

Petras, Siteia I

A Minoan Palatial Settlement in Eastern Crete

Excavation of Houses L1 and L2



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by

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2

Architecture and Function

by

Metaxia Tsipopoulou

Memory is everywhere, the *House* is history.

—Jan Driessen 2010, 46.

John McEnroe, in his very useful monograph, pointed out that in the Neopalatial period the Minoans invested in domestic architecture, as opposed to other societies who invested in tombs or other types of structures (McEnroe 2010, 93–116). The range of Neopalatial excavated—and published—domestic structures is very wide, starting from humble rural habitations in secondary or tertiary settlements, or even isolated ones, and extending to large urban mansions (e.g., at Knossos), as well as including everything in between. The number of known Neopalatial houses was 320 at the time of the publication of McEnroe's book. In the intervening years this number has undoubtedly not increased significantly. The present monograph presents evidence for Sector I in the urban settlement of Petras, Siteia, palatial in nature since MM IIA (Fig. 1; Pl. 1).

Sector I consists of a fully excavated and well-preserved, large Neopalatial building (House I.1) and a second structure of the same period (House I.2), which is poorly preserved and only partially excavated (Fig. 2; Pls. 2, 3). Sector I had a history much longer than the life of the two Neopalatial houses; occupation in the area started in EM I and continued through LM III (Fig. 9).

The excavation, documentation, and studies of Sector I show that the large two-story structure labeled House I.1 had various functions, likely including habitation, though it lacks elite/palatial-type architectural features. It is interesting to point out in this context that McEnroe noted “there are no standard residential quarters at Petras” (McEnroe 2010, 94), by which he probably meant that the settlement has not been widely excavated or published.

This statement shows the significance of the present book, especially since no extensive excavation in the settlement is planned for the near future.

House I.1 was the first structure excavated at Petras, starting in 1985. It was a test excavation, before the expropriation of the site. Although it seemed clear from the topography of the site that a possible palatial building (analogous to Gournia) might exist on the extensive, partially artificial, plateau high on Hill I, the investigation was begun on the slope of the hill, for a number of reasons, the most important being that I wanted to get acquainted with the site and its stratigraphy before uncovering the possible central building (Fig. 1; Pl. 1). The systematic study for the final publication of House I.1 started almost a decade ago, and it continued with various interruptions: chiefly, the excavations of the Final Neolithic site and the cemetery on Kephala Hill (both on non-expropriated properties).

Two publications have resulted from this study (Tsipopoulou 2006; Tsipopoulou and Dierckx 2006), which present the spatial organization within and around the building, the circulation patterns between the various spaces, and the distribution of several categories of finds. These articles also used contextual analysis in order to create a three-dimensional approach to the remains. Based on the above-mentioned analyses, an effort was made to establish the functions of this large Neopalatial building.

The present monograph uses the same methodology, develops further the initial ideas, and constitutes a more coherent presentation in full detail.

An analysis of the architectural features of House I.1 was attempted for the first time in 1992, two years after its excavation was completed (Tsipopoulou and Papacostopoulou 1997, 206–209, fig. 3, tables 1, 2; see also Pls. 15–17). The aim of that publication was to place the urban palatial settlement of Petras within its wider administrative and economic framework in the Siteia Bay area, and also to investigate the relationship between Petras as a central place and the secondary settlements in the hinterland. Thus, the two fully excavated large Neopalatial buildings, House I.1 and House II.1, were compared to the four, similarly sized so-called villas at Klimataria, Zou, Achladia, and Hagios Georgios, which were excavated by Nikolaos Platon in the 1950s (for Klimataria, see Platon 1952c, 1953, 1954; for Zou, see Platon 1955, 1956; for Achladia,

see Platon 1952b, 1959; for Hagios Georgios–Prophetes Elias, see Platon 1960 and cf. Platon 1997 for the re-examination by Lefteris Platon).

The architectural features examined in an earlier article (Tsipopoulou and Papacostopoulou 1997, 209, table 1) included cut slab pavements, coursed ashlar blocks, megalithic rubble masonry, external walls at right angles, internal walls at right angles, pier-and-door partitions, cut jamb bases, columns, pillars, frescoes, and foundation deposits. House I.1 is equipped with four of these features, namely cut slab pavements (in Rooms A and E), external and internal walls all at right angles, and painted plaster. Also, there are several column, or post, bases. As for the functions of various spaces, the Petras houses and the “villas” were examined for the presence of the following features: corridors, fore halls, Minoan halls, industrial areas, kitchens, stairways, vestibules, doorless spaces, and domestic storage/industrial wings. In House I.1, five of these features are present, namely a corridor (B–Δ), industrial areas (Room A, Room M, and Area 3), doorless spaces (Rooms E and Λ), a kitchen (Room E), and stairways (Staircases Y1, Y2, and H; see Tsipopoulou and Papacostopoulou 1997, 209, table 2).

The History of Occupation in the Area

Sector I, the first excavated at Petras, comprises one of only two completely excavated large buildings in the settlement (House I.1); in addition, it offers evidence both for urban arrangement and for the boundaries between private and public space. Sector I extends over two partially artificial terraces on the east slope of Hill I (Figs. 1, 2; Pls. 1–3). The difference in height is bridged by an external staircase with three steps (Fig. 7; Pls. 11C–12B) that links the higher West Courtyard to the ramp and beyond it to Room M. Because of this difference in elevation, the west wall of Room A and Room E, W 4a and W 4b, is preserved to a height of more than 1.5 m (Pl. 5B).

The area was already occupied in EM I, as suggested by the trench excavated in Room A that was created in order to remove pithos P 2, which was connected with the wine press, GS 9 (Figs. 3,

5). A dozen EM I sherds were found in other areas of House I.1, but in no case were they connected to architectural remains (see Relaki, Ch. 4, this vol.). Despite the absence of architectural remains, these EM I ceramic finds are significant because they suggest a form of occupation on Hill I that is contemporary with that of the neighboring Kephala Hill (Papadatos 2012).

During MM IIA, the first palatial phase at Petras, at least part of Sector I was occupied by one or more buildings (Fig. 9:a). The preserved architectural remains of this phase were discovered in stratigraphical trenches within House I.1 in Room A (Fig. 3), Corridor B-Δ (Pls. 8A–8E), Area Φ (Figs. 4, 6; Pls. 9D–10A), Staircase Y (Figs. 3, 7; Pls. 10B, 10C), and Pits I and Θ (Fig. 8; Pls. 13B–13F). Interestingly enough, the walls of this earlier building(s) had the same orientation as those of the later Neopalatial constructions (Houses I.1 and I.2), and one of these earlier walls was even integrated into a Neopalatial wall (W 4b, the west wall of Rooms E and A; see Figs. 2, 9:a). This fact probably indicates that the timespan between the destruction of the earlier structure(s) and the construction of the Neopalatial houses in MM III was not a long one. It should be pointed out, however, that no clear indication of occupation (or destruction) in MM IIB was preserved in the area of Sector I; but it cannot be excluded that such remains were present at the time of the foundation of the Neopalatial houses.

The other Protopalatial walls include W 44 and W 46 (Figs. 2, 9:a), located at the lowest end of Pit I and Pit Θ and built with large boulders to likely serve as external walls (Pls. 13C, 13D); W 45 (Fig. 2), built of small stones and located below Corridor B-Δ (Pl. 8A); and W 47 (Fig. 2), below Room A, which also probably served as an external wall (Figs. 3, 9A). Furthermore, the architectural history of Area Φ and the western part of Staircase Y (Y1; Figs. 4, 6, 7; Pls. 10A–10C) shows that Protopalatial walls were integrated in the later building, and W 28 (Fig. 2), the west wall of the Protopalatial Area Φ, continued to serve as a retaining wall for the West Courtyard in Neopalatial, as well as in Postpalatial, times (Fig. 9:a, d).

The earliest building activity in Sector I was contemporary with the formation of the Lakkos deposit, which filled a large cavity in the bedrock along the western part of the West Courtyard

(Haggis 2007, 2012). The Lakkos deposit continues under W 56 (Fig. 2) toward the west, for at least another three meters, into Sector III. This loose deposit was the cause of the later collapse of the massive wall, W 56.

As already stated above, the situation at the end of the Protopalatial period in Sector I is not very clear, as most, if not all, of the Protopalatial architectural remains and associated pottery belong to MM IIA (see Relaki, Ch. 4, this vol.). In MM III, Neopalatial Houses I.1 and I.2 were constructed. House I.1, a two-story structure from the time of its construction, included Rooms A, M, E, and Λ, as well as Rooms 1 and 2, which were initially one space that was not divided by an internal wall (Fig. 9:b). The dividing wall, W 49 (Fig. 2), was added later (though it was not possible to establish the exact date) in order to better support the balcony upstairs. Wall W 8 in Room A was also a later addition (Fig. 2), likely to support the upper floor.

In the first Neopalatial phase House I.1 consisted of five rooms on the ground floor with entrances on two sides, namely rooms A, M, E, Λ, and 1–2 (not yet divided by an internal wall). It also included the West Courtyard and the small staircase that provides access to the ramp and beyond it to Room M (Fig. 7; Pl. 12B). There was also staircase Y2 giving access to the upper floor of the house. Area 3 possibly was already defined in the West Courtyard. Furthermore, the Paved Road, probably leading to the palace, was constructed (Figs. 2, 8; Pl. 13A). The fact that Rooms E and Λ are doorless strengthens the hypothesis for the existence of a second floor already in the first Neopalatial phase. This rectangular plan is similar to that of some houses on Pseira and at Gournia, though rectangular plans at those sites do not always have walls at right angles (e.g., McEnroe 2010, figs. 9.31, 9.36). Room A, with access to the outside of the house and a flagstone floor (Fig. 5; Pl. 4C), is similar to the paved vestibules found in other East Cretan sites. Furthermore, at Gournia and Pseira, these paved areas were adjacent to doorless storage rooms, as was the case at Petras.

Access to the upper floor in the first Neopalatial phase was through Staircase Y2 (Figs. 7, 9:b; Pls. 10B, 10C). Rooms A, E, M, and Λ preserved an upper floor deposit, while Rooms 1 and 2 apparently never had an upper story, and their roofs must have served as a veranda/balcony, necessary

to offer light—and also a good view to the sea—to the upper floor (Tsipoulou 2006, fig. 8.2). The main function of the upper floor was as a habitation area (e.g., sleeping, eating); weaving was also an important activity on the upper story (see Cutler, Ch. 9, this vol.).

During the second Neopalatial phase (LM IA), House I.1 was enlarged significantly, and, as a result, its ground plan became irregular (Fig. 9:c; Pls. 3A, 3B). Corridor B-A was added, the roof of which would have supported another veranda that offered a view to the east. This addition created the need for direct access to the eastern part of the upper floor, and thus Staircase H was added (Figs. 7, 9:c; Pls. 9B, 9C). The eastern access to the building was moved farther to the east through the open, sheltered Area Z (Fig. 9:c; Pls. 8F, 9A), which was equipped with two benches that allowed the visitor to sit and rest before entering or after exiting the house. These benches could also have served individuals using the wine-press installation in Rooms A and M (Fig. 5; Pls. 4A–5A) if they had to wait nearby until their vines were pressed. To the north of Area Z, Room Π was added (Fig. 9:c; Pl. 7A), and this space was probably used for food preparation, as indicated by the presence of the gournas and stone tools, as well as for the storage of vessels used for cooking and serving food.

Room Ξ (Figs. 4, 6, 9:c; Pls. 5F–6C) was a kitchen with a clay hearth situated close to its east entrance and a partially paved floor; the room also contained many vessels used for serving food, which were probably initially stored on shelves. Room Ξ was equipped with two doors: the entrance was from the east through Area P, an open space used as a small courtyard in front of the kitchen; a second door to the west granted access to a second open space, Area Φ. These two open spaces on either side of the kitchen could have served for open-air cooking or for washing the various pots used in food preparation, short-term storage, and food consumption. Also, it is interesting to note the distance of the kitchen from the habitation quarters on the upper floor, which would thus have kept the living areas free of smoke and kitchen odors.

The additions to House I.1 in its second architectural phase suggest not only that the needs of the inhabitants increased significantly, but also that they became more complex. The two built pits, Pits I and Θ (Fig. 8; Pls. 13B–13F), contained a very

large amount of broken and discarded vases, especially, but not exclusively, used to serve drinks.

During the LM IA period, House I.1 was abandoned by its inhabitants, probably following an earthquake, and fell into ruin. This destruction caused the pottery and other objects from the upper floor to fall, not only directly into the rooms below, but often, as joins in the pottery showed (e.g., between Room A, Room E, and Area Φ), as far as three to four meters to the south or north of their initial position. At this point, the partially ruined house would have been looted and some of its still-usable contents could have been removed, as the settlement (and the palace) of Petras continued to function in LM IB.

A partial reoccupation in the area of Sector I was observed in LM IIIA and B (Fig. 9:d; Pl. 14B). The limits of this reoccupation are not clear and the architectural remains are not well preserved. The reoccupation is limited to the area north-northwest of Area Φ (i.e., Areas Σ and T), where three or four rooms can be identified. No complete plan of this period is preserved. It is certain that the West Courtyard was also used as an open space in this period, as the threshold in W 29 shows (Fig. 2).

The LM III walls have a slightly different orientation, but the building technique is not different from that of the Neopalatial period. It is probable also that the building material for these LM III constructions came from the ruins of House I.1 and House I.2, as well as from other Neopalatial houses in the adjacent Sector III of the settlement. Furthermore, several Neopalatial walls were integrated into the LM III structures. Even though the extent of the Postpalatial occupation is not clear, it is certain that it was a permanent one, as shown by the two built hearths plastered with clay. Of the same orientation, and probably also dated to the Postpalatial period, are walls W 41, W 42, and W 43 in the South-Southeast Courtyard (Fig. 2), though their state of preservation does not allow for a more detailed attribution.

To the south of House I.1, a second building, House I.2 (Figs. 2, 3; Pls. 14C, 14D) was identified and partially excavated; this structure was also founded in the first Neopalatial architectural phase, as suggested by its west wall, W 3 (Fig. 2), which supports the Paved Road. Excavation was stopped at the south due to the presence of a concrete irrigation drain, which had been constructed

in the early 1960s, prior to the designation of Petras as a protected archaeological site. The foundation of this drain caused serious damage to the ancient remains, and, unfortunately, no architecture was preserved to the south of it, as the bedrock was visible on the surface (Fig. 8; Pl. 2A).

Houses I.1 and I.2 are separated by the Narrow Passage (Figs. 2, 3; Pls. 14C, 14D), which is less than one meter wide. It could hardly have been used as a real road, and its only function was probably to allow the air to pass between the two buildings and thus prevent damage from humidity.

Evidence for Urban Arrangement and the Boundaries between Private and Public Space

The settlement at Petras was not extensively excavated; for this reason, it is not possible to estimate with any degree of certainty its original extent nor is its urban arrangement well defined. It is not clear whether it resembled other extensively excavated and better-known settlements in eastern Crete, such as Gournia, Palaikastro, Mochlos, or Psira (Cunningham 2001, 76–77). Nor is it easy to speculate with any certainty as to the size of the settlement at Petras in any period of occupation given the small size of the excavated area on Hill I. My personal view, considering the data from the 1986 survey (Tsipopoulou 2012b, 61–62), is that the settlement would have been larger than the 2.5 hectares suggested by Branigan (Branigan 2001, 39, 41, table 3.1).

The excavation of Sector I offered some data, albeit limited and probably not representative for the whole settlement, about urban organization. More specifically:

- (a) The existence of open spaces around these large Neopalatial houses, either defined by the topography, such as the South-Southeast Courtyard, or artificially created, such as the strong retaining/enclosing wall, W 56 (Fig. 2), to the west of the West Courtyard is significant. This already constitutes a difference in regard to the above-mentioned Neopalatial settlements of Gournia, Psira, Mochlos,

and Palaikastro. There the settlements are clearly divided into “blocks,” which are defined by roads, and external courtyards are an almost unknown feature. The open areas in Sector I served a variety of functions, including industrial activities such as the manufacture of obsidian blades (see Dierckx, Ch. 11, and D’Annibale, Ch. 12, both in this vol.), food preparation (see Tsipopoulou, Ch. 1, this vol.), and stone vase manufacture (see Tsipopoulou, Ch. 10, this vol.), and they were probably also used to keep domesticated animals (see Isaakidou, Ch. 13, this vol.). In any case, the badly preserved and partially excavated House I.2 suggests that at Petras there were also, at least in some cases, buildings placed very close to each other, even though the Narrow Passage between the two houses cannot be compared to the often-paved roads found in other settlements.

- (b) The way in which the well-constructed Paved Road is linked to the West Courtyard and the strong retaining wall, W 56, is quite unusual (Figs. 2, 7, 8; Pls. 12B, 13A). The Paved Road on the east side is supported by the west wall of House I.2, W 3, and on the west side by W 57, which is in fact a continuation of W 56 (Fig. 2). This shows in a very explicit way the connection of the private with the public space. At Petras, as excavated to date, there is no other similar example; furthermore, no secure road or path has been excavated, especially one leading from the settlement to the palace. In the case of the Paved Road, it is probable that it actually led to the North Magazines and the adjacent Central Court of the palace in LM IA.

Description and Functions of the Areas of the House

House I.1 covers an area of ca. 229 m² in its ground floor, including the open spaces that constitute an integral part of it (i.e., the West Courtyard, the South-Southeast Courtyard, and Area O). The ground floor consisted of 65.33 m² of covered

space, semi-sheltered areas (29.5 m²), staircases (ca. 14.5 m²), two pits (5.40 m² in total), two courtyards (more than 68 m²), and open areas (ca. 46.5 m²). The upper floor comprised ca. 30 m² of covered space, to which another 20 m², consisting of the verandas over Rooms 1 and 2, as well as over Corridor B-Δ, should be added. Despite its rather large size, House I.1 does not include features of elite architecture in any of its components. Elements that are more or less common in large Minoan buildings, especially within palatial settlements, but also at Mochlos and Palaikastro—such as the Minoan hall, doorjambs, and *polythyra*—are absent here. Nevertheless, fallen from the upper story, where the living quarters were apparently situated, were found many floor slabs, made both of stone and clay, as well as many plaster fragments, some with color, suggesting a certain degree of sophistication to the architecture.

Ground Floor

It is obvious that House I.1 served a number of functions (Fig. 10:a). Its ground floor is composed of a highly specialized area, the wine-press installation, as well as two storage areas. Interestingly enough, while the former was accessible through two different doorways (in Room M and Room A), the two storage areas, Room E and Room A, were accessible only from the upper floor by a wooden ladder. This probably suggests that the items stored in Rooms E and A served only the inhabitants of the house, while the wine-press installation was accessed by a part of the Petras community wider than the social group that owned the house.

As Room E and Room A were found to be practically empty, it is not easy to speculate what type of goods were stored in them. The possibility that they contained pithoi that were removed when the house was abandoned, or even at a later time, should not be excluded. Yet, it is not easy to accept that there were pithoi in these rooms that were subsequently removed, while the pithoi in Rooms A and M, much more easily accessible, were left in situ. Furthermore, goods could have been stored in containers made of perishable material. The only certainty about these two areas is that they could not possibly have had any other function besides storage. Tsiopoulou, Mavroudi, and Christakis have

noted the low storage potential of the two fully excavated Neopalatial houses at Petras (House I.1 and House II.1; Mavroudi 2005; 2012; Christakis 2008, 92–93; Tsiopoulou 2012b, 49). This particularity can potentially be explained if one supposes a special relationship between the inhabitants of these houses and the palace of Petras. They could have been specialized craft persons, assigned to the production of one or more products necessary for the palatial economy; in exchange, the palace would have offered them their means of subsistence. The products could have been stone vases and/or textiles. Although attractive, this hypothesis cannot be easily proven, but it should be kept in mind that pithoi were missing also from House II.1, the second fully excavated Neopalatial house in the Petras settlement, which was destroyed by fire in LM IB. Evidence for the connection of House II.1 to the palace is also offered by the presence of documents in Linear A (Tsiopoulou and Hallager 1996; Christakis 2008, 92–93).

The wine-press installation was accessible to individuals coming from other areas of the settlement through two controlled ways (Fig. 10:a): (1) through Room M (from the Paved Road, through the West Courtyard, the small staircase, and the ramp) for those coming from the palace; or (2) through the sheltered Area Z for individuals coming from the east slope of the hill or even from the harbor. This evidence, in combination with the very high quality of the stone wine press, the largest complete Minoan stone vessel preserved intact, possibly indicates that the wine production was connected to the palace (Hamilakis 1999). Furthermore, it has been argued that wine was not consumed on a daily basis in Minoan times, as was the case in Crete until recently, nor was wine accessible to everyone; rather, it was consumed during ritualized dinners or *symposia* (Hamilakis 1999).

Rooms E and A, though adjacent to the wine-press installation and sharing a wall with Corridor B-Δ (W 2; Fig. 2), where one or more windows may have existed to give light and fresh air (if light and fresh air were considered necessary in a storage area), could not be accessed through the corridor. Consequently, Corridor B-Δ, a sheltered area supporting a veranda on the upper floor, was probably used by people who came to the wine-press installation if they had to wait. It is possible that

Area Π, accessible from the outside of the house and containing gournes and a large number of conical cups and other vases, was also connected to the wine preparation activity. Alternatively, Area Π also could have been used for food preparation given its proximity to Room Ξ, a kitchen.

Another interesting area in terms of function is Room Ξ, which was used as a kitchen and for the storage of vessels. Room Ξ was also equipped with two doors. The first, to the east, provided the main access from outside of the house, through the open spaces Areas P and O. The second door granted access to Area Φ, an internal court that could have been used for food preparation activities in an open-air area, for the storage of the wood necessary for cooking, or for the washing of vessels and utensils used in food preparation.

As for the function of the other three small rooms/workspaces (Room 1, Room 2, and Area 3) in the West Courtyard, not much can be said. The large amphora in Room 1, P 563 (Pl. 7C), probably was used to hold water for the various activities that were taking place in the Courtyard (e.g., the manufacture of stone vases?). Area 3 was, in fact, simply a low triangular bench on which one could sit and/or grind on the three gournes, and it was probably equipped with light roofing made of wood and/or canes.

The two built pits (Pit Θ and Pit I) were also connected with food consumption activities. The number of complete or almost complete vases, especially the conical cups in Pit Θ, was amazing (377 cataloged vases in addition to 175.7 kg of sherds). Pit I contained 34 cataloged vases and more than 34 kg of sherds. It is not possible, unfortunately, to establish whether these mostly fragmentary vessels were deposited on a single occasion or at different times. Dierckx (Ch. 11, this vol.) has suggested a deliberate (possibly even ritual?) deposition of complete (not broken) stone tools in Pit Θ and Pit I.

Upper Floor

Michailidou and Hallager established criteria for identifying the existence, understanding the formation, and investigating the function of the upper floors in Minoan houses, with Michailidou focusing on the well-preserved houses at Akrotiri

(Michailidou 1990b, 305; 2001) and Hallager on the evidence from Chania and other Cretan sites (Hallager 1990, 282–284). These criteria for the study of upper floors include:

- (a) parts of the upper floor that are still standing;
- (b) staircases, which sometimes can only lead to the terrace, as is often the case in traditional architecture in the Cyclades and Crete;
- (c) architectural details in the ground floor construction, especially the different construction techniques and thickness of the ground floor walls;
- (d) building materials fallen from the upper story, particularly the preserved fragments of terracotta from the roof/ceiling construction, as well as flagstones, thresholds, and other architectural remains fallen into destruction deposits;
- (e) pottery and other artifacts fallen from the upper story, which may indicate the activities that took place there; and
- (f) evidence for a drainage system connected to the upper story or roof.

Criteria b, c, d, e, and f all apply to House I.1, making the existence of an upper story certain. I proposed a reconstruction for the upper story in my 2006 article (Tsipopoulou 2006, fig. 8.2), and it is reproduced here in a more detailed fashion (Fig. 10:b). The two staircases, Y and H, suggest that they served the specialized function of providing access to particular areas of the upper floor and not just to the roof of the house. Michailidou also observed that more than one staircase in the large houses at Akrotiri indicates complex functions (Michailidou 1990b). Thus, at Petras, Staircase H was probably considered the main access to the upper floor, used by the occupants of the house as well as by visitors; Staircase Y primarily served the kitchen.

The walls of the ground floor were strong enough to support a second floor, and they were probably entirely built of stone. The walls of the upper floor were probably constructed of mudbrick and wood, as indicated by the quantity of mudbrick fragments found in Lr II, the destruction deposit. The same deposit contained fragments of plaster, some painted,

and also many floor slabs, made either of clay, limestone, or schist. The use of these on the same floor would have produced an interesting and colorful decorative effect. Furthermore, clay fragments with wood impressions found in Lr II must have come from the roof of the upper floor. The same was observed in House A.1 at neighboring Papadiokampos (Brogan, Sofianou, and Morrison 2012, 34).

As for the fragments of drains, 11 examples, all of U-section, were found fallen from the upper floor, constituting strong evidence not only for the existence of a second story, but, more importantly, for the proposed reconstruction of the verandas/balconies (the three drains found in the destruction deposit of House A.1 at Papadiokampos; their function is discussed in some detail in Brogan, Sofianou, and Morrison 2012, 34). Hallager (1990), Palyvou (1999), and Shaw (2004) have examined drainage systems in Minoan or Theran houses. The distribution pattern of drains in House I.1 at Petras (three from the destruction deposit of Room A, one from Room 1, one from Area Φ, three from the West Courtyard, and another two from the surface layer of Pit Θ and the Narrow Passage between Houses I.1 and I.2) enabled us to better understand the upper story of House I.1 and the nature of its spaces, whether roofed, unroofed, or sheltered. It would not have looked much different from Hallager's reconstruction of House I at Kastelli Chania (Hallager 1990, figs. 5, 6).

The most important argument in favor of the existence of a second story was the large quantity of pottery and other artifacts, such as stone tools, that were clearly fallen from above (see Tsiopoulou, Ch. 1, this vol.).

The plan of the upper floor of House I.1 was rather simple, as features such as the Minoan hall with a *polythyron* or a vestibule are absent. No evidence about the number of rooms is preserved, and the space available could have been divided into several rooms in accordance with the plans of Rooms E, A, M, and A of the ground floor, or it could have had a different arrangement with fewer interior dividing walls, and possibly also with the use of wooden posts. Certainly, there must have been at least two doorways to the two verandas: the one to the west, over Room 1 and Room 2, and the other to the east, over Corridor B-A.

In the area above Room A, there was at least one loom, as indicated by the fallen loomweights. Since

lighting was important for weaving, one or more windows must have existed there. The two different types of loomweights could have been used in different looms or in the same loom to produce a wider cloth with patterns. Cutler's analysis of the loomweights concluded that "there was a focus, in this building at least, on the manufacture of textiles made with very thin to thin thread" (Cutler, Ch. 9, this vol., p. 185).

The upper floor was also used for food consumption, as suggested by the large quantity and significant variety of the table wares recovered from the destruction deposit. Six plaster fragments belonging to a plaster table (P86/284) testify to the generally high standard of living of the inhabitants of House I.1. It is noteworthy that the upper story of Room A contained a large pithos, although the storage areas on the ground floor (Room A and Room E) had no pithoi. This pithos could have been used to store food, wine, or even water. At Akrotiri, pithoi are not unusual finds for upper floors (Michailidou 1990b, 305). Also at Chania, Hallager reported two pithoi from the upper story of House I (Hallager 1990, 289). The communication of the upper story with the kitchen, Room Ξ, was through Staircase Y. This staircase must have landed over the ramp adjacent to Room M, where a wooden platform must have existed.

The few fragments of figurines (Simandiraki-Grimshaw, Ch. 8, this vol.), likely fallen from the upper floor, possibly suggest the existence of a domestic shrine. Unfortunately, the preservation and the scattering of the fragments cannot help us to define the location or nature of the shrine.

Architectural Features and Building Materials

Paved Floors

On the ground floor, only two rooms preserved part of a paved floor—Room A and Room Ξ—both of which had a specialized function. Room A contained the large stone wine press, and the slabs underneath it would have offered the necessary

stability for the installation. In Room Ξ , the slabs were probably installed to give balance to large vases such as amphorae or pithoid jars. It is not possible to establish whether the floors were initially completely paved, but this seems unlikely.

On the upper floor, as suggested by the various broken schist slabs and clay plaques found in Lr II of Rooms A and E, the habitation areas were paved, either completely or partially. It seems that the stone slabs were alternating in some way with clay plaques (see catalog below). Eight fragments of slabs, all from the destruction deposit of the upper floor, were selected to be included in the catalog below.

Earth Floors

All rooms on the ground floor, as well as all external spaces in House I.1, except for the above-mentioned partially paved Rooms A and Ξ , had floors made of beaten earth. In some cases, small sea pebbles were also mixed in with the earth.

Doors/Thresholds

All doorways, both internal and external, are 0.90 m wide. No stone doorjambs were found in House I.1, either from the ground floor or the upper floor. Five thresholds are preserved on the ground floor. The eastern entrance of Room A does not have a stone threshold; a door socket is preserved in situ. The doorway between Room A and Room M also did not preserve a threshold. The west door of Room M, leading out to the ramp, preserved a stone threshold. This was situated at a higher level than the floor of the room, and the gap must have been bridged by three wooden steps. This threshold is comprised of large stones and shows evidence for intensive use. The entrance to Room Ξ did not preserve a threshold, and the bedrock was visible on the surface. The doorway to Area Φ at the west part of Room Ξ is equipped with a well-preserved stone threshold. The doorway to Room Π is not preserved, but it was probably situated at the northeastern corner of the room at the junction of W 12 and W 13.

Staircases

Three stone staircases were excavated in House I.1. A small one, with four steps and built of irregular medium-sized stones, connected the West Courtyard to the ramp to the west of Room M. The other two, larger staircases, H and Y, were only partially made of stone and each preserves only three to four stone steps. The continuation of the staircase would have been made mostly of wood with some stone. Traces of disintegrated wood were preserved in Y.

In addition to these three, mostly stone, external staircases, there was also indirect evidence of three internal wooden staircases in House I.1. Two of them must have been located in Rooms E and A, and they would have provided the means of communication between the upper floor and these two doorless spaces of the ground floor; a third smaller staircase of three steps was placed in Room M in front of the door in W 4a, as the threshold there is elevated by ca. 55–60 cm.

Plaster

Eighteen small plaster fragments were found in the destruction deposit of the upper floor (Lr II). It is certain that the area corresponding to Room E and Room A upstairs had plastered walls. Some of the plaster fragments preserve traces of one (usually bluish) or more (red, black, and yellow) colors. These plaster fragments are of very good quality and have a well-polished upper surface. In Room M, a small fragment (A 7) preserved a corner and came from a door or a window frame. Chryssikopoulou, who studied plaster from various areas of the settlement and the palace of Petras (Chryssikopoulou 2006), observed that 50% of the total were white plasters (type 3); subtype 3a (pure white plaster) was the most common (35% of the total), while 3 γ (white plaster with a few inclusions) and 3 δ (porous plaster with large inclusions and sea pebbles) were also rather common. All these subtypes are present in House I.1 and other Neopalatial deposits from the settlement.

Irregular lumps of pure lime, probably to be used to make plaster, were found in several rooms of the

ground floor (Shaw 1971, 207–212). Also, a broken basin (P 686; Pl. 16) held plaster, which was probably used to repair a plastered wall.

Mudbricks

The selective catalog below includes 28 mudbrick fragments. Their fragmentary state does not allow any secure reconstruction of their initial dimensions. Few of them preserve one or more edges. They are all made of coarse clay with inclusions, especially small pebbles and often clay fragments and shells. In some cases, there are traces of disintegrated organic materials. Shaw listed the dimensions of mudbricks from various Minoan sites (1971, 231–234), which typically measured 40–60 x 30–45 x 8–10 cm.

Hearth

There is evidence for one hearth in Room E, the kitchen (Fig. 6; Pl. 6C). It has a diameter of ca. 40 cm, and traces of burning and a tripod cooking pot were found on top of it. In Area Σ, two relatively large hearths, belonging to the LM III reoccupation, were excavated (Fig. 9:d). They are built of small stones and plastered with clay. Very similar hearths have been excavated at LM III C settlements such as Kavousi-Vronda (Glowacki 2004, 127–129, figs. 9.2–9.4) and Chalasmenos (Tsipopoulou 2011b).

Column Bases

No column base similar to those found in the palace was excavated in House I.1. The only evidence for support of a superstructure through wooden posts comes from Room E and Area Z (Fig. 10:a; Pl. 8F). In both cases, traces of burned wood were found on irregular slabs that were situated roughly in the middle of the space.

Benches

Benches are a rather common feature in Minoan houses, both in internal as well as in external spaces. In House I.1, three built benches were

excavated, all external. The first example is situated at the southeast corner of W 56 (Fig. 2), in the West Courtyard, near the south entrance of the house and the Paved Road, and very close to the infant burial (Fig. 10:a; Pl. 12C). The other two benches are in Area Z, a sheltered space at the east entrance of the house (Fig. 10:a; Pls. 8F, 9A). All the benches would have been used for sitting by people who either worked in these areas or had to wait before entering the house.

Retaining Wall

Wall W 56 (Fig. 2) is a dual purpose wall that acted as a retainer while separating the West Courtyard of House I.1 from structures in Sector III of the settlement. This wall is preserved to a height of 50 cm, but it was probably higher. It is a substantial structure, 1 m wide, built of both large and smaller stones.

Courtyards

House I.1 offers us a rare opportunity to see how the space around a large Neopalatial domestic structure could be organized. Usually, houses in urban settlements are separated by roads that are often paved. In this case, there are two large open spaces to the west and east of House I.1 that clearly belong to it, and they form an integral part of the structure as a whole. These open spaces were used for industrial activities, and they also served to link the space of the house proper to the external world. Also, there were two smaller, but well defined, open auxiliary areas connected with the kitchen (Room E), namely Areas P and Φ, which were located to the east and west of it. These features show just how well adapted House I.1 was to the environment and the climate.

Paved Road

The manner of construction, with irregular slabs of limestone and schist, is similar to other Minoan roads found within settlements, such as that in Block N at Palaikastro (Sackett, Popham, and Warren 1965, 253).

Who Were the Occupants of House I.1?

It is not easy to see a large complex structure such as House I.1 simply as the dwelling of a nuclear family. The term "social group" was used above, as opposed to "nuclear (or extended) family," to make a point about the social organization in Neopalatial Petras. Driessen introduced the term "House" to define both the architectural form of large Minoan houses, as well as the social groups who built them and inhabited them (Driessen 2010, 41). Thus, on one level, a "House" is "an architectural form" and on a second level, quoting Gillespie, it is "the objectification or materialization of an enduring social group that is materially represented by a physical structure and the objects that go with it—furnishings, curated heirlooms, and graves within a designated locus in the landscape" (Gillespie 2000, 2–3).

Following this line of thought, the architectural features and the functions of a particular structure, as detected through excavation, combined with evidence for urban planning, can be used to understand the group's social organization, as expressed on the settlement scale as well as within a wider geographical framework. I believe that large urban houses, such as those excavated at Petras, can be better understood within the framework of this theory of "Houses" that refers to corporate groups within the society rather than to simple families. Thus, the architectural structures constitute the basis of relations in the Minoan society. The unity of these corporate groups was based on common memory and its perpetuation through particular rituals, such as the *symposia*.

Evidence of food preparation and consumption was observed in House I.1 on a large scale that would exceed the needs of a single household. Also, the presence of the two built refuse pits, Pit Ø and Pit I, argues for ritualized food consumption followed by the discarding of pottery and other artifacts connected with this consumption. The possible special relationship with the palace, as well as the production of expensive and valued commodities, such as wine, stone tools, obsidian blades, and fine textiles, indicates an elevated status of the social group using House I.1.

Catalog of Select Architectural Elements

Room A

A 1 (P86/43; Lr I). Lime fragments. Two lumps of lime to be used to make plaster. (a) 6.5 x 10 x 5; (b) 5.5 x 8.7 x 4.

A 2 (P86/32, SM 7011; Lr I). Plaster, two fragments. White plaster of irregular shape. (a) 12.5 x 8.5 x 0.7; (b) 7 x 4.5 x 0.5.

A 3 (P86/202; Lr IV). Lime fragment. Two small lumps of lime to be used to make plaster. (a) 4.5 x 4.3 x 3; (b) 2.5 x 3.5 x 2.

A 4 (P86/191; Lr IV). Lime fragment. Small lumps of lime to be used to make plaster. The largest: 5 x 7 x 13.5.

A 5 (P85/187, SM 5248; Lr II). Mudbrick, two fragments. (a) 7 x 7 x 4; (b) 4.2 x 4 x 1.6. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many small pebbles.

Room M

A 6 (P86/263; Lr II). Lime fragments. Two lumps of lime to be used to make plaster. (a) 12.4 x 13 x 8; (b) 8.3 x 12 x 14.

A 7 (P86/314; Lr III). Six very small plaster fragments. Fragments preserve the substratum made of clay and include small sherds. Probably attached to a window or door frame. Traces of burning on the smooth surface of one fragment. Traces of red paint.

Room E

A 8 (P85/49, SM 5160; Lr II). Mudbrick, fragment. 13.5 x 9 x 7.5. Irregular shape. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many inclusions and small pebbles.

A 9 (P85/54, SM 5163; Lr II). Mudbrick, fragment. 5 x 4.5 x 3. Irregular shape. Coarse light red clay, 2.5YR 6/6, with many inclusions.

A 10 (P85/56, SM 5165; Lr II). Mudbrick, two fragments. (a) 11 x 6 x 6; (b) 6 x 8 x 6. Irregular shape. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many inclusions, small pebbles, and crushed sherds.

A 11 (P85/80, SM 5179; Lr II). Mudbrick, four fragments. (a) 5.5 x 7 x 5; (b) 7.5 x 7 x 5; (c) 6.5 x 6.5 x 5.5.

Irregular shape. Coarse light red clay, 2.5YR 7/6, with many inclusions, small pebbles, and crushed sherds. Traces of disintegrated organic material.

A 12 (P85/466, SM 12433; Lr II). Floor slab, fragment. 7.6 x 7 x 2.7. It preserves surfaces on the top, bottom, and one side. One surface rough, the other two smooth. Coarse light reddish-brown clay, 2.5YR 7/4. Thick yellowish slip. Black paint, initially lustrous. Monochrome on the smooth surface and the side.

Room A

A 13 (P86/411; Lr II; Pl. 16). Painted plaster fragment. 2.2 x 3.9 x 1.6. It preserves a thick layer of white plaster with traces of disintegrated organic material, and a finer, very thin layer, painted gray, 7.5Y 8/2. Worn matte paint, probably initially blue. Monochrome.

A 14 (P86/442; Lr III; Pl. 16). Painted plaster fragment. 4 x 3.8 x 1. It preserves a semi-coarse substratum that includes small pebbles and crushed sherds, as well as disintegrated organic material, and an upper surface of white fine plaster very smooth and polished. Two large bands of bluish paint and several large dots of dark red paint.

A 15 (P86/1240; Lr I; Pl. 15). Drain, base and wall fragment. H. 6.4; w. 6.8; L. 13.6; th. 1.2. Flat base, rough underneath. Vertical wall of uneven thickness. U-section. Medium pink clay, 5YR 7/4, with gray core. Self-slipped.

A 16 (P86/1251; Lr I; Pl. 15). Drain, fragment. H. 4.8; L. 8.3; th. 2.8. One edge preserved. Flat base, rough underneath. Vertical wall. U-section. Vertical rim. Coarse light red clay, 2.5YR 7/8. Self-slipped on the interior surface.

A 17 (P86/1320; Lr III). Drain, upper wall fragment. 9.8 x 9.3 x 1.8. U-section. Vertical wall. Medium reddish-gray clay (5YR 5/2) ranging to dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) in color.

A 18 (P86/29, SM 6458; Lr II; Pl. 17). 10 x 8 x 3. Door socket. Oval shape. Whitish limestone. Uneven surface. Cavity on the upper surface.

Room E

A 19 (P86/180; Lr III). Lime fragment. Two large lumps of lime to be used to make plaster and a few small lumps. (a) 7.5 x 11 x 4.5; (b) 5 x 8.5 x 4.5.

A 20 (P86/181, SM 7007; Lr III). Mudbrick, three fragments. (a) 7 x 6 x 4. Irregular shape. One preserves a flat side. Coarse light red clay, 2.5 YR 6/6, with many inclusions, small pebbles, and sherds.

A 21 (P86/752; Lr III; Pl. 17). Floor slab, fragment. Three sides preserved. 15.1 x 7.0 x 3.2. One surface rough, the other smooth. Coarse pink clay, 5YR 7/4, with many inclusions. Thick pinkish slip.

A 22 (P86/754; Lr III; Pl. 15). Floor slab, fragment. 10.8 x 13 x 3. One surface rough, the other smooth. Medium light red clay, 2.5YR 6/6. Thick slip of the same color.

Room I

A 23 (P89/740; Lr I). Drain, fragment. H. 6; L. 12.5; th. 1. Flat base, rough underneath. Vertical wall. U-section. Thick, slightly incurving rim. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 5YR 7/6, with many inclusions. Self-slipped.

A 24 (P89/153; Lr III). Mudbrick, almost complete. 26 x 16 x 5.5. Rectangular shape. Coarse light red clay, 2.5YR 6/8. Smooth surfaces.

A 25 (P89/842; Lr II; Pl. 17). Slab, fragment. 9.4 x 9.0 x 3.0. One surface rough, the other smooth. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/6. Thick slip of the same color.

Corridor B-A

A 26 (P85/70, SM 6299; Lr I). Mudbrick, six fragments. (a) 7 x 4 x 6. Irregular shape. Coarse light red clay, 2.5YR 6/6, with many inclusions and small pebbles.

A 27 (P85/78, SM 5178; Lr II). Mudbrick, fragment. 4 x 12.5 x 8. Almost rectangular shape. It preserves a small part of the original smooth surface. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many inclusions.

A 28 (P85/84, SM 5181; Lr II). Mudbrick, three fragments. (a) 7.5 x 7.5 x 5; (b) 6.5 x 3.5 x 4. Irregular shape. Coarse light red clay, 2.5YR 6/6, with inclusions.

A 29 (P85/119, SM 5200; Lr II). Mudbrick, fragment. 7.5 x 8 x 6. Irregular shape. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/6, with inclusions.

A 30 (P85/123, SM 5204; Lr II). Mudbrick, four fragments. (a) 9 x 9 x 6; (b) 10.5 x 8 x 6.5; (c) 6.5 x 7 x 2.5; (d) 3.5 x 4.5 x 3.5. Irregular shape. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many inclusions, small pebbles, and crushed shells.

A 31 (P85/128, SM 5209; Lr II). Mudbrick, six fragments. (a) 10 x 8.5 x 5; (b) 8.5 x 7.5 x 7. Irregular shape. Coarse light red clay, 2.5YR 6/6, with inclusions, small pebbles, and crushed sherds. Burned.

A 32 (P85/144, SM 5216; Lr II). Mudbrick, fragment. 13.5 x 8.5 x 8.5. Irregular shape. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/6, with inclusions, small pebbles, and traces of disintegrated organic material.

A 33 (P85/181, SM 5243; Lr II). Mudbrick, six fragments. (a) 10 x 9 x 4; (b) 8 x 9 x 4.5. Irregular shape. The largest one preserves part of the original surface. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many inclusions and small pebbles.

A 34 (P85/439; Lr II; Pl. 17). Floor slab, fragment. 3.2 x 9.4. Three sides preserved. One side rough, the other two smooth. Coarse gray clay, 5YR 5/1. Self-slipped.

Area Φ

A 35 (P89/192; Lr IV). Lime fragment with a hole. Small lump of lime to be used to make plaster. 5 x 6 x 4; hole d. 1.3.

A 36 (P89/342; Lr IV). Lime fragment. Small lump of lime to be used to make plaster. 5 x 7 x 4.

Drain

A 37 (P86/664; Lr III; Pl. 15). Drain, base and wall fragment. Pres. h. 5.3; w. 6.7; L. 17.5; th. 2.3. Flat base, rough underneath. Vertical wall. Coarse light red clay, 2.5YR 6/6, with many inclusions. Thick slip of the same color.

West Courtyard

A 38 (P88/678; Lr I). Plaster fragment. 3.1 x 5.5 x 2. It preserves a corner, probably part of a window or a door frame. Two layers: the lower one thicker and the upper one preserving a smooth white surface.

A 39 (P89/85; Lr II). Lime fragment. 9.5 x 15 x 8.3. Lump of lime to be used to make plaster. One surface smooth.

A 40 (P89/108; Lr II). Lime fragments. Four very small lumps of lime to be used to make plaster. (a) 2 x 3 x 2.

A 41 (P89/172; Lr II). Lime fragments. Two small lumps of lime to be used to make plaster. (a) 2.2 x 3 x 2.

A 42 (P89/295; Lr II; Pl. 16). Painted plaster fragment. 2.7 x 3 x 0.7-1.3. It preserves a corner (door or window frame). Comprised of three layers: the first one is thick and rough to adhere to the wall; the second one, white in color, is thinner and finer; and the surface layer is very thin and smooth. Pale olive matte, 10Y 6/2, worn paint. Two horizontal lines.

A 43 (P88/561; Lr I). Drain, base and lower wall fragment. Pres. h. 4.7; max. L. 7.3; th. 1.4. Flat base, rough underneath. Vertical wall, slightly curved at the

lower part. Coarse pink clay, 5YR 8/4, with many inclusions. Thick brown slip.

A 44 (P88/562; Lr I; Pl. 15). Drain, fragment. Pres. h. 5.6; L. 6.2; th. 1.4. Wall and rim fragment. Vertical wall with rough external surface. Rim of trapezoidal section. Coarse very pale brown clay, 10YR 8/4, with many inclusions. Self-slipped.

A 45 (P89/756; Lr II; Pl. 15). Drain, fragment preserving base and lower wall. 6.6 x 5.5 x 1.6. Flat base, rough underneath. Vertical wall. U-section. Medium brown clay with inclusions. Self-slipped. Traces of brown paint.

Area 3

A 46 (P89/64; Lr II). Lime fragments. Many small lumps of lime to be used to make plaster.

Area K

A 47 (P86/308, SM 12144; Lr I). Slab, one-quarter preserved. H. 3.9; w. 8.2; L. 12.3. One surface rough, the other smooth. Oblique side. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/6, with many inclusions. Thick slip of the same color.

South-Southeast Courtyard, East of Pit I and Staircase H

A 48 (P85/53, SM 5162; Lr I). Mudbrick, fragment. 7.5 x 6.4 x 5. Irregular shape. Burned. Coarse light red clay, 2.5YR 6/6, with inclusions. Wood impressions.

A 49 (P85/55, SM 5164; Lr I). Mudbrick, fragment. Irregular shape. 7 x 4.7 x 4.6. Burned. Coarse light red clay, 2.5YR 7/6, with many inclusions and small pebbles. Wood impressions at one edge.

A 50 (P85/60, SM 5167; Lr I). Mudbrick, two fragments. (a) 9.2 x 8.5 x 6; (b) 3.5 x 4.6 x 3.5. Irregular shape. Medium light red clay, 2.5YR 6/6, with few inclusions. Burned. Wood impressions.

A 51 (P90/1120; Lr I). Mudbrick, fragment. 2.2 x 8.4. Irregular shape. It preserves one surface. Medium light red clay, 2.5YR 6/8, with many organic inclusions.

A 52 (P85/566, SM 12560; Lr I). Floor slab, fragment. 9 x 8 x 2. Rectangular section. Oblique side. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/6. Thick whitish slip.

A 53 (P89/649; Lr I). Floor slab, fragment. 10.5 x 7.4 x 1. Parts of the two sides and a corner preserved. Flat

surfaces. Fine light brown clay, 7.5YR 6/4. Self-slipped. Brown matte paint unevenly fired. Monochrome.

A 54 (P90/1334; Lr I). Floor slab, fragment. 3 x 2.5 x 11.4. Preserves both surfaces and one side. One surface rough, the other two smooth. The side slightly curved. Coarse reddish-yellow clay, 5YR 6/6. Thick yellowish slip.

Pit Ø

A 55 (P85/37, SM 5154; Lr I). Mudbrick, fragment. 7.5 x 6 x 6. Irregular shape. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with inclusions.

A 56 (P85/168, SM 5234; Lr I). Mudbrick, fragment. 11.8 x 8 x 8.3. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many inclusions and small pebbles.

A 57 (P89/142; Lr I; Pl. 17). Mudbrick, fragment. 14.8 x 9.2 x 5.0. Rectangular shape. Preserves two smooth surfaces. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many inclusions.

A 58 (P85/94, SM 5186; Lr II). Mudbrick, fragment. 12.5 x 9.5 x 8.5. Preserves a large part of the original smooth surface. Rectangular shape. Coarse red burned clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many inclusions, small pebbles, and traces of organic material.

A 59 (P85/102, SM 5189; Lr II). Mudbrick, four fragments. (a) 5 x 5.5 x 2.5; (b) 4 x 3 x 2; (c) 4.5 x 2.5 x 2. The largest preserves an external surface. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many inclusions.

A 60 (P85/148; Lr II; Pl. 15). Drain, fragment; broken on all sides. H. 20.2 x 8.8 x 2.2; th. 1.8. Elliptical section. Flat base. Traces of organic material on the exterior surface. Curved body profile. Medium reddish-yellow clay, 7.5YR 7/6, with inclusions. Yellowish slip on the interior surface.

A 61 (P85/532, SM 12559; Lr II). Floor slab, fragment. 3.7 x 2.2. One surface rough, the other smooth. Coarse reddish-brown clay, 5YR 6/6. Self-slipped.

Pit I

A 62 (P85/149, SM 6303; Lr II). Mudbrick, 15 fragments. Irregular shape. (a) 9 x 7.5 x 5. One preserves the impression of a wooden beam. Coarse light red clay,

2.5YR 6/6, with many inclusions, small pebbles, broken shells, and bones.

Area P

A 63 (P86/696, SM 12343; Lr II). Floor slab, fragment, mended from six fragments. L. 23; w. 12.5; th. 3. Rectangular section. One rough surface and one smooth. Coarse brown clay with many inclusions. Thick slip of the same color.

North-Northwest of House I.1 (Area Σ), North of Area O (Cleaning of Bedrock)

A 64 (P86/50, SM 6363; Lr I). Mudbrick, five fragments. (a) 7.6 x 6.2 x 5. Irregular shape. The largest fragment preserves one narrow side. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/6, with many inclusions and small pebbles.

House I.2

A 65 (P86/518; Lr II; Pl. 16). Plaster fragment. 5.0 x 6.0 x 1.9. Preserves a thick layer, buff in color, with small pebbles; a second layer, thin and white; and a very thin smooth surface.

A 66 (P86/331, SM 6950; Lr I). Mudbrick, fragment. 8 x 9.5 x 6. Irregular shape. Coarse light red clay, 2.5YR 6/8, with many small pebbles and traces of organic material.

A 67 (P86/1293; Lr I). Floor slab, fragment. 10.8 x 3.8. Rectangular section. One surface rough, the other smooth. Coarse red clay, 2.5YR 5/8, with many inclusions. Thick slip of the same color.

Narrow Passage between Houses I.1 and I.2

A 68 (P86/920, SM 12268; Lr II; Pl. 15). Drain, fragment. 7.6 x 6.2 x 4.0. Flat base, rough on the exterior surface. Body of curved profile. Coarse clay with reddish-yellow core, 5YR 7/6. Thick brown slip.