STRUCTURES AND STRATIGRAPHY OF THE SO-CALLED
REOCCUPATION PERIOD AT THE PALACE OF KNOSOS, CRETE
AND THE CONTEXTS OF THE LINEAR B ARCHIVES

by

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Volume III - appendices
LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix 1. The S Front: extracts from Mackenzie’s Daybooks and the notebooks of Evans ....... 1
  a. SW Palace area .............................................. 1
    S Propylaeum ................................................. 1
    Results of Investigations in Area of South Propylon ......... 4
    The pottery from tests in the South Propylaeum in 1925 ....... 4
    Pottery from the South Propylaeum in the Stratigraphical Museum at Knossos
    Pendlebury and others (1933-5) .................................. 7
  Corridor of the Procession ........................................ 8
    Supplementary excavations in the Corridor of the Procession 1907 ....... 9
    Supplementary excavations in the Corridor of the Procession 1922 ....... 9
    The pottery from the Test Pits in the Procession Corridor, 1922 ....... 10
    Trials under the pavement in the Procession Corridor, 1925 ....... 12
  Corridor of the Cupbearer fresco. ................................ 14
    Room of the Clay Bath, Central Clay Area, Court of the Altar ....... 15
    Supplementary investigations in the palace in 1907 ....... 17
    Investigations in the area of the stepped way north of the South Propylon May-June, 1922 ....... 18
    Excavation in the Central Court - Late Neolithic Houses ....... 21
  b. South Basement area ........................................... 21
  c. SE Basement area ............................................. 23
    Room of the Clay Seals ....................................... 23
    Area of the Beans and Area of the Wheat ....... 24
    Room of the Clay Signet (=Room of the Priest Fresco) ....... 25

Appendix 2. The E Wing: extracts from Mackenzie’s Daybooks and the notebooks of Evans ....... 26
  a. The NE Hall area ............................................. 26
  b. The Room of the Stone Drainheads area ....... 27
    Basement of the Loom Weights .................................. 27
    Room of the Stone Drainheads .................................. 27
    Area of the Town Mosaic ..................................... 27
    Court of the Stone Spout ..................................... 28
  c. The Schoolroom Area ......................................... 29
    The Schoolroom and East Corridor ................................ 29
    Room of the Stone Amphora .................................... 30
  d. Hall of Double Axes Area .................................... 30
    Corridor of the Bays and Magazine of the Medallion Pithos ....... 30
    The Grand Staircase ........................................... 31
    Hall of the Colonnades ........................................... 32
    Hall of Double Axes ............................................. 33
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper and lower EW Corridor</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ‘East Stair’</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. The Queen’s Megaron area</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area to E of the Queen’s Megaron</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Corridor and Light Well (=Area of the Fish-fresco)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Queen’s Megaron and adjoining structures</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service or Wooden Staircase (in part = Corridor of the Demon Seals)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room of the W Seat (=Room of the Gypsum Seat) and adjoining structures</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. SE Palace area</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine of the Lily Vases</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corridor of the Sword Tablets</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrine of the Double Axes</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine of the False-spouted Jars</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 3. The W Wing: extracts from Mackenzie’s Daybooks and the notebooks of Evans</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. SE area</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room of the Chariot Tablets</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room of the Stone Vases</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobby of the Stone Seat (= Room of the Column Bases)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Corridor of the House Tablets</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary investigations in the palace in 1907</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations in the Room of the Stone Vases and the Room of the Chariot Tablets 1922</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations in Area S of the Pillar Rooms. May - June 1923</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Throne Room Area</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antechamber of the Throne Room</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throne Room</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cists area</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary excavations in the Palace: Friday 13 May to Saturday 21 May 1904</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary investigations within the Palace - continued, Friday, 8 July 1904</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Service Area</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room of the Stone Drum</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. West Magazines and Long Corridor</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Corridor</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations-Friday, 24 April-Thursday 30 April 1903</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations -Friday 1 May - Saturday 9 May 1903</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM 1-4</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM 2, 3, 5 and 8</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM 2, 5 and 8</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM 3</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM 4</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM 4, 6 and 7</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM 5</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4. The N Front: extracts from Mackenzie’s Daybooks and the notebooks of Evans...93
a. Room of Lotus Lamp area ........................................................................93
   Room of the Spiral Cornice ....................................................................93
   Room of the Lotus Lamp ........................................................................93
   Room of the Saffron Gatherer. .................................................................94
   Room of the Stirrup Jars ........................................................................95
   The Early Keep ......................................................................................97
Subsidiary Excavations in the Palace. Monday, 13 April 1903 ..................98
Area North of the Central Court and West of the North Entrance - June-July 1923 ....98
Investigations in the Area North of the Central Court and West of the North Entrance ...99
b. The North Magazines area ....................................................................106
   Corridor of the Stone Basin ....................................................................106
   The Area North of the Central Court and West of the North Entrance. June-July 1923 ...107
The Area North of the Central Court and West of the North Entrance (continued), July 1923...111
d. North Entrance area ............................................................................112
   South section ........................................................................................112
   Pottery of S section ...............................................................................117
   North Section ......................................................................................117
Appendix 5. Databases .................................................. 119
  a. Pottery .......................................................... 119
  b. Linear B tablets ............................................... 121
Appendix 6. Comparison of pottery samples with entries in Mackenzie’s Pottery Book .... 122
    West Magazine 3 Trial ........................................... 122
    West Court Trial Pit ............................................ 123
Appendix 7. List of Linear B tablets at the Palace of Knossos with their find places .... 124
Appendix 8. The Unexplored Mansion at Knossos re-appraised .............................. 131
  Introduction ....................................................... 131
  The site and its history ......................................... 131
  The present study ................................................. 134
  Discussion .......................................................... 136
  Summary of conclusions ......................................... 139
Appendix 1. The S Front: extracts from Mackenzie’s Daybooks and the notebooks of Evans (see Chapter 3).

a. SW Palace area

S Propylaeum

‘The surface soil as was to be expected was quite depositless no pottery as a rule appearing in the field space taking up the height of the acropolis. A noticeable exception was the fact that after excavating a few centimetres from the surface the circumferences of two very large pithoi, one with the rim broken off, the other with part of the rim still attached’. D.29.03.1900.

‘On the acropolis the lines of certain walls are now discernible notably a wall running N-S 1.50 m wide constructed partly at least of large gypsum blocks. W of this wall another N-S 1.24 wide. E of this wall is the large pithos 1. Later the pithos 3 was brought into view. Then the pithoi 4, 5 in line with 3, suggesting that 3 is in the NW corner of some chamber. The bases of the pithoi, which can already be calculated as probably at about a metre down, mark a floor-level of the Mycenaean period which can hardly be brought into connection with the solid blocks of the massive EW wall which has the narrow entrances at x and xx for the constructions of which these blocks are a part are at a much lower level than the floor on which the pithoi must rest. We have thus already indicated a probable two-fold stratification either early and Late Mycenaean or pre-Mycenaean and Mycenaean’. D.30.03.1900.

‘Besides the pithoi some interesting finds were made in the way of pottery. Notable was a vase, wheel-made, complete in fragments, showing what probably was the original form of the bugelkanne with a true neck instead of the developed false neck’. D.31.03.1900.

‘The excavation was concentrated on the regions 1, 2 and 4 with a view to bringing certain important walls better into sight. At 1 is the room with the bases of 5 pithoi. Pithos 3 is in the corner (NW) indicating that a wall probably runs E to N of the pithoi 3, 4, 5. This wall was soon brought into view and afterwards the bases of the pithoi were found at a depth of .90 from the surface. The pithoi themselves were about .75 in height and were all of them almost entirely plain, each with two ears, one having the rim and ears missing, while between pithoi 3 and 4 one pithos was found on its side and in fragments. 3 measures .54 across the mouth, 4 measured .55, both exclusively of the rim itself. A good many fragments of stucco were found in the same room or in the adjoining spaces with the usual blue, black, yellow, red on a white ground. There was a fragment of a rosette pattern as well as a half rosette among these. Several fragments of schist decoration in relief occurred in the same space as the pithoi among them was the rosette and half-rosette pattern of the stucco. With the half-rosette pattern was combined the double spiral motif which possibly continued in a band. In the region N of pithos 2 at Θ was found late in the day half of a steatite bowl with blossom ornament in relief and the large lid with top handle in steatite of some large pithos or jar (fragmented) and fragments of a large marble bowl or mortar.

‘The pithoi in position are valuable as resting on a floor which marks the boundary surface between the later stratum to which the pithoi belong and any earlier stratification’. D.02.04.1900.
'The surface soil is being further removed from the large space being cleared on the acropolis the plan being to excavate down to the floor level indicated by the position of the bases of the pithoi 1 - 6. In the morning suprasoil was removed from the N part of the space which is somewhat behind the other part further to the S. To the SE of the corner with the pithoi 1, 3, 4, 5 a space chosen for deep excavation due N of passage x was if possible to get down to earlier deposit and wall. When digging at this part a threshold came into view at a depth of only .35 from the surface s.7 The position of the threshold showed that the entrance to the room connected with it was from the S. The width of the threshold was 1.14 between the doorjams. The doorjams had reveals which were very well defined. These reveals were typical in a few cases at Melos but in no case was the doorway as large as this one. N of the doorway, a little towards the left jamb, was a large column-base probably in position. It was, however, a little below the floor level indicated by the pithoi in position at the NW corner of the room. Traces of the flooring of the room could be made out and fragments of wall stucco were got out just above the floor-level. Two fragments had the usual rosette but much larger than the ones hitherto found. Several fragments found together had a band of double spirals forming a meander pattern in black on a red ground' D.03.04.1900.

'The surface soil and the Mycenaean deposit are being further excavated down to the floor level as marked by the bases of the pithoi' D.04.04.1900.

'Region 1 The chief development here was the discovery of the exact floor level in the region to the N and W of the Mycenaean column-base immediately N of the threshold 2. The plaster or stucco (cement) flooring was found a little to the N of the column-base 1 in the forenoon, the floor-level to the W in the afternoon. Preliminary to the finding of the floor-level to the W of column-base 1 was made the important discovery of a column-base 2 answering to column-base 1 but having a separate slab surmounting it to bring its surface up to the level of column-base 1 which was missing. Base 1 measured 1 metre across. Base 2 was found to have the same diameter. Both bases were straight at their E and W sides respectively. The W base was fragmented on its W side and the missing part had evidently been restored by a masonry of small stones. The block 3 has been visible from the surface and when the wall going N-S in line with it was sufficiently cleared it was seen that this block was exactly in line with it and it is possible that it may have formed the anta-termination to the wall. When the column-base 1 was discovered its relation to the doorway 2 could not be understood but now that the base 2 has been brought into view it is possible it may have had a connection with it and to S of it a doorway similar to the doorway S of base 1 but the floor level is so near the surface at the beginning of the slope S that there is little hope of finding any trace of the doorway. The anta base 3 must have had one corresponding to it at 4 but it also has disappeared for the surface at this point is already below the level which should correspond with the surface of the missing block. The wall going NS which should end symmetrically with the other in such an anta is however preserved down to the floor level for several metres further N. The interval S between the E door and the supposed W door may have been a larger central door into the portico indicated by the two column-bases' D.05.04.1900.

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1 This conforms to the numbering system most commonly used by Mackenzie for his sketches. In many cases the number preceding the parenthesis corresponds to the date when the sketch was drawn. Numbers after the parenthesis usually refer to features described in his text, such as doorways, column bases etc. but in some cases serve to distinguish between several sketches of the same date.
'The chief development of the region N of wall 10)1 was the discovery of the exact floor level in the region to the N and W of the column-base 1. The plaster or cement flooring was found intact a little to the N of the column-base. In the afternoon, the floor level to the W was also made out and in connection with it the column-base 2 was discovered in position. The circumference of the column-base was fractured on its W side and the circuit was completed by means of masonry of small stones'.

'It was noted that this floor [of cement or plaster] was .30 lower than that shown by the bases of the pithoi. It is important to notice that the bases of the pithoi 3, 4, 5 are about .30 higher than the level of the adjacent cement flooring. Also wall 6 is quite clearly later construction. The pithoi taken in connection with this wall and in this position so near the important-looking column-bases would seem to belong to a period when the palace was no longer inhabited as such'. D.05.04.1900/IV.

'The clearing of the cement flooring adjacent to the W column base is continued. All these finds were made in a deposit which did not go below the level of the Mycenaean flooring as determined by the thresholds, column bases, pithoi bases, and preserved flooring itself as at 3 in the neighbourhood of the column bases'. D.06.04.1900.

'It has not as yet been possible to add much to our knowledge of the portico-like construction at the S part of the main excavation but everything goes to point to a re-use of earlier building material on earlier foundations. The main building at this part seems to be contemporaneous with the later construction on the S slope of the Acropolis'. D.13.04.1900.

'Over the whole extent of the main excavation in the acropolis plateau we were able to verify at different points 1 floor level which so far represents the latest floor-level on the site. This floor-level was particularly evident at the S part of the plateau as marked by the E threshold of the antechamber of the column-bases immediately adjacent and by the pithoi occupying the NW corner, as at present definable, of the antechamber with the column-bases. Coinciding with the column-bases is a clay flooring which in turn is a little deeper than the bases of the pithoi. The pithoi probably belong to somewhat later date than that of the clay flooring. But these different indications of a floor-level at a depth of 1 - 1.50 all belong to one general period the latest so far represented on the site. To the same floor-level belongs the larnax or bath which contained the important finds of complete inscriptions'. D.16.04.1900.

'Over the whole of the area extending from the great E-W wall in C to nearly the middle of F5-6 we have been able to verify at different points one floor level with the exception of the somewhat later floor level indicated by the pithoi in D 4 - 5 represents the latest floor level as far as we yet know on the site [sic]. This floor level was particularly evident at the S part of this region as marked by the E threshold of the portico of the column-bases 1-2 [Fig. 10]1-2) and by the cement flooring which in turn is some 30 centimetres deeper than the floor level which seems marked by the position of the bases of the pithoi. These different indications of a floor level at a depth of 1 - 1.50 all belong to one general period. To the same floor level belongs the bath-like receptacle which contained the first great deposit of inscription tablets found on the site'. D.16.04.1900/IV.
'Between the bases of the column bases at the S end of the excavation a pit is now being sunk for the purpose of ascertaining what exists here underneath the latest Mycenaean floor level indicated by the column bases'. D.27.04.1900.

'Trial excavation for a projection answering to that which provides pithoi with a corner in the S fore-hall [South Propylaeeum] showed that nothing existed. The foundations of the projecting wall do not really reach original floor level therefore later and negligible work. The pit in 'roadway' through this fore-hall reveals large blocks about [gap] down of an earlier building'. AE.1900:55.

S Propylaeeum

'Built into later buttress wall, good Palace pottery and some later period *[ sketches of decorated sherds]. Pithoi on raised floor by it, later'. AE.1905:14.

Results of Investigations in Area of South Propylon

'The pottery tests made in the Area of the South Propylon were meant to throw light on the dating of the side walls of this as brought out in 1900. It was conjectured that the S Propylon was originally wider and that its side walls East and West consisted of the two massive walls which run parallel to the Propylon walls proper on the outside. It was hoped that some evidence regarding the wall decoration of the Propylon might be forthcoming to which in Late Minoan times the Cup Bearer belonged'. D.1925:32R.

The pottery from tests in the South Propylaeeum in 1925.

[From Mackenzie's Day Book for 19-20 June, 1925. For location of tests see Fig. 3.7].

Investigation in Area of S Propylon

The object of the pottery tests made here was get some light on the previous history of the area before the Propylon took its final Late Minoan form. The Late Minoan date of the structure, as we have it, had become clear in the course of the earlier excavations on the spot in 1900 and later years. The tests were made along the foot of the East and West interior sides if the side walls of the Propylon which run parallel South-North.

Lot 10 (K.25 10) [=Box 774].
Test 1.50 deep. This lot consisted only of 1 basket.
The sherds were mixed and got in at the time the foundations of the walls were built along with the filling used in the terracing up of the sub-floor levels on the steep slope down South which existed at this part from an earlier period. Test reached 1.50 deep - all filling.
53 Neolithic to MM IIIb.
Counting as 1 sherd belonging to one pot there were 53 Late Minoan I-III. The Late Minoan IIIa- b sherds belonged like the Propylon pithoi to the D.1925:26L.

Period of Re-occupation.

Lot 11 (K.25 11a) [=Box 775 and/or Box 776].
This lot consisting of 1 full basket was from 'Kasella' discovered underlying East wall of Propylon at a point marked 11 on Sketch 3. The sherds ranged from Neolithic through Early and Middle Minoan
to MM IIIIB where, with the exception of one LM IA sherd, obviously adventitious, series ends. Kasella was evidently filled in at about MM IIIIb.

4 Late Neolithic and sub-Neolithic
14 painted or glazed Early Minoan in general + 34 mainly kitchen
31 MM IA, at least 20 of these belonging to MM Ia ‘K’ [=Kamares] cups.
30 MM II - III painted mostly lustrous black glaze slip.
32 MM IIIb cups plain with marks of rapid-wheel make + 80 common unpainted kitchen.
13 others more fragmentary
22 cups of same kind with very ruddy slip on ruddy clay or ruddy clay without slip.
1 small fragment with typical MM III ripple motive.
1 referred to above as intrusive, was of a small cup with reed-spray like that on flower pot from Fresco House LM IA.
1 fragment showing ruddy glaze band above with scaled-away broad dark glaze - surface all lustrous, may have been MM IIIA or LM IA.
8 fragments stucco with ruddy surface
10 fragments with whiter surface
15 with white surface had small river pebbles like ‘terrazza’. D.1925:27R.

Lot 11 (K.25 IIb) [= Box 777].
This lot was from shaft made alongside of kasella on West side. The shaft then turned E as a tunnel underneath floor slab of chest. From the test it became clear that at the time the chest was made a pit had been dug for it down through the later strata from M to E Minoan and through Late to Middle Neolithic. This was shown by the number of good black-faced hand-polished sherds and by the quantity of incised fragments. The Neolithic rippled surfaces were also represented.

The shaft showed a mingling of earlier and later elements reaching to Late Neolithic where the true stratification began. The Middle and Late Minoan sherds that turned up could not be regarded 
D.1925:30L.

as truly stratified but it could be said that the MM III sherds that occurred belonged to the time when the chest was in use while the LM I - III sherds were intrusive in the sense that they came where they were found after the chest had gone out of use and was filled in. The Late and Sub-Neolithic showed, following on them, sherds that they were unmistakably of the type known from Pyrgos. Then came Early Minoan unpainted ruddy and other common wares but there was nothing painted. Then followed
1 base of MM Ia ‘K’ cup dark glaze surface
1 MM Ib sherd, light, spray dots on dark
1 sherd MM Ib dark ground inside and out
MM III was represented by fragments of large jars of types of Temple Repositories. 1 light-on-dark had reed spray. 1 had broad matt white band on dark.
1 fragment pithos LM IA it had [sketch of chevron ornament] and traces of ruddy glaze.
1 of small bowl had [sketch of running spiral] and ruddy glaze slip inside.
1 stippled inside and out was LM IIb or LM IIIa. *
[* I did not notice anything else unmistakably LM III]
Lot 11c All the pottery found in the tunnel was Middle to Middle Mature Neolithic but not Late Neolithic: 45 incised, 55 plain black-surfaced, hand polished (4 or 5 of these were noted as rippled).

D.1925:31L.

Lot 12 (K.25 12a) [=Box 778]. Test 12.75 deep.
This basket was from point 12 near North end of Propylon E wall. See sketch 3, 12.
Neolithic to MM III.
8 Late Neolithic (1 incised)
6 EM, rough ruddy, unpainted
1 purplish brown-black lustrous glaze slip, of spouted jug, slip imitation of Neolithic? EMIIIb?
1 MM Ia ‘K’ cup
1 of tall jug? MM II
15 MM III including 2 fragments of common cups with marks of rapid wheel and fragments of large jugs or ewers with broad bands of spirals? Also 1 fine fragment tortoiseshell ripple inside and out.
1 fragment of jug of which other fragments were found in Propylon LM IIb *[* 1 small sherd had [Sketch] in ruddy glaze on polished buff slip on buff clay. Similar band inside LM III]. It had reserved frond design above chevron in ruddy partose buff clay slip on polished buff clay slip on terracotta clay.
1 LM IIIa sherd of cup black slip inside and going over rim outside [Sketch] all in semi-lustrous black glaze on hand-polished buff clay slip on buff clay. Smoothed, wheel make.
19 fragments of painted stucco occurred in this basket. Of these 14 fragments had a plain ochre yellow ground. These fragments were originally fewer but some had broken up into smaller fragments. In every case a very white lime plaster backing, some measured, being 0.025 thick. 5 of the 19 were painted with decorative motives. Of the 5 there were 3 with D.1925:32L.

spiral motives in black having a blue central disc. 1 a red. 1 showed a curved triangle thus [Sketch]. 1 had broad black band. 1 of very fine surface had red band next a white one. These fragments would seem to have fallen from adjoining wall and to have formed part of decoration of North section of Propylon on E or right side coming in.

Ware from interior or East side of West wall of Propylon
Lot 13, 14, 15 (K.25 13a)
10 fragments mature or Late Neolithic
0 painted EM
MM Ia 10 ‘K’ cups and allied
MM I to MM IIIb the great majority of sherds belong here
12 MM I dark
15 MM IIIa - b. [Temple] Repository] broad banded
64 common cups MM III
1 LM Ia bowl with reeds
1 LM Ia of cup with spiral and central disc presupposing white
1 LM Ib small sherd with glaze had ruddy brown-black
19 fragments stucco of these 2 with rough pale surface teratzo possibly from roof or loggia
6 pale surface with ruddy tint
8 with deep red surface of superior quality
1 with white red forming 2 bands
1 with narrow pale band between 2 red surfaces

Terazo fragments .18 - .25 [sic] thick. Wall fragments .12 - .15 [sic] section. This creamy, not dead-white like the backing of fragments from chest. Probably from wall decoration of LM Propylon, West wall. D.1925:33L.

Lot 14 (K.25 14a) [=Box 779].
Test went down 1.10, Neolithic begins at .30 -.40

112 Late Neolithic
0 Early Minoan
0 MM I
0 recognisable MM II
12 MM III T. Repository types with broad bands.

4 LM Ia of which 2 typical ripple. *[* 1 of these with broad band above]. 1 of cup with reed spray?
1 LM IIb
10 LM III plain kitchen ware
1 fragment pale surfaced teraza
1 fragment white surface
1 good deep red surface. **[** great quantities of bones of animals came out of the test]

Lot 15 (K.25 15a) [=Box 780].
This basket from near N end of W wall of Propylon - test went down 1.00, Neolithic began almost at once.

170 Neolithic some with ripple
1 Early Minoan with ruddy brown glaze slip going in over rim
MM almost a blank
3 common MM IIIb cups,
1 LM Ia sherd with spiral.

Pottery from the S Propylaeum in the Stratigraphical Museum. Pendlebury and others (1933-5).
G. II. South Propylaeum
1. E side under paving block of threshold. 2 boxes. 1925
   0m - .40m Neolithic - EM II; one MM I. [= K.4a.25] [Box 770]
   .40m-.90m Neolithic - EM II [= K.4b.25] [Box 771]
2. E side under next block of threshold. 2 boxes 1925
   0m - .25m Neolithic - EM II; some MM I [= K.9.25] [Box 772]
   .25m - .55m Neolithic - EM I. [= K.3.25] [Box 773]
3. Omitted.
4. E side. 1 box. 1925
   MM III - LM II; one Neolithic. [= K.25.10] [Box 774]
5. Area of Kasella. 4 boxes. 1925
   Kasella. 2 boxes.
   MM I; MM III; LM I; some Neolithic. [= K.25.11] [Boxes 775, 776]
   Beside and under Kasella 3 m
Corridor of the Procession

'The W external wall of the palace which has been traced as far N as to behind the XII gallery and as far S as to the ISt began to show on its W face wall fresco just behind this I gallery. On further excavation this afternoon and removal of the soil from the face of this wall a design began to appear with traces of a bull (a foot with hoof and part of the spotted body in profile left i.e. N). Below the design was a band of white and below this band alternating squares of yellow, pink and blue going down to the floor. The appearance of this design makes it clear that the great wall of gypsum blocks, at least at this part, is not really external wall and the fact that a parallel wall further S had on its E face traces of fresco shows that we have here a wide corridor frescoed at either side'. D.16.05.1900.

'The SW region with the gypsum walls has been still further opened up and it is now quite apparent that here has been a corridor going N and having a width of 3.40. Several metres further S than the region where the bull-fresco appeared yesterday the lower part of a new design has appeared, the first figure identified being the feet and dress border of a woman in profile right. Then a number of other pairs of feet appeared r. and l. of the woman and in profile r. or l. The feet came down to near the floor level. Immediately above this is a band of white .10 wide above which is a narrow band of black as a floor level for the figures. These are preserved at this part for a height of only 20 - 25 cm. ..... Of the woman 's dress only the border is preserved. This consists of a system of elongated rosettes with a yellow centre passing into red and blue. Above this is a border of yellow and blue squares. The floor-level is here only .60 - .70 from the surface and the figures are preserved only to .25 - .35 of this height'. D.17.05.1900.

'The feet of the woman, in profile r., are rendered white. Of the woman's dress hardly more than the rich border is preserved. This consists of a system of horizontally elongated rosettes with a yellow centre passing into red and blue. Above this band is a stripe of red and blue squares. The floor level is here only .60 - .70 from the surface. The figures are preserved only to .20 - .30 of this height above which all colour and design have disappeared, partly through the action of fire, partly nearness to the surface'. D.17.05.1900/IV.

'A little S of the fresco on the E wall of the corridor with the figure of a woman and of men behind and in front of her part of the fresco was found on the floor with the surface down towards the pavement.... Two or three pieces have been already removed this afternoon ..... and the colours were found very well preserved'. D.18.05.1900.
'The remainder of the fallen fresco is being removed by the vase-mender by means of an application of plaster. Portions of human figures are just distinguishable. The colours are very well preserved in contrast to that which had been more subjected to the action of fire'. D.19.05.1900.

'The remainder of the fresco on the pavement is being removed by the pottery-mender by means of the usual application of the gypsum plaster. The legs of two male figures in profile r. are distinguishable and the colours in contrast to those in the upper part of the fresco on the wall, which was so much subjected to the action of fire, were remarkably well preserved'. D.19.05.1900/IV.

'The floor of the corridor itself is divided into three parts - a central strip of limestone slabs and, on each side of this, bands of bluish schist. Perhaps the central part was painted. Near here there are masses of fallen plaster one piece overlapping the others as they had slipped from the walls - but calcined by the conflagration and very little traces of the paintings. The same feet of a similar procession is however traceable on the opposite passage wall'. AE.1900:76-7.

**Supplementary excavations in the Corridor of the Procession 1905.**

'Procession Corridor or Entrance [Tests]
Under Corridor Slab K4 52/4 (1 m)
Piece of [sketch] with drip as Repository and NE Magazines - MM III
Rim of jar - same period
Other MM III - rough fragments
Some Neolithic

'By door to Lodge
Death of Minotaur gem'. AE.1905:12.

**Supplementary excavations in the Corridor of the Procession 1907.**

'The test pit sunk underneath the level of the pavement in the Corridor of the Procession to right of the central gangway was found, among earlier sherds, to contain specimens of MM III pottery in the shape of fragments of jars with trickle motive like those of the NE Magazines'. D.1907:103.

'Corridor of Procession. Fine gypsum slabs of threshold show painted stucco on border both E and W. Red colour running up gypsum jambs. Traces here of three separate coatings. The central slabs of corridor were evidently covered in some way but ?white'. AE.1913:page E.

**Supplementary excavations in the Corridor of the Procession, 3 February 1922.**

'Stratification test excavation was started in the Corridor of the Procession inside the SW porch. The point selected was 2.40 - 2.50 m within the threshold on the left hand side where the greenish grey slate paving which flanked the central gypsum slabbing on either side [sic.]. The gypsum slabbing is as usual rectangular in shape. The slate consists of elongated slabs of oval shape and these slabs were clearly covered with red-surfacced stucco, remains of which are still preserved on either side at the edges of the corridor. At the point indicated two slabs of the schist were carefully raised. They were found to have cracks but the pieces were put into their relative positions so as to fit together with a view to their being replaced after the test should be finished. The slabs were found embedded in a
layer of whitish mortar with lime as a constituent \[*4 - 5 cm thick\]. This system of bedding for paving slabs is common all over the Palace both for gypsum and schist paving. D.1922/I:01.

'The deposit underneath was light-coloured though of a darker shade than the mortar and contained pottery some of which could be recognised as late MMIII though it was at first sight uncertain whether there were any later sherds. This result agrees with that obtained in similar tests made underneath the pavement of this corridor in the earlier years of the excavation and the suggestion is that the schist part of the pavement in its present form could not have been laid earlier the end of MMIII. There is still a possibility that it may have been constructed later. Among the sherds were stray earlier ones (MMIa cup fragments) and Neolithic fragments.

'This deposit went down 25 cm from the level of the surface of the gypsum paving slab alongside. At this depth there was a horizontal 'strosis' of clay with small stones embedded in it but it was at first sight uncertain whether it was a house-floor or not. Above this strosis was found a large fragment of deep red hand-polished plaster with backing of clay plaster like that which already occurs on Early Minoan house walls and floors. This peculiar ruddy stucco occurred in the remains of a house which underlies the NE Magazines. In this case the fragment with the pottery found in the stratum may have been filling brought in from elsewhere preparatory to laying a new floor at a higher level. D.1922/I:02.

'The deposit underneath the surface of the 'strosis' went down to a pale clay floor overlying a floor-foundation of stones called by the workmen Kalderim and this like the 'strosis' above it continued underneath the gypsum centre paving.

The pottery from the Test Pits in the Procession Corridor, 1922.

I From underneath the schist paving at side

Here there was pottery in scant quantity ranging from a few Neolithic and possibly some Early Minoan sherds to a greater quantity of MMIa fragments. Then there is a blank in the series which extends to MMIII and the latest recognisable sherds seemed to belong to the close of MMIII. There was nothing that could be positively identified as LMI.

1. Procession Corridor Test Pit: from underneath schist slabs at side descending to 'strosis' with plaster floor surface at .25 down. [\= Box 468]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MM III painted and unpainted</th>
<th>31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaphio type of cup fragments, 3 with dark slip ground, small characteristic cups unpainted with rapid wheel turning on inside. Jar fragment with broad bands - temple repository types.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMIa painted and unpainted</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several Kamares cups represented, without and with foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM in genere (1 of Nirou Khani Pyrgos ware - black slip with polished bands)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neolithic</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obsidian flake - date uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painted plaster, blue-black MMIII</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painted plaster, red, from floor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 looks like MMI, 3 look later (MM III). 1 has ochre field alongside red. D.1922/I:03.

2 Procession Corridor Test Pit: from 'strosis' at 25 cm down to a plaster floor on Kalderim at 40 cm down underneath schist paving [? = Box 469]
Large fragment of hand-polished red floor plaster. (May be MMI and belong to original side-band)

1

MMIIa (5 plain unpainted)

(Several fragments painted Kamares cups with and without pedestal foot)
EM in genere
Neolithic

26

29

37

3. Procession Corridor Test Pit: from underneath gypsum slab paving running along centre of corridor to 25 cm down where there is a 'strosis' with plaster surface [? = Box 467]

MMIIa painted and including a few fragments of painted cups
EM in genere
Neolithic

Fragment of red hand-polished painted stucco with lime backing from wall decoration possibly MMI, first era of Palace.

21

14

10

4. Procession Corridor Test Pit: from below gypsum slab and 'strosis' at .25 down to plaster floor on Kalderim at .40 [? = Box 470]

MMIIa painted
EM in genere, 2 painted, several presuppose painting
Neolithic

Fragments of stucco small belonging together - blue-black, edging white
(One fragment of spout of jar MM IIIb, intrusive).

6

35

27

3

1

1922/I:04.

'As regards the decoration of the Portico it is clear that fresco wall painting was lavishly employed in Late Minoan times. Evidence of this is the Bull Fresco on the left hand wall of the Porch as one enters and the Procession of the Corridor within, which undoubtedly decorated both walls though the parts found belonged to the left hand wall. But what method of decoration was made use of in the previous Middle Minoan Period? To ascertain this we tested with a knife along the foot of the wall. In agreement with our conjectures, the fragment of a gypsum slab was found in position in the corridor at a point 7 m distant from the entrance. About .18 of this stump was brought into view but more could not be uncovered owing to the injury to the red floor stucco that would result. The stump undoubtedly belonged to gypsum lining slabs going along on both sides of the corridor'. D.1922/II:42-3.

'In the Porch it was equally expected that the foot of the wall covered by the Bull Fresco would prove to show the stumps of an earlier lining of gypsum slabs going as far in the Northwards direction as the 5 cm setback in the first gypsum slab of the orthostatic system of the West Facade at x. This was more difficult to ascertain because the stucco was left in position at parts and no stumps of gypsum were found. Afterwards, however, on resuming the investigation to our surprise we found the stumps
of at least 3 gypsum slabs at a distance out from the wall of .45 - .47 as shown on Sketch 8. The foot of
the D.1922/II:43.

slabs at a depth of .18 from the surface of the adjoining pavement and the stumps just came short of
the surface of this. The first slab discovered (1, on Sketch) was cracked into four pieces but they were
in position with a straight edge below and also on either side so that the slab could be ascertained to
have been .85 wide. Next to this in the South direction came the stump remnant of a slab 2 which
presupposed a width of 1.24 as it showed a straight edge at its left side. This again had next to it the
long fragment with straight edge at left side at bottom and at back of a slab 3 the width of which could
not be ascertained. The distance, however, to the doorjamb, 1.65, is too great for a single slab so that
there must have been a further slab 4 between. The slabs were .055 thick and in analogy with the
others rose 2.00 above floor level. It is clear at once that this gypsum wall lining could have had
nothing to do with the present East wall of the Porch for its face is .45 distant from that nor did it
have any relation with the band of polygonal paving alongside of it to West for fragments of the slabs
were found under this and the gypsum wall lining was removed when the paving was laid.
D.1922/II:44.

'It is quite possible that the slabs may be contemporary with the ones of which there is evidence in the
Corridor of the Procession but if so it means that the face of the East wall of the Porch was at that
time .45 m further West than the existing face, that is to say, that it coincided with that of the stumps
of gypsum wall lining here. It may afterwards have been set back to fit in with the flight of the East
wall of the Corridor at the time when the slabs were removed and wall painting substituted'.
D.1922/II:45.

Trials under the pavement in the Procession Corridor. 1925. Results etc. Discovery of earlier
pavement under floor of Procession Corridor

'July 6
The test referred to above, under Lot 7 of the pottery found under the pavement of the corridor, threw
new light on the previous arrangement of this. The schist slab in question has its North edge 1.67 from
the South edge of threshold, its South edge 2.67 from same line. It runs NS next the gypsum slab and
measures 1.00 in this direction. Width is .44.

'Underneath the schist slab was found the usual layer of clay mortar .07 thick in which such paving
slabs are embedded. This was removed and underneath began to appear traces of a very much worn
gypsum slab. The layer of clay-mortar referred to had been laid over this as a foundation for the new
schist slab.* [* Rough flat slabs embedded in mortar were frequently used in pavement construction.
Over this was again spread a layer 0.06-7 thick of clay mortar into which the paving slabs proper
were laid].

'Part of the West edge of the earlier gypsum slab was ultimately found and this was .37 out from the
West wall of the corridor (.87 from the West edge of the adjoining gypsum slab of the central runner).
The East edge of the new gypsum slab could not be reached but it extended some distance underneath
that being separated from it by the layer of clay mortar in the interval between the earlier and the
The discovery of the earlier gypsum slab so much to one side indicates that the earlier arrangement here (if this was indeed part of the earlier corridor) did not consist of a central gypsum runner bordered on either side by stucco-faced schist slabs but had rectangular gypsum slabs from side to side.

The fact that the earlier gypsum paving slab has its West edge .37 out from the East face of the West wall of the Corridor has to be noted. If the paving had its West edge along this line it would confirm the suggestion previously made that the West wall of the Corridor, as we have it, was set further out (that is, West) so as to widen the corridor at least on this side and that it was into the long gap thus formed that the fresco fragments found under the level of the pavement further South were thrown. The alteration must thus have been made at some time following that when the fresco formed part of the decoration of the corridor in its earlier form. This would perhaps mean some time after the middle of MM III. On the other hand it is difficult to say how long after as the paintings may have remained on the walls until the time when the Fresco of the Procession was put up. D.1925:28R.

It was noted that certain fragments of the fresco found under the level of the floor showed a straight splayed edge, suggesting that they stood above a gypsum dado. This gypsum dado possibly went alongside the line North-South earlier taken by the West edge of the earlier gypsum slab referred to above as found in position underneath the schist paving slabs of the later arrangement. This edge, it was noted, was .37 out from the present West wall of the Corridor.

In connection with this it may be further noted that the line of gypsum dado-stumps discovered on the East border of the Portico stands .37 out from the surface of the stucco face of the wall here which was decorated in LM II with the design of the Bull Fresco (.46 from the wall-surface itself). There is thus enough correspondence here to suggest that the one line should be related to the other and that the whole system in its North-South orientation was so much narrower as is indicated by these figures. As these are the earliest data which can be related to the history of the Portico and Corridor, apart from other evidence which might turn up, the suggestion seems to be that we have here a clue to the arrangement of the Corridor in its first and original orientation from North to South which is to be related D.1925:30R.

to the general construction of the definitive West Facade. This, the evidence goes to show, was built in the latter part of the First Middle Minoan Period (MM Ib). D.1925:31R.

Lot 7
'Sketch 2, Point 7.
This test was made at point marked 7 in Corridor of Procession, on right hand side where schist paving is in position at a distance of 1.63 to 2.63 from S edge of threshold. Depth of test was .50 from top of schist slab. At depth of .10 from floor of Corridor (top of schist slab) there appeared a gypsum slab much decayed. W edge of gypsum slab was .87 from W edge of central gypsum runner and .37 E of West wall of Corridor. This edge was parallel in its NS orientation to general orientation of
existing corridor. The hollow excavation underneath schist slab on SW side went down at mouth .38 from surface of slab. Hollow went in .35. A small hollow excavated on E side had its bottom at .50 from surface of gypsum slab of central runner. D.1925:24L.

K. 25 7a
This basket was from the clay mortar stratum in which the blue schist slab was embedded. There were 6 Late Neolithic and Sub-Neolithic, 8 unpainted EM in general mostly the ruddy kitchen ware, 8 EM III painted. 9 EM III, painted. Of these 5 had D.1925:24L.

ruddy lack-lustre glaze slip, 2 had broad lack-lustre glaze bands, 2 sooty brown-to-black slip. Of these 2, 1 had broad band below rim and on curved out rim, which was of deep plate, broad zig-zag bands on sooty brown black glaze slip on dull brown clay, hand-made. MM Ia 9, mostly Kamares cups with dark glaze slip in 2 cases with usual broad matt white band. 1 MM IIb metallic lustrous black glaze slip. 2 plain cup fragments MM IIIb.

K. 25 7a’
These few sherds were from interval of clay mortar .07 thick between newly discovered gypsum slab and slab above this of central gypsum runner.
4 EM in general, ruddy kitchen ware, 1 EM III of jug, 2 broad parallel bands dark lack-lustre glaze on pale buff slip on terracotta clay, hand-made. 1 of tripod cup, ruddy glaze slip, lack-lustre on terracotta clay, MM II cup small rim fragment.

K. 25 7b
From under newly discovered gypsum slab and going down .22 from under surface
9 Late Neolithic and Sub-Neolithic. 12 EM in general, mostly rough unpainted. 6 ruddy kitchen ware
1 EM III, thin terracotta glaze on terracotta clay, 13 MM Ia, mostly of ‘K’ cups. D.1925:25L.

K. 25 7c
Goes down to .40 from same datum [as K. 25 7b]
41 Late Neolithic and Sub-Neolithic. 25 Early Minoan in general unpainted, mostly coarse. Some ruddy kitchen ware. 2 MM III b intrusive. Afford no clue’. D.1925:26L.

Corridor of the Cupbearer Fresco
'The adjacent corridor 6 [of the Cupbearer Fresco] running N-S to the W of the portico with the column bases [the South Propylaeum] was also this morning being further cleared down to the floor level. On the level of the floor as reckoned from the portico [the South Propylaeum] having been approached, some fresco in a large piece appeared with the surface up. It turned out to be the head, life-size, of a human figure with the right hand holding the handle of some object, a vase of some kind’. D.06.04.1900.

'The lower part of the fresco with Mycenaean girl was successfully removed this afternoon. The earth all round the fresco had been carefully removed by help of the knife and plaster set in all round so as to form a framing meant to keep the fresco from falling away. The earth was gradually removed and
plaster set in below until at last the supporting earth was reduced to four small columns'.

D.12.04.1900.

'The fresco corridor [of the Cupbearer] is since yesterday being dug down below the latest Mycenaean floor level as marked by the level of the fresco and of clay flooring with deposit above it of much charred wood'. D.18.04.1900.

'I think that the 'Ariadne' [the Cupbearer] had fallen from the fore-hall of the Megaron [the South Propylaeum], the wall falling back into the corridor. This best accounts for its position. Also the spiral black and brick red ornament on the girdle is analogous to the spiral black and red ornament which formed a border of a fresco there. The fallen pieces rested on the hard cement? floor of the corridor covered by the charred stratum probably from falling rafters'. AE.1900:28.

Room of the Clay Bath, Central Clay Area, Court of the Altar

'In the same neighbourhood N of where the pithos 2 occurs was found an object like a chisel or a knife-sharpener of terracotta with some sort of incised signs on the one side in two rows divided at one point by a dividing line. One part was fragmented (a short piece at one end). Somewhat S of pithos 6 against W face of wall running N-S was found a large hoard of common Mycenaean cups in rouleaux. A great number were whole, others were in fragments. Along with these was a kind of trefoil ladle with handle similar to the Melian ones but much smaller and quite plain now came out quite whole. There were several milk-pot-like jugs of small size broken or whole. In a slanting position were found the fragments of 2 or 3 flat trays with vertical rim and a projection on each side for holding. The small cups, the milk pots and the trays seem to belong together as part of a set or sets. They were found about from .40 to .50 down going along the face of the wall at a level a good deal above the level of the base of pithos 6 in a way to suggest that the hoard must have been on a wooden shelf which remained in its place until the deposit silted up so much as to prevent the whole from falling. The indications that this may have been so are

(1) The position against the wall
(2) The slanting position of the trays which looked as if they had been set up against the wall on a shelf. D.31.03.1900.

'In the next space to the E at 2 we in the evening came upon black soil with much carbon-ash and gradually the outline, fragmented at the rim all round, of an oval bath came into view. The deposit was found to contain a large number of Mycenaean inscription tablets like those previously referred to, but this time several were found whole or in fragments which could be fitted together. This deposit of carbon ashes began at about .30 and went down to .70, the level of the flooring of the terracotta 'bath'. The N side of the bath, that which lacked the support of the wall, had fallen out with the result that some fragments of the inscription tablets were found outside where the edge of the bath should come. The receptacle in which the inscriptions were found may not have been a bath at all but a kind of chest for holding these tablets. The chest could be reckoned as .60 wide and 1.15 long. There was no trace of any painted ornament'. D.06.04.1900.

'A peculiar feature of the site is that while Mycenaean pottery apart from the large pithoi is rather scanty in the central part of the N 1/2 of the region being excavated, very primitive pottery of the
geometric incised class, hand made and polished [=Neolithic burnished ware], turns up with the plainer un-encised class in considerable quantities. This early pottery from .30 downwards turns up, in this region, to the almost total exclusion of any later kinds in a deposit which N is pale and clayey and S is dark ashy in a way suggesting the refuse of some primitive dustbin. D.12.04.1900.

In the centre of the N part of the region being excavated the primitive hand made and polished incised and un-incised ware continues to turn up plentifully along with the pottery appearing yesterday and today several axe-like implements (steatite and soapstone). A pit was started here yesterday afternoon with the purpose of testing the deposits down to the virgin soil. Today it was thought that the virgin soil had been reached in the clayey soil of the N 1/2 of the trench when on closer examination a dyke-like wall running E-W was found to bound the clayey soil deposit on the N 1/2 and to separate it from the dark deposit with bones in the S 1/2. Notwithstanding the firmness of the clayey subsoil of the N 1/2 of the trench it was not possible to be certain that it was virgin soil. The S 1/2 showed a floor level at [gap] down, and instead of going deeper down for the present this floor level is cleared up in a southerly direction in order to find whether it has any direct connection with the flooring of the portico'. D.13.04.1900.

While excavation was being carried on in the region where the megaron corresponding to the portico with the column bases should come it was a surprise to come quite suddenly without any transition on primitive hand-polished black ware incised and unincised from about .30 downwards in a deposit of clay merging S in one of wood ashes full of bones suggesting a rubbish heap. In this central clay area, as it may be called, Mycenaean fragments only occur occasionally near the surface while in the real clay deposit itself they disappear entirely'. D.13.04.1900/IV.

In the primitive deposit of clay in the middle of the excavation a square pit is being sunk for the purpose of determining whether there is any underlying deposit. Already a depth of 3 m has been reached without coming to virgin soil. The primitive black pottery still occurs and a large quantity of animals' bones were found. A wall runs E-W, N of which the soil is pale and clayey containing much of the black primitive incised and un-incised. S of this wall which is very simple and built of small stones the deposit is more dark and crumbling, giving the impression of a primitive dustbin'. D.17.04.1900.

The pit sunk in this central clayey deposit has now reached a depth of 5 m and the primitive black ware and animal bones still continue. Now, however, a quantity of large stones begin to appear and this may be a sign that the virgin soil is near'. D.18.04.1900.

In the pit sunk in the central clay area a depth of 7 m has been reached and the primitive pottery with hand-polish on a black slip still continues. Bones were also occurrent some (teeth) being human. The earth from 7.30 till now has been much darker and more earthy than previously'. D.25.04.1900.

The virgin soil has been reached in the pit sunk in the central clay area at a depth of 7.50'. D.26.04.1900.
'With it has to be compared the similar construction in the centre of EF 5-6 also brought into view on the flooring of the region having been carefully freed of all deposit and swept. The function of these constructions is not clear though they may conceivably be altar bases'. D.26.05.1900/IV.

Supplementary investigations in the palace in 1907 [see Fig. 3.19]

‘One of the most puzzling regions in the Palace at Knossos is that to the W of the S region of the Central Court, called the ‘Court of the Altar’. A rectangular system here, running with its greatest length E and W, extending E-wards as far as the Central Court W-facade of the Earlier Palace and cutting W-wards deep into the line of the extension N-wards of the S Propylon, was long seen to be anomalous, but it was only this season that it was realised that the construction had no systematic connection with anything else in its environment. It was only a step from this to see that it had nothing to do with the Palace as palace and that it was an isolated building set up when the Palace was already a ruin in the Late Minoan III Period of partial re-occupation. The system in a general way has the ground plan of a mainland or Pelasgian Megaron without our being able to go so far as to say that it is such. At any rate it is now clear that the system has to be thought away in any plan of constructions that have a systematic connection with the palace buildings. D.1907:79.

‘In considering what is in such systematic connection we have to take our start from the flight of gypsum doorjams running EW at the N end of the area. This system has its surface just a little above the level of the foundation blocks of our ‘Pelasgian Megaron’ and the W-most of the doorways has in position 2 steps going down N and ending suddenly at the S face of the foundation blocks at a depth of .40 from their top. We had for long known that the system of doorjams must thus be earlier than the rectangular system to which the foundations belong. The doorjams were in turn realised this year to belong to the same system as the central panel of pavement which occurs to S of them at an interval of 2 metres. The remains of a slab of gypsum at x makes it probable that this interval was paved with regular rectangular gypsum slabs as indicated on the sketch. To S of the central panel again there are remains of what must have been a cement floor which may have stood in relation to an adjoining light well. The whole system is in systematic connection with the Central Court W Facade of the Earlier Palace and thus forms an intrinsic element in the earlier building. D.1907:80.

‘The question now was how this system ended to W-wards. The W doorjamb of the doorway with steps down N did not have a reveal on the W side and this fact and the position of the central panel referred to already seemed to indicate that this system must here have come to an end in a wall running NS. Were there any remains of this wall? A narrow trench excavated NS just in line with the S end of the doorjamb soon brought out the fact that a line of wall such as we suspected did really exist. What we found was the E face of a line of rough foundations in small masonry which went S almost up to the S wall of the ‘Pelasgian Megaron’.

‘We then tried to find a W face to these foundations but did not succeed. What we found was a very rough irregular finish to the system of foundations at an interval of 3.70. The construction NS takes up the interval of 6.80 between the N and the S walls of the ‘Pelasgian Megaron’. When the whole of the system was cleared on the surface it was found to be entirely taken up with irregular stones of different sizes. The whole appears like the substructure of a bastion such as may have flanked on the E the great stair which to W of the bastion must have gone up from the S Propylon to the upper storey
above the Pillar Rooms. The bastion foundations have a good face to E while to N, S and W the construction may have been pulled away by the people who built the deep foundations D.1907:81.

of the 'Pelasgian Megaron'. If the system was the foundation for a bastion it is likely it had a good face at least to E, W and S and it is possible that it was from here the fine limestone blocks were taken which were later worked into the late foundations already referred to. Much of the destruction of earlier walls which so evidently took place in this environment has probably to be attributed to the same cause and it is to be noted that to W-wards the W wall of the Megaron cuts into the line where the ascending steps of the stair must have come’. D.1907:82.

Investigations in the Area of the Stepped Way N of the South Propylon. May - June, 1922/II.

'Supplementary investigations in the region North of the South Propylon had been started in an earlier period of the Excavations and resulted in the discovery of the foundations of a great limestone bastion (Sketch 16) supporting on the right hand side what can only have been a wide stepped way ascending North to the upper storey in the region above the Pillar Rooms. This discovery, which was one of the great surprises of the Excavation, at the same time afforded the key to the fact that the wall running North on the left hand side here did not have a face on the East side. This face, doubtless of ashlar limestone masonry and forming the left hand side bastion to the stair, was probably removed by later builders in the same way as the ashlar masonry of the bastion on the right hand side. Who these later builders were appeared afterwards. They were those whose foundation constructions formed the rectangular area projecting eastward here and D.1922/II:60.

called in the earlier Plans the 'Court of the Altar'.

'This rectangular construction always remained a puzzle of the site because it could not be brought in systematic connection with any construction in the same area. It remained an isolated unit cutting Westward into the way leading North from the Propylon even beyond the line North from the East column base of that. It was only when the foundations of the bastion were found partly enclosed within it that it was fully realised that it had nothing to do with its environment and that it was a construction of post-Minoan times * [*see sketch 16].

'It was then noticed then that these very solid foundations had its ashlar blocks of limestone always well faced on one side in a way inconsistent with the idea that they were originally hewn as foundation blocks. The well cut faces occurred anyhow and showed that they were of no importance to the builders who sometimes placed them across the construction instead of setting them in any systematic order either inwards or outwards. They were in fact reused blocks from the bastion and the well cut faces were those that were meant D.1922/II:61.

to be visible there. It is quite possible that in the upper courses of the building to which the foundations belonged further blocks from these bastions may have been worked in with their well cut faces showing.

'What the later building was may be conjectured from its elongated rectangular shape and its East-West orientation. It was probably of early Hellenic date and may have possibly been a small temple
perhaps dedicated to the later representative of the Minoan Divinity whose shrine existed somewhat further North and whose cult was a religious institution of long-standing in the Palace itself in Minoan times. It has to be noted, however, that the re-used blocks in position all belong to the foundation of the building and that there is nothing at all preserved of what was at or above the floor-level of this, so that all stratified deposits that might throw light on the date and character of the building have disappeared. The underlying deposits are of late Neolithic date so that where the foundations run we have a blank in history going at once from Late Neolithic to Greek times.

D.1922/II:62.

'The earlier investigations here traced out the limits of the bastion on the East side quite clearly as far South as the South foundations of the later building. The bastion foundations had a face of small masonry on this East side somewhat resembling that underlying the stylobate of the West Facade of the Palace but this face was not traceable in any other direction and it seemed probable that this was owing to disturbance by the later builders. The West border of the foundations did not present the same definite face as the East but it showed a definite line North-South. The North face had a limit beyond which it could not extend owing to the step down to a lower level of the Palace ground floor areas in this direction. How far, however, did the bastion extend in the Southward direction? To ascertain this, if possible, was the object of the new investigation.

'South of the South wall of the later builders some stones were already visible in position embedded in clay mortar as was made out on examination and both West and South there was a limit beyond which the stones and the clay mortar did [D.1922/II:63. not occur. It thus seemed fair to conjecture that the bastion did not extend in either direction much beyond the confines where these indications of its presence did not exist. On the left hand side again it could reasonably be guessed that the bastion extended Southward as far as the West wall going South here showed no facing [sic]. This was on the assumption that the lack of facing indicated the removal of the ashlar masonry on this side. This gave us a conjectural limiting line Southward for the two bastions running East-West at a distance of 12.40 from the centre of the column bases in the Propylon.

'Sketch 16 shows the results of the earlier investigations. The Post Minoan building is indicated by thin hatching. The remains of the foundations of the conjectured bastion are shown enclosed within it. These show the clearest face on the East side. The West face is not so well defined but, as already said, it presents a definite line NS beyond which the foundation stones and the embedding clay mortar did not extend. It was different with the North face. As appears on the sketch this was clearly disturbed [D.1922/II:64.

by those who lay [sic] the adjoining later foundations. This is shown by the ragged outline left. It is likely, however, that the border in this direction was quite near and that it came somewhere in the line of the later foundations. The same ragged edge appeared at the South side and here certainly the later foundation cut right across the South part of the bastion.
'This is borne out by the fact that across the foundations on the South side appear certain stones, partly visible when the new investigation started, which looked as if they may have belonged to the bastion foundations. They were set in the same clay mortar as was now verified and they came within the East-West limits of the conjectured bastion. Stone 1 to the West had next to it on that side the clay bedding from which a smaller stone had been removed. The two hatched stones North of 1 and 2 belong to the later foundations and they were wedged in in a vertical position next to these. Stones 1 and 2 had been left undisturbed by the later builders. The clay bedding appears in section alongside of these two stones but further West it was found not to extend. The group of stones a little to the East of these also lie in their clay bedding and they were also partly visible as a result of the earlier investigation. At that time it did not D.1922/II:65.

occur to us to connect these with the foundations of the Bastion, but the more delicate examination with the aid of the knife now undertaken brought out the fact that these stones were laid in the same sort of clay bedding as those of the bastion foundations. It thus began to appear that the bastion extended a good deal further South than we had previously supposed. This result agreed with the fact that the flanking wall on the West side of this area has its East face lacking to a point equally far South. It now remained to trace out, if possible, the limits of the bastion on the South and East sides.

In the Southward direction the later investigation did not yield any positive result extending further South than the limits presented by the stones marked 6, 8 in Sketch 16. The clay seating tailed off in this direction owing probably to the slant down South of the surface and later disturbance to the remains. Meantime we had become interested in certain massive gypsum blocks which might have had to do with the doorways at the top of the stepped way. One of these had been re-used not far away from where we assumed its D.1922/II:66.

original position to have been on the extreme left flank of the conjectured doorways. We now sought its companion among the massive gypsum blocks worked into later walls round about. One such block was very noticeable in a wall running North-South to South of the Hellenic building that had cut into the bastion. This wall is marked on earlier Plans as of Reoccupation Period *[A bit of construction alongside of it just to the East also seemed to belong to a very late period of the reoccupation] and the massive gypsum block showed a reveal indicating that it had actually been once part of a doorway. The door jamb, however, turned out on examination not to answer to the one we had in mind, but to our surprise on part of the wall having been removed the East face of the continuation South of the bastion was found underneath it as indicated on Sketch 17.

'Thus we had positive proof that the bastion actually extended at least 2.50 metres South of the part, previously brought out, within the 'Hellenic Building' and that the stones alongside of it to the West really belonged to the bastion. A diligent search was now made for the South limit of the bastion and for the South-East and South-West corners, but entirely without result. The South front of the bastion had to be conjecturally D.1922/II:67.

located where we had originally assumed it to run, that is, in line with two ashlar blocks with face South alongside to East which may have had a continuation Westward fitting on to the bastion and
this would then have its South front at a distance of 12.40 m North of the centre of the East column-base of the South Propylon.

'Of the ashlar masonry that formed the bastion itself and faced the wall on the left hand, West, side, nothing was found in position but, as said already, many limestone blocks resembling each other closely and with well hewn faces were found worked into the foundation of the 'Hellenic Building'. They were placed in their new position without any regard to the function the good faces performed when the blocks were part of the bastion. The slabs that had formed the steps of the stair which we conjectured to ascend North with the bastion flanking it on the right had all been removed in the same way, probably by later builders.

'Fragments of two of the steps in limestone were, however, found in a previous year's excavation forming a sort of parapet or low seat in the Area of the Chariot Tablets a little to the North East. [Note on opposite page. The two slabs as found were respectively 1.30 and 1.40 long but they were both fractured into smaller fragments.] These fragments D.1922/II:68.

presuppose steps with a rise of .18 -.19 like those in the stepped portico South of the 'Room of the Throne'. The tread, however, seems to have been greater and one of these two slabs (the larger) is .60 at its widest part. The smaller slab is .50 at its widest part. Those who re-used the slabs, however, had cut them into a wedge shape so that it was not possible to judge the size of the tread'. D.1922/II:69.

Excavations in the Central Court - Late Neolithic Houses

'In the Central Court of the Palace over a wide area not covered by paving winter rains in the course of time had brought out certain lines of wall which appear as outcrop on the present surface'.

D.1922/II:42.

b. South Basement area

'Work here was chiefly taken up with removing the large mass of supersoil and rubbish lying about. The system is one of passages running E-W with the narrow doorways between them as at xxx [Fig. 3.24]. These constructions all seem to belong to a stratum which has no systematic connection with the stratum at a higher level to which the pitheoi [of the South Propylaen, which was being excavated concurrently] belong. The doorway xxx came into view just as work was closing for the day'.

D.03.04.1900.

'The region immediately S of the wall running E-W with the two doorways x, xx is being brought completely into view and the general plan is already clear as far S as 1,1 and as far down as the threshold at (x) in I-1. Two periods are distinguishable in the building: 1. The substructure of the wall with the narrow doorways. The doorway at xx [Fig. 3.24] has its roof block of gypsum in position, but in danger of falling in. 2. The walls in red hatched with lead pencil on the sketch 8).'

'A number of large Mycenaean vases were found together at (xx) [Fig. 3.24] about the level of the flooring as indicated by the threshold of the narrow doorway at (x). A pseudo-amphora with cuttlefish ornament had been found in fragments the previous evening and the remaining vases of different kinds were taken out by midday. They were all Mycenaean. At (xxx) [Fig. 3.24] at the same level was found
a large couple vase plain - also Mycenaean but reminding of an earlier pre-Mycenaean form existent in Melos in the Geometric stratum'. *D.04.04.1900.*

'Region 2 presented in the course of the day no new developments. The work of clearing down to the floor level was continued. This floor level, as indicated by the hard-trodden earth at the narrow doorway 1 (Fig. 3.24), was at a depth of 2.5 - 3 from the sloping surface. If the depth is taken at 3 metres then the threshold in Region 1 numbered as 2 [SE threshold of the South Propylæum] is some .30 higher. Everything tends to show that there is no systematic connection between the lower and the higher floor level. The only find was a Mycenaean vase taken out almost whole and embedded in a hard encrustation of gypsum the impression of painted spirals on the vase remaining marked on the part of the gypsum and earth mould which adhered to the wall when the vase with its filling of hard earth was removed. The vase, like all the others, was found at the floor level'. *D.05.04.1900.*

'In a passage 3 was found a large pyxis-like Mycenaean vase with spiral ornament. The vase was embedded in a hard deposit impregnated with gypsum and when it was taken out the paint of some of the spirals was found to adhere to the mould which remained when the vase came out. Like all the others from the same region the vase was found on the floor level'. *D.05.04.1900.IV.*

'The excavations by S wall and near [Fig. 3.33] produced several Mycenaean pots - lying near floor level of passages, two with sepia painted, four plain and a crushed double pot. Also fragment of one with spirals near it. Near here a gateway developed itself and the galleries began to assume a Tirynthian ground plan. Near NE corner occurred a steatite cup (black) and by it a greenstone celt with edge much worn'. *AE.1900:15-16.*

'The chief part of the work is now concerned with the clearing of unfinished parts of the S front ABC 2-7 [the grid references relate to Fyfe’s plan mentioned above (see Palmer 1969b, plan 1A)]. .... In C3-7 runs EW strong foundation supporting wall. Against the S face of this wall is later construction obscuring the face of the main wall. This construction having been planned is now being removed. Its original purpose may have been to buttress the main wall, but this not having heavy superstructure no longer requires this support. These posterior walls are easily distinguished among the main constructions of the S front. In B4-S further S is the long line of fine gypsum blocks on a slightly projecting plinth of flat limestone blocks [the N wall of the South Corridor] which was excavated last year. Some of the gypsum blocks had been found fallen in front. These were now put back into their original positions on the plinth. In the course of this some late, very inferior construction in front of the gypsum wall obscuring the view of the same was removed'. *D.1901/I:75-6.*

'In C 3-7 [Evans, 1900, pl. I] is the long wall with narrow openings excavated last year. A good deal of excavation is now being carried on along the S face of this terrace construction. Later construction built up against that main wall for greater strength having been planned is being removed.

'A little further W, C 3-4 is a part outside the wall left up till now as a passageway for barrows removing earth from the galleries. This is now being removed. Here on a floor level in 1 and 2, (se 11), a number of Mycenaean vases began to appear [2 on Fig. 3.26], the first being a middle-sized Bugelkanne with octopus ornament in 1 where altogether 8 vases were brought out. In 2 some 1.50
out from the wall stray fragments of inscriptions began to turn up. On working a little deeper and
towards the wall the tops of several vases appeared. Prominent were two middle-sized jars with
flowing streak paint and several Bugelkannes, some fractured, many, however, complete. Altogether
as many as 16 could be counted. Except the two jars all the vessels were brought out before work
closed for the day. The mender assisted in this work. All the vases were found at one level marking a
flooring at about 3.30 down from the floor level of the doorway x on II) [Fig. 3.26]. A good many of
the jars stood on slabs against the walls of the room spaces where they were found. This was a
practical way of getting a level base for the vessel in the case of a cellar like this with a mud floor'.
D.1901/I:77-8.

'The spaces II/2, 1 in which the vases were found is cleared of deposit down to the floor and this is
then swept. Afterwards the floor level is sought and found in two further spaces to the E. As many as 4
rooms can now be made out going along the S face of C3-7. These rooms are cellars underlying the
main floor of the palace'. D.1901/I:79.

'The whole of the Galleries below were probably covered by a terrace roof δορία or long open
veranda to which the Corr. of Procession reached. In exploring its W part (Fig. 3.27) some fragments
of the same slate paving as that of the Proc. Corr. were found above the floor levels. Near inner wall
on the W side of the Gallery was found a number of Mycenaean Vases on the floor-level. At (a) 16, in
most cases with separate slabs of stone placed beneath them or for the smaller vases pebbles. One
stone vessel with tripod base. In the upper earth here some tablet fragments perhaps fallen from
above'. AE.1901:32.

'One of the puzzling features of this S Facade is that contrary to the usual analogies of a regular
Facade it presents all along the line as far as preserved to us a series of doorways. So long as this
line of wall was regarded as an external Facade the frequent doorway openings in it seemed to us out
of place and an inconvenience. The discovery, however, of the true nature of the gangway outside it
and the relation of this to a corridor along which it went enables us now with great probability to
conclude that the supposed external Facade with the frequent doorways was really an internal
construction, i.e. the left hand wall of a Long Corridor to anybody approaching the S Portico from the
W. The frequent doorways now appeared quite in keeping as so many means of approach to the
basements adjoining the corridor on the left as one approached the S Portico from the W'. D.1907:37.

c. SE Basement area
Room of the Clay Seals (3 on Fig. 3.34).
'In the SE front - area of the clay impression - there is today no excavation but work is being carried
on with the riddle all day. As many as 20 fragments of seal-impressions were got by this means'.

'In the SE 'chamber of the clay seals' the remainder (E 1/2 of the chamber) is now being excavated
for further seal-impressions. The room has walls S, W, N but the E wall has still to be discovered. The
room-space is remarkable for the large numbers of clay-seals that have turned up in the deposit, most
of them fragmentary. The chamber is below the floor level of the S Portico and belongs possibly to the
lower system of the S front'. D.1901/I:33.
'In the SE front the constructions that have come into view are as opposite. Here the floor-levels as already reached in the room of the clay seals is at a depth of about 3.50 from the main floor level of the palace, and the spaces rooms of the substructures'. D.1901/I:79.

**Area of the Beans and Area of the Wheat** (4 and 2 respectively on Fig. 3.34).

'In 14)1, 2 two cylindrical chessmen were brought out in the area in which the inscription fragments had been found. Chessmen-like objects of another kind had been previously found near hand to the SW in the 'area of the beans'. One bone object like many previously found and suggesting 'chessmen' was also found today in the next space S. The deposit is being sifted'. D.1901/II:36.

'In the SE front while working N in the line of the wall C3-7 at xxxx in C7 were found in the remains of a jar a large quantity of a charred bean of small pea-like species at present not grown in Crete but imported from Egypt'. D.1901/I:78.

'In the area of the beans' excavation has been resumed in the N room of the two in which these beans were found. In the N 1/2 of this room at a depth of about 2.60 m are now being found large quantities of carbonised wheat which is being collected. The wheat extends in a thin stratum at this depth over the whole N 1/2 of the room. The wheat had probably been heaped on the floor of this basement room'. D.1901/II:55.

At the S front some work is still being carried on with a view to defining the SE limit of the palace. Very little construction has, however, as yet been traced out. In the room of the 'wheat' the N 1/2 is being excavated down to the level of the wheat stratum. The wheat will thus be the more quickly and easily recovered'. D.1901/II:57.

'In the S front operations came this morning to a finish except in the room of the wheat where the last of the wheat is now being taken out'. D.1901/II:59.

'In the 'wheat-room' S of the Central Court the yield of wheat still continues today. This is the only work carried on today in this region'. D.1901/II:61.

'In the Wheat room the yield still continues though in diminishing quantity so that the deposit is now evidently coming to an end'. D.1901/II:63.
'Excavation in the region S of the Central Court is now at an end. In the wheat-room the last of the wheat was taken out last night. Attention is now concentrated on the E Palace area and especially on the systems 4)1 and 4)2'. D.1901/I:65.

**Room of the Clay Signet (=Room of the Priest Fresco)** (1 on Fig. 3.34).

'In the area E of the room of the clay seals in the morning a fragment of a clay seal turned up but there was no further development'. D.1901/I:82.

'The room of the clay seals had been previously excavated (see back). There are doorways 1, 2, 3. By means of the sieve several interesting seal-impressions were taken out of the deposit of 4 [Room of the Clay Signet] and 5 [Area of the Beans]. The floor level is still about 1 m deeper and there is still hope of some inscriptions turning up. One fragment came out in 4 this forenoon'. D.1901/I:83.

'The SE Front is as opposite 24 c). All the rooms are basement from the point of view of the main floor of the palace. In no part E of the room of the clay seals has the floor been yet reached. Room 2 [Room of the Clay Signet] is also still being excavated. An occasional fragment of inscription occurs in 1 and 2 from time to time. Several fragments of clay seals have been recovered by means of the sieves'. D.1901/I:88.

'The SE front is much as yesterday. The finds in clay seals are not so interesting as two days back but one impression complete with two women not in relief but in intaglio was unique. It had finger marks behind but not the usual through hole marking where the thread runs through in the case of the clay seals'. D.1901/I:90.

'In the room 24 c,2 the floor level was reached on Wednesday morning. Immediately fragments of fresco with some design began to turn up. The fragments were found underneath a deposit of clay like a simple flooring and beneath the fragments was a stratum of red earth, apparently of another floor. Later some other more important bits came out by accident as earth was being removed for passage through the sieves. That the fragments underlay the clay had not been understood and this accounted for the reappearance of fragments after the first ones had come out. It was now apparent that the whole floor would have to be searched by the original excavators and this was decided on for part of next day’s work'. D.1901/I:92.

'The room E of Gem Impressions contained parts of a large inscribed tablet in its upper earth. Lower down Chanikeris found a curious clay seal - an impression from an impression - apparently to be used as a matrix. An early attempt at forgery. The original was evidently a gold signet ring. Part of actual impression of the same signet was found in corridor E of Landing of seal-impression [EW Corridor]. In this room were two floor levels. Below the first were fragments of fresco including a piece of what appear to be two priestly personages with surplices. A columnar object (apparently of gold) is in front of them'. AE.1901:34-5.
Appendix 2. The E Wing: extracts from Mackenzie’s Daybooks and the notebooks of Evans. (see Chapter 4).

a. The NE Hall area

‘At 8 [1 on Fig. 4.2], 12 N of the line W of the S front of doorjamb 9 [2 on Fig. 4.2], is a column base in position .70 in diameter. N of it at 1.07 is a wall 10 of mud faced with plaster. The whole of this region has, however, been much disturbed apparently by previous excavation.’ D.1901/II:10.

‘Today a second column-base 8 [3 on Fig. 4.2] came into view at a distance of 1.40 W of 7. The column-bases are about .70 in diameter. About 1.10 N of these column-bases a mud wall runs EW. The W continuation of this wall forms the south wall of Magazine 1 [see Fig. 4.2] of the system of magazines 3/3’. D.1901/II:12-13.

‘Further N at 610, opposite 73, considerable progress has been made. Here the doorway of 1 [Fig. 4.4] has been found to have at each side a gypsum jamb. These jambs are at an interval of .82 from each other. The doorway itself, however, is 1.60 wide so that the jambs may represent a narrowing of the doorway by means of facings of plaster. The room into which the doorway enters W is now almost completely defined. It is about 3 m NS, 2.20 EW. The E and S walls are lined with gypsum slabs in a manner reminding of the tanks. The angle 3 W of the W column base 4 has also been made out’. D.1901/II:16.

‘Further N the column bases 1, 2 have been visible for some days. W of these is the doorway 3 [Fig. 4.4B], .92 wide, with gypsum doorjamb. Room 4 [Fig. 4.5] was found to have its E wall lined with gypsum slabs partially preserved. The real S wall had later construction against it. When this was removed the gypsum slab lining appeared here also. The middle slab was complete in position but cracked, .95 high by .92 wide. The W wall also had wall in front of it and, when this was removed, the real wall with the gypsum slabs again appeared. The S slab and the middle slab were in position but much decayed at parts. They were .92 high, the S one was .65 wide the middle one 1 m. The wall 5 [Fig. 4.5] was also found to be a late wall with some .30 interval between its foundation and the gypsum pavement of the rooms. The real N wall of the room with fragments of the gypsum lining found in position appeared behind at 5’. At 4 is a jamb which may be later’. D.1901/II:19.

‘At 92 [Fig. 4.5] the late wall 5 which has an interval between it and the floor of almost .30 was removed when it was found that the N jamb of door 3 was double and that accordingly in turn must have formed the S jamb of a door N of it. At 7 a short wall must have run S to the N jamb of this new door which, however, was not found. The wall 5’ had been previously found to have been lined with gypsum slabs of which worn fragments were found in situ. This wall is thus similar to the W and S walls of 4 so that the apartment 4 is altogether 5.05 NS by 2.65 EW. 8 [Fig. 4.5] is a short passage shut at the S and containing remains of a pithos and of several jars’. D.1901/II:21.

‘The light well itself is in systematic relation to the closets to W of it which contained floor-deposits of MM III pottery and to the NE Magazines which contained characteristic vases of the same period, that is to say, the light well and the connected system in its original form belong to the Earlier Palace. It is possible that the people who were largely responsible for the destruction of the system were those
whose LM III pottery is so abundant in the area where we suppose the balustrade of the stair to come. This pottery has all the characteristics of the reoccupation period'. D.1907:106.

b. The Room of the Stone Drainheads area.

**Basement of the Loom Weights**

'A similar excavation around 2 showed that a thick wall [the E wall of the Room of the Stone Drainheads] ran N from it with a floor level on the E side at a depth of about .70 from the surface. On this floor were found a large number of plain three-legged pots. Further N were found a number of plain jugs and jars. Altogether about 14 pots could be made out'. D.1901/I:91.

'On this surface, and extending round the outer corner of the Olive Press Room, were ranged large numbers of rustic pots of the same general character as those of the North-East Magazines, the tripod types generally predominating'. Evans (1901, 87).

**Room of the Stone Drainheads**

'On the W side at x - x a very definite floor level is given by the existence of what is apparently very good gypsum slab paving traced for a distance of 5 m SN near the wall and W for 2.50. The existence of this pavement taken into connection with the probable large size of the room of which it forms the flooring suggests some large hall or possibly square. The pavement is at a depth of 1.20 from the top of the gypsum block [Fig. 4.8] marked 2 [on Fig. 4.10a]. At 3 is a doorway 1 m wide leading N into an area with floor level at .60 - .70 - i.e. the same level as the floor E of the main wall running NS. This fact makes it apparent that the floor level W of this wall is deeper than that E even allowing for the slope down E of the surface at this part'. D.1901/II:01.

'At 3 [Fig. 4.10b] a limestone block 1.10 NS by 1.20 EW with its top 1 m down having a slight hollowing out as indicated. N from it runs another limestone block also grooved out with vertical sides .10 deep, the groove having a width of .043. The runnel as it must be called runs N through a doorway 1.20 wide into room 2 where it comes to an end at x at a distance of 4.70 from its beginning. Here the excavation just N of where the runnel stops had previously not been able to find the floor level and now on trying a vertical face N of terracotta appeared some centimetres below the floor level at xx. It is thus probable that the runnel leads into some receptacle for water'. D.1901/II:04.

**Area of the Town Mosaic**

'The long slab 3 [Fig. 4.11] on which some common 3-legged clay pots were found and which marked a doorway and floor level at about .70 from the surface had to be removed in order to get conveniently at this deposit which thus partly underlies the slab'. D.1902/I:83.

'On Monday, to facilitate the taking out of the enamel fragments a large slab seen 71/3 [3 on Fig. 4.11a] was removed. A further slab 5 [5 on Fig. 4.11a] next N was, however, left in position. It was yesterday found necessary to proceed to the removal of this slab. On the deposit having been removed from its top the slab was found to be grooved s. over 75/3. It was thus seen to be a kind of runnel similar to the one discovered last year further W at 4 and connected further S with an arrangement 6

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1. A gypsum block visible when excavation started and still in place at present. The block is 0.82m high and its top is 0.25m higher than the top of any other surviving block in the wall - see Fig. 4.8.
suggesting an olive press. Channel 4 going N was now examined and was found to have a side connection E at 5 in line with 3. The block 3 itself while having a channel running E to a closed end at 7 had a side connection N at 8 [8 on Fig. 4.11b]. Here slab 8 running N and similar to 3 was brought into view. The channel was next opened up at 9 and again at 10 [9, 10 on Fig. 4.11b]. The whole N and E parts are covered in with rough slabs. The joinings of the successive blocks of the channel were found made fast by means of cement. Block 10 was now in turn found to be in line with the spout 11 discovered in the terrace wall 12 last year [11, 12 on Fig. 4.11b]. The intermediate part between 10 and 12 has disappeared. Adjacent to the N between 10 and 11 is the well partly excavated last year. That there is a connection between 10 and 12 is quite clear. It is not clear what connection both had with the well adjacent N to the part of the drain between 10 and 11. At any rate, a continuous connection between 6 and 11 is now established at intervals all along the course of the drain.

'The blocks are of different sizes the S-most at 4 is 1.45 long, 1 m broad and .34 high, the channel being .44 wide and .09 deep. The E, N, and E courses of the channel are narrower, 3 being .31 wide and .09 deep. Block 10 measures 1.81 in length, .41 in width and roughly .33 in height - the channel is .21 in width and .14 in depth'. D.1902/I:86-7.

Court of the Stone Spout

'Excavation today has been concentrating itself, after the clearing of room 3, on the area N of it [Fig. 4.13]. The constructions are as yet only imperfectly defined the two landmarks being walls 4 and 5. Here [Area of the Cowboy Fresco = Court of the Stone Spout] since yesterday pieces of fresco with spiral-rosette pattern were taken out yesterday. Much more important fresco design, however, come out in the course of today. The upper part of a lady in large miniature profile r. came out late in the afternoon. Then the almost complete figure of a man in somersault on the back of a bull. The man was in profile l, his legs swung back right in the air. Then more heads of women, the upper part of the head of a man, the two front legs of a bull profile left - and other designs whose connection could not at the moment be made out. These fragments, with the exception of the bull-hunt which is being sketched, are brought out one by one by the mender George with the help of plaster. The fresco all occurs in a stratum about 1.70 down i.e. at a level considerably above that of the floor of 3' [of the Schoolroom]. D.1901/II:48.

'The wall 7 came into view late in the day. On the S side of it at 6 [6 on Fig. 4.13 and see Fig. 4.14], 1 m down, is a stone spout projecting out of the wall 5'. D.1901/III:8.

'Further NE the area of the 'Cowboy' fresco is being excavated and in connection with it the next space to the N. The NS wall 28)1 (=wall 5 on Fig. 4.13] which forms the boundary W is evidently true terrace wall for on excavating along its W side it was found to have no W face. The house walls to the E of it are built up against it and not into it'. D.1901/II:60.

'E of the terrace wall with spout from well on E slope some late walls already sketched are being removed. The purpose was to bring better into view the constructions of the terrace wall. At the same time there was the possibility of fresco belonging to the deposit of the Cowboy Fresco. Some fragments of fresco including relief were brought out as well as rather late fragments of pottery
corresponding to the character of the walls. Among the smaller finds was seal impression with bull’s head on face and double axe between the horns’. D.1902/I:01.

‘The late walls E of the E slope terrace wall are still being removed. In the course of this 2 late Mycenaean gems (one with sphinx) were found’. D.1902/I:01.

‘On the E slope the work of clearing away excavated deposit still continues. The process of removal has now come right up to the Area of the Cowboy-fresco. Some clearing has been done here at intervals and is now resumed in connection with the removal of deposit adjacent E. The Area now looks as opposite 22)1. 1-1[wall 5 on Fig. 4.13] is the terrace wall with well W of it excavated last year in connection with the deposit of the Cowboy-fresco. It has only one, an E, face. The construction is of limestone blocks average length 1.50 average height .50 - .60. Four courses are preserved, the lowest slightly projecting. Wall 2 runs E from 1 and has its good face N. Blocks limestone, one course preserved, resting on a slightly projecting lowest course of slabs. Then at the level floor level i.e. at 1.85 below level of spout 3. The blocks of this wall are .68 high and the blocks 3 in number vary from 1 to 1.40 long. At 5 is the W jamb block of a doorway S the E jamb of which is missing. 4 is the continuation E of 2. It has the same line S and the same kind of large open stylobate .46 deep. The foundation course of rougher blocks continues still farther E and also at a distance 13.45 E of the W end of the wall. 7.70 N of 2-4 is the S face of a gypsum wall 6 [Fig. 4.15] of which one course consisting of 2 blocks is visible. This course is surmounted by one block of the next higher course, the face of the block measuring 1.34 wide by 1.12 high. The N face of this wall is left rough i.e. the wall is probably terrace wall but the material is unusual for terrace wall’. D.1902/I:28.

c. The Schoolroom Area

The Schoolroom and East Corridor

‘The construction 7 is a poor wall with its end visible in section and going W. Against its N face a floor level of slabs appeared at about the same level at the top of block 5 in front E. On this, 1.15 W, were found in position four small jars in position running SN. [For location of jars see Fig. 4.19] The first and third reckoning from the wall 7 had white opaque bands on a red ground - the second was plain pale red and the 4th was plain pale yellow. The regular excavation of the construction was left over for the purpose of having the vases photographed in position under favourable light conditions’. D.1901/I:85-6.

‘2 is a long magazine-like passage closed at the S end [East Corridor - see Fig. 4.18]. Here a number of jars and three-legged pots (two) were found together on the floor at a depth of 3.50. The depth on all this slope is extremely important from the point of view of the deposit because of the extra chance this afforded of finds well preserved’. D.1901/II:29.

‘The long ‘storeroom’ 2 had been previously excavated (see back). On excavating N and E from here the area I widened out into a room space. The S wall is already clear. Against it is a low stone bench. At the W end of this is a square pillar [gap] high, much rounded off at the corners covered with stucco and having a rounded hollow on the top probably for seating some pot’. D.1901/II:36.
'At the E end after a short interval is a rough stone ‘ghourna’ of similar shape but much smaller size which may have served a similar purpose. The N part of the room is being excavated. The N wall is traceable at a distance of 5.70 from the S wall. A low stone bench like that of the S wall has now appeared against the E wall N of the doorway. The floor level is 3 - 2 down, the slope descending E. 3 is a short stone passage between the room of the Stone Amphora and 4 [Room of the Wooden Post]. The area to the E of this is only partially excavated and is not yet clear'. D.1901/II:36-7.

'The large room with stone benches along the walls N of the room of the Stone Amphora is being cleared of its deposit. A few interesting fragments of fresco have come out including the miniature hoof in relief of a bull. The floor is at a depth of 3.40, this depth decreasing with the slope down E'. D.1901/II:39.

'The large room N of the Room of the Stone Amphora is being cleared towards the N wall. Some common vases along with one painted one were found heaped in together at the NW corner of the room and these are being freed from their deposit one by one'. D.1901/II:41.

'Further N room 3 is now completely excavated. A curious feature is presented by the low stone seats on all sides. The two seats one rising above the other in front of the N wall together take up in their depth about 1/2 of the whole space of the room. The N wall of the room is a slight construction of small stones built up against the W wall the line of which is continuous for a considerable distance N and S'. D.1901/II:48.

Room of the Stone Amphora

'On the NE slope only two or three pits are now being excavated. Some of the pits, however, at the top of the slope containing walls are being further explored, for the purpose of finding out the connections of these walls. One of these pits is adjacent to the S of a wall 1)2, 1 [N wall of the room - see Fig. 4.19]. Here at a depth of only 0.25 - .30 from the surface came into view a very large stone amphora with three handles, the handles and the lip being decorated with relief spirals and the shoulder with enclosed spirals. The vase was found lying on its side, top W. The part of the vase next the surface had been affected by the damp and was not nearly so well preserved as the under side. The vase measured [gap]. The material was a greyish veined marly limestone. The vessel was so heavy that several men were required to bring it down to the house'. D.1901/II:06.

'No floor level could be detected underlyng the vase. 7.50m'. D.1901/II:07.

d. Hall of Double Axes area

Corridor of the Bays and Magazine of the Medallion Pithos

'Here 1, the W wall of 2)3,1 has been in view for some days. W of it is pavement at a depth of 1.50 from the surface. It now turns out that this paved space is a wide corridor 5.70 running NS flanked on the W by a series of buttresses with compartments between them -1, 1, 2, 3, 4 [Fig. 4.24A]. Of these -1 has been already referred to. [EW corridor to N of Corridor of Bays]. It is 2m wide NS and 2.98 EW. The arrangement of the doorjamb 5 would seem to indicate that the apartment marked -1 does not belong to the series 1, 2, 3, 4. These are almost square in shape 1 being 2.80 NS by 2.70, 2 is 2.55 NS, 3 2.40 NS so that they are not all exactly the same size. The walls between these also vary
in thickness - 5 is 1.55 thick, 6 1.45, 7 is 1.42. Room 1 is almost completely excavated, 2, 3, 4 only partially in view. 10 is a wall going NS in front of room 3. At the S end of it, opposite buttress 8, appeared a nest of common vases in very firm deposit impregnated with lime and made harder through the action of fire. Two examples Kamares shapes imitated metal with bosses . D.1901/II:18.

'The excavation of 11) 1, 2, 3, 4 [Fig. 4.24B] is proceeding apace. The side recesses 1, 2, 3 are now (Saturday evening) completely excavated. The foundations of a wall 11 NS have appeared at a distance of 1.40 from the projections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 are steps of a stairway down S. The steps are .12 high, the lower step .38 deep. At 12 is one step down S about .10 high'.

'Yesterday in the W end of recess 2 a large hoard of pottery occurred of Kamares type [Fig. 4.31]. Characteristic were several specimens of couple-vases of flower pot shape on a flat base joining the two vases of the couple. The vases were all taken out early in the day'. D.1901/II:22.

'The bays themselves had been partly used as storerooms, and on the floor of the first was found a large heap of plain pottery. Another deposit of similar vessels was also found on a kind of loculus or niche, in the wall opposite the third bay. This pottery was all of a 'rustic' class, unpainted....' [see Fig. 4.31]. Evans (1901, 85).

The Grand Staircase
'Recess 4 [Fig. 4.24B] is not yet completely excavated [the W end of the Upper EW Corridor]. The interior of the recess is encumbered by large fallen blocks making excavation extremely difficult. Further E along the S face of wall 13 [the N wall of the Upper EW Corridor] inscription tablets some complete in fragments have been turning up for some days past. The deposit is being passed through sieves and in this way several interesting clay seals have been recovered. Among these is an impression of a seal to which has also to be referred the curious clay signet found previously near the room of the clay seals at the S part of the site'. D.1901/II:22-3.

'Recess 4 is still only partly excavated, operations having been hindered by the presence of large gypsum blocks out of position in the recess. The new construction is marked as 9 with the recess 5? S of it [Fig. 4.24C]. If 9 is a projection like 8 and the others N of it then it is much thicker than any of the others, measuring 4.30 m. The N wall of 5 is traceable and now, late in the day, the W wall preserved only near the floor level has come into view. This W wall is in line with the W walls of the bays further N. Behind these walls the clay deposit rises quite high so that they were probably built up against a NS section of the deposit underlying the level of the great E court '. D.1901/II:24-5.

'On the E slope excavation is principally occupied with the region E of bays 4 and 5. The S wall of 5 has been found at a distance of 1.80 from the N wall. The N wall, however, seems to be a later addition and the W wall is found to go N behind it'. D.1901/II:27.

'The excavation of 17)4, 5, 6 is proceeding apace [Fig. 4.24D]. It was said that the floor level of 5 had been found 4.50 down. It now became necessary to open up from above at the entrance to 5. While this was going on the steps of a stair down N at 8 came into view, the topmost preserved step (seen yesterday evening) being at a depth 1.80 from the surface. The E face of 7 was unfortunately bulged
out E as the result probably of some collapse below. The steps apparently belong to the same corridor system as the steps further N at 11/9, 10, 12 [Fig. 4.24].

'Excavation is also carried on in bay 4 just above the floor on deposit in which a good many clay seals, some important, have been found. The riddle is also employed and in this way more were recovered. While excavating at the S part of 4 on a level with the floor the first step of a stair descending S was brought into view. It leads down S into 5 whose floor is at a lower level. Above 7, however, a great amount of superincumbent deposit and this will have to be removed before the steps down S can be properly brought into view. One outcome of the discovery is that 7 is not a solid buttress [Fig. 4.24D] but that the E part of it is wall running NS'. D.1901/II:30-1.

'The deposit from this stairway which contains a good many clay seals is being sifted'. D.1901/II:33.

'Stairway 3 [W flight of the Grand Staircase] is being rapidly excavated. Here just as on landing 4 many clay seals have been turning up and the deposit in which the impressions occur is being sifted (two sieves employed). The W wall of the stair 3 is now visible all the way to 5 which has been visible for some time. The E wall has a lean E-wards which has made propping necessary'. D.1901/II:34.

**Hall of the Colonnades**

'The excavation is carried gradually N in section, the N part being left high for the passage of earth. In the section about .50 - .80 from the N end appear in section several carbonised beam ends. In the section underneath wall 9 [E wall of the light well - Fig. 4.23] at 2.50 from the floor appears a beam end in section a metre higher i.e. 3.50 from the floor being a second beam section. In the section at the NE corner is a beam end in section, then a second and a third at equal intervals each succeeding beam section being at a lower level than the last. These must be beams from the upper floor. When this collapsed the beams next the E wall having the support of this, collapsed least but those furthest away towards the wall 9 collapsed most. The E wall lined with gypsum slabs like the S one is now partially visible almost to its N end'. D.1901/II:57-8.

'At the N end of the E wall [of the Hall of Colonnades - Fig. 4.23] is the doorway 8 at present discernible in section. At each side are usual low doorjams. Appearing vertically in the section above the doorjams are the charred remains of wooden doorposts. At the foot of the N doorpost of this doorway were found large quantities of seal impressions and a number of inscribed tablets. At the E end of the S wall is a doorway with similar doorjams and charred remains of wooden doorposts appearing in section. .... The stairway down to N of this system has not as yet been further cleared. On the steps near the top several clay seals had been brought out and the earth is to be sifted. Work will be resumed on this stair when the excavated earth with which it had been encumbered is removed to a convenient place for sifting'. D.1901/II:66.

'In disturbed earth low down within the light-well of the Hall of Colonnades, evidently fallen from above, was found the dark on light painted fragment presenting a linear inscription ...... The vessel itself seems to be some kind of bowl with horizontal handles, and on the hornlike decorations on either side of one of these joined on left by a triple band answer best to decorative motives of the mature LM III class. On the other hand, the superior quality of the glaze here visible might at that time be regarded rather as a characteristic of Mainland, Mycenaean technique.
"The inscribed vessel clearly dates from the early phase of the Reoccupation period on the Palace site. The signs of the inscription itself are, at the same time, of Knossian tradition, the characteristic middle sign, answering, in a slightly accentuated shape, to the 'rudder' seen on a tablet of the B series'. Evans (1936, 738-9).

**Hall of Double Axes**

'The construction 6, 7, 8 has now been well brought into view. The walls are of very careful limestone block construction... The wall 8 ends at 8x in a straight end which may be the W jamb of a doorway S. Nothing of interest has as yet turned up in the much disturbed deposit. Further E, near the S face of construction 11 and about 7 m from its W end has come into view, lying on its side EW and almost .50 down, the remains of a cypress column much carbonised. A length of 2.60 could be made out. The diameter was roughly .45. The trunk tapered W. A metre further S could be traced the remains of a second tree trunk'. D.1901/II:35.

'Nothing occurred in the deposit so that it could be removed rapidly. The only noticeable feature in the deposit was the charred wood from beams that had burned and fallen from the upper floor. On the S face of the N wall at 5)1 two m down the remains of an upper floor beam appears in the section going W-E with a slight decline E. The only part of the wall construction of 2 not yet clear is the middle part of the S wall where the barrow way crossed'. D.1901/II:63.

'At 5 a lower storey series of doorjambs was conjectured underlying the upper storey series 8)2. The conjecture was verified in the course of the day. By hollowing out the deposit above the pavement vertically underneath the upper doorjambs the ends of 3 doorjambs 6, 7, 8 became visible at their E and W ends. While the deposit was being hallowed out vertical traces of charred wood belonging to the pillars which rested on the lower system and supported the upper became visible in the section. It remains to discover doorjambs 9 and 10'. D.1901/II:71.

'The deposit otherwise was almost entirely lacking at this level in any finds worth mentioning. This fact is in keeping with what was found in the case of the Hall of the Colonnades and of the Double-axes'. D.1902/I:24-5.

**Upper and lower EW Corridor**

'The excavation of the construction 3)1, 8 - 9 is being still proceeded with. The item marked there as 10 is probably not construction at all and in that case the doorway between 8 and 9 is into a larger room than was expected. At about 2.50 W of the doorjamb 8 several complete inscriptions and some fragments came out in a stratum of dark earth impregnated with charred wood at a depth of .80 from the surface. The earth is being sifted'. D.1901/II:12.

'At the N end of the E wall [of the Hall of Colonnades - Fig. 4.23] is the doorway 8 [6]2, 8] at present discernible in section. At each side are usual low doorjambs. Appearing vertically above these doorjambs are the charred remains of wooden doorposts. At the foot of the N doorpost of this doorway were found large quantities of seal impressions and a number of inscribed tablets'. D.1901/II:66.
Here while the real face of the wall was being brought into view by the removal of still adhering deposit fresco on the wall came into view still preserved at a depth of only .20 from the surface and going down to the level of the upper floor at a depth of about .80. Surmounting a lower dado some .15 - .20 wide was a design consisting of young palm plants on a red ground. The palm plants, through discoloration, appeared grey-white on this red ground. The best preserved part of the fresco began about 1 m W from the doorjamb 1 and continued W for about over a metre. The whole extent at all traceable was something over 3 m. The discovery is unique as being the only example of fresco belonging, in situ, to the upper floor. The line marking where the fresco ends below shows this floor level at a height of about 3.40 above the lower floor. Some allowance must be made for the fact that the upper part of the wall with the fresco has a lean S and that there may also have been some subsidence of the wall itself. The lower floor level at the W limit of the fresco region is about 4.50 from the surface'. D.1901/II:72-3.

In the lower EW corridor the deposit is being slowly removed. Last year adjacent E to the door S into the Hall of the Double-axes the floor had been reached at one point further E. However, deposit next the floor still remained. In this deposit a considerable number, some whole, of inscription tablets are being discovered. The deposit will be sifted. The corridor is now almost cleared as far W as the doorway S into the Hall of the Double-axes'. D.1902/I:22.

In the EW corridor the usual yield of inscriptions continued all the forenoon'. D.1902/I:32.

The 'East Stair'
'N of the N wall 7 [see Fig. 4.28A] is a corridor of the upper storey ending E in a step and part of a second down E. These steps emerged in connection with the excavation of the doorway NS from the room or rather passage of the 'Man in High Relief'. The doorway 9 belongs to the lower storey and ended S-wards in a passage EW answering to the one of the upper storey. This passageway ends E at 11 where there is a crosswall NS, face W. Thus the flight of steps 10 down E have no passage beneath them and this accounts for their good preservation. On the other hand the steps at 12 over the E end of passage 13 belonging to the lower storey have collapsed. D.1901/II:64.

'It was now possible to remove all remaining deposit that had been left about and to have a passage underneath the W end of stairway 3 W-wards into the lower EW corridor 4 [Fig. 4.28B]. There is a break in the stairway at 5 and if the upper storey had a doorway above doorway 6 then the stairway would have had a landing at 5. At 7 there are the remains of 3 further steps supported by the debris of the EW lower corridor. Further W at 4 the EW corridors, upper and lower, were partially excavated down to the floor of the lower corridor last year. At 7 the debris supporting the last three steps of the other remained. The steps in fragments were lifted to be replaced and the debris now removed'. D.1902/I:19-20.

e. The Queen's Megaron area
Area to E of the Queen's Megaron
'The area S of the E half of the Hall of the Double Axes [Fig. 4.34A] is still being excavated W-wards and down to the floor level. The chief event here in the forenoon was the discovery of a stratum of fresco embedded in plaster a little above the floor level at about 1m distant SW from SW angle of
block. After the earth had been removed and the surface (which was up) had been cleaned, the fresco was seen to consist chiefly of dado-bands and blank surface, chiefly yellow. s. 2|x. D.1902/I:05.

"Carbonised wood has been frequent throughout the area but especially in the neighbourhood of the column bases. Above column base 4 the burnt remains of the wood are so plentiful that we have here no doubt the remnants of the original column that surmounted the base". D.1902/I:05

"In the area S of the Hall of the Double-axes, work is proceeding rapidly and the N section N of wall 1 is almost cleared (afternoon) down to the floor level. This wall 1 [Fig. 4.34A] was visible at a previous to this year's excavation. A trial pit had been sunk here the year before last. This trial pit had brought into view a WE branch drain already referred to. Going WE along the S or right side of this drain but at a higher level i.e. beginning at floor level runs the wall 1 above referred [10] resting on foundation courses underneath the floor level. The wall this forenoon reappeared further W at b. At the same time the W wall 2 is found to continue S beyond the gypsum block 2. It thus probably forms a SW corner with 1". D.1902/I:09.

"Just S of this SW corner and in line with the continuation S of wall 2 was found at about .70 above adjacent floor level a large deposit of fresco apparently from an upper floor s. 3 [Locality B on Fig. 4.34A]. The design consisted of rather large miniature figures. The most important fragment visible showed a female head and part of bust in profile I. Near it was part of, probably, the lower half of the same or a similar 'female' figure. Later bands in yellow, blue, red were frequent as well as part of an elaborate spiral [?.....] pattern decorative design in white, black, yellowish and blue. Later in the afternoon the fore part of a fish appeared resembling that found here the year before last showing that the deposit we touched on then is the same we are excavating now. The fresco is being removed during the whole remainder of the day". D.1902/I:9-10.

"Adjacent to this deposit and a little over a metre further N in the line of the same wall but N of the SW corner above referred to and some .30 higher than the other deposit [Locality C on Fig. 4.34A] a new deposit of fresco has begun to come into view apparently belonging to another design. The pieces with design are decorative. No human figure has appeared but part full-sized apparently of some animal in relief was brought out. Mane or bristles seemed to be indicated as part of the relief. Rosette motives also occurred.

"Later in the day in fresco deposit 3 the greater part of a fish (tail wanting) was brought into view. The colour was blue with detail and outlining in black. The head of a much larger fish pink, yellow and black (outlining and detail) later still another large fish (head) in blue yellow and black outlining and detail. It is now clear there was a design with a series of different fish". D.1902/I:10.

"S Portico of Hall of [sketch of double axe] a large deposit (Locality B on Fig. 4.34A) forming part of that where the swimming lady and fish were found in 1900. A lady in grey jacket with a very good profile, retoussé nose slightly profile eyes. Hair flying out and arms extended - only the upper part as yet. A great mass of remains of fish with rocks and spray - like the Phylakopi fresco - on a white background. Fine bits of spiral on border. Fragment of thigh? and robe of a life sized female in
painted relief. Another relief of a fish? [Sketch]. Tipilted nose, corner of lip, jacket yellow with blue border and red zigzag. Diaphanous tunic .... white Lekythes'. **AE.1902:24.**

‘In the region S of the Hall of the Double-axes some new features have been brought out. The three column bases 1, 2, 3 have now been brought fully into view. They are as opposite, 7/1, 2, 3 [Fig. 4.34B]. The wall 4, 2 courses from floor level up preserved, has been partly visible since last week. **D.1902/I:11.**

**South Corridor and Light Well (=Area of the Fish-fresco)**

‘S of the fresco deposit, 3, the chief development was the appearance of the W wall 5 [Fig. 4.34A] of gypsum block with fine E face. The line of the wall 5 is the same as that of wall 2 further N. This new wall will undoubtedly reveal the flooring of this area at the foot of the wall. A SW angle at the conjunction with wall 6 is to be expected. Just over wall 5 i.e. heaped up against its W face was a large heap of Mycenaean pottery’. **D.1902/I:10.**

‘In S Portico of Hall, near fish deposit, fine piece of ‘Palace Ware’. Smaller pieces of same but also many fragments of ‘stirrup vases’ of late style’. **AE.1902:27.**

‘Now on excavating as far as 5 [see Fig. 4.34A] it is found that the wall continues S and that there a doorway instead of a closed SW corner. The size of this doorway had not been made out when work closed for the day. The fine gypsum block 6 [Fig. 4.34B] is at an interval not yet measurable from 5 suggesting a doorway EW’.

‘The deposit above the level of the stratum of the Fish-fresco is being excavated W-wards, the depth from the original surface to the level of the fresco being from 1.50 to 2 m’. **D.1902/I:11-12.**

‘W of wall 7 s. 7/7 the space 8 has been still further cleared up [Fig. 4.34B]. A flooring - paving and plaster - has come into view at about .80 from the top of the course of gypsum blocks remaining of wall 7. The W face wall 7 had been meanwhile brought into view. The passage, apparently closed at its S end, is 1.80 wide. The W wall 9 of ordinary rubble masonry continues S at x.

‘In the area W of this one [?.... ?....] a SW corner has now come out (afternoon) s. 10/3 [W wall of S Light Well -Fig. 4.35B]. The construction of both walls 1 and 2 is of solid limestone masonry similar to that of the light wells at W end of the Hall of Colonnades and of Double-axes. One course of both walls is visible but the character of the masonry and the position of the walls suggest that the masonry goes down several metres to the level probably of the floor of the Hall of the Colonnades and of the Double-axes. The blocks of the W wall continue S at 4 like the W wall of the Hall of the Double-axes i.e. the EW walls are built up against the face of the NS wall without being dovetailed into it. The blocks of the W wall have most of their surface injured through the effects of fire’. **D.1902/I:13.**

‘The SW corner 10/3 [Fig. 4.35B] is still further being opened up. Two courses of the S wall have now been brought out 2 and part of a 3rd of W wall. At the bottom of the 2nd course of the S wall i.e. .92 down from the top appeared a series of slabs which at first sight seemed to contradict expectation by appearing like pavement. On further clearing of the deposit, however, the slabs were found to consist
of a course against the S wall about .91 wide and to form a sort of bench seat 3.25 long from W to E. Thus the chamber probably goes down to the depth at first expected i.e. the level of the floor of the Hall of Colonnades'. D.1902/I:15.

'Simultaneously the constructions further E in the Area proper of the Fish-fresco are being explored. Here a doorway 7 [Fig. 4.35C] came into view S of block 6. The existence of this doorway explained the interval between this block and the line of gypsum blocks further S 17);9. The existence of the doorjambs also explained the rough faces of the adjoining blocks since the wood or plasterwork superimposed on the jamb, would have hidden the faces of these blocks. In the afternoon a corresponding W doorway 8 was verified and partially brought into view'. D.1902/I:20.

'The doorway, 3, [Fig. 4.35D] has been still further opened up and the jambs found to have reveals E and W. Space 4 only partially excavated appears to be a sort of bay like 5 but about double the width. At 6 is a doorway W with the usual; plaster - wood - rubble construction but the gypsum jambs are not yet visible. At 7 a wall EW of limestone blocks has come into view (afternoon) which is in line with wall further W at 8. This construction has projecting uppermost of slabs making the partially excavated arrangement appear like a deep seat. The 'seat' itself is built up against a wall S with good limestone N face (2 courses) and has its W end against a W wall of limestone blocks 2 1/2 courses above 'seat'. S. 12). The new piece of wall which is already seen to go down three courses makes it already improbable that we can have here a seat. This new part of a wall is much better preserved than that further W which has the surface of the blocks much broken up through the action of fire on the limestone'. D.1902/I:22-23.

'In the Area of the Fish-fresco, s. 19) [Fig. 4.35D] and opposite s. 20) [Fig. 4.36A] there is today no new developments'. D.1902/I:24.

'In the Area of the Fish-fresco the only change as far as construction is concerned is that the new S wall has been brought into view along its entire length EW for two courses from the top. The construction is as opposite. S. 21) [Fig. 4.36B]. Now that the wall has been brought fairly into view (2 courses visible) it is clear that 1 is no longer a seat, and this is in harmony with our calculating as to the depth at which the floor level must come. The limestone construction of 1, 2, 3, 4 and the manner in which 2 runs N and then stops short makes it probable that we have here a light well like that at the W end of the Hall of the Double-axes. The seat-like arrangement 1 in that case may be a sort of raised gallery whose precise function is not clear. The construction of the E wall with the doorway 5 is the usual one of rubble plaster and at the door sides wood. The chief excavation for the moment is in the area north of the wall 1-4. No walls have as yet appeared in this area as far N as the corridor N and E leading into the Megaron of the Double-axes. This fact leads to the expectation that we have here a chamber of considerable size. The entire length of the wall 1 - 4 is 7.50 from E to W - the entire length N reached without as yet coming to wall is 8.50'. D.1902/I:26-7.

'W-wards of doorway 4 [Fig. 4.37] a corridor EW seemed to open out. Then it was noticed that the supposed N wall was of very poor careless construction and that it did not come down to the floor level. The tough clayey deposit above the floor yields fragments of fresco which, however, do not exist in a layer but in small bits at different levels just as in the case of the fresco deposit of the Threshing
Floor Area at the N side of the Palace. The yield of fresco fragments continued all day. The late wall will have ultimately to be removed. D.1902/I:31.

'In the area of the Fish-fresco and Spiral Dado 24) [Fig. 4.37] some further clearing was also done. The late wall 8 (marked red) having been partially removed a stylobate similar to 9 came into view forming part of the original system. It is now determined to remove the whole of the late wall'. D.1902/I:32.

If we look at 29)1, 2 we see two bay-like recesses running S from a corridor ending W in the light well 3 which is a continuation of the corridor [Fig. 4.38]. Bay 2 on having been excavated was found with its walls encrusted with a tough preparation of cement and rubble constructed in a grotto-like shape such as might do for a simple limekiln. Possibly the line found in the Area of the Spiral Dado 25)1 had been prepared in this kiln. On this cement having been removed the original form of the bay was brought out as on 29)2'. D.1902/I:39.

The Queen's Megaron and adjoining structures
'2.20 W from E face of 6 appears the E face of a very rough wall going NS apparently of late rude construction' [1 on Fig. 4.35A]. D.1902/I:17.

In the Area of the Fish-fresco several new features have come into view. The late wall 17)1 [Fig. 4.35C] was partially removed today and excavation carried on W of it. Here, underlying the late wall of small stones appeared a course of blocks fairly well in line and with a W face which at first sight might seem part of the original construction. For the present this point cannot be decided. An extremely interesting discovery in the forenoon while working along the W face of wall 1, was the column base 2 in such a position that a second in line with it N was at once expected. This N column base, 3, was certified before we stopped work at midday.

'The doorway 4 certified just before midday was in the afternoon brought more clearly into view. There were the usual gypsum doorjams and above the E doorjamb part of the superincumbent plaster work still in position. Further W came into view a construction of gypsum like a step up W running N. Resting on its E edge was a stratum of carbonised wood - the remains of some beam. This step is being traced N-wards'. D.1902/I:20.

Some new developments have taken place in the Area of the Fish-fresco [Fig. 4.35D]. The low step-like wall 1 has been found this forenoon to end N in a doorway 2 W into the corridor N and E into the Hall of the Double-axes. The doorway, 3, has been still further opened up and the jambs found to have reveals E and W'. D.1902/I:22.

'Excavation is being carried W in section past wall 1 and door 2. The room with the column bases 20)3, 4 with the late wall marked red on 19) removed looks as opposite [Fig. 4.36A]. Wall 1, however, looks more like a stylobate step or balustrade than a wall. It is only as high as a stair step and along its E edge runs a continuous stratum of carbonised wood suggesting horizontal beams. Above the stratum of wood appears a line of gypsum slabs apparently narrower than the width of the wall'. D.1902/I:24.
'In Hall S of H. of the [sketch of double axe] two column bases and doorway. A rubble wall above these removed of confused and late construction - perhaps accounts for a number of Late Mycenaean vases hereabouts above earlier floor level. Notably bugelkannen with octopuses'. AE.1902:35-6

'The deposit otherwise was almost entirely lacking at this level in any finds worth mentioning. This fact is in keeping with what we found in the case of the Hall of the Colonnades and of the Double-axes'. D.1902/I:24-5.

'In the N part of the area [Fig. 4.36B] various common vases of Late Mycenaean date have been coming out pointing to the period of late partial habitation. Among these finds were two whole unpainted amphorae (2 day ago). Three further whole amphorae were brought into view today, against a N wall which may or may not belong to the main construction. Against a bit of W wall several bugelkannen two almost complete were brought into view having red bands at intervals in dull varnish on an ochre slip on terracotta red clay. Almost all these vases were found tumbled upside down as if they had fallen down from an upper floor'. D.1902/I:27.

'In Hall S of Hall of Double Axes large piles of plain late stirrup vases (bands) appear on or somewhat above upper floor level. This part of building seems to have been patched up and partly occupied in later Myc. times. Fragments of fresco also near there - one with eye - apparently of man. (Double Axe on blocks)'. AE.1902:37.

'In the Area of the Fish-fresco an important development has taken place. A NW angle, [gap], corresponding to the SW angle 21) [see Fig. 4.36B]. Then the plan of a room appeared 3.90 NS by 2.45 EW. The room was lined to a certain height N, W and S by gypsum slabs whose actual size is not yet ascertainable. At the W end of the N wall appeared mostly in position part of a spiral dado surmounting the gypsum panelling. This dado was about .50 wide and showed a system of running spirals with centre rosettes between border bands of blue-red-blue. The design appears discoloured through the action of fire. The spirals at present appear as white band on a red ground but there were possibly subsidiary colours like blue and black. The E wall of the room is greatly ruined and appears much fallen away. Apparently underlying the wall, the N end of which remains and is possibly later construction, inscription fragments began to appear and it was soon apparent that here was a new deposit of inscription tablets. One large tablet in two fragments was brought out and several whole seal-impressions were recovered'. D.1902/I:29.

'The Area of the Spiral Dado, brought into view yesterday, today appears as opposite [Fig. 4.37]. From the sketch it is now clear that we have in the chamber a light well arrangement like that of the Throne-room. 24)1 is a balustrade like that of the Throne-room only this time it is not stepped down. At the end of it in relief on the gypsum slab of the balustrade is a square base for a pillar. 2 is an E balustrade similar to the Throne-room seat-balustrade. The gypsum slab facing is in position also a top slab with part of a curve marking position of wooden column. The N part of balustrade 2 is surmounted by construction which seems later wall. Underneath this later construction and on a level with the top of balustrade 2 came the fragments of inscription tablets brought out last evening. The existence of inscription tablets underneath the wall proves the lateness of the same. In the entrance W
into the light well stands a pithos of late appearance filled apparently with lime. W of the pithos is deep deposit of lime. Towards completing the pit for this time the entrance N 3 into the well was probably closed up by means of some plaster construction. The lime is being removed. In the evening the floor was reached at a depth of .85 from the top of balustrade. There thus does not seem much room for many steps down into the light well. The whole arrangement is lined S, W and N with gypsum slabs 2 m high and averaging 1 m in width. The last S slab and the first W on entering the light well are almost perfectly preserved in position'. D.1902/I:30-1.

'The tank here [Fig. 4.37] full of lime apparently used by late Mycenaeans as receptacle. The same agency turned a room above into a store for amphorae and stirrup vases. To S of R. of fish fresco a kind of oven shaped hollow cut out of concreted debris - probably a small kiln and another smaller place near opening of dog's leg Corridor. Apparently part of the space was open, part still covered at this period and with some of the earlier fresco, as in bath, still clinging to the walls. In the larger kiln was found a number of plain cups and vases all late Mycenaeans (?later structure). In the passage to bath a plain pithos and in the passageway W from this area to R. of high seat another interesting one with large spirals painted on it in black'. AE.1902:40.

'The balustrade round two sides of the Hall of the bird is analogous to that of the small bath chamber (tank). A solid core of stone with plaques set up against it. The top slab with places for columns and in this case absent. In case of the raised stylobate to E a rectangular space occurs at intervals for a wooden pillar'. AE.1902/I:40.

'The area of the Spiral Dado now appears as opposite 25) [Fig. 4.39]. The light well arrangement I was entirely cleared of its lime deposit this morning and afterwards, swept, the floor was found to be paved all over with gypsum slabs. The chief measurements are given opposite. One result of sweeping was that on the square base terminating the EW section of the balustrade a dark circular patch appeared.32 in diameter marking the base of a wooden column surmounting the square base. A peculiar feature of the light well arrangement was that, notwithstanding the general resemblance to the 'bath' of the Throne-room there were no steps down. Another peculiarity is the doorway with jambs 25). Parallel with the passageway into the light well is S passageway 3 which exists in two storeys as not yet excavated and goes W-wards beyond the line of the W wall of Area 25. The doorways of these two passages have a symmetrical arrangement of doorjambs with one in the middle common to both doors'. D.1902/I:34.

'Now that all the walls have been brought completely into view [Fig. 4.39] the character of room 4 has been made clear. The E boundary of the room is formed by the stylobate arrangement 5. On the removal of a late superincumbent wall the S boundary 6 was found to be similar except that it was not so well preserved. Stylobate 5 is 4.65 long and .25 high. It is faced on either side with facing slabs of gypsum. The interval between the facing slabs is filled up with flat gypsum blocks. Above them is an interval of rubble and plaster construction .18 high apparently bordered on either side by the carbonised remains of wooden beams which originally formed a casing for the rubble construction. Surmounting the rubble construction appears a series of 3 gypsum slabs .95 long and .58 wide at intervals of .30 from each other. These intervals of .30 probably mark the position of rectangular pillars the gypsum slabs marking the open intervals between such pillars.
'The stylobate wall 6 is a similar arrangement only the slabs are wanting having been probably removed on the building of the later wall. Some fragments of these were found built into the later wall. Thus room 4 has to be conceived as having had an arcade wall E and S. The S arcade wall had S of it the corridor-like arrangement 7 with its W and S walls of limestone blocks and no pavement below. The area in question is a light well from which light from the S entered room 4 through the arcade wall 6. The arcade arrangement of the E wall 5 had a similar function in the distribution of light'.

D.1902/I:34-5.

'In the area S of the Hall of the Double-axes sketched on 25) [Fig. 4.39] is a space N of door 11 and E of door s. also 31)11. 12 [Fig.4.42] not yet excavated. This piece of work has now been commenced. The doorjamb had been visible on its W face since the doorway had been cleared up. On further clearing now the doorjamb was found to be double i.e. it was found to have a doorway E as well as W of it. The arrangement is probably as opposite. The relation of the doorjamb, 1, in its relation to the pillar 2 is peculiar. Thus the real doorway is narrowed by more than half the width of this pillar. The doorway thus narrowed seems then to have opened E into the area to be excavated. The passageway 3 [Dog's Leg Corridor] excavated last year opens first N and then E into the Hall of the Double-axes'.

D.1902/I:40.

Service or Wooden Staircase (in part = Corridor of Demon Seals)

'In the next space to the E [occupied by lower flight of the stair] 6, at x 4 m down came out large numbers of clay seals. The block 7 seems to indicate the side of a doorway'. D.1901/II:46.

'In the area S of the Hall of the Colonnades is a system of passages connected with the door N into the Hall. The excavation of these passages owing to the crumbling condition of the walls was one of excessive difficulty. This excavation has been going on slowly in connection with the supporting of walls from below and laterally.

'After the doorway 4) 1 [Fig. 4.46A] had been secured the arch 2, of brick, had to be built to support construction above its position. Then arch 3 had to be undertaken to prevent 4 from falling E. The excavation of the passageway 5 had proceeded some way before the brick arch 3 was built. The passageway is now still further being excavated. A great many seal-impessions turned up in the deposit, especially at the S end. Area 5 is a storeroom-like space probably open at the W end. The deposit in the space is full of seal-impessions several hundreds probably having been brought out up till now. Work is very slow partly on account of the confined space partly on account of the difficulties connected with the removal of the soil by way of the Hall of the Colonnades and the lower EW corridor.

'The passage 6 [Fig. 4.46A] was almost entirely excavated last year (1901) and here also large quantities of seal-impessions were discovered along with important fresco design some of it decoratively of great interest. On the sketch 4) it is as yet uncertain whether the higher parts of the construction belong to upper floor or are later additions. Late Mycenaean potsherds and vases found at a higher level over the whole connected region W and S make it possible that there is also some corresponding later construction added after the ground floor level had risen perhaps as high as the level of the previous second floor. Wall 7 was to a large extent excavated last year. It ends S in the
lower storey in a large doorjamb, in the upper in a large gypsum block 8 which had fallen out of its place when the end of the wall supporting it gave way. Wall 7 is in a precarious condition and a new pillar is to be erected on doorjamb 9 with a view to supporting the wall'. D.1902/II:3-4.

'The wall 11 [Fig. 4.46B] is, however, in such a crumbling condition that a pilaster of masonry has to be raised on the block as a basis. It has now become clear that E of block 10 there is no doorway N s.4)9 [Fig. 4.46A] but that the wall-construction continues E. Thus there seems to be no direct passage by way of 12-13 to the S door of the Hall of the Colonnades. The real passageway seems to be E-wards by way of 9-9. At 13 and also at 14 are low crosswalls. The crosswall at 14 is higher than that at 13. Thus there seems to be a suggestion that these crosswalls are supports for a stair probably of wood going up W then up S and then up E to the upper storey of the Hall of the Colonnades. The fact that no remains of stone steps were found makes it probable that the stair was of wood.

'There is, however, positive proof of a stairway here. At the foot of the stair 1, is a square gypsum block in position. Then at the first landing up W is a second gypsum block such as usually occurs elsewhere on the site on stair-landings. Then thirdly still higher up E but probably somewhat subsided a further gypsum block vertically above the block at the foot of the stair 1. From this last landing a short corridor probably went N to the upper S door of the Hall of the Colonnades upper storey'. D.1902/II:8-9.

'It is now quite clear that the Area S of the Hall of the Colonnades had as its central construction a staircase probably of wood s.8) [Fig. 4.46C] since no stone step construction has as yet been found. The positive proof cannot, however, come until the whole of the passage system which once contained the stair shall have been completely excavated. ... The two walls 12 and 13 have a strong lean S and are besides in a crumbling condition'. D.1902/II:12.

'In the wooden stair system S of the Hall of the Colonnades the crumbling construction having been lightened from above, it is now possible to excavate the area completely. The plan is still as sketched on 8). Below the second flight of the stair up E is a long recess in the passage which probably had a door at the E end. The passage in the higher strata was noted for the large quantities of seal impressions found in it. A line drawn from the base of the landing block 15 to landing block 16 indicates the level below which seal impressions do not occur [Fig. 4.46D]. At a depth of .80 below the base of block 15 occurs a sort of clay floor level on which were found 3 plain amphorae and a bugelkanne with a conventionalised octopus pattern all of a rather late Mycenaean style. At the W end of the passage this floor level has been excavated into. Then appeared a stratum packed with Mycenaean cups mostly of the common variety but some of more rounded contour having a handle. The underlying stratum with pottery belonging to the mature Mycenaean period must itself be earlier than the stratum above it with the amphorae which thus must belong to a period when the floor level of the closet had risen some .60 above the floor level of the neighbouring Hall'. D.1902/II:16.

'The Area of the Wooden Staircase [Fig. 4.46B] S of the Hall of the Colonnades is still more productive of finds in ivory (and in enamel) than on Friday and Saturday. Among the finds was an ivory head in the round like the one previously discovered but much better preserved and the features much more distinct. The top of the head had the same holes for wire ringlets as the other. Two legs up
to the knee and an arm with hand were also brought out. There seemed also to be parts (the wings?) of a griffin or griffins. It ought to be mentioned that along with the head discovered on Friday was a second head with only the chin and the hollows marking the eyes as well as the general outline of the face distinguishable. Thus altogether 3 human figures have been verified as part of the design. The finds were made in the E half of the sub-stair space 8)17'. D.1902/I:22.

Room of the W Seat (=Room of Gypsum Seat) and adjoining structures.

An interesting feature in 2 against the W wall is a gypsum seat like those in the Throne-room with the usual metope decoration. The seat is partially collapsed through the sinking of the floor which was of gypsum slabs. The seat in its present position is 2.60 down. The room to which the seat belonged had another room underneath it and the collapsing of the seat is explained by the sinking of the floor'. D.1901/II:55-6.

In 2, the room with the seat against the W wall, excavation is now considerably beneath the level of the floor. The subsided gypsum slabs of the floor visible in front of the seat have a steep slope down E. The seat itself also seems to have sunk from its true position which is given by the threshold of the doorway 2x which is in position'. D.1901/II:57.

In the room of the W seat the door jambs of the ground floor were brought out at 3. Above these somewhat subsided are the door jambs of the upper storey'. D.1902/I:60.

f. SE Palace area

Magazine of the Lily Vases [= Room 107 on Fig. 4.47]

'N and W of this bath a system of constructions has been opened up which appears at present as opposite. 1 and 2 are passages EW [Fig. 4.48A]. 1 has got a stair 6 steps up W preserved. The steps are .72 wide, .27 deep, about .12 high. The faces of the walls of the passage are only preserved at parts where simple red stucco forms the facing. 2 is a passage only .60 wide. Apparently a little above the floor was brought into view face up fresco design with red on white ground. The red was an irregular patch whose edge against the white formed a curving meander outline. W of this piece of fresco apparently standing on the floor 2 large common vessels (1 a jar and a small pithos) appeared'. D.1902/I:12.

'Further S a special interest attaches to the area 11)1, adjacent S to passage stairway up W, 2 [Fig. 4.48B]. Here had come into view yesterday a number of common vessels in situ in the W termination of the narrow passage 1. The passageway .48 wide terminates at its W end in a construction of terracotta plaster lined with red stucco, only .12 thick. Noticeable were successively a jar with false spout on rim (in fragments), small pithos with two large and 2 small handles, a shoulder spiral system in lustreless white on black varnish slip, below white bands on the black. W end of the recess was filled with rouleaux of common vases, tall jars with and without legs like those found in the NE magazines. Some specimens had naturalistically rendered fleur-de-lis in lustreless white on the common clay ground. The deposit seems to represent a rustic survival of Kamares technique'. D.1902/I:14.
Corridor of the Sword Tablets [= Room 110 on Fig. 4.47]
‘Further S adjoining the S bath system to the W [Fig. 4.48C] are apparently a series of similar passages in all of which at points marked xx isolated fragments of inscriptions have been brought out’. D.1902/I:12.

‘The locality 4 where yesterday was found in fragments a large inscription tablet a large number of differently shaped ‘loom-weight’ objects in terracotta continue to come out. Further S at xxx fragments of inscriptions continue to turn up occasionally’. D.1902/I:14.

‘Excavation now is being concentrated further S. Here the corridor of the loom-weights turns S. Several fragments of inscriptions 2 notably of large tablets have been brought out. In the prolongation of the corridor further S further fragments of inscription tablets large and small have been found’. D.1902/I:15-6.

‘The passage NS 3 is being still further excavated but no inscription fragments have turned up today. The passage 3 seems at present to terminate S at x. Here E is the doorway 7 .68 wide and with only a reveal in its N jamb’. D.1902/I:18.

‘A fragment of a large inscription tablet was found across a wall beyond the S end of the corridor of the ‘Sword Tablets’. D.1902/I:23.

Shrine of the Double Axes  [= Room 111 on Fig. 4.47]
‘E of this S prolongation of the corridor of the loom-weights has been brought into view a small compartment 2 with doorway at S end, E wall. The space is 2.55 NS by 1.50 EW. On a floor at .80 - 1 m were grouped in the middle of the small closet a number of common vases - amphyoraes, jars (2 handles), a bugelkanne, small vases like milk jugs as well as one-handed klyxes - extended to the NE corner of the room. A little from the N wall appeared in position a plaster tripod stand hollowed out on top. In the NW corner was discovered a male terracotta idol with loincloth and holding a dove in front with both hands. In the NE corner was found a female terracotta idol with hands raised and having dove on head. The dress was in the form of a cylindrical pyxides vase. Both idols had lustrous brown varnish outlining on half slip on terracotta red clay’. D.1902/I:16.

‘4 is a doorway E into the small apartment 5 but the gypsum jambs of the door are at a lower level than the floor of the room with the tripod [Fig. 4.48D]. These doorjambs rest on a floor of gypsum slabs at about .25 -.30 below the level of the floor of the room with the tripod. The doorjambs are .82 wide. They and the gypsum floor of the passage represent earlier good palace construction. The little shrine-like apartment with the tripod belong to a later Mycenaean period. This lateness is borne out by the character of the vases, one of which, a bugelkanne with conventionalised octopus design forming large meander loops on the shoulder, belongs to a late Mycenaean period that of the declining partial reoccupation of the Palace. The little shrine has also a doorway 6 opening E’. D.1902/I:18.
'The area 11)1 with the small plaster closet full of vases has been completely excavated and found paved with gypsum slabs. S. 11)5. The stairway 2 up W has no connection with this area but must lead to upper storey'. D.1902/I:15.

'In the region N and W of the S tank there are no new developments of interest except at one point. The new plaster closet 18)1 was being excavated with a view to bringing out the large jar-pithos at its S end [Fig. 4.48E]. Two smaller vessels were found near this pithos at its foot N-wards - one, a one-handled jug with bands in lustreless white on the common terracotta red surface, one a small 2-handled jar. The large pithos-jar 2 already mentioned had a false spout on its rim and 2 handles horizontally placed under rim at either side. Next to it E appeared a similar jar but taller and showing a small vertical handle under rim opposite false spout. 4 is about the height of 2 but more like ordinary pithos. It has apparently no rim spout. 2 shows traces of opaque white bands on lustreless black varnish wash'. D.1902/I:21.

'By here was a small room with lining of gypsum plaques across the line of the staircase. Was the staircase later? A doorway to N with a small gypsum niche or 'loculus' led to the opening of a curious closet with walls four and a half inches thick simply formed of painted stucco with an earth core. The stucco coating [gap] thick. This closet contained a vase deposit of great interest - (see drawing and photos). At W end were high pots in nests and tripods. On the high pots fine lily designs'. AE.1902:28-9.
Appendix 3. The West Wing: extracts from Mackenzie's Daybooks and the notebooks of Evans (see Chapter 5).

a. SE area

Room of the Chariot Tablets

'In the carbon-ash deposit of the NE region itself a good many fragments of a somewhat different class of tablet inscriptions turned up, the dominant signs being chariot with horses and growing plant or tree. Very few of those latter fragments fitted'. D.06.04.1900.

'The N part of the region on the acropolis summit is being carefully tried at the NE and NW corners for fragments of inscriptions, a riddle being now in operation for sifting the soil. Fragments continue to turn up all the forenoon'. D.09.04.1900.

'Interesting discoveries in the NE chamber early this morning [10 April 1900]. The earth here is now passed through a sieve so that every bit goes through a double or even triple examination and every scrap is noticed and set apart. One result was the discovery of what I had always hoped to find - the clay impression of a Mycenaean signet. It bore a bold but somewhat imperfectly executed design of a lion in a contracted position with a star-like object on the fore shoulder. It was, however, in the good Mycenaean style. The clay impression had been pinched by the thumb and finger at the side and below a part of the back had broken off showing a hollow where the string had passed through - some small strands of which, spirally wound, were visible. Near were found four small bronze hinges which evidently had belonged to a box which it had sealed. There was also found a piece of charred wood with carving probably a portion of the coffer itself. There was a good many small fragments of inscribed tablets near and it seems that in this case they had been contained in a wooden coffer instead of a clay one. This having been consumed by fire the tablets were in a more disintegrated condition. They bore great traces of burning'. AE.1900:22-3.

'Three more bronze hinges found here, evidently several caskets had been stored here. The depth of the excavation in this chamber now about 2 metres' [10 April 1900]. AE.1900:26.

'The NE corner still continues to yield a large number of Mycenaean inscription fragments. A great many of these had the clay in such a soft condition that it was found impossible to prevent all of them from crumbling away. One set of 3 or 4 inscriptions in this crumbling condition was taken out in the cake of clay in which the inscriptions were embedded. These were found 1.50 down just at the S side of a long slab running E-W'. [On right hand page]. 'A complete inscription tablet in fragments turned up in the deposit S of the seat-like arrangement'. D.11.04.1900.

'A large number more of inscribed tablets and fragments come to light in NE chamber - near floor about 2 metres down [11 April 1900]. Some apparently originally of sunbaked clay were in a soft friable condition impossible to extract without crumbling to pieces. In a corner here a small group of five seals lay together having apparently been simply placed on the ground here. With some difficulty I succeeded in cutting out the piece of half indurated earth on which they lay and carried the whole back like fossils in a rock'. AE.1900:27.
"The ‘Chariot’ room is perhaps divided into two by a wall now discontinuous - perhaps this is only a stone seat. Yes!" AE. 1900:45.

"The NE corner yielded about 300 fragments of inscription tablets - a few being complete. Since it has been possible to sift the soil several gem-impressions in clay have begun to turn up, almost all of which have been found in the NE corner. Some of these impressions were however found in the course of digging which in this region is at present being carried out very slowly - the knife and hand being much more in requisition than the pick and shovel": D.12.04.1900.

"I. The NW corner has for the time been exhausted but the NE corner still up till midday continued to give the average yield - about 150. In the afternoon, the yield was less because an E-W wall obstructed progress N-wards and it was in this direction that the greatest number of fragments had turned up yesterday": D.13.04.1900.

"On the summit of the Acropolis work has been uneventful and the yield of inscription fragments has practically come to an end": D.14.04.1900.

"The NE corner continues to yield important fragments of stone vessels but no finds in the way of inscriptions now turn up and this can be taken as a sign that the deposit in which the inscriptions at this part occurred has been exhausted": D.16.04.1900.

"In the NE corner of the room spaces whose deposit had yielded the large number of inscription fragments with the characteristic signs of a chariot and the adjacent room W have been cleared down to their floor level which was at a depth for the chariot inscriptions room of 2m ...": D.17.04.1900.

**Room of the Stone Vases**

"In the NW corner of this part several important fragments of schist and marble vessels were found in the deposit above a Mycenaean flooring": D.13.04:1900.

"At the point where several stone vessels - whole and in fragments - have been turning up for some days several more important fragments of stone vessels have turned up at about 1.60 down": D.14.04.1900.

"Immediately W of the region where the inscriptions were most plentiful a large number of fragments of stone vessels of steatite and marble. Two steatite lids had been found at this part some time ago quite near the surface. The best marble vessels were found at about a depth of from 1.90 to 2.40, at 2.40 being a well marked floor level. The inscription deposit and the deposit of stone vessels being contiguous it appeared at first as if they were part of the same deposit. But Saturday and today it has become quite clear that the deposit which formerly yielded inscription fragments neither then nor now has afforded any yield in stone vessels whereas the deposit which all along has yielded the stone vessels did not yield inscriptions. The inscriptions and the stone vessels probably go down to 1 floor level but they belong to distinct, though contiguous, regions": D.16.04.1900.
'On going now from this floor level to the chamber further N, i.e. NE region where the many fragments of stone vases were found we notice that this latter region has a well-defined floor level a good deal deeper but as the excavation in the intermediate region is not yet complete down to the latest floor level we have not yet made out that the deeper-lying floor level to which the vases belong has no connection with the floor level indicated by the inscription bath'. D.16.04.1900.

'... for the adjacent room W, which had yielded the large number of fragments of stone vases, at a depth of 2.30 - 2.40'. D.17.04.1900.

Lobby of the Stone Seat [=Hall of the Column Bases]
'The region immediately N of the chariot inscriptions and the stone vase rooms is still being excavated but there seems to have been a considerable disturbance of the wall remains and no intelligible plan has as yet been made out. The most prominent features are two column bases neither of them in position'. D.25.04.1900.

'The room with the very large pithos has a doorway at the W end of its S wall. A little distance within the doorway was found just on floor 2.30 down, on its side, a false necked amphora with brown and black neck bands on the usual ochre slip'. D.27.04.1900.

'The room with the column bases and the W pillar room are being cleared to the flooring. The room with the column bases was found to have a stone seat go along its N wall but the clearing has not yet been finished'. D.01.05.1900.

'The room with column bases is being cleared all over its floor. Against the N wall is a stone seat similar to ones in the bath room and at its E end stood a pithos, the upper part of which was broken. E of the pithos just above the floor level a bit of gypsum slab was removed and underneath it in a deposit of burnt wood a nest of inscriptions came into view most probably belonging to one set. They were in a very brittle condition and only a few were brought out fairly whole. The burnt wood possibly belonged to a chest in which the inscriptions may have been kept'. D.02.05.1900.

'This morning a find of tablets occurred in the NE corner of the room of the column bases. There was evident remains of a kind of cist of gypsum in which they had been contained'. AE.1900:60.

'The room with the column-bases has now been completely cleared and swept. In the centre of the room is a long rectangular sinking of irregular shape running N and S apparently having the same function as that in the pithos room adjacent to the N. Three steps go down W into this room, there is a low seat along the N wall similar to the ones in the bath room. In the NE corner is a hearth-like recess, at the S side is a large corridor-like recess with a system of 6 door-jambs which possibly later had gone out of use, a central pillar in the flight of door-jambs E-W having supplied the place of the latter. The door-jambs in question were hardly above the floor level of the room. When the spaces between these doorjamb-like blocks were cleared of deposit they were found to form rectangular
sinkings like those of the room W of the pithos room, and the door-jambs may have thus been utilised for a different purpose to their original one'. **D.07.05.1900.**

**The Corridor of the House Tablets**

'The spaces immediately W and SW of the stone vase room are being excavated down to a floor level corresponding to that of the stone vase room. These spaces turn out to be two adjacent passages running E-W. The space immediately N of the chariot inscriptions room and the stone vase room as far W as Kalokairinos' dig are also being excavated but the constructions have not yet been sufficiently cleared up for comment. Here, however, late in the evening we came upon a deposit containing inscription tablets whole and in fragments. They began to turn up about 50 - 50 down in the main NS corridor of the old dig about 5 - 6.50 N of first E doorway of the corridor'. **D.18.04.1900.**

'In the NE region excavation W and N of the stone vase and 'chariot' inscriptions rooms there have been no further noticeable developments but farther W in the N-S corridor of Kalokairinos's dig fragments of inscriptions continued to turn up till midday'. **D.19.04.1900.**

'The excavation of the N-S corridor of the dig is still being excavated N-wards and further fragments of inscriptions were found. One was complete in two fragments, another was fragmentary at one end'. **D.25.04.1900.**

'The N-S corridor of Kalokairinos's dig has been dug down to a floor level with slabs at a depth of 2.30 and a crosswall at x. Above the crosswall and going along it WE are indications of a drain with red hard clay lining like terracotta'. **D.25.04.1900.**

**Supplementary investigations in the palace in 1907.** [See also Appendix 1, 17-18].

'The series of doorways running E-W to N of the 'Court of the Altar' and with steps down N from them must have been in direct communication with the system with which is connected the 'Room of the Chariot Tablets' and that of the 'Stone Vases'. The sketch over next page shows the interconnections between the two systems, the parts marked red indicating what we have clearly to take as later reconstructions belonging to the Late Minoan Palace. **D.1907:83.**

'The connection of the system we have marked blue with the earlier building follows from its systematic connection with the earlier W facade of the Central Court while at one point the systematic connection of the parts marked red with the later palace follows from the relation in which they stand to the later W facade of the Central Court. This systematic connection is self-evident in the case of the stair which goes up E at the SE corner of the 'Room of the Column Bases' [=Lobby of the Stone Seat]. This stair has now been reconstructed with double the width of its previous restoration. Remains of the S end of its 3 lowest steps have this year been identified at xxx adhering to the adjoining wall and it was this discovery that made the new reconstruction possible. The Room of the Column Bases has a central panel of irregular slabs bordered all round by the usual system of rectangular slabs of gypsum. The position now of the central panel shows that the room as originally designed has to be put into relation with the Central **D.1907:83.**
Court W Facade of the Earlier Palace. The central panel is, on the other hand, much too far W-ward of what would be its true position had it been designed at the same time that the room was widened E-wards. The line of gypsum paving to E-wards of the central panel again tells the same story. The probable date of the alterations which took place when the new W Facade of the Central Court was built is given by the pottery and other objects (libation tables, stone lamps etc) found in or underlying the seat-like arrangements (marked red) in the 'Room of the Chariot Tablets'. The whole of these finds belong to the end of the MM III Period'. D.1907:84.

**Investigations in the Room of the Stone Vases and the Room of the Chariot Tablets. May, 1922.**

'It was decided to remove wall 1 when the clay foundations of an earlier wall 5 were found running East-West alongside on the North. This wall is in line with a wall running East-West to West of it which was brought out in 1900. This wall, however, if continued East-wards cuts into the line of the doorway 6 and no foundation clay was found extending further East than the point indicated. The wall 7 in which this narrow doorway and the other further S is included appears to be a late rearrangement but earlier than the slanting walls. The paving (of gypsum), very much patched, of the Room of the Stone Vase is of Late Minoan date for the stone vases found above it are of LM I - II period. This paving, as noted in the sketch, comes 20 above the level of the thresholds of the doorways into the Room of the Column Bases. These thresholds are symmetrically arranged in relation to the floor panel of this room and are part of the Middle Minoan arrangements in this area'. D.1922/II:59-60.

**Investigations in Area South of the Pillar Rooms. May - 3 June 1923.**

'On the earlier Plans of the Palace it will be noticed that the Eastmost of these piers does not have its gypsum antae in one line with the next one to it but slanting in the South East direction. At the same time the supporting terrace wall which forms the right or South side of the corridor begins to take the same South East direction just opposite the slanting D.1923/1:26L.'
pier. It is clear that this change in orientation in the case of the pier depends on that of the wall opposite it. This, however, is of very poor construction compared with the rest of the terrace wall to the West and its turn South where it abuts on the Long Corridor. It is thus probable that the disorientated part of the wall is a later reconstruction and that the pier was put slanting at the same time to fit in with this.

In order to find out whether the foundations of the pier showed any signs of this having been originally in a position which would bring its anta-face plumb with the others and with the orientation of the corridor it was decided to expose its foundations. But very little could be done by clearing alongside so that the two gypsum blocks forming the anta part of the pier had to be moved out of position. The upper block was moved back and made to rest on the wall behind while the lower one was tilted forward into the corridor. The underlying foundation or bedding for the lower block was thus exposed to view. This was carefully examined little by little with the knife and nothing was removed D.1923/I:26R.

 except adventitious deposit accumulated around the line of the foundations in course of time. No stone or mortar was touched that might indicate this line or show where the block originally rested. In this way we hoped to trace the limits of the bedding in the direction of the corridor in order if possible to see where it stopped short. The presence of mortar was at once detected in the interval behind the lower block, whereas above this, where we suspected displacement, the walling was of very poor construction with loose earth such as characterised the slanting walls on the East side examined last year. In the mortar small stones of different sizes were embedded and on this underlying foundation the upper, visible construction rested. This bedding was traced out with the aid of the knife, its limits right and left being determined all along Northwards along the foot of the wall behind the anta and in the Southwards direction as far as the line of the North side of the corridor. There it stopped short and was not found underneath the part extending into the corridor where the slanting gypsum block rested D.1923/I:27L.

The mortar which was traced Northwards from the corridor alongside the wall on its East side had beneath it a layer of 'kouskouras' which was meant as a bedding for the whole wall. This compact earth of pale yellow colour was used because of its resistance to pressure of the structure above and is noticeable under important foundation in many parts of the Palace. Over this clay mortar was laid in which were embedded the rough stones of the substructure. It had been noticed that the masonry behind the gypsum anta-blocks was of the same loose ill-compacted construction as several other late walls in this area, and this careless work extends as far North as the East end of a sort of corridor running West half way along the wall. This corridor is blocked at its East end by a gypsum block and other stone in the same loose construction, and there is nothing of the mortar used in the earlier work. This mortar, however, was traced continuously below, overlying the bed of 'kouskouras' referred to above. That is to say, the wall with the gypsum anta was continuous to its North end, where the construction D.1923/I:27R.

is better and seems in its lower courses to be part of the original wall. There could be no doubt that this earlier foundation and wall construction was built at the same time as the gypsum anta and as one system with that. The anta was originally in line with the one to West of it and its face was in the
position indicated by the mortar traced below it and found to come up to that line and no further. Beyond this line and underlying the gypsum block in its later slanting position there was only a thin layer of dark loose earth .05 thick like that of the adjoining later construction. A lump of 'kouskouras' was found underneath its South East corner, probably meant to steady it in a horizontal position at the time it was shifted. Behind the gypsum anta with an interval of poor construction was a large block of gypsum resting on the same loose dark earth, and that this block was placed in position when the alteration was made was proved by the fact that it had to be moved back if the anta were to be put in its original position. It was significant that the slanting part of the terrace wall which forms the South side of the D.1923/I:28L.

corridor and which was noted as being out of line like the face of the anta was of the same careless construction and must have been built at the same time as the position of the anta was shifted. The original line followed by the wall at this part was traced out last year. The direction East-West taken by the original bedding as traced out with the knife brought the North edge of this into line with the intact part of the terrace wall further West.

'It will be seen from the sketch that the corridor bounded on the South by the terrace wall and on the North by the gypsum anta-blocks looks like a way of access to and from the Magazines of the West. But the recesses between the walls to which the antae belonged suggest that the passage was flanked on the North side by magazines of its own. It is to be noticed that the wall immediately West of that with the slanting anta was thickened on the West side from .94 to 1.58. This thickening was no doubt made in view of heavier later construction above, so that the wall was converted into a massive pier to support these. It is no doubt an addition of the Late Minoan period, but it largely conceals what was the original purpose of the wall, and the cross D.1923/I:28R.

wall behind is too near for the recess thus formed to be anything more than a small store closet. The whole looks as if the conjectured magazines must have originally extended further back.

'To ascertain this we excavated in the passage behind the recesses in line with the middle wall and halfway along the passage. The expected foundation soon appeared consisting of small stones .10 thick embedded in mortar, and the outlines D.1923/I:29L.

of this were traced with the knife on either side. The foundation rested on a layer of 'kouskouras' .32 thick like that noted above as underlying the next wall on the East side with the slanting gypsum anta-block. It is thus clear that the area enclosed between the two walls originally went back as far at least as the foundations shown hatched in the sketch.

'We next examined the passage next on the North side (2) to see whether the foundations referred crossed this as well. Here however instead of the expected foundations we came upon a very tough cement-like layer of ruddy earth .07 thick upon gypsum paving very much burnt, which seemed to suggest a kind of closet or store closed at the E end where the wall A joins on to wall D. The result was so far negative and while wall A suggested a deeper system of magazines extending back to wall
D. the paving in the passage marked 2 seemed to indicate that this only extended to wall E-E.

D.1923/I:29R.

'At the W end of the corridor 1 on the sketch are two slabs of gypsum running transversely. The one next the entrance much worn and blackened like the other, was freed all round in order to be raised without breaking it should it turn out not to be fractured. The object was to see whether there were any indications of foundations to suggest that the magazine wall extended N originally like that on the E side forming the middle wall of the system.

'When the slab was raised it was found to rest on a bedding of compact red earth from .10 to .14 thick like that found beneath pavement elsewhere in the Palace. Part of this was removed, when the deposit was found to change to a paler colour like that of the mortar used in foundations. In this were embedded small stones like those in the bedding for foundations we had previously traced in the same corridor going across its middle part and forming the middle wall of the system.*

[* The whole was laid over a packing of 'kouskouras' like that underlying the other walls in this area.]

'It thus looks as if the corridor marked 1 in the sketch did not exist in the earlier period to which the two magazines belong. As the foundation bedding was not found in the passage marked 2 it may have co-existed with the magazines and been a narrow storeroom behind them. The appearance of the magazines can be seen from the sketch if the walls marked \*  D.1923/I:30L.

are left out and the slanting gypsum anta-block is thought back into its original position. At the same time the massive terrace wall forming part of the stair system up North to the upper floor above the area of the Pillar Rooms is to be regarded as having been straight from end to end and without the slant in the South East direction of the East part which is given in the sketch. The total length East-West of this wall (14.45) makes its East end coincide with the East edges of the bastion foundation which flanked the stair up North from the Propylon on the right or East side.

'The results so far brought out in this area were not quite satisfactory because the East wall A of the system goes North and joins wall D which is at right angles with it in its flight East West while the walls B, C according to the indications so far brought to light would only go so far as the East West wall E-E. We had previously examined the middle part of the passage marked 2 on the sketch and had found gypsum paving underlying a hard coating of cement in the line where the continuation of wall B ought to come.

'It was now decided to examine passage 2 at its W end. Here the gypsum D.1923/I:30R.

paving is visible in position next the entrance. The paving, which looks as if it originally belonged perhaps to gypsum dado, did not have the usual red earth beneath it and was carelessly laid over rubble foundation stones embedded in the usual buff-coloured clay mortar. Alongside of it on the right looking East and at a slightly lower level was further gypsum paving very much burnt, the earth beneath it being discoloured black. This paving rested on the usual bedding of red earth .10 thick.
Just at the entrance were other rubble stones embedded in the mortar so often observed in foundation work and these had evidently remained in position at a time of alterations. There seemed to be hardly any doubt that the stones belonged to the foundations of a wall running South from wall D at its West end. Some small stones of these foundations remained in position below the South wall of the present passage at a depth of .20 - .25 from the floor. They may have been put in when the bedding of 'kouskouras', which usually underlies such foundations, was laid. This 'kouskouras' still continued downwards at a depth of .50 from the D.1923/I:31L.

floor. It did not have any potsherds such as characterise Neolithic deposits of the same appearance, and it was clear, as elsewhere, that the packing of 'kouskouras' was laid on purpose where it was found as a bedding for the foundations. It was thus clear that wall C originally went North as far as the West end of Wall D and that it rested on the foundations the remains of which had been traced at the West end of passage 1 and now at the entrance of passage 2.

'It next remained to re-examine the middle of the passage 2 where gypsum paving had previously been brought to view underlying a hard cement .08 thick. The paving here was very black from the influence of fire like that found at the entrance. It is made of fragments re-used from elsewhere. We had previously dug down alongside its West edge in search of foundations, but it was only now that we recognised the 'kouskouras' bedding. On this were set some rubble stones in a layer of mortar like that noticed in other foundations for walls. The rubble layer went D.1923/I:31R.

down .17 below the level of the paving, the 'kouskouras' went down .35 to underlying black earth. As elsewhere the 'kouskouras' contained no potsherds and this showed that this bedding for foundations was taken from outside for this purpose. On the other hand sherds of different periods occurred in the deposit underlying the paving including some Neolithic and Middle Minoan, but there was nothing that could be distinguished as of Late Minoan date. This result agreed more or less with that brought out in the passage marked 1.

'The net result of this investigation was to show that great alterations had taken place in this area at the beginning of the Late Minoan Age. A group of two roomy Magazines running North-South and with a corridor running East-West flanking them on the S side was transformed into a pair of narrow store-closets running West-East and flanked on their left by the corridor with South East angle in it going from the Long Corridor to that which runs East towards the Central Court South of the Pillar Rooms': D.1923/I:32L.

b. The Throne Room Area

Antechamber of the Throne Room

'This flooring was reached today. At the SE corner in the E wall were 4 steps going down W to this flooring which was 1.9 - 2 m down. Along the S wall ran E-W a low seat .35 high and projecting .40 from the S wall. The plaster on the S wall of the room is at parts preserved up to the surface. It is plain white'. D.09.04.1900.
'The plaster on the S wall is preserved at parts up to the surface but the stucco has lost its colour apparently from the action of fire. The existence of some colour can be made out in parts'. D.09.04.1900/IV.

**Throne Room**

'A complete inscription tablet in fragments turned up in the deposit S of the seat-like arrangement'. [Note on right hand page]. D.11.04.1900.

'The N wall of the bath-room was brought partially into view near the surface and wall-painting appeared with design resembling the branches of a palm tree'. D.12.04.1900.

'Towards the NE corner of the room was a large plain pithos lying on its side with its mouth to the S. Next to it, in a group, a number of low stone vessels came into view'. D.13.04.1900.

'The fallen fresco of the W wall showed a design of palms on a hilly ground. At the top were double grey bands at large intervals in gray on the red ground. The palms were grey on the red ground'. D.14.04.1900.

**The Cists Area**

'The entrance to the corridor was apparently from the N, the S end was closed. Gypsum slabs lining N face of wall forming S end of corridor. The lower E corner of the E slab of this end is still in situ'. D.1904:11R. [Annotations on sketch 11, 1)].

**Supplementary excavations in the Palace: Friday 13 May to Saturday 21 May 1904.**

'In the circumstances the most suitable area towards testing the ground for the continuation of the old facade seemed to be behind and W of the stair up W, S of the Antechamber to the Throne room. The way in which the stair ascends over the line of the old facade made it possible that at least the stylobate of that may have remained intact.

'As a result of the test the remains of the stylobate were found to continue N from the part of the gypsum facade E of the Room of the Large Cists for a distance of 2.75 m. The construction crossing the line of the stylobate to which reference has been made as showing remains of stucco on its S face appeared now to be older than the old facade and to have been worked into that.

'While exploring this region our investigations took another turn. What looks like a thick wall running NS to the W of the stair up W has what appears in the plan as two very small doorless basements to W of it and the S 'basement' of the two showed gypsum slabs running N-S to E of it. Parallel with this slabbing and E of it at an interval of 1.25 appeared the tops of similar slabs brought into view by winter rains. The two parallel facings of slabs appeared now to be the linings on either face of the above-mentioned thick wall. The wall, however, turned out to be no wall. The E line of slabs really belonged to the W face of the old facade and the W line to the E face of a wall running parallel to the facade and to W of it. The interval between them appears as a gypsum lined corridor 1.25 m wide running N-S.
While excavation was carried on the line of the old facade several of the E series of slabs were brought partially into view all in situ. It was found that the slabs were 1.15 m high their tops being at .90 from the surface reckoning from the S wall of the Antechamber to the Throne room.

[Opposite page 9]. The slabs were afterwards found to be 8 in number. It was now possible to realise that the W series of slabs was not nearly so well preserved as this one. Some of them were missing and though they may have been continuous this was now difficult of proof.

'On excavating now down below this depth we were surprised to find the gypsum slabs give place to what looked like a fine wall of large gypsum* [*Comments in margin. 'Should this not be limestone'. AE. 'Limestone'. DM.] blocks running N-S. It was noticed that the gypsum slabs did not rest upon D.1904:09.

the limestone construction but that they were separated from it by an interval of 0.06 m. They likewise projected E-wards out of the plane of the face of the limestone structure as much as 0.06. It was thus at once apparent that the limestone system was earlier than the gypsum slabbing. By probing now into the interval between the slabs and the limestone system we found to our surprise that the supposed blocks were themselves slabs and that we had to do probably with cists like those in the next room to the S. If this was so then the cists - for there were clearly more than one - underlay the interval between the two series of gypsum slabs. It was necessary now to transfer our operations to this interval which was found filled up with stones and earth.

'The E series of gypsum slabs which were in much better condition than those of the W series were fixed in position by means of wood-props and the excavation of the interval was proceeded with. In the course of this fragments of a large pithos with incised pattern were brought out which had evidently been thrown in with the filling and which had the appearance of being of earlier date than those of the great Magazines of the palace. When the deposit was removed the cists came into view, three in number. Their plan was as opposite.

'Considering the exceptional importance of the finds made in the cists of the next room to the S we formed great expectations of finds of similar importance from the new cists. Almost from the first stage in the emptying out of these, however, it began to appear as if we should be disappointed.

'The period of the closing of the cists was fixed as contemporary with that of the closing of the cists of the porcelain figures by the presence in the S and middle cists of fragments of a vase or vases with birds apparently of Melian fabric like those found in the cists which contained the porcelain D.1904:10.

figures. On the other hand, the only trace of porcelain was the leg of a miniature ox in the same scale as the porcelain and thus probably belonging to the same context. The only other finds apart from the pottery and some gold leaf were the remains of three stone lamps, fragments of two in the S cist and

56
parts of a third in the middle cist. The N cist was found partly to underlie the foundations of the S wall of the Throne Room Antechamber so that this is proved to be of later date [see opposite 11, 1].

'The construction of the cists will be understood by reference to the sketch 10, 1). To the dimensions given there it has to be added that the cists were .83 deep. Each side consisted of a single slab of limestone set round a single bottom slab likewise of limestone. It will be noticed that the side slabs do not show the system of keying into each other which characterised the cists of the porcelain figures adjacent S and the larger cists of the long corridor. And they were apparently kept in their places by pressure of filling from behind counterbalanced by the resistance of the bottom slab below against whose edges the bases of the side-slabs were set.

'As a rule each vertical slab is so related to the one next it and forming an angle with it that the end of the one slab coming up to the end of the inner face of the other offers resistance to this. The two N slabs offer resistance at either end. The second N slab has an advantage over the N-most slab through the splay back of its E end to fit into corresponding splay back of the E slab of the middle cist'.

D.1904:11.

**Supplementary investigations within the Palace - continued. Friday, 8 July 1904**

'In the region S of the Throne-room Antechamber the results indicated on the section page 11, 1) were only brought out through further supplementary investigation after excavation itself had come to an end for the season. The problems presented by the stratification were of extreme complexity and only minute examination of this succeeded on establishing the main facts in the relations of earlier to later of the different constructions to each other.

'If now we take these constructions not in the order of their excavation but in the order of their stratification the following points come out.

1. The cists themselves are the earliest constructions. These were built into the Neolithic earth and Neolithic pottery came out in test pits sunk W of these and immediately adjacent to them. The cists cannot be put into systematic connection with any of the constructions in the same environment with perhaps the exception of the cross construction adjacent E to the S cist. This construction (1) has a stratification of wall stucco and flooring of its own in which later and earlier can be distinguished. The construction, a limestone block 1)1 running EW and with its best face S is 1.15 long EW, .55 wide and .32 high. It rests on a substructure - smaller masonry with faces S and W but rough to E. The top of the block is about .80 from the surface. The S face shows red stucco and thin white stucco going down to a floor level with white cement at 1.50 from the surface, .70 from the top of the block. Below the floor is white wall stucco and yellowish floor cement at a depth of .90 from the top of the block. This floor level is itself .45 above the level of the top of the adjacent S cist so that the floor must be later than the cist.

'On the W face of the same construction again is white wall stucco over red going down to a floor D.1904:46.
at 1.25. This floor is itself 12 centimetres above the top of the cists so that it in turn must be of later date than they. The floor has underlying it pale clayey earth similar to that which covered the top of the cists. The nucleus of the construction itself may be contemporary to or even earlier than the cists though there is not enough of it towards the proof of that and on the other hand at least two of three floor levels marked on it are clearly of later date. The systematic connection of the construction with the cists cannot, with the data at disposal, be made out. See also notes on the pottery from the cists. D.1904:47.

'2 The second stage in the process of stratification is represented by the events which led to the filling in of the cists, the covering over of these with paving, the construction of the gypsum lined corridor and of the facade which had the E gypsum slab-lined side of the corridor as its W or inner face. The gypsum facade incorporated into its own construction the earlier structure with floor level referred to on page 46 and sketch 1). Both this early structure and the cists having got covered up and concealed were forgotten from the beginning of this period onwards. This period itself, however, according to the data at present available represents the first era of the later palace. In that case, the cists themselves as well as the large cists in which the porcelain figures were found belong to the last era of the earlier palace. In support of this interpretation of the data is the negative fact that there is an entire lack of systematic connection between the cists and the surrounding palace construction. Not only do they belong to an earlier stratum than the Throne-room system whose S wall partially passes over the N cist but the paving also underlying this, as well as the gypsum wall lining passing into it, also pass over the cists, ignoring their existence. In the case of the cists of the porcelain figures. These look now as if they belonged to the room under whose paving they were found but what has to be correlated with the wall system is its own paving and the superficial cists that were found sunk into that. Part of the old facade was worked into the E wall of this room but we have seen already that even that was posterior in its construction to the adjacent series of cists.

'3. The third stage in construction is represented by the shifting E-wards of the W facade line of the Central Court, the consequent disintegration of the old facade, the opening up of this, the laying out of new constructions across it and the absorption of some of its elements into the new structures. D.1904:48.

'This was the period which saw the construction of the Throne-room with its antechamber, of the stair portico up W with gypsum column base adjoining to the S and of the system to which the room of the column bases belongs.

'The Throne-room system had cut right down across the old facade so that the very foundations of this came to be removed in the area of the antechamber. * [* The floor of the Antechamber is 1.85 from the surface. The early floor level represented by the tops of the cists is about 2 m below the level of the surface]. On the other hand the curved ending of the facade adjacent to the N, which was not in the way, was actually endowed with a new function by absorption as an element into the new system.

'The stair portico with its ascent up W involved less radical destruction than an arrangement with steps down W like the Antechamber. Accordingly we find removed only what was actually in the way of the steps such as the great gypsum course of the facade which was next the lower steps. The
foundations, on the other hand, were left, as well as part of the W face of the facade, including all the gypsum slab lining. The intervals between the walls were filled up and it was at this time that the corridor above the cists disappeared from view.

'The construction of the system to which belongs the Room of the Column Bases with its descending steps down W led to the same radical removal of the old facade, even to the foundations at this part, as happened in the case of the Throne-room system'. D.1904:49.

c. Service Area
Room of the Stone Drum
'The corridor has on its S side a doorway 2 opening into room 2 whose floor level has been reached at a depth of 1.60 from the surface. The E part of the room had been excavated previously and in it on the floor had been brought into view on the floor the stone seat of a chair hollowed out like the one in the antechamber of the bath-room.

'The W wall of the room has at its S end a recess .95 wide and 1.50 high which looks as if it had been a cupboard. At each side there is a vertical groove with much burnt wood where posts of wood must have existed and a similar beam must have supported the row of stones which still remain in their places across the top. Going down the sides and across the top there are remains of the plaster in which the beams were set. The half of an inscription was found at the floor level at the S side of the room with signs on the four sides which were of equal breadth'. D.26.04.1900.

'The supposed 'cupboard' at end of corridor behind Antechamber turns out to be a blocked doorway with wooden posts. Under the later wall here some tablets in a much decomposed state - small fragments legible - showing that the wall is of later date than the (Mycenaean deleted) period in which they were first made'. AE.1901:19.

'In the room-space next W of the room with the column-drum was found in soil thrown out a pictographic inscription, signs on four sides and bored at end. It was not possible to determine the depth at which the inscription may have been in the deposit'. D.1901:1:39

'The flight of rooms 1, 3 (s. 26th) are now completely excavated with the exception of clearing up one or two doubtful points especially the openings of the doorway at the E end of the N wall of 1 x. The doorway was found to be 1.48 wide'. D.1901:54.

d. W Magazines and Long Corridor
Long Corridor
'The excavation of the N-S corridor of the dig is still being excavated N-wards and further fragments of inscriptions were found. One was complete in two fragments, another was fragmentary at one end'. D.25.04.1900.

'The N-S corridor of Kalokairinos's dig has been dug down to a floor level with slabs at a depth of 2.30 and a crosswall at x. Above the crosswall and going along it WE are indications of a drain with red hard clay lining like terracotta'. D.27.04.1900.
"The N end of the jamb corridor has now been excavated down to a floor level at 2.40 - .50":  
D.27.04.1900.

"In the jamb-corridor the 4th jamb W [WM3 - N jamb] was brought completely into view after a later wall built across the corridor had been partially removed": D.28.04.1900.

"In the section facing W of the deposit and just outside of the pithoi gallery the burnt circular ends of wooden joists appear in a row about .40 - .50 from the floor. On the S and N walls of the gallery appears white plaster with a red and grey band running along it at .95 from the pavement".  
D.30:04.1900.

"The Pithos gallery now excavated shows at E end round ends of burnt fallen beams in clay matrix". AE.1900:57.

"In the corridor of the IV galleries very good pavement chiefly of gypsum slabs extends continuously from the IVth to the XIlth gallery. The walls of the corridor as well as of the W galleries VII, VIII were found to have remains of painted wad [?plaster] with narrow red and blue bands forming a dado". D.15.05.1900.

"The long corridor at this part still has its side walls but a crosswall has appeared 1 - a wall running N dividing the width of the corridor into small spaces": D.21.05.1900.

"The E wall of the corridor is continuous just as further S. The walls 3, 4, 5 inside the corridor look for the present like later construction. The greater number of inscriptions [pictographic] were found at 6 - 6. Here inscription fragments continue to turn up today but not nearly so plentifully as yesterday. Spaces 7, 8, 9 did not yield any inscriptions at all. Space 6 has a tough clay layer at 1.20 down and it is probable that below this level inscriptions will be found. The only hope of further inscriptions from this deposit now seems to be further N in 6": D.22.05.1900.

"Pavement occurs at parts of this area at a depth of 1.10 to 1.50 according to the slope of the surface. As this descends N-wards it is probable that this is the same floor level as further S in the long corridor": D.23.05.1900.

"The N end of the long gallery has presented one important development since yesterday in the shape of the steps of a stairway going down S. Up till 6.30, 4 steps of this stair have been uncovered. The construction and its connections will, however, not be clear until the floor is reached": D.24.05.1900.

"In the long corridor just opposite the entrance to this new [WM12] gallery several fragments of inscriptions came out, among them one complete and another nearly so": D.25.05.1900.

"The area commenced on included the long corridor with the adjacent magazines and rooms. A good deal of clearing of soil above the pavement slabs had to be done before sweeping could be effective and in the course of this clearing some new slabs were brought into view for the first time. One fact brought out beyond all doubt was that the long corridor and generally most internal floors were
paved with fine gypsum slabs while all external areas were paved with limestone or some other stone harder than gypsum. Gypsum pavement always had the preference where possible but in the case of unroofed spaces gypsum was not chosen and this on account of its lack of durability when subjected to the influence of the weather, especially rain. Another conclusion that could be drawn from this fact was that any space paved with gypsum must have been roofed over'.

"In the course of sweeping the long corridor a special piece of work was undertaken - the examination of the pavement adjacent to the stair at the N part of the long corridor. We wanted to ascertain whether the construction of which the stair is part was an afterthought to the corridor construction or not. The pavement W of the wall running NS came up to the foot of the wall but did not continue under it. On the other hand the pavement running N was continuous under the short EW wall crossing the W 1/2 of the corridor at this part. The conclusion was that the latter wall was a later addition but we could not come to any conclusion about the wall connected with the stair. The pavement continues N about 2m beyond the crosswall referred to. Further N it is lacking except at the very N end of the corridor where several slabs are in position. The long narrow space in which were found the pictographic inscriptions was found to be without pavement". D.1901/III:01-02.

"The fact that in the Eighth Magazine the Kaselles had been entirely concealed by a well compacted pavement made it seem desirable to remove some of the paving-slabs of the Long Gallery in order to ascertain if the same system extended on that side. This examination led to the surprising result indicated by the plan and section in Fig. 15. It turned out that the greater part of the Long Gallery was underlaid by a continuous series of deep stone cists". Evans (1903, 31).

"A fragment of a pithos of ordinary Late Palace character, found in the upper part of this Kasella, shows that its final closing, due to the construction of the pavement above, took place at a comparatively late period". Evans (1903, 33).

"The Kaselles of Type B presented indications of having remained in use to a later date that the other series ..... But the Kaselles belonging to Class B .... contained a mere filling of white limey earth and rubble which seems to have been heaped into them at the time when the pavement was made. In this filling were found scattered fragments of pottery belonging to the Latest Palace period, and some plain bowls filled with lime. The two cists nearest the stairs at the North end of the Long Gallery were found open and contained fragments of still later pottery belonging to the Period of Partial Occupation". Evans (1903, 35).

"Sketch 2) shows a doorway controlled from the S and closing off the part of the long corridor and the magazines to N of it from the region to the S. The doorway probably belongs to the same era as the small jambs of the magazines and was later disused. The jambs and threshold then got absorbed into the paving of the corridor". D.1904:51.

Investigations - Friday, 24 April - Thursday 30 April 1903.

'The exploration of deposit beneath the palace floor had been going on for some time but as far as the cists were concerned which were opened in the Long Corridor the results with the exception of those obtained from one cist were only of interest in giving a clue as to the period in the history of the
palace when these cists were closed. One result was certain. From the character of the pottery and other small finds in the deposit these cists must have been filled up with rubbish and closed some time well on the 2nd Period of the Palace. The pottery has been reserved for examination but even a cursory glance as the sherds were being brought out made it evident that all of it was of an advanced and fairly late character. This made it also clear that this series was shut much later than the 'Kasella' in the 4th Magazine which contained pottery belonging to the end of the 1st Palace Period.

'As regards the cists themselves there were two types of these. At the S end of the long corridor a series of 7 were of narrow rectangular shape like the typical cists of the magazines, and the construction was exactly similar. In none of these, however, was the middle partition slab found which in the case of typical cists in the magazines divided the Kasella into an upper and a lower compartment. The vertical slabs were fitted into a groove in the bottom slab and the end slabs into a similar groove in the side slabs in the same way as in the case of the cists in the magazines. The other construction as far as it concerned the fitting into their positions in the cists was also the same as in the Magazines. Mr Fyfe has made a detailed examination of the construction as a whole and no further account of that is needed here.

'In the 2nd of the 7 cists reckoning from the N the contents were not entirely of the same
D.1903/II:83.

miscellaneous character as were those of the others. The deposit itself was darker and richer in appearance. In the cist in accordance with these appearances were found whole and in fragments a series of trefoil porcelain lozenges such as may have belonged to the inlaying of some important chest. The burning of the more perishable wood or ivory of the chest would account for the dark colour of the deposit. The remains of the chest which happened to be near were probably swept into the cist along with the other debris found in it.

Dimensions .90 long NS, .38 wide EW and 1.15 deep reckoning from under surface of pavement, 1.25 from upper surface'. D.1903/II:84.

Investigations -Friday 1 May - Saturday 9 May 1903.

'N of these 7 cists extended 19 other chests of much larger size and evidently designed for some other use. They all had remains of hard cement lining. This cement lining was an extra provision in the case of these because the fitting of the slabs was not of the same elaborate character as in the case of the other ones. The slabs were also in this case not of gypsum but of hard limestone. There was usually only one (cross) slab between one Kasella and another but every 5th Kasella was separated from the one next it by an interval between two slabs filled up with the same binding red earth that filled up the interval between the slabs and the enclosed masonry in the case of all of the Kaselles. Mr Fyfe has made an architectural examination of the construction in detail. The normal dimensions of this series are about .80 square and 1.60 deep reckoning from surface of pavement, 1.45 reckoning from tops of cist slabs. The bottoms have a flat square sinking with sloping sides about .50 square and .05 deep. s. opposite 1)6. * *[ here if of the W slab is fitted at right angles to the N the tops fit key fashion but through oversight of mason the bottoms do not. The mistake was corrected through insertion of a limestone block in the angular cutting 1 and the interval filled up with cement. But if the
N slab is fitted to the E slab the one keys into the other and the projecting parts of each disappear behind. Similarly of the E slab in relation to the S and of the S in relation to the W.]

'All these cists had miscellaneous debris - broken pottery, cement from walls, stones and other rubbish. The pottery is preserved for an investigation and it only needs to be said here that throughout this series, as in the case of the other, it was uniformly of the same advanced character - none of it showed the continuance of the early tradition of light design on a dark ground like the pottery of the Kasella of the 4th Magazine. The general result obtained was that all these cists of the long corridor were closed at one time probably after some catastrophe to the building and that they were closed at a later date than the cist of the 4th Magazine which contained ware with light design on a dark ground'. D.1903/II:85.

WM1-4
'Work at the NW part of the excavation is engaged in further clearing a number of corridors running W from a corridor running N-S. 4 of these corridors all parallel to each other have already been brought into view and excavated down already to a depth of 2 m'. D.17.04.1900.

WM2, 3, 5 and 8
'The 6th [WMS5] W gallery has since Friday shown in its floor a row of rectangular chest-like constructions of gypsum slabs like those in gallery 9 [WM8] only less elaborate. The first, reckoning from the entrance was interesting from having had in it a jug-like vase which may have been used for drawing some liquid (oil, wine) which may have been stored in these chests. The floor of the 3rd, the 4th and the 6th chests had traces of lead lining similar to that which was made out in the case of the 2nd last chest in the 9th [WM8] gallery. It is thus possible that these chests were used for storing olive oil or wine. Near the E end of the 9th [WM8] gallery was a disturbed chest which had in the bottom of it a greenish yellow tough sediment such as olive oil may have left'. D.08.05.1900.

WM2, 5 and 8
'Isolated fragments of inscriptions have been turning up in all of the W galleries being excavated i.e. in 3 [WM2], 6 [WMS5], and 9 [WM8] (the gallery of the pithoi). Accordingly the sieve is being used to sift all the soil as long as the inscriptions continue to turn up'. D.02.05.1900.

WM3
'Much more important than the finds in pottery was the discovery of several fragments of Mycenaean inscription signs incised on terracotta objects shaped like a chisel similar to the larger fragment found some days ago [Saturday]. These finds were made in a burnt wood deposit of dark sooty colour which occurred at a depth of .30-.50 from the surface.... '. D.03.04.1900.

WM4
'Some kasellas were opened. 1 in the 4th gallery was opened up, the 2nd from the W end. In this at .40 down was a large slab. On this having with considerable difficulty been raised there was found a deposit largely impregnated with gypsum and having a great many fragments of pottery some important Kamares fragments with spirals being identifiable. The whole of the pottery is preserved for examination. At the bottom of the kasella was found a block with double-axe sign. The deposit has an
important bearing on the question as to the period at which the 'kasellas' fell into disuse and were filled up. D.1901/I:36-7.

‘In the 5th [WM4] ‘Gallery’ a row of six similar cists found open, in this case with the remains of slab. Lead lining as before - remains of vase in one’. AE.1900:64.

‘The 2nd kasella of Magazine 4 (from W end) afforded new evidence. Here were found part of early block with [sketch of double axe] sign, rubble plaster and remains of Kamares pots. One plain pyriform with oval mouth, another with white spirals’. [Sketch]. AE.1901:04.

WM4, 6 and 7
‘In the W galleries work is being concentrated in the 5th [WM4], 7th [WM6] and the 8th [WM7] which have not yet been completely cleared. The soil is being removed by way of the entrances and also from above. The sieve is being used for all three galleries and fragments of inscriptions have been turning in all of them. In gallery 8 [WM7] was found an important fragment of a large inscription and it has been made a rule to use the sieve whenever one fragment is found in any deposit’. D.08.05.1900.

‘The 5th [WM4], 7th [WM6] and the 8th [WM7] W galleries have been cleared of all their deposit today down to the floor-pavement. All three were found to have gypsum cists underneath the pavement similar to those in gallery 9 [WM8] but more simple in construction. In the 5th gallery, two such cists have been emptied, in the 7th [WM6] 6, in the 8th [WM7] 5 up till 4 pm’. D.12.05.1900.

WM5
‘The 6th [WM5] gallery, like the 9th [WM8], had a large number of pithoi ranged along its walls. About 20 have already appeared, about 12 of these being whole. A curious feature of this gallery, about 2/3 along the S wall is a deep recess of gypsum blocks like a cupboard. This gallery, like the 9th [WM8], is also paved’. D.03.05.1900.

‘Open three kasellas. In Mag 5. K5 from W, beneath closely compacted and cemented slab forming floor of an upper cist found a second filled with earth and rubble amongst which, however, was a largish piece of crumpled gold foil’. AE.1901:03.

WM6
‘In Mag 6, K 5 from West, again beneath another cemented slab, a cist filled with earth, fragments of Myc. [crossed out] pithoi and another piece of gold foil. These finds highly significant. The cists had probably originally contained treasure while the Palace was still occupied. This was withdrawn and the cists filled up with earth and rubble and then carefully closed. In these two cases, however, pieces of the precious metal had been left. The earth was not mere infiltration but deliberate filling up. Perhaps it was thought to make the floor slab there more solid to support the large pithoi (at this period [crossed out]) placed upon them and now the chief content of the Magazines. Perhaps it was decided that their existence should not be revealed to anyone entering the magazines by the hollow sound of the floor’. AE.1901:03-4.
WM6 and 7

'The 7th [WM6] and 8th [WM7] W galleries were being excavated up till midday from their entrances and from above but with the exception of 6 stray inscription fragments nothing remarkable was brought to light'. D.07.05.1900.

WM7

'The 8th [WM7] gallery has been narrowed about 1/2 way along it by means of a wall construction projecting from its N wall meant to divide the gallery into two sections'. D.11.05.1900.

WM8

'Against the S wall of the corridor was the lower half of another pithos. All these pithoi were decorated with raised incised bands etc. The corridor itself is paved with large gypsum slabs at a depth of 1.90 - 2 m from the surface. There is covering of stucco on the N wall and this continues over the top of the gypsum slab at the W end of the corridor. Having cleared the corridor down to the paved flooring at the W end the excavations is carried along the corridor E-wards. At xx 1.50 down were found 2 fragments of inscriptions'. D.25.04.1900.

'In the pithoi gallery [WM8] the entrance jambs at the E end came into view this morning in line with those already excavated further S. The gypsum paving slabs are well preserved just at the entrance of the gallery. This flooring is at 1.70 from the surface'. D.30.4.1900.

'This morning in the 9th[WM8] W gallery trial was made for the gypsum chests said to underlie the pavement. One, which had been interfered with, was found about 1/3 along the gallery just underneath the level of the pavement About 3-4 metres from the W end narrow slabs of the pavement in the centre of the gallery floor were removed and immediately a gypsum chest apparently untouched came into view. The pavement itself formed the lid of the chest. On account of the wind work stopped at midday before the chest could be emptied. The sketch on the opposite page shows the stage reached with the W galleries up till midday today'. D.04.05.1900.

'What we found was that the chests seemed to be divided into two compartments - an upper and a lower - partitioned by a slab from each other which was .65 down from the top of the chest. The lower compartment was about .60 deep - the whole chest 1.50 reckoning from the top directly underneath the pavement. The foundation slab was grooved along its edges for the purpose of receiving the side and end slabs. This slab was removed and then it was found to rest on slender strips of gypsum embedded in a deposit of greenish grey tough earth. When this was removed a slab was found extending N and S under the side masonry into which the chest had been set. The chest was .97 long (EW) and 0.45 wide (NS). They were not all the same size. The second last opened up at the W end of the gallery was .81 by .45, the last .85 by .39'. D.11.05.1900.

'At this end [E end] was found a nest of tablets. The mass was removed en bloc and as they were ready to crumble up if detached and lay embedded on their faces I got Jannis to coat over the back of the whole group (first carefully cleaning) with plaster and then worked away the earth in which their faces were bedded. The whole lot were thus got out as they lay'. AE.1900:57.
'Part of the plan of work for the day was to remove the surface soil from the 9th Magazine down to above the level of traces of a flooring seen in section looking at the entrance to the magazine from the long corridor. The flooring is of rough red cement which looks as if burnt. The burning may, however, have occurred as a result of the conflagration. The flooring is at a depth of only 0.30 from the surface which descends W-wards until the level of the flooring coalesces with that of the surface so that the flooring no longer exists at the W end'. D.1901/I:07-8.

'Work was continued in the 9th gallery and immediately after starting work in the morning a fine Mycenaean gem with bull hunt (bull profile left, man in front profile right, dog above left) was discovered quite near the surface just above the W wall of the magazine. In the forenoon the first pithoi tops began to appear at a depth of 0.50 from the surface. In the afternoon six pithoi were visible at the W end of the gallery and before closing the sides of two others further E. The soil has been removed at the W end of the magazine to a depth of 1.20 and the pithoi are half exposed. Several unimportant fragments of inscriptions were discovered. Late in the day, however, an almost complete one was discovered at 1.20-1.30 down. Two sections of the magazine are being made - one towards the middle and a second more towards the E end. In the middle part of the gallery a pithos against the N wall has come into view. The opposite S wall has a wide buttress against it meant for narrowing the width of the gallery and dividing it into two compartments.

'The cement flooring which appeared in section at the E end of the gallery from the excavation of last year is traceable here and there only for about 2 m W from the old section. The surface slopes down W and the floor level of the cement flooring coalesces with the surface level and the floor disappears. There are 2 possible views as to this floor level. It might conceivably be later construction or it might belong to an upper storey. There is, however, as yet an ambiguous obscurity in the evidence (1) The upper constructions all over this region (door-jambs of magazine further S)* coincide with the underlying construction as they naturally would in an upper storey but (2) no upper storey wall surfaces (stucco, fresco) in situ have as yet been found' [* Last year having regard to the different material (limestone) of these upper doorjambs I thought they must be later construction. Yet even at the time I saw that the coincidence of the upper and the lower constructions was a difficulty in the way of this view. (These limestone jambs probably belong to the same LM II period renovations as the limestone jambs narrowing the entrances of Magazines 4 and 5 and the limestone piers in Magazines 7 and 9. May 9, 1918)]. D.1901/I:9-10.

'In the 9th Magazine the greater part of the deposit has been removed from the W end and up till midday as many as 11 pithoi were in view. At midday the flooring was reached at a depth of 1.60-1.70. Several stray fragments of inscription tablets were found. One rather important fragment 3 lines was found in the 2nd pithos - N wall. The plaster of the walls with the usual dado characteristic of most of the galleries adheres on the N and S walls but is not, as so far, visible preserved on the gypsum block which forms the W wall. The buttress projecting from the S wall also has coloured plaster adhering. The N wall, a little E of the buttress, also has the coloured plastering and above it very near the surface is one course of wall already visible for 1/2 a metre which projects in such a way as to threaten the view that it is upper storey unless, that is, there has been lateral displacement.
This bit of wall has to be put into connection with the existence of the earth flooring at about the same level further E. D.1901/F:12.

‘In the 9th gallery the W 1/2 is gradually being cleared of its deposit down to the gypsum paved floor. This at the W end is at a depth of 1.50. Further E the pavement is at a greater depth 1.60 -1.70 etc because the surface ascends E. In the course of the day, 8 pithoi were emptied of their deposit and though every care was taken to note what the contents may have been there was no definite indication. Papadakis began to bind the pithoi that were in danger of collapsing with wire and this he has continued today so that in all 9 pithoi have been so secured. A good many important fragments of Mycenaean pottery turned up of the Palace variety now familiar to us from that found last year in the 8th gallery. A little over a metre to the E of the buttress of the S wall of the gallery plaster flooring has appeared at a lower level than that visible since last year near the top of the section of the gallery at its E end i.e. at a depth of .45 from the surface above it. The buttress is now so far cleared that it can be measured. It projects 1 m from the S wall. It is 2.14 broad and is 2 m high reckoning from the surface. It seems to [be] built for the most part at least of well squared gypsum blocks. Its W wall begins 5.10 E from the W wall of the Magazine’. D.1901/F:13-14.

‘In the 9th Magazine the W 1/2 as far as just beyond the E end of the buttress of the S wall is now completely excavated with the exception of the cists beneath the level of the pavement. In this W 1/2 were altogether 12 whole pithoi and at least 3 broken ones - one at least of which can be fairly put together. In none of these pithoi could the nature of the contents be identified from the deposit in them. Of finds made in the gallery the most important were the gem found near the surface at the W end and a complete inscription found 1 m down in the deposit. The fragments of inscriptions did not form part of any deposit but turned up in isolation.

‘This morning after the W 1/2 had been fairly cleared work was started on the section of the magazine in its doorway and proceeding W from this. Here two pithoi, tumbled on their sides, were just visible from last year. At the top of the section a few centimetres from the surface was visible a red stripe of burnt cement on clay apparently marking a floor level and also visible from last year. It was desirable now to examine this section further.

‘Meanwhile George Fournous brought into view, working in section E-wards from the buttress in the gallery, traces in section of similar cement or plaster flooring but apparently at a lower level. Working from the surface about a metre further E another flooring came into view about 20 centimetres above the level of the other and this time the substance in section was white as if composed of gypsum cement. This again was some 0.15 below the level of the red flooring near the surface that since last year had been visible from the E end of the magazine. Thus we have here altogether traces of three floorings one above the other, the highest being at about .20 from the surface. Besides these floorings in position were found in the section made E from the buttress fragments of much better gypsum flooring of white cement with a finer surface in which small pebbles appeared. One important fragment was found surface down at about 1.20 from the surface from its position, however, it could not be guessed what level it originally occupied’. *[* This cement flooring is similar to that used in light wells and there may have been an open air roof area above the magazines to light adjoining upper floor halls (April 8, 1919) [opposite page] D.1901/F:15-16.
'From the doorway of the gallery the section left from last year has now been excavated for a distance of 2.60. 4 pithoi, two against the S wall fallen E, two against the N wall of smaller size, standing. Two further pithoi appear in the new section, the one against the S wall again in a 1/2-toppling position. Near the floor were found several fine fragments of the palace ware familiar from the 8th gallery. When the section had reached a point 2.60 W from the entrance a new line of red earth appeared about .40 below the level of the flooring whose red clay had been visible in the section of last year and about 1.70 from the floor of the gallery. This thick line of red cement or clay goes across the gallery from wall to wall and continues at the same height along each of the walls. The part going across the gallery has a drain-like hollow curve like the one W of the Throne room which was described by Dörpfeld last year as having contained a cylindrical joist. * [*The drain-like hollow or groove was apparently the impression in the clay of a wooden beam belonging to the construction of the ceiling. (April 8, 1919)]. In this case, however, the joist cannot have run along the interior of a wall as in the previous instance for no trace of such a wall was traceable and besides, immediately below the line of where such a joist may have come, stand in the section 2 pithoi.

'The red earth which forms the cement has the colour and appearance of the coarse terracotta of ordinary burnt bricks. In it are to be found fragments of pottery which it was difficult to identify as Mycenaean. There is just the possibility that they may be later. If so this is the first time that post-Mycenaean constructions could be conjectured in the excavation of the palace. D.1901/I:17.

'In the 9th gallery, having come to the section described above this, taken in connection with the remains of three different floorings previously referred to, was left standing for further inspection. The 9th gallery is thus left for the present incompletely excavated for about 3 m of its length near its E end'. D.1901/I:18.

'The fine pottery of Magazine 9 from level above pithoi belonged to living room above the Magazines, so too in Mag. 5'. AE.1901:02.

WM10

'Now this morning, the 10th gallery was begun, both from above and from the entrance. This gallery is comparatively narrow and no pithoi are as yet apparent. Against the N jamb on the other hand was found a plain jug - a kind of find which is a rarity in the case of these magazines. In these, what in the way of pottery exists, apart from the pithoi themselves, has been always in the shape of fragments of very finely painted Mycenaean ware of the mature period (Palace Style).

'The width of this gallery is only 1.60 and if we were to presuppose two rows of pithoi in such a gallery there would be no passageway between them. There may have been one row of pithoi or two rows of smaller ones. The S jamb of the doorway has at a height of 1.95 from the floor a large block of limestone with a [sketch of a star sign] upon its face. Underlying this block, next the upper gypsum block of the door-jamb, is an interval of .45 consisting below of a mass of gypsum plaster and stone, above of a layer .08 - .10 thick of red terracotta-like cement which has fragments of pottery in it. The layer of red cement is at the same height - 1.90 - as that already referred to as existing in the gallery 9. This red stripe extends across the section of the gallery at the same height from its floor. At about .20 - .25 above the lower surface of this red stripe were seen traces in the section of what might be the
surface of a cement floor. This part was accordingly excavated from above and the surface of the floor appeared in patches at about .25 from the floor of the gallery and .45 from the surface. The flooring is of a kind of clay plaster with small pebbles in it and it seems to form one whole with the underlying layer of red terracotta-like substance that appears in the section underneath. This whole is .25 - .30 thick'. D.1901/I:18-19.

'Work on the 10th gallery is still being carried on by 3 sets of workmen (two men in each set). The pithos near the entrance against the N wall is the finest that has yet appeared in the magazines. It has at intervals ears all round 6 at the top 6 in the middle and 6 below. The rows of ears are separated by horizontal triple bands with impressed circles and each ear has between a plain ring in relief. The topmost row of ears is provided at each side top and bottom with a small disc in relief meant apparently to copy bronze nail heads. It has not been found possible to guess what the contents of the pithos were. A peculiar feature of the gallery is that the N wall has been thickened at 2.80 m from the entrance so that from being 1.85 wide at the entrance it is at the W end only 1.60 wide. Here the floor level has been reached at a depth of 1.40 and just above it the right part of a seal-impression with face en face. The usual plaster appears on the walls but this time more than usually discoloured. The deposit of this gallery like that of gallery 9 is being sifted for small finds'. D.1901/I:20.

'The excavation of the 10th gallery still continues. About 9 pithoi could be made out which, on account of the narrowness of the gallery, seem to have been all arranged along the N wall. Only one of these was found in a standing position. All the others were in a tumbled partially broken condition. With the exception of one or two unimportant tablet fragments, no finds were made in this gallery and the deposit was accordingly only sifted at the beginning of operations on the gallery, i.e. up to this morning and at the W end where the seal-impression [* the right half of a seal-impression with figure having face en face] was found a little above the floor level. Up until the evening the gallery had almost been cleared of deposit'. D.1901/I:22.

WM11

'11 pithoi arranged along the N wall are already in sight. The surface descends gradually W so that the pithoi near the W end are only a few centimetres below the surface and yet their rims are intact, two at the very W end partially visible since last year must have had their rims above the present surface and they are broken away all round. In the E 1/2 of the gallery about .80 down were found several fragments of inscriptions - one whole. The pithoi at this part are tumbled on their sides with their mouths E. The S wall of the gallery like the N one of the 10th seems to thicken at about 1/3 along its length making the rest of the gallery to its W end narrower than the entrance part'. D.1901/I:28.

'With the region W of the N end of the long corridor it is different. The S limit of the excavation here is formed by the 11th magazine. The outline of this magazine has now been brought completely into view with the long row of pithoi along the N wall. This magazine extends a good deal further W than ones next it, S, 6 - 10, which are all of the same length. The extra length of the 11th magazine is brought about by the deep turn W of the great W gypsum wall. Thus the 10th gallery is 14 m long, the 11th 18.75. The width of the gallery, however, is at the W end only 1.50. A good many finds of inscriptions are being made especially at a point about 1/4 from the E end and from .80 down including the deposit of a large pithos on its side with its mouth E (the 2nd of those on its side
reckoning from the entrance). In the riddle, a very large gem-impression (about half) was found from the same deposit. About 2.50 m further W was found about 0.80 down the clay impression in fragments of a large seal.

'The floor of the magazine has been found at a point near the W end and found to be 1.50 down. Here the usual chests were verified, the one in sight being longer and narrower than the usual ones. It was arranged asymmetrically nearer the S wall than the N as if the space for the pithoi along the N wall had been reckoned up. D.1901/1:30.

'The 11th gallery must have had about 22 pithoi large and small. Of these, 13 are whole with splits, about 5 are in a partly collapsing condition, at least 3 are in bits. The supply of inscription fragments has practically come to an end since early this morning. The deposit was grouped near a pithos on its side mouth E (the 6th). A gypsum slab stood vertically EW parallel to the S wall with an interval between and the juxtaposition of the inscription fragments made one of the workmen think the slab might have been some sort of cupboard. The greater number of fragments were found 1 m down, and they all apparently belonged to one deposit. The W 2/3 of the magazine contained no inscriptions. The S wall of the gallery is very badly preserved and the painted stucco is visible only at the E end. At 2.80 from the entrance the S wall thickens and the gallery suddenly narrows to about 1.40'. D.1901/1:32.

WM12

'In a doorway xxx opening E at the W end of what is likely to be the 12th magazine (closed at E end) turned up a fine fragment of stone cornice with rosette and diglyph ornament in relief.

'In the region W of this doorway were found fragments of several Mycenaean lamps yesterday and today, and there is already a likelihood that this is a kind of passageway. At any rate, gallery 15 and probably 14 have their entrances not from the long corridor but from their W ends.

'... the 12th and 13th galleries with the usual E entrances are still untouched'. D.1901/1:32.

'In the morning the 12th gallery was commenced at the E end and at the W. The only thing to report is that pithoi go along the N wall and that (in the evening) two ?inscription tablets turned up at 1.70 from the surface and about .80 from the entrance'. D.1901/1:34.

'The 12th gallery has now as many as 20 pithoi in sight. Of these, about 12 are whole and in their places. Towards evening it was noticed that one large pithos near the middle was out of the usual position along the N wall and blocked up the gallery to such a degree that it was at first thought by the workmen themselves that the gallery must be divided into two parts an E and a W. In the E end at about .80 W from the entrance and 1.40 down where were found three complete inscription tablets on Monday evening, a 4th was found complete in two fragments this morning by means of the riddle'. D.1901/1:38.

'The 12th magazine is almost completely excavated now and the deposit of the pithoi is now being examined and removed. One pithos at the E end and about 8 at the W end are in fragments. Four kasellas at the W end are in sight. In two cases at least these are lined with cement. For the present
only the tops of the basins are being brought into view. These basins are in at least two cases lined with cement, the apparent conclusion being that they must have been used for holding some liquid'.

D.1901/I:40

'Today in the 12th gallery, the cisterns are being emptied of their deposit. . . . In the deposit at the entrance, however, was found by means of a riddle, a clay-seal twice impressed and with pictographic signs on flat surface of one side. It was of lozenge shape, pointed at both ends (5 pm).

In the afternoon the sifting of the soil from the entrance of the 12th gallery commenced. Here, by means of the riddle, was found a clay-seal, twice impressed and with a pictographic inscription on the flat side. It is most probably a stray from the deposit further N in the long corridor where were found the pictographic inscriptions of last year'. D.1901/I:42.

WM12 and 13

'Several of the cisterns in both Magazines show a cement lining to their gypsum slabs and this is particularly well preserved in the case of cisterns 4 and 5 in Magazine 12 and of 1, 3, 4 in Magazine 13'. D.1923/I:10R.

WM13

'The 13th gallery, the only one still remaining to be excavated is still proceeding from the W end. A row of cisterns (4 already in view) have their tops so near the surface that the rims have disappeared. The cisterns are, here, also ranged along the N wall'. D.1901/I:42.

'The 13th gallery is now being excavated all along its length. At the same time the deposit is being sifted, three riddles being employed. The cisterns of this gallery, it is already apparent, are very badly preserved, of all those visible not one being whole. Several cisterns are tumble half on their sides. Most of the cisterns are ranged along the N wall of the gallery but one at the entrance is near the S wall.

'The doorway of the gallery has been apparently narrowed by means of gypsum slabs set on end one above the other. About 5 m W from the entrance of gallery and 1 m down was found a clay-seal with impression and pictographic inscription. Further W occurred 50 down two fragments of a roundel in porcelain with leaf pattern going from the centre like the four spokes of a wheel. This was the first of this kind found on the site'. D.1901/I:46.

'The 13th gallery is still being proceeded with today. Nothing remarkable occurred in the deposit and it now becomes more apparent than yesterday that the cisterns are in a much shattered condition. As many as 13 were visible and of these not one was quite whole. The last cistern near the entrance against the N wall was on its side and complete but full of cracks. A fragment or two of inscription tablets turned up but not such as to give hopes of a deposit'. D.1901/I:48.

'The gallery was still unfinished in the evening. A long row of narrow kasellas appeared, the two at the W end being out of line with the others and considerably towards the S wall of the gallery'. D.1901/I:51.
The 13th gallery with the exception of the Kaselles is almost completely excavated. The sifting of the deposit continued during the forenoon. In the siftings appeared a clay seal, fragmented behind, with pictographic signs. When the floor of the gallery had been completely brought into view it was found to contain 9 kaselles. D.1901/1:53.

The 13th gallery is now completely excavated, the only thing remaining to be done being the examination the deposit in the ‘Kaselles’. D.1901/1:55.

WM14

‘In the region W of this doorway were found fragments of several Mycenaean lamps yesterday and today, and there is already a likelihood that this is a kind of passageway. At any rate, gallery 15 and probably 14 have their entrances not from the long corridor but from their W ends’. D.1901/1:31.

‘The only development further N is at x where the N wall projects leaving a narrow doorway at xx only .90 wide. There can be hardly any doubt that this doorway is the W entrance to gallery 14 which is closed at E end’. D.1901/1:32.

‘The 14th gallery (closed at E end) is now being excavated at three points. Near the W end of the gallery were found this forenoon two pieces of stone cornice with half-rosette and spiral-diglyph ornament in relief about 0.50 m down. The first piece found before breakfast was the finest fragment yet found showing the half-rosette flanking the diglyph ornament on either side almost complete. In the E 1/2 of the same gallery about 4 m from the E end and .60 down were found two fragments of similar cornice, one fragment almost as fine as the one found further W in the same gallery. They were found to fit’. D.1901/1:34.

‘The 14th gallery now has its walls N and S defined W-wards to about the 1/2 of the length of the gallery. Here up till the time work was stopped for the day at 10.40 nothing noticeable turned up but in the afternoon when George Foutrous and another workman were engaged, in the deposit were found 1.20 down and about the middle of the gallery two fragments of cornice (one small) with rosette pattern and some few fragments of inscription tablets’. D.1901/1:36.

The 14th gallery, entrance at W end, is being excavated all along its length. Here in the course of the day were found several important fragments of stone cornice with rosette ornament in relief. There came out in the course forenoon one large and two or three small fragments of this cornice. In the afternoon, as many as five fragments of cornice were brought out, one large fragment being among the best found’. D.1901/1:38.

‘The 14th magazine is now almost completely excavated the only thing further to do being the clearing of the floor and the further definition of the W wall termination of the magazine W of the doorway xx. In the E 1/2 of this magazine at 1.10 down was found a further fragment of stone cornice. By the evening this magazine was completely excavated as far W as the doorway and there was still left to do only the sweeping of the floor. A noticeable feature of the deposit in this gallery was the large quantity of burnt wood (from beams) going along the deposit at a depth varying from 1.10 at the
E end to 1 m and at the W end, .60 -.50 from the surface. No trace of wall-stucco was preserved on the walls’. D.1901/I:40.

'The 14th gallery was finished yesterday with the exception of the removal of the deposit just above the floor. This did not seem to have the usual gypsum slab paving and the only indication of flooring was the pale clay. While this work was going on a further important fragment of stone cornice was found at nearly 4 m from the E end of the gallery and 1.55 down, i.e. almost on the floor. A bit of rough paving appeared here and there on the floor having been swept’. D.1901/I:44.

WM15

'The next construction S of the double gallery partially excavated at its E end at xx is not a gallery in the usual sense for it is closed at its E end like the S member of the double gallery N of it, though in the latter case there is communication through its N wall at its E end with the N member which opens out on the long corridor in the usual way. At 1 m down here there is a tough stratum of red earth which could be taken for flooring but as the adjoining pavement is 1.50 down it is probable this flooring will in xx lie at the same level. The excavation of this apartment is being continued W. Further W, i.e. just E of the great W wall as far E as x (2), the construction is being opened up in a southerly direction. Here at xxx were found many fragments of a large stone vessel in a purple porphyry-like stone and at xxxx two fragments - a large, a small - of the stalk of a fine Mycenaean lamp with double spirals and flutings in a twisted system going up the stalk as well as a fragment of cornice rosette ornament in stone’. D.1901/I:27.

'The wall construction as so far in view is to be seen in the opposite sketch. The double gallery has N and S of it respectively a gallery closed at the E end. This fact leads one to suppose that these galleries must have had doorways at some other part. No such doorway had been discovered up till this evening. Now, however, such a doorway has been brought partially into view at the W end of the N wall of the S closed gallery [WM 15], a threshold being visible and the door-posts of wood being identifiable through the existence of large fragments of the wood at each side in a vertical position which showed that they were in situ. The wood was only partially burnt.

'In the magazine 15 with the doorway near the W end of its N wall has been found late in the afternoon a deposit of inscriptions, several of them whole and some consisting of several lines. The soil from the deposit is being sifted according to the invariable rule. The inscription tablets began to turn up almost from the surface and seem to go down to .50’. D.1901/I:31.

'In gallery 15, the deposit of tablets is still productive during the whole day’. D.1901/I:32.

'In the 15th gallery (E end closed) the deposit of inscriptions is still productive but less and less so as the day advances. Among the inscription fragments was one large one of an inscription in several lines apparently an account (Evans). Part of another large inscription tablet was brought out in two fragments. The riddles got us two or three fragments of gem-impersions. One clay-seal was almost complete and was countersigned front and back. In the afternoon a fragment of stone cornice with parts of two adjacent rosettes was found about .80 down and 4 m W from E end. The N and S walls of
this corridor have now been defined to opposite the doorway already mentioned near the W end of its N wall'. D.1901/I:34-5.

'The previous evening near the W end of the 15th gallery opposite the door in the W part of the N wall of the gallery and near the S wall at .70 down was found an object in red porphyry-like stone shaped [sketch] with octopus decoration in relief on either side and with a boring through its narrow top end. It was .42 in length, .27 wide at bottom, .12 at top, .13 thick at bottom, .08 thick at top. Diameter of boring .05-.06'. D.1901/I:36.

'The 15th gallery has now been fairly cleared to its W end. The deposit of tablets has apparently come to an end and only a few unimportant fragments were found in the course of the day. Fragments of gold leaf formed a feature of the deposit of this gallery from E to W. The soil of this and of the 14th gallery is being sifted for small finds and fragments of inscription'. D.1901/I:38-9.

'The 15th gallery is now completely excavated with the exception of the deposit in the doorway towards the W end of the N wall. Only a few fragments of inscriptions were found and very little else with the exception of a bronze needle found on the floor near the W end. The floor of the gallery is not paved in the regular way with gypsum slabs but a bit of paving occurs here and there and the whole floor seems to have been covered with cement'. D.1901/I:40.

'Here from a little below the surface to .50 down a large deposit of tablets, remains of a much larger since bits of many were wanting from having been so near the surface earth. This contained one inscr. of 14 lines and a new sign [Sketch of sign] appeared, also [sketch of sign] (For gem-impression see above). At the borders of this and SW passage at back of 14th Magazine numerous architectural fragments - several pieces of rosette frieze with spirals and triglyphs, and a bit of a shaft with spiral fluting enclosing returning spirals. Also near the W end a curious object in the same porphyry-like stone - perhaps a large weight adorned on sides and bottom with octopuses in relief. Was it the Royal 'Stone Weight'. Octopus useful as curling around and protecting surface from being cut down. As type of coin. About 29 kilos'. [Sketch]. AE.1901:09.

WM16

'Next it S with a thick wall (2 m) between is a simple gallery also excavated at its E end last year in connection with the search for pictographic inscriptions. ..... It does not open directly off the long corridor but from the E end of the S wall of the gallery immediately N of it. Both galleries look much inferior to the magazines further S and both seem to have been much disturbed. The N gallery of the two has the usual gypsum jambs but these jambs the N one on its N face and the S one on its S face have not the usual construction characteristic of these jambs further S. The appearance of these N jambs is as opposite (1). Between these jambs and what must be the 13th Magazine (unexcavated) there is a walled interval in which no jambs are apparent. The interval is 10.70 long. But the N part of the interval is occupied by the gallery which opens S of gallery X. The surface descends N and W at this point so that while the N jamb of magazine 10 is 1 m from the surface, the doorjamb of magazine X have been visible from the surface since before the excavation began'. D.1901/I:22-3.
The termination of the W end of the S member of this double gallery remains as yet (Thursday evening) uncertain. What seems to be a continuation of its S wall turns S in a good gypsum block at x covered with cement plaster'. D.1901/I:27.

'The 16th gallery was swept clean this morning and the doorway at the W end of its N wall opened'. D.1901/I:42.

WM17
'The S limit of work in this region is formed by the 16th [actually WM17] gallery. This was swept clear this morning and was seen to have the usual row of gypsum chests beneath the flooring. These, however, did not seem to have their lids. The N wall of the gallery has its surface very badly preserved and plaster appears only at the entrance and at the W end. Only the fine pithos at the entrance N is completely preserved, the next one to it is partially broken off round the rim. One towards the middle of the gallery lies in a much collapsed condition on its side, mouth S. All the others are in fragments. The pithoi seem to have been arranged only along the N wall of this narrow magazine. There was nothing of note in the deposit of the pithoi'. D.1901/I:24.

'The N member of what opposite (1) is called the double gallery was almost completely excavated last year, the only deposit remaining unexcavated having been some deposit against the N wall. The whole magazine, to judge by the condition of its pavement, pulled away along its centre, must have been ransacked for treasure. The termination of the W end of the S member of this double gallery remains as yet (Thursday evening) uncertain'. D.1901/I:27.

WM18
'In gallery 18 closed at E end occurred a three-sided lozenge-shaped seal with inscribed linear signs. Two fragments of the same inscription had been found the previous evening at the W end of the same gallery. The riddles are in operation'. D.1901/I:32.

WM14-18
'Further N the floors of the 16th and 18th galleries were brought into view and then swept. The region W of these galleries 14-18 and between them and the W wall of the palace is badly preserved and not easy to define. The S part of this region is at any rate a passageway connected with galleries 14, 15'. D.1901/I:46.

'The excavation of galleries 14-18 is now complete. The area between the 18th gallery and the EW terrace or foundation walls running EW from the N end of the W wall of the long corridor requires further definition and is at any rate not well preserved. Later one half of a pictographic tablet turned up'. D.1901/I:48.

Pottery from WM4 [? = Box 540]
Lot from 4th Magazine, 2nd Kasella from W, E end.
53 common unpainted chiefly of large common vessels, a large proportions wheel made, in some cases not easy to say whether or not.
Fragmented all round
with broad bands, apparently sometimes spirals in lustreless red varnish with a purplish tint in the rough terracotta of the clay. The handles show that most of the vessels are common amphorae with the rim pinched out for convenience in pouring. Wheel made.

37 with broad bands, sometimes spirals in lustreless black varnish on the rough ground of the terracotta red clay which usually has particles of black stone in it. Wheel made.

Fragments Mycenaeans, red bowls in lustreless varnish on a fine buff clay slip ground, belong to much smaller vessel or vessels than the others.

fragments Kamares probably belong to one vessel, running spirals in opaque white on a lustreless black varnish slip on sooty grey-black clay. No appearance of wheel make.

Handles

with broad bands on a lustreless black varnish on the rough buff coloured surface of the terracotta coloured clay. Wheel made vessels. 3 of these handles belong to smaller, finer amphorae.

Kamares, belonging to vessel to which Kamares fragments previously mentioned belong. Traces of somewhat narrow bands on opaque white on a lustreless black varnish slip with glistening sand particles in it. Hand-made vessel.

Spouts

belonging, most of them, to the amphorae above cited.

have lustreless black varnish rim-bands on buff ground on terracotta red clay

have traces of lustreless varnish red bands on rough dull terracotta surface of the clay

lustreless black varnish slip on dull terracotta clay with black stone particles in it

finer clay and surface less lustreless brown-to-black rim and body bands on a rather fine buff slip on dull terracotta red clay

fragment of Mycenaean cup with terracotta red surface brought out by firing on sooty grey-black clay which comes through at the rim. Wheel made. PNB I:70-1.

Supplementary Exploration in the Great W Magazines: Friday, 8 April 1904.

Exploration in this region of the Palace had the object in view of discovering data which might throw light on the earlier history of the Magazines. With this object in view the gradual opening up of the cists in the floors of the magazines had been going on at intervals since 1901.

The most important results were obtained in the 13th Magazine. Here there is a series of 9 cists, the two at the W end being much smaller than the others and shifted out of the line of flight of the others .20 towards the S wall of the Magazine. All the cists had been remodelled by means of new bottom slabs which reduced their depth from about 1.30 to .55. The remodelled cists had apparently been applied to new uses such as the gathering up of spilt olive oil.

On removing the new bottom slabs the part of the original cists underlying these were found filled up with miscellaneous debris swept into the cists after some repairs to the palace before the cists were closed. In the midst of this debris appeared important fragments of wall painting including parts of an architectural scene - 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th cists - and part of a painting of a bull [*] [part of the head] in large miniature from the 2nd cist. It was very probable that this wall painting was from the large bull
on the upper floor covering the area from the 11th to the 16th Magazine. If this is so then the wall painting represents the decoration of this upper hall as that was in the great period which preceded the shallowing up or paving over of the cists.

'Other evidence brought out in the same region may perhaps be referred to the same general period.

15 May - 31 May 1904
'At the entrance of the magazines - notably the 8th - narrow slabs of gypsum, one at either side,
D.1904:50.

attracted notice through their not forming a uniform whole with the rest of the paving. In the case of the 8th Magazine these side slabs projected so considerably above the plane of the paving between them that their peculiar appearance was noticeable before we initiated any examination of them. The paving next the entrance being in bad condition this was removed and it was seen that the supposed narrow slabs at either side were gypsum doorjambs of the usual type with a ledge for supporting the threshold paving. The doorjambs in the case of the 8th Magazine were each constructed of two pieces fitting to each other and having the ledge continuous. The doorjambs were found to project E slightly beyond the faces of the great doorjamb antas of the magazine and the reason of this projection was understood when it was found that the S doorjamb anta had remains of a facing of gypsum slabs with which the small doorjambs had to be brought in line. The projection was from .05 to .06 m.

'The history of the construction may have been as follows:-
1. In the first period the great doorjambs were used with strong doors to them.
2. In the second period all the doors (6th - 13th) were narrowed by means of the small doorjambs, the faces of the antas were covered with slabs and strong doorway were still used.
3. In the third period the use of the small doorjambs was given up as is shown by the presence of stucco on the walls where their door posts should have been and the magazines were used apparently without doors.
4. To a later period still - the last palace period - belongs the re-narrowing of the entrances to certain magazines such as the 4th, 5th, 6th by means of a new N doorjamb, this time of limestone, as well as the 13th in which a new S doorjamb of limestone concealed beneath it an earlier one of gypsum'.
D.1904:51.

Re-examination of various aspects of certain of the West Magazines and their cists. April-May 1923.
'The excavations at Knossos for 1923 were started on Wednesday, April 4 with a general clearing up of the Palace, the more important parts - West Square, West Portico, Magazines - being first cleared of weeds. The covered parts, such as the Domestic Quarter were free of weeds and required little clearing up. In connection with the sweeping of the 12th and 13th Magazines in the West Wing it was noticed that the tops of the stumps of gypsum slabs cropped up slightly above the level of the floor at the West end. This was first noticed in Magazine 13 and then in Magazine 12. The stumps were cleared with the knife and appeared as on the Sketch 1). D.1923/1:01L.
'In the case of Magazine 12, the stump was continuous from end to end showed that the end slab was in one piece. At either end of this there was a fragment at right angles to it in position and proving that the side walls were faced with gypsum slabs in the same way. The stump of the end slab had its base at a depth of .95 from the present top of the gypsum orthostate block occupying the end of the Magazine or .47 from the bottom of the same at the North end. The gypsum block, which is worn on the top, is .50 in height. It rests on limestone stylobate blocks .40 high and the stump of the gypsum slab goes .07 deeper than the base of the stylobate at the North end. The present pavement of the Magazine comes up against the gypsum slabs wherever examined. This paving is very much patched and part of it at least looks of later date than the gypsum wall slabs of which the stumps remain in place. The side slab on the South was traced continuously for 1 m from the SW corner of the Magazine. The one corresponding on the North side was badly preserved but a worn fragment of it was found upright in position coming up to about .05 from the corner and extending East for .70 at which point the later wall plaster is in position and extends E-wards for 1.50 D.1923/I:01 R.

behind the remnants of two pithoi placed against the wall. This plaster does not come down as far as the stumps but leaves an interval between of .12 with intervening deposit which must be of earlier date than the stucco and the gypsum paving on which the pillar sat. It now seemed likely that the gypsum stumps would have remains of earlier paving corresponding to them. On clearing with the knife along the foot of the stumps this earlier gypsum paving was actually found, the slab brought into view coming up to almost 0.01 from the face of the stump. Its surface was at a depth of 0.15 from that of the upper pavement. On the South side, as said above, the gypsum dado stump was traced for a distance of one metre East from the South West corner of the Magazine. At this point the wall stucco is in place above the floor for a distance Eastwards of .70. Beyond this point the surface of the wall has fallen out somewhat and the stucco is not preserved. Accordingly it was possible to seek for the continuation East of the gypsum stumps. On clearing with the knife these, as expected, were found together with the division between the first slab discovered and a second slab. The first slab could thus be measured and was 1.50 wide.

'At the joining the older gypsum paving corresponding to the gypsum D.1923/I:02 L.

dado was also found in position. It was at a depth of .14 below the surface of the upper paving on which the pithoi on the opposite side rest. This lower paving has an interval of 0.01 between it and the face of the gypsum dado which covered the wall. East of the point where the second slab begins, the later stucco is preserved at the foot of the wall and passes on to the edge of the later gypsum paving. At a point 3 m East of the South West angle of the Magazine where a gypsum block appears in the face of the wall the stucco at the foot of this shows an interval and here the knife was again set in. The stump of the gypsum wall facing again appeared and coming up to it once more was the gypsum paving, this time without any interval between. The lower paving is at a depth of 0.12 from the surface of the upper.

'In Magazine 13, as noted above, the stumps of the dado at the West end are not nearly so well preserved as in Magazine 12. In the North part of the West wall there was nothing in position. In the South part, the stump, more worn than in Magazine 12, was in its position continuously for about a
metre to the corner. At a point .41 West from the corner there is a vertical division between two

D.1923/I:02R

slabs of the dado. Of these, the one on the right is preserved for .50 in position but it is more broken up than the other and there are altogether four fragments one which has a straight edge left fitting on to the corner slab, and three other fragments fitting together and .24 wide. These fragments rise above the level of the magazine paving for some .10 - .12 and they were probably masked by the stucco which formed the later facing of the wall. The slab next the corner, as noted, is only .41 wide and has a straight vertical side at the corner as well as at its right side.

'Underneath the South wall of the Magazine some fragments of gypsum were found near the corner and it was at first thought that the dado may have continued in this direction as it might do were there a doorway here into Magazine 12 like the blocked doorway opposite which gave access to Magazine 14 and the other doorway, still unblocked, into Magazine 15. The corner was cleared with the knife and part of a slab of gypsum paving came into view. Its angle fitted on to the left vertical side of the fragment of dado and its two sides forming a right angle indicated that the dado fitted on to this and ran along the South wall of the Magazine. D.1923/I:03L.

'Thus it was clear that the fragments of gypsum found underneath this at the corner were derived from the dado at the time of alterations when this was removed. It seems clear that parts of the dado slabs were used up in laying the lower floors of these Magazines. Certain exceptionally large paving slabs in Magazine 12 seem to be accounted for in this way.

'The corner slab of the gypsum paving did not happen to have the dado stump corresponding to it in position but at a distance of .46 from the corner small fragments of the lower edge of this were found in position. Then after an interval of 1 metre from the corner another fragment .33 long and .08 high occurred in situ with the lower edge visible and also the vertical left side, showing that the dado slab was about 1.40 wide. These different fragments are worn very thin so that the original surface is entirely gone. The beginning of the next dado slab, worn in the same way, was now brought into sight underneath the later stucco covered floor and it front of it was a bit of the gypsum paving corresponding to it with an interval of 0.15 between, which may have been due to the weathering of the gypsum. This paving was at a depth of .12 from the surface of the later plaster floor above it. This plaster turns on to the edge D.1923/I:03R.

of the floor from the wall above it. Further out there is the usual later gypsum paving, very much decayed in the case of Magazine 13 and patched in Magazine 12.

'The second slab of the dado had its stump continuous and the width could be made out as .92. The third slab was 1.05 wide, the stump being preserved throughout in position. The dado and parts of the corresponding pavement were verified as far East as 3.55 m from the West end of the Magazine on the South side. The remains of the dado were not nearly so well preserved as in the case of the North wall but it could not be expected to appear where the blocked doorway at the West end occurs. But at a distance of 3.30 from the West end it was once more verified, the stump slanting back out of its vertical position and the paving slab in front of it somewhat raised out of its position. A little further
East are two small worn fragments and in front of the E edge of the paving slab just referred to at a distance of 4 m from the West end. The East end of this slab is at a distance of 4.95 from the same point. Immediately beyond this point the dado stump breaks off.

‘On reference to the sketch it will be seen that the earlier paving and dado along the South wall of Magazine 12 for a distance of 3.70 m from the W end are verified D.1923/I:04L. continuously except for two intervals in the first slab where the gypsum had weathered away. At the point marked 3 on the sketch in the interval of deposit between the upper and lower pavements, which at this point was 0.08 thick, was found the greater part of a clay sealing which must be of earlier age than the later floor which in this area belongs to the Last Period of the Palace or LM II.

‘To find out what period the later floor was laid it was decided to raise some slabs of this in Magazine 12. The series of slabs first to be raised is shown on sketch 2). They run along the South wall of the magazine, the first having its East edge at a distance of 8.46 from the West end of the magazine. The slabs will be removed in the order indicated. The first slabs lifted 1, 2, 3 showed beneath them a ruddy coloured mortar which formed the bed for the slabs above. This ruddy mortar earth had tiny fragments of pottery mostly ordinary unpainted but all of them belonging to earlier periods than Late Minoan and they came where they were found with the mortar laid for the latest floor and there was nothing there stratified in course of time. Among the sherds were a few tiny fragments D.1923/I:04R of stucco .05 thick. One fragment, the first found, showed red alongside of grey white indicating bands or a wide field bordered by one or other colour. Two other fragments showed a deep red surface. A fourth fragment was 0.1 thick and .15 by .20 in surface area and showed a red surface alongside of blue-grey which may have represented white. All four fragments were of the same character and showed a fine sheeny surface. The thin section .005 to .01 suggests that the stucco represented by the fragments originally covered the gypsum dado of which the stumps were found here and further West. A bit of similar stucco had been previously found face up on the earlier floor gypsum paving at a point 3.13 m East of the West end of the Magazine. Samples of this, which could not be brought out in one piece, showed white with straight edge alongside of red of a lighter hue than that of the other but like that, thin in section (.05) and of the same fine character. As all these fragments are characterised by the same thin section though found as much as nearly 5 (4.8) m apart at the foot of the same wall and immediately overlying the same early pavement and alongside the same gypsum dado stumps the probability seems increased that they represent the stucco covering the dado D.1923/I:05L.

and that they got deposited where they were found when this was being removed. They were overladen with the mortar bed on which the later pavement was set and the later decoration of the walls reverted to the earlier technique of stucco backed by a thick plaster on the rubble walls. The outermost layer of this later stucco is, however, of the same this section varying from .005 to .008 but it is not nearly of the same fine quality. It is LM II date whereas the other may be as early as MM III. Sherds of this date and earlier tend to occur in the same deposit in which the fresco fragments were found.

‘The paving slabs 4 - 7 showed beneath them the same compact ruddy coloured mortar. Four fragments of stucco like the above were found underneath slab 7. One of these showed dark red
bordered by white. The other three showed a brown surface. All had the sheeny surface characteristic of the other fragments. These fragments, which were quite minute, were all found just above the lower paving and were not properly speaking embedded in the mortar as they would have been had they come to where they were found with this. Their presence is most easily explained if we suppose them to have belonged to a stucco surface to the gypsum dado. Three fragments of the stucco brought out opposite the 6th Kasella from the East end D.1923/I:05R.

(4th from West end) were thicker in section than the others. Two were .18, one was .12 thick and these may have been from above the level of the gypsum dado. The first 2 had a sheeny deep red surface. The outmost layer was of pure white lime-stucco 3 - 4 mm thick, backed with ruddy plaster. The other fragments had a buff tinted white surface not nearly of such good quality as the other fragments and the very fine surface layer of lime was not discernible. This fragment was .20 long, the other hardly more than from .07 to .10 long. The sherds that came out were LM I, MM III or chance earlier and were usually tiny fragments. [Sketch 3 here]. D.1923/I:06L.

'Sketch 3 shows the results brought out after the removal of the late pavement of Magazine 12 shown in sketch 2. Four slabs were brought completely into view running along the S side of the magazine. They projected out .50 towards the cists leaving an interval between of .10, the outer faces of the gypsum side slabs of the cists being .60 from the corresponding gypsum lining of the wall. These four slabs inclined slightly down towards the foot of the wall and the corresponding dado stumps which were traceable all along. The width of two of these could be ascertained as we found the jointings between them. The surface of the paving slabs next the D.1923/I:06R.

wall varied from .11 to .17 and .18, next the Kasellas it was as little as .08 - .10 from that of the latest floor. This was caused by the slant down of the lower pavement towards the wall and a much slighter slant of the upper, later floor in the downwards direction towards the 'Kasellas'.

'It was now important to find out whether the earlier pavement existed in situ along the North wall of the Magazine. Accordingly two irregular slabs of the upper paving were removed when three slabs of the earlier pavement were brought into view, the middle one of which, shown on sketch 3, could be measured and found to be 1.00 m long and .50 broad. The surface of the lower paving was found to be .08 below that of the upper floor. This depth was more or less uniform and the paving did not slant down in the direction of the wall to the same extent as the paving on the South side. It is possible that the slant down in this case was owing to the fact that next the 'Kasellas' the paving had its edge resting on the masonry enclosing this while that next the dado may have subsided a little with the underlying deposit. It was noted, however, that the slab on the N side was largely covered with a D.1923/I:07L.

very hard cement and below this was found the surface of the gypsum pavement at a depth of .07 next the wall which, with the depth of .08 down to the surface of the cement, makes up .15 and this shows that the slant down in the direction of the foot of the dado was more or less the same on both sides.

'On further investigation after the sherds found between the two pavement were cleaned it turned out that the latest could be assigned to LM I and with great likelihood to the earlier part of this. There
was nothing that could be set down as LM II. Of the LM I sherds from between the two pavements next the S wall of the Magazine 5 were painted and of these 2 looked LM Ia. 12 were unpainted and of these several represented the ordinary so-called Mycenaean cup. 28 were MM III painted and unpainted, 7 were MM II. Three or four handles were earlier (MM I and earlier).

"The area uncovered near the North wall of the Magazine was only about 1/2 m square. Here were 4 fragments LM I, one of a cup with spirals was LM Ia. Two other fragments were of the ordinary unpainted ‘Mycenaean’ cups. One fragment was of a small bowl or cup with straight out rim which exist painted and unpainted in LM I - unpainted. D.1923/I:07R.

"There were two fragments with dark glaze which looked MM III b. One tiny fragment seemed to be MM II. One small fragment was of a MM I cup base. 9 fragments plain unpainted were MM I and earlier. This small lot consisted of 17 fragments.

"The general result of this investigation seems to be that the earlier gypsum pavement with its associated gypsum dado went well back into the Middle Minoan Period and lasted in use till some time in the First Late Minoan Age. At this time the gypsum dado was removed, the stumps remaining as they were not in the way. The later floors, also paved with gypsum slabs, were laid and the walls faced with stucco on a backing of plaster. This stucco which now appears white had a broad red band bordered above by a black band going along at a height of .85 from the floor. Each band was .05 broad, the upper black band being bordered above by a narrow red band .005 wide. Both the red and the black are painted out on the general white of the ground. This later stucco is found at the foot of the wall to pass over on to the edge of the later gypsum paving with which it is associated. The stucco is well preserved till above the red and black band on D.1923/I:08L.

the right hand side next the entrance to the Magazine. The bands recur behind the Fourth Pithos and then for a bit behind the Eleventh and the Twelfth Pithoi. Between these two points, the lower parts of the stucco decoration are preserved continuously behind the pithoi ranged along this wall. No other Magazine has the wall decoration as it was in LM II so well preserved. [* The Long Corridor had the same decoration with the two broad dado bands; below; red, above; black, with narrow red band above]. The pithoi, like all those in the other magazines, stood on the floors where they were found when the Palace was destroyed and they were all of the Second Late Minoan Period. It is noticeable about the cists which run along the centre of the floor that they had a lining of cement like that of the rectangular cists in the North part of the Long Corridor and it is therefore probable that they were meant to contain liquids like wine or oil. When the later paving was laid the cists were also apparently filled in and paved over and at this time their place was apparently taken by storage jars, the latest representatives of which are to be seen in those that still occupy the Magazine, running along its North wall. D.1923/I:08R.

"We next returned to Magazine 13 to see whether the earlier pavement could be verified there also. A point was selected 4.70 metres distant from the West end of the Magazine where the visible pavement was fairly well preserved. Two slabs of the paving were raised opposite a bit of gypsum dado previously brought out. Then we found, not as we expected, earlier pavement below the intervening deposit but something else. Underneath the foot of the gypsum dado stump two fragments of gypsum
paving had been inserted as if to keep it in position and a smooth band of surface in front showed where the paving slab answering to the dado had originally been. It went along at the same level as the general floor of the Magazine and one of the slabs rested where the smooth surface referred to went along and on the bits of gypsum slab on which the dado stump rested. Next the interval between ‘Kasellas’ 6 and 7 appeared what seemed a slab of the earlier paving but was really one of the ashlar limestone blocks forming part of the construction of the cists. Thus it could only be concluded that in this area the floor level was not raised and that the older pavement, partly at least remained in use till the D.1923/I:09L.

latest period.

‘As, however, there seemed to be some disturbance of the original arrangement here, suggested by the circumstances that the paving we had removed was not squared like the earlier and better work, we examined the Magazine elsewhere. At the entrance between doorjams of gypsum right and left of the usual type with projecting reveals are two large slabs of fine-grained gypsum (see Sketch 4). Of these the one next the entrance, all in one piece, is .75 metres long and .75 wide. The second slab, fractured towards the South end, is in the same sort of gypsum and in one piece 1.35 long. This slab is only visible for .50 of its width, the rest being concealed by very badly preserved late gypsum paving all worn away along its East side. The interval between the surface of the upper gypsum paving and the lower was .09 and between was a thin layer of mortar .015 thick of the usual ruddy colour. Thus it was clear that at the East end of the Magazine there were two successive pavements of gypsum the lower and earlier being, as far as could be seen, of much better quality than the other. At this part of Magazine 13, however, the interval between the earlier and the later period was found to be somewhat less than was the case in Magazine 12. D.1923/I:09R.

‘In case it might turn out that there was a slight step up West where the two levels in the paving are perceptible at the entrance the knife was set in right and left of the first cist where an edge of gypsum a little below the floor level was visible (Sketch 4). This turned out, as expected, to be the earlier pavement and this was much better preserved than the later pavement which is so worn and altered on the surface as to appear like white stucco. This earlier pavement was first verified on the South side of the cist and then on the North where it had gradually come into view at the edge as a result of weathering. On both sides it had the same smooth well preserved surface and the quality of the gypsum resembled that of the two slabs at the entrance. In both cases the earlier paving had been covered with a layer of buff colored ruddy tinted mortar of very solid character .04 thick on which the later paving was laid.

‘At the foot of the South wall of the Magazine, opposite where the earlier paving occurs in position, a bit of the upper edge of the gypsum dado-stump is visible (see sketch 4). This was cleared with the knife and after the later badly preserved stucco-like gypsum of the upper D.1923/I:10L.

paving and the intervening mortar was penetrated the earlier paving appeared coming up to the foot of the dado. The width of the slab from dado to near the edge of the cist was .51. The interval left between was .10 and in the earlier period of the cists it is possible that into this interval some kind of lid was fitted. The same sort of interval between the earlier paving and the cists was noticeable in
Magazine 12. Several of the cists in both magazines show a cement lining to their gypsum slabs and this is particularly well preserved in the case of cists 4 and 5 in Magazine 12 and of 1, 3, 4 in Magazine 13. It is thus possible that such cement lined cists were used for liquids like the large square cists in the North part of the Long Corridor. Whether, however, the receptacles were used for liquids or for solids of some kind of lid would have been indispensable. The use of such lids would then account for the interval, observable also in Magazine 12, between the paving and the outer face of the cists.

'The slightness of the mortar filled interval between the earlier and later pavements did not afford much opportunity for the stratification of pottery but it more than likely that the new paving was laid down at the same time as that in D.1923/I:10R.

Sketch plan of some of the W Magazines D.1923/I:11L&R.

Magazine 12 and that would be towards the middle of the First Late Minoan Period.

'The discovery of the earlier paving in Magazines 12, 13 led to an investigation of the cists to which this paving was related. A re-examination of some of these might lead as well to the discovery of fragments of wall painting and other objects like those found in other cists in former years. The cist begun with was number 8 in Magazine 13. This cist and the one next it on the West side, number 9, are not in the same line as the others from 1 to 7 but appear shifted somewhat to the left or South side of the Magazine as shown in Sketch 4. This cist had gypsum slab lining being very much weather worn and blackened by fire. The slabs were so constructed that the two end ones were fitted into grooves in the two side slabs made on purpose for them. The construction is seen in the first cist from the East end of the Magazine where the groove is exposed to view. Cist 6 in Magazine 11 shows the same construction still more clearly. It seems to have been general in these magazines and is further to be seen in the gypsum-lined series in the Long Corridor.

'The cist had a gypsum bottom at a D.1923/I:12L.

depth of .35 from the top of the North slab. This is worn to such an extent that it could not be taken out intact. When it was removed the sides of the cist, very much worn, were found to go down to a badly preserved gypsum bottom slab at a depth of .68 from the top. The deposit between the two bottoms was of a pale colour without any pottery and it was apparent that the white lime-like substance in the deposit was owing to the decay of the gypsum. This cist was much shallower than that next it on the East side which were 1.27 deep reckoning from the (worn) top of the gypsum slab on the North side. The bottom, which was worn away to a lime-like white powder with all the surface gone may have been grooved to receive the side and end slabs like those previously examined in Magazine 8. Cist 9 was in a much worse condition of preservation. Here were found only the stumps, decayed to powder, of the gypsum slab lining but the ashlar block construction which formed the backing for the slab lining was intact. Between the ashlar blocks and the decayed remains of the gypsum slab lining the mudy earth packing 0.02 thick, which seems to be general, was discernible. The gypsum slab which formed D.1923/I:12R.
the bottom was almost entirely gone and the surface could only be just detected at the North East and South West corners. The end slabs, as shown by their stumps, fitted into grooves at the ends of the side slabs in the same way as those of cist 8 alongside it. This appeared quite distinctly at the South West corner.

'Both these cists showed traces of a coating of cement on the face of the stumps of the gypsum slabs. The thickness from the ashlars masonry enclosing the cists to the surface of the cement coating at the West end of cist 9 was 0.10. The same coating of cement is to be seen in all the other cists of this magazine except the second from the East end which has not got its gypsum lining. It is probable that this cist originally had its cement coating like all the others in the Magazine. To determine this the deposit accumulated in the bottom in the course of time was removed when the stumps of the gypsum slabs with their cement coating duly appeared at 1 m down. The total depth of the cist to the surface of the later paving was 1.28 m, to the topmost course of the enclosing ashlars masonry 1.15 metres. Along the South edge of the cist, a little back from the ashlars masonry, the earlier paving was just visible and D.1923/I:13L.

above this at parts the ruddy mortar in which the later pavement was set. As said already, the interval between the earlier and later paving is considerably less than was the case in Magazine 12.

'The next cist examined was number 9 in Magazine 11 (see Sketch 4). The cists in this Magazine do not run along the centre but considerably nearer the South than the North wall, the interval on the South side being only .28 while on the North side it is .70 in the case of the West end cist. It was noticed in advance that the construction of this cist was different from that of the cists in Magazine 13. These had the end slabs fitted in grooves at either end of the side slabs whereas in this case the end slabs were simply let down between the ends of the side slabs. The bottom slab of the cist was at a depth of .66 from the top so that it looked as if the cist had been made shallower like so many previously examined by having a new bottom slab let into it at a higher level than the original one, the interval between being filled up with rubbish which, as in other cases, might contain fragments of fresco or other objects of interest. As the cist was so narrow, only .27 across, it would have been impossible to work inside it. Accordingly it was decided to D.1923/I:13R.

explore it from the North side where the interval is much less confined than within it or on the South side. The ashlars masonry enclosing the cist would be removed block by block in order of position and replaced when the investigation was finished. It was soon found, however, that the limestone was so decayed that of the topmost course only one block could be brought out intact. The others broke up into fragments and partly into a pale powder resembling lime. In the three courses of masonry, only three blocks came out intact. The topmost course was the shallowest, the height of the blocks being .13, the middle course had a height of .19, the lower was the thickest, the blocks being .30 high. This course rested on the North border of a large slab of limestone on which the gypsum base slab and with it the whole cist was also placed. When the ashlars masonry had been removed and the back of the gypsum slab was exposed to view, it was seen that the lower part, resting on the bottom slab, receded a little from the upper part for a height 0.09 - 0.10. At the same time on inserting the knife below it, it met with resistance all along and the only explanation was that the side slab D.1923/I:14L.
fitted into a groove going along the edge of the bottom slab as in the case of other cists previously examined. It was now decided to remove the side slab when it came away in one piece as far down as the part which appeared set back. Then it was noticed that there was a joining along this line filled up with cement and that this joining showed an irregular upper edge like that of the stumps of the gypsum dado slabs in the Magazines. What we had here was in fact the stump of an earlier cist slab which was repaired with a later slab fitted on to the old stump and cemented all along where there might be crevices. The same stumps were now observed on all the other three sides of the cist with the same line indicating the cement at the joining and all the other slabs above this line were seen to be additions like the North slab. This was what explained the different constructions noted already by which the end slabs were simply fitted in between the side ones. The next thing done was to remove a bit of the stump next the West end of the cist. This was found to fit into a groove along the edge of the bottom slab while the fragment itself had in turn a vertical groove next its edge into which the original end slab fitted. The groove in D.1923/I:14R.

the bottom slab could thus be assumed to exist all round and was in this case intact. The vertical groove at either end of the side slabs was equally verified for the cist in its earlier form from its presence in the fragment of the stump of the earlier gypsum side slab which we had removed and which belonged to the West end of this. At the end, below, of this there was a notch to enable the slab to fit into the bottom groove made to receive it. This arrangement was seen to be repeated at the East end and on the North side and could be assumed for the South side of the cist where, however, a similar observation could only be made by removing the remaining three later slabs and examining the stumps of the corresponding earlier slabs. The end slabs which fitted on either side and below into the grooves prepared for them did not have this notch and did not admit of it.

‘Instead of the grooves, the later construction depended on cement at the joinings for keeping the whole compact. Besides this there were traces of cement lining like that of the cists in Magazine 13. The compact ruddy mortar which formed the packing in the interval between the ashlar masonry and the gypsum slabs of the cist, s. earlier D.1923/I:15L.

and later, was observed here as in the case of so many of the cists previously examined. From the level of the stumps of the earlier slabs downwards against the enclosing ashlar masonry and on the surface of the limestone foundation slab was seen adhering a layer of much redder earth and on this was laid the ordinary mortar of ruddy hue next the gypsum construction. The interval between the ashlar and the gypsum slab on the North side packed in this way was about .04. There was the same interval at both ends and it could be assumed on the South side. The redder variety of earth noted above was not observed in connection with the late repairs above the level of the stumps. The interval between the foundation limestone slab and the gypsum bottom slab, packed with the mortar, was .025. Later cement was certain at the joining of the later cist slabs with the stumps of the earlier slabs as well as at the joints where the end slabs fitted in between the side slabs of the later arrangement. Cement also went along the angles and this was visible along the edge of the bottom and of the side slab on the South side where the original arrangement is preserved. But it could not be said whether or not any of this belonged D.1923/I:15R.
to the earlier arrangement. It was certain, however, that the cists in their later form had the cement lining all over like the cists of Magazine 13. In the present case, the cement lining is poorly preserved being noticeable only at the angles of most of the cists and adhering to the sides here and there in the case of cists 4, 7 and 8. Cists 8 and 9 are much shallower than the others being only respectively 0.62 and 0.66 deep, while the others, judging by cist 7, which was cleared of deposit for the purpose, were 1.30 deep. As far as could be seen, all the cists had been repaired and none examined showed the groove at each end for receiving the sides of the end slabs.

'Cists 6, 7 were mended and the joint between the earlier part of the cist below and the later slabs added above were visible all round. It looked as if in the case of cists 1 - 5 entirely new slabs had been used.

'It ought to be noted that in the case of all the cists the bottom gypsum slab probably rested, with a narrow layer of mortar between 0.025 thick, on a limestone slab like that which was partly brought into view in the case of the West end cist. This slab was 1.87 long, .98 wide and .15 thick. The gypsum bottom slab D.1923/1:16L.

rose .15 above the surface of the foundation slab. It was 1.63 long and about .44 wide. The stumps of the earlier gypsum slab on the North side rose .10 above the edge of the bottom slab or .26 above the foundation slab. The later part of the side slab, fitted on to the stump, was .55 in height and rose .81 above the foundation slab. The cist, including its slabs, was 1.66 long and .44 wide, its internal dimensions were 1.53 by .30. The top of the North side slab had three shallow notches .13 wide and about .03 deep. These may have been for allowing oil or some other liquid to flow into the cist in case of breakage of the jar alongside. Notches (3) of this kind are to be seen along the top edge of the North side slab of cist 7 in this magazine (see sketch 4) and in cist 5 of Magazine 12 which had 4 notches. As the pithoi in the case of these two magazines are on the same North side on which the notches occur in the cists the purpose of these seems clear. In the case of Magazine 11 the interval between the cists and the South wall is too narrow for pithoi to have stood on this side. Magazine 12 has the cists going along the centre and there is more room but here also the jars are arranged along the same North side where the notches occur.

'Afterwards 2 further notches were noted at either end. D.1923/1:16R.

of this cist.

'The top of the cist had been repaired with cement all round and it was in the cement the notches occurred in this case. On further examination of the remains of cement on the top of the South slab of the cist three notches were identified on this side. The part where the second notch from the East end should come was not preserved but it is likely that there were 4 notches on this side like those in the cement covering the top of the North slab (see Sketch 4).

'Cist 4, next to cist 5, on the East side had the tops of its slabs repaired with cement in the same way but this was intact only at the North East and South West corners so that the notches could not be identified.
Cists 2 and 3 also showed cement repairs along the top of the gypsum slabs but these repairs were carried out in a different manner. Cist 2, which is the better preserved, made this clear. Here the cement is bevelled down all round in the direction of the interior so that any spilt liquid would pour in without passing through notches as in the case of cist 5. Cist 3 shows remains of the same arrangement at the North East corner. D.1923/I:17L.

The next cist examined was in Magazine 5. This magazine has 6 cists, those already examined in previous years of the excavation being much larger than those in Magazines 11, 12, 13. The magazine itself is much wider than those and the walls of ashlar masonry between which the cists were included are much wider apart, the interval being 1.09, while in Magazine 13 it is only .63. The partition walls between the cists are correspondingly longer and the cists themselves of wide, rectangular, almost square shape, the greater length being East-West. They recall with their cement lining the larger series towards the North in the Long Corridor. They are lined with cement on all sides and below, but instead of the limestone dovetailed slabs of those referred to in the Long Corridor the slabs in the present case are of gypsum. The upper parts of these slabs are not preserved but their stumps with their facing of cement remain to about a third or halfway up.

In contrast with these cists that at the West end, the sixth in the series, is of much smaller dimensions, being only .92 long by .58 wide and .54 deep, reckoning from the surface of the magazine paving. In this case, however, it was noticed that the end slabs were simply D.1923/I:18L.

Let down between the ends of the side slabs as was the case with the cist in the West end of Magazine 11 (cist 9). The side and end slabs of the cist simply rested on the bottom slab and were not let into any groove in this so that the whole looked like later arrangement. In order to examine the deposits and also the construction underlying the new bottom it was decided to remove the North side slab and then the two end slabs. After that the South side slab and then the bottom slab could be raised. The interval between the North slab and the line of ashlar masonry had been packed with cement and this had to be removed in order to get out the slab. It was the same with the end slabs. In this case the cement at the joinings had such cohesion that it still adhered when the East slab was removed. The West slab came out separately but the backing of cement behind it stood and came out separately in one piece. The South slab was next removed and the cement backing was then seen intact behind it. After this the bottom slab was taken up. It was worn away towards the West side so that two fairly large holes occurred in it and through these some D.1923/I:18R.

Of the deposit below had been previously removed. Among the small sherds a bit of thin stucco came out with a brownly-red surface. It may have once faced the gypsum dado of the magazine. Among the other fragments was found a bit of gypsum cist slab with a groove in it similar to another fragment previously taken out in the interval between the North slab and the ashlar masonry. These fragments showed that an earlier cist here had been broken up and that the cist we were examining was a later arrangement.

When the bottom slab was moved it was found to be cracked towards the West end where the holes were and it came out in three fragments. The deposit beneath it was at first dark and earthy but it...
soon became pale and limy looking and there were fragments with white cement facing to it which looked bits of limestone.

'Some of these were large fragments .30 to .40 long and .10 thick and had nothing to do with the original slabs the stumps of which were already visible and were of gypsum. What looked like limestone may have been cement D.1923/I:19L.

forming the sides of an earlier cist without the usual gypsum slabs. This cement seems to have been made of powdered limestone and lime but apparently there was no river sand in its composition. The surface layer which was of much finer consistency was about .007 thick and resembled that which faces the gypsum slabs. The whole may have served the same purpose and formed the lining of an earlier type of cist with stucco-cement walls instead of gypsum slabs.

'When the cist as it was in its earlier form was excavated to the bottom this was found to be at a depth of 1.26 from the surface of the paving on the South side. It was 1.03 long and .76 broad. The stumps of the gypsum slabs which formed the cist as it was in its original shape rose .70 above its floor. On being examined with the knife the ends of the side slabs were found to have the usual grooves into which the end slabs fitted. When the knife was inserted beneath the lower edges of the slabs it was obstructed so that it could be concluded that the bottom slab had the usual groove into which the upright slabs fitted. Thus except that the cists in this magazine D.1923/I:19R.

were wider they were like the cists examined in Magazines 11, 12, 13. But unlike what happened in the case of cist 9 in Magazine 11, the earlier cist in the present case was not incorporated into the later one but was entirely covered in when this was built. The later cist as stated above was constructed with the end slabs let in between the side slabs the whole simply resting on the bottom slab without any grooves like those characteristic of the earlier cist.

'Underneath the paving bordering the cist on the North side the latest element in the pottery was Late Minoan One [LMII] and there was one painted sherd with spirals which may have been LM la. This means that the paving was laid in the First Late Minoan Period but not later. On the other hand in the later cist and underneath it were found sherds going down to the Third Late Minoan Period [LMIII] suggesting that the later arrangement belonged to this period. The late sherds found here occurred at different levels and were evidently thrown in with the fragments of cement-faced stucco referred to above. All this was meant D.1923/I:20L.

as filling and as among the sherds was a fragment of a foot of a so-called 'champagne glass', it might seem at first as if the later cist were constructed well on in the Re-occupation Period of the Palace. The other alternative to this would be that the late sherds were intrusive and got in through the two holes noted in the bottom slab of the later cist. Judging from the gap in the upper part of the opposite East wall of the Long Corridor this magazine was one of the areas affected by the excavation made in the West wing of the Palace years ago by Minos Kalokairinos and the pithos now in the British Museum may well be from here. Taking account of the holes in the bottom slab of the later cist the disturbance noticed in the deposits underneath may have taken place at the same time. D.1923/I:20R.
'Reference has been made above to the thickening of the South wall of Magazine 11 and the thickening of the same wall on its South side. This is apparent on Sketch 4. This thickening did not extend to the East end of the wall where, for a distance of 2.65 - 2.70 from its East end, the wall appears its normal thickness. Even in its original form, the wall is wider than any of those shown on the sketch and the width at the entrance is 1.40, the jamb being 1.57 broad. The only wall that competes with it is that between Magazine 16 and Magazine 17 and this wall is 2.07 wide while our wall at its widest part has a width of 2.00. It is clear that both these walls were made thicker than those between them to support extra weight above. Taken together with the greater projection of the facade on the West side, these walls enclose a great rectangle which gives the outlines of a great hall above. The walls between, which are much narrower, supported the floor and columns of this hall and had not such a heavy weight to carry.

'It will be noted that the West part of the wall between Magazines 10 and 11, which is faced with gypsum blocks on both sides, is the same thickness as the widened part of the wall D.1923/I:21L. and does not correspond as one would have expected with that of the narrower part at the East end. Yet the facade part of the construction seems to accord with the original plan. How was this to be explained?

'The first thing to do was to penetrate into the interior of the wall on the North side to see where the original face came. It was hoped to find the edge of paving and the stumps of the gypsum dado which would give the earlier width of the Magazine and show where the face of the wall originally came. This was done at two points successively but in both cases unsuccessfully. We next tried near the West end of the wall where the rubble masonry gives place to gypsum. Here the knife brought into view part of a slab of gypsum paving .40 North-South by .26 East-West, slightly below the level of the paving of the Magazine and alongside of its West edge the stump of an upright slab of gypsum dado. In a little the corner of the paving came into view and rising above its edge on the South side was a second stump of gypsum dado at right angles to the other and running East. Its West edge projected and the other stump going South came up to its face. Here was accordingly indicated the original face of the wall .40 behind its later face. It is this later facing of wall that explains D.1923/I:21R.

the fact that the cists of this Magazine do not run along its centre but considerably towards its South side. On this side the interval between the cists and the wall is only .35 while on the North side it is .80. The eccentric line of the cists continues to the West and where the gypsum blocks occur and the face of these runs in line with the later face of the South wall of the magazine to the East. This gives the impression that the gypsum blocks may have been moved a little further North (.40) to suit the new arrangement of the magazine when the wall was thickened. But this would leave unexplained the corner formed by the paving and the stumps of dado at right angles to each other and forming what looks like the South West corner of a magazine shorter than the existing one by 4.70 m. The gypsum construction, however, projects E-wards .05 beyond the face of the stump of gypsum dado running North-South underneath it so that the original dado slab could not fit on to the East end face of the gypsum block. The gypsum blocks rest on a plinth of stone slabs and at the corner above the

D.1923/I:22L.
stump of the dado a fragment of this lying flat underlies the gypsum block. It is thus clear that the gypsum block came into its present position at the time the gypsum dado was removed and the wall was thickened and its North face brought into line with the North face of the gypsum blocks at the West end of the magazine.

All this suggests that at the time when the gypsum dadoes were broken away a very important change was made in the West part of the magazine, possibly involving an extension of this in the same direction. The angle in paving and dado we had discovered might indicate that the magazine was originally shorter than it is by 4.70 m. That is to say, the magazine in its original form may have been only 14.14 in length instead of 18.84. This would make it very slightly longer than the magazines next it on the South side. The small difference might be accounted for by a corresponding slight projection in the facade in its flight North.

To find out what had occurred the part of the dado stump running North underneath the end of the gypsum block was examined to see whether the dado could be traced North D.1923/I:22R.

as it would be bound to go were this originally the end of the Magazine and did the facade, to begin with, run North more or less in this line and was afterwards projected Westwards so as to embrace all the magazines from 11 to 16 which are much longer than the others. The knife, however, soon brought out the fact that the dado stump referred to ended with a clean vertical cut just in line with the face of the gypsum blocks to West. Instead of the expected continuation North a circular piece of gypsum was found in position on which the edge of the dado stump rested. It may have been put there to keep the dado slab in vertical position.

Before removing the flooring in line North across the magazine it was now decided to try for the dado stumps in the Westwards direction along the foot of the gypsum blocks referred to above. These rest on a plinth of limestone slabs which rise .22 above the level of the magazine floor. This plinth, which resembles that underlying the gypsum blocks at the West end of the magazines further South is partly concealed D.1923/I:23L.

by a bevelling of cement which passes on to the floor below and which was observed in Magazines 12 and 13. It formed one with the stucco facing with which the walls were covered after the gypsum dadoes were removed. In Magazines 12 and 13 it was found to mask beneath it the stumps of the earlier dado slabs left in position when the change to stucco facing was made.

The knife was set in just where the first gypsum block begins and on removal of some of the stucco bevelling a stump of gypsum dado appeared running West (see Sketch 4). This was found to have a straight vertical edge at a distance of .97 West of where the return in this direction begins. At this point a second dado slab stump was found to begin. It was thus made quite clear that the West part of the magazine instead of being a later extension involved in a later projection of the facade was an integral part of the original arrangement to which the dado wall-facing belonged. The second dado stump was then traced entirely throughout its breadth and found to be .80 wide. The third dado stump partially brought into view was D.1923/I:23R.
1.22 in width. The fourth slab was traced out for its entire width and found to be .94 broad. The 5th and last gypsum dado stump was the narrowest, coming next the South West corner of the magazine and being only .57 wide. The stumps of gypsum dado belonging to the West or end wall of the magazine, very much worn away, had been previously traced out in connection with the examination of cist 9 in this magazine (see Sketch 4).

'It is to be noted about the fragment of paving occupying the set back corner in the magazine that it was embedded in the same sort of finely compacted red earth as was used for packing the interval between the gypsum slabs and the enclosing ashlar masonry in the case of the cists in all the magazine where these were examined. This earth does not seem to be the same as that of the underground artificial cave under the SE angle of the Palace or the Hypogaeum under the South Portico but is of finer consistency and darker red colour approaching that of coffee. Earth resembling it occurs in the gypsum area called Gyspadhes opposite the Palace on the South. The red earth D.1923/I:24L on the South East borders of the Palace is of a paler buff colour. It is not nearly so fine and the sand particles in it, resembling that characteristic of Minoan pottery of coarse quality, suggest that potter's earth may have been got from that area.

'The fragment of paving referred was slightly lower than the pavement alongside of it in the magazine and that suggests that it was earlier, like the two fragments of dado in the corner, and that the paving in the magazine was re-laid or replaced when this was narrowed on the South side by the thickening of the wall which marked its earlier line Eastwards from the corner. Indications of repairs to the pavement are visible all along the floor of the magazine and at the East end the good earlier paving as noted above is to be seen extending Westwards for 1.50 metres from the entrance. At this point the later paving appears with its surface .05 higher than that of the earlier slabs. In order to see whether there was earlier paving in position near the point where the fragment of paving occurs in the return corner a small D.1923/I:24R slab was raised next it at the South East corner of cist 8. Here instead of the expected pavement the top of a block of the ashlar masonry which enclosed the cists came into view and it was noted that this was at a lower level than the underside of the dado stump in position at the foot of the wall opposite the point where we had removed the slab of pavement'. D.1923/I:25.

92
Appendix 4. The N Front: extracts from Mackenzie’s Daybooks and the notebooks of Evans.
(see Chapter 6).

a. Room of Lotus Lamp area
Room of the Spiral Cornice
‘E of the bath room system is an open paved space and of this part of the N boundary wall had been found’. D.28.04.1900.

‘The continuation of excavation E in the space brought into view further continuation E-ward of the N boundary wall of the space. On the N side of the wall two spiral volutes in relief in stucco with a blue coloured boss in the centre came into view on the floor along with several fragments of stucco with rosettes and other designs’. D.30.04.1900.

‘In the region N of the N wall of the open space E of the fore-court of the bath, the SW corner of a room-space was made out and here yesterday evening important wall decoration was found on the floor in the shape of raised spirals connected with each other in a system with rosettes between the spirals. This morning three further spiral bosses were found along with important fragments of some painted fresco designs. In the course of the fore-noon two steps going down into the room were made out and later, after noon, the North-West corner and the N wall of the room came into view. Here several extremely important fragments of fresco were found in the deposit on the floor, part of the design being in the shape of very small female figures, one being in profile to the left, another to the right. Some other parts of the design were too complicated and fragmentary to be made out without cleaning. All these fragments were carefully cleaned and removed by means of the knife’. D.01.05.1900.

‘The tough clayey deposit above the floor yields fragments of fresco which, however, do not exist in a layer but in small bits at different levels just as in the case of the fresco deposit of the Threshing Floor Area at the N side of the Palace’. D.1902/1:31.

Room of the Lotus Lamp
‘The next space SE of this [that is, SE of the Room of the Stirrup Jars] and W of the miniature fresco room [Room of the Spiral Cornice] seems to have its flooring at a somewhat higher level like the room immediately N of it [Room of the Flower Gatherer]. Towards the SW corner of the room the half of a large gypsum basin was uncovered sitting on the floor similar to the one previously found in the E-W corridor N of the bath system’. D.09.05.1900.

‘The room space 47]1 SE of this and W of the miniature fresco room seems to have its flooring at a somewhat higher level like the room 2 immediately W of it with which it communicates. Towards the SW corner of the room at x the half of a large gypsum basin was brought into view sitting on the floor similar to the one previously found in the E-W corridor N of the bath room system on Thursday 26 April’. D.09.05.1900/IV.

'(1) in room 4 next to the N wall of the paved space E of the bath system. The floor level of this room is almost 1.50 from the original ground surface. Nothing remarkable turned up since the uncovering
of the 1/2 of the stone basin with the exception of a fragment or two of inscription. What is apparently
the W wall of room 4 has come into view and in it a doorway leading into a 5th room space just
beyond the doorway’. D.10.05.1900.

‘In the threshing floor area the floor level of room 47)1 was found to be about 1.50 from the
original ground surface. Excavation was carried on in the region x for the missing half of the stone
basin. What is apparently the W wall of room 1 has come into view and in it a doorway leading into a
room space 2’. D.10.05.1900/IV.

‘In the room of the threshing floor in which the half of the stone basin appeared, the other half, shifted
out of its position, was discovered and lying next it the upper half of a very hard stone lamp in purple
stone very much decorated with fine carving’. D.10.05.1900.

‘In room 47)1 in which the half of the stone basin was found the other half was discovered shifted out
of its original position. Lying near was discovered a very handsome lamp in purple stone broken off at
the middle of the stalk, the lower half being missing. It was richly carved with lotus decoration in
relief’. D.10.05.1900/IV.

Room of the Saffron Gatherer

‘In the next space to the W of that in which was found the pieces of fresco with plant decoration a
fragment of fresco appeared among those brought out with traces apparently of a figure (youth)
gathering flowers’. D.03.05.1900.

‘In the next space to the W on the borderline between M6 and M7 fresco again began to appear on the
floor level among the fragments brought out being one with the figure of a youth in profile left
bending down as if in the act of gathering flowers about him’. [* The motif was made out afterwards
and then another fragment having been found to fit on it came out that in front of the youth was a
flower pot or basket]. D.03.05.1900/IV.

‘In the space to the W of the space where were found these relief fragments of fresco excavation is
being carried out into the centre of the threshing floor. Here the floor level is at about 1 m from the
original ground surface and several interesting finds were made. One was a fine purple stone lamp
with short stalk. Found near the SE corner of this central room. Towards the North-West region of the
room-space a second lamp fragmented at the top and without the foot of the same purple stone was
peculiar in having a rhomboidal instead of a circular top’. D.04.05.1900.

‘In space 43)1 immediately to the W of the space where were found these relief fragments of fresco
excavation is being carried on into the centre of the threshing floor which exists at this part. Here the
floor level is about 1 m from the original surface. Several interesting finds were made. A fine purple
stone lamp with short stalk was found near the SE corner of the room. Towards the North-West region
of the same room a second lamp in the same purple stone was found, fragmented at the top and
without the foot. It was peculiar in having a rhomboidal instead of the usual circular top.
D.04.05.1900/IV.
'In the NW corner area of the central room-space a disc-like terracotta tray with vertical rim was found having red-black bands (circles) on the usual ochre slip'. D.05.05.1900.

'In the NW corner of room 43) 1 a terracotta tray with vertical rim was brought out complete, having concentric circles in red-black varnish on the usual ochre-slip'. D.05.05.1900/IV.

'In excavating for some days S of the N door jams [?of the NW Portico] and the Room of the Bügelkamme occasional fragments of inscriptions and of clay-seals have been turning up'. At the foot of the N face of the N wall of this room and beneath the level of the floor was found yesterday several fragments of inscriptions suggesting a deposit, two being whole. A clay seal with a stag r. (?) looking back was countersigned across the impression and there were some signs on the back [* .80 to floor]. The mud N wall had collapsed and this accident facilitated the search for inscriptions'. D.1901/I:66.

'In the N threshing floor area where excavation has been going on for some days and where Friday several fragments of inscriptions and two whole tablets were found work is still proceeding with a view to finding construction which may lie in relation to the door jamb. A suitable space was the N 1/2 of the room of the Flower Gatherer the N wall of which was not found preserved. The room has a good white cement floor at a depth of about 1m from the surface (.50 from the floor of the threshing floor). As this floor was found incomplete at its N end it was determined to remove part of it in order to get at underlying construction. The W part of the floor was all removed and all that was ultimately left was 1 m at the E margin. It turned out after an interval of 40 that an earlier floor level made its appearance. Part of this new floor was cement, part consisted of a large slab. Above this floor were found some fragments of inscription tablets in a very soft condition. The conclusion is that the earlier floor as well as the later is Mycenaean. The E part of the new floor not being well marked we excavated here deeper. A wall running NS made its appearance and this seemed to indicate earlier stratification still'. D.1901/I:67-8.

'In the threshing floor area wall running NS occurs in the trench sunk into the floor of the Room of the Flower Gatherer at a depth of only .10 from the new flooring spoken of yesterday and going down to a depth of .40 from its own top. Going E under it is an earlier wall whose foundation has not yet been found making an angle and then turning N. The SN part is in line with wall further N projecting S and may be part of the same construction. It is very noticeable that the earlier construction is more solid than the later walls above them'. D.1901/I:69-70.

Room of the Stirrup Jars

'In the same region and extending along the W wall-boundary of the space many fragments of inscriptions were found but hardly any were well preserved and they all showed a tendency to crumble away'. D.04.05.1900.

'In the same region and extending along the foot of what seems to be the W wall of the space many fragments of inscription tablets in a very crumbling condition were found on the clay floor'. D.04.05.1900/IV.

\footnote{See Palmer, 1963a, 213. It is possible that this entry actually refers to investigations in the Room of the Saffron Gatherer.}
'The yield of badly preserved inscriptions in the central region of the threshing floor continues today. D.05.05.1900.

'In the central area of the threshing floor - room 3 - large quantities of badly preserved inscriptions in a very crumbling condition continue to appear on the floor near the W wall. Near the North-West corner of room 3 was also found a fine large bugelkanne or false-necked amphora, complete, with simple bands in brown varnish on an ochre slip. In the S part of the same room as many as five vases whole or in fragments of the amphora type but almost entirely plain were found lying on the floor which is covered with a tough deposit of clay above the real construction of the floor which seems like of cement. The tough clay has had a great deal to do with the bad preservation of the many inscription fragments which continue to turn up all day. Several fragments of decorated wall stucco turned up and these were preserved for further examination - the subject if any was not made out. There seemed to be irregular red lines but nothing could be definitely identified'. D.08.05.1900.

'In the centre of the threshing floor area 46)1 large quantities of inscription tablets in a very soft and crumbling condition appear all over the floor near the W wall of the room. Near the NW corner of the same room was found on the floor a large false-necked amphora with bands in brown-black varnish on an ochre ground. In the S part of the room as many as five vases whole or in fragments of the amphora type but almost entirely plain were found lying on the floor which is covered with a tough deposit of clay above the real floor which seems to be of cement. The tough damp clay must have had a good deal to do with the bad preservation of the inscriptions many fragments of which continue to appear all day. Several fragments of fresco turned up but the character of the design could not be made out without careful cleaning'. D.08.05.1900/IV.

'Find of vases under threshing floor continues. A large bugelkanne, 2 double vases, a painted 'cheese strainer' etc'. AE.1900:66

'In room 3, central part of the threshing floor, the floor was completely cleared of deposit. The flooring is of cement and was found to be at a depth of some 2 m from the original surface, about .90 from the surface of the threshing floor'. D.09.05.1900.

'In room 46)1 in the centre of the threshing floor area the floor was completely freed of deposit. The flooring was found to be of cement and to be at a depth of some 2 m from the original surface, about .90 from the surface of the threshing floor'. D.09.05.1900/IV.

'In the 'Threshing floor area' some excavation is being done underneath the floor level of the room of the Bügelkanne' N half. The mud N wall of this room having collapsed it was decided to take advantage of the fact towards getting down beneath the floor level. In the course of this work an earlier wall running East-West with a N face. The top of this wall begins at about .25 below the floor level of the room and still continues at a depth of 1.35 from the floor level. This wall may belong to the same early construction as was found underneath the floor of the next space to the E - the Room of the Flower Gatherer. Further excavation is required before the construction can be understood'. D.1901/1:75.
'The room of the Bügelkanne is as opposite 19) M6 on the plan. It has a floor level excavated last year at a depth of about .90 from the level of the E paved area. The N wall of the room as said previously had fallen out'. D.1901/1:80.

'The shaft sunk between N and S walls beneath the floor of the Room of the Bügelkanne has reached potter's red earth as virgin soil at a depth of 7 m from the floor. The walls N and S go down to the same depth. They are thus the deepest wall structures that have as yet been found on the site. They continue W and E. At the bottom it was a surprise to find stucco with surface painted a warm terracotta red on straw-bound earthy plaster'. D.1901/II:15

The Early Keep
'The room of the Bügelkanne is as opposite 19) M6 on the plan. It has a floor level excavated last year at a depth of about .90 from the level of the E paved area. The N wall of the room as said previously had fallen out. This was taken as an opportunity to excavate deep down. Then a wall 1 with face N appeared with its top at .30 - .50 below the floor level and going EW. The wall still exists at a depth of nearly 2.50 m from its top. At 1.60 North of this wall is a second 2 with face South also running East-West and going down as far as excavated i.e. 2.30 - 2.40 m from its own top. The construction of both walls is similar - of rather small roughly faced stone and much better than that of which the walls of the Room of the Bugelkanne above them. Black hand-polished Neolithic potsherds along with later ware at first occurs and this is the first time on the site that such ware has occurred alongside of wall construction. The deposit is clayey as also where in the site where Neolithic ware occurs'. D.1901/1:80.

'For some days deep excavation is being carried on in the badly preserved parts of the threshing floor area partly covered by the rooms of the Bugelkanne and of the Flower Gatherer. In the Room of the Bugelkanne, the earlier wall 1 and 2 still go down at a depth of 4.85. The same walls reappear further E underneath the floor of the room of the flower gatherer. Here they are connected with an E wall 3, face W, still going down at 4.60. The excavation of the small space had to be abandoned at this stage because there was risk of the fallen stones W falling in. Similar construction in systematic connection with walls 1, 2, 3 reappears in 4 and 5. The walls at their highest began at .35 below the level of the floorings of 6 and 7. The small areas 4 and 5 require further excavation in connection with the region N of them. D.1901/1:89-90.

'The two deep excavations in the Threshing Floor area - Room of the Bügelkanne and Room of the Flower-gatherer - still go on. The depth from the floor in the Room of the Bugelkannen is already 6.50 and the NS walls still continue'. D.1901/II:08.

'In the pit of the NE corner of the Room of the Flower-gatherer the depth from the upper floor already reached 7 m and the N and S walls still continue. These really are so near each other that it is difficult to understand the construction except as sub-construction meant to secure level face N for the main floor at this period of the history of the palace'. D.1901/II:08-9.
Subsidiary Excavations in the Palace. Monday, 13 April 1903 - Saturday 23 May.

Alongside of our work outside the palace region it had been one of our aims this season to carry out some subsidiary exploration within the range of the palace itself. Doubtful points in constructions above the floors had to be cleared up and we had further in view (1) the exploration of sub-floor regions away from the central parts of the building where as in the previous year in the case of the region of the Spiral fresco there was hope of coming upon earlier construction and deposit. (2) the examination of sub-floor regions anywhere throughout the palace where there was paved flooring and where under this pavement there might be cists like those of the Magazines.

(1) One of the likely regions away from the central parts of the palace was that lying between the North-West angle of the Central Court and the N Portico. Here in 1901 had been almost completely excavated the cell 1 with solid walls of small masonry beginning about 1 - 1.50 down and going down to virgin rock at 7 m from the surface. The earth with the exception of some red wall stucco at the bottom was almost entirely without any finds except a few accidental potsherds. The cell 3 had been partially excavated the same season.

This season we undertook an extended exploration of the region with the result that we were able to bring into view the cell 2 of almost the same dimensions and depth as 1 and also the cells 4 and 5. What was apparently a further cell 6 was discovered but the bottom of a large pithos in it 1 m down prevented our completing the excavation of this cell.

As regards the region covered by 1, 2, 3, 4 the results coincided with those of 1901, but (1) the new fact was brought out that the cells built deep into the Neolithic clay had no systematic connection with the constructions of the palace, that accordingly they were earlier and presumably belonged to the Palace of the Middle Minoan Period of which we had already discovered remains in the E slope in D.1903/II:81.

the region of the Spiral fresco (2). The walls of the palace 7, 8, 9, 10 went over the cells with their foundations laid deep into the latter. (3) These walls and the deposit to be correlated with them gave indications that they themselves were made of earlier and later elements.

This fact was made particularly clear as a result of the exploration of space 6. Here we have:-
1. A pre-palace Middle Minoan Period represented by cell walls
2. 1st Palace period the pithos and the pottery found with it
3. 2nd Palace period represented by stratum above pithos and coming up to 2nd palace floor level
4. period of decline and partial habitation represented by a late palace floor and deposit to be co-ordinated with that which contained the late Bugelkannen in the excavation of 1900. D.1903/II:82.

Area North of the Central Court and West of the North Entrance - June-July 1923.

This much ruined area became noted in the earlier years of the Excavations at Knossos through the discovery on its East borders of the Miniature Fresco, the Spiral Ceiling in relief and the Crocus Gatherer. See Sketch. Underlying the later ruins is the system of deep construction called the Prisons or the Keep belonging to the earliest Period of the Palace. The later walls of different ages partly take account of, partly ignore, the earlier constructions underneath them. Some of these later foundations
run across the deep cells of the Keep and when this was excavated the overlying walls had to be arched underneath to keep them in place. A good many of the later walls are foundations for superstructures above them and indicate a considerable rise in the floor-levels all over this area corresponding to that which took place alongside to the North in the region of the North Initiatory Area and adjoining North-West Portico. Where there is paving of a good period, it is considerably lower than the level of the Central Court....

**Investigations in the Area North of the Central Court and West of the North Entrance.**

"As regards the earlier phases of construction in the East part of the region the fundamental fact is the existence of the Keep with its basements going down with Neolithic deposit all round at a depth for 7 m below the level of the only paved area on the same niveau as that of the Central Court, the South part of the passage marked 1 on the sketch. This system of deep cells goes back to the beginning of the Middle Minoan Age and is proto-palatial. D.1923/II:02.

"Some of the later walls use the earlier substructure to build on to but several ignore these with the result that when the Keep was first explored the later constructions passing across intervals, filled up with earlier deposit or filling, had to be supported with brick arches to keep them in position.

"The solid rectangular Keep thus played an important role in the later history of the area. Its massive South wall formed a firm basis for the North Facade of the Central Court in this direction while the part of the substructure on the East side afforded strong support to the West side of the North Entrance with its massive bastions. These bounding walls like those to West and North were built against an artificial cutting driven deep down into the underlying Neolithic deposits, and as they were given further solidity through the presence of the transverse walls connecting them they gave exceptional solidity to all the overlying constructions built on to them and obviated the tendency to subsidence of structures built on to Neolithic deposits observable elsewhere on the site, notably along the East Facade of the Palace.

"Reference has been made to the massive line of foundation blocks running West and then South so as to include the boundary walls of the Keep on the North and West side in the angle thus formed. It seems clear that these foundations had nothing to do structurally with the 'Keep' though by following its course on the North and West side they attained additional strength themselves in relation to the walls that rested on them. It has been suggested that this superstructure, which has disappeared, may have formed the left hand wall of an open air ramp ascending from the North-West Portico with a turn West and then South until it thus reached the Corridor running West to North of the Room of the Throne. The North-West angle of this system is at a distance of 16.80 from the North Entrance right hand bastion and 6.70 South from the outer face of the North Facade (see Sketch 1). These massive foundations, if they formed the left hand support for a ramp ascending into the Palace from the North-West Portico, would be in systematic connection with this and so be of the same date. But as nothing is left of the superstructure it is difficult to come to a positive conclusion about this. D.1923/II:03.

"The rectangular system included within this line of foundations on the North and West sides, on the one hand, and the North side of the Central Court with the right hand bastions of the North Entrance on the other form a sort of insula by itself which reflects the earlier, more self-contained isolation of
the ‘Keep’. The irregular plan of the walls within the system may also be as much due to this as to later alterations.

The presence of the earlier walls was in certain parts taken advantage of to add stability to later superstructures, in other cases the earlier construction was ignored because they could not be fitted in with certain lines intended by the builders. The wall marked 2 on the sketch is an example of the one, wall 3 of the other. This latter wall has its foundations going down 6.00 from its present top between two walls of the Keep running EW. On the other hand, wall 2 rests on a wall of the Keep at only 1.00 from its own top which is slightly higher than that of the others and agrees in level with the pavement at the South end of corridor 1.

There is a possibility that some of the walls that rest on those of the ‘Keep’ are earlier than the others, for example 3, which had their foundations laid down deep between the earlier constructions. Later than these again may be certain walls which do not go deep down between the earlier walls and which seem to ignore the existence of these. Such may be walls 4, 5 and 7 which are now arched up beneath with brick. All of them go down only 1.45 - 1.50 from their present tops which are more or less on a level with the surface of the Central Court.

An exception may be afforded by the example of wall 6 which rests on a wall of the early Keep but it slants in a way which betrays its late character and it may even be a construction of the Reoccupation Period. This wall is shown on the earlier plans as lining up North with the fine wall in ashlars flanking the middle doorway of the North-West Portico on the left hand side but it seems clear from its slant that it cannot be in systematic connection with that. The space to East of the slanting wall (6 on sketch) is interesting on account of an investigation made here last year. D.1923/II:04.

Two steps of a short stair were partly visible here which descended North from the Central Court. It was clear that they were lower or the lowest steps as they seemed to be connected with an area North of them with a gypsum paved floor though their level was higher than this. But how they go up to the level of the Central Court and whether they had any systematic connection with the existing North Facade of that was not clear, as the upper steps, if there were any, were not in sight. The purpose of the investigation was to find out what the connection was and, if possible, the date of the steps. When the investigation began it was only just possible from what was visible to conjecture the presence of steps negotiating the difference of level between the floor of the Central Court and the deeper lying one of the paved room to which the conjectured steps led down on the North side. D.1923/II:05.

The plinth of the North Facade of the Central Court is preserved in position for 4.25 m from the North-West angle. There is a further underlying foundation block which projects beyond this point for further 0.50 where the conjectured steps begin. To East of this again the plinth is gone, but the foundation blocks continue for further 3.70 including the upper course on which the plinth rested. The steps of the supposed stair down North must have passed through an interval in the plinth for otherwise it would have been necessary to step up over this and then down the stair to the lower lying floors on the North side. East of the last slab of the plinth there is a patched continuation of this which we suspected concealed remains of the stair system beneath it. It was accordingly decided to remove this stone by stone. Meantime it was noticed that wall 5 at its South end did not show any face on the
West side but simply a filling of deposit from which a fragment of what seemed part of a step projected. The deposit was accordingly removed when the East end of a gypsum step a very much worn and fragmented appeared, straight cut on the East and North edges but broken on the West side. Then a second step b was exposed very much worn to left but better preserved to right and straight cut at this (West) end which made us think this would give the width D.1923/II:05.

of the stair as .95 which would fit in with the width of an ordinary doorway at the top, with threshold across the plinth of the facade. Above this a third step c was exposed to view partly going into the line of a large foundation block underlying the plinth slab and partly projecting out .17 North of the North face of this. Its top is at a depth of .22 below the top of the foundation block and of .42 from the top of the plinth. It is badly worn in its East part like the other and its right hand side is splayed back and not straight like that of step b. The next step is better preserved than the lower ones at its East end but less intact at the right or West end. Like the one below it, it has been cut away splay-fashion in this direction as if to enable the foundation block referred to above to be eased into its position. This would mean that the steps were an older arrangement left in position because not considered to be in the way and that the plinth and foundations on its West or right hand side and going over the top of step (a) are an alteration which involved the disuse of the stair.

Two large fragments of a step c fitting together came out of the constructions of the facade. They had been moved back North on to the top of step d from their presumed original position as a step of the stair. A third fragment of gypsum slab, not fitting, may belong to the same or another. * [* It was found built into wall 5 near its South end]. If it belonged, it would mean that the stair was wider than the lower steps found in position would suggest. The other two fragments may have belonged to the topmost step and thus got worked into the structure of the facade. Their united length would give a width of .77 for the step which would fit in with that of step b (.78).

On the other hand if the third fragment, not fitting, of our step 5 belonged to the same stair the width of this would be at least 1.20 and we should have to regard the splaying back of the West or right hand side of steps c, d as having been due to cutting away in order to get the foundation block of the plinth alongside into its position. The straight end of step b could then allow for a short further slab to be fitted in to make the step the proper length of 1.20 or more. The steps so far as can be judged from their present condition may have been .14 - .15 high. The tread may D.1923/II:06.

have been .30 - .31.

It is not possible now to say how the short flight of steps ended at the top where they cross the line of the facade or whether there was a doorway there. It is not even certain that the fragments of a step (two fitting) belong where suggested but, if they did, it looks as if there could not have been a door and as if there was free access down North from the Central Court to the space beyond. The other alternative to this would be that the original facade line here was a little further South than the one preserved to us and so would give room for a door. The space beyond referred to is paved with rectangular gypsum slabs which are wedge-shaped in section like stair steps. They may point to an earlier arrangement somewhere here in which a stair with such steps played a part. The slabs suggest a very large tread being .65 wide while the rise is only .10. This would suit the covered part of an
ascending ramp. Two of the slabs measured were over a metre long (1.10). The ends were straight and several slabs may have been set side by side to form a wide step. The level of the paved area when examined was found to be lower than the bottom of step a of the stair up to the Central Court: that which has a small fragment preserved on the left hand side going up. This itself seems to have slipped down somewhat.

'It thus appeared as if there must have been a further missing step at the bottom which would then be really step 1 of the stair. A thin fragment of what seems to have been step 2 projects from underneath the right hand part of the next higher step (3). It also projects a few centimetres West of the right hand side of this which would mean that the stair extended further in this direction than is suggested by the straight right edge of step 3. There is no doubt that this fragment belongs to a step because of its position. The fragment a at a lower level at the left hand side may really be part of the same step slipped down out of position and our missing step 1 may have been withdrawn when the stair went out of use because it was in the way for the later occupants.

'A curious feature is the way in which the steps have their left hand side embedded for .35 in the course of D.1923/II:07.

wall 5. The remaining part of the wall here consists of a narrow gypsum block of elongated shape running North-South and acting as a sort of parapet by the left side of the stair. Next the stair near its North end it has a cutting [sketch of a wedge-shaped notch] for a wooden strut which is inconsistent with the position occupied by the block, so that it must have been reused from elsewhere. It may have belonged to some later rearrangement like the wall in which it is included. It is 1.00 long, .23 wide and stands .42 high. Its top is .30 below the surface of the foundation block next it on the South side on which rested the Plinth of the Facade. The foundation block itself is very slightly below the level of the paving of the Central Court. It has a straight face on the West side suggesting that unlike the corresponding block to right of the stair it had a systematic connection with the steps whose left edges come up and fit on to this straight face whereas on the right hand side the steps seem to have been cut away to make room for the foundation block of the plinth on that side.

'As said already, owing to the way in which the steps were cut back splay-fashion it is difficult to determine how far they extended to the right and what was their original width when first set out. It has, however, to be noted that in a line with the front of step 3 on the sketch there is foundation construction of rough walling in small rubble masonry and this extends about 2.00 to West of the left or East hand side of the steps. This would give a somewhat similar width, more or less, for the stair. That the stair was wider than the steps in position is supported by the fact that these ascend in one line on the left or East side where they fit on to a limestone foundation block seemingly cut straight for them to fit on to while the present right hand line is broken, each higher step being shorter than the one below it and those numbered 4 and 3 even splaying back as if cut away when the blocks on that side underlying the plinth were put in. As suggested, if the 2 fragments of a step, fitting together, and the third fragment, not fitting but resembling the other two, belong together, the steps must have been wider than step 3 which has the straight right hand end. An extra D.1923/II:08.
slab would then be fitted in on the right of this and the other steps. The thin fragment projecting a little North from underneath this step also shows a straight edge at its right end and this projects West some 0.04 beyond that of step 3 which it would not do if the straight edge if step 3 in this direction indicated the line of the right side of the stair as a whole.

'It has been indicated above that our step a does not bring the stair down to the level of the paved area alongside on the N. Thus the systematic connection of the two cannot be established without postulating a further, lower step - our hypothetical step 1 of which no remains were found. We suggested that it may have been removed by those who made the alterations which involved the giving up of the stair. It is not so far possible to go further than this suggestion.

'The paved area itself with stair steps for floor is 4.00 North-South to the foot of the steps. The paving itself extends 2.20 South from the North wall of the Room and stops short where a shaft was sunk into one of the cells of the keep, so that the paving is separated from the lowest step of the stair by an empty interval of 1.70. The paving is .80 below that of the Central Court.

'It is noticeable about this room that in the Westward direction the paving extends beyond the line of the slanting wall 6 which in its course passes along the top of a North-South wall of the Keep. At its North end is a gypsum block resembling a doorjamb but with a dowel hole near each end of it. This block is placed transversely with an interval of .24 between it and the next large limestone block of the wall whose slant it follows. * [* This interval was filled out with clay mortar so that the gypsum block formed part of wall 6]. The paving of the room is continuous underneath it with an interval of clay between it at the East end .07 thick. The greater part of the block, however, rested on another gypsum block likewise resembling a doorjamb and slanting in the same way. All this goes to confirm the late character D.1923/II:09.

of wall 6 and its slant forbids that it should be put into systematic relation with the central wall of the North-West Portico as has been done in the earlier Plans. The underlying doorjamb-like block just referred to had its West end relieved of deposit with a view to discovering its character. The end of the block measured .33 from top to bottom. A little distance away from the end and .32 below the level of the paving alongside on the North three fragments of an LM II pithos came out in the deposit. This would indicate that the slanting wall was built in the Reoccupation Period when the Late Minoan II pottery, of the end of the Palace Period (LM IIb), had already got stratified.

'If this wall is left out of account as being post-Palatial, it is possible to regard the rectangle whose NE part is covered by the paving as forming a square room 5.10 NS by 5.25 EW. But two facts have to be kept in view (1) the presence of the LM II pithos fragments alongside a slab of the pavement .32 down (2) the projection into the North-West angle of the area of heavy wall with two rough blocks of limestone which comes above the level of the pavement to a height of .30. It projects East for a metre above the level of the floor and is .85 wide. One metre further East the paving begins in the line of the wall and is continuous to the East end of the room. The presence of the stump of wall projecting East in the North-West corner of the paved area and the presence further East of the paving in line with the course of this wall suggests that the pavement covers part of the continuation of the wall [2] so that the bit of wall is a remnant of an earlier arrangement and that the area as a whole was originally
shorter North-South with a difference which would correspond to the width of the wall. That is to say the area from the North face of the plinth next the Central Court to the stump of the wall would have been 4.25 instead of 5.10 as it is now East of the stump.

The next thing to do was to trace out any signs of foundations there might be Eastward in line with the stump of wall. A little clearing away was done along its South edge and then North where above the D.1923/II:10.

floor it stops short. It was found to continue East towards the paved part of the room and was found again underneath the North edge of this where comes the doorway in the North wall of the room. So as not for the time being to raise any of the pavement we next tried in the North-West corner, East of wall 5. Here the foundation recurred a very little below the floor level in this area as judged by the remains of gypsum paving alongside in other parts of the room. * [* This paving is .23 lower than that on the West side of wall 5]. It seems clear that this paving must have been laid after the foundations had got covered up. Above the paving was found the great deposit of miniature fresco and relief spiral ceiling in the early years of the excavation and accordingly the submerged wall must be of earlier date than the fresco. It apparently passes underneath the North end of wall 5 which on sketch 1 is put down as of later date. The paving on the West side of the wall shows a broken edge as if part of it underlying the line of the wall had been removed when this was laid out. The broken looking edges pass a little into this line and the masonry here and there rests on them as was shown on insertion of the knife. This would mean that wall 5 is relatively later than the paving which originally extended further East and that the pavement in turn is later than the wall running East [2] which the North border of the pavement conceals beneath it. This wall has been traced at intervals in its course Eastward and on the East side of wall 5 has been exposed continuously to where it joins the West wall of the North Entrance. The wall is the same width in this part as the stump projecting Eastward above the floor level in the North-West angle of the room marked ‘Paved Area’ on the sketch. From this point Westward again the wall is continuous with that marked 2 on the sketch which joins on to the East wall of the corridor running North-South marked 1. This West part rests on the top of an internal wall of the ‘Keep’ which has been exposed to view and runs East-West.

The massive wall marked 3 on sketch alongside of 2 on the North side is clearly later. Instead of resting like that on an underlying wall of the ‘Keep’ its foundations have been sunk deep into two cells of this which D.1923/II:11.

run East-West. The foundations of this wall, as noted above, go down 6.00 between two walls of the ‘Keep’ which have been exposed to view at the South end of the ‘Room of the Stirrup Vases’ (see Sketch 1). The massiveness of this wall (1.30 across) and the depth to which its foundations have been sunk down into the interval between two walls of the Keep show that it is palatial in character and belongs to a period preceding the end of LM II. It runs parallel to the North Facade of the Central Court and may be in some systematic relation to that and perhaps to wall 4 which runs North at right angles to it.

Very noticeable is the gap in it opposite the slanting wall 6. This interval was evidently made through the removal of a block or blocks of the wall. Thus a doorway was formed which communicates into the
next space on the North side. But there are no jambs and though there is a gypsum threshold the plaster curving up at the sides suggests the same Reoccupation Period as the contents of the Room of the Stirrup Vases. This stucco or lime-plaster takes the place of the gypsum paving West of the doorway on the S side but in the doorway itself it steps down North .08 below the level of that pavement and so fits on to the edge of the gypsum threshold there. From the North edge of the threshold again the plaster curves down and joins on to a plaster floor on the North side lying .13 lower than the threshold. This plaster, which is of a pale colour, occupies the South-West corner of the room and fits on to a gypsum slab towards the centre of the area. The gypsum slab may be part of an earlier arrangement while the stucco fitted on to it looks like the work of the same Reoccupation people who possessed the Stirrup Vases found in the next room. The stucco passes directly from wall to floor with an angle which is rather sharp from the one to the other. The stucco is preserved on the S and West walls for .07 - .08 from the floor and is in two layers each .02 to .03 thick pointing to repeated repairs. On the floor the white stucco passes over a layer of ‘terrazza’ which is repeated in the next room to the West: the Room of the Stirrup Vases. Here the terrazza is at a higher level, the floor being .30 above that of the room with D.1923/II:12.

The next area to the S is called the ‘Room of the Large Pithos’ from a Middle Minoan Pithos (MM II b) found here. This pithos, which has a diameter of 1.00 at its base, 1.10 at .35 up, is one of the largest if not the largest found in the Palace and none other showed so large a base. The section of the vessel at parts measured was .05 and a little over at parts from .35 to .55 - .70 from the base. The upper parts had disappeared through removal connected with the laying out of later floors so that we cannot now determine its form. As the bulge out is slight the vessel may have been barrel shaped with a wide mouth above. The pithos is decorated with the trickle motive in the usual glaze which varies between ruddy brown and brown black on an outside slip ground on terracotta red clay with black and white particles in it. The black particles look like pounded stone; the white, which are much fewer, may have belonged to the clay. This clay consists of red earth like that of the virgin soil on the S boundary of the Palace mixed with pale clayey earth such as that of the ‘Koukounaris’ that abounds at Knossos and of ‘Lepida’, a cohesive grey earth found West of Juchtas and elsewhere and still used by potters. The middle of the section, which is grey because less intensely fired, shows the presence of this ‘Lepida’. The decoration besides the ‘trickle’ motive has relief work in the form D.1923/II:13.

of bosses at intervals in zones varied with stamped circles and incised lines arranged geometrically thus [sketch of ‘chevron’ arrangement]. Besides the bosses there were zones of handles like those of the great vessels in the Magazine of the ‘Knobbed Pithoi’ in the East Wing of the Palace. The floor on which the jar rests is 1.18 below the floor of the Central Court'. D.1923/II:14.
b. The North Magazines area

Corridor of the Stone Basin

'N of bath system and west of open paved space a sort of corridor 1 running E-W is being opened out. It showed a doorway looking N [North Magazine 1 on Fig. 6.15] and lying on its side in the doorway on the floor a small plain pithos with reddish slip appears lying on its side. The passage N of this doorway has two upright slabs of gypsum 1.70 from each other. In the doorway was found a fragment of an inscription and further W a large fragment of a very large inscription of several lines as well as several small fragments presumably of the same inscription. The corridor has on its S side a doorway 2 opening into room 2 [Room of the Woman's Seat] whose floor level has been reached at a depth of 1.60 from the surface. .... Just before closing for the day in a corridor adjoining the bath system to the N at x on the floor was found a large bath-like circular basin with the rim .83 -.92 in diameter of red stone. The basin stood .28 high'. D. 26.04.1900.

'Today the excavation N of the bath system is continued. The EW corridor has two further doorways [North Magazines 2 and 3 on Fig. 6.15] opening out N each with a jamb at its W side. The apartments opening out N from these doorways are not clearly defined to the N and in the case of the E one the construction of the adjoining threshing floor has probably interfered with its preservation. The corridor has good gypsum paving at its W end and a cupboard-like space like that in room 2 to the S with the places in which wood posts were set right and left but without the lintel at the top, i.e. the stones going along the top are not preserved. This fact of course makes it possible that we have here a doorway. The burnt wood of the posts is still in position at each side. At x near where the stone basin was found we in the morning came upon a flat wine bottle meant for suspending by a cord through a series of handles encircling the bottle on each side. The bottle had on each side concentric circles in black-brown varnish on a pale slip'. D.27.04.1900.

'In the area E of the N end of the long corridor a good deal of excavation is still required in order that the constructions may become clear. A few men are engaged here including one working on deposit which up till now has been left standing in line with the E wall of the Long Corridor. This not being wall construction is now being removed'. D. 1901/1:75.

'By reference to the published plans of the Palace it will be seen that a little W of the West Facade of the Central Court runs a broken line of wall consisting of gypsum blocks an a stylobate of rough limestone slabs, themselves intended to be invisible. This line of wall begins N-wards with the curious curved construction of gypsum which looking N bounds to the left a short corridor running S-N from the NE corner of the Anteroom to the Throne room to another corridor running W. The curved wall has an organic function in relation to the system which forms its immediate environs but the continuation at intervals of the same wall to the S has no such organic function in relation to the adjoining West Facade of the Central Court. The whole wall by this fact betrays itself to be an earlier construction more or less completely assimilated into a later system.

'We now by means of test-excavation had to find the proofs that this was so. One such proof was forthcoming without excavation. The curved wall rests upon a stylobate of hard limestone which for long did not attract particular attention. On a closer examination, however, its originally rather rough character, as having been meant to be invisible, could be detected and a lowering of the floor-
level represented by the pavement of the adjacent E-W corridor led in turn to a bringing into view of the stylobate and in consequence to the necessity for a dressing of the face of that. The marks of such a dressing are quite apparent and the incongruity of a visible stylobate where no stylobate was structurally required came out all the more clearly. During habitation, however, the stylobate, with the gypsum above, was covered with a stucco facing so that the incongruity of a stylobate in an inside corridor was once more concealed. Considering that the repaired stylobate was meant to be concealed with stucco there D.1904:05.

was no need to dress away the face to a fine surface such as might be expected in the case of a visible plinth. It was sufficient if the surface were dressed roughly back to the same plane as the face of the gypsum blocks above.

'This construction proves two things. Firstly the repair itself proves the reuse of the construction. Secondly it affords evidence that the stylobate itself was originally rough and meant to be invisible like that of the similar construction further S and the curved wall is thus indirectly brought into systematic connection with this construction'. D.1904:06.

The Area North of the Central Court and West of the North Entrance. June - July 1923.
'A good many of the later walls are foundations for superstructures above them and indicate a considerable rise in the floor-levels all over this area corresponding to that which took place alongside to the North in the region of the North Initiatory Area and adjoining North West Portico. Where there is paving of a good period, it is considerably lower than the level of the Central Court and it is only in the area North of the D.1923/I:33L.

Anteroom of the Room of the Throne that any paving is preserved on the same general level as the Central Court. This is the case with the first corridor going North here [North Magazine 1], with that going West to North of the system of the Room of the Throne with its doorjambs and pavement which seem little to have altered their level since Middle Minoan times. It is noticeable that while at the East end the corridor going West to North of the Throne-room system seems to have good Middle Minoan gypsum paving, all the rest of it, especially near the West end, is a patchwork of re-used fragments of gypsum paving slabs. The corridor going North from this opposite the Anteroom including the threshold and the jambs and the dado on either side of it is of the same good work. Nowhere else in this region is any dado preserved while here it is preserved in position on the East side to a height of .66, on the West to .40. Parts of two slabs of this are preserved on either side. The paving slab in the threshold and that next it in the corridor are preserved in position though fractured. The second slab in the corridor is broken away along its D.1923/I:33R.

North edge. Except for this and some doorjambs further West all this area has suffered extensive rearrangements which seem to have turned the whole more or less into basements for more important rooms on the upper floor. It is only the corridor going West and then turning North to North of the Room of the Throne that has preserved its original character as a thoroughfare towards the West Magazines. But it was originally wider than it came to be in the last period, a facing .40 thick having been added on the left side for a length of 7.30 m at its West end. Also the paving in all this part, including the turn N, is of miscellaneous character and patched throughout. The earlier and better
pavement is intact in fine squared slabs of gypsum only at the East end and at the beginning of the first corridor going North at this part. In the process of rearrangement, some of the gypsum doorjambs were either shifted out of their original positions, entirely removed or masked by later walls built over them.

'The great general lines of wall in this area run South-North D.1923/I:34L.

parallel to each other so as to look like the West Magazines of the Palace. Some of these long passages may have been magazines but others, notably the one at the East end and another next it on the West side, were undoubtedly corridors or ways of communication. This was also the case with the North turn of the main corridor North of the Throne Room which runs parallel on the West side with the other passages.

'All these passages except one show doorjambs at the entrance but, as said, some of these were removed and others built over in the process of rearrangement. The one which at present does not show any doorjambs at the entrance is the fourth from the East end and this has a gypsum step up North suggesting a rise in floor level or possibly a stair up N.

'It is noticeable about the part of this system comprising the series of passages and magazines that the wall antis abutting on the Corridor running East-West to North of the Room of the Throne are almost in line with the North border of the D.1923/I:34R.

Central Court, projecting South of that about .35. This may indicate that the North border of the Central Court is in its original position and that this was not moved forwards as was the case with the West side. There is, however, the possibility that it may have been pushed back .35 and this would account for the gypsum orthostatic block on the North or right hand side on entering the corridor from the Central Court. This gypsum block, worn on top, may have been from .65 to .70 in height. It rests on a limestone plinth .30 high and this plinth continues W-wards as far as the doorway into the first corridor on the North side. This gypsum block and plinth seem to form one system with the curved wall with gypsum orthostates on a limestone stylobate .30 high opposite on the left or South hand side of the Corridor towards the Antechamber to the Room of the Throne. This in turn is part of the earlier West Façade of the Central Court. The new façade was pushed out so as to have its Central Court face 2.60 m East of the face of the old façade behind it. D.1923/I:35L.

'It looks as if the corridor going West from this point and having the curved wall on its left or South hand side had been in existence before the alteration in the line of the façade of the Palace took place. The gypsum block at its commencement on the right hand side as one enters the corridor from the Central Court suggests that it may have co-existed with the curved wall at a time when the palace consisted of a number of separate blocks or insulae. In the later construction of the palace it was not usual to have gypsum orthostates resting on a plinth which, as in the Little Palace and elsewhere, were reserved for outside facades. These facades sometimes in periods of rebuilding got incorporated into interior areas to which they originally did not belong and this is the case with the curved gypsum orthostatic system North of the Antechamber of the Room of the Throne.
As will be seen from the sketch (5 pages on) the corridor North of the Room of the Throne and the adjoining system of passages and magazines flanking it on the North side give indications of alterations on a considerable scale in the Late Minoan Age and it is possible that some of the D.1923/l:35R.

late walls that cut across the main North-South system of walls belong to the LM III Period of Reoccupation. It is difficult to believe that the construction that blocks up the entrance to the magazine-like passage marked 5 on the sketch could belong to any earlier period. Beneath this wall the right hand doorjamb is preserved in position and what seems to have been the corresponding left hand doorjamb was actually built into the later blocking. The blocking itself extends inwards into the passage for 2 metres (see sketch). A second blocking of equally massive character begins at 5 metres further North and extends to 8.20 from the entrance. This passage seems originally to have extended to near the North Facade of the Palace which runs East-West to South of the North Lustral Area. In that case it would be 20 metres long or less. The exact length could not be determined as only the foundations of the Facade are preserved on that side but not the walls along these.

It will be noted that the walls of the magazines or passages 4 and 5 project South into the main corridor further by .55 than the corresponding D.1923/l:36L.

walls further East. The corridor from the doorway in its middle Westward appears correspondingly narrowed and its width has been further curtailed by the addition of a new face .40 thick to its South side wall. Of all these walls the longest is that which has the doojamb at its South end where the doorway comes in the corridor. This doorjamb, according to the ordinary rules, ought to form a right angle with the left doorjamb at the entrance to Magazine 3 and touch that. But even then the arrangement would not be correct for the doorjamb in question is shifted South in such a way that the corresponding right doorjamb which is missing would have to project into the Corridor Southward beyond the end of the wall between 2 and 3 in order to fit in with the position of its companion.

All these anomalies seem to indicate that extensive rearrangements took place in the West half of the corridor and that the right hand doorjamb of the door in its middle was originally in a position further back giving an interval more in accordance with the width of the corridor further East than the present arrangement allows. D.1923/l:36R.

In contrast with these doorjamb those that remain in position in the East part of the corridor give an impression of being more or less in their original place. But while the doorjamb at the entrance to passage 1 leave an interval of 2.02 m between their ends and the South wall of the corridor this interval in the case of the left doorjamb at the entrance of corridor 2 is only 1.87. The corresponding right doorjamb here is missing and its position is masked by a short bit of later wall. The doorjamb of passage 1, as noted above, gives an impression of being in their original positions and they correspond in character with the good paving and gypsum dado slabs that keep them company. The three fine slabs of gypsum paving at the entrance from the Central Court into the main corridor are of the same fine quality.

In order to ascertain whether the left hand doorjamb in Magazine 3 had been shifted South out of its original position it was cleared round about and moved in order to enable us to examine its
foundation-bedding. This consisted of a layer of red earth like that found underneath gypsum paving elsewhere in the Palace. Below this was a layer of dark D.1923/I:37L.

loose earth with sherds which were mixed M and L Minoan but not Reoccupation. Underneath this again, at a depth of .15 from the paving corresponding to the doorjamb we had removed, was mortar bedding for what was possibly the earliest doorjamb or the moved doorjamb in its original position. The face of the wall behind the doorjamb was next cleared when the reveal of a gypsum doorjamb came into view which would suit a position on the right hand side of the entrance to the Magazine corresponding to that of the jamb we had moved and which was left hand. When, however, the face of the gypsum block was entirely freed of the adhering deposit the supposed jamb was found to be only .39 long. The reveal turned out to be .15 while that of the jamb we had moved was .21. In a position opposite on the West side of the wall a gypsum block is visible. This was now examined to see whether it had anything to do with the other. It turned out to be the other end of a doorjamb of a peculiar type thus: - [sketch of a two-sided jamb 1.25 wide] being .24 high. It clearly formed a kind of anta-doorjamb at the beginning of a wall and had to do with an entrance on either side of this wall like those of the Magazines which are of a D.1923/I:37R.

Sketch 7 [Fig. 6.18]. D.1923/I:38L/R.

much higher type. See sketch.

'It has been said above about Magazine 5 that the entrance was blocked but that its right hand doorjamb was in position, its end being visible from the corridor beneath the later blocking. The corresponding left hand doorjamb was, however, not in position but the end of it was seen to be projecting into the corridor face of the later wall. Part of this wall had been removed and the jamb restored to its original position.

'The rest of this later blocking was now removed and the right hand doorjamb brought into view. It was found to be .85 long and .37 wide at the reveal end. The width without the reveal is .34. The height is .20. Above the surface of the doorjamb was carbonised wood .10 thick going horizontally and about halfway along it was the plaster filling of the .10 wide interval between vertical beams right and left. This construction preserved as high up as the blocking remained, i.e. .90, showed that the construction of the door, at least at this part, was intact when the blocking took place. It is difficult to say what the purpose of such blocking could have been. * [* When the blocking was entirely removed and the floor brought into view it was found to be composed of 'terrazza' with river pebbles in like the cement floors of light wells in the Palace. It was traced to .64 North of the threshold]. D.1923/I:38L.

'Extending from 5 to 7 m further North reckoning from the entrance is further filling of the magazine where the original face of the wall on the East side is traceable. * [* At 5.80 from the entrance the East wall of the magazine projects so that the width of this instead of being 1.80 as it is near the entrance is only 1.40].

'If we think this blocking and that at the entrance away and take the doorjamb (one in position) into consideration it seems clear that we have here a magazine with its end within the line of the North
Facade of the Palace. If we reckon 2.00 for the thickness of this, the magazine would have been about 18.80 long. The doorjams at the entrance have their reveals towards the corridor, flanking these magazines on the South or access side, so that the door could be shut in the same way as those of the other magazines in the West Wing of the Palace.

'The long passage-like interval 4 which is only 1.5 wide at its beginning does not seem to afford sufficient space at its entrance for the doorjams usual in the case of magazines but it may have been a store-magazine like the Late Minoan ones without doorjams in the area South of the Pillar Rooms. The doorway outside in the main corridor may have served to guard this magazine. The course of the passage as we have it D.1923/I:39R.

is interrupted several times by what seem to be later walls.

'At the entrance is a step up above the level of the floor of the flanking corridor .27 high, with a construction of simple stone masonry topped by a much worn gypsum slab .33 wide. This is broken at the East end and a fragment is wedged in between the two parts. It is obviously late construction and not part of the original arrangement.

'It will be seen from the sketch that the West wall of the 'magazine' steps back at about 4.50 from the entrance so that, from this point onwards, it is considerably wider than next the corridor. It has been already noted that the West face of the same wall correspondingly projects into the Magazine 5 at about the same point. It thus looks as if a serious alteration in the course of the wall southward had taken place, and that the North part which allows a more convenient width for Magazine 4 was the original arrangement'. D.1923/I:40L.

The Area North of the Central Court and West of the North Entrance (Continued) July 1923.

'The area North of the Room of the Throne system and West of the North Entrance has suffered more from later rearrangements than almost any other part of the Palace. In the post-palatial Reoccupation Period, the Stirrup Vases found in the East part of the area point in the same direction and it is likely that the people who used these are responsible for walls which have no real systematic relation with the main lines of palatial construction in this region. These main lines run North-South forming a series of long magazines and it is clear that the blocking at the entrance of Magazine 5 and other cross walls in the course of these belong to such rearrangements. The most flagrant instance of such alterations is that which produced the twist in the East wall of this magazine. The South part of Magazine 4 was in this way disproportionately narrowed.

'Magazine 3 has the peculiarity that the doorjamb on the left hand side projects South into the corridor beyond the anta-face of the right hand wall. The corresponding D.1923/II:01L.

right hand jamb is lacking but if this were in place it would have to project in a similar way and the paving in position in the corridor prevents this. Thus it is possible that in the later period of alterations the left hand doorjamb did not function as such but was simply left in position because not in the way. This magazine has otherwise a much more normal appearance than Magazines 4 and 5. Its North part, however, has been blocked at a distance of from 10.60 to 13.70 from the entrance end. This was possibly done by people who wanted to use the North end of the corridor as a small room
entered presumably from the North side. At a distance of 3.30 from the entrance to this magazine are two jambs without reveals whose level is too high to fit in with the original floor of the area and such gypsum jambs suggest the Reoccupation Period rather than an earlier era. The South-East House has got such jambs at the entrance to the back room South of the stairs and this room was characterised by LM III deposits.

The next area to the East of this magazine has the same appearance as the others and its walls run

D.1923/I/1:01R.

South-North in the same way but it has been suggested that it was a ramp-corridor organically connected with the system of the North-West Portico and that in its North part at least it was open to the sky. The way of access from the Portico within its doorways has fine ashlar masonry and the suggestion is that this was continued West and then South into our ramp-corridor which would ascend gradually from the level of the Portico to that of the Corridor North of the area of the Room of the Throne. On the left hand side as one goes West and then South are massive boulders forming the foundations for important superstructures which have disappeared except for 5.50 at the South end next the flanking corridor on this side. It would be possible in the uncovered part of such a corridor to have windows to light the areas on either side on the different floors'.

D.1923/I/1:02L.

c. North Entrance area

South section

‘In the course of the fore-noon two steps going down into the room were made out and later, after noon, the NW corner and the N wall of the room came into view’. D.01.05.1900.

‘At the N end of the space beyond the room-space where were found yesterday the important fragments of fresco with miniature figures of women no further fresco was found. At a point xxx, however, just above the flooring in a deposit of wood ashes were found large numbers of fragments, mainly small, of inscriptions, depth .50 from the surface. At (x) just above the floor was a large piece of stucco with plant decorations in the deposit under which some fragments of inscription could be discerned’. D.02.05.1900.

‘The fresco with plant decoration brought into view yesterday was removed by means of plaster today and the fragments of inscriptions in the same deposit removed. Similar fresco with plant decoration came into view today and is being removed this afternoon in the same way as the other’. D.03.05.1900.

‘In the space [Fig. 6.22B] N of the room of the miniature fresco was found a large fragment of fresco with design in large red-brown spots on a white ground with an irregular surface as if from a relief. The fragment seemed to find its explanation in another fragment apparently representing a right thigh in relief. The hoof in relief of a right hind or front leg in profile right seemed to confirm this suggestion. All these fragments were found within a small area near each other, about 1.20 down’. D.04.05.1900.

‘In the space of the threshing floor N of where were found the miniature fresco fragments excavation was carried down below the floor level and walls were made out at the West and S sides of the space. In a space between stones of the S wall it was curious to find a further large fragment of the relief
fresco consisting of the lower part of a right fore-thigh and knee. It was thus possible to make out that the representation was that probably of a life-size bull in profile to the right, this interpretation of the fragments being favoured by the existence of almost complete fragments of the right hooves. Just at the close of work some very well preserved fragments of inscriptions were found 2.50 m E from the W wall of the space and 2 m down. At the same point a double vase of pale yellow clay quite undecorated was brought out, of a type which represented by another complete example from the site'. D.05.05.1900.

In the room of the bull-relief a good many further fragments were found in the previous deposit two metres down. At the same point a couple vase plain in pale yellow clay was taken out. More extensive layers are now being removed at this area and accordingly next the surface [in the NS Passage - Fig. 6.21] with the exception of a fragment of inscription no finds were made'. D.08.05.1900.

In the area of the bull-relief a good many further fragments of inscription tablets were found about 2 m down. Then was brought another couple-amphora. It was now seen that the inscriptions formed part of an extensive deposit and it was found desirable to widen the area being excavated. Thus as long as work was carried on above the stratum where the previous inscriptions were found no further find was made except one solitary fragment of inscription. This fact made it all the more clear that the inscriptions which were found at 2 m down belonged to one set and the presence of the couple-amphorae indicated that the deposit must be near a floor level'. D.08.05.1900/IV.

In the area of the bull-relief fresco excavation having been widened out since the first discovery of the deposit of inscriptions has now reached the level of this deposit and the inscription fragments since the starting of work at midday have turned up in great numbers. A curious feature was that in the same deposit as the inscriptions as many as 6 large plain couple-amphorases were brought out in a pale yellow clay. Some of these were whole or complete though fragmented'. D.10.05.1900.

In area 6 [Fig. 6.22B] where the large quantities of inscription fragments and couple amphorases have been turning up, an exceptionally large inscription tablet lying front down and much fractured came into view late last evening and was partially uncovered. This morning, by means of gypsum plaster applied to the upper uninscribed surface, the inscription was successfully removed and found to have 13 lines of signs. Some other inscriptions removed were complete, others again were in an extremely crumbling condition. The deposit as a whole is the largest as yet found on the site. A curious fact was the coincidence of inscriptions with the large quantity of couple-amphorases - as many as between 20 and 25 of the latter having been removed up till 4.30.

The area to the S of room 6 and E of the miniature fresco room is being excavated from the surface which is outside of the threshing floor area to the E. From the surface down occasional inscription fragments turned up but these (now as deep as 0.90) are at a much higher level than the deposit in room 6 (bull-relief room) which is 2.50 down. Among the inscription fragments from this surface deposit was found the lower half of a very large seal-impression with oxen in profile left. The soil from both deposits is being sifted'. D.11.05.1900.
Excavation East of the threshing floor area at 6 is still concentrated on the deposit of vases and inscriptions. Three further couple-amphorae were removed this morning and the plentiful yield of inscription fragments still continues ... The inscription deposit is at present at a depth of 2.50 - 3 m and the greatest quantity is alongside of the West wall of the area...... The yield in pottery has now for the moment come to an end but at the boundary line the inscriptions still turn up abundantly’. D.12.05.1900.

‘For the greater part of the day work was expended in removing the depositless supersoil and nothing in the way of finds was expected until we should get down near to the level at which the inscriptions had been previously been found. At somewhat North of where the greater number of inscriptions had been found a section had been excavated down to the level of the inscription deposit. The supersoil having been removed work was resumed on this section from below when about .70 - .90 from the surface and about a metre out from the wall, wall-stucco came into view and when it was uncovered it turned out to be the upper part of the head with right eye, ear and part of the horn of the bull of which parts of the legs and body had been previously found. Previously to the appearance of the head, part of a leg was found and all the fragments were carefully removed. The open mouth of the bull, with teeth and tongue appearing, was complete in fragments. Part of the right horn was found a little out of position and afterwards large pieces of some other part of the body were removed’. D.14.05.1900.

‘In the region NE of the bath was found yesterday the head in relief of the bull. This area is now further being opened up but very slowly on account of the large number of inscription fragments in the deposit. No further fragments of the bull-fresco relief appeared in the metre or two of soil excavated but the inscription fragments were as plentiful as previously. The wall with its external face E which runs North at this point is continuous for several metres N past where the fresco relief fragments appeared. At 1 appeared a crosswall going E [Fig. 6.22C] and just N of this wall appeared, out of position, a simple column-base .59 in diameter’. D.15.05.1900.

‘W of the wall running S-N at this part small fragments of fresco with design came out in deposit which seemed very much disturbed and to have no floor level indicated on which the fresco may have fallen. The same was the case with the large fragments of bull-relief which were found at different levels considerably above the floor level on which were found the large numbers of couple amphorae and the deposit of inscription fragments’. D.16.05.1900.

‘In the area of the bull-relief no new features present themselves but the yield of inscriptions decreases in quantity as excavation is carried N-wards. Fragments of fresco were also found but it is uncertain as yet whether they belong to the bull-relief or not’. D.18.05.1900.

‘In the NE region the principal new development is a boundary wall E’. D.19.05.1900.

‘The excavation in the threshing floor region and in the region of the bull-relief presents a new important development. The East wall [Fig. 6.22D] of bull-relief area continuing North has a doorway 1 at x and reappears further N at x. xx is a large gypsum block. Wall 2 with its fine West face of rectangular blocks twice projecting below continues N-wards towards the boundary line. Several
other walls running N-S or E-W have appeared but no consistent plan can as yet be made out’. D.21.05.1900.

‘At the NE part of the threshold area the roadway in which were found the fragments of the relief fresco representing a near life-size bull there are practically no new developments since yesterday. Everywhere the floor level is being reached on which were found the many Mycenaean inscriptions and couple-amphorae but today on the floor level near the East wall of the roadway no inscriptions have turned up today at all so that the deposit is probably now exhausted. The only find was an engraved stone with a griffin in profile left’. D.22.05.1900.

‘The NE area of the site presents today several new developments. The area of the bull-relief-fresco turns out to be undoubtedly some sort of entrance road. Walls 1, 2, 3 [Fig 6.21A] are later additions meant probably for some reason to narrow the entrance. 4 and 5 are long steps of an ascending stair in the middle of the roadway. D.23.05.1900.

‘In the roadway of the bull-fresco-relief a large drain [Fig. 6.23A] covered in with large slabs has come into view running alongside of the stair steps and W of them. The drain could be looked into and it looked as [if] it followed the gradual descent N and out at the gateway but probably going underneath walls 1 and 2 which have been referred to as later constructions’.

‘The NE region with roadway entering S-wards is in course of being completely excavated down to the floor level at that part which has been brought into view. At 8[Fig. 6.23A] is a passageway E with a rough block wall on its North side and a solid wall of squared blocks on the S looking like fortification wall. The general appearance of the construction gives the impression that we have here a boundary to the palace buildings N-wards. The foreman today went into the drain running N along the left side of the N roadway just discovered and it was found continuous for a good distance into the field bounding the site on the N at this part. It was solidly constructed. Further passage at a certain point was stopped by a fallen slab or block from the roof of the drain’. D.24.05.1900.

‘Some of the workmen went into the drain running N along the left side of the roadway and it was found to proceed for a considerable distance into the field bounding the site on the North at this part. Progress was stopped at a certain point by a fallen slab from the roof of the drain. A branch Eastward was reported’. D.24.05.1900/IV.

‘Work in the afternoon was commenced in the NE Portico for the purpose of removing some late walls and excavating the NE entranceway deeper down so as to bring the flanking walls better into view. Two late walls projecting E from the W flanking wall in N7 and O7 were removed [Fig. 6.23A] and work was commenced along the walls inside the entranceway. Along the foot of the West wall some fresco came out and generally there were large quantities of Mycenaean pottery including large numbers of small ordinary plain cups’. D.1901/I:78.

‘Two pieces of badly constructed wall projecting from the bastion on the west did not, as was first supposed, rest on the road level but were much later structures, built when the original passage had been covered by a thick deposit of earth’. Evans (1901, 68).
'The further exploration of the NE Portico continues. Here yesterday evening fragments of fresco began to appear. This morning again some very fine pieces came out and with elaborate ornamentation of some kind. Some of the fragments were in relief. In the afternoon among the fragments in relief appeared the lower part of a bull's leg without the hoof with large dark spots on white. A few metres further S was found last year the fine bull's head in gesso duro relief. The foot seems, however, to belong to a different bull for the bull's head was a different colour - red-brown with a white spot on the nose. In the deposit along with the fresco are large quantities of Mycenaean pottery prominent being the plain Mycenaean cup'. D.1901/1:79-80.

'Throughout there are vast quantities of pottery almost all of which is Mycenaean. The fragments of fresco here continued during the forenoon, among the pieces being a fragment of spiral cornice like that of last year'. D.1901/1:81.

'In the NE portico considerable progress has now been made. Inclusive of the projecting plinth 7 courses of masonry are now visible with a height from the top of the wall of 3.50 in the case of the W wall [W Bastion]. Seven courses of the E wall are also now visible but there does not seem to be any projecting plinth as in the case of the W wall. A great surprise on Saturday morning was the appearance of a wall running N in the middle of the entrance way with face W. This construction has been further cleared in the course of today. It is of limestone blocks resting on a plinth like that of the W wall of the entranceway. Then it appeared that the construction corresponded symmetrically with that of the W wall. This fact taken in conjunction with the further fact that the blocks were rough on their E sides led to the conclusion that this construction at one time formed the E wall of an entrance way 2.10 wide .... D.1901/1:83-4.

'The examination of the N entrance is still proceeding. The most interesting new development is a branch drain [The 'Petit Drain' of Raison, 1988, pls. LXXXIX, LXXXV, and see Evans (1901, figs. 22 and 23)] at the N end in the E 1/2 of the entrance way running into the main cloaca in the W half. The branch drain was evidently meant to receive surface water from the roadway and to drain it off into the larger channel deeper down. D.1901/1:86.

'In the region MN 8-9 E of the N entrance surface soil is being removed and here and there a few centimetres from the surface immense quantities of pottery have been turning up. At one point whole rouleaux of small jars with rudimentary handles were brought into view. At a point (M 8) a few metres E of the E wall of the NE entrance similar rouleaux of small plain cups with and without handles appeared while heaped near them were as many as 6 amphorae, a tripod pot etc. These deposits began only a few centimetres from the surface'. D.1901/1:87.

'In the N (Portico) entrance a good deal of further clearing has been done. The result was the discovery late in the evening of the jamb of the entrance doorway about 1.80 from each other. If they belong to the original entrance then they were not arranged symmetrically with relation to it but as opposite.

'I is a drain with good slabs at x.x turning left and evidently emptying into the larger cloaca 2. The blocks of the doorway above referred to are below the level of I but above that of 2. The conclusion is
that the runnel 1 is later than the doorway which is at a lower level than it. The main cloaca, like the
doorway, may, however, be part of the original construction. The chief circumstance against
connecting the doorway with the original construction of the entranceway is the asymmetrical
arrangement in relation to walls 3 and 4 though the orientation of the blocks is right. On further
excavation it may be possible to ascertain whether the jamb blocks in question are in systematic
connection with wall 3 and 4'. D.1901/I:87-8.

'Wall 2 [Fig. 6.23D] on the other hand which is much inferior in masonry is built up against the
bastion in a way which at once shows that it is a later addition'. D.1901/II:02.

'N-wards of the N entrance the continuation N of the great drain is being traced out. The continuation
N of the drain beyond the fallen block which was removed this afternoon is without slabs'.
D.1901/II:07.

(68) Above filling of Prison VI (3rd stratum from surface) - 0.60 below 2nd floor level examined in

(77) In passage West of N Entrance (opening halfway up)
Large number of fine pieces of Palace Style jars. Otherwise a good deal mixed.
(78) Ditto - preponderantly MM III.

Pottery of S section
Lot from North Entrance
Rejected - 42 common painted Mycenaeans.
Reserved
44 Painted Mycenaean rims
6 bottoms, common, 1 of these Kamaras, opaque white lines on black varnish bands on buff clay
ground
4 handles, 1 large of bugelkanne ?..... on top [sketch]
13 fragmented all round. Painted Mycenaeans
1 large with spirals has opaque white on black varnish bands.
3 have branching reed ornament in red varnish on buff ground. Wheel made or by help of a
revolving stand. PNB/I:26.

North Section
'1 is a drain with good slabs at xx turning left and evidently emptying into the larger cloaca 2 [Fig.
6.23B]. The blocks of the doorway above referred to are below the level of 1 but above that of 2. The
conclusion is that the runnel 1 is later than the doorway which is at a lower level than it. The main
cloaca, like the doorway, may, however, be part of the original construction'. D.1901/I:88.

The next stage of the history of the entrance was the widening by means of the E wall 7 - 7 and the
addition possibly still later of the rather carelessly built walls 5 - 5, 6 - 6 with their miscellaneous
material and many reused blocks [Fig. 6.23C] The E branch drain probably belongs to the same
period as the late E wall 7 - 7. The passageway between 5 - 5 and 6 - 6 is now being excavated N and the construction continues N of the point reached yesterday'. D.1901/I:89.

'The part 3 has below solid block construction ending N projecting a little in a construction of large gypsum blocks. The upper masonry here seems of later date. The E wall 4 built up of miscellaneous reused blocks. Wall 5 is a later crosswall. 5x looks like a narrow doorway W'. D.1901/II:02.

'At the N entrance considerable progress has been made. The constructions brought into view are as opposite. The E and W walls 1 - 2, 1' - 2 [Fig. 6.23E]. 3 is a crosswall. 4 a cross slab extending from wall to wall. 5 and 6 are good limestone blocks resting on a projecting plinth. 7-7 is the great drain running N. 8 is a chamber space with good S wall, face N, of limestone blocks. The S part of the W wall is also good construction. The E wall is apparently later and built up to the S wall which passes E behind it. It itself continues N and reappears as the E wall of 8'. The constructions 1 and 5-6 are much more solid and seem earlier than the construction adjacent to them and that on the E side of the roadway 2-2'. D.1901/II:08.

'Subsidiary to this some work is done outside and in the N Entrance in the way of removing late inferior constructions that have tended to obscure the lines of the main system. The walls in question are opposite 12)1, 2, 3, 4, 5 [Fig. 6.37] all of them not coming down to the adjacent levels and some of them probably hiding better and older constructions beneath them. Wall 5 seems to have an older basement course. Walls 3 and 4 come up to the limestone block wall 6 but are not built into it and as they stand are of such inferior character that they cannot belong to the original gate constructions. Wall 5 is built up against the E end of construction 6 which, E of wall 5, continues on the same line but is of much inferior character. Wall 6 is terrace wall with only a N face. Wall 8 divided from wall 6 by an interval 1.36 wide has also only a N face thus one terrace wall in front of the other and the motive must be, even if 6 is later than 8, greater solidity'. D.1902/II:14.
Appendix 5. Databases (see Chapter 7).

a. Pottery

Information regarding the pottery held in the Stratigraphical Museum at Knossos [SMK] has been entered into a number of tables in Microsoft Access 97. The first of these - POT_SMK uses the box number as given in the Card Index held at the Museum in combination with the data given in Pendlebury and others (1933-5) which referred to pottery according to location only. To the registration columns have been added the ceramic period represented in the assemblages according to Pendlebury. The content of a number of additional fields is described below. A second table PNB holds data pertaining to the descriptions of pottery assemblages given in Mackenzie’s Pottery Books. In addition to registration data it contains the counts by Mackenzie of featured sherds. It is hoped that Table POT_SMK will eventually be stored at the Stratigraphical Museum, Knossos.

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b. Linear B tablets

Information relating to the Linear B tablets from Knossos and Pylos were stored in a Microsoft Access 97 database. Registration and classificatory details of the Knossian Tablets are from Chadwick and others (1971). Locations of the Knossos tablets are from Palmer (1963a). Other data, including the shape of the tablets, the state of completeness and fragmentation, and the manner of baking are by inspection of the photographs published by Chadwick and others (1986; 1990) and are approximate.

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Appendix 6. Comparison of samples in the Stratigraphical Museum with entries in Mackenzie's Pottery Books (see Chapter 7).

W Magazine 3 Trial Pit

According to the descriptions in Pottery Book I, seven assemblages, collected at one metre intervals, were retained from this trial pit sunk in W Magazine 3 in 1901 and there are seven boxes of pottery in the Stratigraphical Museum which correspond with them according to information written on the box. For Boxes 534, 537, 538 and 539 the wooden labels are legible and provide the same locality details as are given on the outside of the box; the label in Box 535 is illegible. None of the wooden labels give page references to the Pottery Books.

Assemblage PNB I 5-5 = Box 535

Box 535 contains 66 objects compared with 44 in PNB I 5-5, no handles are listed whereas entry I 5-5 has 8, and the 3 sherds sketched in I 5-5 were not found. The box contains an incised sherd which corresponds to sketch PNB I 7-7(3)

Assemblage PNB I 5-6 = Box 539

The counts for totals and most features of the sherds in this box and of those described by Mackenzie are almost identical apart from the number of handles. Of the 4 sketched sherds, 3 are present and there is no reason to doubt the correspondence of box and description.

Assemblage PNB I 6-6 = Box 538

There are 190 sherds in the box as compared with 196 in the Pottery Book description and only 8 handles instead of 12. One of the two sketched sherds is missing. Nevertheless the match is reasonably close.

Assemblage PNB I 7-7 ? = Box 537

There are only 448 sherds in the box instead of the 550 listed in Mackenzie's description. However, 5 out of 8 sketched sherds are present, as well as 'a fragment of some bored object', and the assemblage probably is part of that described by Mackenzie. Note that the sketched sherd PNB I 7-7(3) from this assemblage was found in Box 535.

Assemblage PNB I 7-8 ? = Box 535

There is no match between the Pottery Book entry and the contents of Boxes 535. However, the sketched sherds PNB I 7 (9), (10), (11) and PNB I 8(10) are all in Box 148, which is said to contain pottery from a depth of 3 m in the West Square Central Trial Pit. This box has 656 sherds compared with the 524 in entry PNB I 7-8 but it is possible that the box also contains the sherds described in Pottery Book entry PNB I 13-13.
Assemblage PNB I 8-9 = Box 534

The counts for total sherds, rims and handles in the box and in Mackenzie’s description are almost identical and the six readily identifiable sketched sherds (Fig. 1) are all present.

Assemblage PNB I 9-9 = Box 536

There is no match between the Pottery Book entry and the contents of Boxes 536.

West Court Trial Pit

The pottery retained from this trial pit, which was sunk in 1901, is problematic. According to Pottery Book I, 8 assemblages were retained but in the Stratigraphical Museum there are 15 boxes (145-159) that are said to relate to this test. Of these, from their general composition, only boxes 146, 155 and 156-159 (Fig. 2) can be considered as possible matches for the assemblages described by Mackenzie. Supporting evidence for these identifications is provided by the occurrence in Box 155 of the sketched sherds PNB I 112 (1) and PNB I 112(2), and of PNB I 111(5) in Box 158. Sherds corresponding to sketches PNB I 110 (3) and I 110 (4) were found in Box 159, which also contained a wooden label with the page reference 'I 10'. However, Box 148, perhaps in conjunction with Box 154, has been proposed as a possible match for PNB I 7-8 (see above).
Appendix 7. List of Linear B tablets at the Palace of Knossos with their find places.

Tablets with numbers that are underlined have locations that are considered doubtful by either Palmer (1963a) or Olivier (1967) and those with numbers in italics have not been allotted a scribal hand. They have not been used for the analysis of the tablets in Chapter 7.

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**SW Corner (SWCo)**

| X | 35 | E | 36 | X | 37 | X | 38 | X | 39 | X | 410 |

**SW Door (SWDo)**

| A | s | 40 | B | 41 | K | 700 |

**West Court (WC)**

| Dq | 42 | Dp | 43 | X | 44 | Dq | 45 | Dq | 46 |

**Room of the Chariot Tablets (RCt)**

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Court of the Altar (CoA)

A i 338

Lobby of the Stone Seat or Room of the Column Bases (LoSS)

F h 339 F h 340 F h 341 F h 342 F h 343 F h 344 F h 345
F h 346 F h 347 F h 348 F h 349 F h 350 F h 351 F h 352
F h 353 F p 354 F h 355 F h 356 F h 357 F h 358 F h 359
F h 360 F h 361 F h 362 F h 363 F h 364 F h 365 F h 366
F h 367 F h 368 F h 369 F h 370 F h 371 F h 372 F h 373
F h 374 F h 375 F h 376 F h 377 F h 378 F h 379 F h 380
F h 381 F h 382 F h 383 F h 384 F h 385 F h 386 F h 387
F h 388 F h 389 F h 390 F h 391 F h 392 F h 393 X 408
O a 733

Corridor of the House Tablets (CoHT)

G a 415 Ga 416 G a 417 Ga 418 G a 419 G a 420 G a 421
G a 423 Ga 424 G a 425 G a 426 G a 427 G a 428 V 429
X 430 V 431

Magazine of the Jewel Fresco (MJFr)

G g 702 G g 703 G g 704 G g 705 G g 709 G g 711 Od 714
Od 715 Od 716 G g 717 Od 718 M 719 M 720 X 721
X 722 X 723 M 724 F 726 O a 734

Magazine of the Jewel Fresco - E part = Room of the Niche (MJFE)

G a 422 K 434 X 435 U 436 U 437 D q 438 D k 727
X 728 M 729

West Magazine II (WM2)

D q 439 D q 440 D q 441 D q 442 X 443 X 444 D q 445

West Magazine III (WM3)

G a 34 L c 446 D q 447 D q 448 D q 449 X 450 X 451

West Magazine IV (WM4)

X 409 F 452 X 453 G a 454 L 455 G a 456 X 458
X 459 L 460 G a 461 F h 462 D 1 463 G a 464 G a 465
M 467 X 468 L 469 L 471 L 472 L 473 L 474
L 578 D 1615

West Magazine V (WM5)

L 475 X 7539 X 7633
East Pillar Room (EPR)

Long Corridor (LC)

\[
\begin{align*}
L & \quad 491 & V & \quad 492 & Dk & \quad 671 & Dq & \quad 672 & Ga & \quad 673 & Ga & \quad 674 & Ga & \quad 677 \\
G & \quad 701 & U & \quad 746 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Long Corridor - N part (LCN)

\[
\begin{align*}
Ld & \quad 595 & Ga & \quad 675 & Ga & \quad 676 & Ga & \quad 678 & Ga & \quad 679 & Ga & \quad 680 & Od & \quad 681 \\
Od & \quad 682 & M & \quad 683 & V & \quad 684 & Ga & \quad 685 & Dq & \quad 686 & Od & \quad 687 & Od & \quad 688 \\
Od & \quad 690 & xe & \quad 691 & xe & \quad 692 & L & \quad 693 & Ap & \quad 694 & L & \quad 695 & Od & \quad 696 \\
X & \quad 697 & L & \quad 698 & Gg & \quad 713 & Dk & \quad 1567 & Gg & \quad 7371 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Antechamber of the Throne Room (AThR)

\[
\begin{align*}
Oa & \quad 730 & Oa & \quad 731 & Oa & \quad 732 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Bath Room = Throne Room (ThR)

\[
\begin{align*}
L & \quad 735 & U & \quad 736 & X & \quad 737 & Ga & \quad 738 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Corridor of the Stone Basin (COSB)

\[
\begin{align*}
Dp & \quad 699 & F & \quad 741 & X & \quad 742 & D & \quad 747 & X & \quad 748 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Service Quarter - N part (SQuN)

\[
\begin{align*}
X & \quad 743 & X & \quad 744 & X & \quad 745 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Room 44 of Hood and Taylor (1981). (Rm44)

\[
\begin{align*}
Ai & \quad 739 & K & \quad 740 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Room of the Saffron Gatherer (RoSG)

\[
\begin{align*}
E & \quad 749 & Ai & \quad 750 & Ai & \quad 751 & Ai & \quad 752 & Ai & \quad 754 & B & \quad 755 & V & \quad 756 \\
M & \quad 757 & L & \quad 758 & L & \quad 759 & G & \quad 760 & L & \quad 761 & Ai & \quad 762 & L & \quad 764 \\
Od & \quad 765 & X & \quad 766 & C & \quad 767 & X & \quad 768 & Ap & \quad 769 & X & \quad 770 & L & \quad 771 \\
B & \quad 772 & K & \quad 773 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Room of the Spiral Cornice (RSpC)

\[
\begin{align*}
E & \quad 777 & K & \quad 778 & B & \quad 779 & Ak & \quad 780 & Ak & \quad 781 & Ak & \quad 782 & Ak & \quad 783 \\
Ak & \quad 784 & Ld & \quad 785 & Ld & \quad 786 & Ld & \quad 788 & Sk & \quad 789 & D1 & \quad 790 & D1 & \quad 792 \\
X & \quad 793 & D1 & \quad 794 & X & \quad 795 & X & \quad 796 & U & \quad 797 & B & \quad 807 & Sg & \quad 887 \\
C & \quad 989 & Do & \quad 1054 \\
\end{align*}
\]

N Entrance Passage = Area of Bull Relief (NEP)

\[
\begin{align*}
D & \quad 411 & D1 & \quad 412 & D1 & \quad 413 & D1 & \quad 414 & Ld & \quad 787 & B & \quad 798 & B & \quad 799 \\
B & \quad 806 & B & \quad 808 & B & \quad 809 & B & \quad 810 & B & \quad 811 & B & \quad 812 & Bg & \quad 813 \\
B & \quad 814 & B & \quad 815 & B & \quad 816 & B & \quad 817 & B & \quad 818 & Am & \quad 819 & G & \quad 820 \\
Am & \quad 821 & B & \quad 822 & B & \quad 823 & Ai & \quad 824 & Ai & \quad 825 & Am & \quad 826 & Am & \quad 827 \\
Ak & \quad 828 & K & \quad 829 & Ak & \quad 830 & V & \quad 831 & V & \quad 832 & Og & \quad 833 & Ga & \quad 834 \\
Uf & \quad 835 & Uf & \quad 836 & Uf & \quad 837 & Uf & \quad 838 & Uf & \quad 839 & Gm & \quad 840 & F & \quad 841 \\
E & \quad 842 & E & \quad 843 & F & \quad 844 & E & \quad 845 & E & \quad 846 & E & \quad 847 & E & \quad 848 \\
E & \quad 849 & E & \quad 850 & F & \quad 851 & F & \quad 852 & F & \quad 853 & F & \quad 854 & Np & \quad 855 \\
Np & \quad 856 & Np & \quad 857 & Np & \quad 858 & Np & \quad 859 & Np & \quad 860 & Np & \quad 861 & Gv & \quad 862 \\
Gv & \quad 863 & Gv & \quad 864 & V & \quad 865 & F & \quad 866 & L & \quad 868 & L & \quad 869 & L & \quad 870 \\
L & \quad 871 & K & \quad 872 & K & \quad 873 & K & \quad 875 & U & \quad 876 & K & \quad 877 & Oa & \quad 878 \\
Se & \quad 879 & Se & \quad 880 & Se & \quad 881 & Se & \quad 882 & Se & \quad 883 & Sg & \quad 884 & Sg & \quad 885 \\
\end{align*}
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N Front area (NFr)

K 774 K 775 K 776

S Front area (SFr)

O d 1062 O d 1063

Room of the Clay Signet (RCSg)

B 1055 F h 1056 F h 1057 F h 1059 D l 1060 D p 1061

EW Corridor area = Area E of Bay of Seal Impressions (EWC)

D k 1064 D k 1065 D k 1066 D k 1067 D k 1068 D k 1069 D k 1070
D k 1071 D k 1072 D k 1073 D k 1074 D k 1075 D k 1076 D k 1077
D a 1078 D a 1079 D a 1080 D a 1081 D a 1082 D a 1083 D a 1084
D v 1085 D v 1086 D a 1087 D n 1088 D n 1089 D n 1090 D a 1091
D n 1092 D n 1093 D n 1094 D n 1095 D n 1096 D b 1097 D a 1098
D b 1099 D v 1100 D g 1101 D g 1102 D v 1103 D v 1104 D b 1105
D d 1106 D g 1107 D a 1108 D e 1109 D b 1110 D v 1111 D e 1112
D v 1113 D a 1114 D b 1115 D a 1116 D c 1117 D c 1118 D f 1119
D f 1120 D f 1121 D c 1122 D a 1123 D v 1124 D v 1125 D b 1126
D a 1127 D v 1128 D c 1129 D c 1130 D a 1132 D c 1133 D a 1134
D a 1135 D e 1136 D a 1137 D e 1138 D v 1139 D b 1140 D e 1141
D v 1142 D a 1143 D d 1144 D v 1145 D v 1146 D a 1147 D c 1148
D d 1149 D d 1150 D e 1151 D e 1152 D e 1153 D c 1154 D b 1155
D a 1156 D d 1157 D g 1158 D b 1159 D b 1160 D a 1161 D a 1162
D a 1163 D a 1164 D b 1165 D b 1166 D c 1167 D b 1168 D e 1169
D a 1170 D d 1171 D a 1172 D a 1173 D m 1174 D m 1175 D m 1176
D m 1177 D m 1178 D m 1179 D m 1180 D m 1181 D m 1182 D m 1183
D m 1184 D b 1185 D b 1186 D f 1187 D v 1188 D v 1190
D v 1191 D b 1192 D d 1193 D a 1194 D a 1195 D b 1196 D a 1197
D b 1198 D v 1199 D n 1200 D d 1201 D a 1202 D c 1203 D b 1204
D v 1205 D v 1206 D d 1207 D b 1208 D n 1209 D f 1210 D b 1211
D b 1212 D v 1213 D v 1214 D v 1215 D v 1216 D v 1217 D d 1218

128
Corridor
Queen's Megaron
The Armoury
X 1474 X 1475
1523 1522 1521
1525 1526 1527
1528 1529 1530
1531 1532 1533
1534 1535 1536
The Armoury or Arsenal (ARM)

Queen's Megaron and Bath Room (QMBR)

Hall of Colonnades (HoC)

Corridor of the Sword Tablets (CSwT)

As 1517 As 1518 As 1519 As 1520 V 1521 Uf 1522 V 1523
V 1524 X 1525 V 1526 Og 1527 Ra 1540 Ra 1541 Ra 1542
Ra 1543 Ra 1544 Ra 1545 Ra 1546 Ra 1547 Ra 1548 Ra 1549
Ra 1550 Ra 1551 Ra 1552 Ra 1553 Ra 1554 Ra 1555 Ra 1556
Ra 1557 Ra 1559 Ra 1814 Ra 7732

Queen's Megaron and Bath Room (QMBR)

Hall of Colonnades (HoC)

Corridor of the Sword Tablets (CSwT)

As 1517 As 1518 As 1519 As 1520 V 1521 Uf 1522 V 1523
V 1524 X 1525 V 1526 Og 1527 Ra 1540 Ra 1541 Ra 1542
Ra 1543 Ra 1544 Ra 1545 Ra 1546 Ra 1547 Ra 1548 Ra 1549
Ra 1550 Ra 1551 Ra 1552 Ra 1553 Ra 1554 Ra 1555 Ra 1556
Ra 1557 Ra 1559 Ra 1814 Ra 7732

Queen's Megaron and Bath Room (QMBR)

Hall of Colonnades (HoC)

Corridor of the Sword Tablets (CSwT)

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V 1524 X 1525 V 1526 Og 1527 Ra 1540 Ra 1541 Ra 1542
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Ra 1557 Ra 1559 Ra 1814 Ra 7732

Queen's Megaron and Bath Room (QMBR)

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Corridor of the Sword Tablets (CSwT)

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V 1524 X 1525 V 1526 Og 1527 Ra 1540 Ra 1541 Ra 1542
Ra 1543 Ra 1544 Ra 1545 Ra 1546 Ra 1547 Ra 1548 Ra 1549
Ra 1550 Ra 1551 Ra 1552 Ra 1553 Ra 1554 Ra 1555 Ra 1556
Ra 1557 Ra 1559 Ra 1814 Ra 7732

Queen's Megaron and Bath Room (QMBR)
Royal Road Excavation (RRE)

Nc 8144  Nc 8145  Nc 8146  X 8147  X 8148  Sk 8149  Og 8150
Appendix 8. The Unexplored Mansion at Knossos re-appraised.

Introduction

The degree to which research into the stratigraphy of the Palace at Knossos is hampered by the indifferent quality of the excavation and its documentation has been stressed in the main text. Nevertheless, as a result of fresh insights into the excavation documents, made possible by the evidence of the scorched marks observed in the course of a detailed examination of the Palace ruins, some new conclusions were reached regarding the late history of the Palace. Unfortunately, these conclusions to some extent depend on postulates that cannot be properly assessed through lack of information. A study of the nearby Late Bronze Age ‘Unexplored Mansion’, excavated in modern times, was therefore carried out, using the approach developed at the Palace.

The Mansion, discovered by Evans in 1908 who cleared its E Facade, was finally excavated between 1968 and 1977 under the direction of M R Popham. An account of the architecture, the finds and the occupation history of the Mansion was published eleven years later (Popham, 1984). The Mansion has many features in common with the Palace. It is roughly contemporaneous with it and, like the Domestic Quarter, was constructed to palatial standards on a bench excavated into a hillslope. This study uses the published data, in combination with the evidence obtained by a detailed examination of the architectural remains.

The site and its history according to Popham (1984).

The so-called mansion is unusual in being an almost perfect rectangle, 24 by 14.5m, elongated NS (Fig. A7.1). It was apparently built as an annex to the Little Palace that lies to the E and was linked to it by means of what Mackenzie called ‘a bastion-like arrangement’ but, probably mistakenly, was reinterpreted in Popham (1984, 2) as a bridge. Its ground plan comprises three sectors. In the north and south, there is a series of rooms arranged along one side of an access corridor. The central portion consists mainly of a pillar hall, with walls of fine ashlar masonry. In each sector there is a stairway leading to an upper floor - the central stair being of well cut gypsum blocks. Like the Domestic

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1 For figures see Vol. II Illustrations.

2 'In the S half is a bastion-like arrangement projecting out E to very near the W facade of the W House. This bastion? had its E face cut away at a later date (LM III) apparently to make way for a wide shallow stone drain which passes S between the two houses. The bastion was cut away in a manner to suit the orientation of the drain. The cutting away has left rough faces next the drain which are quite unlike the good faces of the wall further N and S. The bit of wall within the bastion in line with the main wall is rough and this fact in itself affords an indication that this was originally interior wall not meant to be visible'. D.1908:83-4. Structures associated with the drain contain reused ashlar blocks (Fig. A7.2) and are evidently of later date than the foundations of the Unexplored Mansion.
Quarter at the Palace, the building is sited on a bench cut into an E-facing hillslope and includes an exceptionally large proportion of high quality ashlar masonry (Figs. A8.2, A8.3).

'The building was constructed in LM IA, after the adjacent Little Palace, but was not completed. It was first occupied in LM II though not in the manner its planners envisaged: bronze-working was one of the purposes it was made to serve' [2:44]. During the same period, 'a fire broke out which was not disastrous but large enough to leave a deposit of ash in several rooms and may even have damaged parts of the upper structure' [261:33]. The debris in the hall 'was cleared and heaped up behind flimsy retaining walls (Fig. A8.1). Probably at this stage, too, the stairway G, east of the hall, was damaged since one of its treads was incorporated in these retaining walls' [262:1]. 'Within the same period [that is, LM II], around 1425, a fire so seriously damaged the structure that much of its upper floor collapsed. The central and southern sectors were then left in ruins but much of the northern part was cleared out, patched up and reoccupied. This sector continued to be occupied until LM IIIIB when it was abandoned' [2:46]. A series of structures associated with the later stages of habitation at the Mansion were illustrated on a plan (Popham, 1984, pl. 3). The pottery recovered from the Mansion ranged in date from MM III to LM IIIIB but the LM II deposits were 'the largest and most representative and are one of the main contributions to our knowledge gained from the excavation' [153:2].

Some of the above conclusions, as set out in the final section of the excavation report (Popham, 1984), are expressed in tentative terms and, in several places in their account, the authors frankly admit that they found the evidence difficult to explain, as the following examples show.

1. 'Why the blocking wall was erected and how the pottery was deposited in the enclosed space [W part of Corridor E] now created is far from clear. If the space were a cupboard, it could only have been used from Room B, and then only if the blocking of its S doorway was a subsequent modification'. [13:29].

2. 'The difficulty lies in relating this sequence, or its final stages, to events in the Pillar Hall. A further stair tread of the same type and material had been incorporated into a low retaining wall in the NW part of the hall. This suggests that the stairway itself had already collapsed and the space below it was no longer usable before this wall was built. In fact, entry to this space would have been considerably impeded by another of the late LM II retaining walls, the E end of which runs over its threshold [Popham, 1984, plate 3]. This would imply that the staircase was destroyed in LM II after some use of its understairs compartment but before the final LM II disaster. The LM II deposit

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1 Page and line references to Popham (1984) are given in this form throughout.
above its floor, with only one complete vase, might then represent upper floor fall at the time of the earlier destruction, and so account for the absence of any joins between its pottery and that found in the final destruction debris in the adjacent Pillar Hall' [15:42].

3. ‘Apart from these concentrations, the most notable finds in upper levels were the bellows nozzle, two spearheads and parts of a large clay box much of which had fallen into Corridor L and Room M, well to the south. Also high in the debris, between the S wall and the SW pillar, lay the head and leg bones of a horse, the presence of which is as curious as it is difficult to explain’. [19:12]

4. ‘There must surely have been some egress for the smoke other than the S doorway which was at this stage the only entrance and source of air and ventilation for which there is any evidence’. [21:23]

5. ‘The central group [of pottery in corridor L] is less readily explained. As a unit it can hardly have been placed where it was found, straddling the width of the corridor ... the pottery ... could have been housed on shelves set either against the pier between rooms M and N, or against the opposite wall, near the door of the Pillar Hall. One object, however, is clearly out of context, the large clay chest, or part of it, L 69; its fragments were about equally distributed between this passage and the Pillar Hall, where some pieces were high up in the fill, while a similar distribution seems indicated in the case of the clay stopper L 46, which appears to fit a vase in the Pillar Hall. There are other grounds, too, for disquiet; one of the tripod cooking pots is only half preserved, L 70, while several of the other vases were far from complete. This is true, too, of the deposit, L 111-119 ... two of its cups were very fragmentary’. [43:34].

6. ‘What all this adds up to is far from clear - many storage vessels, two large vases principally for display, kitchen ware, objects suggestive of a ritual use (a basket vase, a stone table and perhaps the brazier), bronzes of various types including two weapons and parts of large saws ..... No obvious picture emerges from such a heterogeneous collection’. [56:21].

7. ‘Here too [Room M] we meet the same difficulty as elsewhere, though not to the same degree - the spread of upper floor contents over a considerable area. A few fragments of the large clay chest (H 192) were found in the fill, some sherds of one vase reached the Pillar Hall (M 99), and it may be suspected that the bronze basins (L 10 and 16) and the knife (L 15) in the adjacent upper reaches of Corridor L originated from this room’. [56:26].

8. ‘There remains one further problem to be considered. Generally, in the undisturbed rooms of the Mansion, many, if not most, of the sherds in the fill were MM III/LM IA in type and it became
clear that these had originally been incorporated in the mud binding of walls and in upper floor bedding. In this room only, vases of LM IA types could be partly or wholly restored from sherds, or were intact. Many of these pots could be firmly located in the upper fill, but it is clear from the close association with them of the Palace Style amphora (M76), kylikes and other contemporary vases in the same stratigraphical position, above and just below the fallen gypsum paving, that the destruction of the upper room took place in LM II, like the rest of the building. .... There is no obvious explanation for the presence of these earlier vases in a certain LM II context'. [56:31]

9. Of the lower flight of the stair in compartment O, four limestone steps survived which were described by the excavators as being 'surprisingly crude in construction' [70:38].

10. 'These, the copper strips and what appears to be scrap metal strongly point to bronze melting as one of the activities of the Mansion: but, if so, where are the moulds, and where was the metalworking activity taking place? The upper floor seems scarcely possible, even if there was sufficient space, and the Pillar Hall, a strong candidate with its fireplace and ash deposits, was singularly bare of any object to suggest to what purpose it was put'. [262:30].

The excavators’ difficulties are mainly concerned with the finds, specifically their heterogeneous character and the wide dispersal of joining sherds.

The present study

Examination of the excavation report and of the structural remains revealed further problems and anomalies, most of which concern the Pillar Hall.

1. The early fire deposit and the low retaining walls in the Pillar Hall.

The excavators do not explain why the occupants failed to remove the early destruction deposit that occupied the SW corner of the Hall and thereby blocked what may originally been its only doorway. Instead, retaining walls were constructed that converted the deposit into a permanent feature of the room.

2. The Pillar Hall - structure and function.

Apart from the presence of a number of gypsum blocks in its foundation course and the lack of a paved floor, the construction of the Pillar Hall is comparable to the best rooms at the Palace. Like them its walls are of limestone ashlar masonry, parts of six courses being preserved in the W wall. A gap between the fourth and fifth courses, at a height of about 2m above the floor, accommodated timber beams (Fig. A7.3), perhaps as an anti-seismic device (Driessen, 1987). In the well-preserved rooms of comparable design in the Domestic Quarter, such beams evidently belonged to the same system as the
door lintels \(^1\), the ceilings, where present, being a further metre higher. However, in the case of the Pillar Hall in the Mansion, the timber beams were considered by the excavators, almost certainly mistakenly, to be part of the ceiling structure. It should be noted that, at the Palace, limestone ashlar masonry is confined to retaining walls or walls that are exposed to the weather, as in facades and light wells. Also, that pillar halls are commonly associated with stairways in Minoan architecture (Fig. A8.4).

The doorway in the E wall of the Hall is roughly formed (Fig. A8.5) and does not give the impression that it is an original feature. The access to the door must have passed beneath the lower flight of stairway G. However, in Minoan architecture the lower flight of a stairway is normally laid over a solid fill as the excavators clearly anticipated to be the case here [15:19]. It is tempting to infer a link between the breaching of its E wall of the Pillar Hall and the blocking of the doorway in its S wall by the fire deposit, especially as the low rubble wall that retained it contained a gypsum stair tread from stairway G [20:17].

The deposit infilling the Hall was uneven in composition with a heavy concentration of ‘ashlar blocks, paving slabs and other architectural members’ [18:30] in its W part. ‘There was ample evidence of the fire which caused the collapse - burning of stones, calcinated gypsum and the remains of carbonised beams’ [18:38]. The distribution of the stone fall is anomalous in that comparison with the Palace suggests that ashlar masonry was confined to ground floor rooms, upper storey walls being of rubble. Thus, ashlar blocks ought not to form a major component of the deposit produced by the collapse of upper storey walls, especially where, as in this case, the ashlar walls of the ground floor Hall at its W end are virtually intact. It is also improbable that in the stone-fall deposit at the W end of the Hall, the blocks should be almost uniformly dispersed throughout the 2m thick deposit, as shown on Fig. A8.6.

Finally, the most striking and paradoxical feature of the Hall is that there are no scorchmarks on the ashlar blocks of its walls (Figs. A8.3, A8.7) and the gypsum of Staircase G is perfectly fresh (Fig. A8.8), despite the excavators’ conclusions that the Mansion was affected by fire on two occasions and the clear evidence that the deposit that infilled the hall was the product of destruction by fire.

3. The staircases.
There are three staircases in the Mansion. The first, staircase G, is constructed of well dressed gypsum treads and blocks. It is of prestigious character in keeping the Pillar Hall which it adjoins. It was dismantled and two of its treads were identified in later contexts. The treads were about 0.14 high and

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\(^1\) ‘... the horizontal line about 2m from the floor which is marked by the interval, universal at Knossos, where the horizontal woodwork of the walls came and that, carried on at the same level, formed the lintels of doors and windows. The horizontal line of woodwork in the walls formed one system with the woodwork of these lintels’. D.1905:1L.
0.34m deep. The left hand (east) block at the foot of the stair is missing (Fig. A7.8). According to the excavators’ reconstruction (Popham, 1984, 124-5), Stair G consisted of a single flight of 18 risers that reached an upper storey floor elevation at 13m\(^1\), that is, a height of 2.52m above the ground floor level. At its head, the stair passed through a doorway to an upper floor corridor over corridor L. It is not clear why the upper floor over the corridor should have been at an elevation of 13m rather than at 12.70m, the height of the top of the beam set into the ashlar of the Pillar Hall that supposedly was part of the ceiling structure, or at 13.52m, the height of the top of the uppermost ashlar course. If the proposed reconstruction is correct, the staircase is unusual as it was standard practice for Minoan staircases to consist of two main flights that ascended in opposite directions and were connected by a short mezzanine flight of two steps (Fig. A7.4). The lower flight was normally laid over an earth underfill.

The gypsum of the stair blocks and treads of Staircase G is crystalline (Fig. A7.8) and shows no signs of having been exposed to fire. The same is true of a possible candidate for the missing left hand stair block that may have been built into staircase J/K (Fig. A7.9). The breadth if this block is 0.65m similar to that of the surviving right hand block and it also has dowel holes on its surface. On its left hand side is cut the reveal of a doorjamb. This is consistent with there having been a corridor extending alongside the block when it was in place but inappropriate for its present position, as the upper flight of the stair J/K almost certainly rested on an earth underfill. The contrast between the prestigious construction of Stairway G and the crudely built staircases J/K (Fig. A7.10) and N/O in the N and S areas of the mansion respectively is so striking that it is hard to believe that they are part of the same build - an impression that is reinforced by the presence of the reused gypsum stair block built into the stairway J/K.

Discussion
The most striking feature of the Unexplored Mansion is that the ashlar blocks of the Pillar Hall and of the even more susceptible gypsum treads of staircase G show no signs of scorching although the deposit that infills the hall was evidently the product of a destruction by fire. This is precisely analogous to the situation in the W Magazines area of the Palace. A second point of similarity is that the Mansion is sited on a bench cut into a hillslope in the same way as the Domestic Quarter at the Palace. It is suggested here that the occupants of the Mansion responded to a threatened collapse of the W retaining wall of the Pillar Hall by laying down a deposit of earth and large stones against it, the material used being the debris of nearby building that had been destroyed by fire. The chief difference between the Palace and the Mansion is that the careful excavation of the latter means that stages in the infilling can be distinguished and that the deposit in various rooms can be linked by means of joining sherds which also show that the deposit had a common source. The mechanism proposed here has the

\(^1\) According to the datum used in Popham (1984).
merit of explaining many of the difficulties encountered by the excavators in attempting to explain the excavation evidence.

The first deposit to be introduced was laid against the W retaining wall of the Pillar Hall (Fig. A7.11), the largest stones naturally being placed close to the structure that required support. In order to contain the deposit, low retaining walls were constructed. Room M may have been partly infilled at this time also. The initial deposit may have been added to at a later date by material laid against the S wall of the Pillar Hall or this may have been part of the original deposit (Fig. A7.11). Introduction of the deposit into the Pillar Hall blocked the doorway in its S wall - probably the only available entrance when the building was planned. To restore access to the Hall and room J/K beyond, the occupiers of the Mansion dismantled stairway G, removing part of its underfill, and cut a doorway in the E wall of the Hall. New stairways were constructed in rooms J/K and M/N. The fact that they were placed as closely as possible to the W wall is in accord with the suggestion that the wall was in need of the support which the earthen understair fill would provide. The disposition of the low retaining walls built in the Pillar Hall to contain the earth and stone deposit accords with a need to maintain access to the newly constructed stairway J/K. The occurrence of a gypsum stair tread in these walls is consistent with their having been constructed at about the time stairway G was dismantled. The suggestion that the construction of staircase J/K also took place at this time is strengthened if the gypsum block built into it was indeed derived from stairway G.

At this time, a new earth floor was laid at a level a little above the oldest floor in many of the rooms. There are possible positions of this higher floor in the E part of the Pillar Hall, the likeliest being at the top of layer (16) of yellow clayey earth with kouskoutras chips and charcoal patches (Popham, 1984, plate 12), at a height of about 10.6m. A possible W-wards continuation of the floor can be recognised between the pillars on the same section where it appears to terminate at, or possibly pass beneath, the clay hearth that may have been built at this time against the SW pillar. If the Pillar Hall was open to the sky, as suggested above, this provides an answer to one of the problems discussed by the excavators - that of the provision of a means of egress for the smoke from the late hearth. In the area to the W of the low retaining walls, only the older floor is present. A terminus post quem for the later floor is given by LM II sherds recovered from its makeup deposit (level 16) [20:36]. It is significant that the sherds were 'stylistically indistinguishable from those found in the material that it is here suggested was used to buttress the walls of the hall.

It would appear that the attempt to stabilise the terrace backwall failed in the longer term and a further introduction of fill became necessary. The Pillar Hall, Staircases J/K and N/O, and the W part of Corridor L may have been the first to be infilled, up to ceiling level in places. It is probable that the infilling of Room M was completed at this time, the traces of steeply inclined stratification in the
deposit of this room seeming consistent with a fill. If this was indeed the case, then the heterogeneous nature of the finds in this room, with decorated tableware of palatial affinities occurring in association with objects connected with the working of bronze, and the anomalous presence of LM I A pottery in an LM II context are readily explicable. The fact that parts of the same vessel - the clay chest - occurred in the upper fill in the Pillar Hall and near floor level in Corridor L and in Room M is consistent with the suggestion that their host deposits were all laid down at the same time. Presumably, the partial skeleton of a horse was introduced into the upper fill in the Pillar Hall at this time.

The suggestion that the infilling of the Hall was carried out in two or more stages means that there ought to be at least one boundary within the stone fill but none was detected during the excavation owing to the very difficult conditions that prevailed. The failure to detect the boundary and the presence of LM II pottery throughout the deposit, 'with pieces of the same object in various levels' [17:20], is a further indication that the material used for the later fill deposit was drawn from the same source as the earlier. When the infill of the Pillar Hall was complete to a depth of about 2m, the NS partition wall was built over it on the line of the western pillars [17:27 and see Fig. A8.6] and an earth and pebble floor was laid down, the fragments of LM III A:1 pottery in its makeup [18:12] providing a terminus post quem for its construction.

Finally, Room P and the E part of Corridor L were at least partly filled in, a terminus post quem being given by the storage vessels of various types found standing upon the floor (Figs. A8.12, A8.13). When these works were completed, only Rooms A, B, C and D, the eastern part of Corridor E and possibly Corridor F continued in use - until at least LM III B times.

The close association of stairways with ashlar-walled, pillared or colonnaded halls, which have the function of light wells, is a regular feature in Late Minoan architecture. Of the seven examples of such combinations illustrated on Fig. A8.4, three resemble the Unexplored Mansion in that they were constructed against a retaining wall that supported the backwall of a platform excavated to receive the building. Except in the case of the Unexplored Mansion the stairway was placed against this retaining wall, thereby acting as a buttress. The position of stairway G in relation to the Pillar Hall in the Mansion must therefore be regarded as aberrant. It may have been an experiment aimed at improving the illumination of the stair by means of windows in the E-facing outside wall. However, any benefit may have been more than offset by the reduction in the support provided to the W retaining structure. The capacity of the N and S walls of the Pillar Hall to buttress its W wall was further diminished by the presence of doorways close to their W ends and the positioning of these may also be accounted a design flaw.
It is possible that failure to observe, or ignorance of, established architectural practice in the construction of the Mansion contributed to a failure of its W retaining wall. A further factor may have been that the material behind the retaining structure was inadequately drained, leading to a build-up of pore pressure. The crudely cut 'weepholes' in the E Facade (Fig. A7.2) are perhaps a late attempt to promote the escape of water.

Summary of Conclusions

It is argued that, despite its appearance, the bulk of the material that infilled the Unexplored Mansion was not a fire-destruction deposit but was deliberately introduced into the Mansion to support its W retaining wall. The incongruous association of finds suggests that the material had been derived from the debris of at least two buildings that had been destroyed by fire. One was of palatial character, perhaps the nearby Little Palace, and had been destroyed by fire when decorated tableware - cups, kylies, bowls and jugs, as well as Palace Style jars - was in use. In the second building, bronze had apparently been worked. It follows that the LM II vessels found in the Mansion, whether complete or as sherds, do not date the destruction of the Mansion but rather the destruction of the buildings from which the infill material was derived. A terminus post quem for an earth and pebble floor constructed at a high level in the W part of the Pillar Hall is provided by the LM IIIA:1 sherds in its makeup. This does not preclude the possibility that the underlying fill was laid down during LM II. Nor, indeed, does it mean that the infilling was necessarily carried out in LM III A:1 or earlier. The storage jars found in Room P assume great importance as they appear to provide a terminus post quem for the laying down of the fill deposit in Room P, perhaps during the final phase of the remedial works.

It is suggested that the occupants of the Unexplored Mansion adopted the same measures to ward off the threat of a catastrophic collapse as did the inhabitants of the Palace.