

διακρίνονται ικανά τεμάχια εκ τριπτήρων τραχείτου λίθου. Ἐπί χαμηλοτέρου ὑψώματος πρὸς τὰ ΒΑ τὰ κτήρια εἶναι ῥυτινωμένα με ἀστρακάσβεστον καὶ φαίνεται ὅτι ἀνήκουν εἰς τὴν β' Βυζαντινὴν Περίοδον, ἴσως ἀποτελοῦντα ἐξαρτήματα τῆς Μονῆς τοῦ Στόλου, μετοχίου τῆς Ἱ. Μονῆς Πάτμου, εἰς τὴν ὅποιαν ἀνήκει καὶ ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ γειτονικοῦ πεδινοῦ πρὸς Α ὑποκειμένου χώρου ἐκκλησία τῆς Παναγίας Ζερβιώτισσας.

Ἡ ἀνασκαφὴ τοῦ θολωτοῦ τάφου Στόλου δὲν ἐπερατώθη. Θὰ ἦτο ἐπιφέρελός νὰ συνεχισθῆ συνδυαζομένη με διερεύνησιν τῆς γειτονικῆς περιοχῆς, ἡ ὅποια ὑπόσχηται πολλά.

Ἐκ τῆς περιφέρειας Ἄξοῦ Μυλοποταμοῦ περιήλθον εἰς τὸ Μουσεῖον Ἡρακλείου ἱκανὰ ἀντικείμενα ὄχι μεγάλης ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἀξίας, ἀλλὰ ἀποτελοῦντα ἐνδείξεις ὑπάρξεως πολὺ σημαντικωτέρων ἀρχαιοτήτων. Μεταξὺ τούτων ἀξίζει νὰ σημειωθῶν τὰ ἀκόλουθα : Πολλὰ εἰδῶλια κλασσικῆς ἐποχῆς, ποικίλοι λύχνοι ἑλληνικῶν, ἑλληνιστικῶν καὶ ἑλληνορωμαϊκῶν χρόνων, τινὲς πολύμυθοι, ποικίλαι ἀγνύθες ἀμφικονικοῦ ἢ δισκοειδοῦς σχήματος, τινὲς μετ' ἀναγλύφων ροδάκων, τεμάχιον χαλκοῦ δίσκου, χαλκᾶ τινὰ ποικίλα ἀντικείμενα, πηλινὴ ἐσωτερικῶς κοίλῃ ἀναθηματικῇ σφαιρᾷ, ποικίλα ἀγγεῖα, τὰ πλεῖστα μελαμβασφῆ, πῶμα με ἀνάγλυφον λεοντοκεφαλῆν, πυξίς κυλινδρική με εὐθύγραμμον διακόσμησιν ἐπαλλήλων γραμμῶν, καὶ τεμάχια τινὰ ἐνεπιγράφων πλακῶν, ἐνός σφύζοντος 10 στίχους ἐκ ψηφίσματος, εὐρεθέντος εἰς θέσιν Λερνανά, καὶ ἄλλου μετὰ τεσσάρων στίχων ἑλληνορωμαϊκῶν χρόνων ἐκ θέσεως Μασκάλη.

N. ΠΑΛΑΤΩΝ

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KNOSSOS

Excavations were continued by the British School under the supervision of the Director, M.S.F. Hood, during five weeks of August and September, 1961.

Royal Road : North Side. The stratigraphic sounding begun here in 1958 was completed, thus bringing the series of stratigraphic excavations started at Knossos in 1957 to a conclusion. A large deposit was found with many complete or nearly complete vases dating from the Late Minoan I B phase as defined by Evans. This is the first pure Late Minoan I B deposit to be recognised at Knossos. The deposit was above the last series of floors in a basementlike room on the west

edge of the excavated area (Pl. 351 a).

The building with the deposit evidently dated in its original form from the Middle Minoan period, perhaps from Middle Minoan III A times. The east wall of the original building had been constructed in a cutting against occupation debris belonging to the earlier phase (A) of the Middle Minoan I period. The part of the building excavated had undergone considerable changes during the couple of centuries of its existence. In the room with the Late Minoan I B deposit there were three earlier periods of floors, of which the lowest (immediately above the kouskouras rock) was associated with pottery of Middle Minoan III, together with considerable remains of wall frescoes. The latter had lively designs consisting of irregular yellow panels with little black and red « rosettes » separated by alternate black and white wavy lines. The pottery above the second floor is assignable to Middle Minoan III B or to an early phase of Late Minoan I A, while resting on the third floor was Classic Late Minoan I A.

In its original Middle Minoan form the part of the building cleared appears to have consisted of a long corridor running north-south with wide magazines opening from it, like the Corridor of the Bays in the Palace. But by the Late Minoan I B period only one basement room, measuring about 3.50 by 4.50 m., was left open, and the doorways leading into it from the north and south ends had been blocked. The Late Minoan I B deposit was concentrated in an ashy layer some 0.20 - 0.30 m. thick above an irregular earth floor in this basement room. The ashy deposit was sealed by a deep fill of dissolved mud-brick from the collapsed upper walls of the building. In this fill were many fragments of large paving slabs of limestone with the remains of the red plaster which had filled the joints between them. The paving slabs had fallen from some piano nobile at a higher level beyond the limits of the excavation to the west. Fragments of wall fresco from the fill have swags of large red « beads » against a white ground.

The Late Minoan I B deposit was part of a deposit recovered during previous years (1959 - 60), with debris of an ivory worker's shop, above a plaster floor on a level nearly

2 m. higher some metres away to the east. Many joining fragments from the same vases were found in the basement and above the plaster floor cleared in 1959–60. The vases must therefore have fallen from an upper storey somewhere in the area.

Both parts of the deposit were found to be stratified above substantial deposits of Classic Late Minoan I A. In addition, the finest of the vases from the basement deposit have elaborate decoration of a kind that has always been recognised as typical of Late Minoan I b B. There are, for example, the upper part of a large «pithoid» jar (ancestor of the «Palace Style» jars of Late Minoan II) with octopus, whorl-shell and seaweed designs in the finest «Marine Style» (Pl. 351 b), and a tall bridge-spouted vase decorated with spirals set above arcades like the gold cup from the «Warrior Grave» at Ayios Ioannis (BSA 51 (1956) 87 f.) (Pl. 352 b).

The curious double vase decorated with a frieze of very natural looking lilies (Pl. 352 a) may be for some ritual purpose. It is closed at the top except for narrow slots, and a strainer-like arrangement above the left hand mouth. Across the top of this mouth a pair of birds (doves?) face each other, as they do on the famous gold «Cup of Nestor».

These Classic Late Minoan I B vases are in general of a superior fabric, with decoration of a more careful and elaborate kind, than the other vases in the deposit. Many of the vases from the deposit have naturalistic renderings of flowers, reeds and grasses; but the designs on these are more carelessly drawn than those on the Classic Late Minoan I B vases. There seems, however, no reason to doubt that these «Plant Style» vases are contemporary with the finer vases decorated in the «Marine Style» etc. coming from the same deposit.

An interesting feature of the pottery from the Late Minoan I B deposit is the appearance of a few bowls with low feet, as if experiments were being made in the direction of the low-footed goblet; but true goblets of the type which are so characteristic of the succeeding Late Minoan II period are absent, and there is nothing of the Late Minoan II «Palace Style» in the decoration. Among

stirrup vases of various sizes and fabrics from the deposit are some of the «early» type with three handles; but others have only two handles.

Finds from this Late Minoan I B deposit besides pottery include a number of seal-stones (two lentoids, one of red jasper with a lion attacking a bull, and another of black steatite with a lion against a background of papyrus, are of exceptional quality); the remains of an ivory comb, and an ivory arm of a statuette holding a dagger-like object in the finest condition (Pl. 352 c). There is also a small fragment (part of the mouth and mane) from a large steatite rhyton in the shape of a lion's head, together with two rough «Tables of Offerings», and a small limestone «Horns of Consecration». These latter finds, and the character of the pottery (with many richly decorated vases, among them several rhytons) suggest the possibility that the deposit came from some sanctuary of house shrine.

Six new fragments of inscribed Linear B tablets were recovered. They were in a deposit of mixed rubbish, with fragments of pottery ranging from Neolithic and Early Minoan to Late Minoan III B, above the ruins of the Late Minoan I B building on the west edge of the excavated area. These tablets may belong to a different series from those found by Evans in the «Armoury» to the east. One of them has an ideogram in the form of a «Horns of Consecration».

A sounding below the Late Minoan I A deposit, which lay beneath the Late Minoan floor with the ivory worker's debris cleared in 1959–60, revealed successive house floors of the first phase (A) of the Middle Minoan I period. The earliest floor below all these was associated with pottery assignable to the Early Minoan II period (high-footed goblets and «Vasiliki» ware), while from the level immediately above it came pottery with designs in white on a dark wash which might be classified as Early Minoan III. The evidence from this sounding confirms the impression already formed that at Knossos the Early Minoan II and III periods are probably not of long chronological duration, while the pottery of those periods can be fairly regarded as merely an early stage of Middle Minoan I A.

Trials on Gypsades. Trials were made at the spot near «Hogarth's Houses» where the important fragment of a steatite rhyton with a relief scene of worship at a peak sanctuary was discovered (Alexiou, *Kritika Khronika* 1959, p. 346 f.). The rock was found to be close below the surface, and the only undisturbed deposit appeared to date from Middle Minoan I times. A fragment of another steatite rhyton, with the tail of a fish in relief, was recovered from the surface in another part of the field. Another small fragment of a steatite relief - vase came from a Late Minoan I A deposit on the north side of the Royal Road; the context agrees with the traditional dating of these fine relief - vases.

Roman built tomb near the Makritikhos. A large Roman tomb with a rectangular stone - built chamber (length 2.50 m., width 2.00 m.) and a barrel vault was exposed in deep ploughing in a field north of Makritikhos village and immediately south of the late Minoan cemetery excavated by Evans at «Zafer Papoura» in 1904. The tomb lies only a few metres away from the Roman rock - cut tombs explored by Hogarth in 1900 (Knossos Survey, No. 51), and there is a report of a similar tomb found some years ago about 25 m. to the south (Knossos Survey, No. 53). The tomb, examined at the request of Dr. N. Platon, Ephor of Antiquities for Crete, was intact except for two stones displaced by the plough from the crown of the vault. The blocking slab was still in position in the doorway, which was approached down a short stepped dromos cut in the kouskouras. Inside the chamber were the remains of a large number of burials, accompanied by many glass tear - bottles clay lamps and bronze coins. Other tear - bottles had been placed in three small niches, one in each side - wall and a third at the far end of the chamber.

Roman rock - cut tomb by the basilica church on the hospital site. A small chamber tomb cut in the kouskouras was identified by W. Frend in 1960 on the edge of the paved court to the west of the Early Christian basilica church. It was left at the time in the expectation that it would prove to be Geometric or Minoan. But the burials of which remains were found in it were all Roman.

Plan of the Palace of Minos. Work on the new plan of the Palace on a scale of 1:100 was continued. The basic planning of the whole of the Palace area was completed, and measurements taken for the sections.

M. S. F. HOOD

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MALLIA

La fouille a duré de fin juin à septembre, sous la direction de Mr Henri van Effenterre.

Après des travaux de protection et de restauration (Pl. 353a - c et Pl. 354 c) dans les salles stuquées partiellement dégagées en 1960, le programme de fouille comprenait le dégagement des abords de la crypte hypostyle et l'étude de ses relations avec l'ensemble palatial de Mallia.

1) *Dégagement complet de la Cour Occidentale du Palais.*

Le déblaiement a été complètement achevé. La place occidentale dessine un triangle rectangle, dont l'hypoténuse correspond à la façade Ouest du Palais, dont le petit côté est le mur Sud de nos magasins et dont le troisième côté est cette ligne de façades de maisons s'étendant sous la route et la cour de la maison des fouilles françaises. L'orientation générale des magasins fouillés par A. Dessenne, comme celle de la crypte hypostyle, ne se rattache donc pas à celle du palais mais correspond à un système distinct (plus ancien?), dont fait partie la bordure occidentale de la cour Ouest.

2) *Dégagement complet de la «rue de la mer».*

Cette rue avait été partiellement reconnue par F. Chapouthier et P. Demargne entre la porte Nord du Palais et le quartier Delta. Elle avait été également recoupée en 1957 lors du sondage qui amena à la découverte du mur Sud de la crypte hypostyle. En 1961 elle a été entièrement dégagée sur tout son parcours, après achat des terrains nécessaires. Le dallage n'est que très rarement conservé, mais un beau caniveau, souvent stuqué, borde la chaussée au Nord sur toute sa longueur.

La rue de la mer ne rejoint pas, comme on s'y attendait, la voie Nord Ouest du Palais. Elle prend simplement sur la cour occidentale, à son angle Nord - Ouest, et les trois chaussées dallées ainsi reconnues dans cette



Knossos: a. LMIB deposit in Basement, on North Side of Royal Road looking North West,
b. Octopus jar from LMIB deposit in Basement

S. HOOD



Knossos: a-b. Vases from LMIB deposit in Basement, c. Ivory Arm of statuette from LMIB deposit in Basement