

Azoria Project Final Report 2014 (Draft August 1, 2014)

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Introduction

Fieldwork was conducted at the site of Azoria in northeastern Crete (Kavousi, Ierapetra), for 12 weeks, including preparation (May 18-June 1); excavation (June 2-July 11); close down and completion of excavation in open trenches (July 14-July 18); and finds processing, study, conservation, and reporting (July 21-August 11) at the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete in Pacheia Ammos.

The work was conducted by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC), Department of Classics, under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, by permission of the 24th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, and with the support of the Institute for Aegean Prehistory Study Center for East Crete (INSTAP-SCEC).

The institutions providing partial funding, technical and consultant support, and student participants were the UNC Research Laboratories of Archaeology; UNC Curriculum in Archaeology; Duke-UNC Field School in Classical Archaeology (Duke Global Education); Duke-UNC Consortium for Classical and Mediterranean Archaeology; Duke University, Department of Classical Studies; Iowa State University Program in Classical Studies; Trent University, Department of Ancient History and Classics; and the Azoria Project Volunteer Program (UNC-CH).

The 2014 field staff consisted of the director (Haggis); field director and pottery specialist (Mook); assistant director (Eaby); palaeoethnobotanist (Scarry); zooarchaeologist (Dibble); architect (Fitzsimons); surveyor (Cabaniss); stone tool specialist (Tsoraki); registrar (Martini); excavation foreman (Kasotakis); archaeobotany assistant (Peles); illustrator (Skivalida), and site photographer (Thompson).

There were ten trench supervisors (trenchmasters): Beeby, Buckingham, Hilker, Judson, Cabaniss, Juhasz; and Worsham (UNC, Department of Classics); Senn (Macquarie); Shea (Duke University), and Mann (University of Sydney). 33 student trench assistants are from various universities in the USA, UK, Australia, Canada, and Cyprus; 17 workmen are from the villages of Kavousi, Pacheia Ammos, and Kentri; and four local pottery washers from Kavousi.

Surveying was conducted by Drew Cabaniss (UNC-CH) and on-site conservation was directed by Stephania Chlouveraki (INSTAP-SCEC) and conducted by Manolis Kasotakis. Object conservation was conducted by Matina Tzari (INSTAP-SCEC). Administrative support was provided by Eleanor Huffman (INSTAP-SCEC). The representative of the Greek Archaeological Service (24th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities) was Ester Pothoulaki. (Complete staff list is appended below).

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Summary and goals of work in 2014

Excavation was conducted in 27 trenches (broadest sample units and architectural spaces), of which 15 represent vertical or horizontal continuation of trenches opened in 2002-2006 and 2013; while 12 trenches represent newly opened areas in 2014. (fig.1)

Trenches excavated: 27 (in addition to minor work in three others)

Loci excavated: 221

Pottery pails/stratigraphic sub-units defined: 890

Objects/small finds (non-pottery artifacts): 454

Pottery recovered; read:

Soil samples collected: 747

Liters of soil floated and sorted: 7383

Floatation samples studied: 362 (light fraction); 581 (residue)

The principal goal of work was to continue exploring early Early Iron Age topography and stratigraphy (ca. 1200-700 B.C.) and changes in the phase transition in the late 7th century B.C. associated with a global rebuilding of the site and the construction of Archaic houses and public buildings. A secondary goal was to identify indications of occupational phases and to study changes in settlement structure within the Archaic period (late 7th-early 5th century B.C.). In this report, the term “Archaic” refers to the 6th and early 5th centuries, that is the period marked by the late 7th century rebuilding of the site.

The specific plan of work in 2014 was (1) to clarify the phasing and function of the Early Iron Age-Orientalizing Building (B4000; B4100; B3000; B4300; B4500); (2) to complete the excavation of the Late Minoan IIIC Building in B800; (3) to expand excavation to the west and downslope of the Communal Dining Building (A3100; A2900); (4) to explore the open area—the putative Agora—south of the South Slope Buildings (G100-800); and (5) to expand excavation on the west slope between the Northwest Building and the Monumental Civic Building—between D1600 in the north and B4300 in the south—with the goal of understanding the transition between domestic (D1600) and civic (D500 and D900-1000) spaces in the 6th century.

Northwest Building (D1800 and D1700) (Fig. 2)

We completed work on the Northwest Building in 2013, establishing a design of six rooms forming a domestic architectural unit—two adjoining halls and a storeroom on the north (D1500 and D700), connected by a hall or vestibule to a kitchen and storeroom on the south (B1600). In 2014, we expanded excavation into contiguous areas to the north (D1800) and south (D1700) of this house, with the purpose of understanding the integration of domestic space into the overall plan and structure of the Archaic settlement. With more extensive horizontal exposure, we have begun to visualize the organization of buildings on the peak of the South Acropolis. One pattern we can see is the distribution of large houses at the periphery of a centralized civic complex—public buildings occupying the peak and west and south slopes. Thus one of our continuing goals is to try to understand the architectural transitions between civic and domestic space.

Work in D1800 produced no architectural remains or stratigraphy. While a building or transitional space surely existed at this juncture—there are indications that spine walls continued north of D700 and D1500 on these terraces—it has been obliterated by a massive destructive erosive event. The deposition consists of a deep layer of reddish brown silt, and eroded dolomite, underlying slope wash and surface material. This slumped debris is void of cultural material, and seems to have literally pushed remains of occupation downslope to the west.

Excavation to the south of the Northwest Building, in D1700, proved more fruitful. We opened a wide 12 m x 5 m trench on the south side of wall D1621, first removing the upper section of our excavation dump (2002-2006 seasons) from excavations on the upper west slope. Removal of a deep silt layer (top soil and slope wash debris) exposed a level of large stones—probably the upper strata of wall collapse and slumped roofing material. Along the east side of the trench, set back slightly from the line of the east wall of D1600, we exposed a 10 m-long north-south wall constructed against and partially on the bedrock outcrop of the northwest slope (D1703). It is better preserved in the north, where it forms a corner with the south wall of D1600 (wall D1621)—it was exposed to some nine courses (1.5 m high). Running south from D1621 for about 4.5 m, the wall bonds with a short segment of a return wall that probably defines the southern limits of a room south of D1600-3. South of the return wall, this eastern wall breaks off for two meters where there is a protrusion of bedrock, but continues to the south in a three-meter long segment of wall (some 1-2 courses constructed on bedrock).

Excavation in D1700 was unfortunately discontinued in 2014, pending the removal of the excavation dump and modern terrace fill on the western edge of the terrace. At this stage of work, the shape of one or two rooms is visible from the extant eastern walls, or perhaps one room and then a transitional space or corridor leading south to the terrace of the Monumental Civic Building. The plan is to continue excavation of D1700 and the area to the south in 2015.

Service Building (B4200, B4800, and B2800)

Work continued in B4200, which is the corridor or hall exposed along the west side of the Service Building (bordering rooms B1500, B700 and B1200), and contained by a boulder spine wall on the western edge of the terrace (B4215). Removal of the corridor surface revealed the remains of two cross walls—spur walls, one in the north (B4213) and one in the south (B4214) forming an earlier room, some 5.15 m in length (north-south) and of uncertain width, but about 3.0 m wide. The walls are preserved only one course high, up to the level of the corridor surface. The clay floor surface is well preserved between the walls, and out to the west approximately 2.5 m. The room is 6th century in date, and thus predates the renovations to the Service Building, which involved blocking the doorways into B1500, B700, and possibly B1200, and the rebuilding of the west wall of the building. The abandonment of the room should coincide with these renovations. The function of the room is uncertain, but it is likely that it served originally as a hall or vestibule, entered from a courtyard to the north (B3100), and providing access into B700. The construction of the room is visible in the eroded western edge, where the spine wall is no longer extant; here the exposed scarp shows a deep layer of floor packing set on cobble fill which was used to fill in the bedrock terrain.

Excavation along the west side of the building (B4800)—on the west slope at the edge of the terrace—was conducted to remove the surface and slope wash debris in hopes of exposing the western-facing spine wall supporting the 6th century room and later corridor (B4215). A series of slipped boulders were preserved in the north end of the corridor, some resting on bedrock, others clearly slipped from it, while in the south, a nice section of the wall was recovered along with a segment of the north wall of the room B2800. The southern section of spine wall is preserved about a meter in height (some four courses of boulders and smaller sideropetra blocks). A small patch of the floor surface of B2800 was recovered along with a large schist paver in the north area of the room, but little can be said of the function of this space or for that matter any of the rooms to the south (B3300, B1600), except that they are likely original Archaic constructions that are in disuse before the abandonment of the site.

The Late Minoan IIIC Building (B800) (Fig. 3)

We completed the excavations of the Late Minoan IIIC Building in B800, excavating down to the floor level in the south part of the room, left unexcavated in 2013. The expansion of excavation to the south revealed the southeast corner of the room and the south wall (B876). To the south, we discovered a 2.5-3.0 meter segment of wall (B876) abutting the south wall at its western end, and extending to the south where it is built on and into two large boulders, evidently dislodged bedrock. It is clear that the building extended out to the west, perhaps conforming to the bedrock. There was no evidence of a room to the north, but the spur wall extending to the south suggests that there was another small room in this area, but given the bedrock shelf exposed in the south scarp of the trench, the room would not have been longer than 3.5 meters north-south.

The building thus appears to have extended to the south and west where it was destroyed by the Archaic building. On north, south and east sides the structure appears to have been built into the slope with no architectural articulation, however soundings demonstrate that the building was constructed into Final Neolithic occupation layers containing pottery and chert implements. This evidence of FN occupation suggests an extension of the settlement above and to the east of B700, 1200 and B1700, where FN architecture and habitation remains were recovered.

The clay floor of the LM IIIC room is preserved to 2.0-2.5 m along the east side. On the west side, both north and south walls and the floor have been cut into by the Archaic spine wall, obliterating evidence of a doorway into this space and damaging the floor surface. The best preserved north room is large, though normal for LM IIIC—about 18 m sq.—some 6.0 m north south by 3.0 meters wide. The floor is very hard-packed yellowish phyllite silt, bedded at the southern end by a 10-20 cm-deep leveling fill that was built up above the bottom courses of the south wall. The walls are preserved to about a meter high (3-5 courses) and are constructed with medium to large sized boulders on both faces, with smaller cobbles filled in the fabric of the wall.

While the function of the space remains uncertain—there were drinking, cooking, and storage vessel fragments found on the floor—there is no reason at this point to think that room was not part of a house, whose rooms extended to the south and probably up-slope to the east.

The area south of the South Slope Buildings (Area G) (Figs. 4-6)

Grid-like room cluster (G100, G400, G700, G800) South Building 1

One goal of work was to begin exploring the fairly level space on the south slope of the south acropolis. This area had been evidently deep plowed in the recent modern period. In earlier seasons we excavated the foundations of the poorly-preserved Cult Building (B2000-2100; B2500), and a test trench in the adjacent area to the west (B2600), finding very shallow deposition and eroded bedrock terrain. In 2013 we cleared dense vegetation from the largely flat expanse of the south slope, some 1600 m sq, lying south of B300 and B2000-2100, discovering traces of walls penetrating the modern ground surface. In 2014 we explored the southernmost edge of this area, Area G.

Just under top soil a series of rooms came to light, forming an unusual suite of nearly square—perhaps equidimensional—and contiguous compartments, structured by three parallel long walls, running east-west across the terrace. From west to east, G400, G100W and G100E form a neat row of interconnected rooms, separated by a spine wall (G110) from a second row of rooms on the north, G700 and G800, with a possible third room in G100N. None of the rooms are well preserved and the plan of this building (South Building 1) remains skeletal. G100W, G400, and G700 had the best preserved architecture, interconnecting doorways, and fairly well consolidated floor surfaces, as well as sufficient pottery to

confirm a late Archaic destruction date for the building. Rooms G100E, G800, and G100N are essentially eroded bedrock, though preserved segments of wall, and cut-bedrock wall beddings indicate the outline of similarly oriented and sized rooms. Each room is about 20-23 sq. m (roughly 4.5 meters square) and each is similar in dimensions and orientation. Furthermore it appears as if another room, of similar dimensions, not yet excavated, extends to the north of G700, indicating another row of rooms further to the north.

These two parallel rows of rooms were probably constructed in the late 7th-century rebuilding of the site, given the evidence of cobble fill trapped up-slope behind the central spine wall G110—a 17 m-long segment of wall that divides the sets of rooms to the north and south. The cobble fill, though not deep was clearly used to level off the bedrock on the north, where the floor levels would have been higher. Indications of a doorway and stepped access between G400 and G700E confirm an interconnection between the two series of rooms. A doorway in the west wall of G700W could be an access into the building, or indication of yet another room to the west.

Patches of burning in G400 and G100W, where floor surfaces are preserved, are probably evidence of late Archaic destruction. While there are possible bins or work platforms in G100W and G400, the assemblages are not sufficiently preserved to indicate room or building functions. Stone tools were recovered from these areas—small handstones and a fragment of a quern or grinder—but there is no concentration or pattern suggesting intensive food processing in these areas. Slag and pumice were also found, though not in quantities to suggest metal working.

The rows of square rooms are not completely unknown on the site—there is a row of three roughly square rooms on the southeast slope (B1300 and B1100), though the function of these rooms has been obscured by later Hellenistic reoccupation. In general, these rows of rooms in Area G, essentially following an orthogonal grid-like structure, do not follow a pattern that we have seen before at Azoria for public or domestic buildings. While the regular organization of space may be explained by the relatively flat terrain of the south slope in this area—requiring low stepped terracing and minimal bedrock modification—the clustering and replication of equidimensional spaces suggests special function or design.

Even though we cannot rule out regular domestic functions for these spaces, perhaps accommodations or residences for dependents of the large urban houses, the centrality and proximity of this peculiar building to the civic complexes, might indicate specialized work areas or even residential structures for people charged with tasks within the public buildings or for the civic institutions. Indeed it is possible that this cluster of rooms, which evidently extends to the north, could be in a sense formally part of the civic complexes, providing term residential areas for workers coming into the center, perhaps housed and dined at the expense of the city's *andreion*.

G600 (kitchen/food processing and storage) South Building 2 (Fig. 5)

On the terrace below and east-southeast of G100 we opened a wide trench between two spine walls that were visible after cleaning. As in the adjacent trenches the deposition was shallow, because of deep plowing, we recovered the remains of two rooms (South Building 2). The best preserved is a large room, 6.70 long (north-south) and 4.80 wide, interior dimensions, with an off-center doorway in the north wall indicated by a monolithic door jamb on the east and door-pivot block. A schist post support in the north is spaced nearly on the central axis of the room (2.50 from west wall), and another bedrock cut post base in the south is 2.5 from the east wall. A number of blocks of schist and sideropetra, in the north half of the room are likely to be pot stands or pithos bases.

In the northwest corner of the room, utilizing the bedrock in the west, and the room's north wall on the room, is a stone-built oven with a projecting stone-built bench or platform. The ring of stones forming the wall of the oven on the south and east sides are sideropetra blocks stacked 2-3 courses high. Given the position of the bench—projecting from the wall of the oven to the southeast, the opening was most likely from the east or south. A schist paver on the south, between the room's west wall and the bench, is a possible platform in front of the door of the oven. The bedrock is cut in the northwest corner, to form a ledge or shelf, and a high vertical channel in the rock face indicates the location of the flue. The oven's interior lining is mostly eroded, but visible on the south and east interior face. A fragment of oven lining was recovered from the fill inside the feature, which was a silty burnt matrix with evidence of ash, charcoal and burned phyllite at the bottom.

The presence of the oven indicates food processing for the space—as does a cluster of stone tools in the south part of the room and a quern dumped on top of the oven. A bronze knife or razor was also recovered from the floor level.

The south wall of the room is not preserved, though a cut-bedrock corner and wall bedding in the southwest, as well as a corner block in the southeast indicate the line of the wall—the line also correlates to the distribution of stone tools to the north of the wall line and a pithos scatter to the south. The building's south room has very little of its floor preserved—though a nicely articulated pithos scatter was found on the north side of the space. The west and south sides of the room consist of modified bedrock including a number of cut depressions or pit-like cavities. While not certain, given the pithos scatter, pits, and cut bedrock, the south room was probably used for storage.

The plan and area of the kitchen (some 32 square meters); the placement of pot or pithos stands; and the adjoining storeroom on the south are features similar to D1600-2, the spacious kitchen of the Northeast Building. The rooms in G600 appear to form part of another large urban residence—in plan similar to the Northeast and Northwest buildings—perhaps one of several that ringed the immediate periphery of South Acropolis.

G300(Fig. 6)

Excavation south of the South Slope Buildings requires us to revise our reconstruction of the topography of the south slope. In 2014, we opened G300, expanding excavation into the area immediately south and contiguous to the south room of B300, which was excavated in 2002. Although the interior space of the room in B300 was mostly eroded bedrock, expansion of excavation to adjacent space to the south exposed the south wall of B300 (G303/B314), which was found to be well preserved below the reconstructed floor level of B300. These foundations are the north wall of an elongated hall, some 9.70 m long (east-west) and 3.0 m wide. The north and south walls of the room are preserved some 3-4 courses high, about 0.5 m in height. The south wall of the room is the north wall of an adjacent room, G500, on the south, and the continuation of the spine wall forming the back of the Cult Building (B2000/2100). The eastern limits of the room are formed by large boulders, which support the north wall at its eastern end; and there are traces of the foundations of the western wall and doorway, leading north on the terrace into B4900.

The hall's floor surface was fairly well preserved across the middle and western half of the room—on the east the floor steps up with the bedrock terrain. The space is void of features and the 10-20 cm layer of occupation debris (G305) had few objects, and none indicating an in situ or systemic assemblage. Above this occupation layer/roofing material, but first exposed just below the top soil, was a fairly well preserved stratum of dining and butchering debris—dense pottery and animal bone material (G304)—a primary dump, similar to that in A3100.

The function of the room in G300 is uncertain, as is the dump filling in the space after discontinuation of use. In dimensions, area, and form, the room resembles the dining rooms in A2000; and A3100 excavated in 2014. The dense fill—the primary dump of food, butchering material and pottery—filling in the space after abandonment of the room, is similar to A3100, on the same terrace to the northwest, though here not as well preserved. We wonder if these elongated halls, void of features, and formally similar—ca. 3.0 m wide and 9.0-10 m long—were not part of a series of dining halls extending down the west and south slopes of the South Acropolis and thus associated with, if not part of the Communal Dining Building.

B4900

Excavation west of G300, between B100 and B300, is essentially a continuation of B500 originally opened in 2002. Although we had thought that this space was exterior—essentially an alley between two buildings—it now appears to have been two rooms, though only the foundations of these structures survive, evidently below the actual floor or occupation surfaces. Nothing can be said of the functions of these spaces, though they seem to form the western edge of a series of parallel rooms constructed on the slope, of which G300 appears to have been the best preserved.

Fragments of two rooms were recovered in B4900. The north room was formed by a long wall on the west (B4905), running north-south and parallel with the west wall of B300 (B503)—the room's north wall is the spine wall, and a floor surface was recovered in the northern third of the space. The poorly-preserved foundations of a cross wall were exposed on the south (B4914), set slightly back from the line of G303 (the north wall of G300). We could not trace the full extent of the foundations of the west wall to the north, or establish its relationship to the spine wall (B101), as it runs underneath the Hellenistic paved room at the eastern end of B100. Some 3.0 meters to the south of B4914, we exposed another line of wall bedding, perhaps the continuation of the south wall of G300 (G302), turning slightly to the northwest with the contour. The slope at this juncture is extremely eroded with Archaic cobble fill exposed to the south of this wall.

From the foundations it looks as if the hall in G300 was accessible through a doorway in the west, from what might be a vestibule or transitional space that also backs onto a room, at a higher level situated along side B300. The existence of cobble fill along the western edge of B4905, and spilling out to the south of G302 suggests that these foundations belong to the late 7th century reconstruction of the site.

G500 (Fig. 7)

Immediately to the south, and below G300, separated by the spine wall (G302); and just west of the Cult Building (B2000/2100), is a fragmentary building excavated as G500. It is defined by a spur of a west wall, roughly in line with the west wall of G300 to the north; and in the east by B2104, the west wall of the Cult building. Because only the north half of the room is preserved—and because of poor preservation on this terrace in general, with walls standing only at foundation level—it is uncertain, but possible, that there was communication between this space and the adjoining Cult Building.

Archaic earthen floor surfaces were recovered across the northern half of the trench—at the southern edge of the preserved floor, a shallow stratum of Archaic cobble fill was uncovered, evidently the bedding for the floor surface. Also visible is the foundation/bedding of a cross wall (G502), set into the cobble fill layer, separating the space into two rooms, with the smaller room (some 3.0 m east-west) to the south. Overlying this original foundation is another better preserved wall segment on the same orientation, but set slightly to the west—possibly a 6th-century rebuilding of the wall.

Although the dimensions of the larger west room cannot be determined with certainty—only half of the floor surface and fragments of the walls survive—the position of a bedrock outcrop to the south, as well

as a post support and a curb of a hearth in the notional center of the space allow us to reconstruct a roughly square room with an area of over 30 square meters (ca. 5.60 m east west; and 5-6 meters north-south). The presence of the hearth and a mortar; pot stands and work platforms; a number ground-stone hand tools; a large quern; a small pithos; two or three transport amphoras; and a number of cookpots (chytrai) indicate that the room was a kitchen. More unusual is a lamp, an Attic exaliptron, an east-Greek skyphos, and two pairs of agrimi horns—evidently prepared for display. The kitchen assemblage is similar to that of D1000, the small hearth room adjoining the shrine in D900. The agrimi horns are surprising and interesting—such objects are of course found in ritual contexts such as hearth temples, and would have been stored or displayed as elements of sacrifice or as votives. The proximity of this room to the Cult Building, and its possible communication with B2000/2100 through the east room of G300, suggests the possibility of this being an adjoining service room, used to prepare offerings and communal meals.

Communal Dining Building (CDB) (A1900; A3100)

A1900

Work was conducted in two areas of the Communal Dining Building: A1900 on the uppermost terrace, and A3100 on the lower slopes. On the upper terrace we excavated the eastern third of room A1900N—the room with the ground altar—with the goal of exposing and conserving the room's eastern spine wall and the unexcavated section of the floor surface that had been trapped by a scarp left in situ in 2006 to support the wall, which was leaning to the west. We temporarily stabilized the boulder spine wall with wooden scaffolding permitting the excavation and conservation of the floor surface. The floor surface of A1900N slopes up from west to east. The area exposed in 2014 was severely burned—either as part of the burned destruction of the building, or as a result of charcoal and ash debris swept from the adjacent ground altar. The material consists of pithos fragments and drinking and pouring vessels of 6th and early 5th c. date.

We also excavated the small semi-triangular space at the east end of A1900S, where a cross wall or blocking wall (A1910) was constructed to square off the end of the room between walls A1911 on the north and the eastern extension of A1905 on the south. Excavation revealed that the blocking wall was constructed in the 6th century, and built up against fill, probably meant to stabilize walls to the north and south. The north wall of A1900S (south wall A1900N) does not have a regular or even face on the south, suggesting that it, like the blocking wall were constructed together to square off the end of the vestibule (A1900S), to create the altar room (A1900N) as a separate space, and to form a hall-like passage between A1900S and A1900N. The material at the base of the fill with the blocked corner is 6th century, suggesting that the rebuilding was part of a phase of renovation in the 6th century, either to create two separate rooms or to formalize the access into A1900N from the vestibule.

A3100 and A2900 (Fig. 8)

There are a series of three parallel spine walls that descend the slope below and west of the lower terrace of the Communal Dining Building—west of A2700 and A1900. Spaced fairly evenly 3.5-4.0 meters apart on the west slope (ca. 3.80), the spine walls form an architectural framework of parallel walls, from east to west: the east wall of the kitchens (A600, A1600); the east wall of A2800; and east and west walls of A3100. As we noticed in 2013, in B3500, the average spacing appears to be 3.6-3.8 m. A2800 excavated in 2013, had no floor preserved, but the floor packing and cobble fill were preserved and contained by the inner extant face of the western wall (A2803).

In 2014 we expanded excavation to the south (A2900) and west (A3100) of A2800. We removed topsoil and surface silt layers in A2900, leaving the space incompletely excavated in order to leave a wheelbarrow path to the south.

Work in A3100 revealed a deep surficial silt layer (top soil and slope-wash debris) on top of a 0.50-.60 deep stratum of dumped animal bones and pottery—a structured deposit suggesting the discard of drinking and serving pottery, as well as dining debris, with the purpose of filling in the abandoned room forming this space. The consistent presence of serving vessels, cups, skyphoi, and krater stands—vessels found in situ in the dining rooms on the upper terrace of the Communal Dining building, indicates that the origins of this material must be from adjacent rooms of this building; that is that we are seeing in this deposit remains of food preparation and dining debris collected and discarded from dining rooms and kitchens of that building.

Excavation of A3100 exposed the height and structure of wall A2803, first exposed in 2013. It is preserved to several courses of medium to large boulders—typical of spine walls—to 1.5 meters in height and built up from the level of a well preserved clay floor. The floor surface is well preserved across the eastern half of the room; on the western edge, where the floor is eroded, a deep leveling layer of cobble fill was set into the uneven contours of the bedrock that supports the western wall A3114. Thus the room is formed by three walls: A2803 is the eastern wall; A3114 on the west, another spine wall—preserved some 3.5 meters from the northern scarp—and A3104 on the south. This south wall forms the southeast corner of the room, and is extant to about 4.0 m long and 0.75-0.80 m wide. Its massive form and width suggest that it is a structural wall, similar to the north boulder wall in A800 and A600.

A3100 is an elongated hall some 3.4-3.5 meters wide and at least 7.0 meters long with its entrance logically on the northern end—not dissimilar in dimensions to the dining rooms in A2000, and possibly G300 to the southeast along the terrace. The northern limits of neither A3100 nor A2800 have yet been exposed because of an excavation dump, which we began removing in 2014 in preparation for digging in 2015. The entrances to both rooms are likely from the north.

The form of the room and its proximity to the upper terraces of the Communal Dining Building, as well as the dense dining debris, suggest the space was another dining room, abandoned before the end of the 6th century and then used to collect debris from rooms above or nearby on the terrace. One wonders whether the dumping event in the small kitchen space A600S, excavated in 2002, was not part of the same 6th century abandonment in filling or dumping practice.

It appears that the Communal Dining Building extended at least 10 meters to the west onto the terraces below the rooms we have so far recovered. While the original function of A2800 cannot be reconstructed because of the state of preservation—we recovered only the floor packing and cobble fill in this space—A3100 appears to have been a long rectangular hall, with no built features—we suspect that A2800 was of similar dimension. Although we do not know yet the plan of rooms A2800 and A3100 or their communication with A1900 and A2000 up slope to the east, an access up and across these terraces is likely either south or north of these rooms. A goal of work in 2015 is to excavate both north and south of these rooms in order to determine the extent of the buildings on this terrace and the direction of access to the upper rooms of the CDB.

The east wall of A2800, exposed in 2013, is the western spine wall supporting the row of rooms on the lower terrace of the Communal Dining Building (A2700, A600S, A600N, A1600, and A1400). These rooms form a row of kitchens and storerooms, though it is possible that A1400, not well preserved, was another hall or dining room. It contained a number of fragments of bronze, including the helmet crest, as well as a fragmentary fenestrated stand.

We interpret A2800 and A3100 as potential dining rooms because of their size, plan, and their orientation and physical proximity to the rooms above—they are architecturally connected to the lower terrace, though no direct communication has been so far exposed. Their formal arrangement within the structure of the series of spine walls, and their formal similarity to the A2000 dining rooms, strongly suggests that they are part of this building. The debris collected in A3100 represents material discarded from adjacent areas, and an assemblage identical to that of rooms in the CDB, including krater stands which are found concentrated in rooms on the upper terrace.

Given the existence of an abandoned and filled in hall in G300, at approximately the same level and terrace as A3100 and A2800, I wonder whether such halls are not replicated across the terraces of the south west, south, and southwest slopes.

The Early Iron Age-Orientalizing Building (EIA-O Building) (Figs. 9-11)

In 2014 work was conducted in six different areas of the EIA-O Building with the purpose of understanding its function and chronology, and the changes to the building and vicinity in the 7th century B.C. Results of excavation in 2014, and architectural analysis by Fitzsimons, require us to reevaluate what structures comprise this building. What we originally defined as the EIA-O Building, in 2006 and more extensively in 2013, consists of a regular rectangular building of two rooms (B4100 and B4400) with what we reconstructed as an entrance hall, vestibule, or prothalamos (B3900) at its southern end. For convenience we call the basic two-room building (B4100/B4400), the “main building.” In a second phase this main building was subdivided into three rooms, with an additional oblong room added to the east and used as a pottery kiln (B4000).

The building’s main period of use is the 7th century, but before the late 7th century rebuilding of the site. While the use of 8th century (Late Geometric) pottery within the building does not constitute an *ante quem* or *ad quem* date for the foundation, given the stratified LG remains in the vicinity, an LG date is likely for the initial construction of the building. In 2015 we plan to open more test trenches to establish the building’s foundation date and overall plan and phasing. The LG pottery recovered in *sondages* in B3900 and B3000, however, suggest an early 7th *ante quem*—probably 8th century for the construction of the building. We suspect that the building was constructed in LG, with its earliest surfaces continuing in use into the 7th century. We also think that the phase changes within the building relate to functional changes.

Our work in 2014 now indicates a larger structure than we had originally defined, and a more complex architectural and stratigraphic history. Although more stratigraphic work is needed within the building, the basic form and sequence of architectural and functional changes can be outlined.

B4100/B4400 (Main Building) (Fig. 9)

In B4100 a series of small *sondages* were excavated for the purpose of studying the chronology and stratigraphy of surviving floor surfaces adhering to the east wall across the east side of the south room of the building. These had been left in situ in 2013. It is now clear that the building had at least three distinct occupational phases belonging to the 7th century.

In **phase 1**, the south room consisted of a spacious open hall, about 6.0 x 7.0 m area, with a hard-packed yellow-green phyllite clay floor, and an oval hearth centered in the room, off axis of the doorway in the south wall. A doorway in the northeast corner of the room lead up a step into the north or back room of the building, A4400, which had no distinctive features or finds indicating function, though the shape of the room suggests either storage or vestibule space.

In **phase 2**, the floor level on the south side of room B4100 was raised significantly (ca. 40 cm), evidently using available debris from within the room, as well as considerable phyllite clay—perhaps roofing material—to form a second surface. The phase 2 surface was well constructed, and there is evidence of the use of small pebbles and rounded to sub-rounded gravel to form a kind of paving.

Along with the elevated floor level, in **phase 2** a new cross wall was inserted into the room, dividing the space roughly in half, with more space afforded the southern part of the room. Although severely displaced and mostly damaged by the subsequent leveling of the structure at the end of the 7th century (the Archaic renovation), the original phase 2 cross wall would have created two separate rooms in the space of B4100, with a connecting doorway in the east on line with the door leading north into B4400. A stone-built step through this door, led onto a **phase 2** surface on the north side of the cross wall. The phase 2 surface on the north side of the cross wall was lower than the one on the south—raised only 10-15 cm. The cross wall was also bedded lower on the north face than on the south side, in accordance with the difference in floor levels. The phase 2 floor on the south has a fine pebbled surface, best preserved near the doorway leading to the north room.

Built directly over the hearth, the placement of this wall evidently changed the room's function. This is to say that in its initial phase (**phase 1**), the space was designed to be a large open hall with a central hearth—cooking and dining are the likely functions. Given the size of the space (some 40 sq m), the quality of construction, and the large central hearth, we might infer a large number of participants and a public function for the building and the room. Preserved on the phase 1 floor, in the northeast area of B4100 was a fragment of an ox skull—the top part of the cranium and the base of the horn cores—possibly a bucranium used or displayed within the building.

With the **phase 2** renovation, and the narrowing of the space of the south room, its new adjoining compartment was constructed to be almost equal in dimensions to that of the north room (B4400). While we have no indications of the function of the adjoining northern rooms, their narrow form suggests a storage function.

In **phase 3**, the floor levels on both north and south sides are raised again—approximately 10 cm on the north side of the room, and about 20 cm on the south.

These three phases are neatly preserved along the east margin of the room—an area of about 1-2 m from the east wall. In the central and western areas of the room, the phase 2 and 3 surfaces had been severely disturbed or completely destroyed by the late 7th renovation, and the cross wall, intentional destroyed: it appears as if the wall was purposefully dismantled and the wall stones pushed and raked into the space of the room, perhaps used as intentional fill or packing for a structure eventually never completed.

Excavation in 2013 revealed a 40-60 cm deep layer of boulder sized stones penetrating the phase 3 surface level and extending across the full extent of the space of B4100, in some cases reaching the level just above the phase 1 floor. An additional change, at the time of abandonment, involved the removal and reconstruction of the building's west wall—it appears, especially from work in B3900, that the room's extant west wall is a later addition, evidently moved to the west.

Subsequently a layer of Archaic cobble fill was spread across the space of B4100, suggesting that this area, retained by a new Archaic wall on the western edge, may have been intended to support an Archaic building. It was apparently never completed, since the fill above the cobble layer consists of dumped debris. An important point is that the Archaic cobble fill reached the phase 3 surfaces in B4100, in some cases penetrating the floor itself.

In the adjoining room B4400 on the north, the floor surface appears to have been mostly unaltered through the successive phase changes (1-3) in the south. The doorway's threshold step block is level with phase 2 floor in the south, but it is bedded on the phase 1 surface, in that phase, requiring a step up from the south into the north room.

The samples of well stratified pottery were small—the *sondages* in 2014 were restricted to sections of the preserved surfaces on the east side of the room. The phase 1 surface, while probably constructed in the 8th century—given the prevalence of Late Geometric pottery within the room and in B3900—continues in use into the 7th century. The subsequent phase 2 and 3 surfaces are also 7th century, the latter apparently in use until the abandonment of the building with the construction of the street to the east (over B4000) and the Archaic rooms to the south—the reuse of B3900, B3800, and B3700.

B3900 note

These three floor surfaces in B4100, corresponding to distinct architectural changes within the building, may be linked to a sequence of three surfaces recovered in a narrow triangular *sondage* excavated just outside the building in B3900 in 2006. Here trapped between the Archaic (phase 4) retaining wall (B3910) and the 7th century (phase 3) diagonal wall (B3051) were a sequence of three well preserved clay surfaces, indicating three occupation phases immediately outside the entrance to the main building, and very likely corresponding to formal buildup of floors within B4100. The phase 2 and 3 surfaces are at a slightly lower level than those in the south part of B4100, requiring a stepped entrance into the main building in phase 3. The phase 1 surface in B3900, however, is at the same level as that in B4100. The phase 2 surface extended through the doorway, banking up to the east, and south across the back of room B3800 (B4500). In phase 3, the floor level was raised and the diagonal wall (B3051) was constructed from the southeast corner of B4100, narrowing the space of B3900, but still allowing access into B4100 through the stepped doorway. Wall B3051 is a high retaining wall, supporting a terrace to the west in B3000 and to the south in B4500 which provided access the kiln room B4000. A stair connected B3900 with B4500-B3000 in phase 3.

The area of B3900 was finally reconstructed at the end of the 7th century—our work in B3900 confirms that the Archaic builders (**phase 4**) excavated down into the earlier occupation surfaces, destroying them in order to construct the Archaic floor, as well as to build the room's east wall (the curved retaining wall B3910); parts of the south wall; and the west wall which had a doorway leading out into the corridor (B4600) and threshold in B3800. B3900 and B3800 remained in use throughout the 6th and early 5th century—B3900 was apparently a storeroom, while B3800 and B3700 were used for food processing. In **phase 4**, the space to the east, across B4500, B3000, and B4000, supported the Archaic street.

B4500 and B3000 (Fig. 10)

The main goal of stratigraphic work in 2014 was to excavate what we thought was exterior space or another room to the south of B3900. We also needed to test architect Fitzsimon's hypothesis that the basic form and foundations of room B3800, though used as a food processing room into the 6th century, actually belong to the earlier 8th-7th century construction. This stratigraphic work in B4500 and B3000 confirm his reconstruction. The goal was to understand the use phases and the topography of the area to the south and east of the main building—and to correlate the three-phase stratigraphy recovered in B4100 and B3900 with the area to the south. On the whole the work was successful.

We opened a *sondage* in B4500 (eastern part of B3800), eventually extending the test into the southern part of B3000. Excavation penetrated the level of the **phase 3** surface that provided access to the kiln room in B4000. The extension of the *sondage* in B3000 discovered a slightly earlier floor level (at 347.96) (**phase 3a**), which represents a second phase use of the kiln. It seems that the construction of the

retaining wall (B3051), the raising of the floor level in B3000, and the regularization of the space in this area was a formalization of the kiln building.

Work in B4500 revealed a deep level of fill (**phase 3a**)—a layering of phyllite clay and cobble deposits, some 60-70 cm deep—extending across the space behind B3800 and into B3000. The material consists of alternating layers (distinct levels) of phyllite clay, cobbles, gravelly soil, ash and burned debris; in essence identical to that recovered in our original *sondage* in B3000 in 2006. This material is clearly a deep levelling deposit supported by the phase 3 diagonal wall B3051, as well as the east wall of B3800 (B3802). Thus, wall B3051 was constructed on top of the uppermost (phase 3) floor surface in B3900, and supported two surfaces in B3000, some 0.80 m higher than that in the adjacent room B3900, and very likely accessible from the lower room through a stair and passage at the southern end of the retaining wall. The raised phase 3 surface, evidently installed to level off access to the kiln room in B4000, would have extended at the same level to the south behind B3800 and up to its eastern wall, B3802.

Underneath this leveling fill, a sequence of three earlier occupation surfaces was recovered. In B4500, the earliest surface should provide an *ante quem* for the construction of the room in B3800—the foundations of wall B3802 are bedded on bedrock with this surface, which corresponds in elevation with phase 1 surfaces in B3900 and B4100.

A buildup of two subsequent floor surfaces was recovered; the uppermost was situated at the same level as the **phase 2** floor in adjacent B3900. The surface slopes up to the northeast, some 30-40 cm into B3000 where it seems to have followed the rise in the bedrock slope—its elevation is variously 347.30 to 347.40. We suspect that this phase 2 surface continued to the north at approximately this elevation, into B4000—a *sondage* in 2006, in B3000 in front of the doorway into B4000, exposed an occupation surface at 347.40.

The phase 2 floor within B4500 contained a small lekane, a grinding stone and quern, perhaps suggesting food preparation in this space.

It remains to be seen if we can correlate the initial use of the kiln with this phase 2 surface in B4500, B3900 and B3000. A *sondage* within the stoking chamber of the kiln shows clearly a depth of 347.35-347.60 for the deepest level of the chamber. Thus it is possible, but not certain that phase 2 of the building includes the first use of the kiln. We would need to conduct a deeper *sondage* across the area of B4000 to confirm use at this level.

This stratigraphic work does confirm that a surface extended from the area south of B4100—from the doorway into the space out in front of the main building, and then around the east side of B3800 (B4500), which was evidently standing as a separate room adjacent to the main building and accessible by means of a corridor or courtyard between the rooms.

In **phase 1** the disposition of B4500 appears to have been a room or roofed space (about 2.0-2.5 m wide), bordered by wall B3802 on the west, an outcrop of bedrock and retaining wall B3715 on the east, and a diagonal bedrock wall on the south. The space seems to have been open to B3000 and B3900 on the north, with no apparent dividing wall or doorway, though the extensive rebuilding in phases 3 and 4 make this uncertain. In **phase 1**, at the northeastern edge in B3000, we reconstruct an east wall extending from north to south for some 5.0 meters from the southeast corner of B4100 (wall B3050) to the edge of the bedrock ledge and probably joining wall B3715, which continues south along the terrace. The reconstruction of this wall in B3000—essentially a continuation of wall B3050—is based on evidence of stretchers which protrude from wall B3050, and are exposed at intervals down to the base of the southeast exterior corner/edge of B4100 (wall B3050).

In **phase 2**, this eastern wall segment was apparently removed (leaving the stretchers exposed projecting to the south from the end of B3050), thus allowing the phase 2 floor to extend and slope up from B4500 and B3900 up into the space of B3000, most likely providing access to room B4000 and the kiln. It is in phase 2 that the first kiln may have been constructed—that is phase 2 within the building might correspond to the first use of the kiln room in B4000.

Indeed one purpose of the periodic raising of the floor levels in B4100, B3900, and B4500 may have been to create a less uneven access in to B4000.

In **phase 3a**, the entire area of B4500 and B3000 was filled in, retained by the diagonal wall B3051 which supported the raised floor surface that provided access to the functioning kiln in B4000. It is within this phase (**3b**) that the use of the kiln was eventually discontinued and the room in B4000 was remodeled with a doorway in the south and a floor surface that extended over a deep fill layer obscuring the entrance and stoking chamber of the kiln.

B4000 The kiln room (Fig.11)

We completed the excavation of the kiln in 2014. In 2013 we had reached the level of the abandonment-phase surface within the room (**phase 3b**). A clay surface extended out from a wall and doorway (access from B3000) to the south, across the full extent of the space. A stepped spur wall marks the transition into the space of the kiln itself, which appears to have been filled in in this phase. The surface of the room in this final phase (at 348.14-20) is established with the doorway in the south (wall B3046), and the stepped wall (B4022) in the north (B4022). An uneven clay surface, at a higher level (B4016 bottom) extends across the northern 2.5 meters of the room, stepping up with the higher level of spur wall B4022 on the north side. This surface and packing covered the kiln pillar, and sequential layers of ashy soil (B4018), burned soil (B4020), and clay surface B4021, collected around the boulder pillar. We originally thought that this stepped wall (B4022) formed the entrance into the kiln and stoking chamber—a late use of the kiln chamber—with the burned debris representing the last use of the stoking chamber. It is also possible that this burned material is merely part of the fill for the elevated floor surface in the north part of the room, stepped up with the spur wall (a retaining wall) in order to level off the surface to the top of the pillar.

That said in its penultimate phase of B4000, prior to abandonment, the kiln went out of use, and the precise function of the room remains uncertain. The collection of nearly complete vessels recovered from the floor on the south—inscribed krater, cups, aryballos, and cookpot—are not inconsistent with dining equipment.

In 2014 we excavated both within the kiln's stoking chamber, and across the area of the room to the south. This revealed some interesting details. First, the kiln's central pillar is a single boulder, some 70-80 cm high and nearly 1.0 x 0.70 m in dimensions. It sits on a bedding of cobbles, which rest on burned bedrock—at the lowest levels reached (B4034.08-10) there was a layer of ash and burned soil, perhaps indications of the original bottom of the kiln stoking chamber in its first use phase.

The first identifiable constructed floor of the stoking chamber was recovered at 347.70-75, supported by a deep layer of clay packing (B4034.07; B4032.03 and 06). This surface (B4034.05-06 bottom) extends across the area in front of the pillar, sloping up and across the southern area of the room (from 347.80 in the north to 348 in the south). This surface also continues underneath the wall and threshold (B3046), presumably continuing out into B3000. We consider this the main phase of the use of the kiln. Associated with this surface are elongated and irregular platform-like walls made of small boulders (B4033 on the east and B4039 on the west) that border a ramped entrance into the stoking chamber, and probably also formed the bedding for the opening to the kiln's floor from the south. We associate this use phase

tentatively with **phase 3** of the building. That is, the floor level of B4000 at its southern end (B4031 bottom) correlates with surfaces (B3070 and B3071) that were retained by the phase 3 wall B3051.

These ramp walls B4033 and B4039 conform to the sloping surface—they are roughly built or stacked, some 1-3 courses high using undressed cobbles and small boulders and there is little evidence of mortar or regular fitting of the stones. The east segment (B4033) extends from the edge of the pillar in the north for some two meters, angling and widening at the point that it becomes obscured from view by the later spur wall (B4022). South of the spur wall, it angles back to the east, forming the east side of a narrow passage bordered on the west by wall B4039, which is a similar cobble/boulder wall/platform; wall B4039 abuts and may be partially built into the west wall of B4000 (B3050). This segment, identical in construction to B4033 on the other side of the space, starts about two meters south of the pillar, and angles into the room forming a neat passage 1.0 meter wide. These two roughly built walls (borders or platforms?) create a bedding of boulders that shape a passage down the ramp into the stoking chamber.

B4300 northern edge of the EIA-O Building

We expanded excavation in B4300, continuing work begun in 2013. Because of the extreme erosion on the western edge, as well as excavation dump and modern slope wash debris and terrace fill still sitting on the western margin of the slope, this work was extremely challenging.

In 2013, on removal of the D300-D500 excavation dump, we recovered a long wall, B4301, that is built up against the bedrock outcrop that formed the back of B4400 and B4000 and the foundation for two streets in the Archaic period, that ascended to the level of D500 and to the terrace just below the Monumental Civic building. While we have not exposed all of the bedrock across the entire area bordered by D300, D500, B4000, and B4300, the surface appears to be a steep bedrock slope, strewn with dense but eroding cobble fill, no doubt remnants of a series of artificial terraces, constructed in the Archaic period to support two streets and the access to the Monumental Civic Building. The wall in B4300 (B4301) bordering the bedrock on the west, is the lowest retaining wall for whatever structures supported the streets that ran north-south with the contours.

Excavation in front of wall B4301 (on its west side), exposed an impressive wall face, preserved nearly 2.0 meters high (8-9 courses) in the north; and about a meter or less in height in the south. The wall extends for some 9.0 meters north-south, jogging slightly at the southern end where a short segment of spur wall forms a return out to the west (wall B4319) and the southwest corner of a room. The northern segment of the east wall is built with irregular courses of medium sized and generally elongated sideropetra blocks, with foundations of bedrock and dolomite boulders. The northern limits of the room are defined by a worked bedrock face—probably partially built. The construction technique of this segment of wall is not common—it resembles PG-LG schist construction used on the neighboring site of the Kastro—but it is found elsewhere on the site, such as in A400 of the Northeast Building. The southern segment (south half) of the west face uses some sideropetra blocks, but most of the wall is made of regular dolomite boulders.

A narrow patch of clay floor survives in this room—about 1.5 to 2.0 meters along the west face of the wall—sloping down to eroded bedrock on the western edge of the trench. A series of flat stones near the wall face might be a work platform or pithos stands. In its original condition, the room should have been quite large—at least 7.0 m in length north south, and probably 3.0 m wide. Its function remains uncertain, however the lack of burned destruction debris, and the 6th century pottery from the floor indicates that it probably had gone out of use for some time before the early 5th c. abandonment and destruction.

At the juncture of the south wall of the room (B4319), the long east wall (B4301) turns at an angle to the southeast, conforming to the bedrock contour, and running until it abuts the south wall of the EIA-O

Building (wall 4402). The space contained by these walls, B4319 in the north and B4402 in the south, represents the remains of another, probably adjoining smaller room. The limits and area of this room cannot be determined.

The stratigraphy of this southern end of the Archaic building is interesting. A floor surface was recovered in the south (southeast) corner of the room, contained by the surviving walls. A low wall-like bench-structure, of uncertain function, projects into the room from the south wall (B4402). The Archaic floor of the room, preserved out to the west for about 1.80 m from the east wall, appears constructed on bedrock, as does the clay floor in the adjacent room to the north.

Excavation to the west of the preserved floor exposed a deposit of eroded floor packing and cobble fill (B4313, B4315), leveling off the bedrock, but resting on an earlier clay surface (B4317) that was meant to level off the bedrock terrain. It is also clear that the north or back wall of the EIA-O Building—that is the back wall of B4400 (B4402)—continues in a line to the west and is bedded on this earlier surface B4317 bottom). We exposed the extension of this wall for 2.70 meters west from the furthest extant wall blocks in the northwest corner of B4400—it evidently continues into the west scarp. Thus the minimum length of the north wall of B4400 is 7.5 meters, significantly expanding the width and area of the EIA-O Building. The wall, preserved at a lower level than the floor surface of B4400 and B4100, is built on and against the bedrock, which evidently has been cut back to accommodate the foundation. It is preserved to two courses with a leveling course or toichobate, running the length of the exposed wall. Finally, in the middle of the exposed section of this wall, a riser projects from the line of the toichobate, forming a step up through the wall and into the corridor of B4600. Although we cannot identify a doorway with certainty at this point on the wall—only the lowest foundation course of B4402 survives—we think that the step marks an entrance into the corridor, and thus into the EIA-O Building.

Given that the extant segments of the west wall of B4100/B3900 were built at the end of the 7th century as part of the Archaic renovation, we reconstruct the original west wall of the main building on a line further to the east, marked by the extant ends of the two cross walls in B4100 and B4400. While not probative, this hypothetical western wall would place the south doorway into B4100 on the central axis of the building, and also expand the area of the corridor to the east to accommodate a stepped access and doorway from B4300.

Thus, in this reconstruction, the main entrance into the EIA-O Building would have been from the north, up a stair and through a doorway in the north wall (B4402). That door would have led to a corridor running south along the western edge of the main building (B4600), leading one directly into B3800, a room of uncertain function in the 8th and 7th century, as well as into a spacious hall or courtyard in front of B4100.

Furthermore, given that B3800 is an early 7th century room, indeed possibly an original construction, and that the eastern walls of B4500 and B3700 (B3715; B3718) are also 8th and early 7th century in date, it is possible that the basic form of the room in B3700, the LM IIIC-PG tholos tomb in its southeast corner, and the peribolos and platform above in B5000, are also components of the building. The north to south progression within the building as well as the southern aspect of B4100 would suggest that the focal point of the building is B3700 and the tomb in its southeast corner—indeed the visual axis and communication line from the doorway at the northern end of B4600, through the corridor, and then through both north and south doorways of B3800, runs directly up to the dromos of the tholos tomb.

B4600

Work in B4600—the corridor along the west side of the B4100 and B4400—revealed a late Archaic destruction deposit, intense burning and a well preserved pottery deposit just outside the doorways into

B3900 and B3800. The bedrock ground surface slopes down to the north and west, and the actual occupation surface is preserved only in a patch on the east and south areas. At the western edge and to the north, the Archaic surface is completely eroded, revealing cobble fill, traces of floor packing, and eroded bedrock. It is thus clear, that along with the destructive rebuilding of B3900, the EIA and early 7th century occupation levels in the area of this west corridor had also been removed, indeed probably with the original west wall of B4100, which we reconstruct as running in line with the western ends of the cross walls in B4100. That is to say, the west wall of B4100 and B3900 (walls B3914 and B3912) appears to be a late 7th renovation of the space, built to define the Archaic room B3900, and to contain the fill within B4100.

B5000 Late Minoan IIIC and LG-EO peribolos (Fig. 12)

Immediately above and to the east of B3700, we opened a test trench about 5.0 meters long (north-south) and 2.50 m wide east west. The area of the sounding is bordered on the east by the face of a segment of spine wall exposed in the east scarp of B3700, and on the west, by the uppermost eastern terrace wall (B3715) extending across the back of B3700, B3800/B4500. Fitzsimons has associated this terrace wall (B3715) with the earliest (LG-EO) constructions on the southwest slope—indeed it appears to have formed the top of the bedrock wall of B4500 in its earliest phases (1 and 2). The *sondage* penetrated the level of the Archaic street which was contained by the spine wall on the east, and the earlier double wall, B3715 and B3718 on the west—that is the back wall of Archaic rooms B3700 and B3800.

Excavation through the Archaic street level exposed layers of packing and Archaic cobble fill (ca. 40-50 cm deep), layered on top of a segment of a substantial Late Minoan IIIC wall, running north-south with the terrace (B5010). We did not reach the base of the wall in 2014. One goal of work in 2015 is to expand the area of this *sondage* along the north and south, and east as far as the spine wall, in order to expose as much as possible of the LM IIIC building. Another goal is to expose the top extant course of the spine wall (B5003), exploring the area to the east (B2800 and B4800) which could contain LM IIIC or EIA buildings below the eroded Archaic levels.

Overlying the Late Minoan IIIC wall there is a single line of stones, two courses high, running about 2.0 meters north-south parallel with the LM IIIC wall, but slightly to the east of its east face. The line of stones curves slightly to the west at its southern end and appears bedded with a row of small pieces of schist. The linear structure appears to be a narrow and slightly-curving wall—an enclosure or peribolos—bedded on a layer of red gravelly soil with largish stone inclusions. The matrix of the fill is very loose rocky soil, rather different from the cobble fill above. Unfortunately there is no well consolidated surface associated with this feature, or to separate the cobble fill from the red rocky material underneath it.

At its southern end, the stones of the peribolos are braced by two small boulders, which abut the east face of the LM IIIC wall, and rest on the rocky fill at a lower level. These boulders also seem to form a corner of a structure—the edge of a platform that uses the top extant course of the LM IIIC wall, but extends in a line to the west, up to or bonding with the LG-EO wall B3715.

The location of the peribolos is interesting. It appears to have been constructed with the 7th century wall B3715, but with reference to both the LM IIIC and the LM IIIC-PG tholos tomb. It is constructed over the LM IIIC wall—not utilizing the earlier wall as a foundation per se, but acknowledging and concealing the LM IIIC building. Furthermore the peribolos seems to have made reference to the tholos tomb. The placement and shape of the wall, and the platform at its southern edge, form a curve that mirrors the approximate curvature of the tomb itself, as if it were centered to conform to the location of the tomb underneath. A possible function of the space shaped by the peribolos is an offering platform, or small shrine or enclosure for offerings to ancestors.

Whatever the function of this construction, it is certainly contemporary with the construction of the EIA-O Building, and antedates the construction of the terrace with cobble fill for the laying of the street at the end of the 7th century. It could well be part of the overall design of the EIA-O Building, whose patterns of access and communication seem to have led from north to south, and ultimately into the space in front of the tomb.

Comments

The Civic Buildings

Our understanding of the topography of the site in the 6th century has improved with the results of the past two seasons. What is becoming clearer is the distribution of domestic and public space, and the demarcation and centralization of civic buildings as distinct from large residences at the periphery of this zone, but clearly part of the late 7th c. rebuilding of the South Acropolis.

An important aspect of settlement structure is the centralization of the civic buildings on the peak and west and south slopes of the South Acropolis. The rooms of the Communal Dining Building, and indeed evidence for public/communal activities now appear to extend across the west and south slopes of the hill. Indeed we might find that what we have called the Monumental Civic Building and its adjoining service complex, are in fact the western and southernmost limits of a civic zone or public building program that occupied the entire west and south aspects of the hill. As excavation begins to close the spaces between architectural units and buildings, we can see a continuous allocation of space to food storage, preparation and dining. This is to say, what we have considered discrete buildings—as separate, functionally distinct and interconnected spaces—may be more complex and integrated architectural ensembles. Our preconception of buildings may be obscuring the overall design of the civic zone, which may have been to create a number of focal points for mobilizing and processing food for various venues and scales of public consumption.

The South Slope Buildings, for example, which we originally presented as domestic space (essentially two houses), require reexamination and reinterpretation after work in 2014. While our picture of this area is distorted by an obstructive Hellenistic architectural veneer—destruction, rebuilding and erosion—I think that we can reconstruct a series of kitchens and storerooms in the Archaic period across the two uppermost terraces of the south slope: that is A1900 and B100 are evidently adjoining kitchens; B400 was dedicated to storage; and B200 food processing; B300 a kitchen, and the eastern end of B300 (the corridor), a storeroom. It could be that we have a series of adjoining kitchens and storerooms, not unlike the cluster of rooms in the Communal Dining Building: A1200, A1400, A1600, A1500, A600N, and A600S. Such rooms would have functioned as service areas for dining rooms, such as G300, situated below B300.

We might see these rooms on the south slope not as separate buildings per se, that is, distinct from the CDB, but as part of the same complex of rooms, a continuous and contiguous allocation of space and distribution of rooms assigned to storage, preparation and consumption of food along the terraces below the peak of the south acropolis. Similarly the kitchen in G500 might have functioned as a kitchen among yet another series of such rooms.

Domestic Space: Big Houses

Another important detail of settlement structure is the close centripetal clustering of large houses around the periphery of the urban center. The pattern has become clearer with the results of work in 2014: the Northeast Building, the Northwest Building, and the house on the lower terrace of the Southwest

Buildings (B3500, B3400, B3200, and B3600) are large houses, essentially urban residences that we have argued belonged to members of an elite, managerial, or otherwise citizen class. We imagine these as centers of larger interdependent estates that mobilized agricultural produce and resources for processing and consumption in the city, and ultimately redistribution to dependents, and through tithes, to the storerooms, kitchens and dining rooms of the civic buildings.

It is clear enough that the large houses occupy zones in close proximity, but peripheral to the civic buildings, which we can now see occupy a continuous expanse from the peak across the west and south slopes of the South Acropolis. The locations of these buildings were evidently carefully chosen, negotiated, planned, and constructed as part of the late 7th renovation of the settlement. While the house on the far southwest slope is not well preserved, it follows a distinctive pattern of spatial and functional organization within domestic buildings. The rooms to the east of B3200 and B3400, however, essentially a row of storage and food processing facilities (B3900, B3800, and B3700) are most likely a continuation of the Service Building on the terraces above, while the row of rooms exposed in 2006 and 2014 (B1600, B3300, B2800), whose function is uncertain, but whose square forms and replicated pattern are similar to the rooms of the Southeast Building and the rooms recovered this year in Area G (South Building 1).

Another one of these Big Houses, which we began excavating in 2014 is G600 (South Building 2). The orientation of rooms on the terrace, the use of parallel spine walls in structuring the space, and the size of the kitchen and storeroom are nearly identical to what we find in the Northwest and Northeast Buildings. We will continue work on this terrace, expanding excavation to the north of G600 with the expectation of recovering a vestibule and hall in this area.

Replicated square rooms

A new form of building was recovered in 2014. The orthogonal grid-like plan of rooms in Area G (G100, G400, G700, and G800) is not only a surprisingly regular organization of space, but the carefully planned replication of small square rooms (ca. 4.5-5 m square) in two or possibly three rows in a single building, is a design not hitherto known on the site, in either civic or domestic contexts. Unfortunately the preservation of the floors was poor because the building's extant features and deposits were recovered directly under topsoil. Occupation surfaces are preserved in G100W, G400, and partially in G700, and artifacts were sparse. While the pottery is not yet completely studied, there are no compelling patterns suggesting a special function for these spaces; nor are there distinctive architectural features suggesting specialized use areas. Doorways connect G100W to G400, and G400 to G700E, indicating the two rows were interconnected, forming a single building. Given the contours of the bedrock, it is possible that the two eastern most rooms, G100E and G100N were a bit longer (ca. 6.0 m) and rectangular.

These row structures could be general living and work spaces—their proximity to the public buildings could suggest residence areas for a wage-earning population dependent on the civic administration.

Early Iron Age topography and the seventh century transition

From work in 2014, it has become clear that Early Iron Age buildings were disturbed, destroyed, or buried at the time of the late 7th century rebuilding of the site, a visible horizon of large-scale slope modification and monumental construction. What we discover in stratigraphic soundings are deeply-bedded walls of Late Minoan (LM) IIIC date, constituting substantial foundations of buildings, which because of the terrain were left largely intact. Good examples of this LM IIIC preservation are in B3100, D200, and D600. Recently excavated examples are B800 and B5000, where LM IIIC walls were essentially contained by cobble fill deposits supported by Archaic spine walls. This pattern of preservation may be related to the efficacy of building on steep terraced slopes as well as the stratigraphic

depth of the walls and occupation deposits themselves—that is, logically the uppermost Early Iron Age levels were destroyed, while deeper walls occasionally survived the renovation. Alternatively there may be some evidence for the ritualized preservation and differential treatment of these earliest Early Iron Age remains, connected with the establishment of the settlement in LM IIIC.

It is also possible that the PG-LG settlement at Azoria was not as robustly developed as we have imagined. I find it surprising that while we find pottery of these dates, we do not find more stratified occupation layers, or indeed buildings like the EIA-O Building. I also wonder if the site were not thinly settled, if at all in PG-G phases; the tholos tomb could indicate a reuse similar to the pattern of mortuary deposition at Vronda. A renewed interest in the site in LG could in fact represent a period of settlement expansion, a ritual interest in EIA cemeteries, and indeed substantial LM IIIC occupation sites, abandoned but within the social orbit of the cluster.

A notable exception to the destruction of Early Iron Age buildings is the suite of rooms comprising the Early Iron Age-Orientalizing building. Work in 2014 demonstrates that parts of the structure were either left standing and visible throughout the sixth century, or indeed as in the case of B3900, B3800 and B3700, actually reused. While we had identified a core building (B4400, B4100, B4000 and B3900, B3000) in 2013, it now appears that it was much larger, incorporating an entrance (B4300); and corridor (B4600) running along the west side the main building (B4400-4100) and leading south to a sequence of rooms in B3900, B3000-4500 and B3800. The southernmost room, B3700 incorporated the LM IIIC-PG tholos tomb in its southeast corner. While the corridor, and B3900, B3800, and B3700 rooms continued in use throughout the 6th century, and thus obliterating traces of their earlier functions, a sequence of 8th-7th century floor surfaces were recovered in B3900 and B4500, confirming the pre-Archaic date of the architecture of B3800 and B3900. Although it looks as if an effort was made to fill in the main building with cobble fill, at the same time that the entire east side of the building was filled in to support an Archaic street (B4000-B3000), the walls of the building remained visible and the southernmost rooms, B3800 and B3700 were reintegrated into the Archaic settlement.

Appendix 1: Conservation (see full report by Chlouveraki)

Wall conservation was conducted concurrent with excavation (June 20-July 18, 2014), and for one week following excavation (July 21-25, 2014). The methods and materials used for wall and floor consolidation followed protocols established and directed by the project's chief conservator, Stephania Chlouveraki (Επικεφαλής Συντήρησης, ΙΝΣΤΑΠ Κέντρο Μελέτης Αν Κρήτης) and outlined in Chlouveraki's 2013 report (Εκθεση εργασιών συντήρησης αρχιτεκτονικών καταλοίπων στον αρχαιολογικό του Αζοριά κατά την ανασκαφική περίοδο του 2013, Στεφανίας Χλουβεράκη. Αρ. Αδείας Εξ. Επαγ. 466).

The following built structures were conserved in 2014:

Northwest Building: D1800, D1500, D700E, D700W, D1600
 Early Iron Age-Orientalizing (EIA-O) Building: B4400, B4100, B4000
 Communal Dining Building (A1900N, A1900S)

The EIA-O Building and the Northwest Building were excavated in 2013, so were priorities for conservation in 2014. A1900 of the Communal Dining Building had been partially conserved in 2005 and 2007. The only remaining segment of wall requiring consolidation was the massive eastern spine wall running across the back of A1900 (wall A808). Because of its unstable condition, we had left in situ a scarp of occupation material, tumble and slope wash debris supporting this wall. In 2014, we removed the baulk, and exposed the west face of wall A808, using scaffolding for support in order to excavate the remain section of floor surface in the eastern part of the altar room (A1900N). We also excavated behind the retaining wall A1910 in A1900S with the purpose of establishing a post quem date of the addition of the wall and to expose the continuation of the spine wall A808 to the south.

Floor surfaces were conserved following procedures and materials used in 2013 for experimental floor conservation and bedrock surface preservation and consolidation (see Chlouveraki report for 2013). The method was applied to exposed ancient occupation surfaces that had been recovered during the first campaign of excavation in 2002-2006, are now in an extremely weathered condition, and in most cases eroded to a state of denuded bedrock. These cases represent surface conditions in which the original ancient clay floor surface is no longer preserved, because of extreme surface erosion.

The four active destructive or destabilizing agents on occupation surfaces at Azoria are; (1) slope; because of extreme tectonic uplift along the Ierapetra-Isthmus fault front, the cut bedrock surfaces and the built architectural terraces are now tilted at an angle of ca. 10-20 percent, exacerbating the erosive effects of runoff and sheet erosion. (2) Extreme temperature shifts in winter months, as well as penetrating moisture (rainwater), have accelerated the rate of bedrock fracturing, decay, and sheet erosion, while rainwater runoff has accelerated the rate of surface weathering. (4) Animal and pedestrian traffic on surfaces contributes to their instability.

The destruction of occupation surfaces (phyllite-silt [clay] floors constructed on, or leveling off, cut bedrock) is not only destructive to the ancient surfaces but undermines and undercuts the foundation of ancient walls. In order to protect surviving surfaces and impeded the destruction of bedrock surfaces the following methods were employed in situations where traces of the original floor packing were preserved: (1) a layer of geotextile was cut and fit into the designated surface area; (2) a layer of coarse gravel was evenly distributed on top of the geotextile surface, with the purpose of leveling irregularities and eroded fissures in the bedrock surface; (3) the gravel was sprayed with water and lightly pounded to create a firm and even bedding for the matrix; (4) the matrix material, a mixture of white concrete and fine sieved

phyllite silty soil, derived from original excavation matrices—mostly roofing and occupation levels—was then spread evenly across the gravel bedding, using a broom to spread the material evenly; the depth of and volume of matrix material was determined by the level of the conserved wall bedding, the height of bedrock outcrops, and the level of preserved ancient floor surface and extant in-situ features (e.g., post supports; pithos stands, benches, hearths and work platforms). (5) After distributing the matrix material across the surface, the entire area is sprayed with water in order to fuse the mixture of concrete and phyllite silt, while breaking up clumps of clay in the matrix material. The final phase (6) involves spreading a layer of sieved soil evenly over the water-logged surface area, and then re-spraying the surface with water. The purpose of this is allow particles from the surface dirt to settle into the matrix, while providing an even coating to protect the concrete mixture from the direct sunlight, thus slowing down the drying process.

The following floor surfaces were conserved in 2014:

D300: Olive press, south section
 D500: Monumental Civic Building, north half
 D700: Northwest building: east and west rooms of D700
 D1600-1: Northwest building: D1600-1 (vestibule/hall)
 D900: Hearth Shrine (altar room)
 D1000: Hearth Shrine kitchen
 A1900N: Communal Dining Building, altar room
 A1900S: Communal Dining Building, vestibule

Appendix 2: Archaeobotany summary (Scarry)

Under Ashley Pele's supervision, the students processed (floated and sorted residue) all soil samples collected in 2014. They also washed all animal bone recovered from the sieves, helped count/weigh pottery, cleaned sherd edges and assisted with analyses.

We floated 745 soil samples totaling 7383 liters, representing a significant increase over previous years—our ability to handle all this is a testament to the trench assistants' willingness to do lab work as well as our extending lab hours to 5:00 PM for several weeks to handle the backlog. The information from the flotation log and residue sorting forms have been entered into the archaeobotany database and pdf copies of the logs and forms have been produced.

With the help of Peles and various trench assistants (particularly Mallory Melton and Nuri Weitzman), Scarry was able to sort and identify the plant remains from 362 light fraction and 581 residue samples. Again this is a significant increase over past years and was possible in part because of having the second microscope, as well as dedicated student help. All data from the analyzed samples are entered in the plant database.

We completed the analysis of all relevant samples from the following trenches excavated in 2014: A1900, B3100, B4100, G300, G500 and G600. We also analyzed samples from the floor/surface deposits in B800, B4500 and B4200. An interpretive report on the contents of these various deposits is forthcoming this fall.

In addition to analyzing the plant samples this summer, during the first couple weeks Scarry updated and improved the INSTAP comparative seed collection and excel catalog.

Appendix 3: Visitors and public engagement

Crete's Culinary Sanctuaries: Lessons from the Mediterranean: Applying Yesterday's Wisdom to Tomorrow's Table, May 19, 2014;
 University of Missouri, Study Abroad in Greece: The Cretan-Mediterranean Diet and Lifestyle, May 23, 2014
 Rob Christensen, Raleigh News and Observer
 Mieke Prent, VU University Amsterdam, Department of Archaeology (student group)
 James Wright, Director, American School of Classical Studies at Athens
 ASCSA Summer Session I
 ASCSA Summer Session II
 Spyro Jacobson, New York, NY
 Laura Jacobson, New York, NY
 Amalia Delicari, Stavros Niarchos Foundation, New York, NY
 Anna Maria Kosmoglou, Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Athens
 Kostas Liveris, Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Athens
 Vivi Saripanidi, Itanos Project, Université Libre de Bruxelles
 Vicky Vlachou, Itanos Project, Université Libre de Bruxelles
 Athena Tsingarida, Itanos Project, Université Libre de Bruxelles
 Paula Perlman, University of Texas at Austin
 Antonis Kotsonas, University of Cincinnati
 Erica Platania, Phaistos excavations

Appendix 4: Media and public programming

Rob Christensen, "In ancient land, UNC-led teams unearth history," Raleigh News and Observer, July 26, 2014. <http://www.newsobserver.com/2014/07/26/4031884/in-ancient-land-unc-led-teams.html?sp=%2F99%2F100%2F&ihp=1#storylink=cpy>

Appendix 5: 2014 Staff List

Senior staff

Donald C. Haggis, Project Director; Professor of Classical Archaeology, Department of Classics and Curriculum in Archaeology; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
 Margaret S. Mook, Field Director and Pottery Specialist; Associate Professor of Classics, Department of World Languages and Cultures, Iowa State University.
 C. Margaret Scarry, Paleoethnobotanist; Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology and Curriculum in Archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
 Flint Dibble, Zooarchaeologist, Ph.D. candidate, classical archaeology, University of Cincinnati, Department of Classics.
 Rodney D. Fitzsimons, Architect; Associate Professor, Department of Ancient History and Classics, Trent University.
 Dr. Melissa Eaby, Assistant Director and field supervisor; small-finds specialist; Researcher, INSTAP SCEC; staff member, Halasmenos, Papadiokampos, Mochlos excavations.
 Dr. Christina Tsoraki, Ground stone specialist; Marie Curie Intra-European Research Fellow, Faculty of Archaeology, Material Culture Studies, Leiden University.

Paula J. Perlman, Historian and epigraphy specialist; Professor of Classics, Department of Classics, The University of Texas at Austin.

Manolis Kasotakis, Excavation Foreman, Kavousi, Ierapetra, Crete.

Senior field and technical staff

Jonida Martini, Registrar; M.A. candidate, classical archaeology, University of Cincinnati, Department of Classics.

Fani Skivalida, Archaeological Illustrator and Artist (MA in Byzantine Studies, University of Crete 2010), Research Assistant, National Hellenic Research Foundation (2012-2013).

Ashley Peles, Palaeoethnobotany assistant. Ph.D. candidate, Department of Anthropology; Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC.

Andrew Cabaniss, Topographer-surveyor; B.A. candidate, classical archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Lydia Thompson, site photographer, Curriculum in Archaeology, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Ester Pothoulaki, Greek Archaeological Service Representative (24th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities).

INSTAP-SCEC staff and consultants

Dr. Stephanía N. Chlouveraki, Chief Conservator, former head of W.D.E. Coulson Conservation Laboratory, INSTAP Study Center for East Crete

Doug Faulmann, Surveyor, INSTAP-SCEC

Matina Tzari, Conservator, INSTAP-SCEC

Chronis Papanikolopoulos, photographer, INSTAP-SCEC

Eleanor Huffman, assistant to the director of INSTAP-SCEC

Senior student staff (trench supervisors [trench masters])

1. Cicek Beeby, Department of Classics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
2. Emma Buckingham, Department of Classics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
3. Drew Cabaniss, Department of Classics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
4. Sarah Hilker, Department of Classics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
5. Catharine Judson, Department of Classics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
6. Julia Juhasz, Department of Classics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
7. Tim Shea, Department of Classical Studies, Duke University
8. Rebecca Worsham, Department of Classics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
9. Kristen Mann, Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney
10. Heidi Senn, Department of Archaeology, Macquarie University, Sydney

Trench assistants

1. Boyd, Lars (ISU, anthropology)
2. Curtis, Nicky (UNC, classics)
3. Dallara, Anna (UNC)
4. Diaz, Cecile (Duke, art history, classics)

5. Duray, Anne (Stanford, Ph.D. candidate, classical archaeology)
6. Fetter, Amanda (Duke, classics)
7. Gumusoglu, Melis (Tulane, classics and anthropology)
8. Hassebrock, Natalie (ISU, anthropology, classics)
9. Hansen, Hans (Department of Classics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
10. Hill, Charles (Wabash, classics)
11. Jacobson, Spyros (NYC)
12. Kapes, Markos (Penn, archaeology)
13. Koerner, Joshua (Arkansas, classical studies)
14. Langebeck, Francheska (Trent, Classics)
15. Lingle, Zachary (UNC, archaeology)
16. Melton, Mallory (UNC, archaeology, anthropology)
17. Ortiz, Zoe (UNC, classics)
18. Papaioannou, Ivi (Frederick University, Cyprus; Ph.D. candidate)
19. Rozema, Marie (Trent, Classics)
20. Ryan, Victoria (Notre Dame, classics)
21. Stell, Garrett (UNC, history)
22. Thompson, Lydia (UNC, archaeology)
23. Weitzman, Nuri (Pace, archaeology)
24. Hessburg, Luke (DePauw, classics)
25. Bridden, Eleanor (King's College, London, Classical Studies)
26. Aiello, Lauren (LSU, Baton Rouge, anthropology)
27. Appel, Nicolle (Nikki) (Miami, biology, anthropology)
28. Arena, Courtney (Duke)
29. Bright, Chelsea (Duke, art history)
30. Cassano, Tara Rose (St. Andrews, ancient history and archaeology)
31. Clark, Dane (Johns Hopkins, Near Eastern studies and archaeology, classics)
32. Dawson, Jesica (Johns Hopkins, classics and art history)
33. Kropp, Caitlin (Yale, archaeological studies)

Local Field Staff

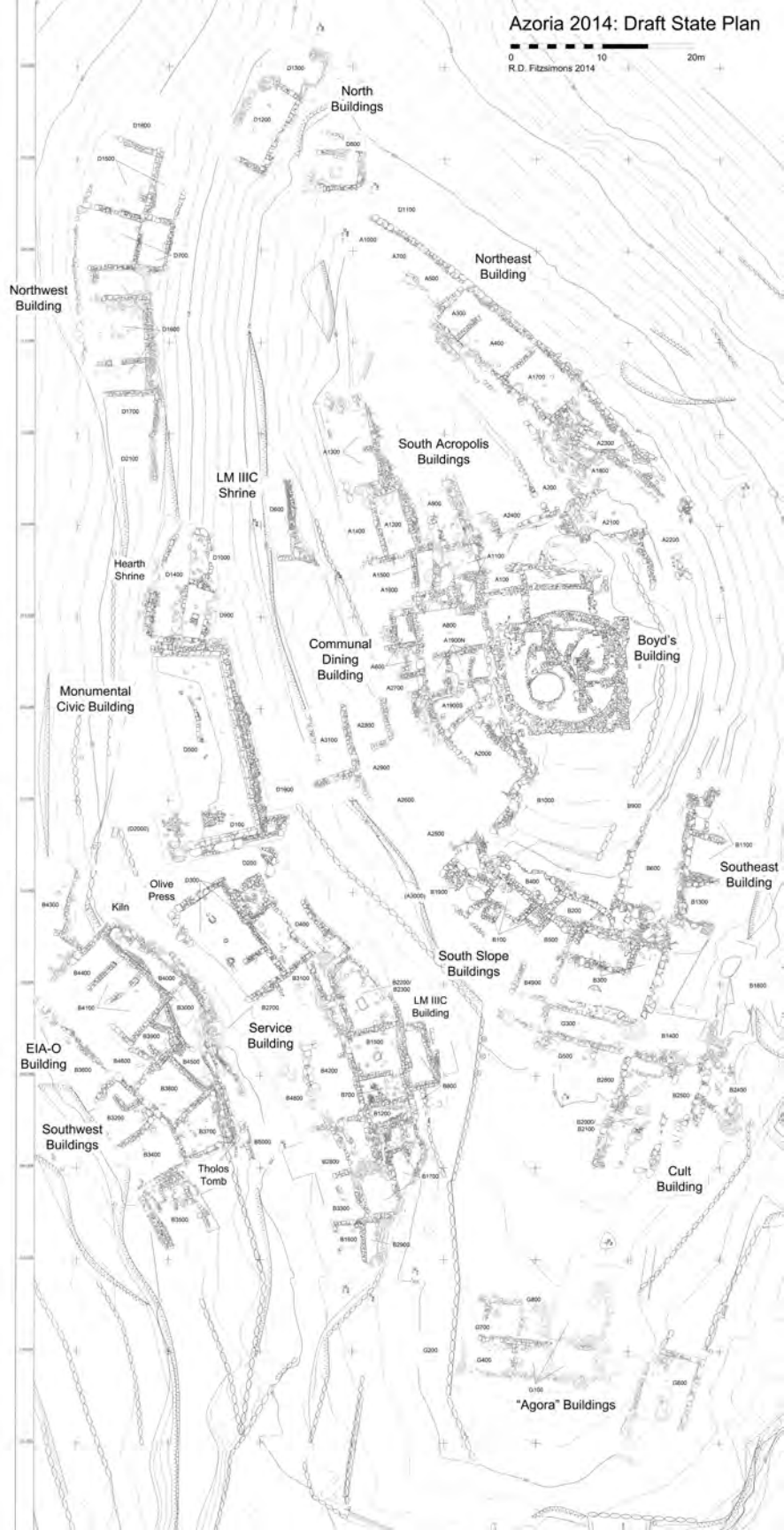
Excavators

1. Chalkiadakis Aristeidis (Αριστείδης Χαλκιάδης)
2. Chatzidakis Pantelehmon (Παντελεήμων Χατζηδάκης - Παντελής)
3. Dermitzakis Emmanouhl (Εμμανουήλ Δερμιτζάκης)
4. Geles Nikolaos (Νικόλαος Γελές)
5. Grammatikakis Theodoros (Γραμματικάκης Θεόδωρος)
6. Grammatikakis Vangelis (Ευάγγελος Γραμματικάκης)
7. Kareklakis Marios (Μάριος Καρεκλάκης)
8. Kasotakis Demetrios (Δημήτριος Κασωτάκης)
9. Kasotakis Georgos (Γ.Μ. Κασωτάκης)
10. Kasotakis Emmanouhl (Εμμανουήλ Κασωτάκης)
11. Kofinakis Nikos (Νικόλαος Κοφινάκης)
12. Koinakis Eythymios (Makis) (Ευθύμιος Κοϊνάκης – Μάκης)
13. Lapokonstantakis Konstantinos (Κωνσταντίνος Λαποκωνσταντάκης)
14. Lionoudakis Konstantinos (Κωνσταντίνος Λιονουδάκης)
15. Papadaki Stamatia (Σταματία Παπαδάκη)
16. Pytharoulis Stylianos (Στυλιανός Πυθαρούλης)

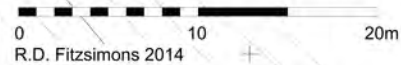
17. Skouloudis Eytichios (Ευτύχιος Σκουλούδης)
18. Xatzisabbas Vasilis (Βασίλης Χατζισάββας)

Potwashers

1. Gaitanaki Anna-(Άννα Γαϊτανάκη)
2. Papadaki Evangelia (Ευαγγελία Παπαδάκη)
3. Tampakaki Athina (Αθηνά Ταμπακάκη)
4. Trachana Kalliopi (Καλλιόπη Τραχανά)



Azoria 2014: Draft State Plan



Northwest Building

North Buildings

Northeast Building

South Acropolis Buildings

LM IIIC Shrine

Hearth Shrine

Monumental Civic Building

Communal Dining Building

Boyd's Building

