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**PROBLEMS OF INTERPRETATION
IN THE STUDY
OF NEOPALATIAL ARCHITECTURE**

This paper will focus on the authors' respective fields of research, that is on Neopalatial buildings from various settlements in Crete and from Akrotiri at Thera. In order to avoid confusion and anticipate mistaken expectations, we would like to start with a statement: The aim of the paper is not to compare and try to find similarities between constructions of similar socio-economic environment. Our aim here is to define the parameters of a methodological approach to the question of space function in the Neopalatial period through case studies from Cretan settlements and from Akrotiri; furthermore, these case studies were selected so as to complement each other in the information they provide concerning these parameters.

Every architectural formation creates associations in the mind of the beholder. Walking through the streets of a town today, we would have no difficulty in recognizing the various functions of the buildings around us: churches; government buildings; schools and universities; libraries; theatres, cinemas and music halls; museums; hospitals; hotels; banks and office buildings; warehouses; stations; market halls; shops and department stores; factories; to name but a few, and the one most prolifically represented, the dwelling – whether apartment houses or villas.¹ If the importance of evocation as far as functions are concerned is granted for

¹ The study of building types is recognized as a central concern of architectural historians. Chief amongst books devoted to particular types of building is N. Pevsner's outline in *A History of Building Types*, London 1979; which gives an overall and instructive view

one's own environment, what part does evocation play in a foreign environment such as an archaeological site of the 16th-15th century B.C.? Space function is a matter of socio-economic history, and its evocation through the plan and elevations is possible only for the beholder who is knowledgeable of this history. It follows that we cannot rely on or trust our own evocation when faced with architectural creations of people the socio-economic organization of whom is precisely what we seek to understand. Particularly so when these creations, as in the case of Neopalatial buildings, are not preserved in their entirety.

It is very likely that a multitude of building types related to function existed in the Neopalatial period, but we may be certain of only one, and this is the dwelling (fig. 1). This statement allows us to establish two further categories of functions: Buildings with special function (to the exclusion of habitation), and buildings combining habitation and special function (with the two components varying in importance). Even though these are broad, general characterizations of building types, it is still not obvious how we can identify them with the four or five hundred known Neopalatial buildings.

All scholars who have delved into Neopalatial architecture (either publishing the buildings they excavated or studying buildings excavated by others) usually agree on two things:

1. The identification amongst the multitude of buildings of one architectural type recurring so far in seven buildings (at Knossos, Faistos, Malia, Kato Zakros, Gournia, Petras and Galatas) and linked to function. The name "Palace" has been attributed to these buildings on the grounds of their functioning as centres of power (of a political economic and religious character), as well as homes of the rulers (fig. 1).
2. Setting aside these seven buildings, the rest, over 400, "non palace" buildings, do not show an obvious standardization in their plan, thus making it difficult to define their function, or even to identify them with one or another of the three broad types of functions we have just defined (fig. 1).

of the multitude of building types corresponding to different functions in Western architecture from the Middle Ages onwards, and particularly during the 19th century, which the author considers as the most crucial century in that respect.

It is clear that there is no easy answer to the question of function for the great majority of Neopalatial buildings,² and an holistic approach of any given building is necessary in order to address this question.³ This approach involves all those aspects which are fundamental in the conception of any building (fig. 2): size; general form; situation; access; circulation pattern; lighting and ventilation; internal organization and form of spaces; built-in structures and decoration. To these purely architectural parameters (nos 1-8 in fig. 2) we should add the non-fixed furnishing (no 9 in fig. 2) on the basis that this is taken into account in the conception of a space. It follows that only the artefacts for which the original location can be ascertained should be considered in connection with the interpretation of the function.⁴ But location is difficult to assess and ascertain if this or that find is in its original position; unless life at a site came to a sudden end (e.g. through volcanic action as at Akrotiri) artefact distribution may reflect only patterns of refuse disposal or abandonment.

The fact that we consider only some of the artefacts recovered in the excavation of a building as only one of the nine parameters involved in the search of space function (fig. 2), contrasts with the over-emphasis given to the significance of the artefacts in literature. We do not deny the importance of the artefacts, but we believe that whether we find artefacts in their original location or not, we can still expect the architectural parameters to give us the meaningful clues to the question of function – if not the crucial key itself. It is on this particular point –the pivotal role of purely architectural parameters and the significance of the artefacts– that the selection of case studies was based upon. First we will present buildings where artefacts contribute to the definition of function. We will then follow

² Cf. by way of example articles in the previous *VIIIth Cretological Conference* (Hera-
kleion 2000) vol A: P. Militello, *Organizzazione dello spazio e vita quotidiana nelle case*
TM I di Hagia Triada, 313-334 and Α. Πλάτων, *Ανακτορικά χαρακτηριστικά στην*
μινωική οικιακή αρχιτεκτονική, 51-77 και σημ. 1.

³ Most helpful to this end is A. Papoport's approach, e.g., *Levels of Meaning in the Built*
Environment, in pre-circulated papers of the *World Archaeological Congress*,
Southampton (1986), or A. Papoport (ed.), *The Mutual Interaction of People and their*
Built Environment (1976). Cf. A. Michailidou, *The Settlement of Akrotiri (Thera): A*
Theoretical Approach to the Function of the Upper Storey, in *L'Habitat Égéen*
préhistorique, BCH Suppl. XIX (1990), 293-296.

⁴ See also Fotou 1997, 33-34.

on with buildings which either did not give any finds or whose finds are not directly relevant to the question of function.

I. For our first part we chose two buildings, House Fd at Gournia and the West House at Akrotiri, both containing one of the best-understood finds, the loom-weight, in such an arrangement or number that the connection of the activity they imply with the specific space they were found in cannot be doubted. We may add further explanation on the advantages of taking the loom weight: 1. It is agreed by most scholars to be one-functional and of obvious use.⁵ 2. It is often left behind by its users or by treasure hunters, due to its humble material and easy manufacture. 3. The space requirements and stages of the activity involved are more or less known to us.

House Fd is situated on the upper part of the NE slope of the Acropolis at Gournia.⁶ Its ground floor occupies a single terrace at a level higher than that of the street flanking its main façade (fig. 3). Its plan consists of two main units connected by a corridor and accessible from the outside by separate entrances. These units are based on a similar plan, each one being dominated by a large room. We will concentrate on the North unit and in particular on its main room, F18.

Along parts of the S and W walls of the room there were strips of wood remains forming a thin layer, 35 cm above floor level. On the strip along the S wall 13 clay and one stone loom weights were found, as well as one stone bowl (fig. 3). The wood remains, given their small height from floor level, must have belonged to a loom rather than to a shelf as suggested by Boyd.⁷ The number of loom weights is sufficient for making plain cloth, while the stone bowl could have contained water or oil to sprinkle on the threads in order to keep them flexible. A number of further weights were

⁵ In contrast to the usually multi-functional character of the majority of artefacts, cf. Michailidou 2001, 399 and 421 ff.

⁶ For a revised version of the general plan of the settlement on the Acropolis by periods, see Fotou 1993, fold-out plan B. For an assessment of the information related to House Fd in the excavation reports, final publication and general bibliography as well as in the excavation archives, see Fotou 1993, 87-88; further references to the building also exist in an excavation notebook discovered after the publication of Fotou 1993: HB/Draft DB 1901, 1903, p. 78, 80, 81, 83, 85, 87, 93, 97, 142.

⁷ Fotou 1993, note 99 p. 34, with references.

found in this room and the remains of wood along part of the W wall could also represent those of a second loom (fig. 3).⁸ The size of the room (3.80 x 3.10 m) could have permitted the simultaneous use of up to three looms.

In the West House at Akrotiri (fig. 4) in Room 3 on the first floor, more than 400 loom weights were found along with remains of wood not belonging to floor construction,⁹ leading Tzachili to the hypothesis that they may be parts of looms.¹⁰ The size of the room (measuring 6.10 m x 5.70 m) could have allowed for the existence of up to five looms functioning at the same time (the number of loom weights far exceeds the requirements of five looms).¹¹ This number of looms, as well as the two or three looms in room F18 suggest production which went beyond the need to clothe the inhabitants of the two houses.

The existence of organized workshops for textile manufacture at Akrotiri¹² is reinforced by the tablets found in room 18 of Complex Delta and recording of 200 pieces of cloth.¹³ Further evidence comes from the unequal distribution of loom weights in the settlement, as Tzachili emphasized. Indeed there is concentration of great numbers of loom weights in one room of only some of the buildings.¹⁴ At Gournia, the distribution of loom weights (as can be established from Boyd's excavation records)¹⁵ is also limited to seven out of the 75 buildings excavated,¹⁶

⁸ *HB/Draft DB* 1901,1903,p. 78.

⁹ Michailidou 2001, 142-145, fig. 71.

¹⁰ I. Τζαχίλη, *Υφαντική και Υφάντρες στο προϊστορικό Αιγαίο*, Ηράκλειο 1997, 183 ff.

¹¹ *Ibid*, 192.

¹² *Ibid*, 190 and I. Tzachili, All important yet elusive: Looking for evidence of cloth-making at Akrotiri, in D. Hardy *et al.*, *Thera and the Aegean World*, vol. 1, London 1990, 385-386 and Michailidou 2001, 429.

¹³ A greater number compared to the other Linear A records from other sites: Ch. Boulotis, Les documents en Linéaire A d'Akrotiri (Thera): Remarques préliminaires, *BCH* 122 (1998), 407-411.

¹⁴ Cf. note 12.

¹⁵ Mainly *HB/NB* III (see Fotou 1993, 45-46).

¹⁶ Apart from House Fd, out of the remaining 75 Neopalatial buildings excavated by Boyd at Gournia, only six gave loom weights, but in all these cases the architectural context of the weaving activity implied eludes us. In five of them the loom weights found seem to have been numerous enough to indicate weaving activity, although in only one case, House Fg, the exact number of loom weights is recorded: "14 stone weights" of the type pl. III:20 in Hawes *et al.* 1908, and "21 clay weights" of the types

suggesting that weaving was not a common household activity as one might have anticipated.¹⁷

Although the evidence from the finds overwhelmingly suggests the existence in Room F18 and Room 3 of the West House not simply of weaving activity but more precisely of textile manufacture, this hypothesis

pl. III: 9, 10 in *ibid.*, were found in the space E of F30 in House Fg. These weights and a whorl were amongst a great number of other finds, pottery, stone vases, stone and metal objects, sealings and possibly a seal of lead, which gave the House the name "Treasury" (*HB/NB* III, p. 9-9 verso, finds Nos 1-37, 39, see Fotou 1993, 89 and cf. Hawes et al 1908, 26). The space corresponded to one of the first trial pits (Hole I see *HB/NB* I, p. 23 verso: Fotou 1993, 43,89) dug on May 20-21. The area was much destroyed and the plan of the building and of the room space which contained these finds could not be made out (cf. *HB/DraftDB*, 1901, 1903, p. 73). The other five buildings are: 1. House Ea, room E4: "weights" probably of the types pl. III:9, 10, in Hawes et al. 1908, occurred together with cups, stone mortar and a lamp, at floor level along the S part of E wall, and further N, at the NE corner of the room, coarse pots were found (*HB/NB* III, p. 7 and *HB/NB* I, p. 27; see Fotou 1993, 78-79; also *HB/DraftDB* 1901, 1903, p. 70). 2. Area S of Fa or House-ruins N of Palace: "Clay weights inside Pithari", standing 3 m N of the NE corner of G30; the weights were of the types pl. III: 9, 10, in Hawes et al. 1908, and the pithari was found broken, only its lower part remaining (see *HB/NB* III, p. 20 finds Nos 9, 10: Fotou 1993, 85; and cf. *HB/DraftDB* 1901, 1903, p. 109). No plan of the remains of the room containing this find exists. Today the area is filled in. The same space gave stone and clay vases as well as an assortment of metal and stone objects, including two disks of balance. 3. Road between Houses Ac and Ab: "Clay weights" of the types pl. III: 9, 10, in Hawes et al. 1908 and "Clay weights, cylinders + 4-sided" of the types pl. III: 7, 21, 22, in *ibid.*, were found in this narrow lane (*HB/NB* III, p. 25, Fotou 1993, 59-60), probably coming from either House Ac or Ab, but no weights are recorded amongst the finds of either of these Houses. 4. Area of Houses Co, Cs, Ct, space not identifiable: "4-sided clay weights" of the types pl. III: 21, 22 in Hawes et al. 1908. From the same space came jars, two querns and one mortar (*HB/NB* III, p. 21 verso: Fotou 1993,71-72). 5. Shore House: "Weights clay" (no type noted) and "Cylindrical stone (?) weight" are recorded amongst the few finds made in this building, with no indication of their precise location. (*HB/NB* III, p. 32: Fotou 1993, 20-30,98). In a sixth building, House Ba, "2 weights" were found "fallen" in Room B2 (*HB/NB* III, p. 27, Fotou 1993,63). Also "Weights" without indication of their number or material are recorded from one of the first test pits (Hole L, May 21, 22, 1901), the location of which could not be established (*HB/NB* I, p. 24 verso: Fotou 1993, 43).

¹⁷ Boyd mentions the presence of hooks in connection with weaving (Hawes et al 1908, 34), but this association cannot be confirmed. The buildings in which such hooks were found did not yield weights (*HB/NB* III, *passim*).

cannot be confirmed without the architecture concurring, by ascertaining that these rooms meet the requirements of weaving workshops.

Room 3 of the West House, as we have already stressed, is an impressively large room and can accommodate up to five looms. It is entered directly from the landing and further permits (or excludes) penetration to the rest of the upper floor rooms, through one door only (marked with a white arrow in fig. 4); it is thus considered as also playing the role of meeting point between the inhabitants (manufacturers?) and visitors (consumers?) and can therefore be characterized as a semi-private space.¹⁸ A large window provides ample light and air, creating a favourable environment for working, all the more so since the room is situated on the first floor.

Room F18 at Gournia (fig. 3) shows similar architectural features: it is a large room (by Gournia standards), allowing for up to three looms functioning together. It is entered from the vestibule and communicates with other more secluded rooms of the building. Its position behind the main facade secures the existence of a window. The provision of light and air (fig. 5) were particularly advantaged by the fact that the room was on a higher level than the adjacent street, and the window faced the court of the opposite House Ac, and opened above the level of the court's wall.

So, it is the perfect suitability of both rooms for an activity such as weaving that suggests that this work was of *permanent* nature, thus confirming their interpretation as workshops.

Similar studies of other buildings in which artefacts are examined and interpreted in the light of their architectural context allowed for example Anna Michailidou to argue for the existence of perfume manufacture in House B1-2 at Akrotiri,¹⁹ and Vasso Fotou for the existence of two manufacturing units, one for the production of 3-legged clay tables, the other for assembling and finishing metal objects, in the main building of the Complex at Nirou Hani.²⁰

Artefacts, however, are seldom found in such meaningful clusters as in these buildings, and there are also functions which cannot be detected

¹⁸ Michailidou 2001, 162, 391, fig. 296.

¹⁹ Michailidou 2001, 430.

²⁰ Fotou 1997, 41-46, 49. V. Fotou has completed the writing up of the architectural study of the complex of Nirou Hani, though publication will probably still take a few years.

through finds. This point brings us to the second part of our paper, which will focus on the Royal Villa at Knossos and the building called Xeste 3 at Akrotiri.

II. The Royal Villa stands out for two contrasting facts: the almost complete lack of finds and, by Cretan standards, the exceptional preservation of its architectural remains. This preservation made it possible for the speaker to propose a reconstitution of the building which differs in crucial points from that of Evans.²¹ On the basis of the reconstituted plans of the ground, first and second floors and the terrace²² it has been possible to study all the architectural parameters presented in our introduction in great detail and depth. It is not our aim here to justify the reconstitutions, but to present the conclusions on the building's function reached from the study of the architectural parameters.

The plan of the ground floor (fig. 6) is organized into three units: one self-contained unit consisting of five rooms occupies the SE part of the ground floor; the second unit consisting of a hall with polythyron, portico and light well occupies the centre of the ground floor. Room D and open space K show strong connections with the first floor (fig. 8) and functioned as annexes to this floor rather than to the central unit.

The organization of the circulation pattern, whether starting from the lower or the upper entrance to reach the central unit, suggests through: a. the position and control of the doors, and b. the presence of surveillance posts (one next to each entrance—cf. fig. 6: room S of Romm J and fig. 8: I.Ca1— and one in the sotto scala, cf. fig. 6: Room B), that the building and particularly the central unit was open to a public.

Together with its interior design and decoration, the symmetrical composition of the plan of this unit with the niche as focus point suggest a function of reception of official solemn and stately character, which did not belong to the sphere of domestic life as Evans suggested,²³ but of public life.

²¹ Fotou 1997, 34-41. V. Fotou has completed the writing up of the architectural study of the Royal Villa though publication will probably still take a few years. The present account drew heavily from this study.

²² Fotou 1997, fig. 1a-d, p. 36-37; the plans of the ground and first floors are reproduced here with some additions in figs 6, 8.

²³ A. Evans, *The Palace of Minos*, London 1921-1936, vol. II, 2, 394-395, 410; vol. IV, 1, 205-206; vol. IV, 2, 908; cf. also a story Evans used to tell when guiding visitors at the

A public use is also clear in the SE unit, characterised by intense traffic from the valley to its central room E and appendices F, G, H, and again through Room E to the corridor (fig. 6). To this mobility is added deficient lighting for Room E, and an almost total lack of light and air for big Room H and possibly also for Rooms F and G. Dark and of modest interior appearance, Room H could only have been a magazine, and the whole unit must have been devoted to some economic function: the public would have entered in small numbers and been welcomed in Room E, where they would deposit and/or receive goods before proceeding to the Central Unit via corridor A.

In great contrast with the SE and Central Units, Room D was secluded and in direct connection with the first floor (fig. 6, 8). Once the presence of the pillar is shown to be entirely justified in its role as structural support,²⁴ the hypothesis that the room was predominately used for cult loses its main argument. The vats and channel, and the great containers which seemed to have occupied a big part of the room (fig. 6: hatched areas),²⁵ point to storage and possibly to the processing of some kind of liquid. This tallies with the great care taken by the builders to insulate the room from humidity and maintain a stable atmosphere, suggested by the room's construction and lack of windows.

Privacy and exclusion of the public characterizes the upper floors, as suggested by the presence of doors, one on the E flight of the triple staircase, the other across the upper corridor at first floor level (fig. 8).

The Royal Villa emerges as a building combining habitation and a special function involving transactions with and reception of the public. Its character, whether civil or religious, eludes us. The key to this question is held by the function of the niche: if the niche was used to display an object, the central unit was devoted to cult and the building can be equated with a sanctuary. The transactions in the SE unit could have been offerings brought in by the public, and the liquid kept in Room D would have been

Royal Villa as told by P. Demargne in M.F.Boussac, R. Etienne & A. Farnoux, *Entretien avec P. Demargne*, ΤΟΠΟΙ 2 (1992), 312.

²⁴ The study of the construction of Room D clearly confirms that the pillar was indispensable for the support of the ceiling, and therefore had a practical role to play in the construction.

²⁵ On the presence of these containers, hitherto unsuspected, see Fotou 1997, 41.

used by the participants during ceremonies or distributed to them afterwards. If the niche was occupied by a person, as Fotou is inclined to believe, the central unit becomes an audience Hall, but depending on the nature of this person's status (profane or sacred) the Royal Villa could still be equated to a sanctuary or could acquire a civil character, for example economic or juridical.

Xeste 3 (fig. 7) stands out from the other buildings at Akrotiri. Its finds differ from the norm, but do not lead us to obvious functions as did the loom weights in the case of the West House. The question of the functions of Xeste 3 is mainly addressed through the building's purely architectural aspects. Chief amongst these aspects are the frescoes²⁶ which cover the walls of many of the building's rooms and were certainly relevant to the function of these rooms.

The open space preceding the entrance and the vestibule that followed it are both provided with stone benches, giving a first indication of the public character of the building. The exquisite frescoes on the S wall of the staircase²⁷ give a stately appearance to the lobby, with the intention of impressing and filling those waiting to proceed further into the building with expectation.²⁸

This vestibule is the starting point of two major routes, one penetrating into the ground floor, the other leading to the upper floor. Both circulation patterns were conceived so as to direct the movement of people to a focus point and keep them away from the W part of the building. This again suggests the presence of a public to whom only a part of the ground and first floors was open. This distinction between private and public domains in both floors becomes even more obvious by the discontinuation of the grand staircase beyond the first floor.²⁹ The second floor was indeed accessible by the internal staircase 8 and might be used exclusively by the occupants of the private West sectors.³⁰

The focus points on both floors at which the itineraries for the public are aimed are preceded by a succession of rooms with *polythyra* (pier and

²⁶ See, by way of example, Ch. Doumas, *The Wall-paintings of Thera*, Athens 1992..

²⁷ Michailidou 2001, 341-342.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 394-396, fig. 283.

²⁹ As opposed to other buildings, e.g. the so called Xeste 4. Of course, access to the terrace by wooden stairs cannot be ruled out.

³⁰ Michailidou 2001, 360, 395-396.

door partitions), as restored by C. Palyvou, who is the architect studying this building.³¹ The largest, Room 4, is characterized by: a. A circulation pattern promoting movement in all directions; b. Possibility of only dim, indirect lighting; c. Presence of frescoes.³² In all three points this room differs from its counterparts in the other buildings. The fact that in the latter such rooms are to be found only on the first floor reinforces the importance and significance of Room 4 on the ground floor as a reception room for the public. The focus point reached through a second hall beyond Room 4 has the typical plan of the so-called Lustral Basin. The function of this type of room has long been debated by scholars, however, in the present case the frescoes clearly suggest that the room had a religious character.

Xeste 3, like the Royal Villa, appears to have combined habitation with a public function; due to the depiction of crocus-gathering, this embraces economic activity in addition to its religious and ritual character. Although the habitation occupied extensive parts of these two buildings, their “raison d’être” was to house activities shared by the community and touching upon the sphere of state ideology.

Concluding remarks

We hope we have demonstrated clearly how the combination of architectural aspects plays the decisive role in assessing any interpretation on space function based on finds, and also gives crucial clues to the question of function even when finds are lacking. Further more, the finds, no matter how plentiful they may be, have a crucial disadvantage over the architectural remains, since their location could have been disturbed, and therefore not connected with the use of the space they were found in; their usual multifunctional role presents more problems in interpretation. Added to this, there are dimensions to activities not provable by objects found or not, for instance the level of participation of the public in a given ceremony, as shown by the examples of the Royal Villa and Xeste 3, while such dimensions are the ones to lead us to the social logic of space. Only

³¹ C. Palyvou, *Architectural Design at Late Cycladic Akrotiri*, in D. Hardy *et al.*, *Thera and the Aegean World*, vol. 1, 52, fig. 6 and K. Παλυβού, *Ακρωτήρι Θήρας. Η οικοδομική τέχνη*, Αθήνα 1999, fig. 192-193.

³² Michailidou 2001, 341.

architecture can provide us with some of the pre-conceived atmosphere, and its pre-determined transformations from dark to light, from ample to limited, from freedom to restriction, from mystical to lifting. We may say that architecture, the more visible parameter in our research, ends up bringing up to our eyes the invisible part of space function.

In conclusion, only architecture can give the framework for any human activity, *evoque l'atmosphère recherchée* by the Minoan architect and convey a feeling of the movement of the inhabitants forever lost.

ABBREVIATIONS

- Fotou, V., 1997. Éléments d'analyse architecturale et la question des fonctions de trois bâtiments- "Villas": la Royal Villa, le "Mégaron" de Nirou et le "Mégaron" de Sklavokambos, in R. Hägg (ed.), *The Function of the "Minoan Villa". Proceedings of the Eighth International Symposium at the Swedish Institute at Athens*, 6-8 June 1992, Stockholm 1997, 33-50.
- Fotou, V., 1993. *New Light on Gournia. Unknown Documents of the Excavation at Gournia and Other Sites on the Isthmus of Ierapetra by Harriet Ann Boyd*, *Aegaeum* 9, Liège 1993.
- Fotou, V., 1990. L'implantation des bâtiments en Crète à l'époque néopalatiale: Aménagement du terrain et mode d'occupation du sol, in P. Darque, R. Treuil, eds., *L'habitat égéen préhistorique (BCH suppl. XIX)*, Paris 1990, 45-73.
- Hawes *et al.*, 1908. H.B. Hawes,, B.E. Williams, R.B. Seager, E.H. Hall, *Gournia, Vassiliki and Other Prehistoric Sites on the Isthmus of Hierapetra, Crete*, The American Exploration Soc. Free Museum of Science & Art, Philadelphia 1908.
- HB/NB I to III*. These abbreviations refer to documents from Harriet Boyd Hawes's Archive published in Fotou 1993; references to these documents are followed by references to the latter publication, where the reader can find all the necessary details of a particular document. We remind the reader that all the documents published in Fotou 1993 are now in the University Museum Archives in Pennsylvania; a photocopy of the notebooks exists in the library of the Institute for Aegean Prehistory Study Center for East Crete.

HB/DraftDB 1901,1903. Holograph draft daybook by Harriet Ann BOYD with sketches and plans, describing the excavations at Gournia in Crete. Undated; dates on various entries could date it to 1901, 1903. 1 vol.; small (10 cm x 15 cm) notebook of 50 leaves with black cover entitled "Gournia Notes". In possession of the excavator's daughter Mary Allsebrook, currently studied by V. Fotou.

Michailidou, A., 2001. *Akrotiri, Thera: The Study of the Upper Floors of the Settlement's Buildings* (in greek), Athens 2001.

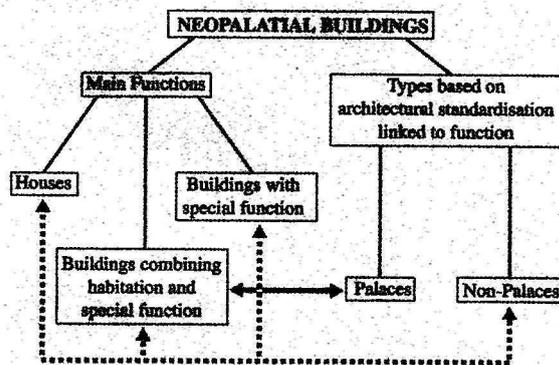


Fig. 1. Diagram showing the three basic building functions in connection with the two architectural types of Neopalatial buildings.

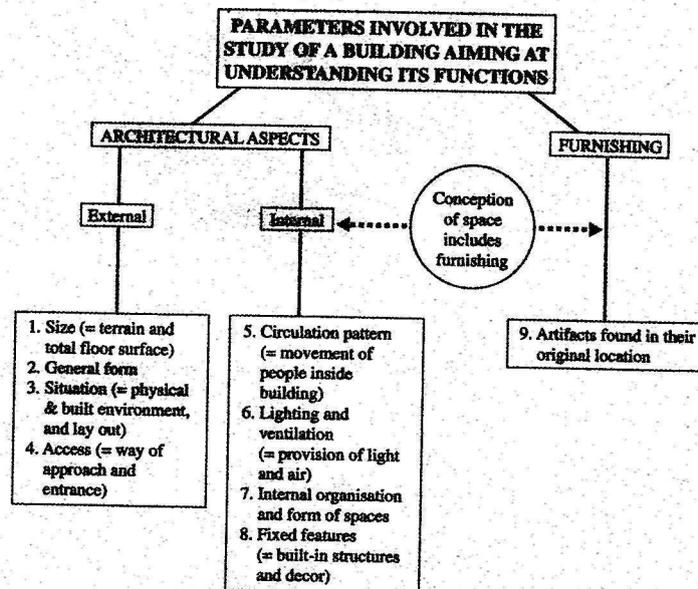


Fig. 2. Diagram showing the fundamental aspects of a building relevant to function.

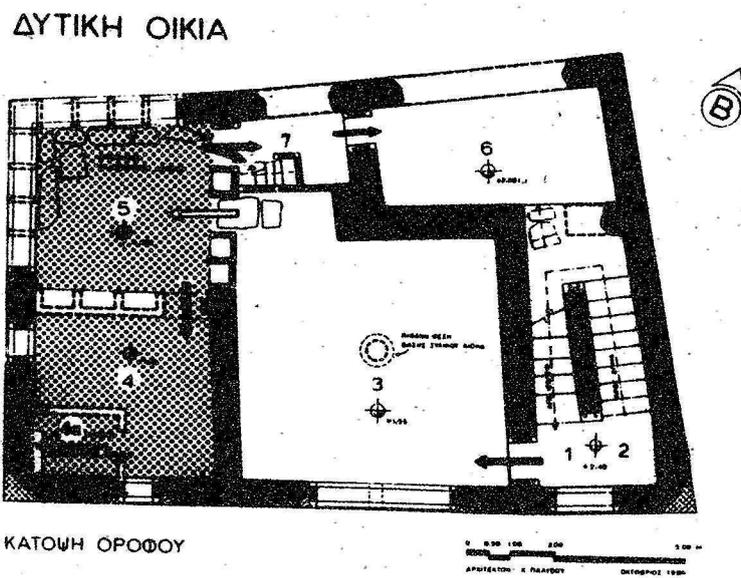


Fig. 4. West House at Akrotiri (Thera), the upper floor (based on plan by C. Palyvou): circulation pattern; the white arrow marks the entrance from semi-private Room 3 to the private domain (marked with dots). Scale 1:175.

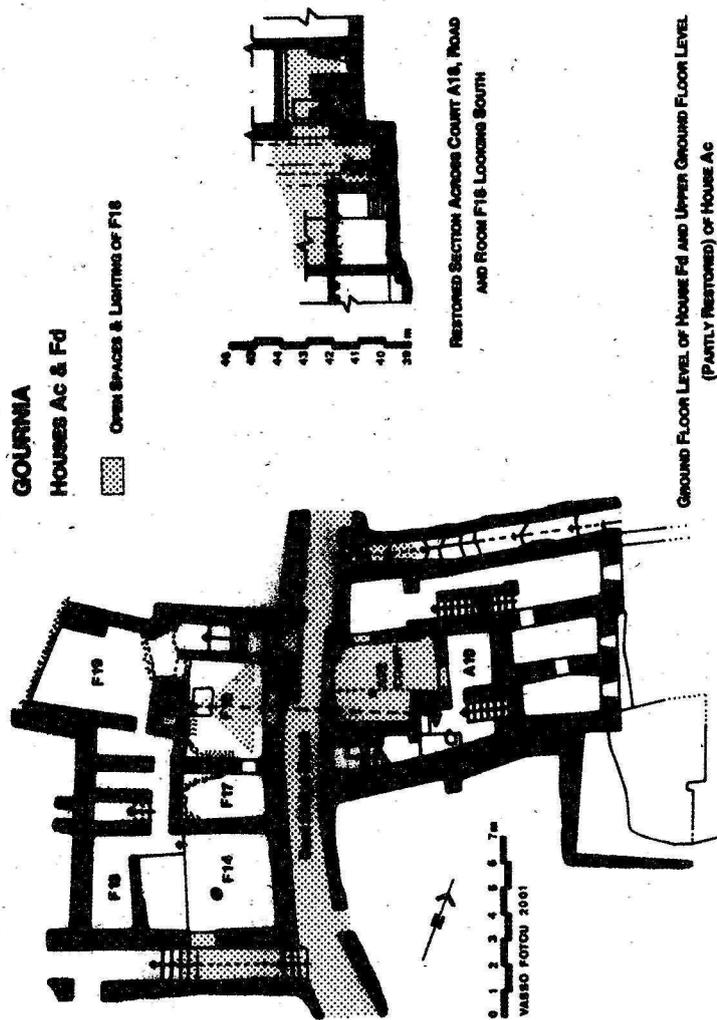


Fig. 5. Houses Fd and Ac at Gournia. Line plan of Fd's ground floor and Ac's upper ground floor, and section E-W, with particular emphasis on the provision of light and air of Room F18. Scale 1:250 (drawing: V. Fotou, 2001, based on fig. 3 [for Fd] and Fotou 1990, fig. 14-15, p. 60-61 [for Ac]).

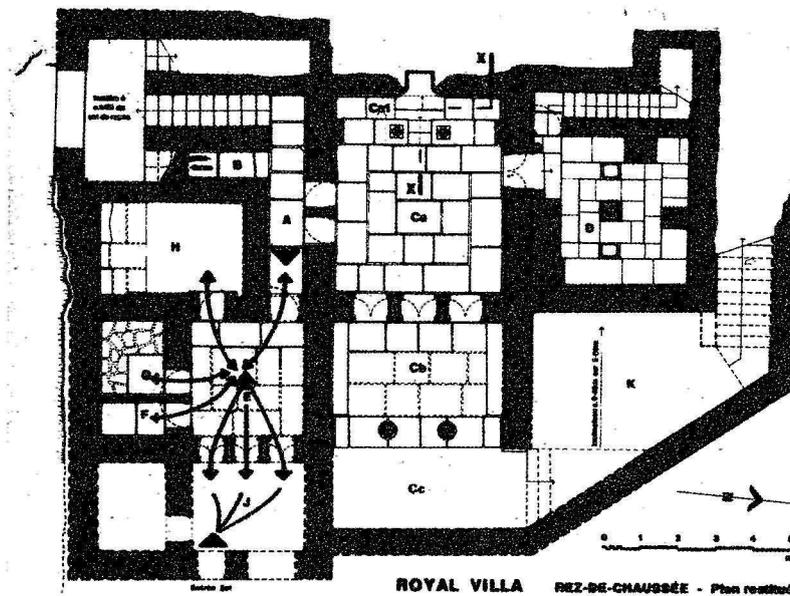


Fig. 6. Royal Villa at Knossos. Line plan of the lower ground floor, also showing the circulation in the SE unit. Scale 1:200 (after Fotou 1997, fig. 1a p. 36, with additions).

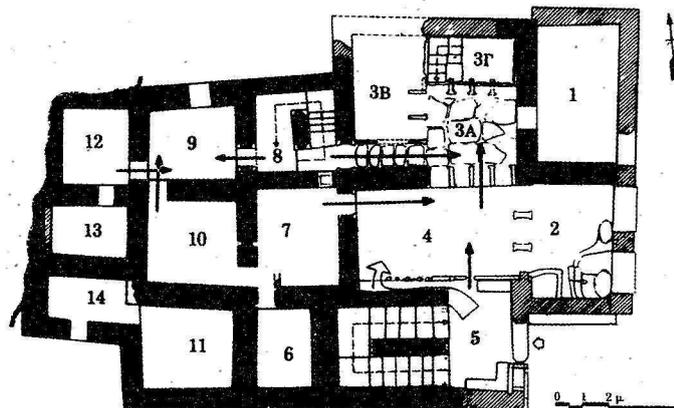


Fig. 7. The Building called Xeste 3 in Akrotiri, Thera (based on plan by C. Palyvou): Circulation pattern showing the meeting points of inhabitants (Room 9), inhabitants and visitors (Rooms 4 and 3A), plus the movement versus the focus point of the Room 3Γ. Scale 1:200.

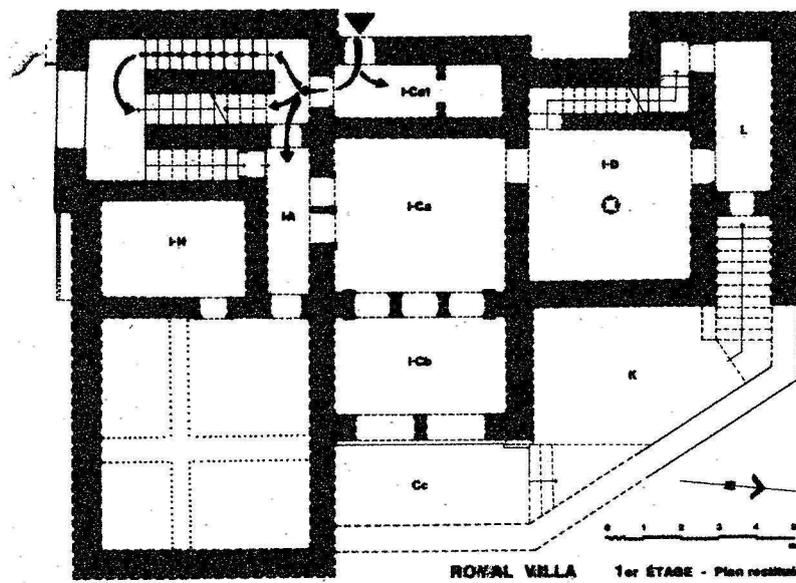


Fig. 8. Royal Villa at Knossos. Line plan of the first floor (= upper terrace level), also showing access to first floor rooms and to lower ground floor level. Scale 1:200 (after Fotou 1997, fig. 1b p. 36, with additions).

