
- P4696. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a1009 L. 10. LH IIIB. Fig. 43.
- P4700. Base of deep bowl (FS 284). N13a1009 L. 16. LH IIIB. Fig. 43.
- P4701. Rim of kylix. N13a1009 L. 16. LH IIIB. Fig. 43.
- P4702. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a1009 L. 16. LH IIIB. Fig. 43.
- SF242. Loomweight. N13a1009 L. 10. LH III (by context). Pl. 156.

Plaster

Three fragments of plain plaster.

Rubble from wall CT-060: N13a1009 L. 8 and L. 11 are small units. The date is hard to assess because of the lack of datable diagnostics, but the pottery is mainly LH IIIA2/IIIB. P4312 is problematic: it is a burned rim of a deep bowl or a mug with coated dark brown to black interior; the exterior is completely worn. If a deep bowl, it would be LH IIIB2 into Early Iron Age; if a mug, probably LH IIIB1 to LH IIIC.

- P4312. Rim of mug (FS 226) or deep bowl (FS 284). Locus 8. LH IIIB (or later?). Fig. 44.

Fill on the north side of road: N13a1008 L. 11, 12. These loci include one that is medium size (L. 12) and one that is very small (L. 11); a number of sherds in the larger locus are burned. The pottery is homogeneous LH IIIA2/IIIB, with definite LH IIIB (it appears nothing is Late LH IIIB, though) and only a small amount of LH I-II.

- P4705. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). Locus 12. LH IIIB. Fig. 43.
- P4706. Rim of kylix or dipper (FS 236). Locus 12. LH IIIB. Fig. 43.

East end of road: N13a1008 L. 2, 3, 45

These are small loci, predominantly LH IIIA2/IIIB with some definite LH IIIB, and a little LH I-II. In L. 45 nearly all features are LH IIIB, including lipless kylix rims, two probable deep bowl rims with rim band, and a small deep bowl base with a band.

- P4473. Body sherd of kylix (FS 257/258B) with whorlshell (FM 23). Locus 2. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Pl. 156.
- P4474. Rim of kylix. N13a1008 L. 2. LH IIIB (not illustrated).
- P4475. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a1008 L. 2. LH IIIB. Fig. 44.
- P4717. Rim and handle of kylix (FS 264), coated in and traces of paint on exterior. N13a1008 L. 3. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Pl. 156.

Channel: N13a1008 L. 25, N13a1009 L. 9, N13a1009 L. 17 are small units, predominantly LH IIIB, but with some material not more closely datable than LH IIIA2/IIIB. N13a1008 L. 25 included a

deep bowl handle with a blob of paint along it and a ring of paint around one end, a krater rim (thin and everted, probably FS 9/10 rather than the triangular FS 281), lipless kylikes and a basin rim (FS 294) with interior monochrome decoration are diagnostic of LH IIIB. N13a10x9 L. 9 is very homogeneous LH IIIA2/IIIB with definite LH IIIB (including deep bowl rims and bases and flaring lipless kylix rims), with some sherds from stemmed bowls and kylikes that can be LH IIIA2/IIIB. N13a10u09 L. 17 is also LH IIIB, on the basis of lipless kylix rims and deep bowl bases and handles; some kylix rims cannot be dated more closely than LH IIIA2 Late/LH IIIB.

Wall CT-048: N13a10u8 L. 5, 6, 10. These are small loci with worn sherds. They are chronologically homogeneous, and all have at least some definite LH IIIB material. One deep bowl rim (P4352) may be LH IIIC.

P4346. Rim of deep bowl (FS 284). Locus 5. LH IIIB. Fig. 44.

P4347. Rim of deep bowl (FS 284). Locus 6. LH IIIB. Fig. 44.

P4352. Rim of deep bowl (FS 284), with medium band on rim and coated interior. Locus 10. LH IIIB/IIIC. Fig. 44.

THE HOROS

An upright slab covered by rubble and mudbrick is located in the space between the north edge of the road and the south face of Building X (pl. 157). It is 0.45 m high, 0.14 m wide, and 0.09 m thick and its base measures 0.30×0.30×0.18 m (pl. 158). It is situated 0.50 m to the Southeast of the corner of CT-026 and CT-029 and is aligned with the east wall (CT-029) of Building X (pl. 159). The slab and its base are made of one piece of stone. The deposits associated with it in N13a10u8 L. 9 are LH IIIA2/IIIB1 with some earlier material in N13a10u8 L. 10. This slab is strikingly reminiscent of later “horoi” and the fact that it is perfectly aligned with the east face of Building X reinforces the possibility that it was used to mark the location of Building X as one approached this building from the East. On the other hand, given its placement at or near an intersection/open space and also that there are not any known parallels for building markers that are not part of the buildings themselves, this slab may have defined the open space rather than Building X. In either case, it appears to be the earliest known example of an *horos*.

Finds

Horos: N13a10u8 L. 10; N13a10u8 L. 9. N13a10u8 L. 10 has generally LH IIIA/IIIB pottery with a little LH I/II material. N13a10u8 L. 9 is homogeneous LH IIIA2/IIIB, with definite LH IIIB material, but nothing late in LH IIIB, and very little earlier material

P4477. Rim of deep bowl (FS 284) with deep rim band. N13a10u8 L. 10. LH IIIB. Fig. 42. Pl. 156.

P4478: Rim of angular kylix. N13a10u8 L. 10. LH IIIB. Pl. 156.

P4480. Rim of Group A deep bowl (FS 284) with uncertain pattern, perhaps spiral. N13a10u8 L. 9. LH IIIB. Pl. 156.

P4482. Rim of kylix (FS 266). N13a1008 L. 9. LH IIIB1. Fig. 42. Pl. 156.

P4703. Rim and handle of Early Mycenaean gray orange goblet (FS 268). N13a10η8 L. 10. LH IIA. Fig. 42.

SF120. Terracotta human figurine. N13a1008 L. 9. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Pl. 156.

Plaster

One fragment of plain plaster.

BUILDING X

This is a rectangular building oriented Southwest-Northeast (fig. 45, pl. 160), measuring ca. 14.50×6.51 m. To the South it is defined by walls CT-025 and CT-021. Wall CT-025 is approximately 10 m long and constructed with one row of partially worked slabs of limestone and sandstone, the largest of which is ca. 0.56 m long and 0.28 m. wide (pl. 161). The upper surfaces of these slabs form an even surface that appears to have been a socle, i.e. the footing courses of a structure, possibly of mudbrick. The pottery found between the stones of CT-025 was mixed, the latest being LH IIIA2 (N13a10η8 L. 5). Attached to the east side of CT-025 is CT-021, which appears also to have served as a socle of a wall tacked onto the main building (pl. 162). The east end of this socle was finished into a worked sandstone slab (now badly worn and broken) and it is possible that it was used as the base for an ashlar anta block. Only two sherds were found between the stones of CT-021 (N13a10ζ8 L. 12) and cannot be dated more closely than LH IIIA/IIIB. At a later phase, the entire length of CT-025 and CT-021 was dressed with wall CT-026 (pls 161, 163), of which two courses survive. The upper course is composed of large limestone ashlar blocks and the lower one of smaller stones forming a bedding layer. Nearly all the ashlar blocks of the top course are heavily worn and decayed, and the block placed in the southeast corner of the wall is calcined (pl. 164). The pottery associated with this wall (N13a10η8 L. 3, 3b, 4, 11) was LH IIIA2-IIIB, with some possible LH IIIC sherds and two pieces that may even be as late as Early Iron Age. The fill on the top of CT-026 was cleared in N13a10ζ8 L. 17 and was of general LH IIIA/IIIB date. A narrow space between CT-025 and CT-026 cleared in N13a10η8 L. 12 produced a few LH IIIA2/IIIB1 sherds.

Abutting the west side of CT-021 is wall CT-015 (N13a10ζ8 L. 14), possibly also a socle, preserved to a length of 2.20 m and a maximum width of 0.55 m. Its south face is dressed by the west part of CT-026 and to the West it defines a small (w. 1 m) rectangular space oriented Northwest-Southeast (pl. 165). The fill in this space contained a pebbly reddish clay deposit with very few sherds. N13a10ζ8 L. 16 is a narrow space between walls CT-015, CT-021, and CT-026, containing a disturbed unit with mixed pottery, pieces of plaster, and building material.

The east end of Building X is defined by wall CT-029, which is 6.20 m long and 1.60 m. wide across its top surface. Although more irregular than CT-025 in its preserved height, it is constructed in a similar manner as CT-025, with partially worked slabs of limestone and sandstone forming an even top surface, which suggests that it was also used as a socle. The corner between CT-029 and CT-025 was cleared in N13a1008 L. 2/2b and yielded mixed LH I/II-LH IIIA/IIIB pottery.

The north wall CT-030 is preserved only partially and stops at approximately 1.90 m from the northwest corner. Its construction is similar to that of CT-025 and CT-029 and could also have served as a socle. The rest of the north side of the building is missing; it is assumed that it would have continued the line of flat stones of wall CT-030. It is noteworthy that what would have been the interior space of Building X was totally devoid of artifacts or any type of remains of human activity.

In terms of stratigraphy, under the thin topsoil there was a 0.15 m-thick layer of mixed pottery (N13a10η8 L. 3), which included the LH IIIC-Early Iron Age jug/rim amphora P3309. This layer overlay a 0.20 m-thick layer of sandy clay loam (N13a10η8 L. 7, 8), containing very late LH IIIB and possibly LH IIIC sherds, which in turn covered an extensive layer (th. 0.25 m) of melted mudbricks (N13a10θ8 L. 4-5, N13a10ζ8 L. 10). The melted mudbricks extended from Building X towards the South for a distance of approximately 1 m, partly covering the East Road. The ceramics found in this layer were almost exclusively fine and dated to LH IIIB (without, however, any definite LH IIIB2 and with only a little LH IIIA material). Under the layer of melted mudbricks there was a layer of stone rubble (again 0.25 m thick) spread over the same area (N13a10η8 L. 9, N13a10θ8 L. 6 and N13a10θ8 L. 8), also covering a part of the East Road). The pottery in the rubble was LH IIIA-IIIB with definite IIIB, but with a few IIIA2 Early sherds in N13a10η8 L. 9.

Finds

CT-025: N13a10η8 L. 5 includes a handful of sherds, ranging in date from LH I/II to LH IIIA2 Early. There is also an intrusive fragment of Roman glass (SF113).

P4684. Rim of kylix (FS 264). Locus 5. LH IIIA2 Early. Fig. 41.

SF113. Fragment of glass. Locus 5. Roman.

CT-021: N13a10ζ8 L. 12 had only two fine body sherds, LH IIIA/IIIB.

CT-026: N13a10ζ8 L. 17; N13a10η8 L. 3, 3b, 4, 11. The date range of this material is LH IIIA2-IIIB, with a few earlier pieces in LH I/II fabrics. There is a LH IIIC/Early Iron Age sherd in the surface locus N13a10η8 L. 3; the other loci contain very little diagnostic material.

P3308. Rim of mug (FS 226) or deep bowl (FS 284). N13a10η8 L. 3. LH IIIB2-Early Iron Age. Fig. 41.

P3309. Rim of amphora (FS 69) or jug (FS 105). N13a10η8 L. 3. LH IIIC/Early Iron Age. Fig. 41.

P4685. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a10η8 L. 3b. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 41.

Plaster

A single fragment with rough surface and thick plaster with inclusions. Light blue/grey layer on top. Possibly coming from floor.

Space between CT-025 & CT-026: N13a10η8 L. 12. The diagnostic material is LH IIIA2/IIIB1, with a few LH I/II scraps.

P4687. Rim of kylix (FS 266). Locus 12. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Fig. 41.

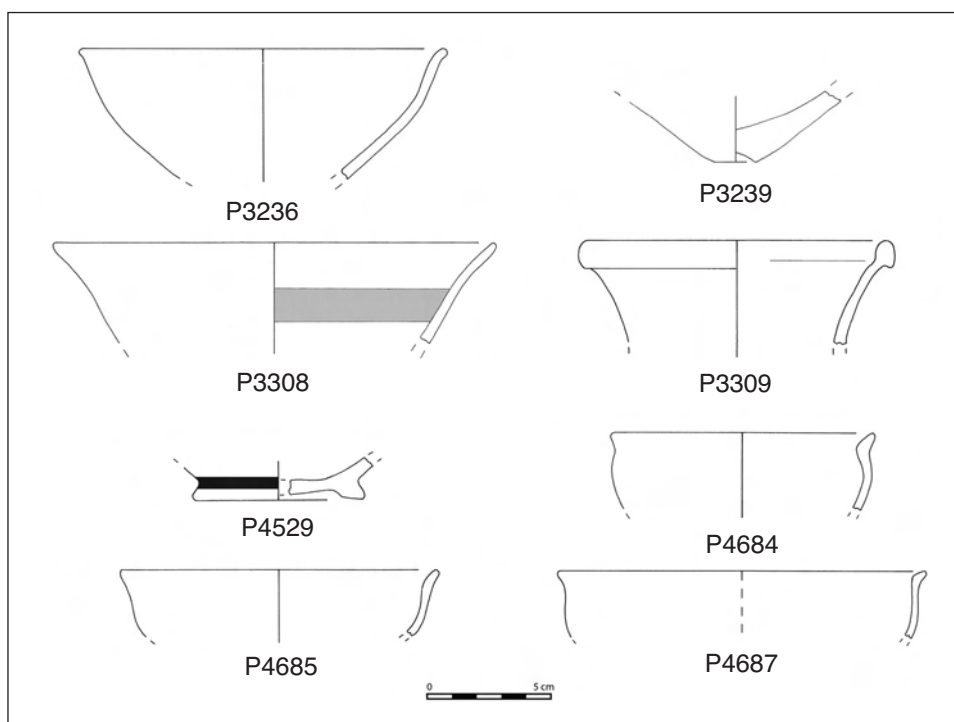


Fig. 41. Finds from Building X, part 1.

CT-015: N13a10ç8 L. 14, 16. The sherds are small and not closely datable. The range is LH I/II to LH IIIA/IIIB. There are three intrusive modern sherds in L. 16.

Plaster

Five fragments, four of which have a deep blue paint on their surface.

Join CT-029 & CT-025: N13a1008 L. 2, 2b, 3, 4. The pottery in these units is mixed, LH I/II to LH IIIB, with an intrusive Hellenistic tile and a post-Prehistoric handle in L. 2.

P4529. Base of deep bowl (FS 284) with band at base. L. 2, 3. LH IIIB. Fig. 41.

Sandy clay loam layer on top of mudbricks: N13a10η8 L. 7, 8. Mixed, containing very late LH IIIB and into IIIC pottery.

Layer of mudbricks: N13a10ç8 L. 10; N13a1008 L. 4, 5. N13a10ç8 L. 10 is a clear LH IIIB unit, with only a little earlier material of LH IIIA and one or two pieces of LH I/II. Nothing can be specifically dated to LH IIIB2.

P3235. Rim of deep bowl (FS 284). N13a10ç8 L. 10. LH IIIB. Pl. 156.

P3236. Rim of kylix (FS 266). N13a10ç8 L. 10. LH IIIB. Fig. 41.

SF238. Terracotta quadruped figurine. N13a10ç8 L. 10. LH IIIA/IIIB. Pl. 156.

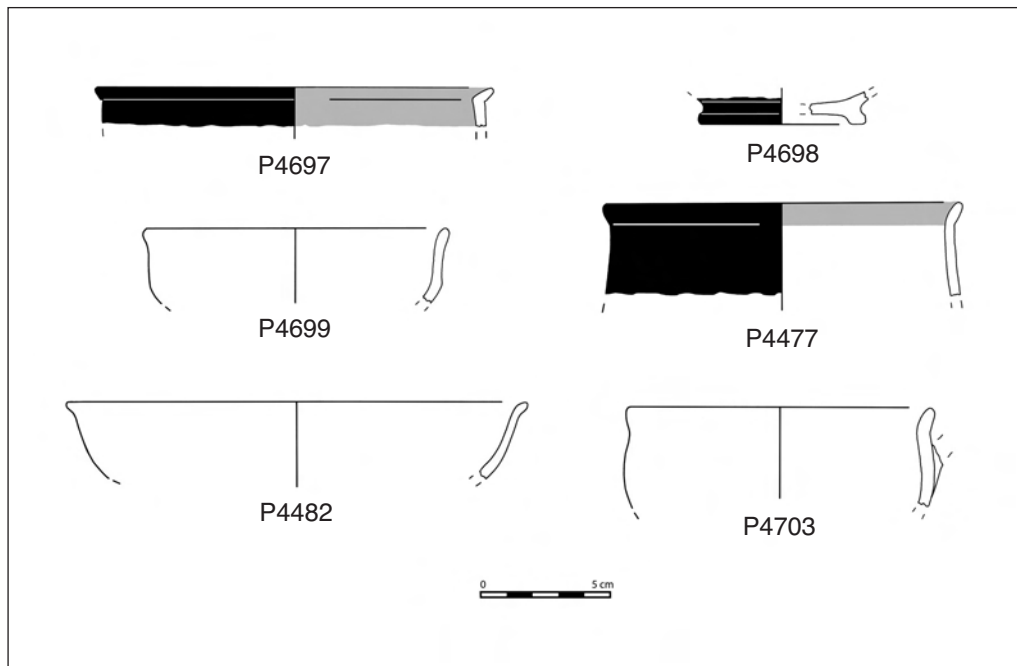


Fig. 42. Finds from Building X (part 2) and the Horos.

Plaster

Eighteen fragments, nine of which preserve traces of blue, red and black on a white background.

Layer of rubble: N13a10η8 L. 9, 15; N13a1008 L. 6, 8. The material is mainly LH IIIA2/IIIB, with some earlier sherds in N13a10η8 L. 9.

P4697. Rim of coated kylix (FS 264). N13a1008 L. 6. LH IIIA2 Early. Fig. 42.

P4698. Base of deep bowl (FS 284) with band at base. N13a1008 L. 6. LH IIIB Fig. 42.

P4699. Rim of angular kylix (FS 267). N13a1008 L. 6. LH IIIB. Fig. 42.

THE GATEWAY AND BUILDING R

Two large rectangular blocks of limestone frame the North Extension on the east and west sides, forming a gateway (pl. 166). The west block (B1) measures 0.60×0.57×0.46 m and the east block (B2) measures 1.10×0.50×0.31 m. Although B2 is longer than B1, they both sit on a layer of dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill, that appears to be similar to that found on the north side of the East Road.²⁴ Their top surfaces are exactly at the same elevations and their south sides, which face towards the road, are perfectly aligned. The opening between these two blocks is 2.60 m wide and its floor is formed by a 0.04 m thick layer of plaster, which does not extend all the way to the blocks, but stops at a distance of 0.44 m from the east side of B1 and 0.40 m from the west side of B2. The center of this floor was intentionally broken during the time of its use, possibly to repair the slabs of drain M that runs underneath. This drain has an approximate North-South orientation and runs for a distance of ca. 9 m, starting from the north side of Building R (N13a10i7 L. 13), continuing under the plaster floor, and reaching the road along the North Extension; small patches of hard packed earth surviving in N13a10i8 L. 40 could represent a layer covering the slabs.

Block B1 was placed at the south end of wall N-104, which runs in a North-South direction for a length of ca. 7.5 m and terminates in this block. Similarly, B2 seems to terminate wall CT-051, a very thick (w. 0.85 m) rubble wall running East-West for a length of 10.20 m, preserving four courses of medium-sized (avg. dim. 0.25 m) stones to a height of 0.50-0.60 m (pls 167, 168). Its north (interior) face is rough, with the lower courses protruding outwards adding 0.15 m to its thickness (pl. 169), but its south (exterior) face is smooth (pl. 170). To the West it joins the North-South running wall CT-052 to form the southwest corner of Building R at a distance of 0.40 m from B2, but this narrow space between B2 and the west end of CT-051 was filled with rubble. To the East it ends in an irregular stone anta. Although roughly aligned with the long axis of Building X, the walls of Building R are not constructed with ashlar masonry, as are those of Building X, but with rubble. It is possible that CT-051 supported a second story and that B2 was meant to provide additional support to this wall, especially since the width of this wall approximately equals that of B2. Although clearly built to continue the line of Building X, Building R has not been excavated and its size, plan, room arrangement, and function cannot be reconstructed at this time.

24. *Supra*, p. 85.

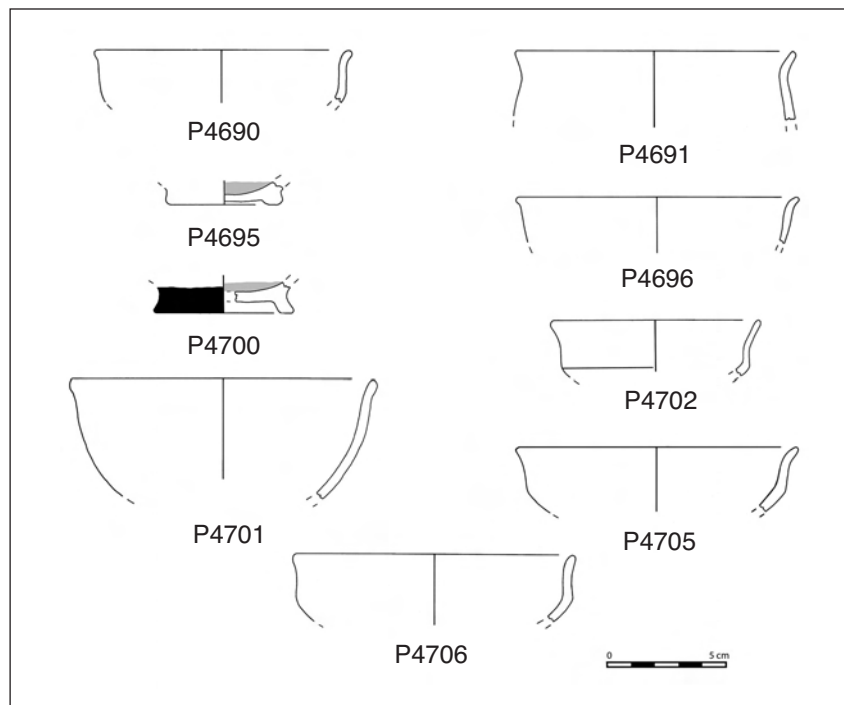


Fig. 43. Finds from the East Road.

The deposit to the South of the Gateway, starting from the southeast corner of Building X and extending all the way along the south side of Building R, and over the plaster floor in the opening between B1 and B2, was one thick (0.27-0.45 m) destruction layer with dense amounts of melted mudbricks, tumbled stones, and heavily burned sherds, bones, and plaster (N13a10x8 L. 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15 to the South of B1; N13a10x8 L. 32 to the South of B2; N13a10x8 L. 12, 15, 17, 18 to the South of CT-051). It is noteworthy that throughout this destruction layer there were considerable amounts of carbonized wood, possibly remnants of timber used for doors, roofs, or frames for the mudbrick walls. The part of the destruction layer that extends in front (to the South of) Building R in N13a10x8 also contained several flat stones (avg. dim. 0.30x0.20x0.10 m; pl. 171) and terracotta tiles (pl. 172) that were found *in situ* fallen in different angles. Because the elevations of those flat stones and tiles were too high for them to have been covers of a drain (0.30-0.40 m above the lower course of CT-051), a more likely explanation is that they fell from higher up, in which case they may have belonged to a roof of a structure that must have existed to the South of Building R. This is supported further by the fact that most of these flat stones and tiles were found directly on top of the carbonized remains of wooden beams, suggesting that these beams could have supported the roof. The structure that was roofed by the slabs would have been small, about 1.50 m wide (North-South), extending along the full length of CT-051 (about 11 m). It is possible that this may have been a porch covered by the slabs. All the above-mentioned

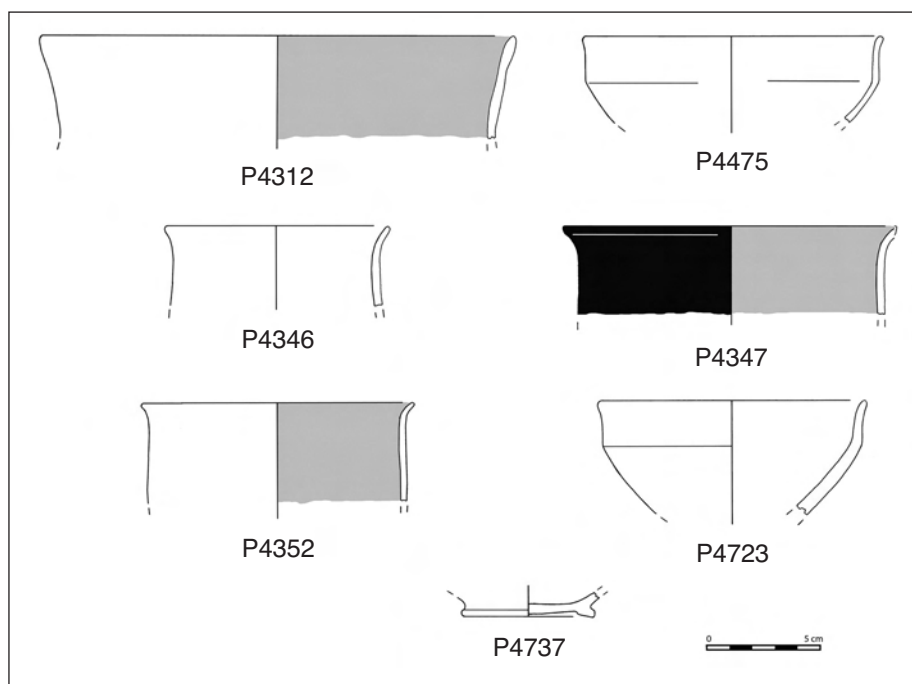


Fig. 44. Finds from the roads and the Gateway.

loci contain LH IIIA2/IIIB material, with definite LH IIIB. N13a10t8 L. 32, South of B2, contained middle to late LH IIIA2 pottery and also a few definite LH IIIB sherds.

Finds

Destruction layer to the South of B1: N13a10t8 L. 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15. These are very small units with worn sherds, including a good number of burned pieces. There are few closely datable diagnostics, but the latest and predominant material is LH IIIA2/IIIB. One body sherd preserves pig molar impressions from gnawing.

P4354. Complete profile except handle of dipper (FS 236). Locus 8. LH IIIA2/IIIB. Pl. 156.

Destruction layer to the South of B2: N13a10t8 L. 32. This is a medium sized unit with some large pieces of jars and pithoi. Essentially a LH IIIA2 unit, shading into LH IIIB with a couple of lipless kylix rims and a probable deep bowl base.

P4737. Base of deep bowl (FS 284). Locus 32. LH IIIB. Fig. 44.

Destruction layer to the South of CT-051: N13a10t8 L. 12, 15, 17, 18. All these loci are quite homogeneous LH IIIA2/IIIB, with definite LH IIIB, but not any earlier material.

P4849. Rim of kylix. Locus 15. LH IIIB. Not illustrated.

Drain M: N13a10t8 L. 40 is a very small unit with few diagnostics and cannot be more closely dated than LH IIIA2/IIIB based on a few scrappy rims in Palace ware.

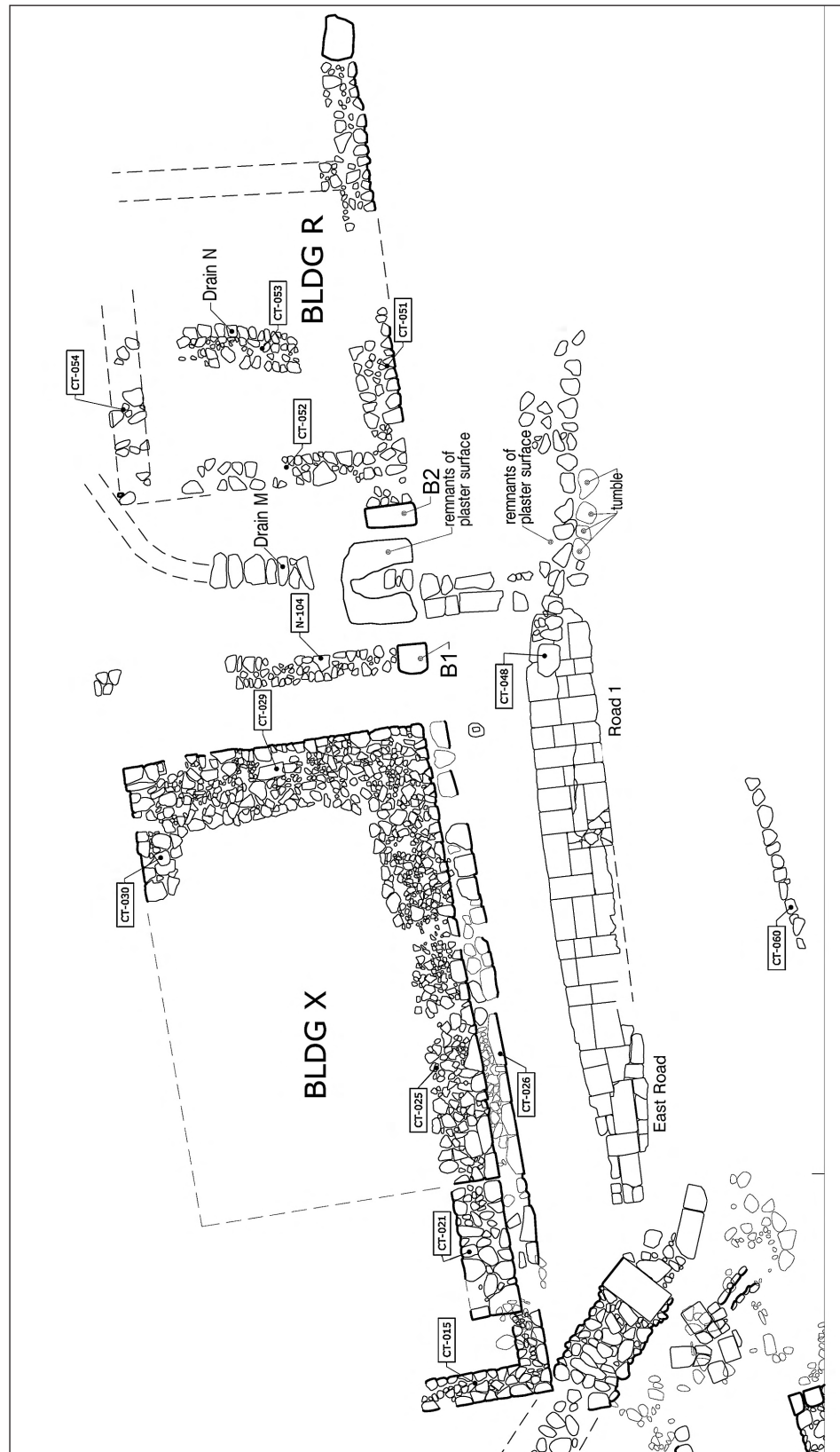


Fig. 45. Plan of Building X and adjacent structures.

CONCLUSIONS

INTRODUCTION

As mentioned in the Preface, over the course of the centuries Iklaina has suffered extensive damage, both by the elements of nature and by the hand of man. As the site occupies the unprotected west end of the Iklaina plateau, for centuries it has been exposed to strong winds and heavy rainfalls, resulting in the erosion of the topsoil and the weathering of the monuments. Further damage has been caused by ploughs and tractors, resulting in the destruction of the buildings that had survived above ground or under the thin topsoil. Additionally, the site has been a source of ready building material for the nearby villages and ashlar blocks and cut stones from here can be seen built into churches, wells, and houses. Despite all this damage, sufficient remains are preserved to allow the reconstruction of the historical trajectory of Iklaina. In this concluding chapter I reconstruct the stratigraphic sequences and evolution of buildings, and assess their intended uses and possible significance. The relationship of Iklaina to the PN and the assessment of its importance for the Mycenaean state of Pylos will be examined in a separate synthetic study after the completion of the publication of the material remains of the site (see publication plan in the Preface).

THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCES

The earliest remains of human activity in the sector of the Cyclopean Platform are scanty MH sherds found in mixed deposits to the South of the Platform. These finds were concentrated in the west and northwest parts of the plateau: in the space between the Platform and Building T, especially the South Foundation Trench of the Platform; the fill of Rooms T1 and T5; the pit in Room T4; the lowest deposit in Room CT; the space between Buildings T and B2, especially in front of the south side of CT-009E and the west side of CT-031; and the fill in Rooms A1 and A2. Further to the South, little MH material was identified in the rubble associated with the South Terrace walls and to the Southeast the disturbed deposits around Building Z2, drain θ , and the South Road; by contrast, not a single MH sherd was found in the area of Buildings X and R, the East Road, and the Gateway. Beyond the buildings published in the present volume, further evidence for activity in the MH period was found in the North Sector, where a partially preserved house of the MH III period with a destruction layer containing rubble, burned mudbricks, and MH drinking and storage

vases was identified at a distance of approximately 30 m to the Northeast of the CT.²⁵ Given that a few MH pieces were found in the modern rubble on the north side of the Platform, it would appear that the MH settlement occupied the northwest end of the plateau and also extended in the lower flat area to the Northeast of the Platform. Its size is difficult to estimate, but based on the distribution of the MH sherds it is possible that it may have covered an area of approximately 1000 m².

Early Mycenaean deposits were more numerous. To the North of the Platform few LH I and LH II sherds were found mixed with LH III material in the North Foundation Trench and the destruction layer of the Platform, as well as the fill under the thick slabs of the northwest corner and on the west side of wall CT-036. More dense LH I-II deposits were found to the South of the Platform; although pure LH I deposits have not been preserved, several deposits, walls, and architectural features can be dated securely to LH II. The largest and most homogeneous deposits of LH II (both LH IIA and LH IIB) pottery are associated with Terrace V, Room A.1, the steps of Room A.2, and the adjacent paved features.

Large quantities of LH I/II and LH II pottery, including fine quality painted sherds, were found in the interior (east) corner of CT-031 and CT-032, and also in front of the exterior (west) face of CT-031, all the way down to its foundation. The stratigraphic sequence here is important for the date of the construction of Terrace V. The deposit was 1.30 m thick and included an upper layer of rubble with predominantly LH IIB-LH IIIA1 pottery, under which there were a number of deposits with LH II (primarily LH IIA) pottery extending all the way down to the foundation of wall CT-031. Further below, there was a layer with MH III-LH I-LH II pottery. Overall, there was a heavier distribution of LH I/LH IIA pottery in the lower levels and of LH IIB/IIIA1 pottery in the upper levels.

Other LH II deposits date walls CT-002 and CT-003 and the stepped ramp attached to the west side of CT-002. Paved Features 1-3 to the West of Room A.1 were also associated with LH IIB-IIIA1 material (the deposit on which Paved Feature 4 sits was mixed, with LH IIIA-IIIB pottery). The West Paving under wall CT-040 and in Room T4 belonged to the same period, as did the deposits of walls CT-006 and CT-0028 to the South and also the fills from the interior of Room B2.1 and of Bin J. Increased amounts of LH IIB material shading into LH IIA1 were found in the lower levels of the space between Building T and the Platform, as well as the fill of the rooms of Building T, with the material from the Pit in Room T4 being as early as LH I-IIA. The loci to the West but lower than the later walls CT-004/CT-018, which contained considerable amounts of carbonized remains and some disintegrated mudbricks, had LH II material shading into LH IIIA1.

Further to the South and East the amounts of LH I and II pottery decrease considerably: little LH I/II material was found in the area of the South Terrace Building and only sporadic

25. Cosmopoulos 2006b, p. 76; Cosmopoulos 2008, pp. 52-54, pls 48a, 53b.

early Mycenaean sherds were found in the area of Buildings Z1 and Z2, drains θ and ζ , Building X, the Pit, and the South Road. Signs of LH I/II activity do not exist in the area of the East Road and the Gateway, with the exception of rare sherds mixed in later deposits. Beyond the area of the buildings published in this volume, LH IIB/IIIA1 material was found under the floor of House A,²⁶ the foundation of walls ι' and B1a of House B,²⁷ and the deposit under the floor of Room $\Gamma 2$ of Megaron Γ .²⁸

Although pure LH IIIA1 deposits were not identified in the Sector of the Cyclopean Platform, considerable LH IIIA1 material was found in deposits containing also LH IIB pottery. Some of these LH IIB-IIIA1 deposits were mentioned above: the most substantial ones were found on the paved features in the space between the Platform and Building T, the lowest levels of all rooms of Building T, the loci of the foundations and the deposits in front of the west side of Terrace V, Room A.2, and the interior of Room B2.1. Some of these LH IIB-IIIA1 deposits were overlain by deposits with LH IIIA1-IIIA2 Early pottery: this was the case of the interior of Room B2.2 and Bin H and the destruction loci of the South Terrace Building. The fills in the interiors of the rooms of Building T were heavily disturbed and probably represent a dump, but in general the lower loci contained more LH IIB-IIIA1 and the upper loci more LH IIIA1-IIIA2 pottery. Further to the South, the Pit contained predominantly LH IIIA1-LH IIIA2 Early material. In the deposits associated with Buildings Z1 and Z2 and Building X there was only sparse LH IIIA1 material mixed with LH IIIA2-IIIB pottery; LH IIIA1 did not occur at all in the East Road and the Gateway.

Deposits containing LH IIIA2 Late/IIIB material were much more widespread than those of previous periods. Both the north and south Foundation Trenches of the Platform, as well as the probe under the south side of the Platform yielded homogeneous LH IIIA2 Late/IIIB material, as did the deposits under and around the thick slabs that line up the north face of the Platform. The destruction layers found both on the north and on the south side of the Platform and the rubble covering the south side contained LH IIIA2 Late/IIIB material, with definite LH IIIB2 sherds.

To the North of the Platform, LH IIIA2 Late-IIIB1 deposits were those of the spill from CT-036 and the interior of Building Ω , whereas to the South these deposits included the middle deposit and the partially preserved floor in the space between the Platform and wall CT-001. The deposits in all five rooms of Building T contained, as noted above, mixed pottery, the latest of which was LH IIIA2-IIIB1. The upper layers of both rooms of Building B2 yielded LH IIIA2 (both Early and Late) and little LH IIIB material. Loci with LH IIIA2 Late-IIIB pottery overlay those with LH IIIA1 material in ST.1 and the paving in ST.3. The destruction layers of Z1 and Z2 contained LH IIIB material, whereas drains ζ and θ also contained LH IIIA2 Late/IIIB

26. Cosmopoulos 2008, p. 58.

27. Cosmopoulos 2009, p. 101.

28. *Ibid.* 103.

pottery. The deposits associated with the South and East Roads, the Piazza, Building X, and the Gateway were overwhelmingly LH IIIA2/IIIB with miniscule earlier admixtures.

Material that could be as late as LH IIIB2/IIIC was found in the destruction layer of Building Z1. Sherds that can be dated to LH IIIC (some possibly as late as Early Iron Age), were recovered from Building X (wall CT-026) and the destruction layer covering the east part of the East Road. Late Helladic IIIB/IIIC pottery was found in the destruction layer covering the open area in front of the Gateway, and the rubble of the destruction layers of CT-060 and CT-048.

EVOLUTION AND FUNCTION OF BUILDINGS

LH I-II

As noted above, the earliest securely dated architectural remains in this Sector date to LH IIA. The substantially built walls CT-031 and CT-032 were constructed at the point where the original slope of the plateau dropped towards the North and West. The placement of these walls at the end of the plateau, their thickness and sturdy construction, the lack of walls that would have enclosed the structure to the East and South, and the fact that their exterior surfaces are smooth but their interior surfaces are rough, suggest that they formed a terrace (Terrace V). The purpose of this Terrace was to retain the soil of the slope in order to extend the flat surface of the plateau towards the Northwest and enlarge the area available for construction. It is likely that on top of the terrace rose a now destroyed building, to which Room A1 may have belonged. Paved Features 1 and 4 could have belonged to the floor of that building. On the other hand, given the growing evidence for rituals held on terraces during the Early Mycenaean period,²⁹ one of the possibilities we will examine in the future is that Terrace V may have had a ritual function.

Terrace V and the building it supported were meant to be visible from the paved courtyard (the “West Paving”), which opened up to the West. The earliest pottery of the deposits associated with the construction of this paved courtyard, and also the pottery that dates the construction of Terrace V was LH IIA, indicating that the two features belonged to the same period and, likely, to the same building project. Access from the paved courtyard to the building that stood on top of Terrace V may have been provided via an ascending winding ramp leading Eastward in front of CT-032; remains of this ramp can be identified in the surviving Paved Features 2 and 3, located under wall CT-004, in the lower levels of the interior of Room A.2, and attached to the north side of wall CT-005. It is possible that this paved ramp could have ended in front/North of the steps attached to the west wall of Room A1.

29. See Cosmopoulos and Ruscillo 2014, with further references.

The layer of tumbled stones found at the lowest level of the south part of the interior of Room T2, as well as under the walls of this room, are associated with LH IIB pottery and could indicate the existence, in front of Terrace V, of another building that was dismantled when Building T was constructed. If such a building had indeed existed, it is unclear what its relation to the paved courtyard would have been.

In addition to the buildings published here, during LH IIB/IIIA1 a number of residential units were constructed in the North Sector; these include House B, the first phase of Megaron Γ, and the houses to which belonged walls λ and μ, as well as δ and ε.³⁰

LH IIB-LH IIIA1-LH IIIA2 EARLY

The LH II paved courtyard went out of use when Building T was erected, as indicated by the fact that some of its flagstones were ripped and reused in the construction of the later wall CT-009W, whereas others were covered by walls CT-040/CT-041/CT-042/CT-043/CT-044, the walls of Building T, and wall CT-037. Building T was initially constructed as a single, rectangular freestanding unit oriented Southwest-Northeast. Although by the time Building T was constructed Terrace V and the paved courtyard had gone out of use, the orientation of the north and west sides of T, which follows that of Terrace V, suggests that the builders of T were aware and took into consideration the Terrace. The preserved architectural remains of T reveal two phases of construction. The first phase included five rooms, T1-T5, defined in the South by the long wall CT-009 and in the North by CT-040/CT-041/CT-042; these walls were built stepped back in accordance with the interior crosswalls. The walls of these rooms, especially those of T4, were built on top of the flagstones of the preexisting LH IIB paved courtyard and, as mentioned above, it appears that some of the flagstones were ripped and used to line up the south (CT-009) wall of the building. There are not any obvious doorways or passageways between any of the rooms and therefore they must have been used as cellar or basement spaces accessed from the floor above. The precise date of the construction of Building T could not be established, because the deposits associated with the north wall CT-040/CT-041/CT-042 contained pottery of various dates. Because Building T was constructed on top of the LH IIB courtyard, but predates the LH IIIA2/IIIB wall CT-001, it is possible that it was built in the final phases of LH IIB or at some early stage of LH IIIA. The second architectural phase of this building is marked by the construction of CT-001 in LH IIIA2/IIIB (for which see next section).

Room B2.1 appears to have been constructed in the same period. Although its walls were founded approximately 1 m lower than those of Room A.1, the orientation of the two rooms is similar and the pottery from the floor deposit and the hearth in the interior of

30. Cosmopoulos 2008, p. 67.

B2.1 was LH IIB-III A1, similar to the pottery from Room A.1. The LH IIB-III A1 floor and hearth were overlain by a deposit dating to LH III A1-III A2 Early, suggesting that the room continued to be in use until that period. Bin J, formed by the curved CT-027, was added to B2.1 at a later date. Another curved wall, CT-020, was also later, to which wall CT-019 was attached; together, these two walls form the apsidal west wall of Room B2.2, which was tacked on B2.1. The opening between CT-028 and CT-017 served as a doorway leading from one room to the other. Bin H was then built in the northeast corner of Room B2.2. Terrace V had gone out of use by the time that B2.1 was built, as wall CT-006 is partially built on the south extension of CT-031.

Further to the South, the first two phases of the South Terrace Complex were built in LH III A. First, spaces ST.1 and ST.2 were formed: the pottery from the pit in ST.1 was LH III A2 Early with LH IIA pieces at the bottom and it was possible that space ST.1 belonged to a large room that opened up to the Southeast, with the smaller Room ST.2 attached on the northwest side. In a second phase spaces ST.3 and ST.4 were added, formed by the extension of ST-002 towards the Northwest, up to the point where it was abutted by walls ST-004 and ST-005. These spaces contained mostly LH III A1/III A2 pottery; a spouted bowl found on the floor surface of ST.4 cannot be dated more closely than LH II/III A1, but given the date of the rest of the assemblage, a LH III A1 date is likely. The function of these rooms cannot be determined, as the architectural remains have been severely damaged and there is an almost total lack of small finds.

To the same period belongs the Pit, although it could also extend in early LH III A2. Both its layout (stone bench, pebble floor) and its contents (burned animal bones, drinking vessels, figurines, plaster offering tables, lead sheet) indicate ritual use, possibly as an open-air shrine.³¹

LH III A2/IIIB

The Cyclopean Platform was constructed in LH III A2 Late/IIIB, as indicated by the pottery from the north and south foundation trenches, the fill under the thick slabs that line up its north side, and the probe under its south wall. The deposits sealed under the thick limestone slabs in front of its north face consisted of a mix of pottery, small stones, one ashlar block, and disintegrated mudbrick that must have come from a building other than the CTB. This observation, combined with the fact that the slabs are reused orthostates, suggests that an earlier building with orthostates may have existed somewhere at the site. Given that at the PN orthostate construction is Early Mycenaean and that ashlar masonry follows in LH III A, it is possible that this earlier building, from which those ortho-

31. The full documentation was presented in Cosmopoulos 2015.

states originated, could have dated to LH II.³² The Platform presents two offsets on the north side and one in the south. Its purpose was to support the CTB, a large building which, unfortunately, is now entirely gone. Because of the robustness of the Platform, it is reasonable to assume that this building was at least three stories high, with two stories rising on top of the ground floor, perhaps to a height of six to eight meters above the floor of the Platform. On the basis of the building materials found in its destruction layer, the walls of the lower story were constructed with ashlar blocks and small stones. The walls of the upper story were constructed with mudbricks; large amounts of carbonized wood found in the destruction layer of the CTB could have come from roofing, doors, window frames, or beams framing the mudbricks in the walls. Some of the interior walls were decorated with frescoes bearing figural representations, whereas the visible façade of the Platform itself was coated with a thick layer of white plaster with red and blue designs. The use of orthostates, ashlar blocks, interior frescoed decoration, and exterior painted plaster indicates that the overall structure presented a high degree of formalization and its height and commanding location suggest that it towered over the surrounding architecture and was the architectural focus of the site.

The construction of the CTB appears to have been contemporaneous to the second phase of Building T. This phase was marked by the construction of wall CT-001 on top of the pre-existing north walls CT-040/CT-041/CT-042, although CT-001 does not follow the line of these pre-existing walls, but is slightly skewed to parallel the long axis of the CTB. The construction of CT-001 created a passageway, about 1.50 m wide, between the CTB and Building T, the floor of which was made of clay and small pebbles. Whether this was an outdoor passage way separating CTB and T or an indoor corridor connecting the two buildings cannot be established with certainty, because the west and east ends of this passage way have been destroyed and we do not know whether there were doors allowing access into it or walls blocking it. The decorative offset on the south façade of the Platform, which could have been meant to be visible from the outside, supports the possibility that this was an open/outdoor passageway, in which case wall CT-001 would have been used to consolidate the pre-existing setback north walls of Building T and make the north façade of this building even, thus highlighting the offset and the monumental construction of the Platform. On the other hand, there are four arguments that would support the possibility of a closed corridor. The first is that the composition of the floor identified in this passageway is compatible to that of an indoor space. The second is that the pottery found on the surface of the floor consisted almost exclusively of fine drinking vases (kylikes and cups). The third is that the painted plaster fragments found on the floor belong to fine frescoes that would have decorated an indoor space. The fourth argument is that fragments of thick

32. Nelson 2017, pp. 350-351.

plaster, of the kind used to coat the external north façade have not been found, suggesting that this façade was not meant to be visible from the outside.

In both scenarios discussed above it is certain that the passageway and the rooms of Building T in the final phase of this building were used as basements/cellars, since there are not any doorways allowing access into them. If the passageway has been enclosed, it is possible that on top of these basement/cellar spaces extended one floor that connected the CTB with T. This is suggested by the fact that some fresco fragments from the corridor belong to the same compositions as fresco fragments found in other rooms of Building T.³³ The deposits in the interior of the rooms of Building T were, however, heavily disturbed and the original floors have not been preserved. As joining sherds were found in different rooms and different loci, it appears that all five rooms were filled simultaneously; the latest pottery found in these rooms, as well as in the space between Building T and the Platform, was LH IIIA2/IIIB. If, indeed, the passage way between the CTB and T has been a closed corridor, it is possible that, although initially Building T may have been built as a free-standing structure, in its last phase it could have been incorporated into a larger complex.

The overall configuration and plan of this complex will never be known. If the corridor had been an outdoor passageway separating CTB and T, one possibility is that the CTB would have been a free-standing unit with a rectangular footprint, perhaps similar in plan to Building T, and that in LH IIIA2/IIIB there would have been two free-standing buildings, one on the Platform and one on the plateau to the South. If the corridor had been an enclosed passage connecting CTB and T, there would have been a floor extending over both, which would have belonged to one larger building complex with several rooms. In either of these scenarios, it is reasonable to assume that the CTB would have adhered to a rectangular architectural form that would have been appropriate to the monumentality and the formal character of the overall structure and also to its visual dominance over the settlement. One example of a well-known Mycenaean building with a rectangular footprint is the megaron, a form used in other parts of the site.³⁴ The hypothetical reconstruction in fig. 46 (cf. also the visualization of the CTB in pl. III) shows one possible configuration for the CTB: a megaron with its large (back) room occupying the west end of the Platform, in front of which there would have been a vestibule and a porch. A corridor could have connected this megaron to a suite of rooms to the south, forming a corridor building, similar to those found in other Mycenaean sites.³⁵ The absence of doorways in these rooms suggests that they would have been used as cellars or basements and the sturdiness of the walls suggests the presence of upper stories. The fragments of frescoes found dispersed in

33. The details will be published by Hariclia Brencoulaki in the volume on the frescoes.

34. Megaron Γ and Megaron K, both in the north

sector.
35. Pantou 2010, p. 390 and fig. 9.

the corridor and in the rooms of Building T could have originated in these upper stories. When Building T was destroyed, these rooms became a dump filled with debris from the CTB. Further to the East, the porch would have opened up onto the flagging stones that formed part of the courtyard.

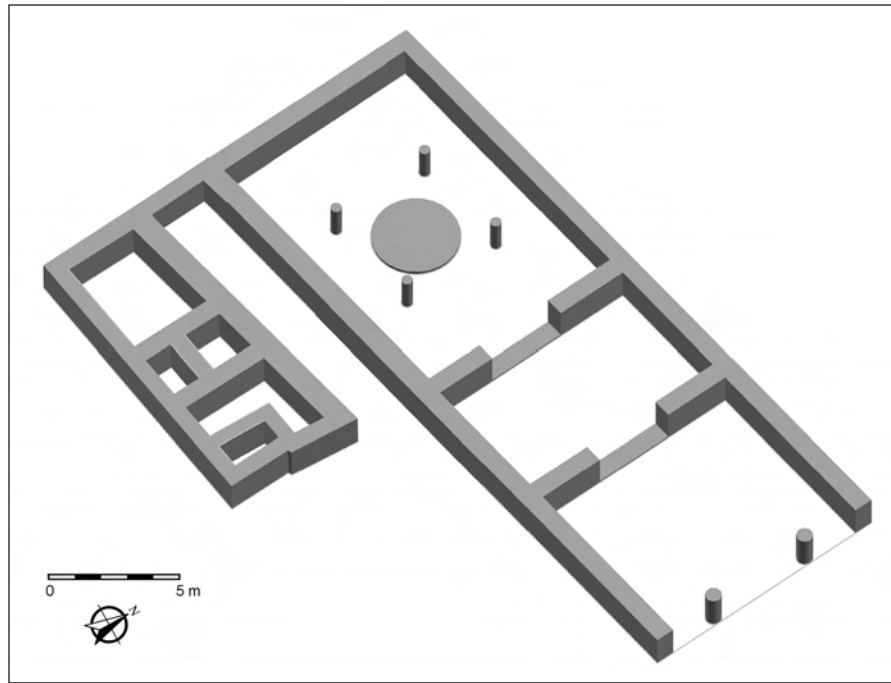


Fig. 46. Hypothetical axonometric reconstruction of the CTB (by Yiannis Nakas).

It would appear that the area in front of the north side of the CTB was open; its floor level is indicated by the top surface of the thick limestone slabs that line up the north façade of the Platform. To the East, the CTB opened up to a paved courtyard, some of the flagstones of which are still *in situ*. The extent and shape of this courtyard cannot be determined and it is unclear whether it would have connected to or have been part of the paved piazza from which the East and South Road emanated. This paved courtyard in front of the CTB was accessed from the North via a stone ramp, the floor of which was formed partly by the cover slabs of drain ζ. Access from the South was via a paved area, parts of which survive in Building A, bordered further to the South by an unpaved courtyard, with a floor of packed earth and clay. Unfortunately, the heavy damage that this whole sector has suffered does not allow us to reconstruct the layout of these paved features.

A number of buildings were constructed to the North of and in conjunction with the CTB. These buildings were supported by the massive wall CT-036, which appears to have been a retaining wall. One of these buildings was Building Ω and remains of other build-

ings may be represented by the fragmentary walls excavated in N13a10γ5. During this period the South Terrace Complex continued to be in use and a paved feature was added on top of the earlier floor surfaces of space ST.3.

The paved piazza to the East of the paved courtyard of the CTB appears to have been a focal point in this sector. Its waters were drained by the massive drains θ and ζ, the period of use of which can be safely placed in LH IIIB. Also from the piazza emanated the two paved roads. The South Road led to the area of the Pit, plausibly identified as an open-air shrine.³⁶ The East Road connected the CTB with Building X, the Gateway, and Building R. The south wall of Building X, built with orthostates and ashlar blocks, formed a formal façade that was meant to be visible from the Road. The perfect alignment of the upright slab with the east side of Building X suggests that this slab was used to mark the area that included this Building, as one approached from the East. Given the physical connection between Building X and the other formal and monumental buildings of this sector, it is possible that this slab marked the boundary of the entire “formal” area of the site. This may very well be the earliest known example of a *horos*.

The first phase of Building X can be assigned to LH IIIA2, on the basis of pottery found among the stones of CT-025. The original function of this building could have been as a platform formed by walls CT-025, CT-029 and CT-030, but sometime in LH IIIA2/IIIB its south face was dressed with wall CT-026. This platform was smaller than the Cyclopean Platform, but the pottery from the deposits associated with the walls of the structure is of similar date with the pottery from the foundation trenches of the Cyclopean Platform, suggesting that the two structures were contemporaneous and likely belonged to the same architectural arrangement. Given that CT-021 was a socle added to Building X at a later phase and that in its east end it formed an anta, it is possible that in its second phase this building may have taken the form of a megaron.

The East Road ended in an open space to the South of the Gateway, but it appears that it may have continued further to the East, because the edges of the slabs at that spot are broken. The damage to the slabs occurred already in the Mycenaean period, possibly in relation to the construction of drain M. Although it is uncertain whether the road continued to the East, what is certain is that it branched off towards the North. The North Extension of the road passed through the Gateway and initially consisted of two or possibly three rows of paved slabs, but the eastern row was destroyed during the construction of drain M and replaced by a number of large cover slabs. The Gateway marked a clear transition from the area with the residential and industrial buildings in the North to the area with the formal buildings in the South.

36. Cosmopoulos 2015.

THE DESTRUCTION LAYER

All the buildings described above were destroyed violently in an incident that led to their demise and partial burning. Clear evidence of this destruction has been found in the north and south sides of the CTB, Buildings Z1 and Z2, the South Terrace Complex, Building X, the Gateway, and the two roads. The exact date of this destruction cannot be determined because of the lack of closely datable pottery, but it can be placed sometime in LH IIIB, possibly in LH IIIB2.

This destruction event was also attested in the North Sector, where a destruction layer covered Houses A, B and Δ and Megaron Γ.³⁷ Based on preliminary examination of the stratigraphy of the North Sector, it appears that after this destruction House B was abandoned.³⁸ Megaron Γ continued, however, to be used, although its main room was divided into smaller spaces, smaller rooms were added to its south wall, and built drains were constructed.³⁹ In House Δ the destruction layer was overlain by a layer with LH IIIB⁴⁰ and walls T2 and T3 to the South of Megaron Γ were constructed on top of a deposit with LH IIIA1/IIIA2 sherds.⁴¹

LH IIIB-LH IIIC

Following the destruction late in LH IIIB, the CTB, Buildings Z1 and Z2, and the South Terrace Complex were abandoned. The area of Building X and the Gateway continued, however, to be in use, as new buildings were constructed on top of the destruction layer. These buildings are only partially preserved and neither their plan nor their function can be surmised. The only significant architectural remains that survive are walls CT-048 and CT-060, built on the deposit covering the destruction layer during the final stages of LH IIIB and possibly in the early part of LH IIIC. The duration of this post-destruction phase appears to have been short, ending at the end of LH IIIB or early LH IIIC.

THE HISTORICAL EVOLUTION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IKLAINA

Sparse LH I/IIA sherds indicate some level of activity at the onset of the Late Bronze Age, but it was not until LH IIA that the first substantial buildings were erected, of which the most notable were Terrace V with Building A and the paved courtyard to the West. The Terrace and the paved courtyard went out of use in the end of LH IIB or in early LH IIIA, when Building T was constructed. Further expansion took place in LH IIIA2/IIIB, with the construction of the CTB and the second phase of Building T. This was clearly a period of

37. Cosmopoulos 2008, p. 55; also p. 67.

38. Cosmopoulos 2009, p. 111.

39. *Ibid.* p. 105.

40. *Ibid.* p. 107.

41. *Ibid.* p. 111.

extensive construction activity with an ambitious building program that involved a number of formal and monumental structures connected with the CTB: the paved piazza, the paved roads, Building X, and the Gateway. It is important to note that the monumental phase of Iklaina, with all these formal buildings, seems to have developed organically out of the previous phase. This is suggested by the absence of a destruction layer marking the end of use of Terrace V and the paved courtyard, the construction of wall CT-040 right on top of the slabs of the paved courtyard and the reuse of some of these slabs for the wall, and finally by the fact that the Cyclopean Platform served the same purpose as Terrace V, which is to expand the level area of the plateau – but to a much grander scale. This uninterrupted and organic expansion would thus signify that the monumental phase was the result of internal growth in the settlement.

The monumental phase at Iklaina appears to have not lasted long, as these buildings were built and destroyed within LH IIIB. After the destruction, the CTB and Buildings Z1/Z2 were abandoned, but there is slight evidence for post-destruction activity in Building X and more substantial activity over the east end of the East Road, where new buildings were erected on top of the destruction layer. This was also a short-lived phase in the history of the site, as the site was abandoned in LH IIIB or even LH IIIC.

The excavation of Iklaina offers fresh evidence for the reconstruction of the historical trajectory of the Mycenaean state of Pylos. As detailed elsewhere, Iklaina is plausibly identified with **a-pu₂*, one of the district capitals of the Pylian state recorded in the Linear B tablets from Ano Englianos.⁴² As such, it is the only systematically excavated settlement site of the Pylian state, except for Nichoria, which has been identified by Cynthia Shelmerdine as the Further Province district capital of **ti-mi-to-a-ko*.⁴³ Usually both Iklaina and Nichoria are considered second-order sites, but when examined side-by-side it becomes obvious that they are profoundly different, as important features of Iklaina do not occur at Nichoria: monumental and formal architecture (CTB and Building X), large-scale decorative programs (figural fresco representations), clear separation of activity areas (Gateway separating the formal part of the site from the residential and industrial areas), advanced urban infrastructures (built drains, paved open spaces, paved roads), and the presence of written records (Linear B tablet)⁴⁴ make Iklaina look significantly more like the PN than any other second-order settlement that we know. The nature of the settlement at Iklaina, its rank within the nexus of the Mycenaean settlements of Pylos, and its relationship with the palace at Ano Englianos are important issues that will be analyzed in a future study.

42. Cosmopoulos 2006a, with further references to Richard Hope Simpson and John Bennet's work.

43. Shelmerdine 1981.

44. Shelmerdine 2012.



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CONCORDANCE TABLE

50 m	5 m.	L.	ROOM/BUILDING	DEPOSIT	DATE
M13j10	ι10	1	Terrace, N.-NW.	Topsoil with rubble	No finds
M13j10	ι10	2	Terrace, N.-NW.	Subtopsoil	LH IIIA-III B
M13j10	ι10	3	Terrace, N.-NW.	Deposit under L. 2	LH II-III B
M13j10	ι10	4	Terrace, N.-NW.	Deposit on top of slabs	LH IIIA2 & LH III B
M13j10	ι10	5	Terrace, N.-NW.	Buttress against W. face of CT	LH IIIA-III B
M13j10	ι10	6	Terrace, N.-NW.	Layer without any artifacts, S. side of trench, under L. 1	-
M13j10	ι10	7	Terrace, N.-NW.	Slabs in front of NW. corner	-
M13j10	ι10	8	Terrace, N.-NW.	Soil separating the two slabs	LH IIIA2 late-III B
M13j10	ι10	9	Terrace, N.-NW.	Destruction layer under rubble	LH IIIA2 late-III B
M13j10	ι10	10	Terrace, N.-NW.	Tumble, to the W. of the buttress	LH IIIA2-III B
M13j10	ι10	11	Terrace, N.-NW.	Deposit under slabs	LH IIIA2-III B, W. few earlier admixtures
M13j10	ι10	12	Terrace, N.-NW.	Deposit under L. 11	LH IIIA2-III B
M13j10	ι10	13	Terrace, N.-NW.	Deposit under L. 12 & down to the bedrock	LH II (one vessel)
M13j10	ι10	14	Terrace, N.-NW.	Layer of fallen plaster on slabs of L. 7	Mixed, latest LH IIIA2-III B
M13j10	ι9	1	Terrace, N.-NW.	Topsoil with rubble	Mixed, with Classical/Hellenistic
M13j10	ι9	2	Terrace, N.-NW.	Rubble	Mixed
M13j10	ι9	3	Terrace, N.-NW.	Rubble to the level of the slabs	Mixed
M13j10	κ9	1	Terrace, N.-NW.	Rubble, N. face	Mixed
M13j10	κ9	2	Terrace, N.-NW.	Burial	LH IIIA2-III B
M13j10	κ9	3	Terrace, N.-NW.	Rubble around burial	-
M13j10	κ9	4	Terrace, N.-NW.	SE. corner of trench, building materials, destruction layer	-
M13j10	κ9	5	Terrace, N.-NW.	Rubble, modern	-
M13j10	κ9	6	Terrace, N.-NW.	Raised edge SW. corner of trench; destruction layer from the CT	LH IIIA2-III B

CONCORDANCE TABLE

M13j10	κ9	7	Terrace, N.-NW.	Destruction layer, same as L. 6	LH IIIA2-IIIIB, with earlier admixtures
M13j10	κ9	8	Terrace, N.-NW.	Burial	-
M14j1	κ1	1	Room T4	Surface soil	LH IIIIB1 with some IIIA2 late
M14j1	κ1	2	Corridor	Rubble	LH IIIA2 to Byz
M14j1	κ1	3	Corridor	Top deposit	LH IIIA2 late-IIIIB1
M14j1	κ1	4	Room T4	Rubble	LH IIIA2/IIIIB
M14j1	κ1	5	Corridor	Under rubble	LH IIIA2/IIIIB
M14j1	κ1	6	CT-001	Cleaning	Mixed
M14j1	κ1	10	Corridor	Rubble (S. face of Terrace)	LH IIIA2/IIIIB1
M14j1	κ1	11	Room T4	Rubble	LH IIIA2/IIIIB1
M14j1	κ1	12	Room T4	Deposit under rubble	Mixed, latest LH IIIA2
M14j1	κ1	13	Corridor, W. end	Topsoil	Mixed, MH-LH IIIA2
M14j1	κ1	14	Room T4	CT-040 S. face	Mixed, most Early Myc, some LHIII A2/IIIIB
M14j1	κ1	15	Corridor	Upper layer, E. of L. 13	LH IIIA2/IIIIB1
M14j1	κ1	16	Corridor	Lower layer, under L. 15., paving	Mixed, latest LH IIIA2
M14j1	κ1	17	Room T4	CT-040	-
M14j1	κ1	18	Room T4	CT-040 N. face	LH II, but mixed
M14j1	κ1	19	Corridor	Under L. 16	Mixed, 90% MH-LH II
M14j1	κ1	20	Corridor	Under L. 19	MH-LH II
M14j1	κ2	1	Room T4	Topsoil	-
M14j1	κ2	2	Room T4	Rubble	Mixed, LH IIIA2/IIIIB latest
M14j1	κ2	3	Room T4	Deposit under rubble	LH IIIA2-IIIIB1
M14j1	κ2	4	Room T4	Deposit under rubble, under L. 3	LH IIIA2-IIIIB
N13a10	α8	1	Terrace, N. central	Topsoil	Mixed to modern
N13a10	α9	1	Terrace, N. central	Topsoil	Mixed to modern
N13a10	β10	1	Terrace, CT Room	Topsoil & boulders	-
N13a10	β10	2	Terrace, CT Room	W. end	Mixed to modern
N13a10	β10	3	Terrace, CT Room	Deposit under L. 2	LH II-IIIIB
N13a10	β10	4	Terrace, CT Room	Strip of soil extending S. from the S. face of the CT	LH I-IIIIB
N13a10	β10	5	Terrace, CT Room	Deposit under L. 3	LH I-II
N13a10	β8	1	Terrace, N. central	Topsoil	Mixed to Classical/Hellenistic

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N13a10	β8	2	Terrace, N. central	Destruction layer (S. part of trench)	LH IIIA2 late-IIIB
N13a10	β8	3	Terrace, N. central	Destruction layer	LH IIIB
N13a10	β8	4	Terrace, N. central	Rubble	-
N13a10	β8	5	Terrace, N. central	Destruction layer (S. part of trench)	LH IIIA2 late-IIIB
N13a10	β8	6	Terrace, N. central	Destruction layer, under L. 3, 5	LH IIIB
N13a10	β8	7	Terrace, N. central	Thin pass under L. 2	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	β8	8	Terrace, N. central	Destruction layer W. ashlar block	LH IIIB
N13a10	β8	9	Terrace, N. central	Destruction layer W. ashlar block	LH IIIB
N13a10	β8	10	Terrace, N. central	Deposit in NW. part of trench	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	β8	11	Terrace, N. central	Deposit with white plaster & colored fresco fragments	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	β8	12	Terrace, N. central	Fill under L. 11, more plaster	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	β8	13	Terrace, N. central	Fill in N. part of square	-
N13a10	β8	14	Terrace, N. central	Fill under rubble of L. 4	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	β8	15	Terrace, N. central	Clayey deposit 0.50 m. N. of CT	LH II-III
N13a10	β8	16	Terrace, N. central	Continuation of L. 15	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	β8	17	Terrace, N. central	Foundation trench with layer of stones adjacent to N. wall of CT	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	β8	18	Terrace, N. central	Sterile soil under L. 16	-
N13a10	β8	19	Terrace, N. central	Foundation trench with stones under L. 17	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	β8	20	Terrace, N. central	Foundation trench with stones under L. 19	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	β8	21	Terrace, N. central	Foundation trench with stones on bedrock, under L. 20	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ10	1	Terrace, CT Room	Topsoil	-
N13a10	γ10	2	Terrace, CT Room	Rubble	LH II-IIIA2
N13a10	γ10	3	Terrace, CT Room	W. part of corridor, S. of wall CT-034	LH II-IIIA
N13a10	γ10	4	Terrace, CT Room	CT room interior	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	γ10	5	Terrace, CT Room	Wall CT-034	LH IIIA1-IIIB2
N13a10	γ10	6	Terrace, CT Room	Deposit to the E. of CT-033 (outside CT room)	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ10	7	Terrace, CT Room	CT room interior, under L. 4	LH IIIB2-IIIC
N13a10	γ10	8	Terrace, CT Room	CT-room, N. wall (=S. wall of Terrace)	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ10	9	Terrace, CT Room	Deposit to the S. of CT-034, Corridor	MH-LH II, some LH III
N13a10	γ10	10	Terrace, CT Room	CT room interior, under L. 7 (central-west part)	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ10	11	Terrace, CT Room	CT room interior, under L. 7 (E. part), into sterile	-
N13a10	γ10	12	Terrace, CT Room	Deposit to the S. of CT-034, Corridor, under L. 9	LH II-IIIA

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N13a10	γ10	13	Terrace, CT Room	Rubble, E. part of corridor, under L. 3	MH-LH II
N13a10	γ10	14	Terrace, CT Room	Displaced stones, E. of CT Room	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ10	15	Terrace, CT Room	Wall CT-033, cleaning	-
N13a10	γ10	16	Terrace, CT Room	Wall CT-032, E. extension, paved area	LH II-IIIA
N13a10	γ10	17	Terrace, CT Room	Cleaning of loose soil N. of CT-005	-
N13a10	γ10	18	Terrace, CT Room	Pass under L. 17 to clear small area of tumbled stones	-
N13a10	γ5	1	CT-036	Topsoil	Mixed
N13a10	γ5	2	CT-036	Top surfaces of boulders	LH II-III
N13a10	γ5	3	CT-036	Cleaning of boulder	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	γ5	4	CT-036	W. side of boulder	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ5	5	CT-036	N. extension of L. 2	LH II-IIIA
N13a10	γ5	6	CT-036	Deposit on the S. part of L. 5	-
N13a10	γ5	7	CT-036	Deposits to the S. & W. of L. 5	LH II-III
N13a10	γ5	8	CT-036	Topsoil, W. half of square	-
N13a10	γ5	9	CT-036	Subtopsoil, top of rubble	Mixed to Byz.
N13a10	γ5	10	CT-036	Layer of rubble	Mixed to Byz.
N13a10	γ5	11	CT-036	Top of CT-036, E. of L. 6	-
N13a10	γ5	12	CT-036	W. part of CT-036	
N13a10	γ5	13	CT-036	Triangular pass in SW. corner of square	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	γ5	14	CT-036	Deposit to the W. of CT-036	Undatable
N13a10	γ5	15	CT-036	W. face of CT-036, N. of L. 14	
N13a10	γ6	1	CT-036	Topsoil	Mixed
N13a10	γ6	2	CT-036	Topsoil	Mixed
N13a10	γ6	3	CT-036	Topsoil	Mixed
N13a10	γ6	4	CT-036	Top surface of boulders	Mixed
N13a10	γ6	5	CT-036	Top surface of boulders continuing from N13a10δ6, L. 3, 8, 10 & 15	LH II-III
N13a10	γ6	6	CT-036	Top surface of boulders continuing L. 5	
N13a10	γ6	7	CT-036	East extension of L. 5.	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ6	8	CT-036	West extension of L. 5	LH IIIA2-IIIB, definite IIIB
N13a10	γ7	1	CT-036	Topsoil	Mixed
N13a10	γ7	2	CT-036	Topsoil	Mixed, Byz. intr.
N13a10	γ7	3	CT-036	Topsoil	LH IIIB, Byz. intr.
N13a10	γ7	4	CT-036	Red clay overlying CT-036	No Pottery Description
N13a10	γ7	5	CT-036	Deposit against W. face of wall	Mixed, mostly LH IIIB

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N13a10	γ7	7	CT-036	Deposit against W. face of wall, W. of L. 5	LH IIIB W. earlier admixtures
N13a10	γ7	8	CT-036	Rubble (SE. part of trench)	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ7	9	CT-036	Deposit under L. 5	LH IIIB2
N13a10	γ7	11	CT-036	Tumble from CT-036, SE. corner of trench	Mixed
N13a10	γ7	12	CT-036	Surface cleaning, SW. part of square	Mixed
N13a10	γ7	13	CT-036	Extension of halo of L. 19	LH IIIA2-IIIB1
N13a10	γ7	14	CT-036	Extension of halo of L. 19, N. of L. 13	LH IIIA2-IIIB1
N13a10	γ7	15	CT-036	Pass under L. 12	Undatable
N13a10	γ7	16	CT-036	Extension of halo of L. 19, W. of L. 19	Undatable
N13a10	γ7	17	CT-036	Pass under L. 15	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ7	18	CT-036	Tumble from CT-036, under L. 11	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ7	19	CT-036	Deposit around the NW. end of L. 11 & 18	LH IIIB
N13a10	γ7	20	CT-036	Tumble from CT-036, under L. 18	LH IIIB1
N13a10	γ7	21	CT-036	Tumble from CT-036, N. of L. 20	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ8	1	Terrace, NE.	Topsoil	Mixed to Byz.
N13a10	γ8	2	Terrace, NE.	Rubble	Mixed to Byz
N13a10	γ8	3	Terrace, NE.	Drain θ, top	LH IIIA2-IIIB, historical intr.
N13a10	γ8	4	Terrace, NE.	Drain θ, cleaning	LH IIIA2-IIIB1
N13a10	γ8	5	Terrace, NE.	Rubble, NE. corner of square	Mixed to Byz.
N13a10	γ8	6	Terrace, NE.	Deposit in front of W. exit of drain θ	LH IIIB
N13a10	γ8	7	Terrace, NE.	Drain θ, tumble & clearing, under L. 4	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ8	8	Terrace, NE.	Drain θ, deposit in front of W. exit, under L. 6	LH IIIB
N13a10	γ8	9	Terrace, NE.	Drain θ, definition of N. edge	LH IIIB
N13a10	γ8	10	Terrace, NE.	Drain θ, definition of W. edge, under L. 7	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ8	12	Terrace, NE.	Destruction layer defined by the CT in the S. & fallen ashlar blocks in the N.	LH IIIA with definite LH IIIB
N13a10	γ8	13	Terrace, NE.	Destruction layer: small area bordering N13a10β8 L. 2	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ8	14	Terrace, NE.	Destruction layer: deposit under L. 12	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	γ8	15	Terrace, NE.	Destruction layer W. ashlar blocks & tiles, under L. 13	LH IIIB
N13a10	γ8	16	Terrace, NE.	Destruction layer, pass under L. 15	LH IIIB
N13a10	γ8	17	Terrace, NE.	Destruction layer, deposit NW. of the exit of drain θ	LH IIIB
N13a10	γ8	18	Terrace, NE.	Cleaning of entire trench at the end of the season	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	δ5	1	Building Ω	Rubble interior	LH IIIA2/IIIB

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N13a10	δ5	2	Building Ω	Rubble interior	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	δ5	3	Building Ω	Rubble interior	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	δ5	4	Building Ω	Rubble interior	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	δ5	5	Building Ω	Rubble interior	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	δ5	7	Building Ω	Rubble interior	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	δ6	2	CT-036	Topsoil	LH IIIA latest
N13a10	δ6	3	CT-036	Rubble, under L. 5	LH IIB-IIIB, Byz. intr.
N13a10	δ6	4	CT-036	Rubble & mudbrick, under L. 5	LH III & Byz. intr.
N13a10	δ6	5	CT-036	Topsoil	LH IIIA-IIIB1, Hellenistic intr.
N13a10	δ6	6	CT-036	Cleaning	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	δ6	8	CT-036	Mudbrick layer	Mixed, LH I-III
N13a10	δ6	9	CT-036	Fill under L. 3, E. of Wall α	LH IIIA2-IIIB, Byz. intr.
N13a10	δ6	10	CT-036	Fill under L. 8	Not datable
N13a10	δ6	11	CT-036	Pottery concentration under L. 8	Mixed, LH I-II
N13a10	δ6	12	CT-036	Rubble layer under L. 8	LH IIIB2 latest
N13a10	δ6	13	CT-036	Rubble & mudbrick, under L. 12	LH IIIB2 latest
N13a10	δ6	14	CT-036	Rubble adjacent to Wall α	No pottery
N13a10	δ6	15	CT-036	Rubble layer	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	δ6	16	CT-036	Fill at E. of CT-036	LH IIIB
N13a10	δ6	17	CT-036	Rubble over CT-036, under L. 13	LH III latest
N13a10	δ7	2	CT-036	Subtopsoil	Mixed, MH-LH III, many Byz. intr.
N13a10	δ7	3	CT-036	Fill above CT-036	Mixed, LH I-III, Byz. intr.
N13a10	δ7	4	CT-036	Cleaning of Wall α, over CT-036	Mixed, LH IIIA-IIIB, Byz. intr.
N13a10	δ7	5	CT-036	Rubble layer under L. 2	MH-LH IIIB, Byz. intr.
N13a10	δ7	6	CT-036	NO DATABASE ENTRY	
N13a10	δ7	7	CT-036	Sounding	LH III latest
N13a10	δ7	8	CT-036	Rubble layer under L. 5	LH I-III, Byz. intr.
N13a10	δ7	9	CT-036	Sounding in rubble layer	LH I-IIIA, Byz. intrusion
N13a10	δ7	10	CT-036	Cleaning	-
N13a10	ε10	4	Building Z1	Destruction level	LH IIIB
N13a10	ε10	5	Courtyard	Floor?	-
N13a10	ε10	7	Building Z1	Wall CT-010	-
N13a10	ε8	7a/7b	Drain ζ	Slabs	Latest LH IIIB

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N13a10	ε8	2	Piazza	Surface cleaning	Mixed LH-Byz.
N13a10	ε8	3	Piazza	Layer of plaster	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ε8	3	Piazza	Layer of plaster	LH IIIA2/IIIB-Byz.
N13a10	ε8	4	Drain ζ	Layer on top of the drain	Latest LH IIIB
N13a10	ε8	5	Drain θ	Interior, top layer	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ε9	4	Drain θ/λ	Pebble floor, s. side of drain θ	MH-LH IIIB
N13a10	ε9	7	Drain θ	Interior, top layer	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ε9	8	Drain θ	Interior, top layer	
N13a10	ε9	9	Drain θ	Interior, second layer	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ε9	10	Drain θ	Interior, bottom layer	LH IIIA/IIIB
N13a10	ε9	11	Drain λ	Top surface	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ζ10	1	Building Z1	Topsoil	Mixed
N13a10	ζ10	2	Building Z1	Deposit under topsoil	LH II-III
N13a10	ζ10	3	Building Z1	Fill to the W. of CT-010/CT-013	No finds
N13a10	ζ10	4	Building Z1	Fill to the E. of CT-010/CT-013	No finds
N13a10	ζ10	5	Building Z1	Fill to the SE. of CT-010/CT-013	No finds
N13a10	ζ10	6	Building Z1	Rubble to the E. of CT-013	Modern, no finds
N13a10	ζ10	7	Building Z1	Rubble in SE. part of trench	Modern, no finds
N13a10	ζ10	8	Building Z1	Rubble to the S. of CT-013	Modern, no finds
N13a10	ζ10	9	Building Z1	Thin layer of fill, possibly mud brick wash from CT-013	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	ζ10	10	Building Z1	Wall CT-010/CT-013, Cleaning	-
N13a10	ζ10	11	Building Z1	No locus in database	
N13a10	ζ10	12	Building Z1	Paved area to the E. of CT-010/CT-013, between this wall & South Road	LH IIIB
N13a10	ζ10	13	South Road	Deposit to the E. of CT-010/CT-013, overlying road	No finds
N13a10	ζ10	14	South Road	Deposit to the E. of South Road	LH IIIA2-IIIB, Historical intr.
N13a10	ζ10	14	South Road	Under & next to the road	LH IIIA2-IIIB, Historical intr.
N13a10	ζ10	15	South Road	Deposit between CT-010/CT-013 & South Road, under & adjacent to L. 13	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	ζ10	15	South Road	Under & next to the road	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	ζ10	16	South Road	Road surface	No finds
N13a10	ζ8	10	Building X	Layer of mudbricks	LH IIIB
N13a10	ζ8	12	Building X	CT-021	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	ζ8	14	Building X	CT-015	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	ζ8	16	Building X	Fill N. of CT-021, under L. 13	Mixed, modern contaminants

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N13a10	ζ8	17	Building X	Fill on top of CT-026	LH IIIA/IIIB
N13a10	η1	6	South Road	Under & next to the road	Mixed, predominantly LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	η10	2	South Road	Rubble	Mixed
N13a10	η8	3/3b	Building X	Surface locus, CT-026	LH IIIC-Early Iron Age latest
N13a10	η8	3β	Building X	CT-026	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	η8	4	Building X	CT-026	LH IIIB latest
N13a10	η8	5	Building X	CT-025	LH IIIA2 latest
N13a10	η8	6	Building X	Paved Feature enclosed by CT-025	No pottery description
N13a10	η8	7	Building X	Layer covering rubble	LH IIIB-IIIC
N13a10	η8	8	Building X	Layer covering rubble	LH IIIB-IIIC
N13a10	η8	9	Building X	Layer of rubble	LH IIIB latest
N13a10	η8	10	Building X	Space between Building X & East Road, under rubble, W. part	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	η8	11	Building X	CT-026	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	η8	12	Building X	Between CT-025 & CT-26	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB
N13a10	η8	15	Building X	Layer of rubble	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	η8	15	East Road	Surface	LH IIIA2-IIIB latest
N13a10	η8	16	Building X	CT-026	LH IIIB
N13a10	η9	10	East Road	Rubble covering road	LH IIIA2-IIIB2/C
N13a10	η9	14	East Road	West end of road	LH IIIA2 latest
N13a10	θ1	3	Space between N-041 & N-038	Fill outside S. wall	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	θ1	6	Space between N-041 & N-038	Fill	Not closely datable
N13a10	θ1	9	Space between N-041 & N-038	Fill, under L. 3 & 6	Mixed
N13a10	θ1	11	Space between N-041 & N-038	Deposit adjacent to S. face of N-038	Not closely datable
N13a10	θ1	17	Space between N-041 & N-038	Plaster layer, under L. 11	LH IIIA2-IIIB2
N13a10	θ1	18	Space between N-041 & N-038	Under L. 11	Not closely datable
N13a10	θ1	24	Space between N-041 & N-038	Deposit attached to S. side of N-038	LH IIB-III A2 early
N13a10	θ1	26	Space between N-041 & N-038	Wall N-039, fill adjacent to E. face	Not closely datable

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N13a10	01	27	Space between N-041 & N-038	E. baulk of trench	LH IIIA
N13a10	01	28	Space between N-041 & N-038	Under L. 27	Not closely datable
N13a10	01	31	Space between N-041 & N-038	Under L. 28	Not closely datable
N13a10	01	32	Space between N-041 & N-038	Under L. 31	Not closely datable
N13a10	01	45	Space between N-041 & N-038	Under L. 32	Not closely datable
N13a10	01	46	Space between N-041 & N-038	Under L. 45	Not closely datable
N13a10	08	2/2b	Building X	Corner between CT-029 & CT-025	Mixed LH IIIB with Hellenistic intrusion
N13a10	08	2	Building X	Corner between CT-029 & CT-025	Mixed, LH I-IIIB with Hellenistic intr.
N13a10	08	3	Building X	Corner between CT-029 & CT-025	Mixed, LH I-IIIB with Hellenistic intr.
N13a10	08	4	Building X	Layer of mudbricks	LH IIIA2-IIIB with Byz. intrusion
N13a10	08	5	Building X	Layer of mudbricks	LH IIIA-IIIB
N13a10	08	6	Building X	Layer of rubble	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	08	7	East Road	Surface	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	08	8	Building X	Layer of mudbricks	LH III
N13a10	08	8	Building X	Layer of rubble	LH III
N13a10	08	9	Building X	Upright slab	LH IIIA2-IIIB1
N13a10	08	9	East Road	Deposits north side	LH IIIA2-IIIB1
N13a10	08	10	East Road	Rubble covering road	LH IIIB
N13a10	08	11	East Road	Deposits north side	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	08	12	East Road	S. side of road no mudbrick	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	09	8	East Road	Rubble, destruction layer	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	09	11	East Road	Rubble, destruction layer	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	09	16	East Road	Mudbrick layer	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N13a10	09	17	East Road	Mudbrick layer	LH IIIB2 latest
N13a10	ι2	3	Cement floor, upper layer	Cleaning, E. of drain	LH IIIA2 late, some LH I/II admixture
N13a10	ι2	18	Cement floor, subfloor	Subfloor, under L. 16	No pottery description
N13a10	ι2	19	Cement floor, subfloor, under L. 18	Subfloor, under L. 18	LH IIB-IIIA2

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N13a10	ι2	30	Post hole	Floor 2 (L. 26)	-
N13a10	ι7	13	Gateway	Drain M	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ι8	2	East Road	East end of road	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ι8	3	East Road	East end of road	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ι8	5	East Road	Wall higher than road	LH IIIA2/IIIB, possibly IIIC
N13a10	ι8	6	East Road	Wall higher than road	LH IIIB, possibly IIIC
N13a10	ι8	7	East Road	West block	LH III
N13a10	ι8	8	East Road	West block	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ι8	9	East Road	West block	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ι8	10	East Road	Wall higher than road	LH IIIB, possibly IIIC
N13a10	ι8	12	East Road	West block	No pottery description
N13a10	ι8	13	East Road	West block	LH IIIA2 latest
N13a10	ι8	14	East Road	West block	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ι8	15	East Road	West block	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ι8	32	Gateway	Destruction layer to the south of B2	LH IIIB
N13a10	ι8	40	East Road	East end, drain M	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ι8	45	East Road	East end, broken slabs	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	ι9	17	East Road	End of road, channel	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	κ8	12	Gateway	Destruction layer to the south of wall CT-051	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	κ8	15	Gateway	Destruction layer to the south of wall CT-051	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	κ8	17	Gateway	Destruction layer to the south of wall CT-051	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	κ8	18	Gateway	Destruction layer to the south of wall CT-051	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	κ8	25	East Road	End of road, channel	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a10	κ9	9	East Road	End of road, channel	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N13a9	θ10	2	Subtopsoil	LH I/II-LH III	
N13a9	θ10	41	?	?	LH IIIA2 latest
N14a1	α1	1	Corridor	Topsoil	Mixed
N14a1	α1	2/2a	CT	Rubble over S. wall	-
N14a1	α1	3/3a	Corridor	Rubble	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N14a1	α1	7/7a	Room T5	Rubble	LH IIIA/IIIB (3 rhyta)
N14a1	α1	8/8a	Corridor	Deposit inside the corridor, upper layer, possible floor, under locus 3	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N14a1	α1	4	Room T4/T5	Under rubble, south face of CT-001	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N14a1	α1	5	CT-001	Cleaning between stones	LH IIIA2 late/IIIB1
N14a1	α1	6	Corridor	Under rubble, S. wall of CT	Mixed, incl. Byz.
N14a1	α1	9	Room T4/T5	Under L. 4	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N14a1	α1	10	Room T4/T5	Fill	LH IIIA2/IIIB

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	$\alpha 1$	11	Room T5	Fill, under L. 10	LH IIIA2/IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	12	Room T2	NW. corner, under rubble	LH IIIA2-IIIB1
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	13	Room T5	Interior SW. corner CT-001 & CT-022	LH IIB-IIIA1
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	14	Room	T2 Interior NE. corner CT-001 & CT-022	LH IIIA1
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	15	Room T2	NW. corner, Fill under L. 12	Mixed, LH I-IIIA2
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	16	Room T2	NW. corner, Fill under L. 15	LH I-IIIB, some IIIA1
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	17	Corridor	Deposit inside the corridor, upper layer, next to the s. face of the Terrace	LH IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	18	Corridor	Deposit inside the corridor, upper layer, adjacent to L. 17	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	19	Corridor	Fill under Wall CT-001	LH IIIA2 late-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	20	Corridor	Deposit inside the corridor, lower layer, under L. 19. Paved Feature	Mixed MH-LH IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	21	Room T4/T5	Joint CT-022 & CT-001	Mixed LH I-LH IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	22	Corridor	Fill under Wall CT-001	LH II-IIIA2
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	23	Corridor	S. Wall CT, cleaning of indentation	-
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	24	Corridor	Foundation trench, s. side CT	LH IIIA2 late-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	25	Corridor	S. Wall CT, cleaning of indentation, adjacent to L. 23	Undatable, certain LH II goblet, but also possible LH IIIA-IIIB sherds
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	26	Room T4/T5	Interior, under locus 11, above CT-044	Mixed, LH IIIA2 latest
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	27	Corridor	Fill under L. 24	scrap, LH IIIA2-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	28	Corridor	Pass under S. wall of CT	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	29	Room T4/T5	Pit deposit	LH I-IIA-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	30	Room T5	Interior, under locus 26	LH IIA-LH IIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	31	Room T2	Fill, NW. corner, under L. 16	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 1$	32	Room T4	Pit	LH IIA-LH IIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	1	Room T4	Topsoil	Mixed, primarily LH IIIA
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	3/3a	Room T4/between B & T	Rubble (middle trench)	LH I-III
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	2	Room T3	Rubble	LH I-IIIA2
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	4	Between B & T	Under L. 1 (no rubble)	LH IIIA1-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	5	Room T4	Rubble	LH IIIA1-IIIA2-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	6	Between B & T	Rubble	Mixed
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	7	CT-009	Top surface	-
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	8	CT-001	Top surface	-
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	9	Between B & T	Fill, under L. 4	LH I-IIIB

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	$\alpha 2$	10	Between B & T	Fill under L. 9	LH I-II, W. few IIIA/IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	11	Room T4	Deposit under rubble, under L. 5	LH IIIA-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	12	Between B & T	Fill under L. 9-10	Mostly LH I-II
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	13	Room T2/Room T3	Rubble	LH I-III
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	14	Room T4	Rubble	LH I-III
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	15	Room T3/Room T4/Between B & T	Rubble	LH I-III
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	16	CT-022	Top	-
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	17	CT-022	Top	-
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	19	Room T3	Under rubble	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	20	Room T3	Under L. 19	LH IIIA1-IIIB2
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	21	Room T4	Between CT-009 & CT-046	LH I-III
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	22	Room T4/T5	Between CT-046 & CT-001	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	23	Room T3	Cleaning along walls	LH
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	24	CT-023/CT-024	Cleaning top surfaces	-
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	25	Room T4/T5	Between CT-046 & CT-001, under L. 22	LH I-IIIB1
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	26	Room T2	SW. corner of room	LH IIIA1-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	27	Between B & T	N. face of CT-020 cleaning	LH II-IIIA2
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	28	Room T2	SW. corner of room, under L. 26	LH I-IIIA
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	29	Room T2	SW. corner of room, tumble under L. 28	LH I-II, some LH IIIA-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	30	Between B & T	N. face of CT-020 cleaning	LH I-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	31	Between B & T	Pavement W. of CT-037	LH IIIA2-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	32	Room T3	Under L. 20	LH
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	33	Between B & T	S. face of CT-009, Pavement W. of CT-037, adjacent to L. 31	LH I-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	34	Room T4	Between "spur1" & CT-001, under L. 25	LH I-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	35	Room T4	Between "spur1" & CT-001, E. of n-S. "spur2" under L. 34, portion of pit	LH I-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	36	Room T4	Pit E of CT-047	LH I-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	37	Room T4	Paved area between CT-046 & CT-009	LH I-IIIA2
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	38	Room T4	Pit E of CT-047	LH I-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	39	Between B & T	Pavement between CT-037, CT-019, CT-009	LH I-IIIB
N14a1	$\alpha 2$	40	Between B & T	Pavement W. of CT-037, under L. 31	LH IIIA2-IIIB, W. some LH II/IIIA1
N14a1	$\alpha 3$	1	Area to the S. of T	Topsoil, N.-NW. part	Heavily contaminated

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	α3	2/2a	Area to the S. of T	Topsoil, E. part	Heavily contaminated
N14a1	α3	7/7a	Area to the S. of T	Central-east part, under L. 2/21, change of soil	LH II-IIIa2
N14a1	α3	3	Area to the S. of T	NW. part, rubble	Mixed
N14a1	α3	4	Area to the S. of T	NE. part, flat stones, under L. 2	LH II-III
N14a1	α3	5	Area to the S. of T	SE. part, under L. 2, change of soil	No finds
N14a1	α3	6	Area to the S. of T	SW. part, change of soil	Heavily contaminated
N14a1	α3	8	Area to the S. of T	Fill under L. 3	Mixed, Preh.- Byz.
N14a1	α3	9	Area to the S. of T	Fill under L. 8	LH IIIa1-IIIa2
N14a1	α3	10	CT-037	Cleaning, S. end	-
N14a1	α3	11	Area to the S. of T	S. part of trench	Mixed
N14a1	α3	12	Area to the S. of T	SE. part of trench	Mixed preh.- mod.
N14a1	α3	13	Area to the S. of T	SW. part of trench, under L. 6; circular stone feature (IMG_8736.JPG)	LH IIIa-IIIb
N14a1	α3	14	Area to the S. of T	NE. corner of trench, under L. 7	LH IIIa-IIIb
N14a1	α3	15	Area to the S. of T	SW. corner of trench, down to sterile	No finds
N14a1	α3	16	Area to the S. of T	W. side of trench, N. of L. 15, down to sterile	No finds
N14a1	β1	1/1a/b	S. side of Terrace	Topsoil	Mixed, MH-LH IIIa/IIIb
N14a1	β1	2	Building V	Rubble	LH II-IIIa1
N14a1	β1	3	Corridor	Rubble	LH IIIa-IIIb
N14a1	β1	4	Room T4	Under rubble	LH IIIa-IIIb
N14a1	β1	5	Room T2	Under rubble	LH IIIa2
N14a1	β1	6	CT-001	cleaning	-
N14a1	β1	7	CT-008	cleaning	-
N14a1	β1	8	CT-007	cleaning	-
N14a1	β1	9	Terrace V	Patch with dense artifacts, interior corner CT-031 & CT-032	MH-LHIIIa
N14a1	β1	10	Room T1	Deposit under rubble	LH IIIa
N14a1	β1	11	Room T2	Deposit under rubble, S. part, between CT-007 & CT-022	LH I-IIIb
N14a1	β1	12	Room T2	NE. part under rubble, between CT-001 & CT-008	Mostly LH IIIa
N14a1	β1	13	Terrace V	Rubble	LH IIIa2-IIIb1 (one possible IIIb2/C, but very uncertain)
N14a1	β1	14	CT-038	Cleaning	-
N14a1	β1	15	Room T1	Deposit under rubble	LH IIIa1-IIIa2

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	β1	16	Room T2	Deposit under rubble, S. part, between CT-007 & CT-022, under L. 11 (same deposit)	LH I-IIIIB
N14a1	β1	17	Room T2	Deposit under rubble, S. part, between CT-007 & CT-022, under L. 16, on top of tumble	LH IIIA1-IIIIB, fewer LH II
N14a1	β1	18	Room T2	NE. part under rubble, between CT-001 & CT-008, under L. 12	LH I-III A
N14a1	β1	19	Room T1 & CT-031	Rubble covering walls	LH IIIA1 (full kylix profile)
N14a1	β1	20	CT-038	Section of wall explored	LH IIIA1-IIIIB1 W. few earlier sherds
N14a1	β1	21	CT-009	Cleaning	LH IIIA2/IIIIB1
N14a1	β1	22	Terrace V	Interior, deposit under L. 9	LH I-IIA
N14a1	β1	23	Terrace V, Corridor between V & CT	Rubble	LH I-IIIIB
N14a1	β1	24	Corridor	Between Room T1/Room T2 & CT; Fill soil with copious amounts of limestone decomposing to powder	LH IIIA2/IIIIB
N14a1	β1	25	Room T1	Fill	LH IIIA2/IIIIB
N14a1	β1	26	Room T2	NE. part, under L. 18	LH IIIA/IIIIB
N14a1	β1	27	Room T2	General fill	-
N14a1	β1	28	Corridor between V & CT	Rubble	Mixed, MH-LH IIIIB
N14a1	β1	30	CT-032	Foundation trench, N. side	Mixed MH-LH II(?)
N14a1	β1	30	Terrace V	Foundation trench wall CT-032	Mixed
N14a1	β1	31	Terrace V	On top of CT-031, under L. 23	LH II
N14a1	β1	32	CT-031	Cleaning, under L. 31	-
N14a1	β1	33	Room T2	Central part, under L. 17	LH IIIA-IIIIB
N14a1	β1	34	Room T2	Joint CT-038/CT-041	-
N14a1	β1	35	Room T2	NE. part, under L. 26	LH IIIA1/IIIA2-IIIIB
N14a1	β1	36	Room T2	Central part, first layer of stones	LH I-III A2
N14a1	β1	37	Room T2	NE. part, under L. 35	LH II-III A-IIIIB
N14a1	β1	38	Room T1	Fill under L. 25	Disturbed, LH II-III A
N14a1	β1	39	Room T2	Wall CT-001, south side	"LH", many burned sherds
N14a1	β1	40	Room T2	Central-south part, second layer of stones	LH IIIA2 W. a few earlier
N14a1	β1	41	Between T & V	Between CT-031 & CT-038	LH IIIA1-IIIIB
N14a1	β1	42	Terrace V	Interior, under L. 22	LH II
N14a1	β1	43	Room T1	Fill under L. 38	LH I-II
N14a1	β1	44	Terrace V	CT-031, east face	LH IIA-III B

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	β1	45	Between V & CT	Cleaning, previously excavated	undated
N14a1	β1	46	Between V & CT	N. face of CT-032, foundation trench	undatable
N14a1	β1	47	Between T & V	Between CT-031 & CT-038, under L. 41	LH IIIA1/IIIB
N14a1	β1	48	Room B2.1	Cleaning of hearth pedestal	LH II
N14a1	β1	49	Room T1	Fill under L. 43	MH-LH IIIA
N14a1	β1	50	Room T2	Central-south part, second layer of stones under L. 40	LH II
N14a1	β2	1	B2 & Area to the S. of T	Topsoil	Mixed, LH IIIA2 latest
N14a1	β2	2	Between CT-019 & CT-037	Rubble	Mixed, many burned sherds
N14a1	β2	3	"Room B2.2"	Rubble	LH II-III
N14a1	β2	4	Room T2, Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Under rubble	LH IIIA2 latest
N14a1	β2	5	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Under rubble	MH-LH IIIA
N14a1	β2	6	Room B2.1	Rubble	LH II-III
N14a1	β2	9	CT-009	Cleaning	-
N14a1	β2	10	CT-007	Cleaning	-
N14a1	β2	11	CT-006	Cleaning	-
N14a1	β2	12	CT-028	Cleaning	-
N14a1	β2	13	CT-027	Cleaning	-
N14a1	β2	14	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Fill under L. 4	LH I-II, some LH IIIA-III B
N14a1	β2	15	CT-020	Cleaning	-
N14a1	β2	16	Room T2	SE. corner (CT-007 & CT-009), under L. 4	LH IIIA1-III A2, a few possibly IIIB
N14a1	β2	17	Bin J, later	Interior fill	LH I-III A1
N14a1	β2	18	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Olive stump removal	LH II-III A1
N14a1	β2	19	Room B2.1	Hearth	LH IIIA2 latest
N14a1	β2	21	Room T2	Fill in corner of CT-007 & CT-009, under L. 16	LH IIIA1-IIIB, some LH I-II
N14a1	β2	22	Room B2.2	Fill under rubble of L. 3	LH II-III A
N14a1	β2	23	Bin J	Interior, under L. 17	LH II-III A1
N14a1	β2	24	Room B2.1	Fill under rubble of L. 6	LH II-III A1
N14a1	β2	25	CT-031	W. face	LH IIIA1-III A2, possibly 2 sherds IIIB
N14a1	β2	26	Room B2.2	Bin H	LH IIIA1-III A2

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	β2	27	Room B2.1	Fill under L. 24	LH IIA-IIB, fading into LH IIIA1
N14a1	β2	28	Room B2.2	Fill around Bin H	LH IIIA2
N14a1	β2	29	Room B2.2	Wall defining Bin H, cleaning	-
N14a1	β2	30	CT-031	West face, CT-009 & CT-006, fill under L. 25	LH II
N14a1	β2	31	Bin H	Fill at bottom of Bin H (under L. 29)	LH IIB/IIIA1 latest
N14a1	β2	32	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Fill under L. 30	LH IIIA
N14a1	β2	33	Room B2.1	Fill under L. 27	LH LH I-II, fading into LH IIIA2
N14a1	β2	34	CT-031	Continuation to the S. of CT. 006, cleaning	-
N14a1	β2	35	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Fill under L. 32	LH I(?)-LH II shading into LH IIIA1
N14a1	β2	36	Room B2.1	Wall parallel & to the S. of CT-006 between CT-031 & CT-028	-
N14a1	β2	37	Room B2.1	Fill under L. 33	LH II-III A1
N14a1	β2	38	CT-031	Under CT-0-27, cleaning	-
N14a1	β2	39	Room B2.1	Fill under L. 27, removal of pebble floor	-
N14a1	β2	40	Room B2.1	Sliver by the E. side of the locus	LH IIIA2 (?)
N14a1	β2	41	Room B2.1	Wall CT-006 S. face, top of stones of L. 36	Mixed, MH-LH III
N14a1	β2	42	Space between CT-006 & CT-009	Joint of CT-006, CT-027, & CT-031	Undatable
N14a1	β2	43	Room B2.2	Wall CT-028, W. face	LH II (?)
N14a1	β2	44	Room B2.1	Fill under L. 39, under pebble floor	-
N14a1	β2	45	Bin J	Relationship between CT-027 & CT-031	LH IIIA
N14a1	β2	46	Room B2.1	Tumble S. of CT-006 & E. of CT-028	LH IIIA1-III A2 early
N14a1	β2	47	Room T2	SE. corner, Fill under L. 21	LH II-III A2
N14a1	β2	49	Space between CT-006 & CT-009	Joint between CT-031 & CT-009	LH IIA-III A
N14a1	β2	50	Room B2.1	Fill under L. 37	LH II-III A1
N14a1	β2	51	Room T2	SE. corner, Fill under L. 47	LH IIA-IIB
N14a1	β2	52	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Fill under L. 18	LH IIA-IIB, few IIIA1-III A2
N14a1	β2	53	Room B2.2	Joint between CT-020 & CT-028	LH II-III A / IIB
N14a1	β2	54	Room B2.1	Fill between S. continuation of CT-031 & CT-018	LH I-II
N14a1	β2	55	Room B2.1	Joint of S. continuation of CT-031 W. stone feature of L. 36 [which is a pavement or a wall?]	LH II-III

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	β2	56	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Joint CT-028 & CT-020 on the N. side	MH-LH II (?)
N14a1	β2	57	Room B2.2	W. side of CT-028 at the point of Bin H	LH II-III
N14a1	β2	58	CT-031	W. face of CT-031, under L. 35	LH IIA, W. little IIIA2
N14a1	β2	59	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Wall CT-009, S. face	LH IIB/IIIA1
N14a1	β2	60	CT-031	W. face of CT-031, under L. 58	LH IIB, one possible IIIA1
N14a1	β2	61	CT-006	Cleaning	LH III latest
N14a1	β2	62	CT-009	Sounding	LH IIA-IIB
N14a1	β2	63	CT-031	W. face of CT-031, under L. 60	MH-LH II
N14a1	β2	64	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Straightening of trench walls	LH IIIA1-IIIA2
N14a1	β2	65	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Joint CT-031 & external SW. corner of CT-009/CT-038	MH-LH II (atypical assemblage), some LH IIIA
N14a1	β2	66	CT-031	W. face of CT-031, under L. 63	MH III-LH II
N14a1	β2	67	Room B2.1	West face of CT-031, under L. 63 and L. 66	LH II
N14a1	β2	68	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	W. part of trench	LH IIB-IIIA1
N14a1	β2	69	CT-031	W. face of CT-031, under L. 66	LH I-IIIA1
N14a1	β2	70	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Part of L. 68, W. dense concentration of finds	LH II-IIIA1
N14a1	β2	71	Space between CT-009 & CT-006	Under L. 70	LH IIB-IIIA1
N14a1	β3	1/1b	Room B2.2 (S. part)	Topsoil (1st pass)	Mixed
N14a1	β3	4/4b	Room B2.1	Fill on top of Walls CT-017, CT-016	MH-LH
N14a1	β3	2	Room B2.2 (S. part)	Topsoil (2nd pass)	Mixed
N14a1	β3	3	Room B2.2	Rubble, NW. part of square	LH II-IIIB
N14a1	β3	5	Area to the S. of Room B2.2	Deposit under topsoil	LH II-III
N14a1	β3	6	Room B2.2	Fill to the West of CT-017, under L. 3	LH II-IIIA/IIIB
N14a1	β3	7	CT-016	Cleaning	-
N14a1	β3	8	CT-017	Cleaning	-
N14a1	β3	9	Room B2.1	Pebble floor ?	LH II-IIIA2
N14a1	β3	10	Room B2.2	Rubble against w. face of CT-017	LH IIIA1-IIIA2
N14a1	β3	11	Room B2.2 (S. part)	Fill under L. 2	MH-LH IIIA2/IIIB
N14a1	β3	12	Room B2.2	Rubble on top of CT-019, same as L. 3	MH-LH II-IIIB
N14a1	β3	13	Room B2.1	Pebble floor, SW. corner of room, under L. 9	LH IIA/IIIB

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	β3	14	Room B2.2	Fill under rubble of L. 10	LH II-III A2
N14a1	β3	15	Room B2.2	Fill surrounding the rubble in L. 12, along E. face of CT-019	LH II
N14a1	β3	16	Room B2.2	Fill to the west of CT-017, under L. 6	Mixed, MH-LH III
N14a1	β3	17	Room B2.1	SW. corner of room. Pebble floor?, under L. 13	LH IIA/IIIB
N14a1	γ1	1	Room A1	Topsoil	-
N14a1	γ1	1/1a/1b	Corridor (E. part)	Topsoil	Mixed
N14a1	γ1	2	CT-005 Room T10	Cleaning	-
N14a1	γ1	3	Room A2	Deposit south of Wall CT-005, between steps & the wall	LH IIIA-B
N14a1	γ1	4	Room A2	Area to the N., W., E. of steps	MH-LH III
N14a1	γ1	5	Room A2	Flat stones W. of steps	LH IIIA-IIIB
N14a1	γ1	6	Room A2	Flat stones/steps	LH II
N14a1	γ1	7	Room A2	Area of disintegrated mudbrick to the S. of the steps	-
N14a1	γ1	8	Room A2	Deposit between steps, the flat stones of L. 5, & Wall CT-004	LH I-III A2
N14a1	γ1	9	CT-002	Cleaning	MH-LH III
N14a1	γ1	10	Room A2	NW. corner, dump-like fill	MH-LH IIIA1
N14a1	γ1	11	CT-004	Cleaning	-
N14a1	γ1	12	Room A2	Paved area 3	LH I-II
N14a1	γ1	13	CT-003	Cleaning	-
N14a1	γ1	14	Room A2	Paved area 4	-
N14a1	γ1	15	Room A2	Pedestalled rubble sitting over the lowest step	LH I-III A2
N14a1	γ1	16	Room A2	Paved area 1	LH I-III A1
N14a1	γ1	17	Room A2	Pass through fill at the apparent bottom level of the stepped ramp feature, opened after the removal of the pedestalled rubble in L. 15	LH I-III A/IIIB
N14a1	γ1	18	Room A1/A2	Deposit adjacent to the E. face of Wall CT-002	LH I-II, few LH III
N14a1	γ1	19	Room A2	Pass through fill E. of Wall CT-004 up to the area of tumble of L. 5	LH II-III
N14a1	γ1	20	CT-005, N. face	Pass through the fill to the N. of Wall CT-005 & W. of L. 12; wall under Wall CT-005	LH I-IIIB
N14a1	γ1	21	Room A2	NW. corner, under L. 16 Mostly	LH II
N14a1	γ1	22	Room A2	Deposit on S. part of steps, under L. 7	MH -LH IIIA

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	γ1	23	Room A2	Pass through the fill at the “bottom” (N.) of the stepped ramp, under L. 17	LH II-LH IIIA2 early
N14a1	γ1	24	CT-005, N. face	Pass through the fill to the N. of Wall CT-005, under L. 20	LH II
N14a1	γ1	25	Room A2	Paved area 4	LH II-III
N14a1	γ1	26	CT-005, N. face	Pass through fill to the N. of Wall CT-005, under L. 24	LH IIB-III A1
N14a1	γ1	27	Room A2	Paved area 4	LH I-II
N14a1	γ1	28	CT-005, N. face	Paved area 2	MH -LH II
N14a1	γ1	29	Room A2	Paved area 4	LH I-III A2 early
N14a1	γ1	30	Room A2	Paved area 4	MH-LH
N14a1	γ1	31	Room A2	Shallow pass through the fill to the E. of Wall CT-004, under L. 19	MH -LH III A2
N14a1	γ1	32	Corridor between CT-005/Room CT	Pedestal removal in the NW. corner of the trench	LH IIIA-III B
N14a1	γ1	33	Room A2	Deposit at the bottom (N.) of the stepped ramp under L. 23	LH I-II, W. few III
N14a1	γ1	34	CT-005, N. face	Fill under L. 26	MH-LH II
N14a1	γ1	35	Corridor between CT-032 & CT	North face of wall CT-032, cleaning	--
N14a1	γ1	36	Corridor between CT-032 & CT	NE. side of a pedestal of rocks to the N. of CT-005	
N14a1	γ2	1	Room A2	Topsoil & Walls CT-018/CT-004	No pottery collected
N14a1	γ2	2	CT-004 & CT-018	Cleaning	LH IIIA2
N14a1	γ2	3	Room A2	Paved Feature attached to the E. face of CT-004	Undatable
N14a1	γ2	4	Room A2	Pass N. of Locus 3 & E. of Wall T9, a continuation	LH II-III A2
N14a1	γ2	5	Room A2	Deposit on E. side of CT-004/CT-018	LH I-II-LH III A1
N14a1	γ2	6	CT-004	Deep pass through the fill on the W. side of Wall CT-004/CT-018	LH IIIA1-III A2 (mostly)
N14a1	γ2	7	Room A2	Cleaning pass over Wall CT-016	LH II
N14a1	γ2	8	Room B2.1	Pass through an area of dark, soft soil at the “intersection” of Wall CT-006 & CT-004	LH II
N14a1	γ2	9	Room A2	Deposit on E. side of CT-004/CT-018, under L. 5	LH I-IIB, some III A1
N14a1	γ2	10	Room A2	Deposit on E. side of CT-004/CT-018, under L. 9	LH II
N14a1	γ2	11	Room B2.1	Tumble in the N.-central part of the square	MH-LH II
N14a1	γ2	12	Room A2	S. face of CT-016, cleaning	-

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	γ2	13	Room A2	Deposit on E. side of CT-004/CT-018, under L. 9 Mostly	LH II
N14a1	γ2	14	Room	B2.1 tumble S. of Wall CT-018 & N. of a possible continuation of Wall CT-016	LH I-IIB
N14a1	γ2	15	Room B2.1	CT-018, W. face	LH IIB-III A
N14a1	γ2	16	Room A2	CT-018, E. face cleaning	-
N14a1	γ2	17	Room B2.1	SW. corner CT-006, CT-004, & CT-018	LH I-II
N14a1	γ2	19	Room B2.1	CT-018, W. face, under L. 18	MH-LH II
N14a1	γ2	20	Room B2.1	Patches of mudbrick in the S. 0.2 m of L. 19	LH I(-II?)
N14a1	γ2	21	Room A2	Deposit to the E. of CT-004, looking for continuation of paved feature from the W. side	LH II
N14a1	γ2	22	Room B2.1	Paved Feature under L. 20	LH II
N14a1	γ2	23	Room B2.1	Paved Feature, under L. 22	LH II
N14a1	γ2	24	Room A2	Deposit to the E. of CT-004, looking for continuation of paved feature from the W. side, under L. 21	LH II (1 sherd)
N14a1	γ2	25	Room A2	Deposit to the E. of CT-004, looking for continuation of paved feature from the W. side, under L. 24	LH I-II, one LH III A
N14a1	γ2	26	Terrace V	Trial trench opened to look for SE. corner	No artifacts
N14a1	γ4	1	ST Walls	Topsoil	-
N14a1	γ4	2	ST Walls	Pebbly fill	LH IIIA-III B
N14a1	γ4	3	ST Walls	Deposit between T20 & ST-004	LH IIB-III A
N14a1	γ4	4	ST Walls	Deposit SW. corner of ST-004 & ST-002	LH IIIA-III B
N14a1	γ4	5	ST Walls	Deposit E. corner of ST-001 & ST-002	LH IIIA-III B
N14a1	γ4	6	ST Walls	Wall ST-002	LH IIIA-III B
N14a1	γ4	7	ST Walls	Wall ST-005	-
N14a1	γ4	8	ST Walls	ST-004	-
N14a1	γ4	9	ST Walls	ST-003	-
N14a1	γ4	10	ST Walls	Deposit NW. corner of ST-002 & ST-003, skarmigia	LH II-III
N14a1	γ4	11	ST Walls	Rubble SW. corner of ST-002 & ST-004	LH IIIA-III B
N14a1	γ4	12	ST Walls	Deposit in front of N. face T20	LH II
N14a1	γ4	13	ST Walls	Deposit in front of E. face of ST-002	Not closely datable
N14a1	γ4	14	ST Walls	Deposit in front of E. face of ST-002, under L. 13	LH IIIA1-III A2 early
N14a1	γ4	15	ST Walls	Deposit in front of N. face of ST-003	-
N14a1	γ4	16	ST Walls	Rubble SW. corner of ST-004 & ST-002, under L. 4	LH IIIA2-III B

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	γ4	17	ST Walls	Deposit E. corner of ST-001 & ST-002, under L. 5	LH IIIA1
N14a1	γ4	18	ST Walls	Deposit between T20 & ST-004, under L. 3	LH IIIA-IIIIB
N14a1	γ4	19	ST Walls	Deposit E. corner of ST-001 & ST-002, under L. 17	-
N14a1	γ4	20	ST Walls	Rubble in front of S. face of ST-004 & W. face of ST-002, under L. 11 & 16	Not closely datable
N14a1	γ5	1	ST Walls	Topsoil	-
N14a1	γ5	2	ST Walls	Deposits in NE. corner of ST-001 & ST-002	Mixed, MH-LH
N14a1	γ5	3	ST Walls	ST-002	Mixed, MH-LH
N14a1	γ5	4	ST Walls	ST-001	Not closely datable
N14a1	γ5	5	ST Walls	ST-002	Mixed to Hellenistic
N14a1	γ5	6	ST Walls	Deposit in front of W. face of ST-002	LH IIIA-IIIIB
N14a1	γ5	7	ST Walls	Deposit to the SW. of locus 6	LH IIIA2
N14a1	γ5	8	ST Walls	Tumble W of ST-002, above paved feature	LH IIIB
N14a1	γ5	9	ST Walls	NE. corner of ST-001 & ST. 002, under L. 2	LH IIIB1
N14a1	γ5	10	ST Walls	NE. corner ST-001 & ST. 002, under L. 9	LH IIIA2-IIIIB
N14a1	γ5	11	ST Walls	NE. corner of ST-001 & ST. 002, under L. 10	LH IIIA-IIIIB
N14a1	γ5	12	ST Walls	Deposit to the W. of L. 8	LH IIIA2
N14a1	γ5	14	ST Walls	Tumble W. of ST-002, under L. 6	LH IIIA2-IIIIB1
N14a1	γ5	15	ST Walls	Wall NW. of L. 13	LHI-III A
N14a1	γ5	16	ST Walls	Deposit SW. of loci 6 & 14	Mixed
N14a1	γ5	17	ST Walls	Paved Feature under L. 8	LH IIIA2-IIIIB
N14a1	γ5	18	ST Walls	Deposit to the SW. of locus 6, under L. 7	LH IIIA-IIIIB
N14a1	γ5	19	ST Walls	ST-001, cleaning	Not closely datable
N14a1	δ2	3	Courtyard?	Possible floor	-
N14a1	δ3	2	Courtyard?	Possible floor	-
N14a1	δ4	1	ST Walls	Topsoil	-
N14a1	δ4	2	ST Walls	Deposit between ST-003 & ST-001	Not closely datable
N14a1	δ4	3	ST Walls	Deposit E. of ST-003 & ST-001	Not closely datable
N14a1	δ4	4	ST Walls	ST-001	Not closely datable
N14a1	δ4	6	ST Walls	Possible destruction deposit	Not closely datable
N14a1	δ4	7	ST Walls	Deposits between ST-001 & ST-003, under L. 6	LH I-III A2
N14a1	δ4	8	ST Walls	Deposits between ST-001 & ST-003, under L. 7	LH IIIB-III A
N14a1	δ4	9	ST Walls	Deposits between ST-001 & ST-003, under L. 8	LH IIIA-IIIIB
N14a1	δ4	10	ST Walls	N face of ST-001, under L. 9, possible destruction	LH IIIA1-III A2

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	δ4	11	ST Walls	N. end of pit in N14a1δ5 L. 14	LH II-III
N14a1	δ4	12	ST Walls	NE. face of ST -001	LH I-III
N14a1	δ4	13	ST Walls	N. edge of ST-001	LH I-III
N14a1	δ4	14	ST Walls	NE. face of ST-001	LH IIIA2-III B1 latest
N14a1	δ4	15	ST Walls	Deposits between ST-001 & ST-003, stones fallen on pottery	LH IIIA-III B
N14a1	δ5	1	ST Walls	Topsoil & contaminated backfill	-
N14a1	δ5	2	ST Walls	Topsoil & contaminated backfill	-
N14a1	δ5	3	ST Walls	Levelling pass	-
N14a1	δ5	4	ST Walls	ST-001	-
N14a1	δ5	5	ST Walls	Levelling pass	LH IIIA-III B
N14a1	δ5	6	ST Walls	ST-002	Not closely datable
N14a1	δ5	7	ST Walls	Possible pit	LH IIIA2-III B
N14a1	δ5	8	ST Walls	ST-002	-
N14a1	δ5	10	ST Walls	Area S. of ST-001, under L. 7	LH IIIA2-III B
N14a1	δ5	11	ST Walls	NE. face of ST-002	LH II-III A
N14a1	δ5	12	ST Walls	NE. face of ST-002, under L. 11	LH III
N14a1	δ5	13	ST Walls	ST-001, cleaning	-
N14a1	δ5	14	ST Walls	Area S. of ST-001, under L. 10	LH IIA-III B
N14a1	δ5	15	ST Walls	SE. face of ST-001	Not closely datable
N14a1	δ5	16	ST Walls	NE. corner of ST-001 & ST-002	LH IIIA1-III A2
N14a1	δ5	17	ST Walls	Levelling pass	MH-LH IIIA2.III B
N14a1	δ5	18	ST Walls	SE. face of ST-001, under L. 16	LH IIIA
N14a1	δ5	19	ST Walls	SE. face of ST-001, under L. 18	Not closely datable
N14a1	δ5	20	ST Walls	Deposit with amphora	LH IIIA-III B
N14a1	δ5	21	ST Walls	Deposit with amphora	LH IIIA-III B
N14a1	ζ1	1	Building Z2	Topsoil	-
N14a1	ζ1	2	Building Z2	Layer of extremely burned fill & artifacts, N. of wall CT-012	LH IIIA2 W. definite IIB
N14a1	ζ1	3	Building Z2	Topsoil, int. corner CT-012/CT-014	Mixed, incl. Byz.
N14a1	ζ1	4	Building Z2	Deposit to the E.-NE. of CT-014	LH IIIA2-III B, 1 Byz.
N14a1	ζ1	5	Building Z2	Surface rock scatter, cleaning	Badly disturbed
N14a1	ζ1	6	Building Z2	Pass E.-NE. of CT-014, under L. 4	No finds
N14a1	ζ1	7	Building Z2	Deposit under destruction level L. 2	LH IIIA1-III A2
N14a1	ζ1	8	Building Z2	Wall CT-014, cleaning	-
N14a1	ζ1	9	Building Z2	Wall CT-012, cleaning	-
N14a1	η1	1	South Road	Topsoil	-
N14a1	η1	2	South Road	Rubble	Mixed, Byz.
N14a1	η1	3	South Road	Rubble covering road	Byz.-modern

CONCORDANCE TABLE

N14a1	η1	4	South Road	Area SW. of the road	LH IIIA2-IIIB, 1 Byz.
N14a1	η1	5	South Road	Surface of the road, under rubble of L. 2	Contaminated, some Byz
N14a1	η1	6	South Road	E. area of the road	Mixed, predominantly LH IIIA-IIIB
N14a1	η1	7	South Road	Cleaning	No pottery description
N14a1	η3	5	Pit	Pebble floor to the W. of the bench	LH IIB-IIIA2 early
N14a1	η3	6	Pit	Pebble floor to the N. of the bench	Not closely datable
N14a1	η3	7	Pit	Content	LH IIB-IIIA1
N14a1	η3	7	Pit	Tumble around north end of bench	LH IIB-IIIA1
N14a1	η3	8	Pit	Bench	LH IIB-IIIA1
N14a1	η3	9	Pit	Bench	LH IIB-IIIA1
N14a1	η3	10	Pit	Bench	-
N14a1	η3	11	Pit	Bench	-
N14a1	η3	12	Pit	Content	No finds
N14a1	η3	13	Pit	Content	LH IIB-IIIA1
N14a1	η3	14	Pit	Content	No finds
N14a1	η3	15	Pit	Content	LH IIB-IIIA1
N14a1	θ3	4	Pit	Content	LH IIIA1-IIIA2 early
N14a1	θ3	5	Pit	Content	Mixed, LH I-IIIB2
N14a1	θ3	6	Pit	Content	LH IIB latest

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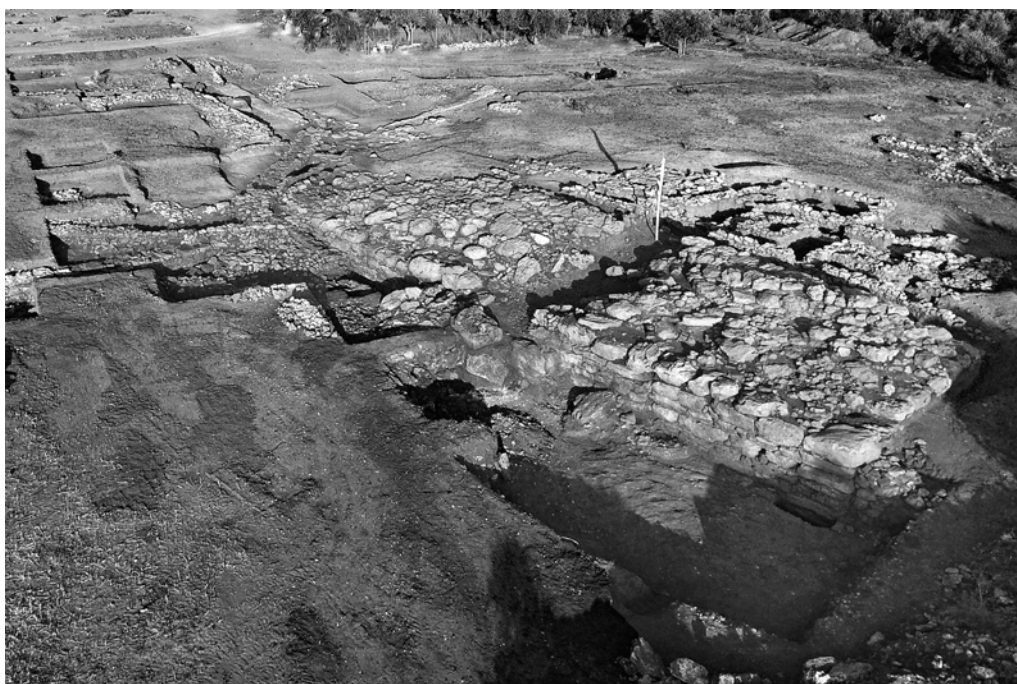
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PLATES







Pl. 1. Aerial view of the Cyclopean Terrace from the Northwest.



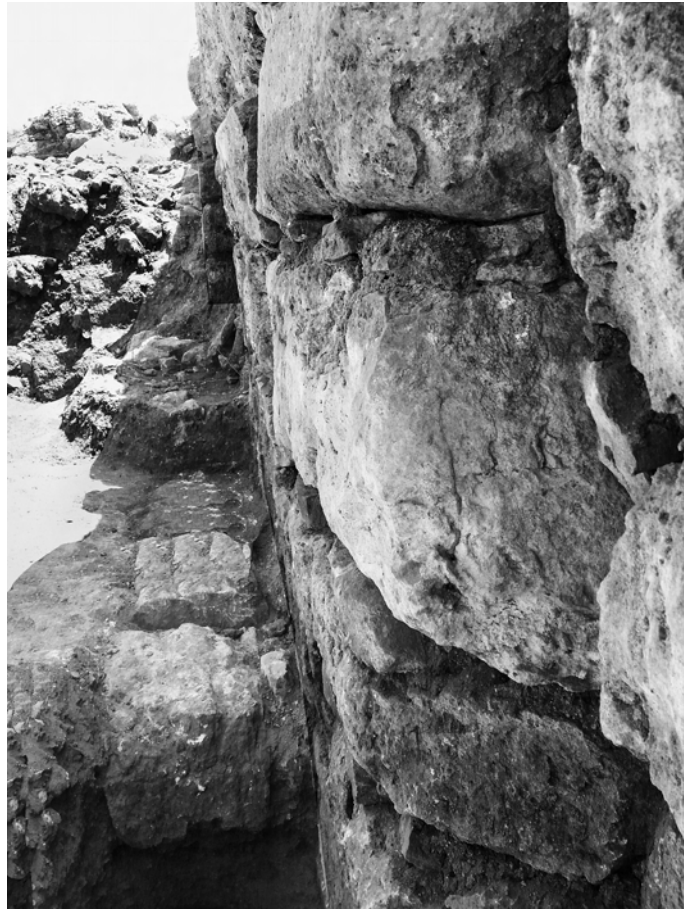
Pl. 2. Aerial view of the north façade of the CT showing the area cleared from the rubble. The arrow indicates the rubble preserved as a record of the history of the CT.



Pl. 3. Aerial view of the mid-section of the CT. The arrow indicates the blocks displaced by the bulldozer.



Pl. 4. Aerial view of the mid-section of the Platform, showing the spill of Cyclopean blocks.



Pl. 5. View of the north façade of the CT from the West, showing the slabs.



Pl. 6. Section of west slab.



Pl. 7. The narrow space between the slabs and the north façade of the CT.



Pl. 8. The flagstones in front of the east end of the Platform. View from the East.



Pl. 9. View of the west face of the Platform from the West. The arrow indicates the layer of skarmigia under the Cyclopean blocks of the west side.



Pl. 10. Rubble layer under the topsoil exposed. View from the Southeast.



Pl. 11. Aerial view of the top surface of the rubble in M13j10x9 before excavation.



Pl. 12. Modern artifacts mixed with the rubble in M13j10t9 (1: fragments of modern tiles, 2: shoe sole, 3: cement bar).



Pl. 13. The rubble during removal. View from the Northwest.



Pl. 14. Burned mudbricks from the CTB destruction layer.



Pl. 15. Bronze nails from the CTB destruction layer.



Pl. 16. View of the CTB destruction level in N13a10β8 L. 8 from the East.



Pl. 17. Ashlar block fragment from the CTB destruction level N13a10β8 L. 9.



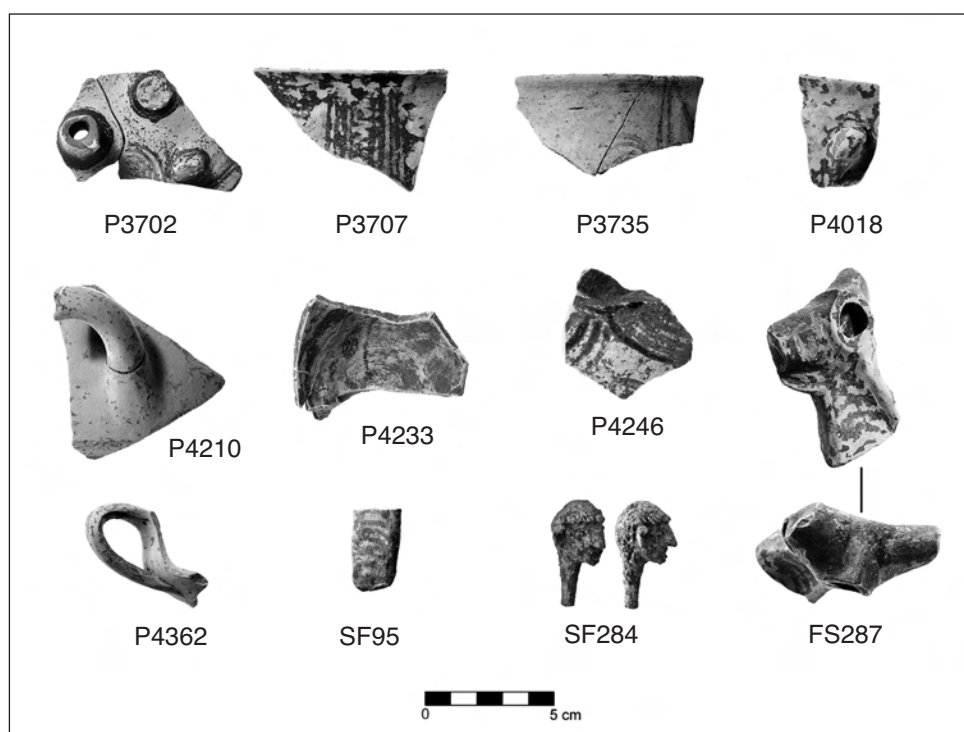
Pl. 18. View of the deposit in N13a10β8 L. 9 from the East, showing the burned areas.



Pl. 19. The exit of drain θ and the adjacent wall.



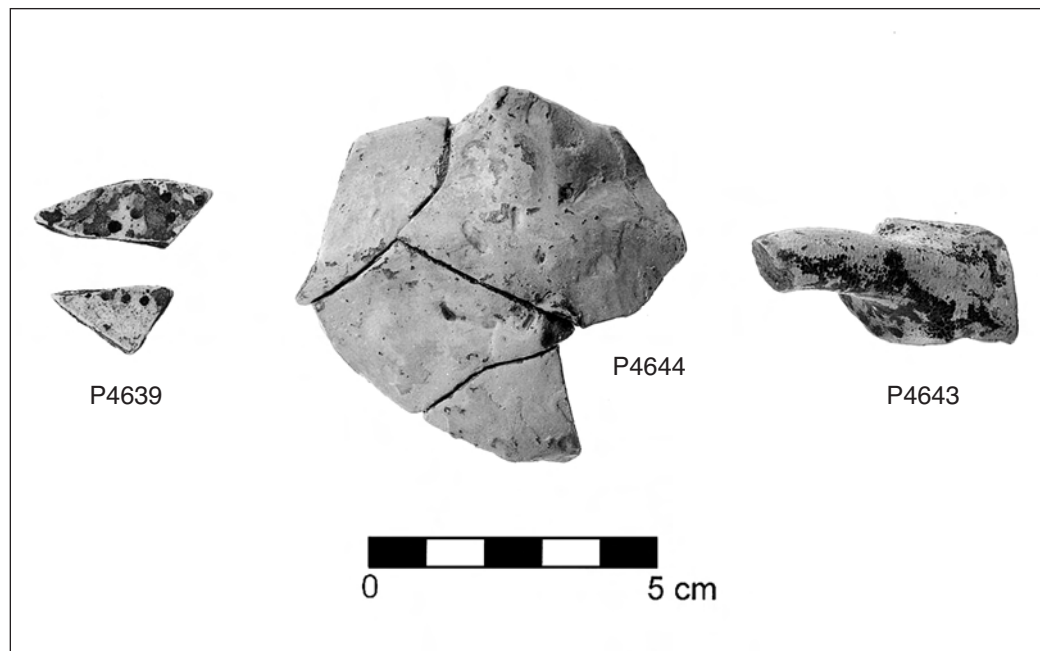
Pl. 20. View of the spill of large flat stones (possible ramp or drain?) in N13a10 γ 7 L. 18.



Pl. 21. Finds from the CTB destruction layer.



Pl. 22. View of N13a10β8 Locus 21. The arrow shows the foundation trench.



Pl. 23. Finds from the foundation trench of the CTB.



Pl. 24. Fragments of plaster from the north façade of the CT fallen on the ground.



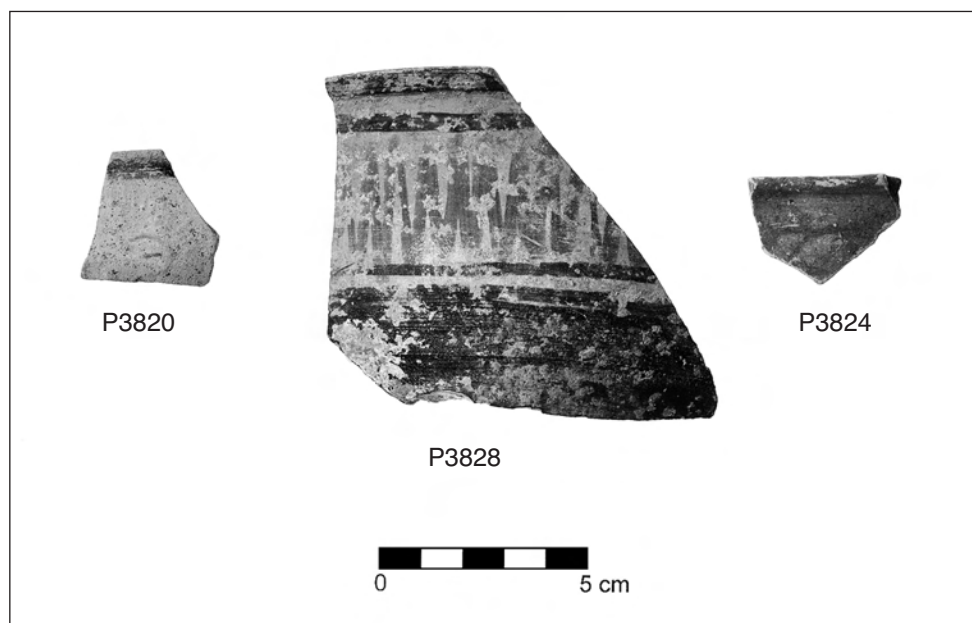
Pl. 25. Fragment of plaster in situ on the north façade of the CT.



Pl. 26. View of the trench showing the west (left) and the east (right) slabs with the bedrock at the bottom.



Pl. 27. View to the West of the deposit under the slabs (L. 11, 12, 13).



Pl. 28. Finds from the fill under the slabs, north side of the CTB.



Pl. 29. View of the northwest corner of the Platform from the Northwest, showing wall CT-058.



Pl. 30. Aerial view of wall CT-036 (marked by arrows) from the West.



Pl. 31. View of the sheet-like layers of charcoal and mudbrick on top of CT-036 from the East.



Pl. 32. View of the north end of CT-036 with the boulders.



Pl. 33. Aerial view of the south end of CT-036, showing location of the different L. (N13a10γ7).



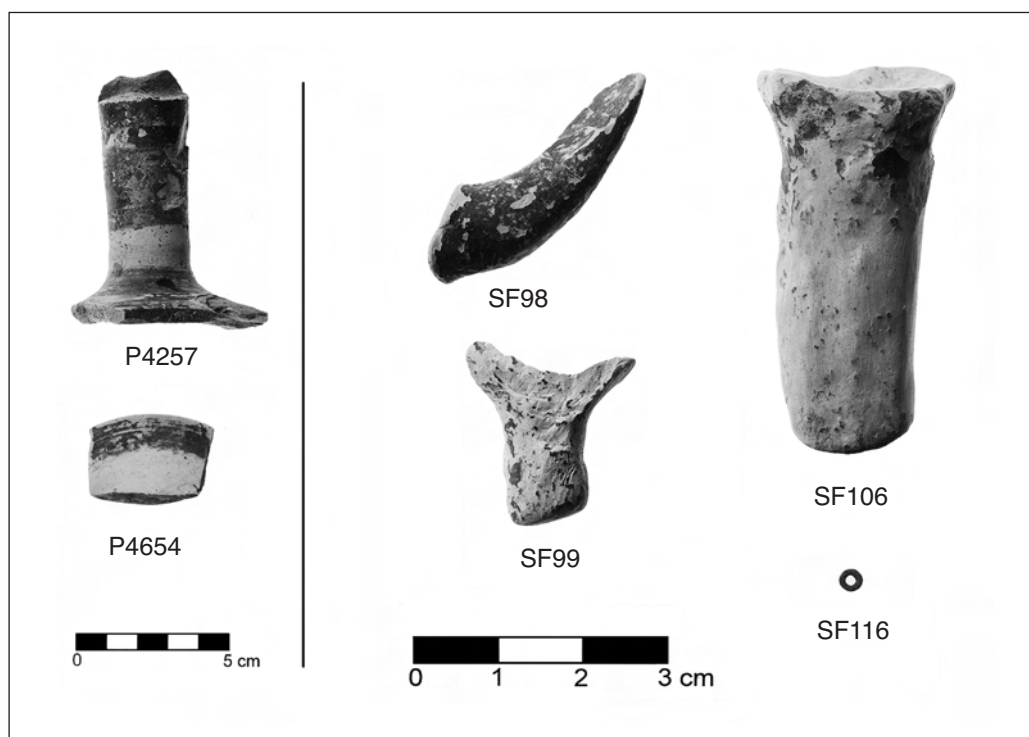
Pl. 34. View of the tumbled stones at the south end of CT-036 (N13a10γ7 L. 11 and 18) from the West.



Pl. 35. View of the tumbled stones at the south end of CT-036 (N13a10γ7 L. 11 and 18) from the North.



Pl. 36. Aerial view of Building Ω.



Pl. 37. Finds from wall CT-036.



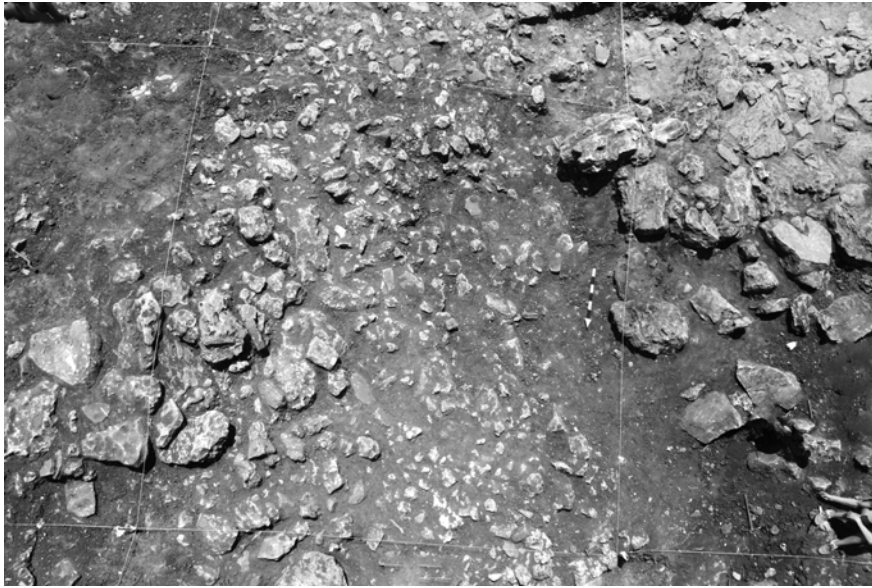
Pl. 38. View of the north façade of the Cyclopean Platform. The arrow shows the spot with the burial.



Pl. 39. The burial from the North.



Pl. 40. Aerial view of the buildings to the South of the Platform.



Pl. 41. Aerial view of the rubble.



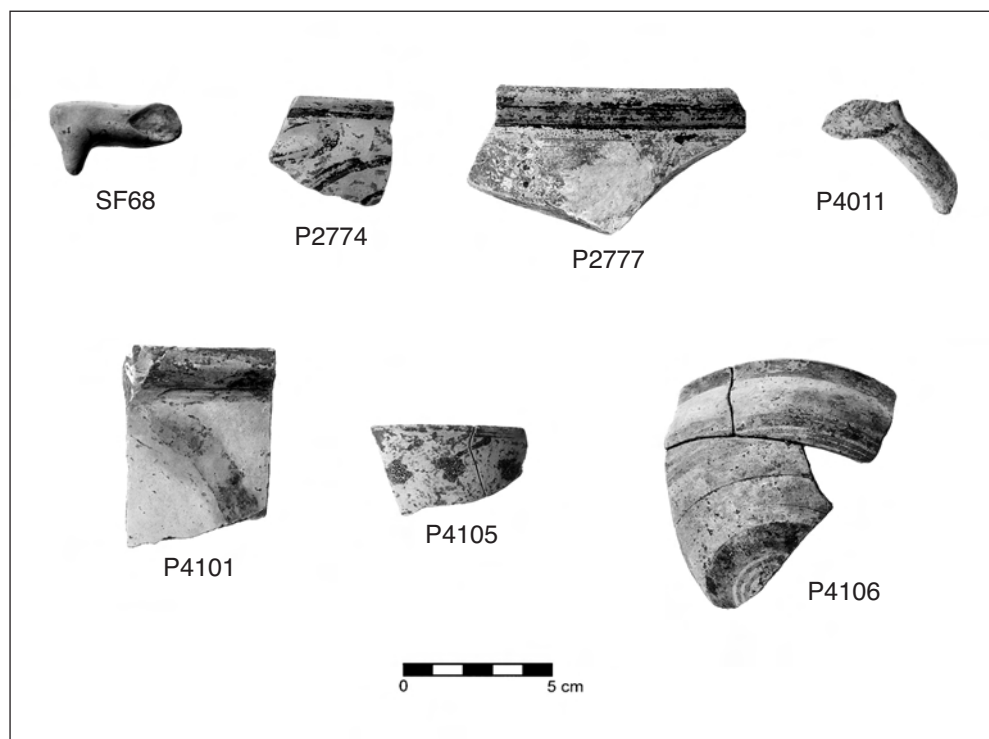
Pl. 42. Close up of the rubble.



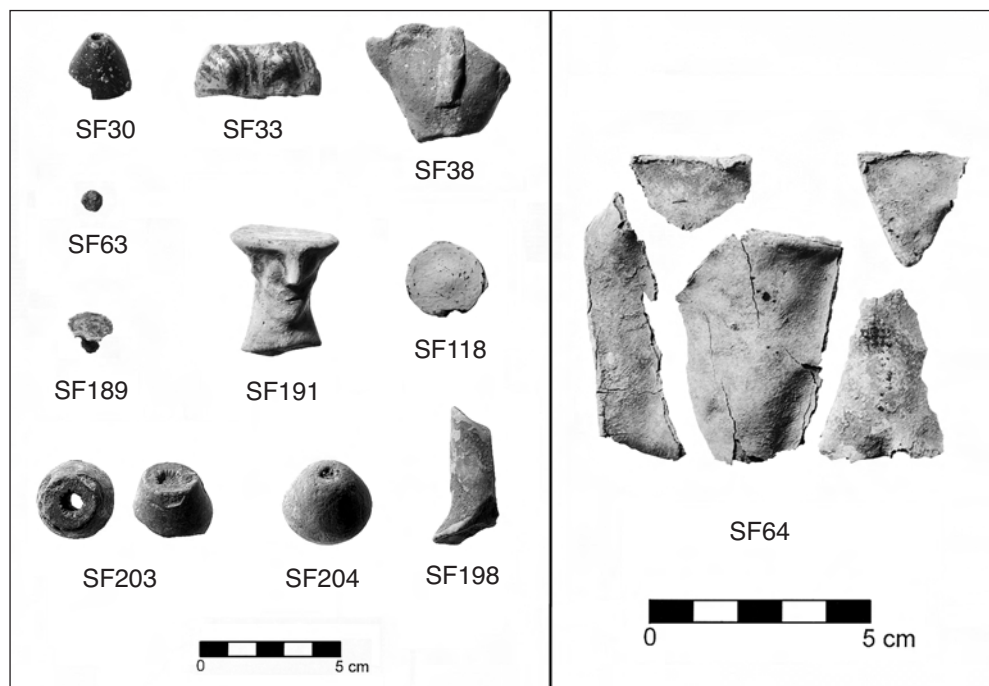
Pl. 43. View of the rubble and underlying deposits.



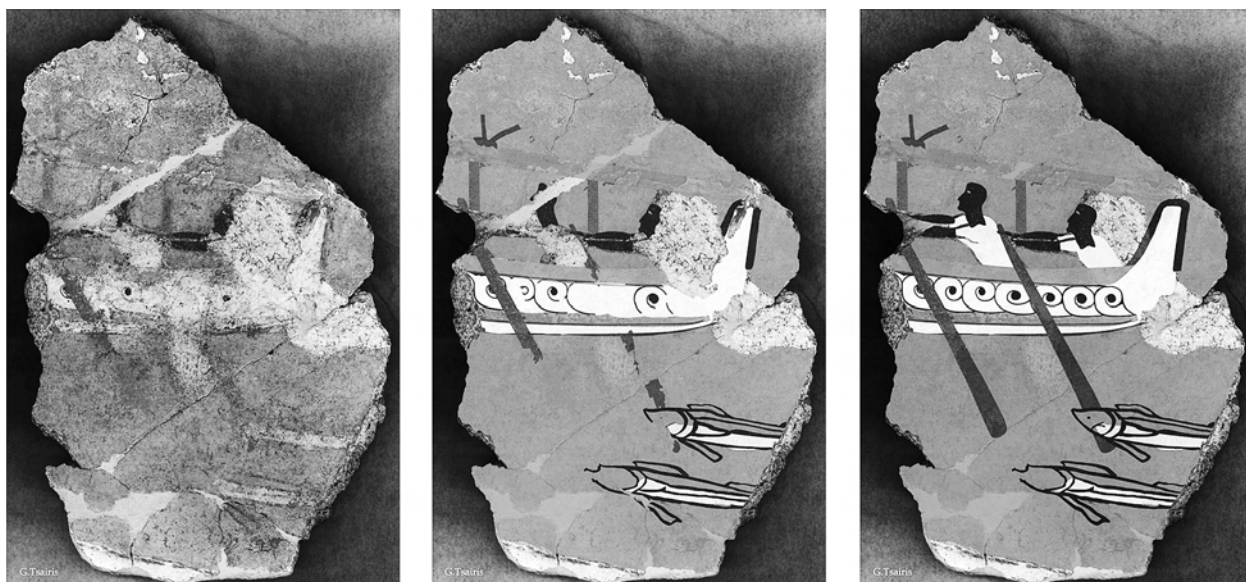
Pl. 44. View of the south line of Cyclopean blocks with the pedestal.



Pl. 45. Finds from the rubble and the topsoil to the south side of the CTB.



Pl. 46. Small finds from the rubble to the south side of the CTB.



Pl. 47. The fresco with the naval scene at different stages of restoration. Restoration and photo by G. Tsairis.



Pl. 48. View of the middle deposit between CT-001 and the Platform, L. 19 and 20.



Pl. 49. View from the East of the middle deposit between CT-001 and the Platform.



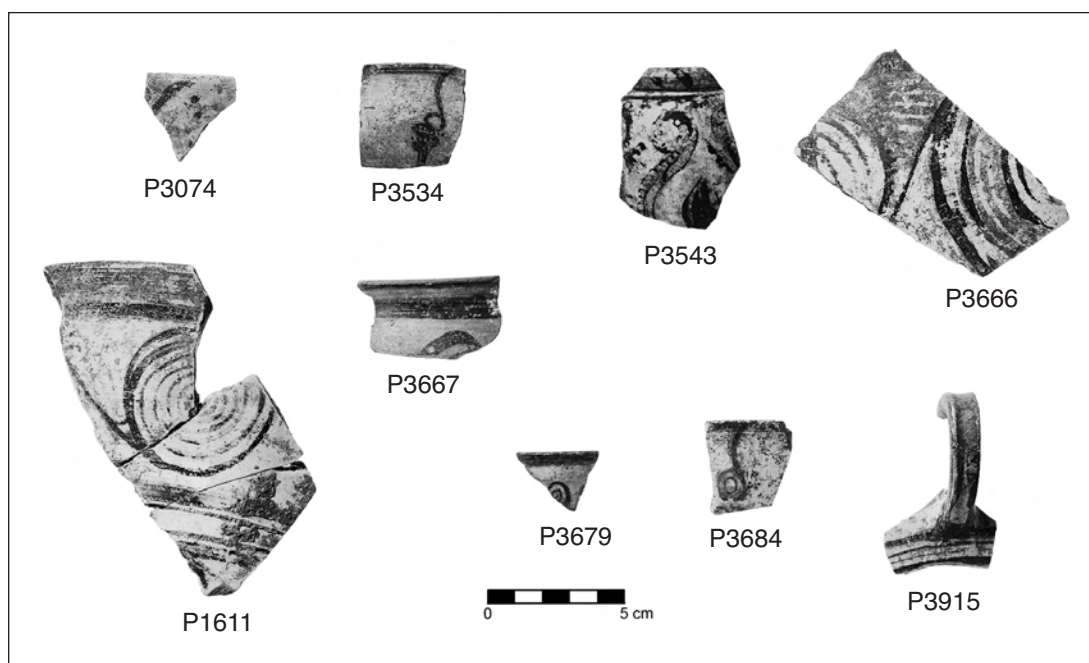
Pl. 50. View of the lower deposit between CT-001 and the Platform. The flagstones of the paved areas are pedestalled.



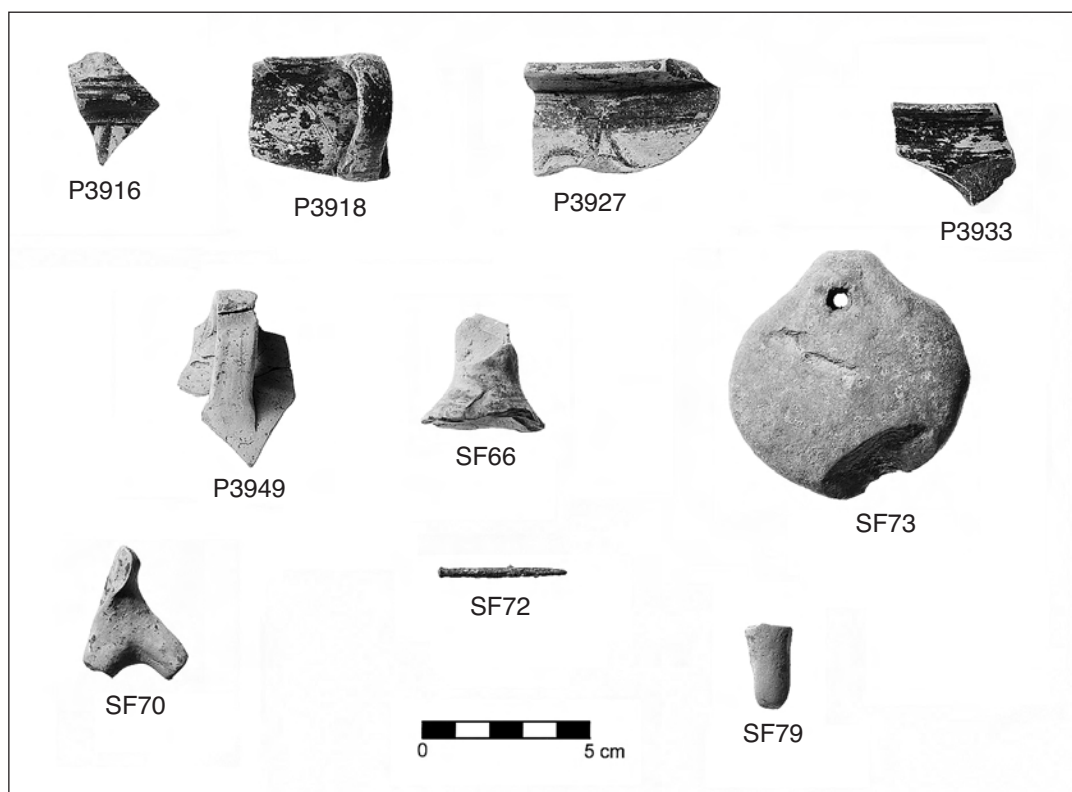
Pl. 51. View of the lower deposit from the West, showing the flagstones of the paved feature.



Pl. 52. Pass under the lower course of Platform.



Pl. 53. Finds from the space between CT-001 and the Platform.



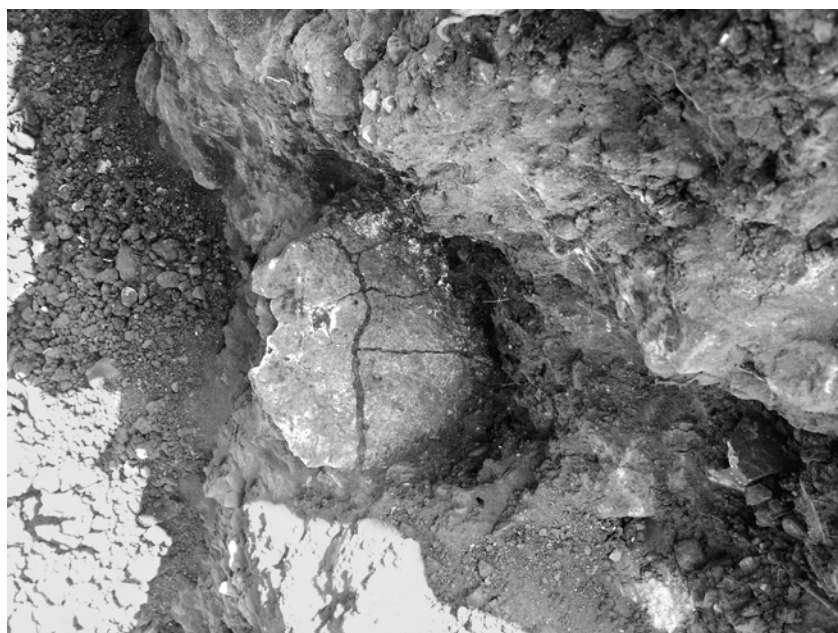
Pl. 54. Finds from the space between CT-001 and the Platform.



Pl. 55. Aerial view of Building T.



Pl. 56. Aerial view of the CTB showing the long wall CT-001.



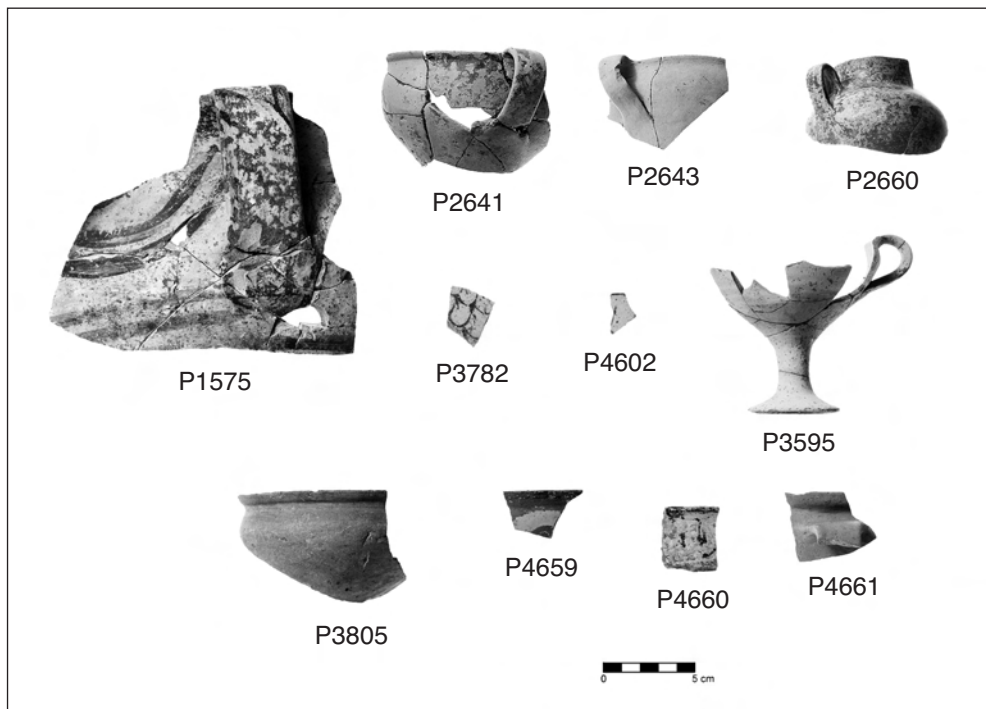
Pl. 57. Large fragment of plaster found in north side of CT-001.



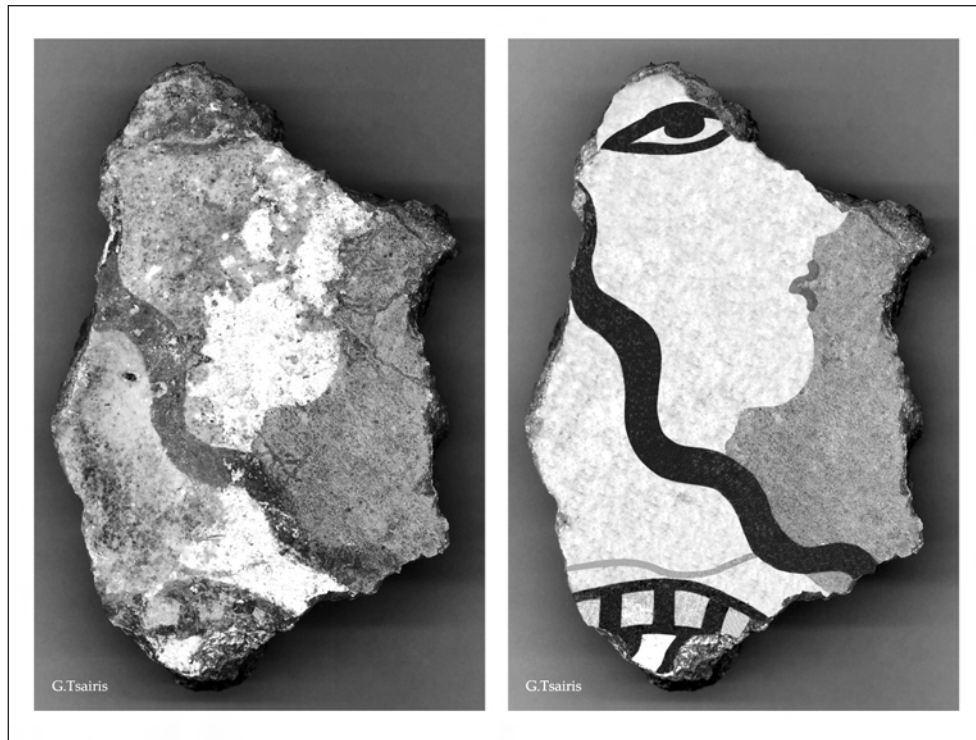
Pl. 58. Room T1 during excavation.



Pl. 59. Room T1, end L. 43.



Pl. 60. Finds from Room T1 and the south face of CT-009.



Pl. 61. The fresco with the female face (photo by G. Tsairis).



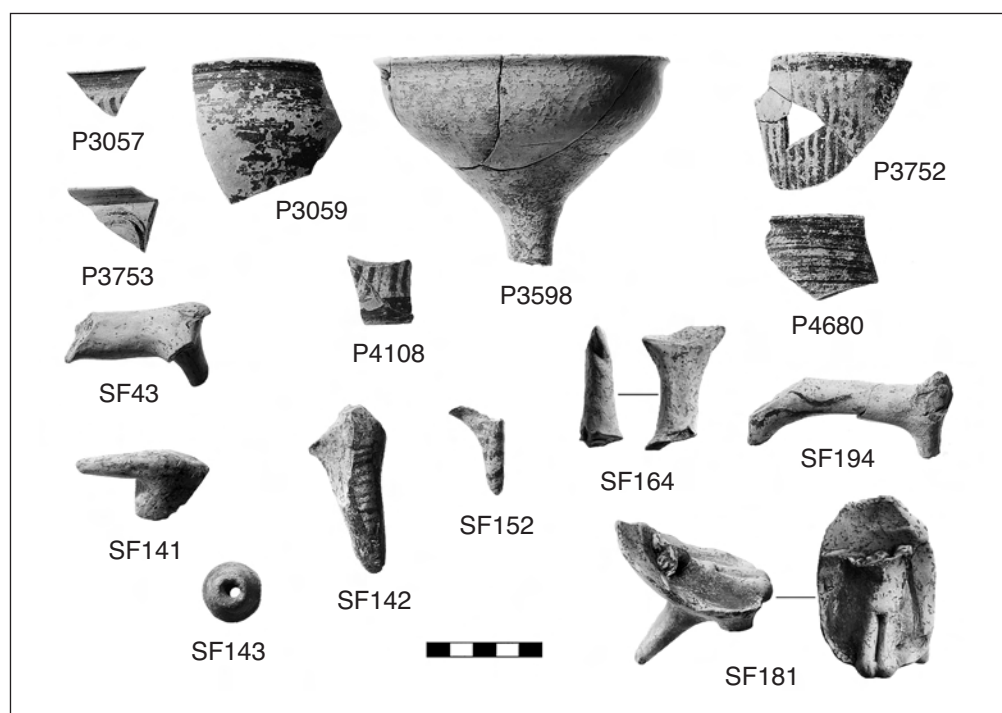
Pl. 62. The interior of Room T2 showing the layer of stones in the south part of the room.



Pl. 63. Room T2. The white line marks the outline of the burn area from a possible burned beam at the corner of CT-007 and CT-008.



Pl. 64. Interior of Room T2 with earlier rubble.



Pl. 65. Finds from Room T2.



Pl. 66. The fill under the rubble in Room T3 (top of L. 19-20).



Pl. 67. End Locus 32 (Room T3).



Pl. 68. End Locus 23 (wall cleaning, Room T3). Begin Locus 32.



Pl. 69. End Locus 24 (cleaning of corner of CT-023 and CT-024).



Pl. 70. Wall CT-040 under CT-001, view from the South.



Pl. 71. Wall CT-040 under CT-001, view from the West.



Pl. 72. The fill of Room T4 (foreground) and Room T5 (background), showing wall CT-044.



Pl. 73. CT-037 on top of West Paving 1. View from the North.



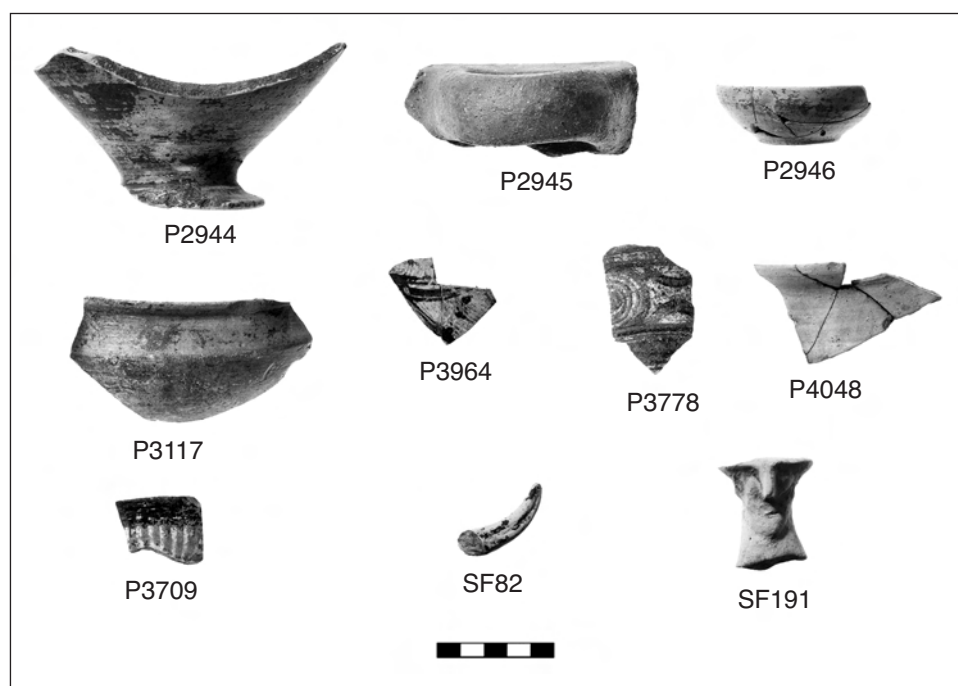
Pl. 74. West Paving 3 between walls CT-046 (left) and CT-009W (right).



Pl. 75. Paved area in Room T4 from the South.



Pl. 76. Kylix against wall CT-022 in Room T5.



Pl. 77. Finds from Rooms T3, T4, and T5.



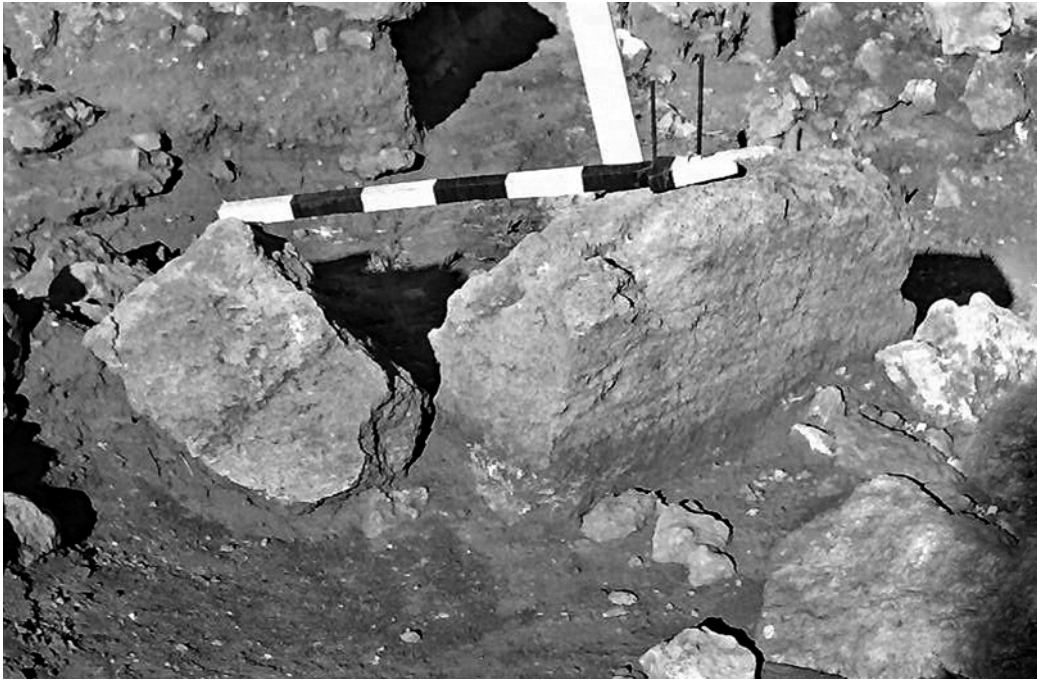
Pl. 78. Aerial view of Room CT from the East.



Pl. 79. Room CT from the Southeast.



Pl. 80. View of Room CT showing the east wall.



Pl. 81. The ashlar blocks in the west part of Room CT, view from the East.



Pl. 82. Room CT, white-brown clay feature.



Pl. 83. Aerial photo of Terrace V.



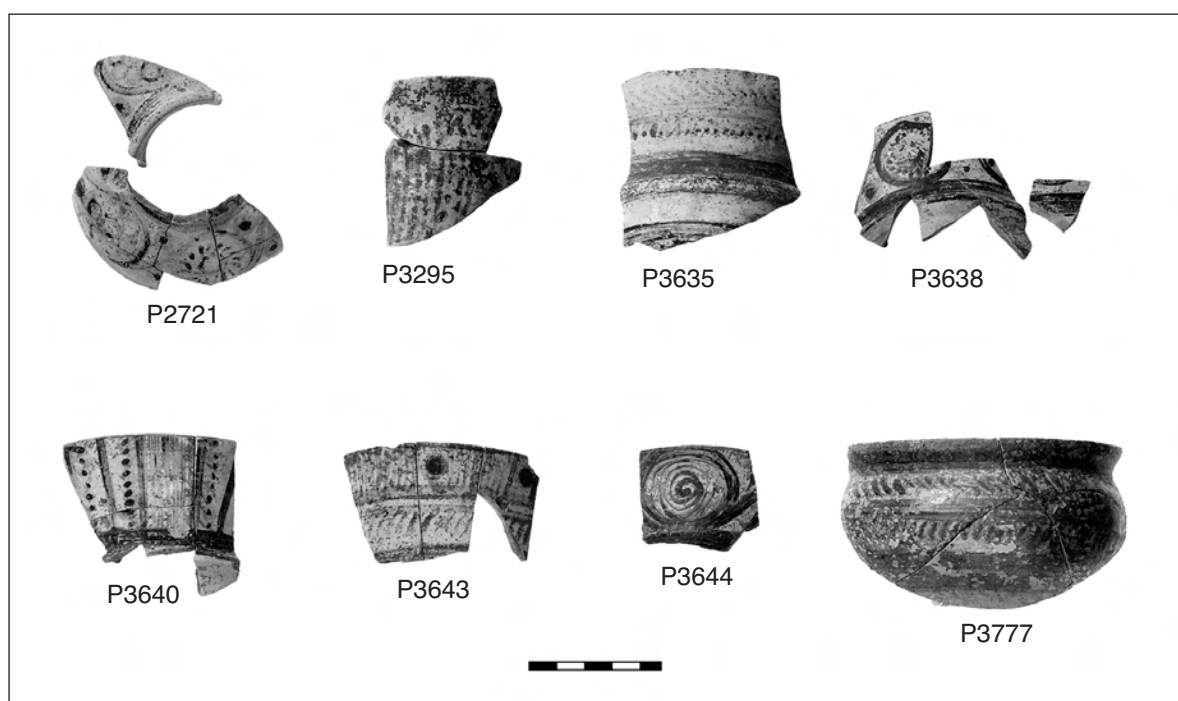
Pl. 84. View of west face of wall CT-031.



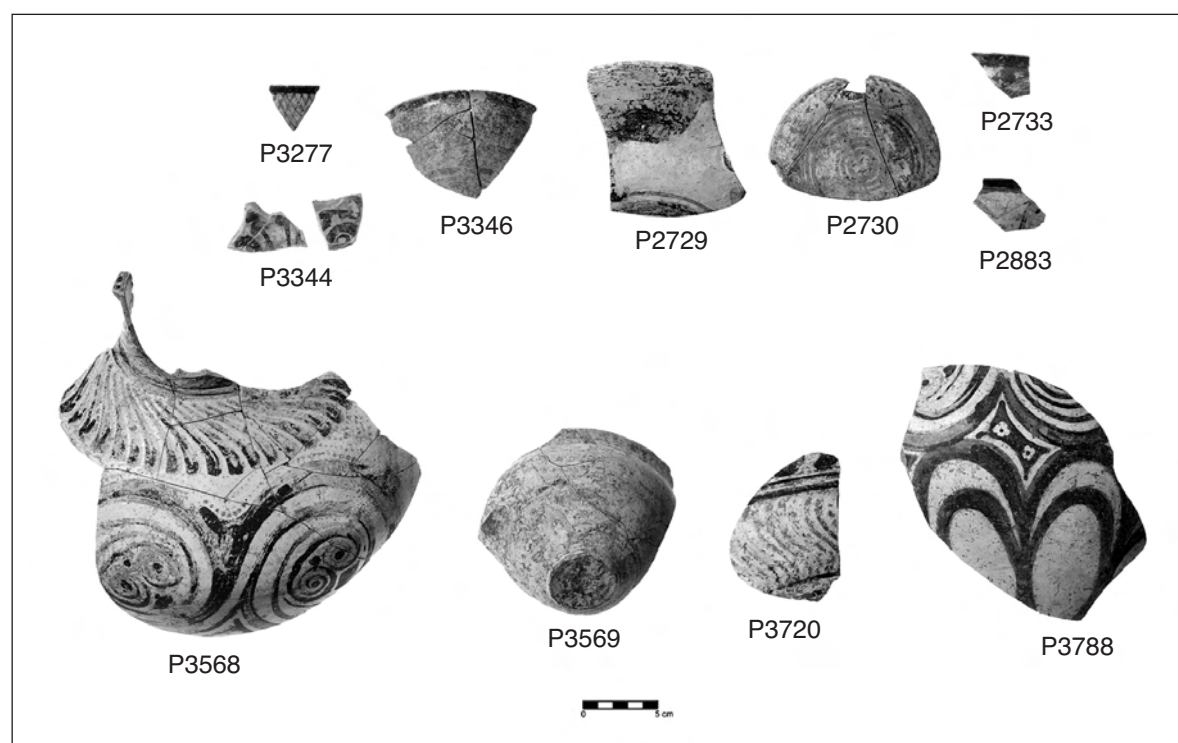
Pl. 85. Space between CT-031 and CT-038 (indicated by the arrow).



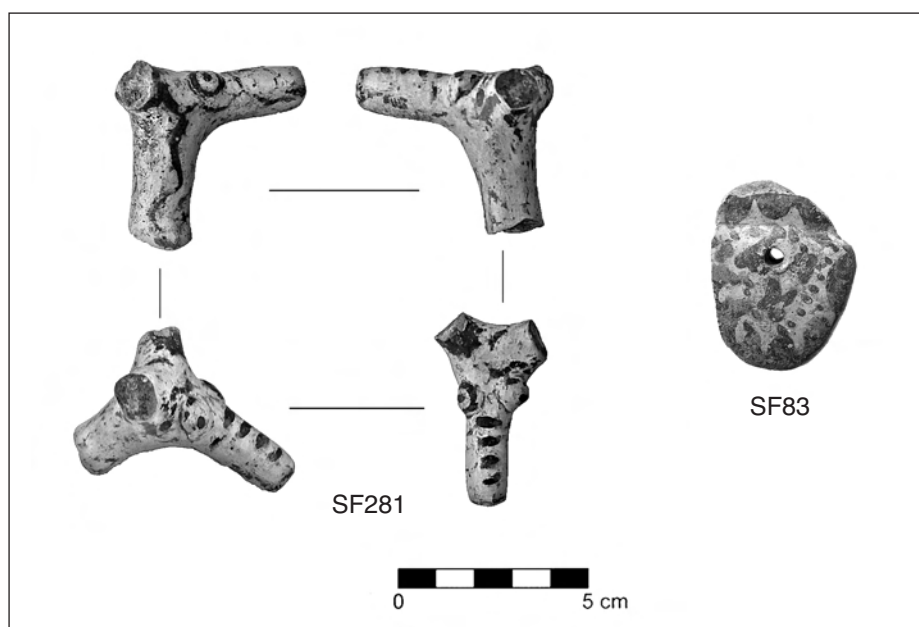
Pl. 86. View of wall CT-032 from the West. The arrows indicate the foundation trench.



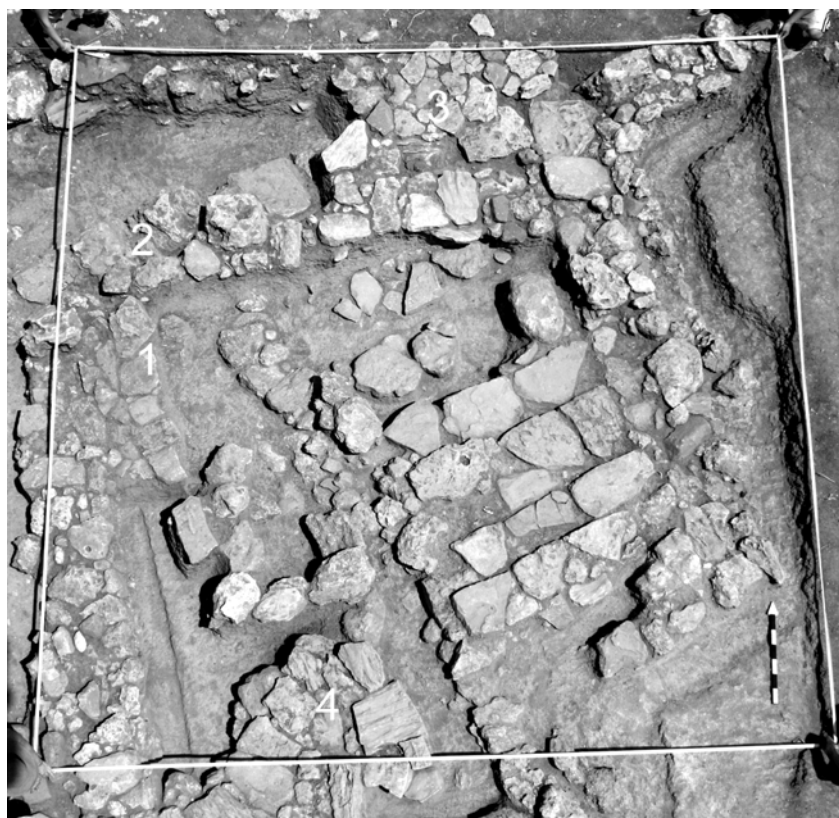
Pl. 87. Finds from the interior of Terrace V.



Pl. 88. Pottery from the exterior of Terrace V.



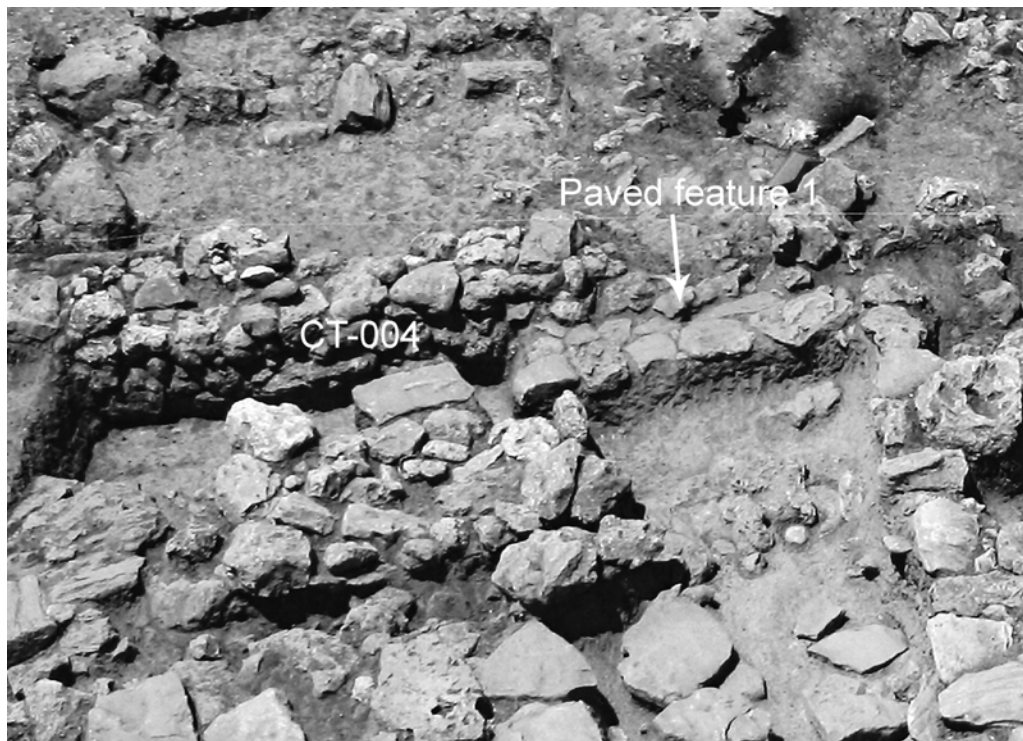
Pl. 89. Small finds from the exterior of Terrace V.



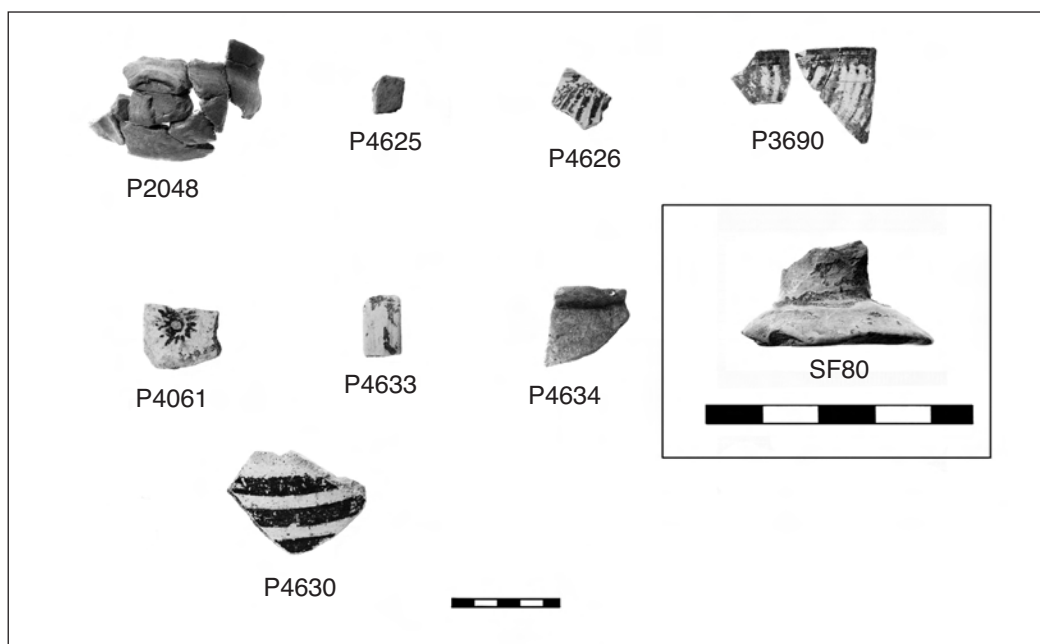
Pl. 90. Room A2, aerial view showing Paved Areas 1-4.



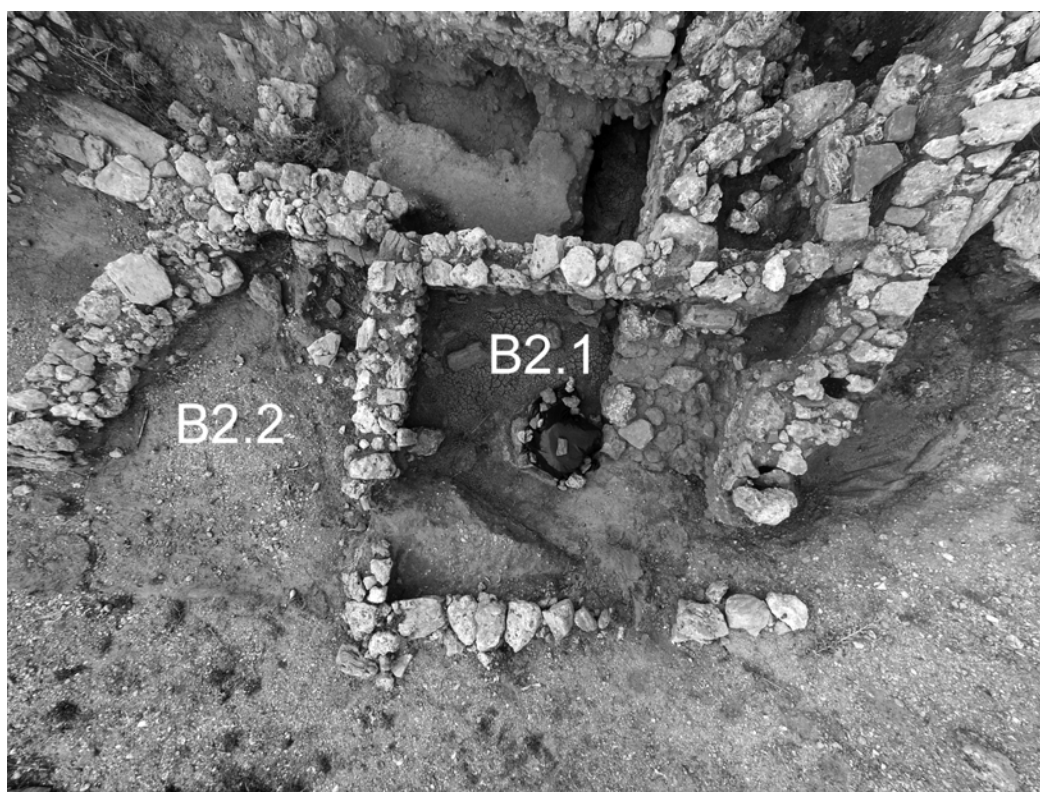
Pl. 91. View of the stepped ramp from the East.



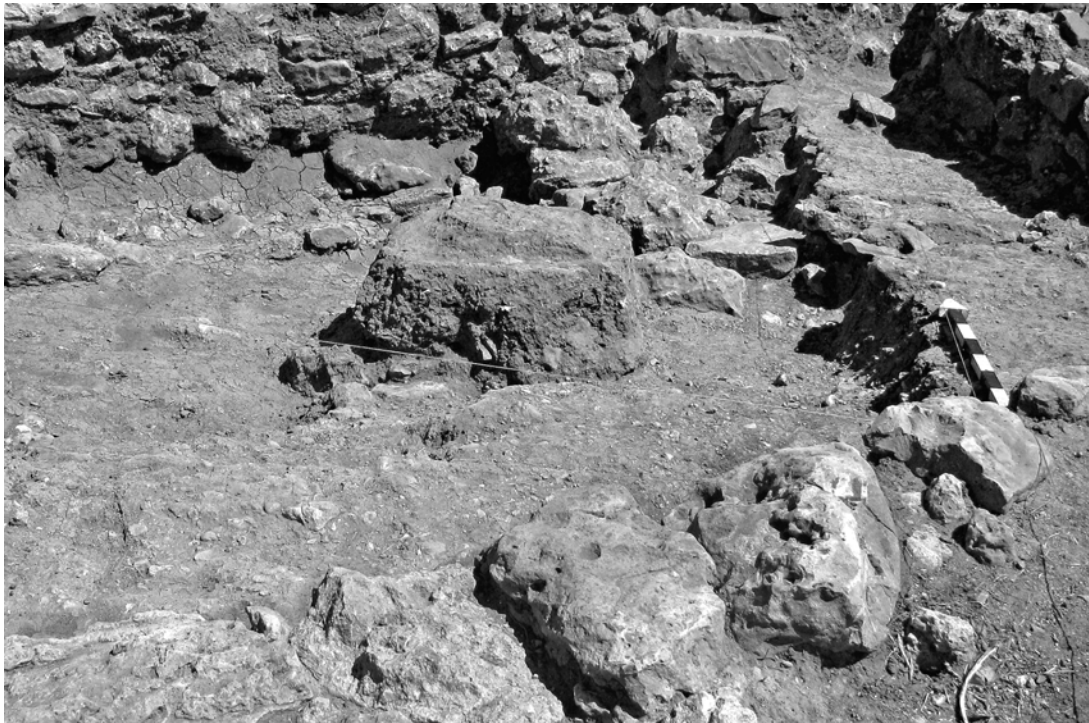
Pl. 92. Wall CT-004 and Paved Feature 1 from the East.



Pl. 93. Finds from Building A.



Pl. 94. Aerial view of Building B2.



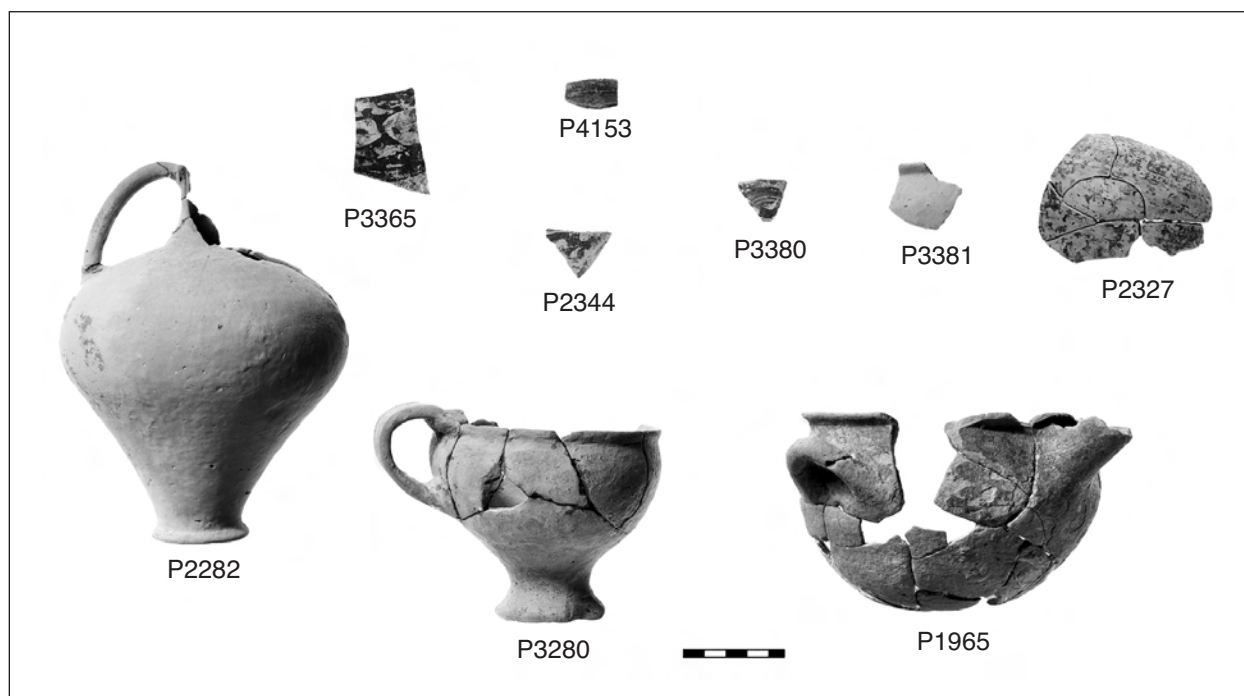
Pl. 95. The interior of Room B2.1 with the pedestalled hearth.



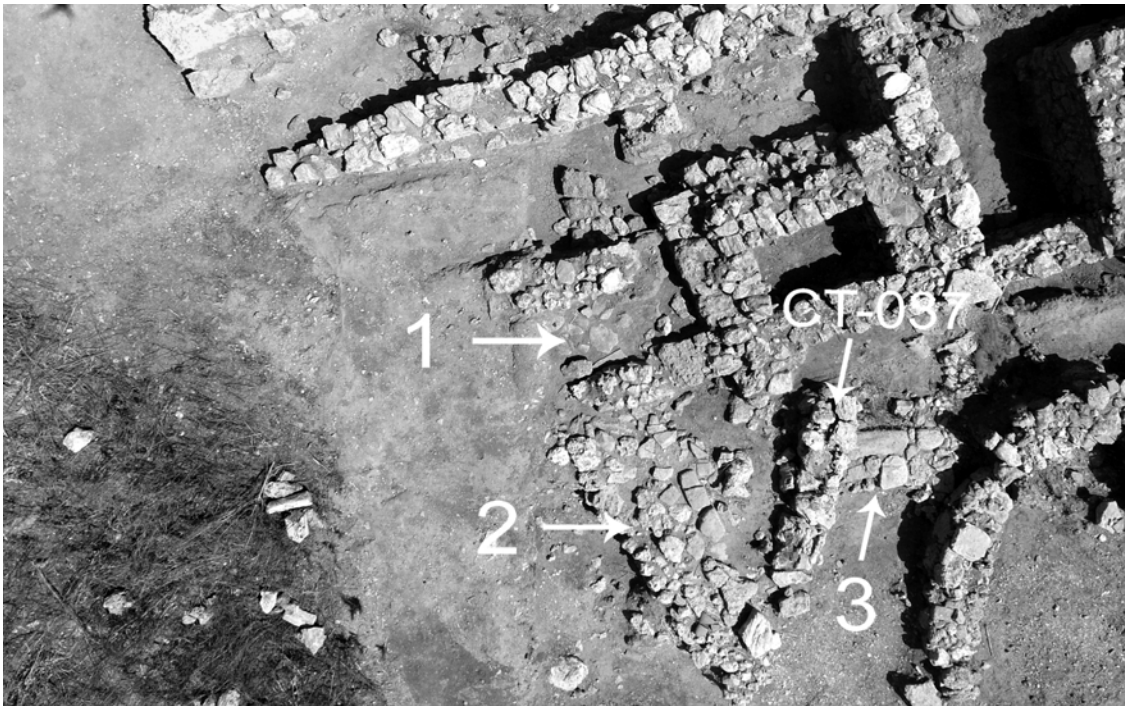
Pl. 96. Join between walls CT-020 and CT-028.



Pl. 97. View of Bin H from the South.



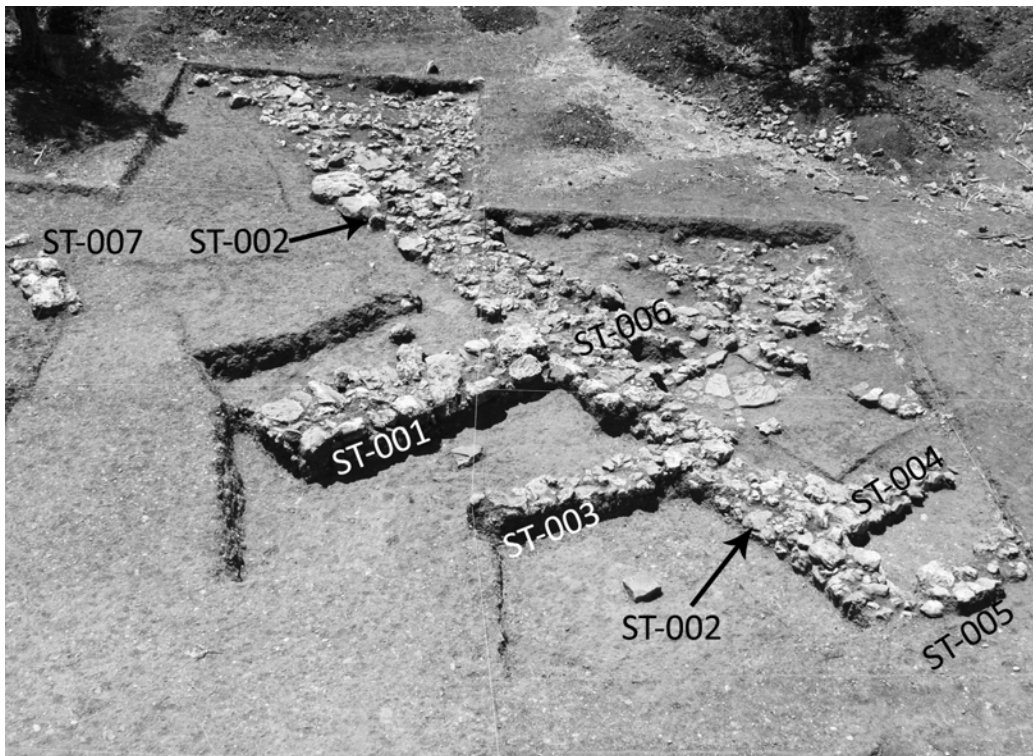
Pl. 98. Finds from Building B2 and the South Terrace Building.



Pl. 99. Aerial view of the west part of Building T with West Pavings 1-3 and wall CT-037.



Pl. 100. Aerial photo of the South Terrace Walls area. View from the East.



Pl. 101. View of the South Terrace Walls from the North.



Pl. 102. The rubble on the southwest side of ST-002.



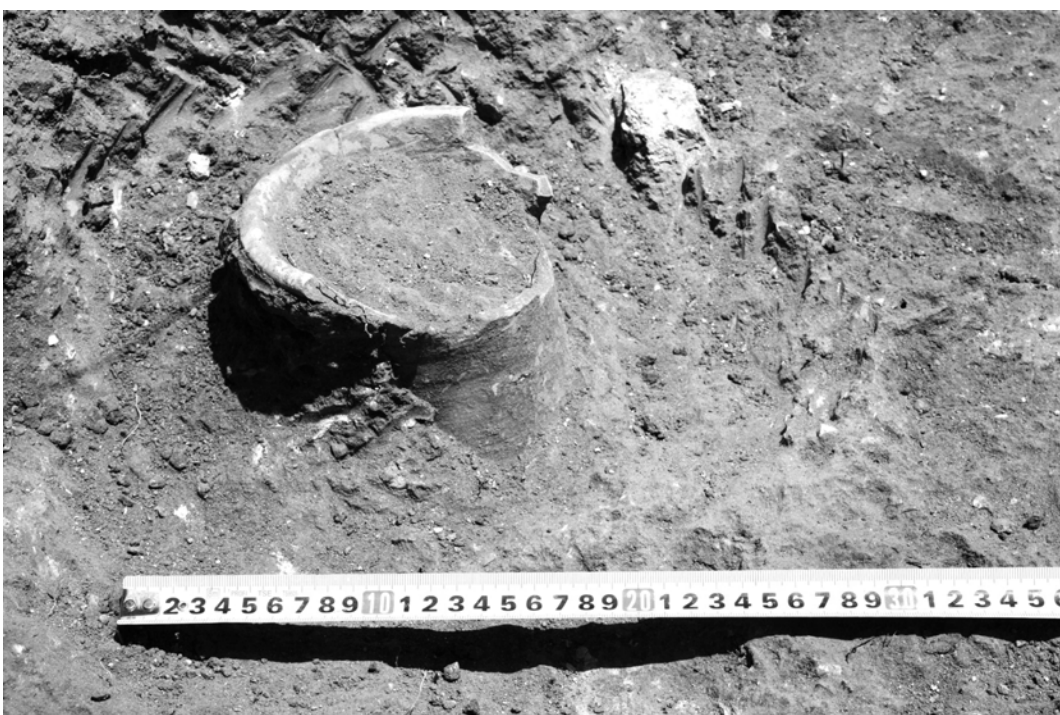
Pl. 103. Wall ST-001 from the South.



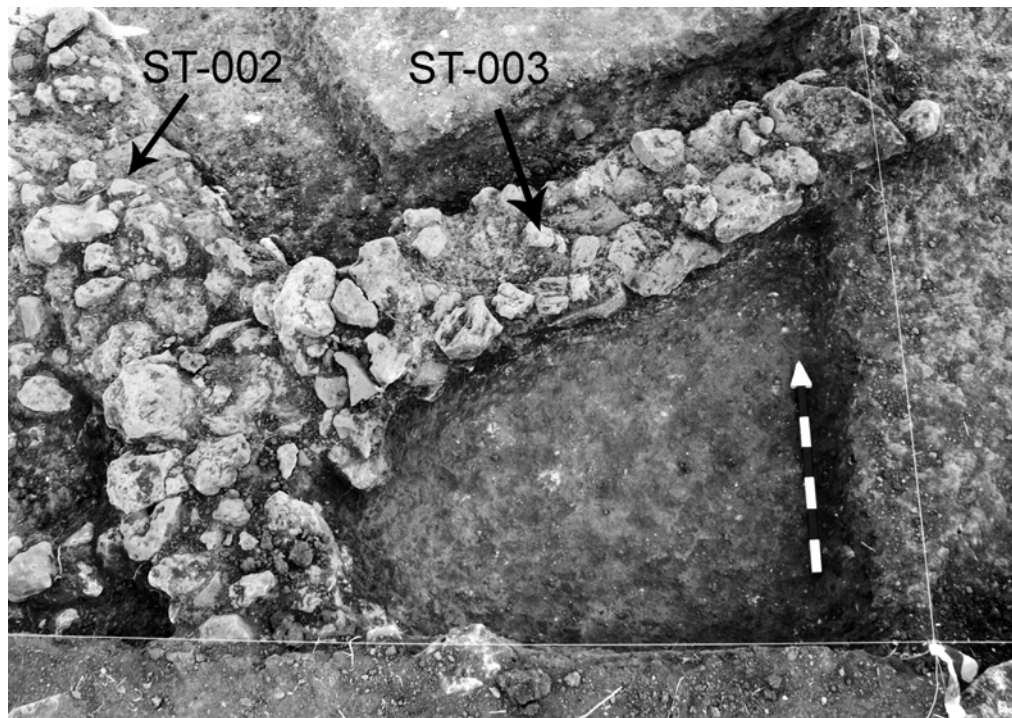
Pl. 104. View of the concentration of stones in the north end of the pit, adjacent to ST-001 (N14a185 L. 14).



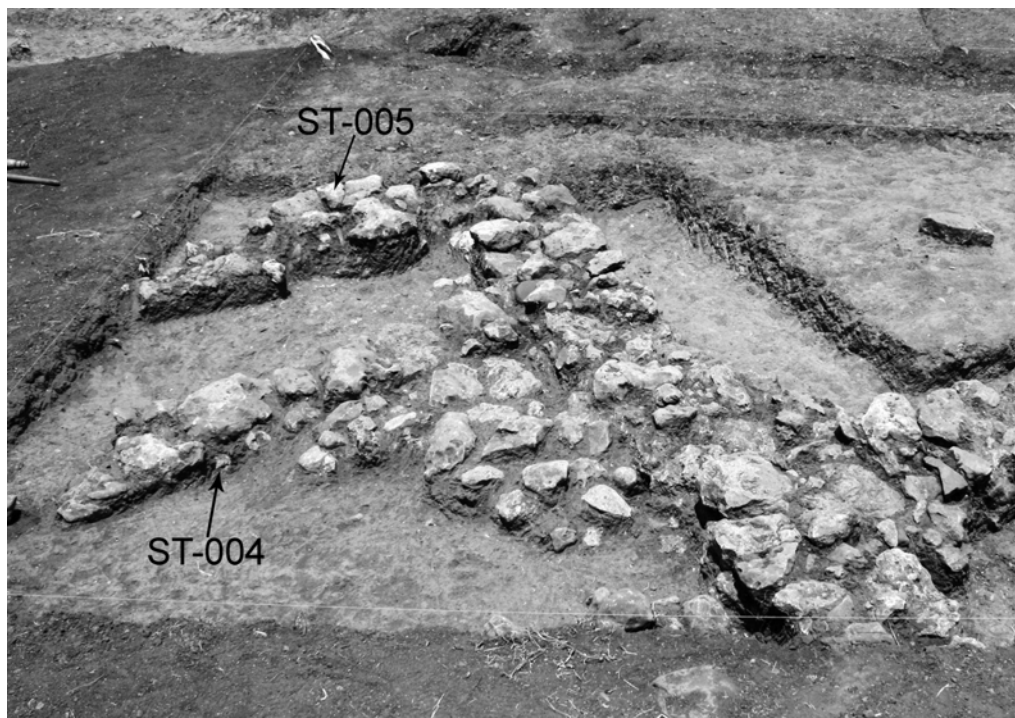
Pl. 105. View of the vase in N14a185 L. 21.



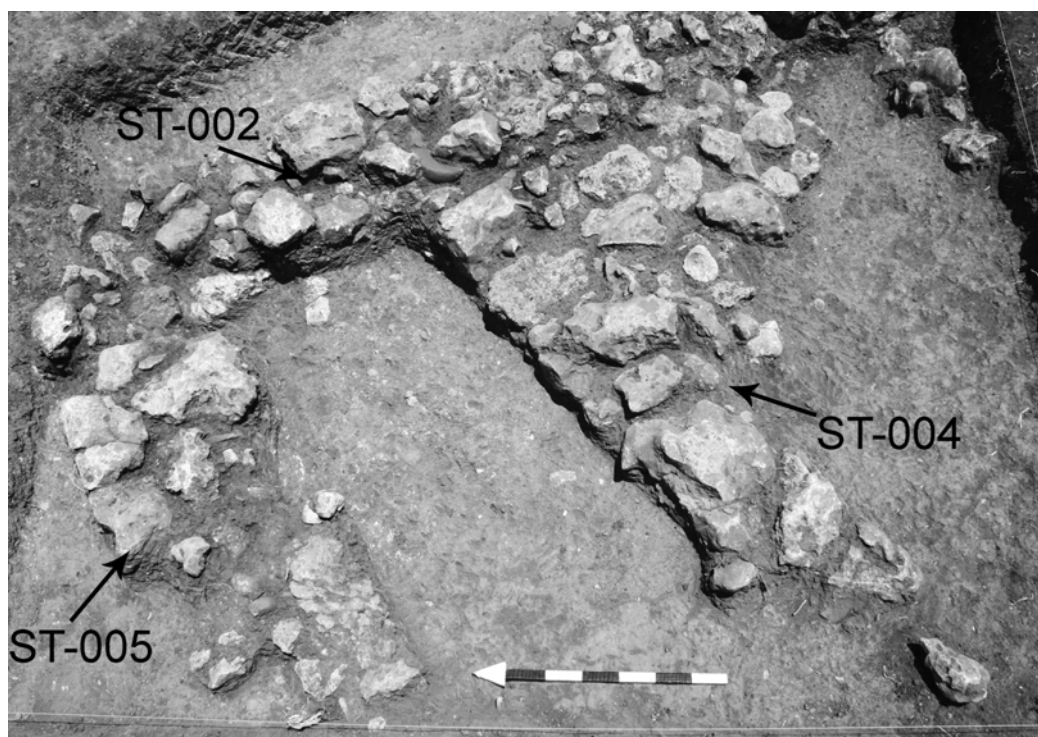
Pl. 106. Close-up of the vase in N14a185 L. 21.



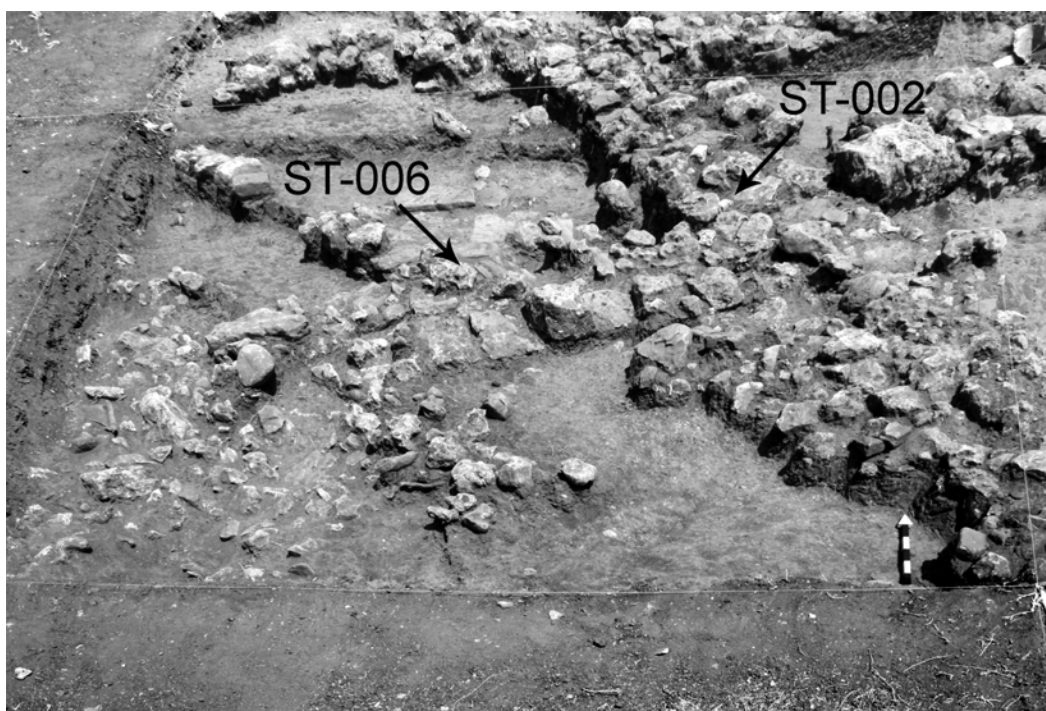
Pl. 107. Corner of ST-002 and ST-003.



Pl. 108. Walls ST-004 and ST-005 from the Southeast.



Pl. 109. Space between ST-002, ST-004, and ST-005. View from the East.



Pl. 110. The corner between ST-002 and ST-006 from the Southeast.



Pl. 111. View of the paved feature in N14a1γ5 L. 15.



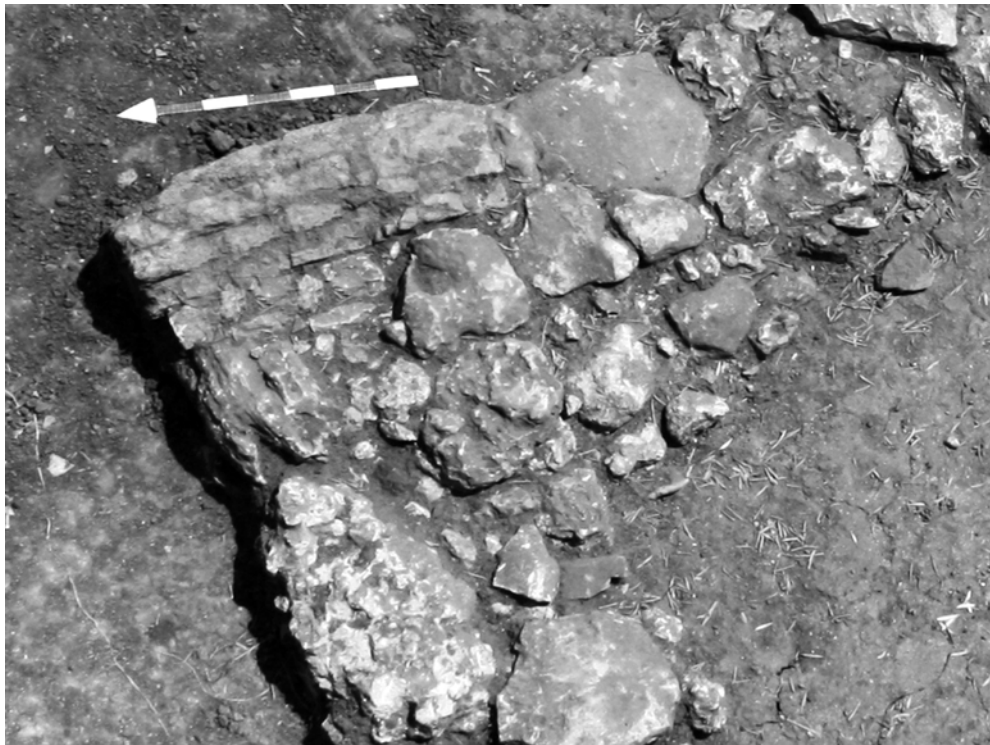
Pl. 112. Wall ST-004 with the jar.



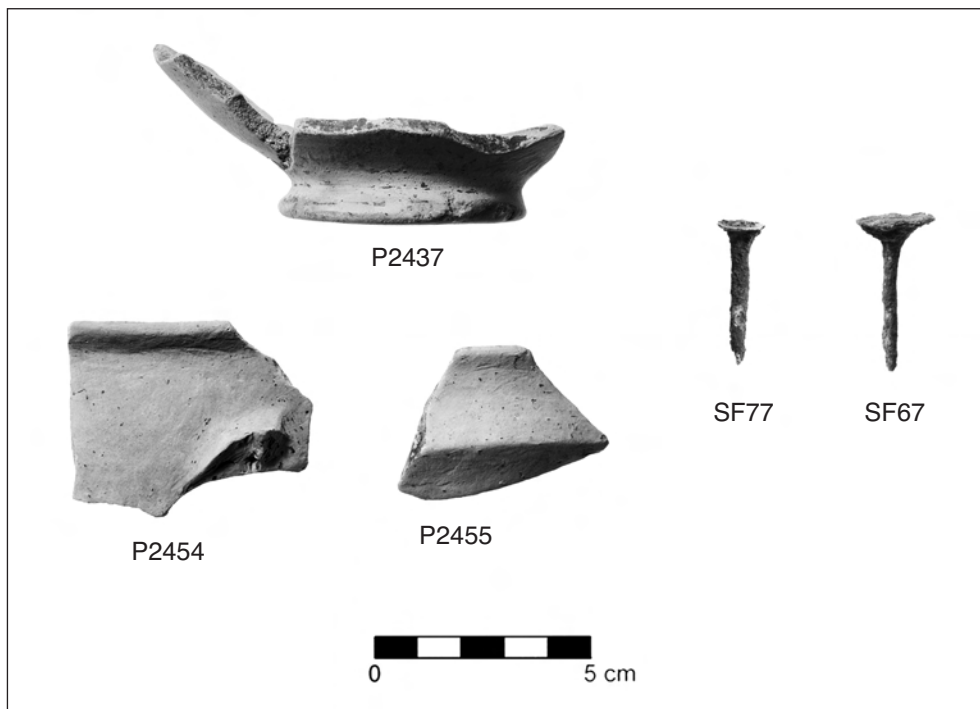
Pl. 113. Close up of the jar next to wall ST-004.



Pl. 114. Aerial view of Buildings Z1 and Z2.



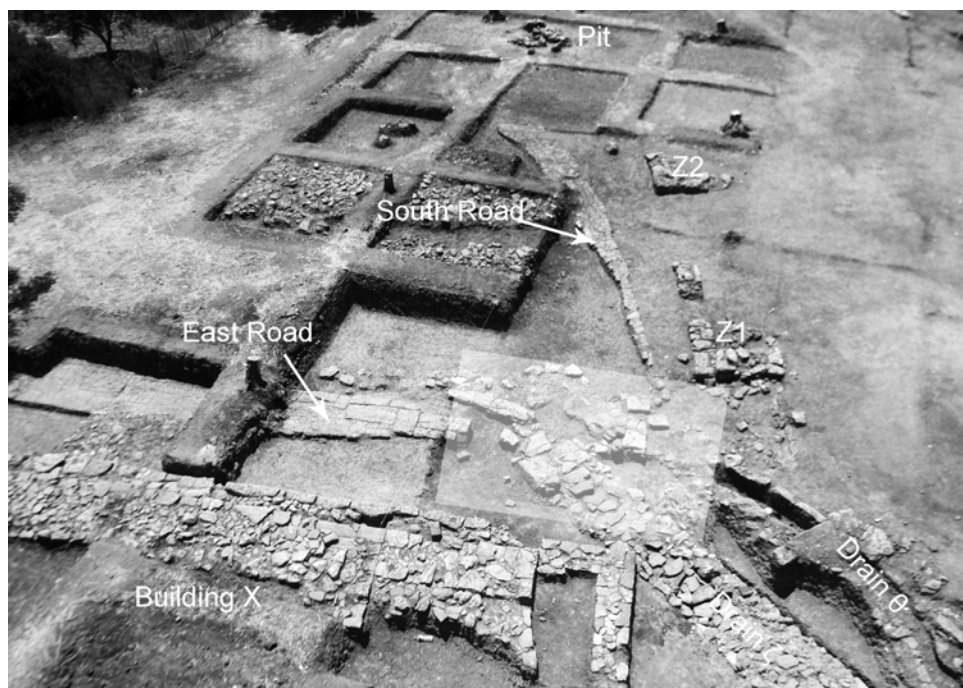
Pl. 115. The corner between walls CT-012 and CT-014.



Pl. 16. Finds from Buildings Z1 and Z2.



Pl. 117. Aerial view of the east end of the Platform showing Building Z and drains θ and ζ. The arrows show the surviving slabs from the piazza.



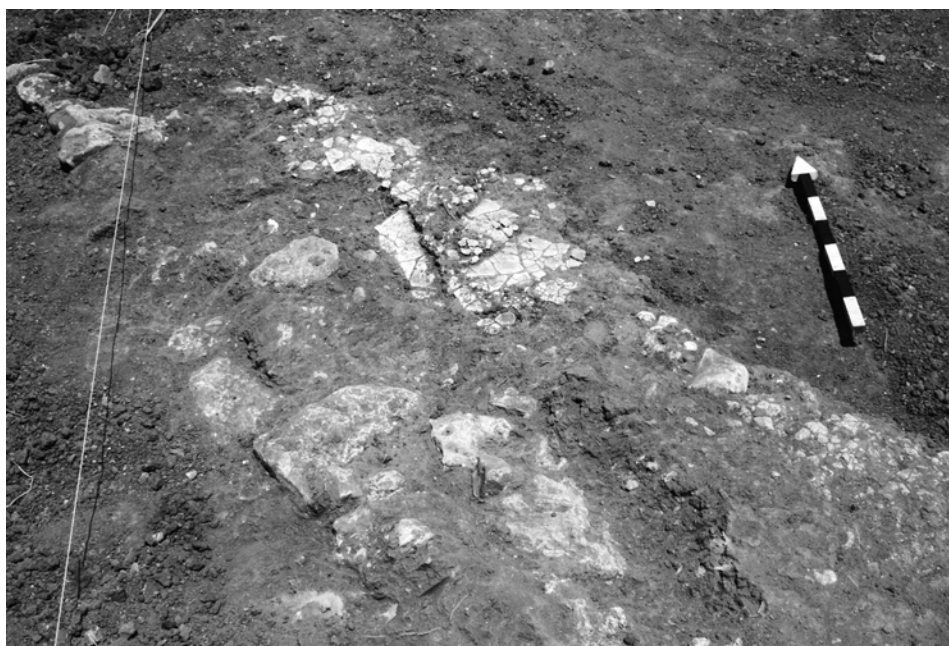
Pl. 118. Aerial view of the site showing the possible extent of the paved piazza.



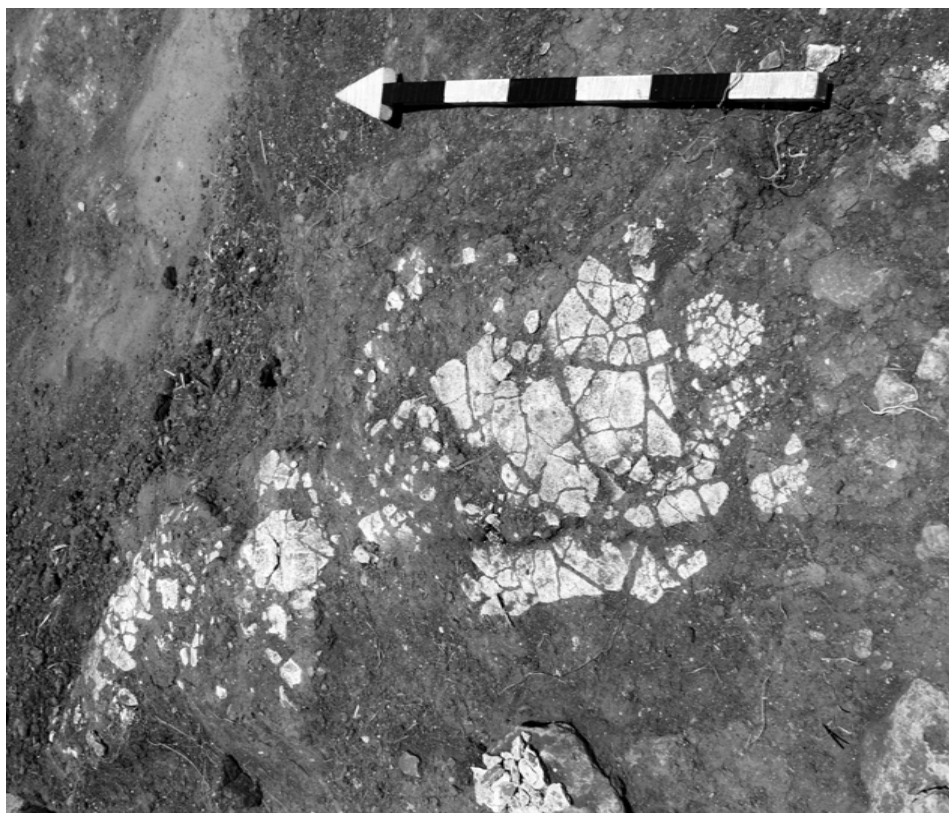
Pl. 119. Aerial view of the northeast side of the Platform. The remaining stones of the ramp are shown with solid triangles.



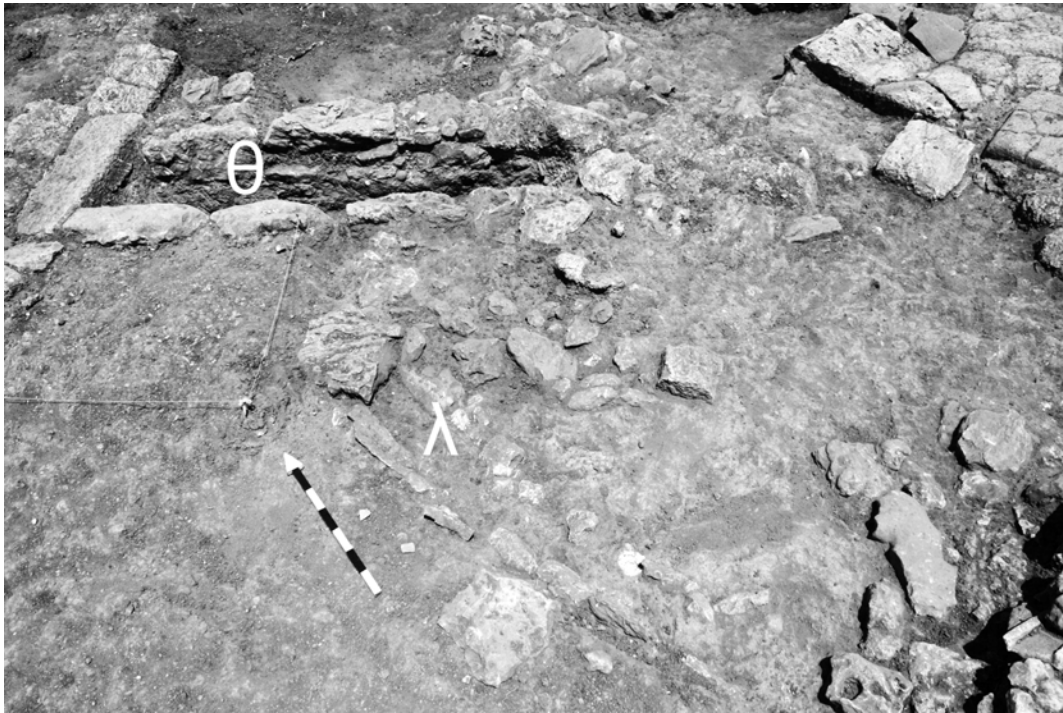
Pl. 120. View of the east ramp from the East.



Pl. 121. View of the layer of plaster on the northwest side of drain 0.



Pl. 122. Close up view of the white plaster to the East of drain 0.



Pl. 123. View of drains θ and λ from the Southwest.



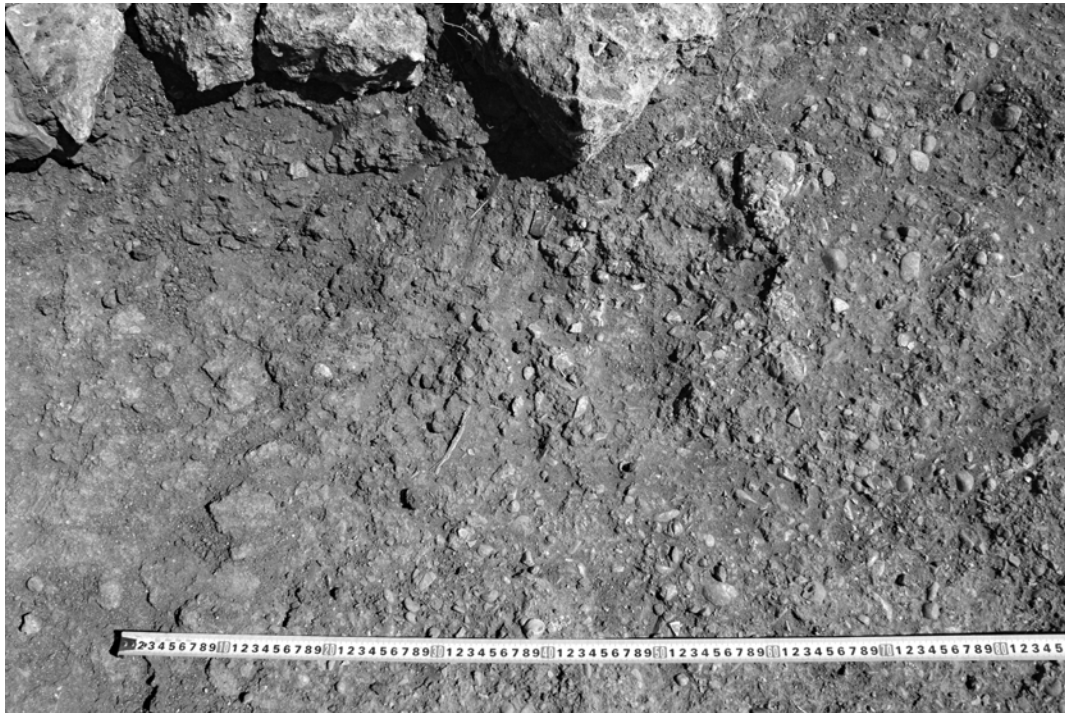
Pl. 124. View of drain θ and the pebble floor to the South of the drain.



Pl. 125. View of the north face of drain θ.



Pl. 126. The exit of drain θ in front of the north face of the Platform.



Pl. 127. Detail of the pebble floor to the South of drain θ .



Pl. 128. View of drain ξ from the Southeast.



Pl. 129. View of drain ζ from the South.



Pl. 130. The southwest wall of drain ζ.



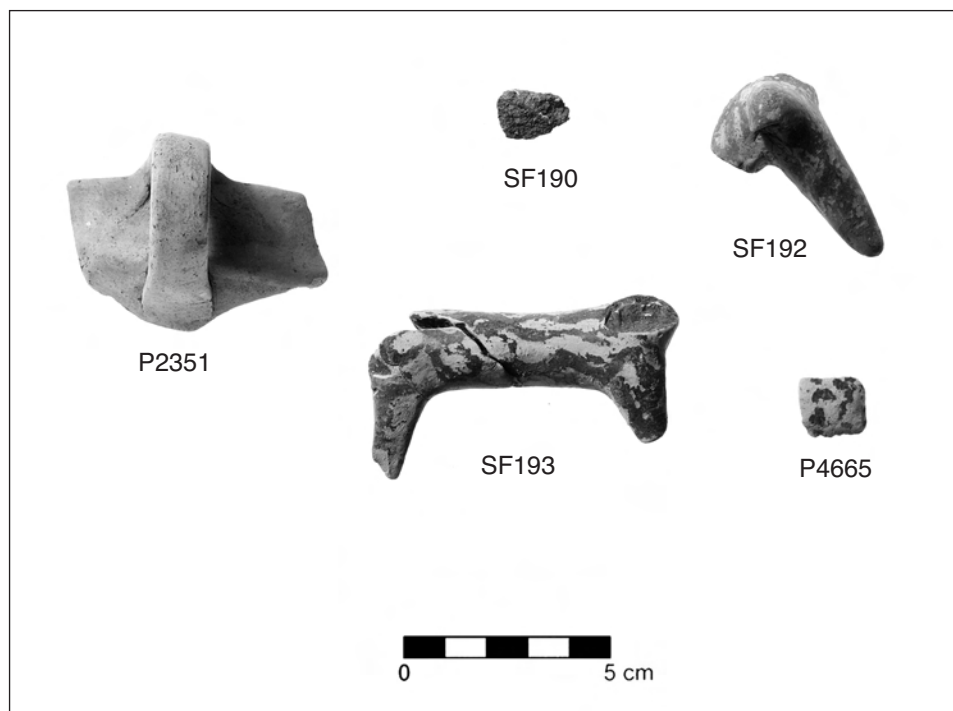
Pl. 131. View of drain ξ from the Southwest.



Pl. 132. View of drain ξ from the North showing the slabs.



Pl. 133. View of the interior of drain ξ looking Northwest in L. 7b.



Pl. 134. Finds from the drains.



Pl. 135. Aerial photo showing the location of the Pit in relation to Building X.



Pl. 136. View of the South Road from the South.



Pl. 137. The South Road during excavation, showing the overlying Byzantine rubble.



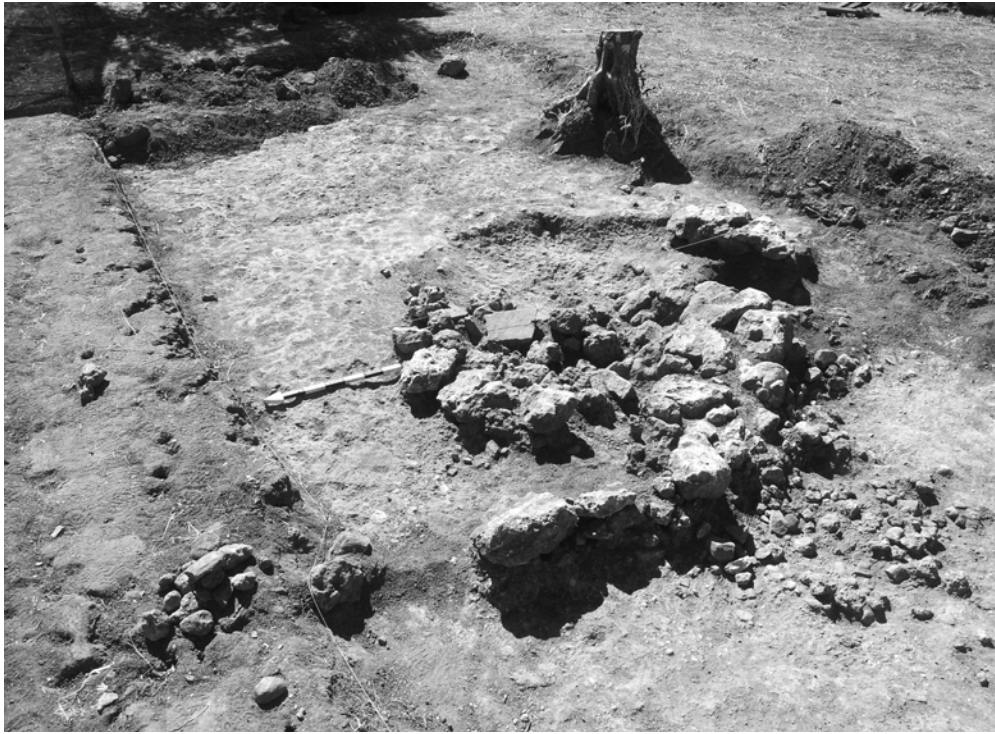
Pl. 138. View of the Pit from the Northeast during excavation, showing the tumbled stones from wall CT-035 on the surface.



Pl. 139. View of the Pit and wall CT-035 from the Northeast.



Pl. 140. View of the Pit and wall CT-035 from the Southeast.



Pl. 141. View of the Pit and wall CT-035 from the West.



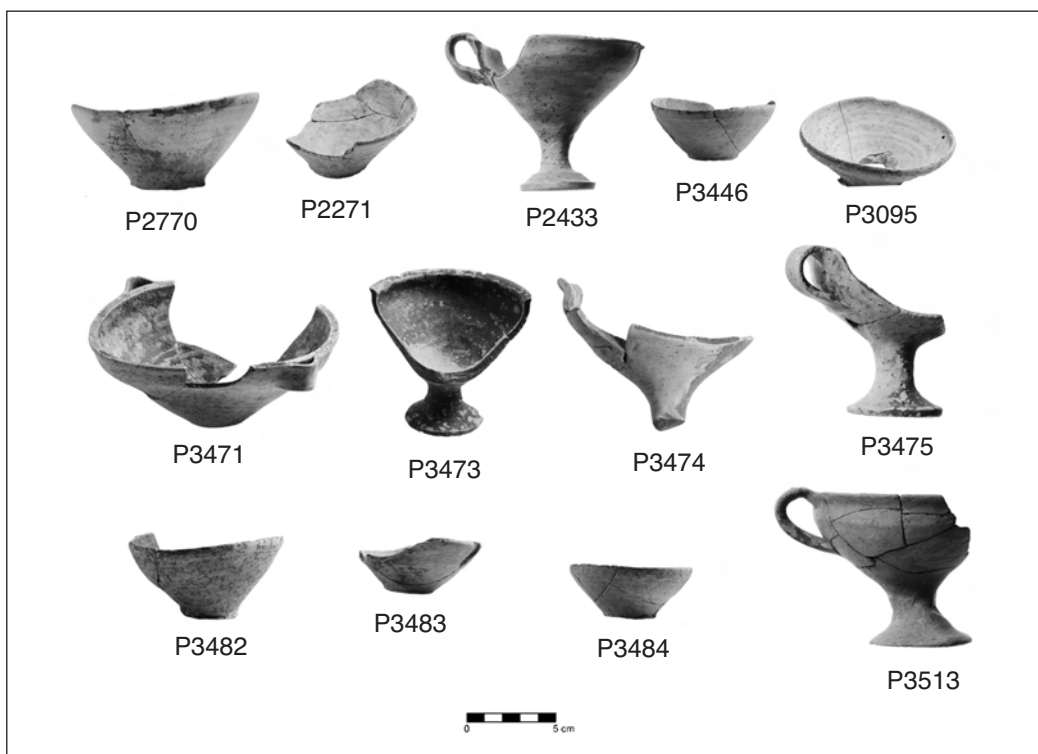
Pl. 142. Section of the interior of the Pit from the East.



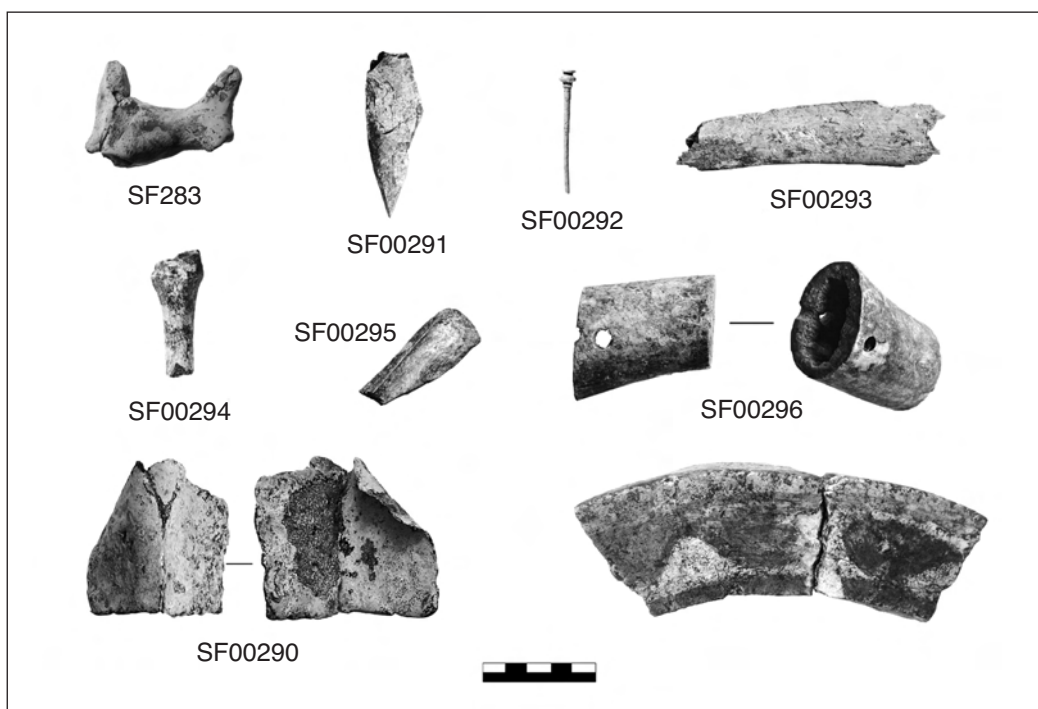
Pl. 143. Close up view of the contents of the Pit.



Pl. 144. Kylikes P3473 (left, upright) and P3474 (right, upside down) in the Pit.



Pl. 145. Conical cups, bowls, and kylikes from the Pit.



Pl. 146. Small finds from the Pit.



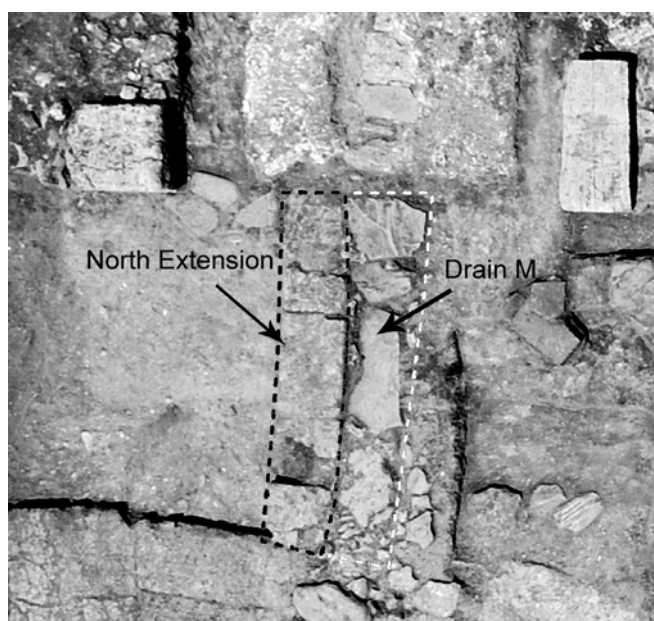
Pl. 147. Burned bones from the Pit.



Pl. 148. Aerial view of Building X and the East Road showing the curvature of the road.



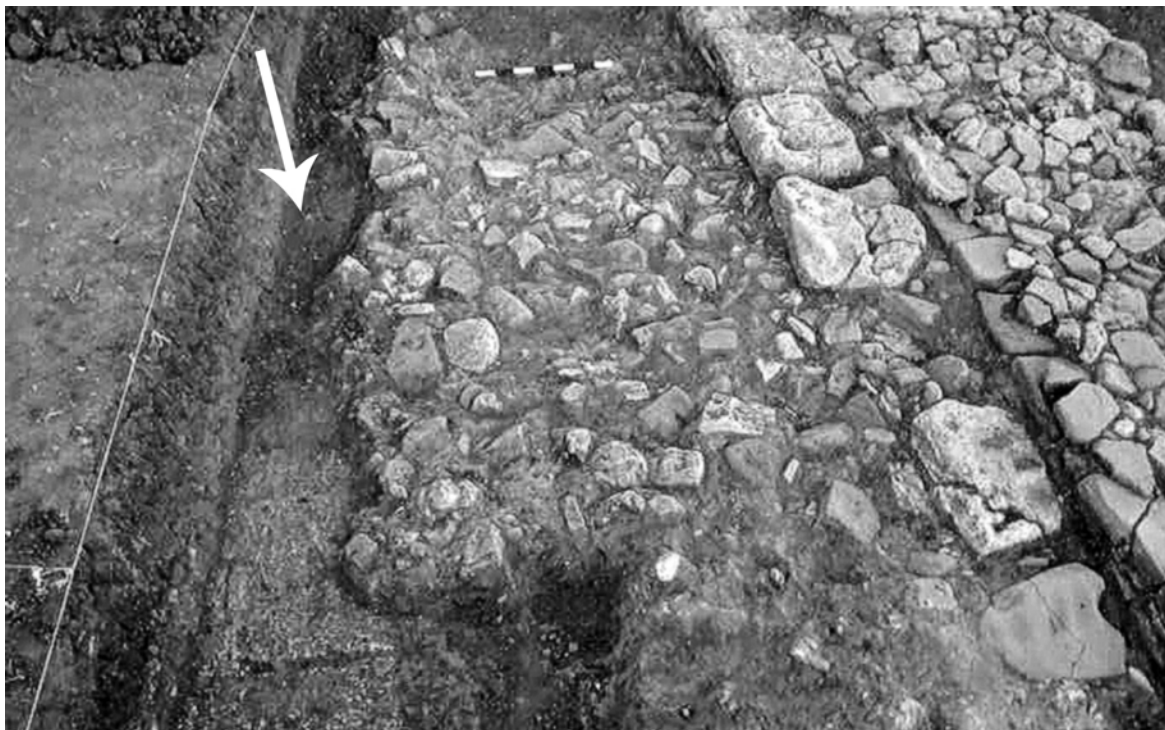
Pl. 149. East end of the East Road showing the slabs and the channel (photo by Stavroula Drakopoulou).



Pl. 150. Aerial view of the North Extension (photo by Stavroula Drakopoulou).



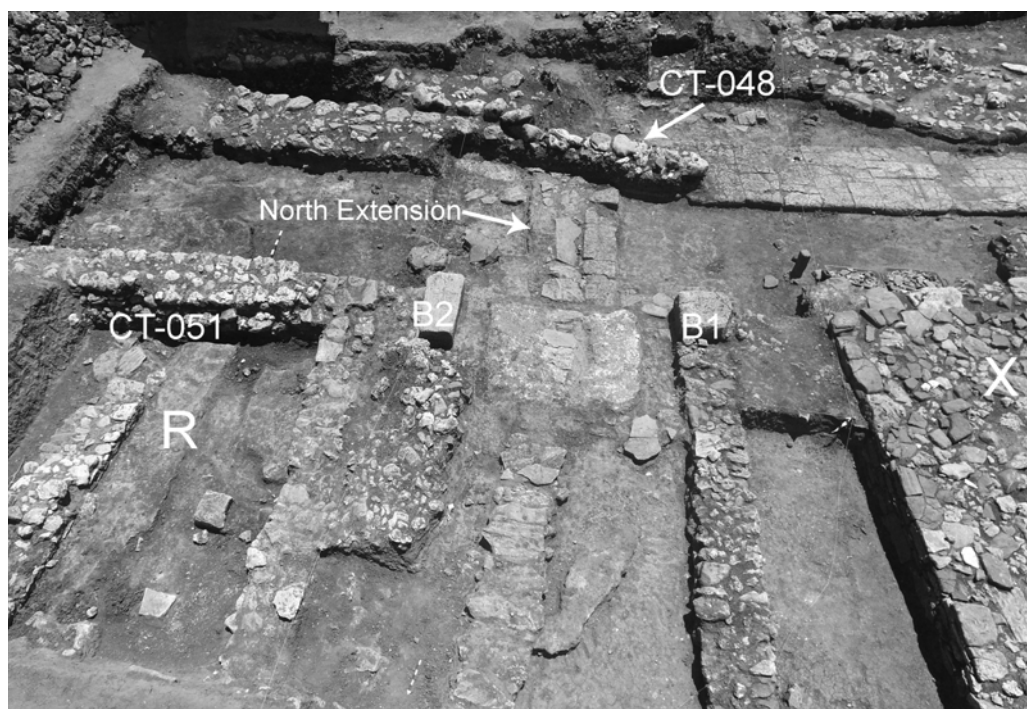
Pl. 151. View of the North Extension showing the slabs of drain M (photo by Stavroula Drakopoulou).



Pl. 152. The south limit of the mudbrick destruction layer. The arrow shows the road.



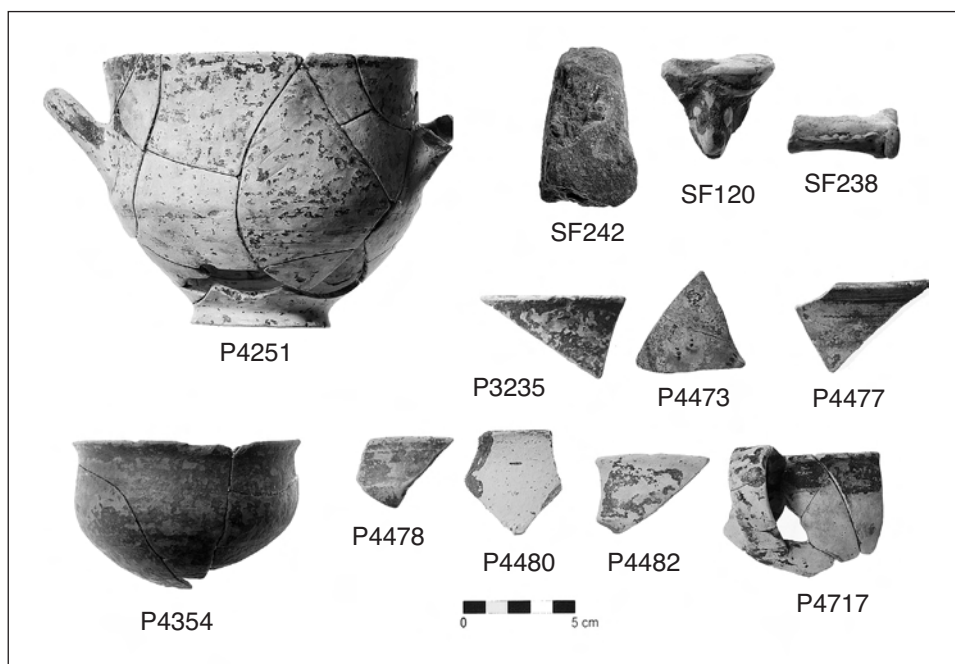
Pl. 153. Aerial view of the East Road with wall CT-060. The rubble of the fourth layer is visible to the North of CT-060.



Pl. 154. The Gateway, North Extension, and Wall CT-048 on top of the East Road.



Pl. 155. The top surviving course of wall CT-048 during excavation. View from the East.



Pl. 156. Finds from the Roads, Building X, and the Gateway.



Pl. 157. The East Road, the east end of Building X and the horos.



Pl. 158. View of the horos from the East.



Pl. 159. Alignment of the horos with the east side of Building X.



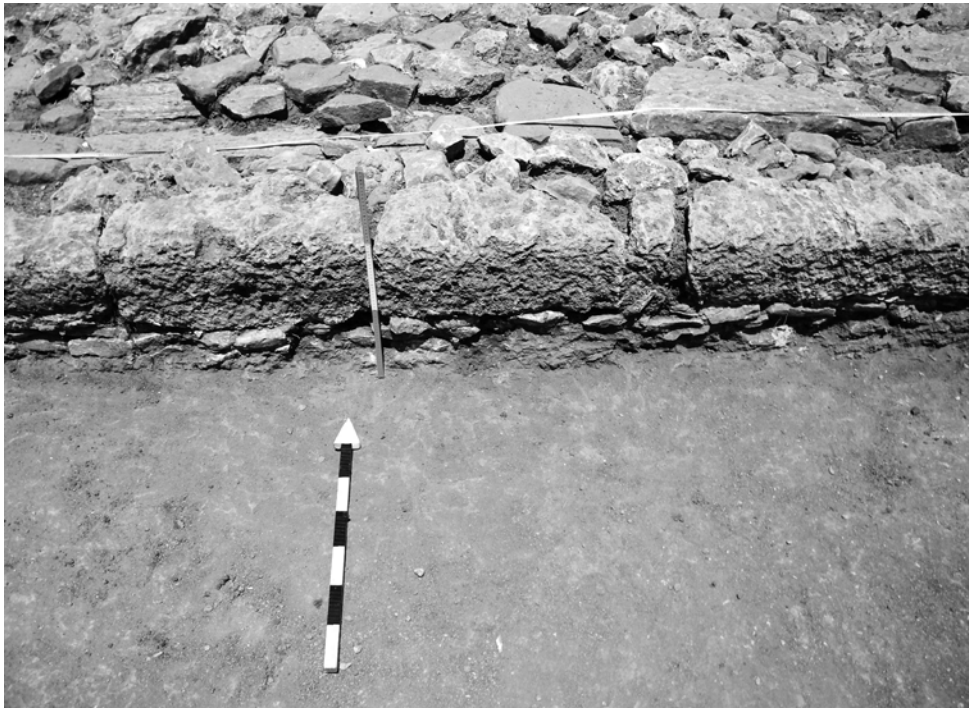
Pl. 160. Aerial view of Building X.



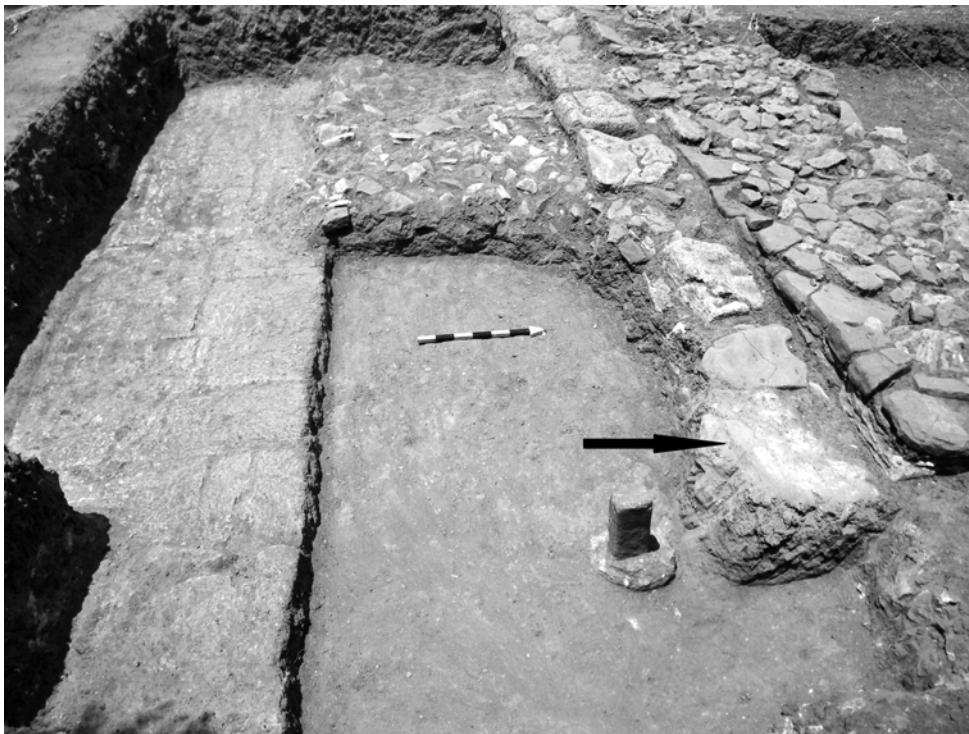
Pl. 161. Partial view of walls CT-025 and CT-026.



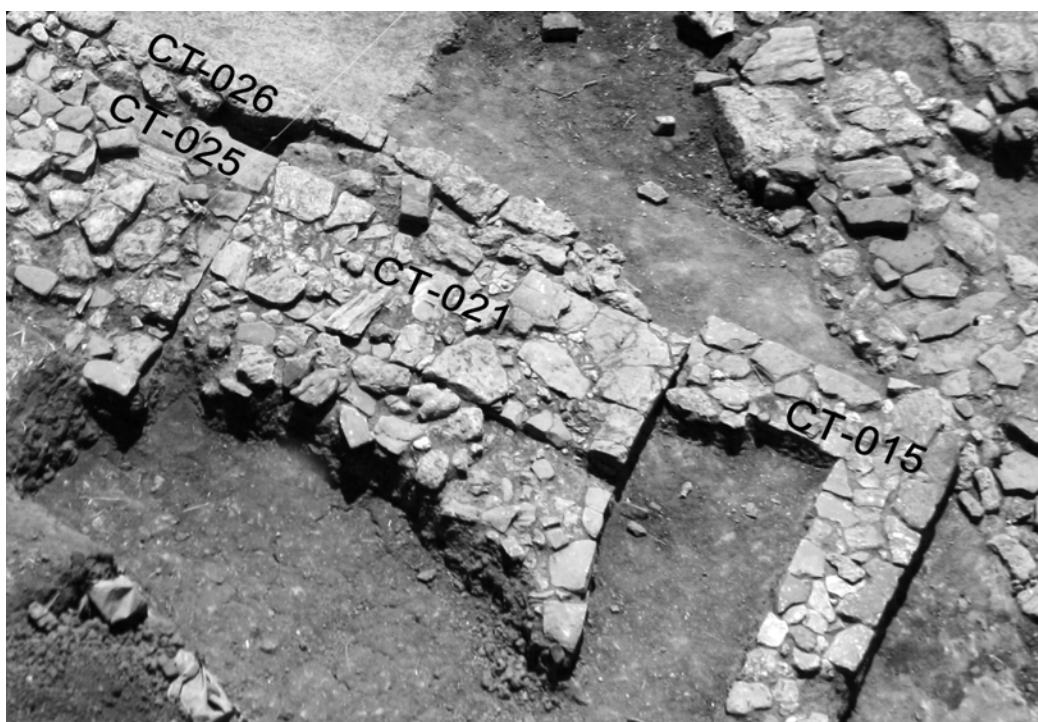
Pl. 162. View of wall CT-021 from the West.



Pl. 163. View of the south face of wall CT-026.



Pl. 164. View of the southwest corner of Building X. The black arrow shows the calcined block.



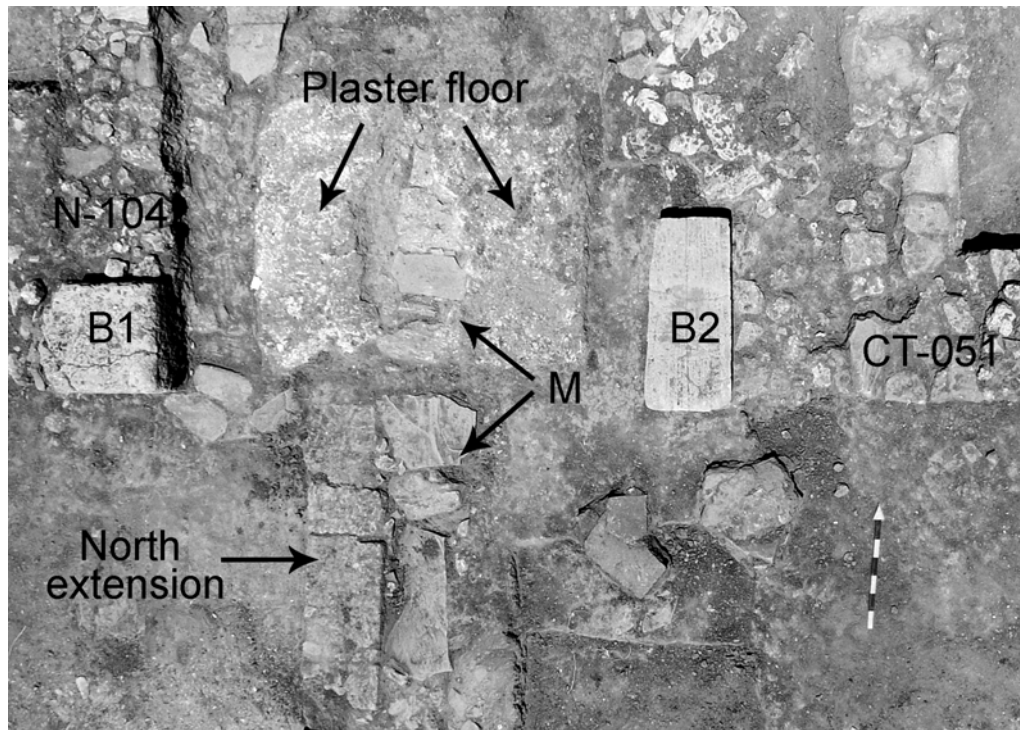
Pl. 165. The west part of Building X showing walls CT-025, CT-026, CT-021, and CT-015.



Pl. 166. View of the North Extension and the Gateway from the South. Blocks B1 and B2 are marked as 1 and 2.



Pl. 167. Aerial view of the Gateway and Building R with lines showing the alignment of walls.



Pl. 168. Aerial view of the Gateway.



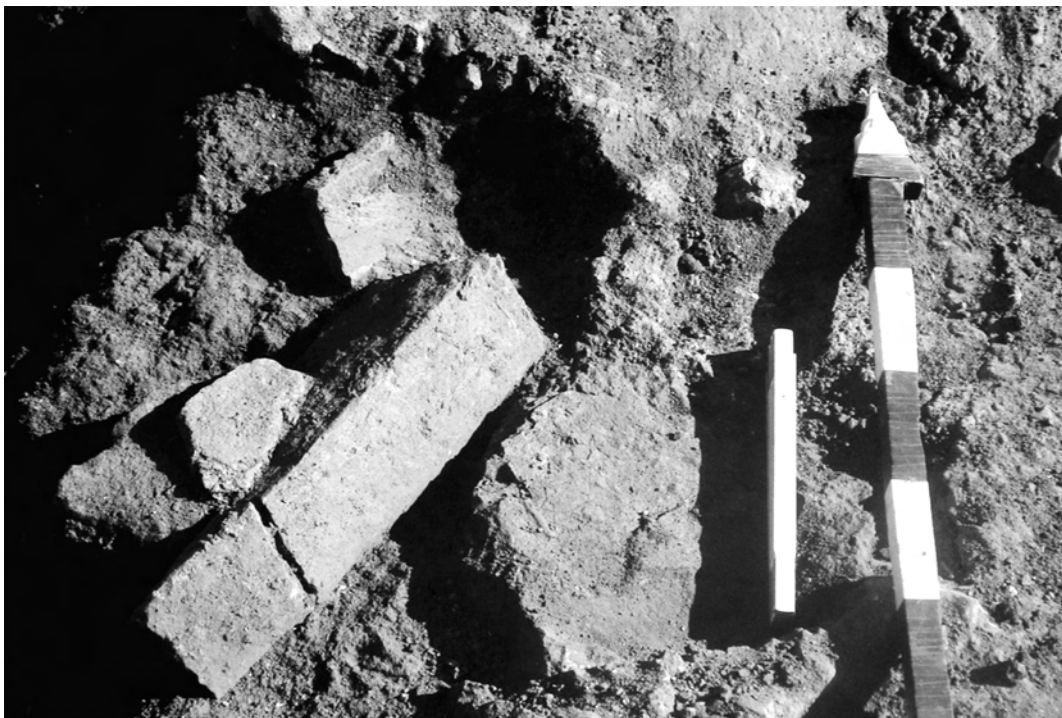
Pl. 169. Wall CT-051, north face.



Pl. 170. Wall CT-051, south face.



Pl. 171. The destruction layer to the South of CT-051 with the fallen slabs.



Pl. 172. Close-up of tiles in the destruction layer to the South of CT-051.





THE BOOK

IKLAINA

THE MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS

BY MICHAEL B. COSMOPOULOS

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