THE ARCHITECTURE

by

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In the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 settlement we have major remains from two building complexes. The most impressive is Building 2 which – thanks to the excavations in 1990 and 2005 – we can estimate covered an inside area of more than 150 m^2 with an extensive fenced courtyard in front (*Fig. 1*). This building was constructed in the LM IIIA:2 period partly using the walls of the LM IB House III and it was in continuous use until the end of the LM IIIB:1 period when it was destroyed by fire. The other building, Building 1 had quite a different story. In LM IIIA:2 it reused to a great extent the walls of the LM I House I and covered an area of more than 103.5 m^2. The architecture of this building is somewhat conjectural since it was thoroughly dismantled in connection with the construction of the LM IIIB:1 Building 1 with a new architecture. The excavated part of this building contained nine rooms and covered an inside area of more than 131 m^2 in the early architectural phase. To this should be added an outside area, Space G, covering more than 23 m^2. The walls and floors of the buildings are fragmentary, but apart from the LM IIIA:2 Building 1 much better preserved than in the following LM IIIB:2 and LM IIIC periods.[1]

THE WALLS

To judge from the evidence of LM IIIB:1 Building 1 there seems little doubt that the walls of this period were mainly, if not exclusively, built by stones. This is clearly evidenced by the heavy deposit of fallen stones found above Rooms A-D and the Corridor (*Fig. 1* and pp. 32-33, 73). In the remaining part of the Building the corresponding deposits were cleared away in connection with the reuse of the different rooms in the LM IIIB:2 period. The same applies to the small area of Building 2 which was excavated. However, the many stones found in the area between Buildings 1 and 2 are supposed to originate from the walls of Building 2 (cf. above p. 174). Concerning the scanty evidence from the LM IIIA:2 Building 1 it is only safe to say that the walls constructed in this period – 17-Wall 7, 15-Wall 2, 15-Wall 3, 9-Wall 14, 9-Wall 12 and 12-Wall 15 – were all built in stone without any signs of timber or mud-brick. Only very few pieces of mud-brick were collected from the LM IIIB:1/IIIA:2 layers.[2] They were all found in levelling deposits or in pits and cannot therefore be related to any walls. It should, however, be noted that in connection with 9-Floor 2 in LM IIIA:2, Space H a layer of mud-brick 0.75 × 0.4 × 0.04 around 522.5/711 was noted (cf. p. 212). The fragment was not preserved, and it must remain uncertain whether it was really a true mud-brick or whether it might have been an extra hard burnt area or a construction on the floor. It should also be mentioned that many pieces of plaster dated to the LM IIIB:1 and/or LM IIIA:2 period are described as having mud-brick at the underside. In most, if not all, of these cases we are probably dealing with clay lining. Also, relatively few pieces of wattle and daub were collected from the LM IIIB:1/IIIA:2 levels. Five of the seven pieces[3] are almost certainly of the LM IB period as they were found in constructions and levelling deposits, in some cases mixed with lots of LM I pottery, or because the only parallels for the type are found in the LM IB material. Of the remaining pieces, 78-AR 005 (*Pl. 257b*), may be a possible candidate. This was found during the excavation of 12-Wall 15. The surface was smoothed by fingers, while two other sides had been pressed against wood and on one surface the clay revealed the negative impression of a mortise; clearly a piece of clay which may have been used in connection with timberwork. Whether it was actually part of the wall or whether it was just a reused piece of clay which had been incorporated in the wall must remain uncertain. The worn state of the piece may instead indicate that it was a reused piece of the LM I period. The last piece 73-TC 034 from the walls of Room E has been temporarily misplaced and therefore it cannot be decided as to which chronological phase it might have belonged. It should be recalled that both Building 1 and Building 2 were destroyed by fire at the end of the LM IIIB:1 period. Had clay been extensively used in the constructions of the buildings one would have expected many more fragments of mud-brick and wattle and daub than actually found, while the carbonized remains[4] showed that wood was used in the buildings, undoubtedly in many cases as timber for the roof constructions.

The excavated evidence thus clearly seems to indicate that the walls in the Buildings of the LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIA:2

[1] *GSE* II, 127-134; *GSE* III, 186-194.

[2] From LM IIIB:1: 87-AR 012, 84-AR 017, 82-AR 008, and from LM IIIA:2: 84-AR 015 and 80-AR 018A.

[3] From LM IIIB:1 strata: 73-AR 004. 73-AR 005, 77-AR 015, 87-AR 013 and from LM IIIA:2 strata: 80-AR 018C.

[4] Inventoried pieces are 80-MISC 020 from layer with stones, 80-MISC 015 from Room A above 17-Floor 1, 80-MISC 012 from Room A above 17-Floor 4 and 80-MISC 013 from the shaft of Room A.

periods were solid stone walls. The standard width of the walls, regardless of whether they were outside or inside, was 0.60-65. In the LM IIIB:1 Building 1 there were a few exceptions where the outside walls 3/14-Wall 2, 4-Wall 7, 4/5-Wall 3 and 9-Wall 2a measured *c*. 0.55 in width, while the inside wall 14-Wall 6 measured only 0.50. Only two walls were thicker than the rest: the inside wall dividing Rooms E and U, 13-Wall 6 + 9-Wall 4 and the outside wall 13-Wall 2. The thickness of the walls in Building 2 were *c*. 0.60, while the fence walls around the Courtyard were generally slightly thinner measuring from 0.50 to 0.60. The building technique of almost all the walls constructed during the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 period was what we have called the sandwich type with two rows of larger stones facing each side of the wall with smaller stones packed in-between and occasional stones going across the wall in the full width. Usually there were no differences in the sizes of the stones used for outside or inside faces of the wall. Only a few walls in the LM IIIB:1 Building 1 differed from this pattern: 14-Wall 4 where the preserved part of the wall only consisted of large stones in the full width of the wall (see e.g. *Pl. 32a*) while 3/14-Wall 2 consisted of larger separated blocks in the full width of the wall with many small stones filled into the gaps (*Fig. 32, Pl. 42c*). The stones used in the walls were random mixtures of rubble stones, roughly dressed stones, reused fragments of ashlar blocks and occasionally reused slab stones. The prevailing stones used were limestone and sandstone. All walls were constructed with earth mortar which is usually softish dark brown-reddish and often with many sherds and pebbles.

One point concerning the new walls constructed in the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 strata is the question of wall foundations. Only in a very few cases were earlier LM I walls used as foundations for new walls and it seems – with the possible exception of 19-Wall 5 – that they were not reused on purpose, but because it was where the builders happened to want the wall. Apart from 19-Wall 5 the same was noted with 14-Wall 4 and 15-Wall 2 in LM IIIB:1, Building 1. The general pattern in this newly constructed building is that there were no wall foundations. Usually the bottoms of the walls were found at the level of the corresponding floors or even higher, as for example the case with 13-Wall 4 where a 0.08-12 layer of mortar was laid before the stone construction started. The construction scenario seems to have been that the outline of the wall has been marked at the level of the floor, mud thrown, and construction of the wall begun. The only wall in Building 1 which had a wall foundation 0.10-15 deep was 13-Wall 6 + 9-Wall 4. Also 19-Wall 7 in Building 2 seems to have had a 0.05-10 deep wall foundation compared to the lower floor of Room A. The missing wall foundations seem not to have affected the stability of the buildings. At any rate Room E of the LM IIIB:1 Building 1 remained in use until the end of the Bronze Age and it was resettled when people returned to the site in the late Geometric period.[5]

There is plenty of evidence to show that the walls were provided with clay lining and plaster – although only preserved *in situ* at a few places. Most spectacular is the clay lining found on 6-Wall 4 and 6-Wall 3 in Room E which was, in all probability, set there in connection with the blocking up of the opening between Room E and Room H at some time in the LM IIIB:1 period (*Pl. 45b-c*). This clay lining remained in use during the LM IIIB:2 phase.[6] Behind the yellow clay lining on 6-Wall 4 a string of white plaster (*Pl. 45b*) was found, which probably was the original coating on the wall. Also in Building 1, Room D we found evidence of clay lining/plaster. Here we noted up against 17-Wall 4 a layer of *kouskouras* which had probably functioned as clay lining (*Pl. 33e*) and in the same room close to the south corner large pieces of unpainted plaster (*Pl. 33c*) were noted. In Room C a piece of *kouskouras* was also noted up against 14-Wall 3a. Apart from that only nine pieces of clay lining were collected from the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 layers. 82-AR 001 (*Pl. 233c:3*) with a hard, probably burnt surface was collected in the layer with stones above the south corner of Room D (*Fig. 4*) and may well have belonged to the construction of the room. 87-AR 009 (*Pls. 6, 239d:2*) found in 23-Floor 9/10 is of the same type as found in a small LM IIIB:2 pit in the same area.[7] These may well be fragments from the LM IIIA/B period used in an early phase in Space G. 84-AR 014 (*Pls. 6, 248e:6*) was found in the south floors in the 2nd phase of the Courtyard. It cannot therefore be directly connected to any architecture, but the type of clay lining is different from the masses we have in the LM I deposits and may well have derived from the demolition of the LM IIIA:2 Building 1. The two pieces found in 19-Pit S (*Fig. 70*, nos. 438-439), 77-AR 020 (*Pl. 249c:1*) and 82-AR 006 (*Pl. 250b*) are of a type which could well belong to the LM IB destruction level, although a slightly later date cannot be entirely excluded. It is not certain whether 77-TC 040 (*Pls. 6, 221, 252a*) is a piece of clay lining or a fill in-between slab stones in a floor. It was found in 12-Pit E and the context therefore only provides us with a *terminus ante quem* in the LM IIIB :1 period.[8] From the excavation of Building 1, Room D, it seems relatively certain that *kouskouras* was used as clay lining in the LM IIIB:1 period and in all probability what has been called "yellow clay lining" in Room E adhered to 6-Walls 3 and 4 was also *kouskouras*.[9] Our reasons for believing now that the walls were covered with *kouskouras* are the following. One reason is naturally the parallel with Room D, secondly it should be noted that Room E was exposed to fire both at the end of LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIB:2 – and had it been an ordinary clay lining a red colour would have been expected. Finally, a closer study of the colour slides from the excavation would favor *kouskouras* as opposed to clay. It thus seems that *kouskouras* was used as clay lining in the LM IIIB:1 building besides the more traditional red clay lining consisting of clay mixed with much straw.

This last observation also seems to be confirmed by the many pieces of painted and unpainted plaster found in the

[5] *GSE* III, 24-36; *GSE* II, 34-38; *GSE* I, 213-16, pl. 12.
[6] *GSE* III, 30, 34, fig. 2a and pls. 18-19.
[7] *GSE* III, 49, fig. 10a, no. 105, 188 n. 3.
[8] The remaining three pieces of clay lining 77-AR 006 (*Pl. 240c*) from constructions in Space G, 73-TC 041a-b (*Pl. 242d*) from the levelling deposit below Room E, and 80-AR 018B (*Pl. 256a*) from the levelling deposit below the southern part of LM IIIA:2, Space A-D mixed with LM I all seem to be of the typical LM IB clay lining.
[9] No closer description of this lining exists, and no samples were kept. The wall with its lining was excavated in 1973 at a time before the excavation team was aware of the term *kouskouras*.

Table 1. Table of doors/openings in LM IIIB:1/A:2 settlements.

Room/floor level	Room/ floor level	Level of threshold	Difference in height	Pivot hole	Blocked up	W of opening	W of door
LM IIIB:1 Building 1							
A (9.30) to	B (9.46)	9.49	0.19	?		*c.* 0.70	0.6
B (9.41) to	C (9.19)	9.38	0.19	yes		1.15	0.6
C (9.19) to	D (9.06)	9.15	0.09	yes		0.8	0.6
D (9.05) to	I (9.49)	9.21	0.16	?	yes	0.95	0.8
I (9.40) to	E (9.58)	9.56	0.16	yes		1.25	c. 0.65
I (9.44) to	Annex (9.56)	none	0.12	?		0.8	?
E (9.44) to	H (10.01)	steps	0.56	no	yes	0.8	0.8
G (10.10) to	H (c. 10.04)	none	0.06	?	yes	1.6	?
Corridor (9.44)	Street (c. 9.45)	none	0.01	?	yes	1.4	?
Building 2							
Courtyard (10.02) to	B1 (9.98)	9.99	0.04	?	no	1.18	?
(10.17) to	B1 (10.09)	10.17	0.08				

LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 levels, in that many of them had still red clay lining(?) adhering to the underside. In the analyses of the plaster found in the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 deposits[10] it is also clear that both painted and unpainted plaster were used to decorate the walls in both periods. This is clear especially from the excavations of the LM IIIB:1 Building 1, Rooms C and D, while it is interesting to note that some of the fragments probably coming from Building 2 fall into the LM IIIA:2 category of plaster. This is certain for 87-FR 001 found above the lower floor of Room A, and it probably also applies to 76-FR 001 (*Pl. 6*, no. 618) found in the supposed destruction debris of Building 2 – a building constructed in LM IIIA:2 where the original plaster may have remained on the walls until the final destruction at the end of LM IIIB:1.

WINDOWS

The nine rooms in the LM IIIB:1 Building 1 would have needed daylight and windows must have existed in most or all of them. It would be reasonable to suppose that all outer walls would have been provided with some kind of windows which would – as we know the extent of the building – have given light to all rooms except the Annex and Room D. Nowhere, however, were the outer walls preserved to a height where one might have expected windows. Unless Room A – contrary to our belief – should prove to be an open area, Room D could only get light indirectly from the neighbouring rooms. This may possibly have happened at the north-eastern end of 15-Wall 3. 15-Wall 3 has a width of 0.55, but at the last 0.8 it consists only of one row of stones preserved at a width of 0.3. This enigmatic part of the wall may very well have been a door or opening during the LM IIIA:2 phase (see *Pl. 33d*). In connection with the construction of the LM IIIB:1 Building 1 (where 15-Wall 3 was reused) the narrow stones with almost flat surfaces were placed in the opening. The opening between Room D and what was outside thus continued in the LM IIIB:1 phase, but now the surface of the opening was *c.* 0.45 above the floor of Room D – too much for one step. An opening to provide light into Room D from the Corridor, which may have had a window in the outside wall just opposite, would seem the most reasonable solution. The surface of the opening was just a few centimetres above the floor of the Corridor, but as seen on *Pl. 33d* a single row of stones was placed outside the opening.[11] If correctly interpreted this part of 15-Wall 3 actually displays a window with a width of *c.* 0.80 and one might expect this to have had a height almost up to the ceiling in order to produce as much light as possible. A somewhat similar arrangement with flat stones which may have been a bedding for a window with a width of *c.* 0.78 was noted in Kommos in the LM III Hilltop houses[12] where certain indications for windows were otherwise – as in Khania- apparently missing.[13]

DOORS

From the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 levels we have 10 doors or openings between rooms or to the outside.[14] Four of these doors/openings were blocked up at some time in the LM IIIB:1 period. The doors/openings are as shown in *Table 1*.

[10] Below p. 270-272.
[11] This recalls the situation of the LM IB House I, Room D where upright slab stones were placed at the level of the street between Houses I and III outside a supposed window into Room D which had the floor level at a *c.* 0.6 below the window sill, cf. Vol. VI.
[12] M. Shaw & Nixon 1996, 71.
[13] M. Shaw & Nixon 1996, 124-125.
[14] LM IIIA:2 Building 1 is not included. The only door we could identify with certainty in this building is the one leading from Space E to Space A-D and this door will be dealt with in connection with the LM IIIB:1 Building 1.

One way to divide the doors into categories is whether they had a threshold or not. Those without thresholds are G to H, Corridor to street and I to Annex. Concerning the last one there should have been a step of *c*. 0.12 from I to the Annex. Here one might have expected a small row of stones which perhaps existed below the eastern part of 6-Wall 2 when it was blocked up in the LM IIIB:2 period.[15] As there were no indications of wooden framework we may be dealing with just an opening between the two rooms. In the other two instances without a threshold we are dealing with doors leading from outside areas into the building – doors which were both later blocked up. The first is leading from Space G into Room H where the levels of the two floors were approximately the same, while the second is leading from the street into the Corridor. Here we find that the original street level, 13-Floor 7a, was also approximately at the same level as the floor of the Corridor. In these two cases with entrances from the outside, one would expect real doors which would consequently have been wooden as would the supposed doorframes. These two entrances are where the widest openings were measured, but even when we allow for a wooden framework they were of a considerable width – in both cases probably more than 1 metre. Only one more entrance to a building was discovered – the door leading from the Courtyard to Building 2. This entrance differed from the first two in that it was, throughout its period of use, provided with a threshold. In the original LM IIIA:2 phase the threshold consisted of two large slabs with a width of 0.45-50 and an overall length of 1.18. In the original construction the floors of the Courtyard and Room B1 and the threshold were all at approximately the same level. In the last phase of the LM IIIB:1 use of the entrance, the floors of the Courtyard had risen 0.15 to the level of 10.17 while the floors of Room B1 had risen 0.11 to the level of 10.09. At some time before these last floors were constructed a new threshold with narrower stones had been laid with the top level at 10.17 – thus leaving a 0.08 step down into Room B1. This last arrangement recalls doors between rooms with different door levels in LM IIIB:1 Building 1 (cf. below). In connection with the door we did not find indications of pivot holes but here, as with the entrances to Building 1, one would have suspected a wooden door. Concerning the original construction it is most probable that the threshold also formed the base for the wooden framework. In connection with the second threshold the southeastern part may have carried the wooden framework while two small stones were laid up against the end of 19-Wall 5 as a possible base for the wooden framework. In this respect the entrance to Building 2 recalls a construction technique which is known from the LM I houses – where, however, the threshold was always one monolithic block. The width of the entrance to Building 2 can be estimated to 0.9-1.0.

The remaining doors in LM IIIB:1 Building 1, were all with thresholds. In principle they were all constructed in the same way, although with differences in details. They were all communicating between rooms with floors at slightly different levels. The door between Rooms B and C will illustrate the point. Up against the end of 17-Wall 5 and up against 17-Wall 3 small square blocks with a flat surface were placed, intended as bases for the wooden framework. Between those two blocks a row of small stones were placed to carry and stabilize the threshold which consisted of a single slab stone (*Pl. 31d, f*). A pivot hole (see below) was identified in the very southern corner of Room C, meaning that the door was placed in the room with the lower floor and that it would thus in this case open into Room C. The slightly destroyed door between Rooms A and B was constructed in the same way (*Pl. 31c*) and we suppose that the actual door was situated in the lower Room A. The door between C and D was constructed in the same way with the slight difference that the door bases were smaller stones, whereas the actual threshold was larger and thicker. Also here we had indications of a pivot hole in the very west corner of the lower Room D. The door between D and I, which is a construction of the LM IIIA:2 period, is reminicent of that of C to D with the exception that the door bases were not really marked (*Pl. 34f*). In this case there is no doubt that the southern part of the threshold, which was 0.95 wide, was also used a base for the framework in the same way as noted in connection with the entrance to Building 2. The actual door would have been situated in the lower Room D. The door between Room I and E recalled that of D to I. It had a large threshold 1.25 × 0.70, so wide that it would also have functioned as support for the wooden framework. In the case of door I-E we can be fairly certain that this was the case, since the only threshold also had a rather large, shallow pivot hole (*Pl. 51a-c*). The position of the pivot hole would also indicate the position of the wooden framework which would leave us with a door opening of 0.60-65 that seems to have been the standard width of doors inside Building 1.

The door from I to E is exceptional in that the threshold had a pivot hole. Concerning the other doors it was only the excavations in 1980 that revealed how the actual doors were probably placed. In the very south corner of Room C four small stones hammered into the floor were noted leaving an almost square rectangle *c*. 0.14 × 0.14 between the base of the door, 17-Wall 3 and the stones (*Figs. 12, 14, 16-17* and *Pl. 30*). The small stones were undoubtedly wedges set to keep in place a wooden block into which the pivot hole had been drilled. A similar system for pivot holes had previously been noted in the LM IB houses (see Vol. VI) and a similar arrangement has also been noted at Malia, Quartier Nu.[16] Wooden blocks being used for pivot holes is also attested to at Kommos,[17] where a similar arrangement to ours is found. For example, seen in the Hilltop houses, Room N 16.[18]

In the very west corner of Room D a small hole was also noted, which may have kept a block with a pivot hole. Communication between Rooms E and H was open during the early phase of LM IIIB:1 via three steps the lower of which was preserved. This opening had a width of 0.80 and we found no indication that it might have been closed by a door. The only room where no door was discovered was Room U. The walls of this room, however, were rather disturbed and

[15] *GSE* III, 40-41.
[16] Hallager 1997, 180, n. 19.
[17] M. Shaw 1996, 355.
[18] M. Shaw & Nixon 1996, 48, with plan on fould-out plan A.

we have suggested that a door might have existed between Room E and U in the disturbed part of 9-Wall 4+13-Wall 6. Theoretically there might also have been an entrance in the disturbed part of 12-Wall 9.

One last thing that should be noted in connection with the doors in the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 buildings are their positions in the walls. It is characteristic for the position of inside doors in Minoan architecture (i.e. in the LM I period) that doors were invariably placed in the corner of a room (see Vol. VI). This tradition has also, to a great extent, been kept in the LM IIIB:1 Building 1 as evidenced with the doors B-A, B-C, D-C and the steps E-H while a new feature of placing doors away from corners was also noted here, as seen with the doors D-I and I-E, a feature which is well-known in Mycenaean architecture.[19] Hayden notes that in LM III architecture "doors are usually placed in short walls as in mainland architecture".[20] In our buildings this is also the case with the door between B and C in LM IIIB:1, Building 1 and the door between spaces A-D and E in the LM IIIA:2 Building 1. However, in general (as noted above), the location of doors seem to follow the Minoan tradition in that they are placed not only "off-centre",[21] but in the corners of rooms.

FLOORS

Basically there were two types of floors in the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 buildings: beaten earth floors and pebble floors. The only exception was the latest floor in LM IIIB:1 Building 1, Room B, which consisted of broken pot sherds laid upon the previous pebble floor (*Pls. 30, 31c-e*). Only a very small part of the room was actually excavated, but the entire floor of the room had probably been laid with potsherds: a phenomenon that is unique for all periods in Khania.[22]

Pebble floors were noted in several instances both in rooms and in outside areas. In the LM IIIB:1 Building 1 well-constructed pebble floors were noted in Room E (detail seen on *Pl. 47a*), and Room B (lower floor). Connected to Building 1 is also Space G, where most of the original floor, 23-Floor 11, was also a pebble floor, as was a small part of the later surface in Courtyard, NW Floors, 19-Floor 9 (cf. 82-AR 013, *Pl. 248d*). In the LM IIIA:2 Building 1 pebble floors were noted in the southern part of Space A-D (the original floor, 17-Floor 10/18) and in the preserved part of Space H. All those floors were of the "usual" type also found in the LM IIIB:2 buildings[23] with hard packed small pebbles, a few small worn sherds, bits of bones etc, as illustrated in *Pl. 248d*. In one instance (Space G) it was noted that the pebble floor was covered by a thin layer of *kouskouras*. However, one pebble floor was different; the one found in Building 2, Room A. In the very south corner of this room the floor was laid free in 1982 and a further part was found in the north-eastern end of supposedly the same room in 2005 (*Fig. 1*). The floor in both places was an extremely well-constructed pebble floor, laid tight with very small pebbles, much smaller than usual. It was a very "strong" floor, recalling the thick plastered floors of the LM I period. Nothing like it has been discovered elsewhere in the Greek-Swedish Excavations and it clearly indicates that special care had been taken in the construction of this room. The floor is probably of the LM IIIB:1 date since the original floor was found at a *c*. 0.4 lower level (cf. above p. 129). In contrast to most of the other pebble floors this one continued in use till the end of the LM IIIB:1 period. With the exception of the floor in Room A and 19-Floor 9 in the Courtyard the pebble floors had one common characteristic; they were all the original floor in the room/space to which they belonged. Later they were covered by beaten earth floors of a less time consuming construction technique and of lower quality. That well-constructed floors were overlaid with less well-constructed floors is a phenomenon we have also noted – especially in outside areas – in the LM I settlement where well laid slabbed floors were overlaid with earth floors over time. One more thing we noted about the pebble floors (with the probable exception of Building 2, Room A) is that they did not cover the entire room/space in which they were found. Thus the pebble construction was not well marked in the southern part of Room E, nor in the northern part of Space G, while only a small part of the floor in Corridor/Space I was constructed with pebbles. The reason why this is so remains uncertain, but one explanation may be that certain parts of a room from the time of the layout had required a stronger floor than an ordinary beaten earth floor. This might perhaps be the case for Room E (see below).

The remaining floors of the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 constructions were beaten earth floors. Most of these floors were probably constructed in two, or more often three stages. The original floor of a room/space was usually constructed upon a levelling deposit or a real floor-packing containing many smaller stones. After this it seems that a few centimetres of mud (often containing few pebbles and sherds) were laid and upon this a new layer 0.01-2 thick of more pure soil/mud was laid as the actual floor. These two upper layers varied in thickness from 0.03-10, most often 0.04. In rooms where new floors were laid, the previous floor was used as floor-packing. In several cases the existing floors were partly disrupted or had depressions and in these cases we often noted that the floor was repaired, as was, for example, the case in Building 1, Rooms A, D, E, and Space I (cf. above pp. 68, 78).

One type of floor that was not noted in the LM III architecture was the type laid with slab stones as often found in the LM I architecture. The only place, where many slab stones were noted in connection with the floors, was in the Courtyard, northwestern floors. These slabs were in no instances (phases) covering the entire floor and they seem to have been placed at random. Single, isolated slab stones were noted as part of a floor surface in a few other instances, for

[19] See, for example, plans in Hiesel 1990, 251-259.
[20] Hayden 1990, 211.
[21] Hayden 1990, 211.
[22] One LM III example where sherds were used as a surface is found in Southeast House, Room L 1 at Knossos, where the platform that kept horns of consecration consisted of "earthenware sherds that had the appearance of having been rounded in running water". Cf. Evans 1902-3, 12.
[23] *GSE* III.1, p. 189, and pl. 167d.

example, in Building 2, Room B1, 19-Floor 9 (*Pl. 85a*) and in the Street (middle street layer, *Pl. 55b*).

In most rooms two floor levels were noted, one laid directly upon the other. This means that inside the rooms in the LM IIIB:1 period the floors were kept in order for a long period of time. The situation is quite different for the outside areas, most clearly noted in the Courtyard. Here the LM IIIB:1 period was divided into three phases and each phase consisted of 2-3 floors laid one on top of the other. Also in Space G, which we consider most likely to be an outside area, five successive floors were noted. It thus seems clear that the inhabitants of the LM IIIB:1 settlement took the effort to keep their inside rooms clean while they chose the easier solution of laying a new floor – when needed – in the outside areas.

In four instances shafts in the floors of the LM IIIB:1, Building 1 were noted: one in the north corner of Room A, two in the Corridor and one in Space G. Two of these shafts had been dug for terracotta containers. In Space G, a pithos (77-P 1397) was sunk into the original floor, 23-Floor 11 and it obviously became disused when a dump was heaped over it and new floors laid in Space G (cf. above p. 82). If our reconstruction of the pithos is correct (*Pl. 211*) and if the pithos was sunk into the floor as complete, it would have risen *c*. 0.30 above the surface of the lower floor, 23-Floor 11. The purpose of this arrangement in an outside area remains unclear. Might it perhaps have collected rain water? The complete pithos would have contained *c*. 150 litres. The other instance with a terracotta container was the decorated storage jar (77-P 0876) found in the Corridor, 13-Pit U. In this case it seems that the rim of the jar was at the level of the floor surface. A few olive stones were found in the jar and a few slab stones which might have functioned as a cover. The jar would have contained *c*. 120 litres and the olive stones indicate that it might have contained olives. The two other shafts are more enigmatic in that they did not contain vessels, nor were they coated. The one in the Corridor, 8-Pit T was rather large in that it had a volume of a little more than 300 litres. No finds from the pit indicate what it might have contained, but since it was not coated one might suggest that a container of organic material had been placed in it? The same applies to the last shaft found in the north corner of Room A. This was also rather large with a volume of a little more than 350 litres. In the case of this shaft the cover stones were preserved (*Fig. 6*). They consisted of four large slab stones which must have rested upon wooden rafts going across the shaft. Whether the many pins from sea-urchins found in the shaft are indicative of its original contents must remain uncertain. In all four cases it seems safe to conclude that the shafts were used for storage of foodstuffs which needed a relatively constant temperature.[24] The use of shafts in the floor with storage jars, is also known, for example from LM IIIA:2/B:1 Palaikastro where three large jars were set into the floor of Building 7, Room 2,[25] and from Malia Quartier Nu, Room II:2, where a single storage jar was set into the floor.[26] Several other instances of sunk pithoi and storage vessels are known from Minoan Crete, but they are mostly of earlier periods.[27] The most spectular occurrence from the LM I period is at Mochlos, the House of Chalionomouri, where eight storage jars and four pithoi were sunk into the floor of Room 2.[28]

In Building 1, Room E, at the position 517.5/708.15 *c*. 0.60 from 6-Wall 4 a large limestone (73-S 287, *Pl. 242e*) was set into the floor (*Pl. 46a, 47b-c*) with a cone-shaped groove in it (cf. above p. 101 with further details). This might possibly have been a pivot base for a potter's wheel, i.e. the cone-shaped groove would have kept the wooden pole to which the wheel was fastened. A similar stone has been noted in Kommos Hilltop house in Court O 11, where it was set into the floor. The distance from the centre of the pivot hole to the wall was *c*. 0.70, as is the case in Room E.[29] This stone is interpreted by Blitzer as a pivot base for a potter's wheel among others with a reference to Evely[30] that a wide, deep, stone pivot base bearing a thick wooden axel would have been necessary to support the massive potter's wheels of Minoan Crete.[31] The correct identification of such stones seems verified by Vallianou's excavations in Gouves where a potter's workshop was identified in Room XI. This room contained both the stone base with the pivot hole (to judge from the plan and the photograph set *c*. 0.50 from the wall) and a clay disc, i.e. the actual wheel.[32] If correctly interpreted it is obvious that the installation went out of use in connection with the rearrangement in Room E when the passage to Room H was closed and a new floor (and hearth) was constructed. For this reason one would not expect to find other evidence for pottery making in this room, but the idea that pottery making probably took place in the settlement is supported by the fragments of potter's wheels and potter's rubbing tools inside the settlement. Two fragments of potter's wheels and rubber tools were found in LM IIIB:2 deposits which also contained earlier material.[33] From the LM IIIB:1 deposits a single potter's rubbing tool (70-TC 038) was noted in the area north of Space G (cf. above p. 188) and from the LM IIIA:2 period a potter's rubbing tool (84-TC 017) was also found in 20 Pit L/J (cf. above p. 224). Again – if correctly interpreted – this part of the floor in Room E would have been exposed to extra pressure and this may perhaps be the reason why the floor was strengthened with closely set pebbles around stone block with the pivot-hole (cf. above).

HEARTHS, OVENS, FIRE AREAS

In contrast to the LM IIIC and LM IIIB:2 periods where each architectural unit was furnished with some kind of fire installations,[34] such things are scarce in the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 settlements. In the LM IIIB:1, Building 1 only one room was

[24] For further details on function see Christakis 2005, 53.
[25] MacGillivray *et al*. 1991, 140 and pl. 15d.
[26] Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 63 and pl. V.1.
[27] Christakis 2005, 53 with further references; Christakis 2008, 48, 89, 92, 95.
[28] Soles 2003, 112-116, figs. 64, 66, 69; and pls. 30C, 31a-c.
[29] M. Shaw & Nixon 1996, 71, fold-out plan C.
[30] Evely 1988.
[31] Blitzer 1995, 487.
[32] Vallianou 1997, 335, pls. CXXV and CXXVIc.
[33] *GSE* III, 103, 155 and 267.
[34] *GSE* II, 128-129; *GSE* III, 189-190.

furnished with a true, well-constructed hearth: Room E. One hearth was constructed in each floor in the room. The construction technique was the same for both (and the following in LM IIIB:2[35]). First a bedding of broken potsherds and/or small flat pieces of slab stones was laid. On top of this was a layer of soil mixed with clay and some pebbles and finally the surface was smoothed with a layer which might have been *kouskouras*. The original hearth with a diameter of 1.80 was constructed in such a way that the surface of the hearth was the same as that of the surrounding floor and with the centre of the hearth 0.06 below the level of the floor. Only when the second hearth was constructed on top of the original one with a diameter of no less than 2.05, was the surface of the hearth raised a few centimetres above the level of the floor. In the surface of this second hearth a gamma-shaped narrow and shallow groove was noted, the purpose of which we do not know. The construction of the hearths, also with the system of the original one being at the level of the floor and then rising above, can be paralleled with examples from Tiryns and Mycenae.[36] In connection with this, it should be noted that the construction technique of this LM IIIB:1 hearth is quite different from the one we have noted in the Neopalatial period in House I, Room M.[37] This hearth had no bedding of broken sherds or stones but a heavy layer of a special dark soil kept in place by a construction of *kouskouras* and it was from the time of construction raised *c*. 0.15 above the surrounding floor. What caused this change in technique remains uncertain, but it is tempting to connect it to the arrival of the Mycenaeans who used the new technique described above. In one other way, however, we might in LM IIIB:1 Building 1 see a continuation of the Neopalatial building tradition in that the house was only furnished with one hearth placed in the centre of the largest room of the building.[38] For other inside heating of the house portable charcoal braziers may have been used, as was the case in the Neopalatial period.[39] Only a relatively small part has been excavated of Building 2 where one would also expect a large room with a central hearth. In this building, however, Room E is an exception in that two small hearths or fire areas were noted here, but these were probably required for industrial activities.[40]

No ovens[41] or simple cooking installations[42] were noted in either buildings.

At a few places inside the building charcoal and ash were found. This was, for example, the case in the southwestern part of the Corridor, but there were no indications for the construction of a fire area and the remains may have been from the destruction of the building. Only a few possible fire areas were noted in the outside areas – still without constructions. In Space G, 23-Floor 8, an area was noted with much ash and burnt red soil. Here a fireplace may have existed. In the Courtyard 3rd phase (SE floor 19-Floor 12, *Pl. 62b*) there might have been a fireplace in that darkened soil and charcoal were found. In the 2nd phase in the NW floor, 19-Floor 23, much charcoal and a concentration of ash were noted around 531.2/708.5. A fire area may also have existed here. In the 1st phase on the northwestern floor, 19-Floor 24, "a lot of charcoal" was noted. In the LM IIIA:2 period the northwestern floor 19-Floor 27 contained lot of charcoal and a concentration of ash around 529-529.75/711.1-712.8. It is thus very likely that small fire areas were used in the Courtyard during the entire LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 period.

In LM IIIA:2 Building 1 there are traces of one possible hearth in the form of a half-circle of stones in Space A-D in 17-Floor 14 indicating the same construction method as noted with the LM IIIB:1 hearths (cf. above pp. 201-202). In the same space was a possible fire area (*Fig. 75*), and we surmise that this space may have been used for some kind of industrial activities.

From the excavated area the pattern thus seems clear: the largest room of the building was furnished with a well-constructed, centrally placed hearth while smaller fire places were used in the Courtyards and other outside areas.

THE ROOMS

There is not very much we can say about the rooms in Building 2 which were only excavated to a small extent from the years relevant for this publication. Thanks to the excavations in 1990 and 2005 (*Fig. 1*) we can, however, calculate the size of Room B to *c*. 13 m^2, while Room B1 measures a little less than 3 m^2. If the two floor fragments with the extremely good pebble floor do indeed belong to the same room, Room A in Building 2 would have measured no less than 29 m^2. Room B + B1 must have been a kind of entrance hall to the building since a door led from the Courtyard into the room,[43] while Room A, of a considerable size and where so much care was taken in the construction of the floor, may have been of special importance.

The size of the rooms in LM IIIB:1 Building 1 varies from 4 m^2 (Annex) to *c*. 31.5 m^2 in Room E. Other sizeable rooms were Corridor/Space I with at least 23 m^2, Room D with 20 m^2, and Room C with 15 m^2. Small rooms were Room H (13 m^2) and Room U (10 m^2) while we do not know the size of the partly excavated rooms A and B. Alltogether the excavated inside floor area of Building 1 measured at least 131 m^2, while the connecting outside area, Space G, measured more than 23 m^2. No room had a width exceeding 5 metres. Being a one storey building such a span would not present constructional problems concerning the roof which

[35] *GSE* III, 189.
[36] For example at Tiryns, cf. Kilian 1979, 385, fig. 6; Kilian 1982, 401, figs. 12, 16; for Mycenae, for example, Mylonas 1966, 62-63.
[37] See plan in *GSE* I, 22, fig. 2.
[38] Another example of a centrally placed hearth raised above the floor and with a bedding of stones in the largest room is seen in Gouves, Room III, cf. Vallianou 1997, 335 and pl. CXXV. Similarly the main room in Malia, Quartier Nu, room X:22 had a central hearth between two column bases, cf. Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 60.
[39] Graham 1972, 87. From the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 settlement three braziers were inventoried (80-P 1651, 82-P 0782, 71-P 0599, while a further three were among the counted shapes in Pit L/AJ.
[40] Hallager, Vlasaki & Hallager 1992, 63 and 86 with fig. 2.
[41] See e.g. *GSE* III, 189.
[42] See e.g. M. Shaw 1990, hearths and enclosures.
[43] Andreadaki-Vlasaki & Hallager 2007, 17.

must have been flat. In the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 layers we did not find architectural remains in terracotta which would reveal the diameter of the rafters that carried the roof , but it would probably not have been very different from the one indication we collected in the LM IIIB:2 buildings and which revealed a diameter of *c.* 0.35.[44] Neither did we find any architectural remains that revealed information about the actual roof.

In two of the rooms, Room C and Room D, we did note benches constructed in stone. They were both running from or from near a corner along a wall and they both have their surfaces 0.40-45 above the floor. Nothing was found on either bench that could reveal their function. They appear too low for tables to work at and they might have been used for storage, while the simple explanation of a bench may perhaps be the correct one. It is tempting to suggest that they may also – with their width of 0.60 – have functioned as beds. The one in Room D with a supposed length of *c.* 3.0 might have accommodated two people. In the later phase in the Corridor – after the shaft 8-Pit T had become disused we also find a stone construction measuring *c.* 1.0 × 1.2 with a surface 0.4 above the floor (*Pl. 35a-b*). This structure was too wide to be a bench or seat and too small to function as a bed.

In one room, Room C, we had clear indications of a cupboard with wooden shelves along the southern part of 14-Wall 3a and there seems little doubt that it was used for storage (above p. 53). Among the items stored there were at least two transport stirrup jars with Linear B inscriptions (**KH Z 22** and **KH Z 19**). They are supposed to have contained olive oil, presumably for the consumption of the inhabitants of the house. The context of such jars are worthy of note, cf. below, pp. 423-424. There are no other clear indications for cupboards in Building 1 – unless the extension in Room E was used as such.

As mentioned above, there seems to be sufficient evidence to show that many rooms had plastered walls, most unpainted, but also a few with blue and/or red colours and with white yellowish wash.

To judge from the installations in the rooms it is obvious that Room C was at least partly used as a storeroom, as evidenced by the many complete and restorable vases. The importance of this storeroom is emphasized by the inscribed stirrup jars, and the sealed clay stopper (77-TC 099) may perhaps also have belonged to the contents of the room even though it was found in the layer between the layer with stones and the floor deposit. The other room with architectural installations is Room E where the hearth would indicate cooking. In the first phase there was an indication that pottery making may also have taken place in the room. If so we notice a combination of domestic and industrial activities in the same room, recalling what we also noted in the LM IB House I, Room M, where it is definite that cooking, food consumption and weaving all took place.[45] Room E was, after the LM IIIB:1 destruction, cleared of its debris and a new floor was laid at a slightly higher level. For this reason there is no real floor deposit to help us interpret the more detailed use of the room. The same applies to Room U and Spaces I and G. Nothing from the Annex and Room H can tell us about the function of these rooms although it would be tempting to see the Annex as a small storeroom. For the remaining rooms, where a thick, undisturbed destruction debris was preserved, it is difficult to suggest a function. As noted above (p. 68) it seems as if the large Room D had been emptied of its possible contents before the building collapsed. In Room B too little is excavated to even guess about its function. The vases found in the excavated part of Room A might indicate a combination of storage and other activities while the Corridor with its two storage pits may also have been partly used for storage. Apart from the sunk pithos in Space G it is remarkable that no pithoi were found in the building. If any had been there they might have been placed in one of the rooms reused in the LM IIIB:2 period (Rooms/Spaces G, I, E and U) – or they might still exist in the unexcavated part of the building.

The architecture of the LM IIIA:2 Building 1 is too fragmentarily preserved to venture many speculations. Of the four identified spaces with walls around the largest by far was Space A-D covering an area of *c.* 54 m^2. Even though only one floor layer was noted in most of the space we assume that it was an outside area in that, with its considerable size, it might have been difficult to roof. Space E measured *c.* 22 m^2 and had – if correctly interpreted – the floor at two different levels. Spaces G and F with their slightly irregular shape measured 8 m^2 and 7.5 m^2 respectively. This building was thoroughly dismantled in connection with the construction of the LM IIIB:1 Building 1 and – as aforementioned – only the possible hearth and fire area in Space A-D may perhaps indicate that some industrial activities took place here.

THE BUILDINGS (*Figs. 89-91*)

From the LM IIIA:2 period we have two buildings: Building 1 which to a great extent reused the existing LM I architecture and of which not very much is preserved and Building 2 which was constructed in the LM IIIA:2 period and which continued in use until the end of the LM IIIB:1 period, and for a few rooms also into the LM IIIB:2 period. This building with its content of Linear B tablets and a complete, inscribed stirrup jar is undoubtedly the most important LM III building discovered at the Greek-Swedish Excavations. Only very little within the Agia Aikaterini Square has been excavated and an evaluation of the building must wait until further excavations have taken place.

From the LM IIIB:1 period we believe that we have remains from four buildings, two of which are only very scantily preserved or excavated. In the southern part of the excavation there is little doubt that a street with a width of 1.1-1.3 is running between the walls 13-Wall 2 and 18-Wall 4. This very clearly indicates that 18-Wall 4 is the outer wall of a building which must continue south and southwest below the modern streets. Part of this building may perhaps be found again in

[44] *GSE* III, 190, pl. 167b.
[45] Hallager & Tzedakis 1984, 5.

Fig. 89. Reconstruction of the late archictectural phase within the LM IIIB:1 settlement.

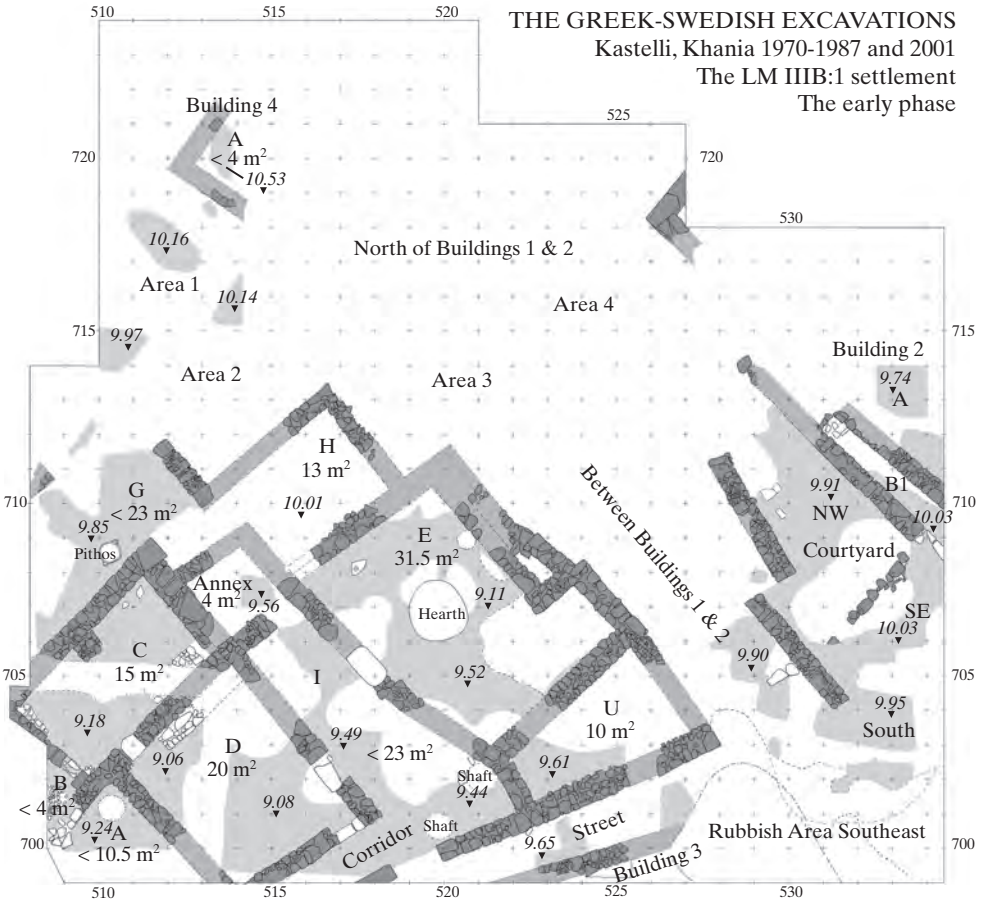

Fig. 90. Reconstruction of the early architectural phase within the LM IIIB:1 settlement.

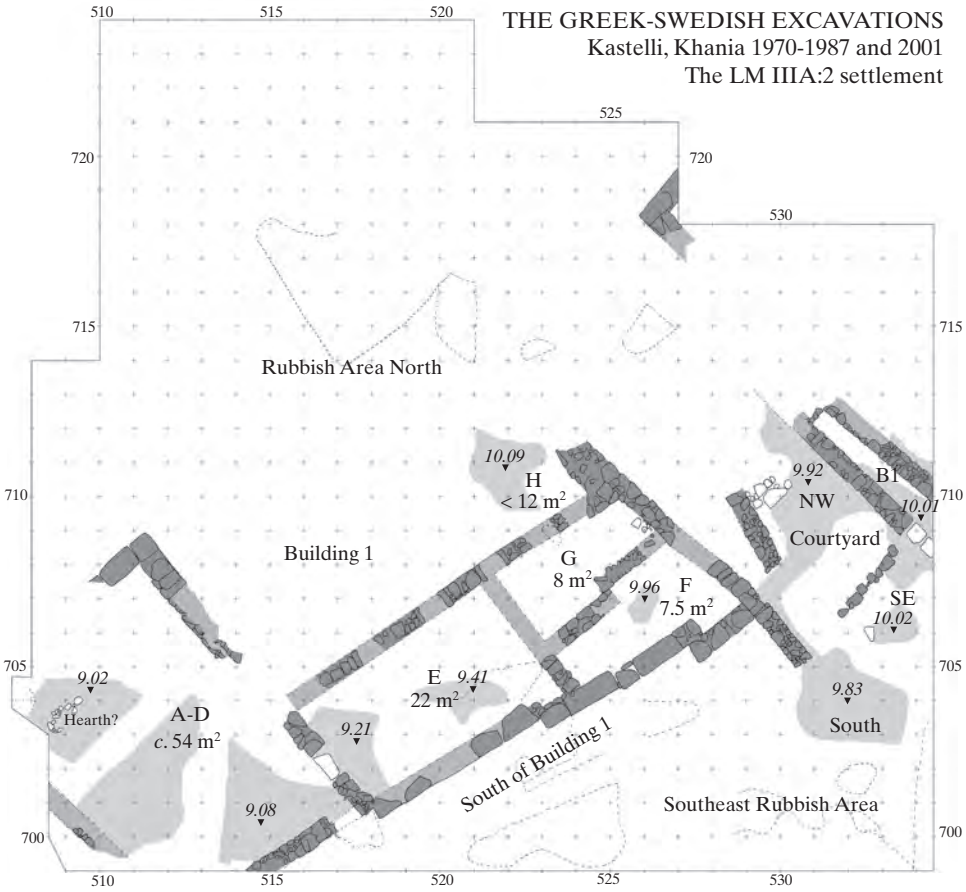

Fig. 91. Reconstruction of the LM IIIA:2 settlement.

the Kasimati plot excavated in 1967-1969.[46] "Building 4" is rather enigmatic (see above p. 182); only four stones from two walls supposedly forming a corner of a room and two floor levels (as in most other rooms in Building 1) are preserved. The area north of Buildings 1 and 2 had been thoroughly dug through in the LM IIIB:2 period to be used as a rubbish area and in most places the LM IIIB:2 deposits were dug down into MM I and EM layers destroying what might have existed from earlier periods. In the small patches in-between the LM IIIB:2 pits a few architectural remains were preserved, and in the excavations of 2005 a small fragment of a wall was discovered in a similar stratigraphic position as "Building 4" around 518/718.5 (*Fig. 74*). We hypothesize that this also belongs to "Building 4", although the orientation is slightly different. The extension of this building remains enigmatic and it is thus impossible to evaluate how densely the LM IIIB:1 settlement was built within the area of the Agia Aikaterini Square.

Building 1 is a sizeable building with nine connecting rooms excavated so far and with an outside area, Space G. There were several architectural changes in this building during the period of use. Originally there was an entrance to the building from the street while it could also be entered from Space G into Room H. Both entrances were blocked up at some point, and in the late phase the entrance is unknown. It would probably have been placed somewhere in the unexcavated southwestern part of the building. Also at some point during the LM IIIB:1 period the steps leading from Room E to Room H were blocked up and it thus seems that in the later part of the period there was no entrance to Room H which may have become disused. Also during the LM IIIB:1 period the door between Room D and Space I was blocked up.[47] Other changes which were noted were: the disuse of at least two of the shafts, the pithos in Space G was covered by a dump and the shaft – 8-Pit T – in the Corridor was built over by an enigmatic stone structure.

During the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 periods it is quite obvious that the areas to the south and east of the buildings were used for rubbish as it was in the preceding LM IIIA:1 period and later LM IIIB:2 period.[48] And it was also noted that this rubbish area extended northwards during the period. The large space north of the buildings and between the buildings is more problematic. Only a few pits with a limited extension were noted in this area while the depositions of the period mainly consisted of hard soil – not reminiscent the Rubbish

[46] For position of the plot, see *GSE* I, fig. 1. For a plan of the excavation Tzedakis 1968, 414, fig. 2. If Building 3 is of approximately of the same overall size as Building 1 this would be quite feasible. The LM IIIB walls identified in this plot lie only *c.* 8 metre south of the prolongation of the outer wall of Building 3.

[47] Theoretically this may have happened during the LM IIIA:2 period – the pottery in the wall was not sufficiently diagnostic to date more accurately within the LM III period, but the local KS whorl would rather indicate an LM IIIB:1 date.

[48] See Vol. V for LM IIIA:1 and *GSE* III 114-125 for the LM IIIB:2 period.

Fig. 92. Topographical plan of the LM III cemetery at Khania.

Area Southeast nor the Rubbish Area North noted during the LM IIIB:2 and IIIC periods. Furthermore, there are indications that some part of this area was actually built upon in the LM IIIB:1 period, cf. "Building 4" above.

What the excavated part has shown concerning the LM IIIB:1 period may very briefly be summarized in the following: sizeable one-storey buildings with connected open courtyards. The settlement had at least one street between Buildings 1 and 3 leading up to the Courtyard in front of Building 2.

THE SETTLEMENT

The LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIA:2 periods have been attested for in most excavated plots both inside and outside the Kastelli Hill.[49] These two periods are the most richly represented in the many tombs excavated mainly to the southeast of the Kastelli Hill at a distance from *c.* 800 m to 1.5 km (*Fig. 92*).[50] The exact extent of the town is uncertain, but a loose calculation would make it no less than a quarter of a square kilometer, and with its 700 m^2, the Greek-Swedish Excavation makes out less 1% of the settlement.[51] The Greek-Swedish Excavation is, however, the largest excavated plot with remains from four buildings.

In contrast to the LM III houses with one, two and three rooms noted mainly in eastern Crete,[52] in the LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 periods, Khania displays large buildings with many rooms.[53] It is true that it would be possible to see smaller units

[49] For excavated plots see plan in Andreadaki-Vlasaki & Hallager 2007, fig. 1 to which should be added ongoing excavations in a plot on the southwestern side of the Katre Street (part not seen on the plan).
[50] Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1997; for a completely published example see Hallager & McGeorge 1992.
[51] Hallager 1997, 175.
[52] Hayden 1987; Brogan 2006, 135 concerning Mochlos.
[53] As is, for example, also Malia, Quartier Nu, cf. Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 56-60. LM III buildings of considerable complexity are also noted in Palaikastro, Hagia Triada, Plati and Tylissos, cf. Hayden 1984, 45.

in the architecture in the LM IIIB:2[54] and almost certainly in the LM IIIC[55] periods. However, previous to that, things were different in that we seem to have part of a town with large buildings surrounded by streets, open areas and courtyards. The layout of the buildings is no longer the one we noted in the Neopalatial period with blocks of multi-storey houses separated by streets, but individual one-storey buildings. The function of the Courtyard and open areas remains somewhat ambiguous. We imagine that the walls around the Courtyard in front of Building 2 were rather meant as a fence and were not very high. They may also have been intended as a marker for the "plot" belonging to Building 2. The relatively few finds on the many floors of the Courtyard are not very informative. Apart from a few pieces of obsidian and flint, some bones and shells, a grinder (82-S 026) was also noted, a percussion stone (82-S 041), pieces of rock crystal (82-S 037), calcite (82-S 010) and a used pumice stone (82-S 039), a few pieces of bronze scraps (82-M 017, 82-M 008, 84-M 050) and slag (82-M 026 (an arrowhead) and 84-MISC 088). If really part of the floor deposits these few finds would – taken together with the fire areas – indicate industrial activities, while two possible gaming markers (84-TC 085 and 82-TC 024) may indicate that the Courtyard was also used for leisure time.[56] The outside area, Space G, connected to Building 1, may very well have been provided with a protective roof or a pergola over the southern part. It was in this part that we noted the small stones that might have functioned as weights for a loom (cf. above p. 88) and if the content of the dump below the upper floor reflects the content of the space, textile activities are further strengthened with the find of a KS whorl (77-TC 044) and a few loom weights (87-TC 007 and 87-TC 011,), while anoter two loom weights (87-TC 004 and 87-TC 015) came from the floor. From Space G a few personal belongings are also noted: an amulet (87-MISC 003), a bronze pin (87-M 005), a figurine (78-TC 009), a seal stone (78-S 013) and a possible gaming marker (87-TC 005). Very few finds points in the direction of industrial activities: the possible fragment of a crucible (87-TC 020) the possible fragment of a mould (87-TC 017), a percussion stone (87-S 012) and a grinder (01-S 031). The small finds give the impression that Space G was mainly used for household activities.

The southeastern area was used as a waste area, characterized by large pits. These pits were very rich in pottery while surprisingly few small finds and pieces of obsidian were noted. Among the small finds practically none were complete. Some of the pits contained more bones and shells than others. Soil from none of the pits was water-sieved, so apart from bones and shells we do not know about their content of organic remains, but obviously they were used to dispose of broken vessels and waste from meals. One cannot help but wonder whether rubbish pits so close to the habitation would create unpleasant smells for the inhabitants or whether the amounts of organic remains which might rot were daily of such limited amounts that ants and other insects and animals might have cleaned it away until the next deposition came.

In the LM IIIB:2 and LM IIIC periods there was, in the Rubbish Area North, clear indications that we might have been dealing with waste depositions from a nearby shrine. This was indicated by the large amount of deer bones, a large amount of complete small finds, and a different composition of pottery shapes from the settlement.[57] No such area was noted in the excavated LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIA:2 layers. We know from the Linear B tablet **KH Gq 5** that offerings of jars of honey to Zeus and Dionysos to the shrine of Zeus were recorded in Building 2,[58] but we have no indications as to where the aforementioned shrine was situated. A shrine probably existed in Khania during this period but whether it was close to Building 2 (as in the following periods) or situated elsewhere only future excavations can reveal.

The evidence from the Greek-Swedish Excavations concerning the LM IIIA:2 and IIIB:1 settlement is intriguing. Had it been only for Building 1 we would have considered the LM IIIA:2 period as a prolongation of the LM IIIA:1 settlement where the inhabitants reused the ruined LM I buildings,[59] but with the information we retrieved from later excavations that Building 2 is a major monument from the beginning of LM IIIA:2 (cf. above pp. 129, 235) we now realize the importance of this period as well. This is also emphasized by other finds in Khania. It is, for example, from the LM IIIA:2 period that the excavations in Daskalogiannis Street provided a hoard of very fine, complete bronze tools otherwise absent from the settlement,[60] it is in this period that the Kydonian Workshop really starts to bloom,[61] and the period revealed several rich tombs excavated in the cemetery.[62] We still consider the LM IIIB:1 period as the zenith within LM III, but it rested upon a solid foundation of the LM IIIA period.

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[54] In *GSE* III, 190 we consider the LM IIIB:2 building a unit, consisting of two parts with floor levels at different heights. Here the fragmentary walls and missing doors make it difficult to argue with certainty whether it is one or two units.
[55] *GSE* II, 132-133.
[56] Of other small finds from the Courtyard a fragmentary suspension weight (84-TC 033) and a figurine (84-TC 036) should be noted.
[57] For details Hallager 2001a.
[58] Hallager, Vlasaki & Hallager 1992.
[59] Hallager 1985a, 147.
[60] I am grateful to Dr Maria Andreadaki-Vlasaki for permission to mention this find.
[61] See below, p. 450, Table 11.
[62] Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1997.