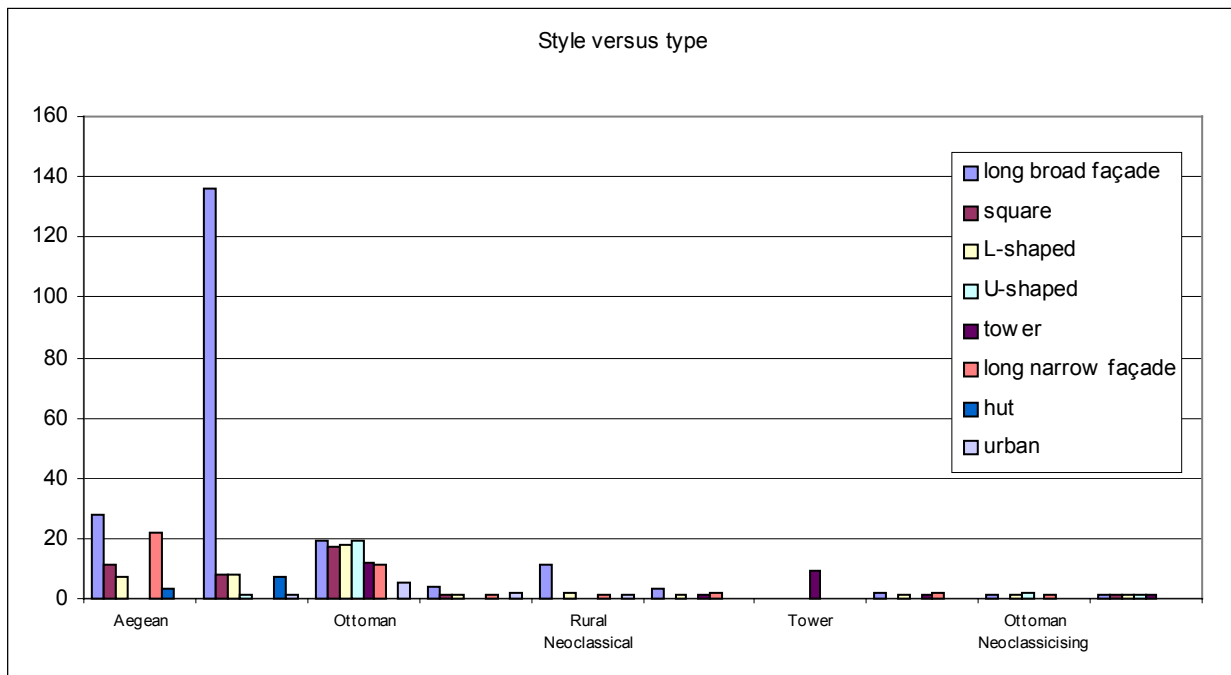
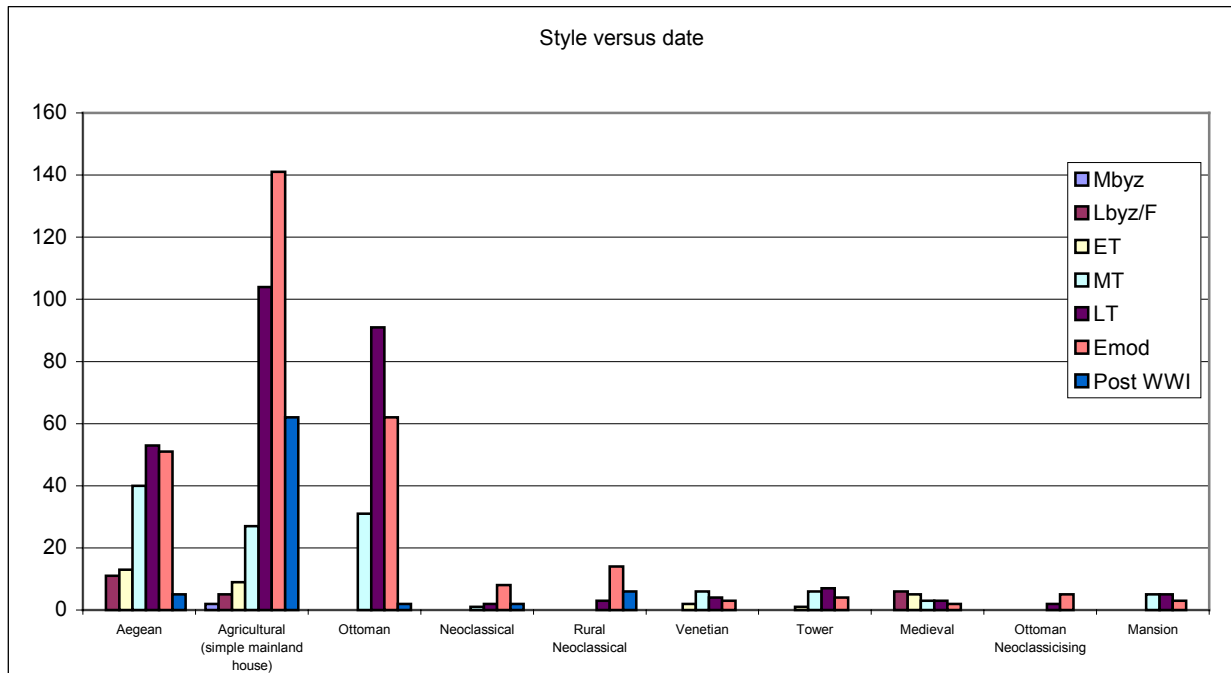


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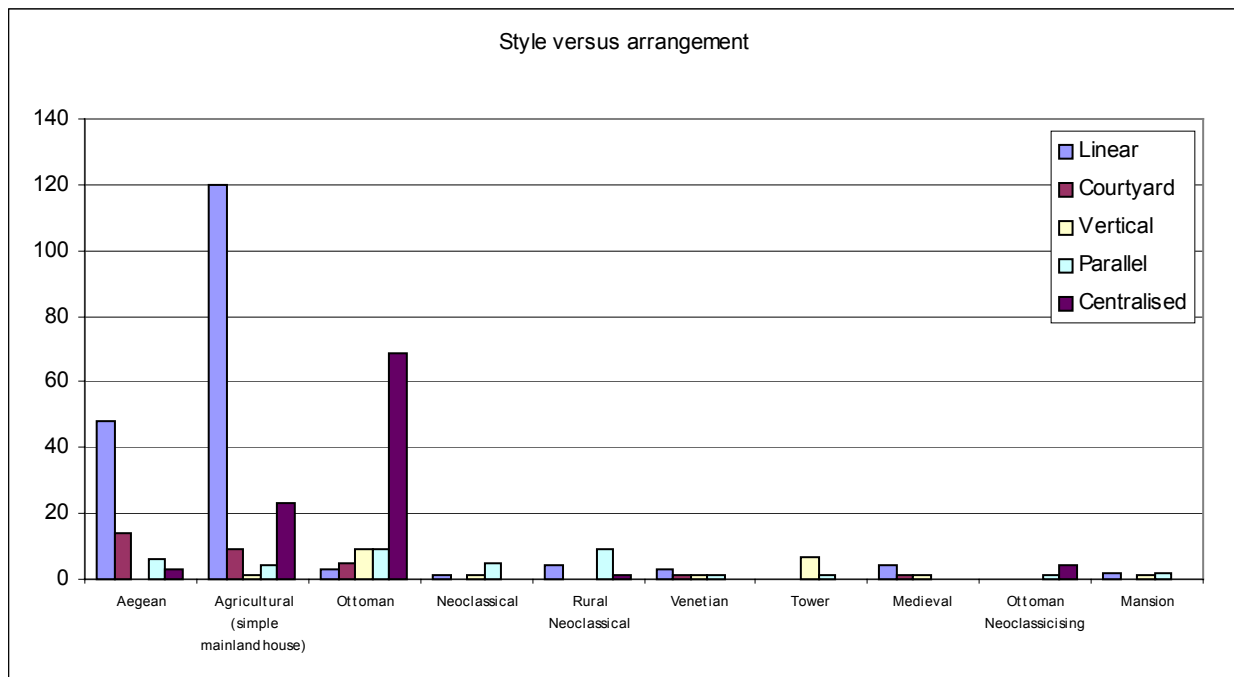
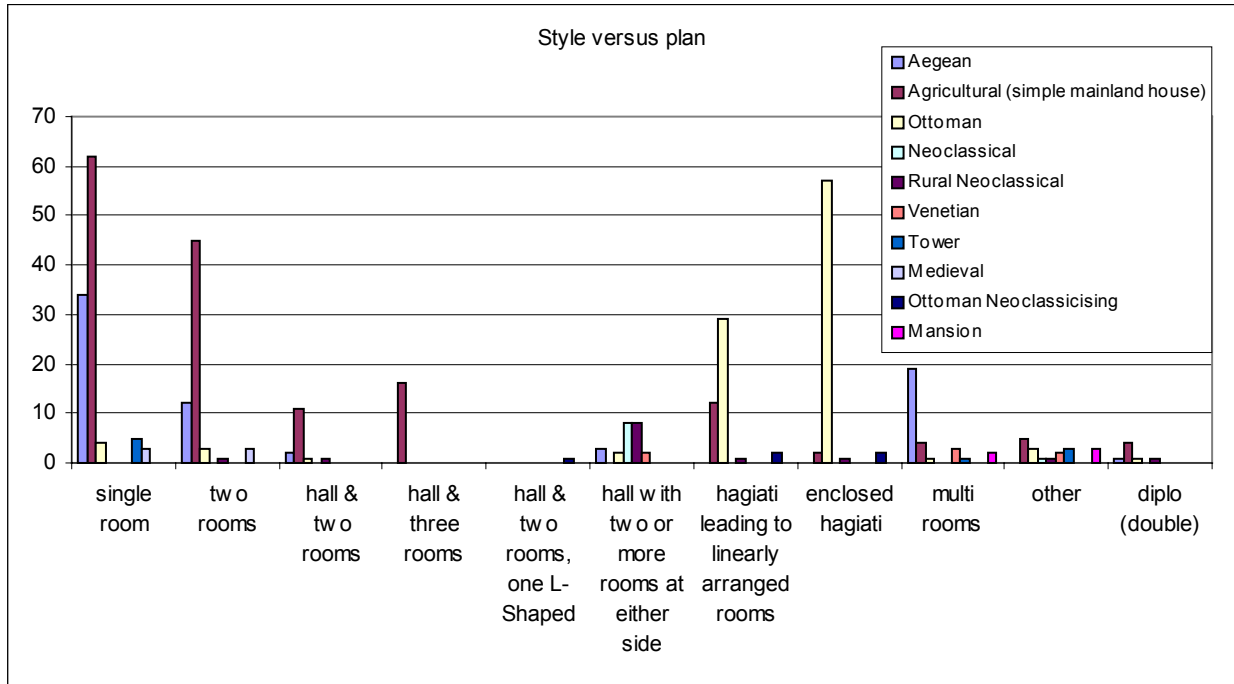
Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies

Section 1: General observations



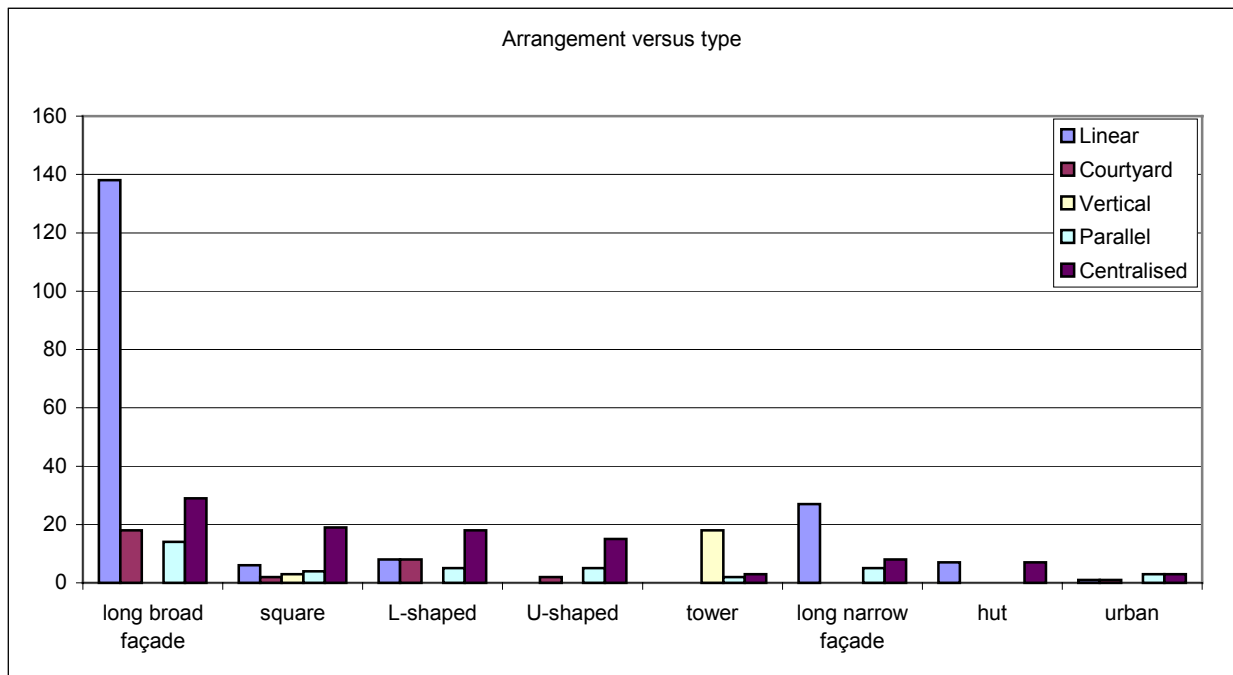
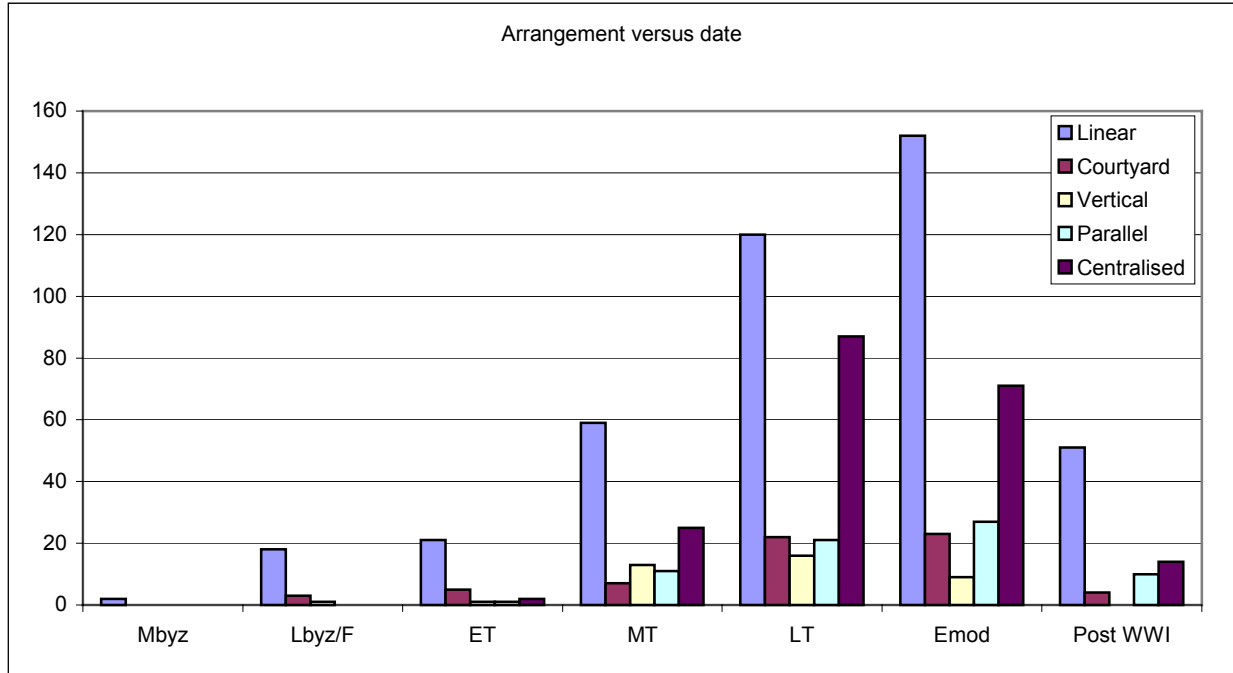
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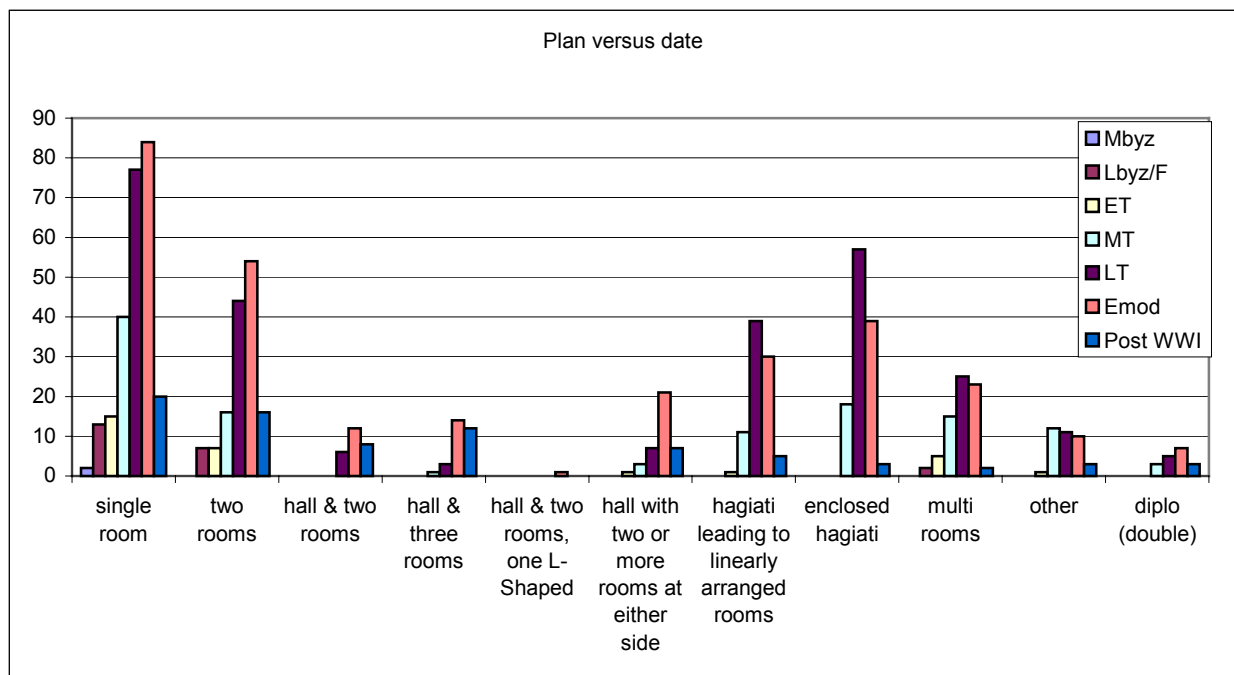
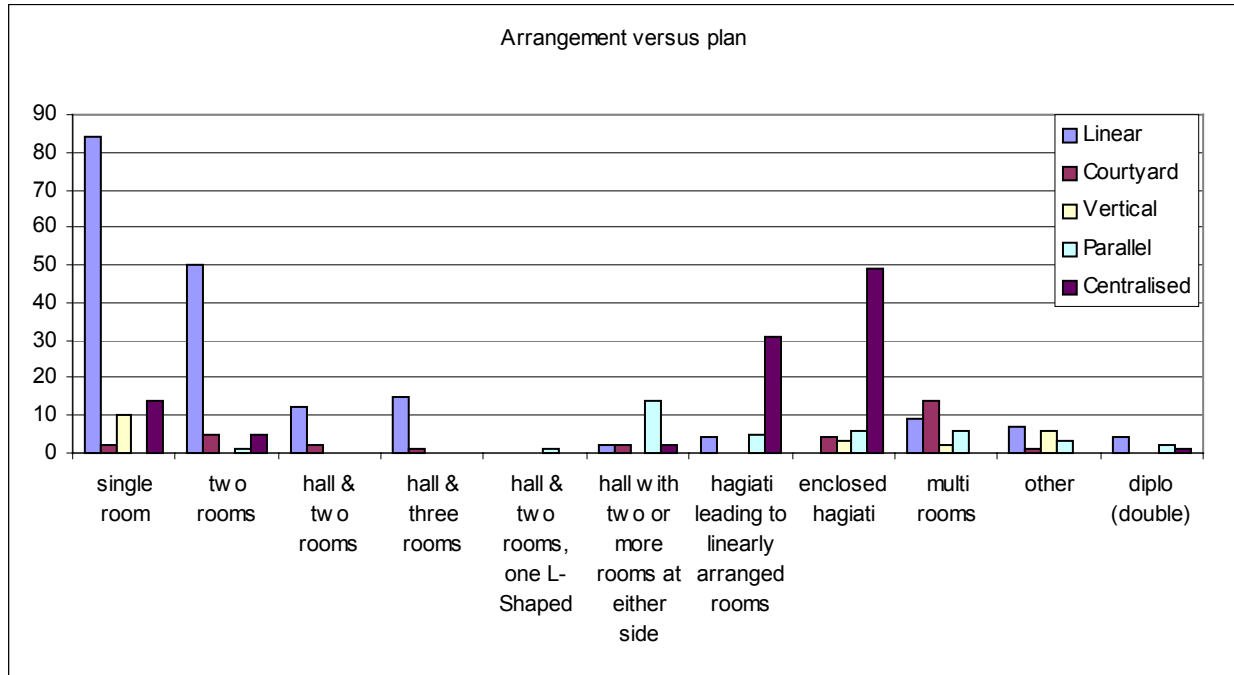
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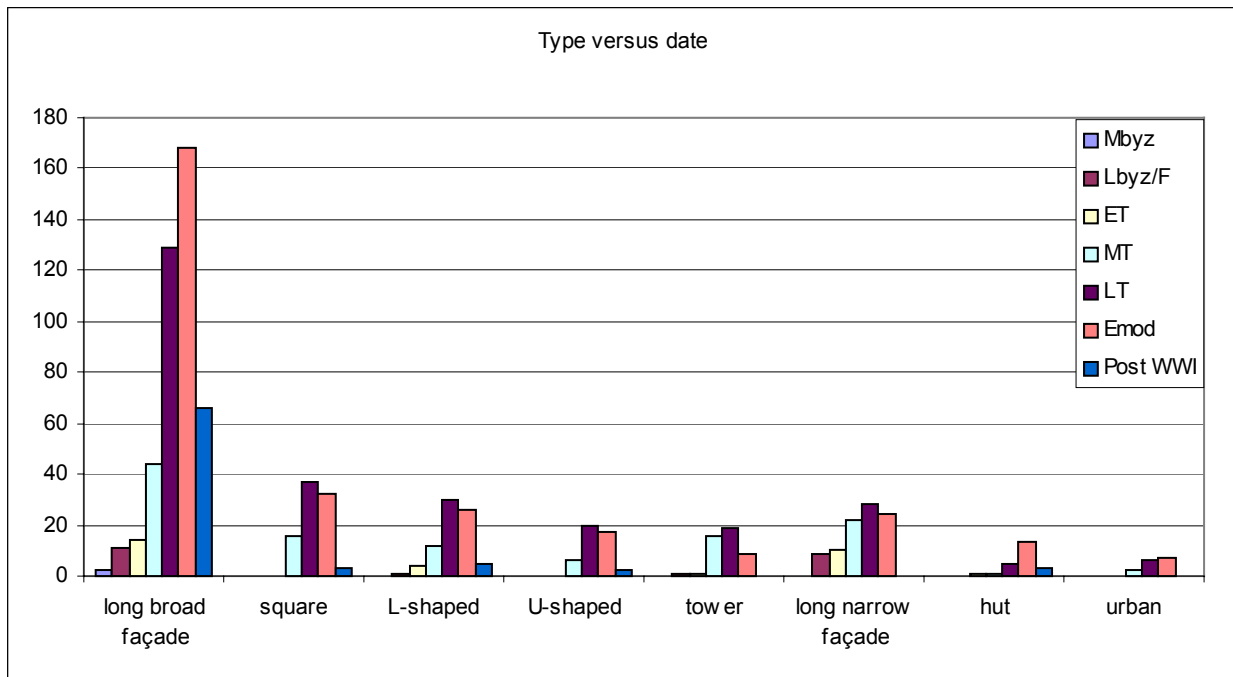
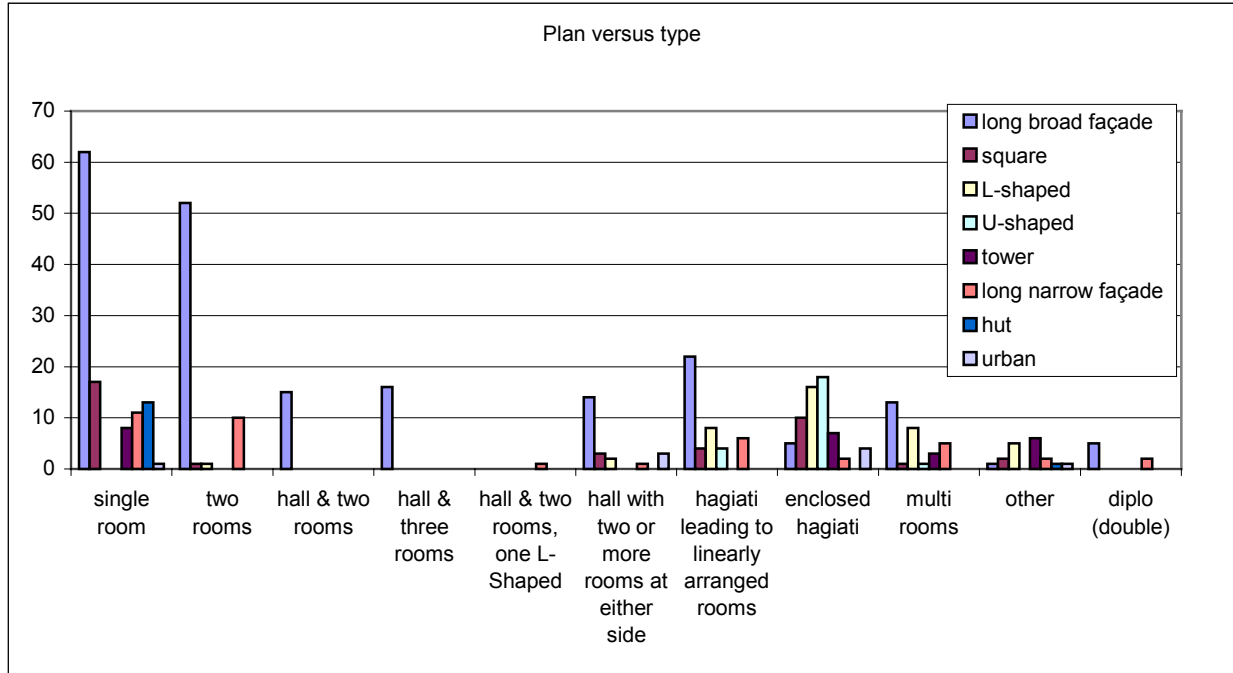
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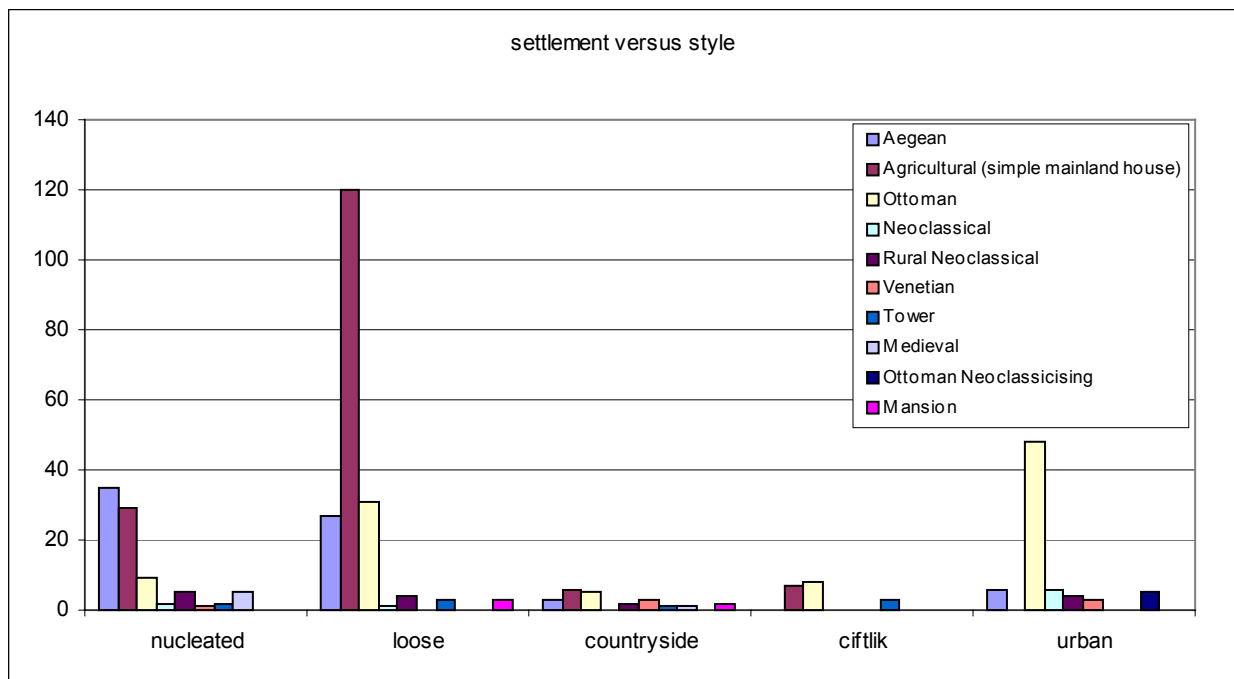
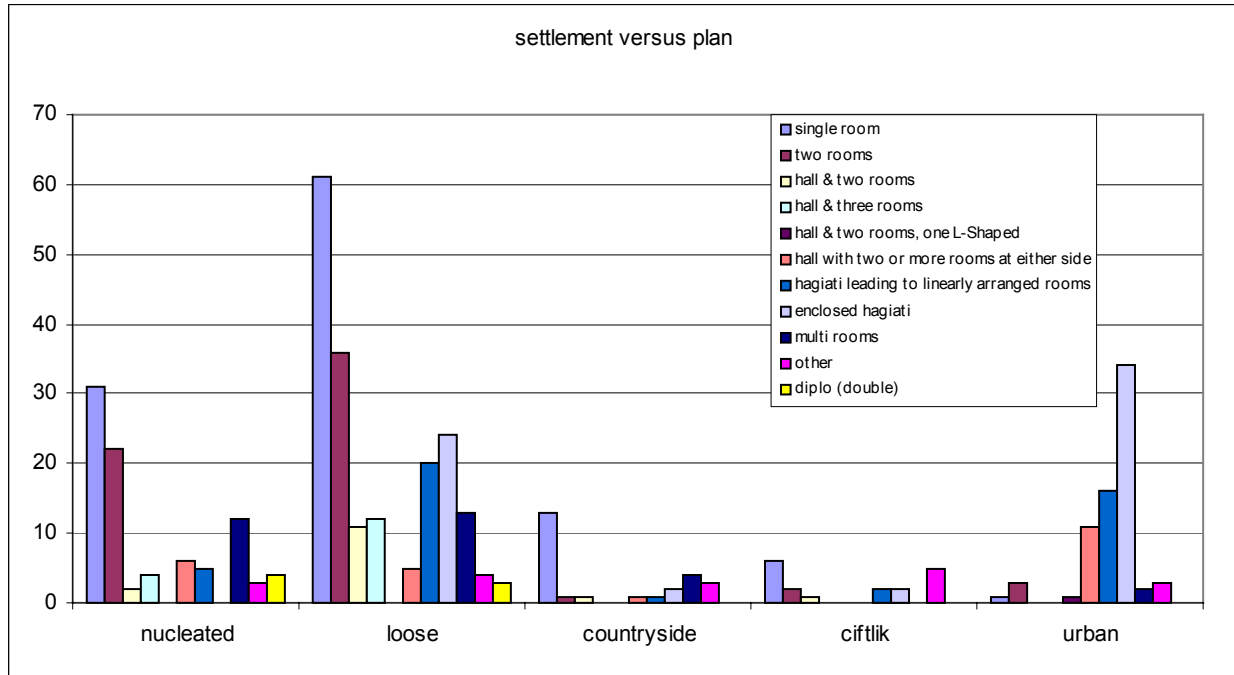
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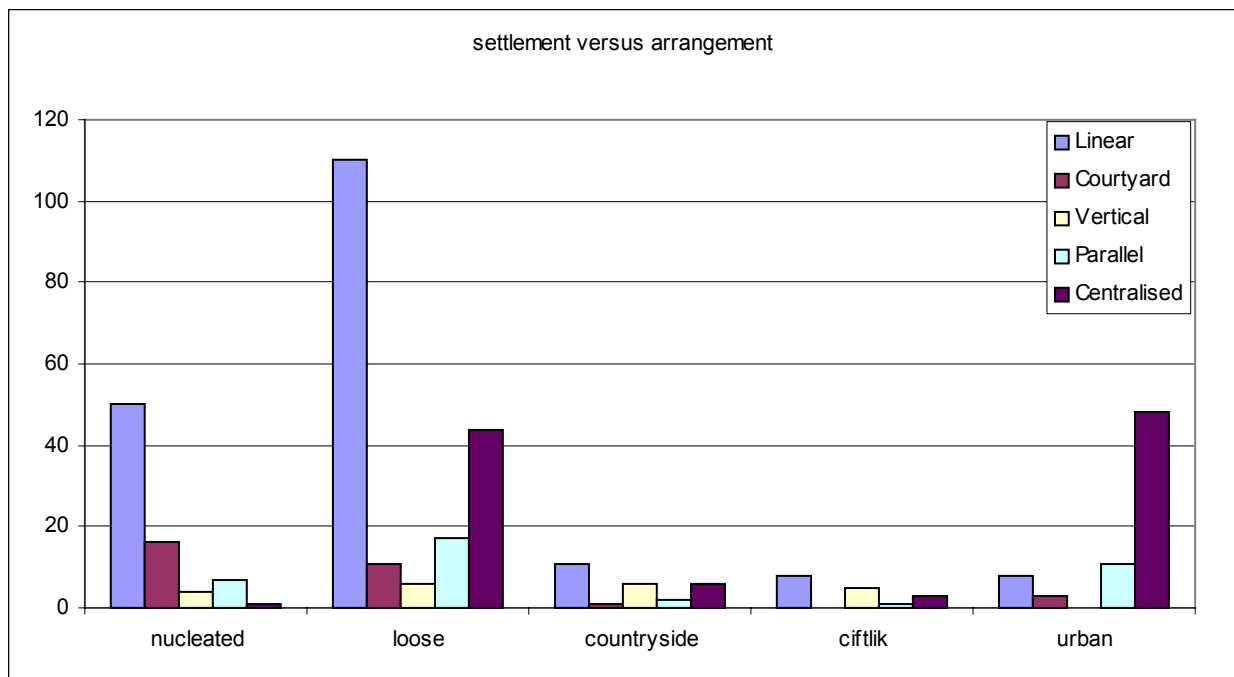
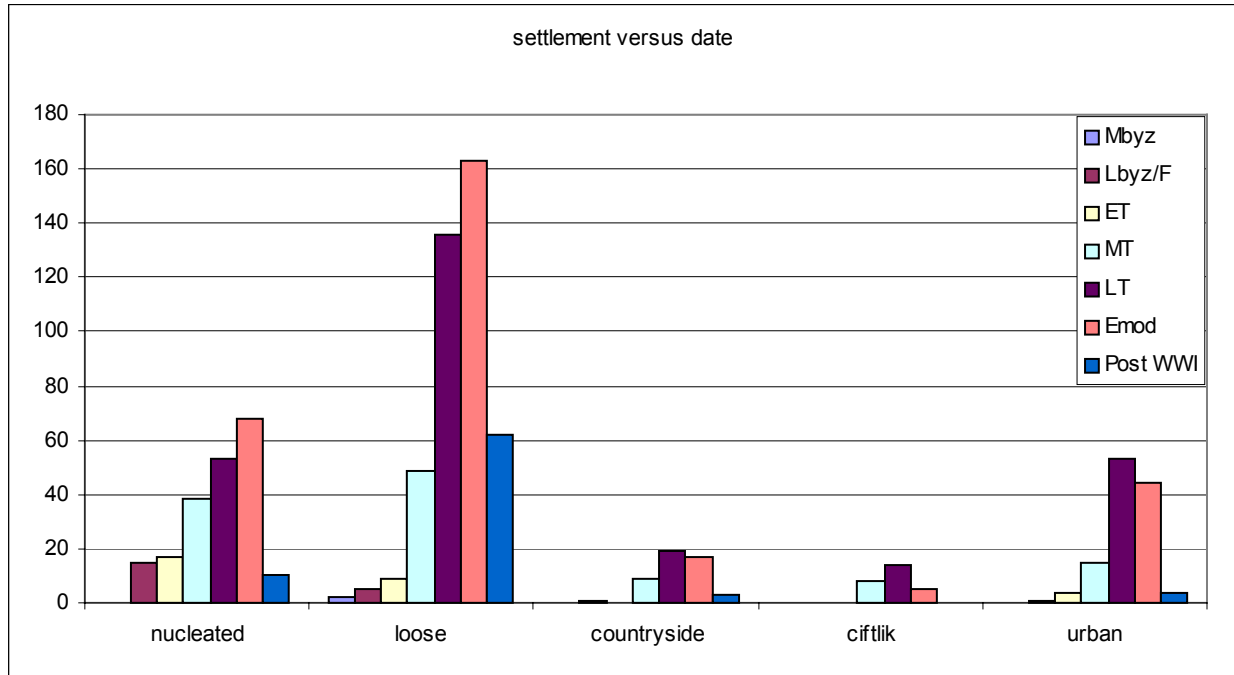
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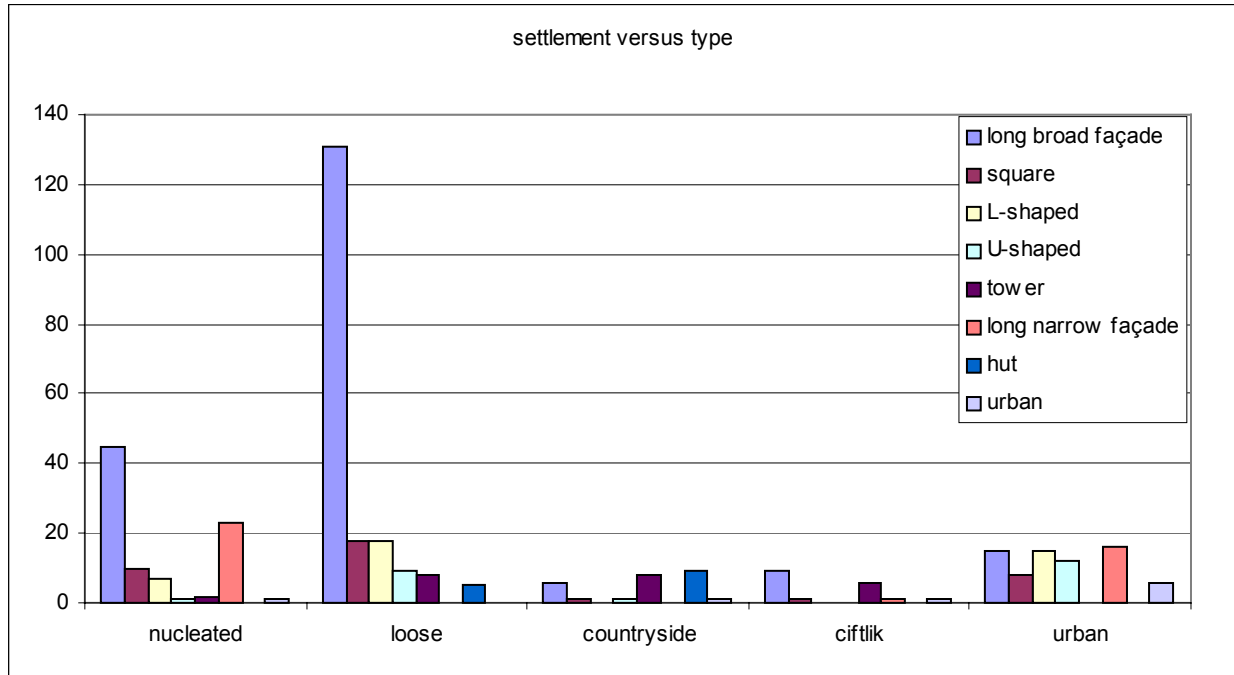
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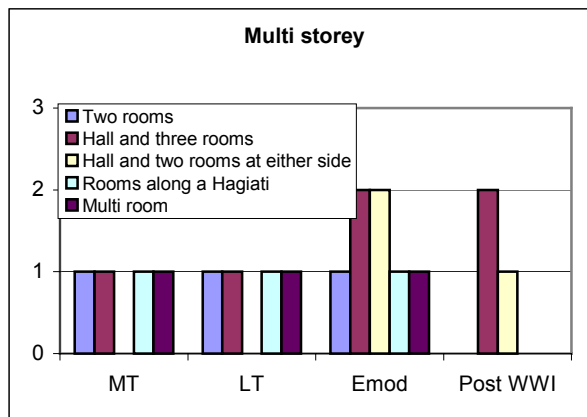
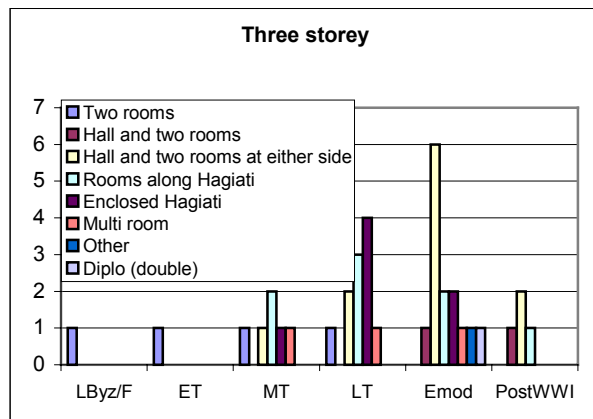
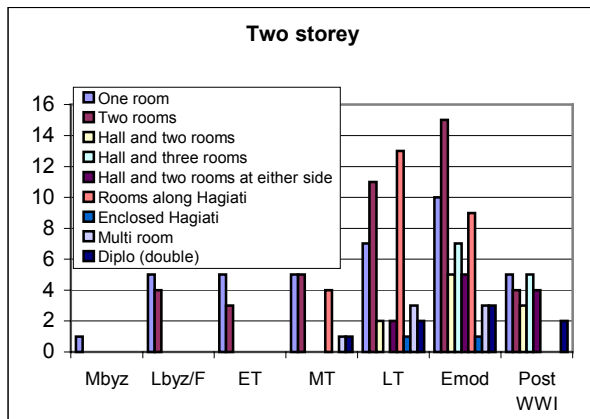
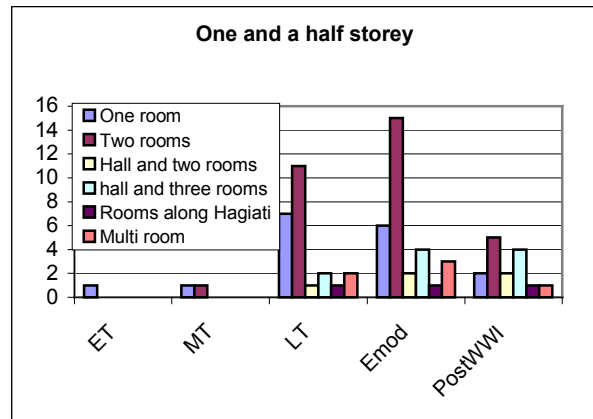
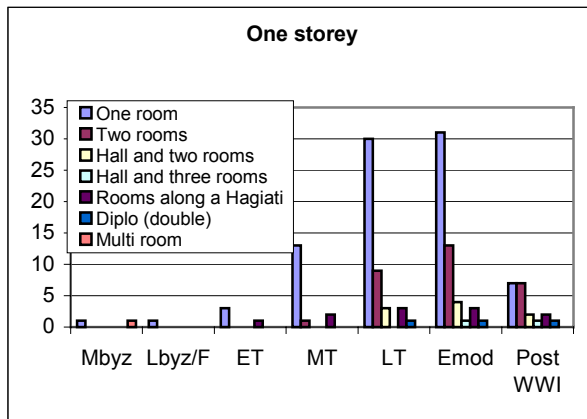
Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies



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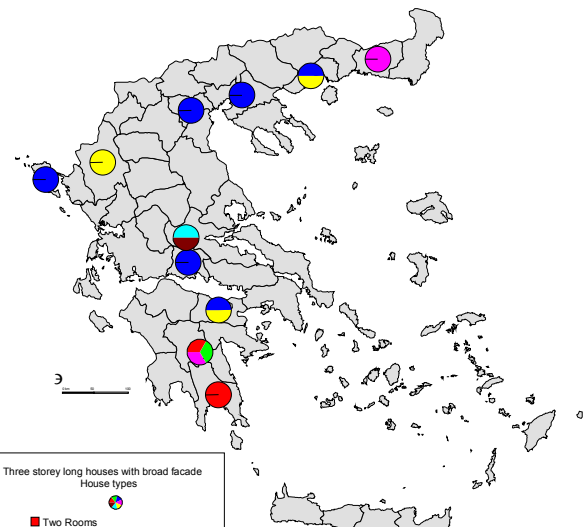
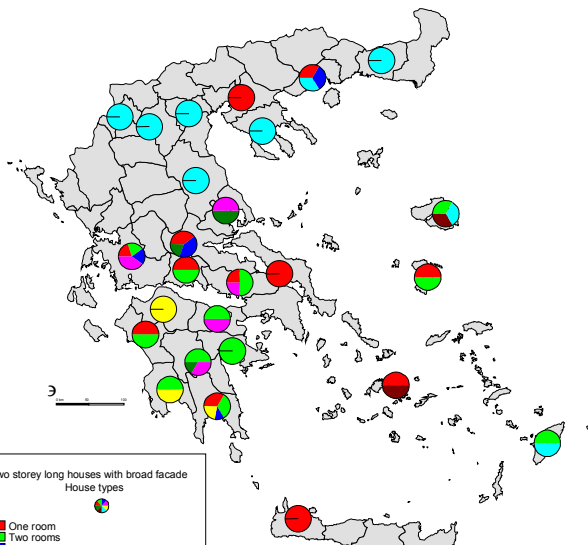
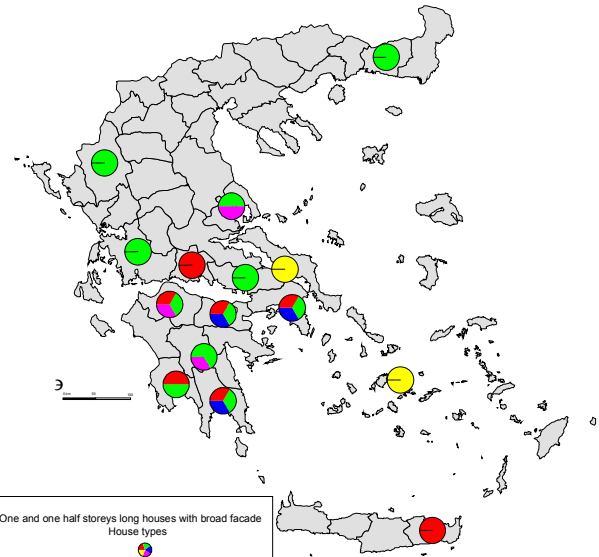
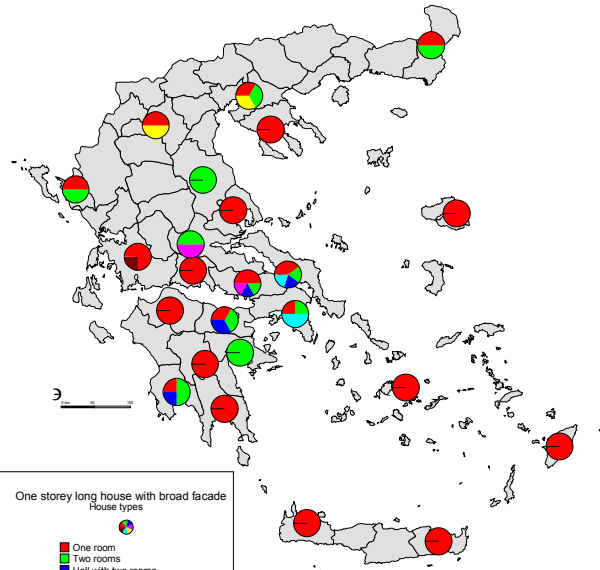
Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies

Section 2: Long houses with broad façade



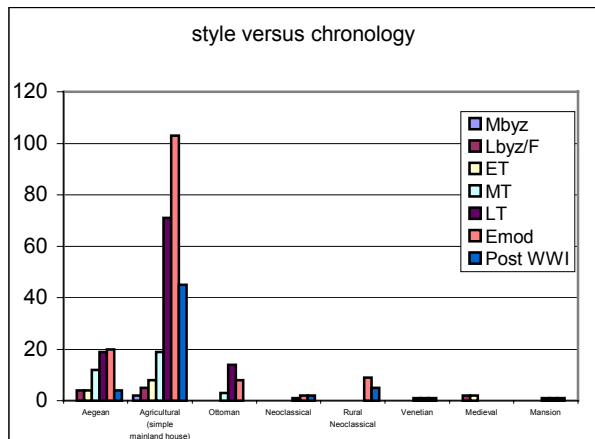
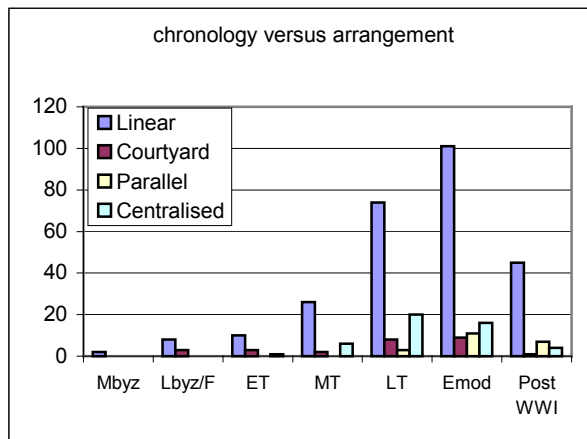
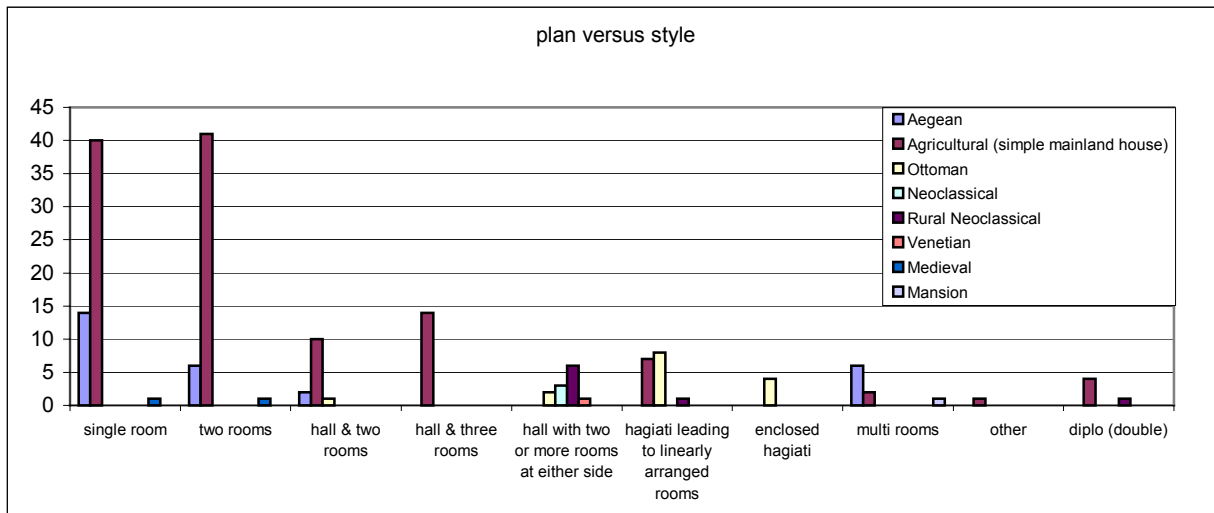
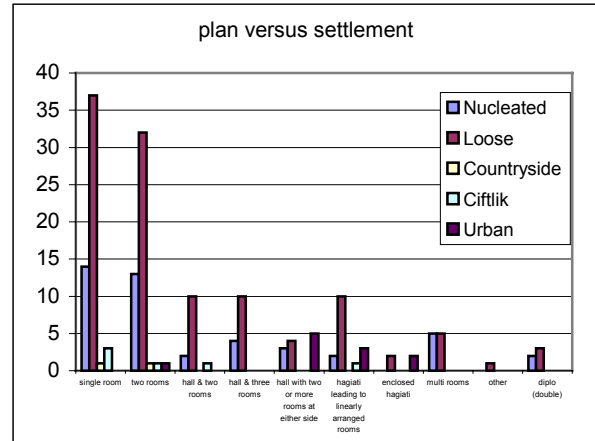
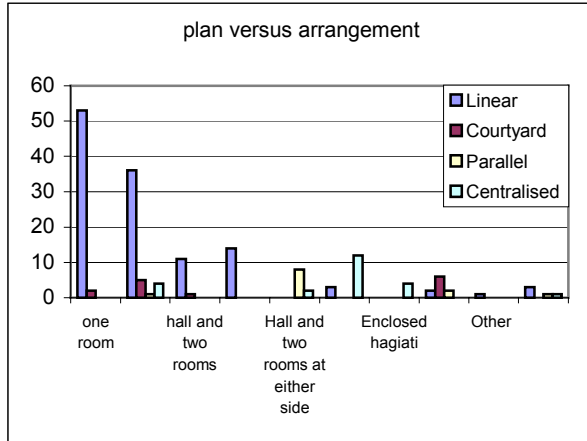
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Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies



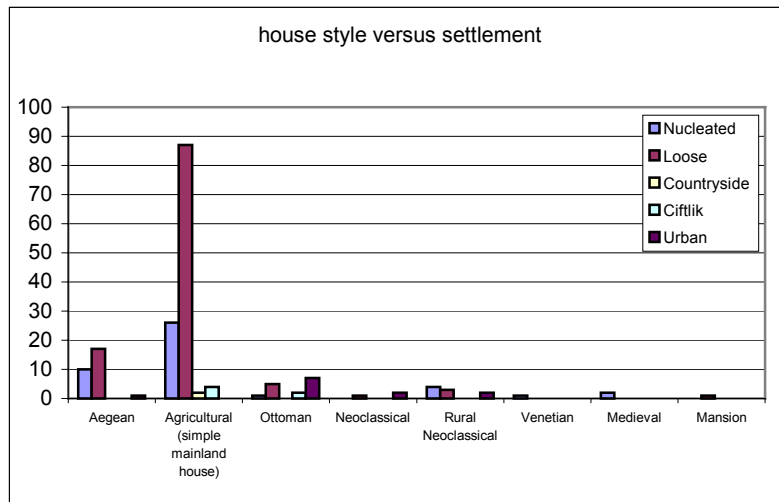
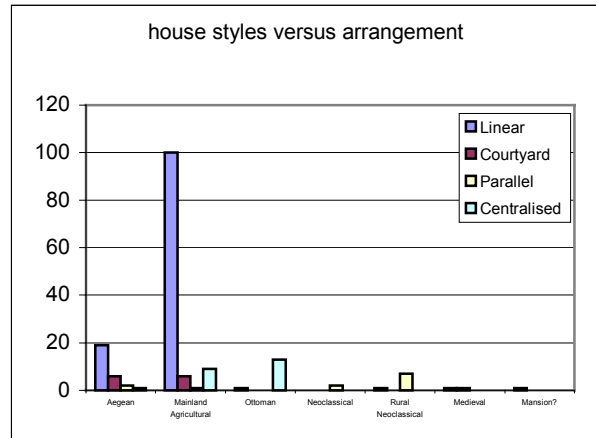
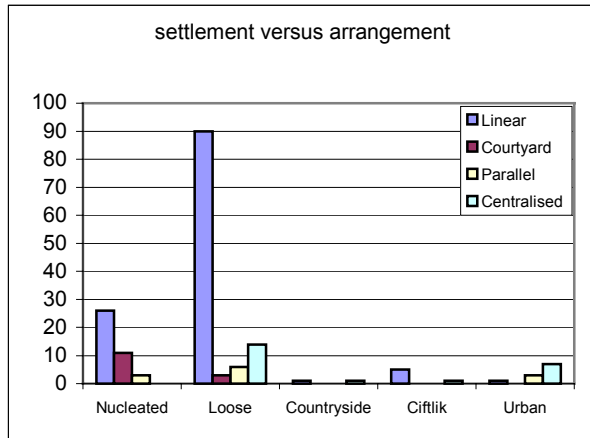
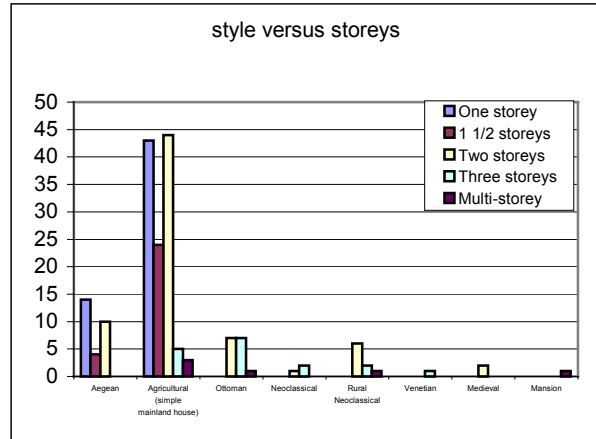
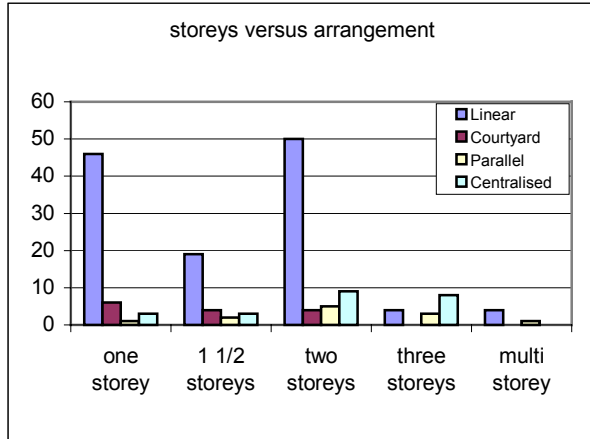
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Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies



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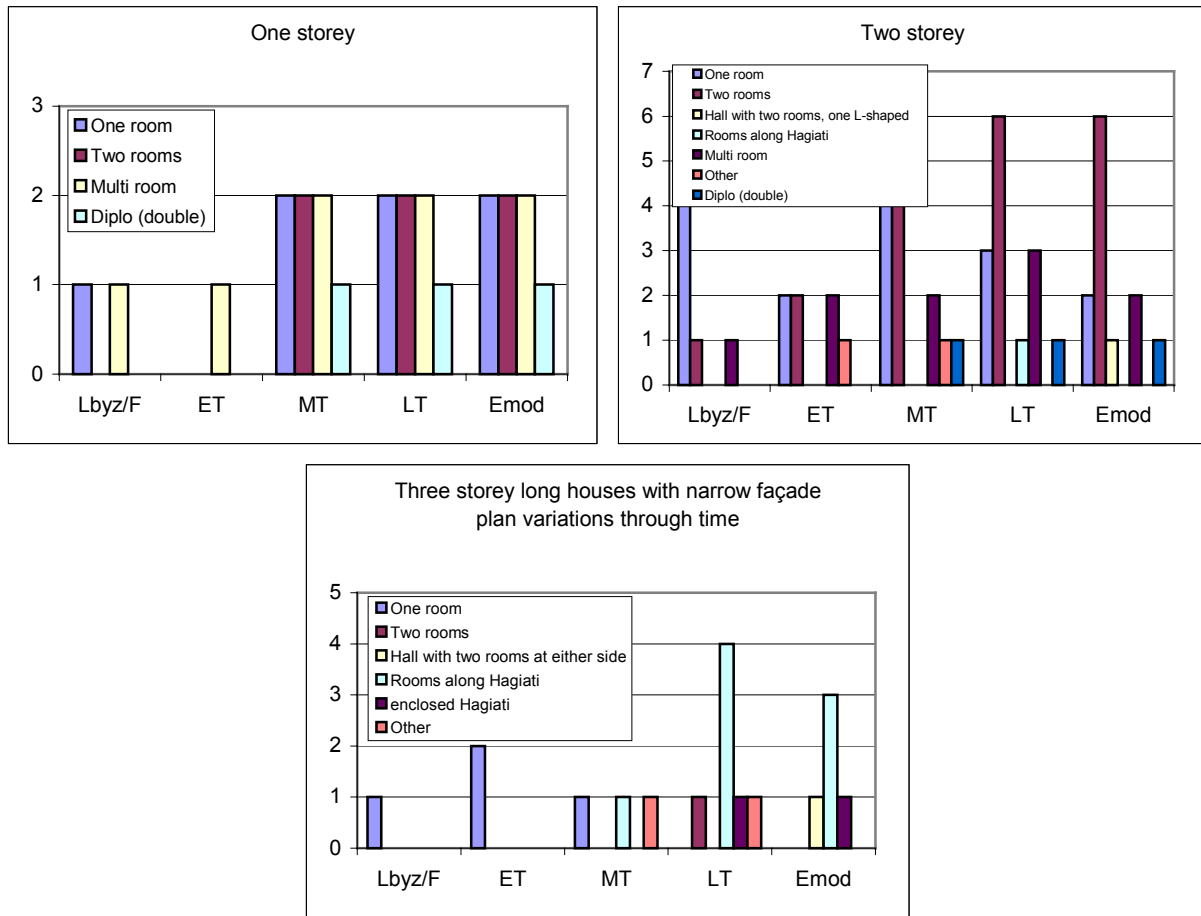
Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies



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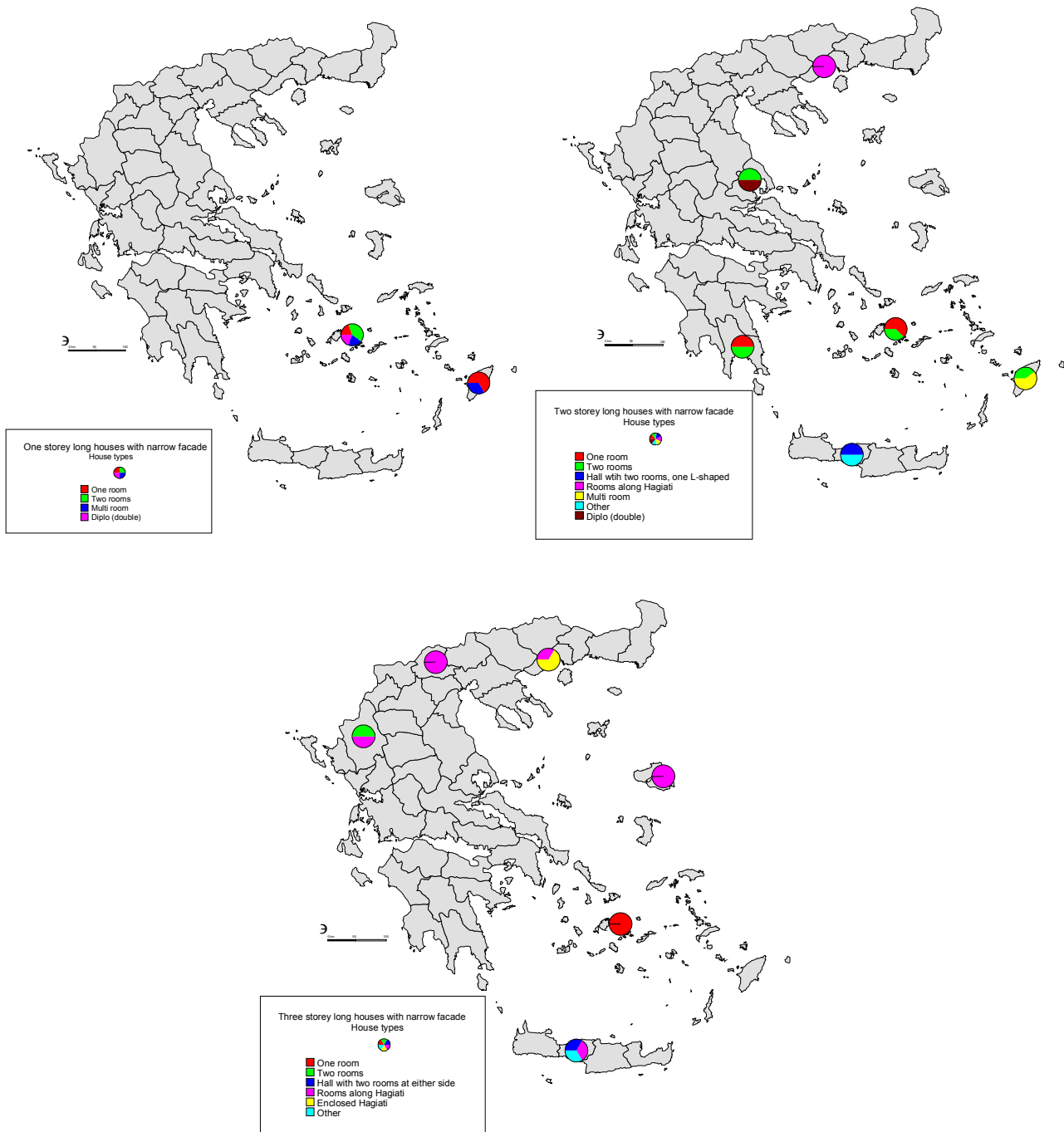
Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies

Section 3: Long houses with narrow façade



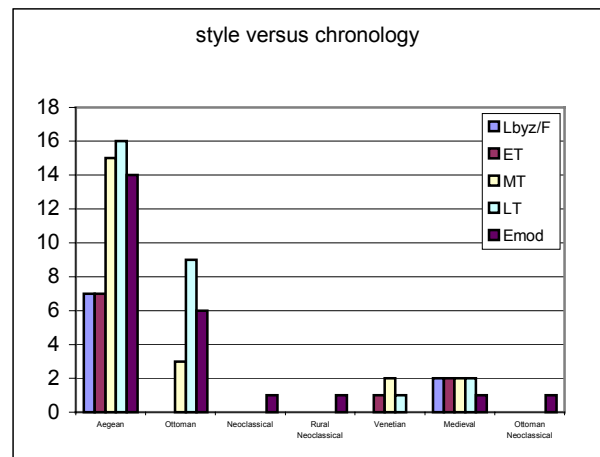
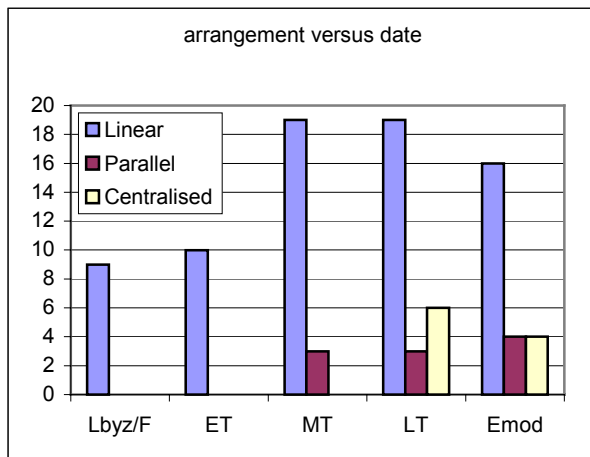
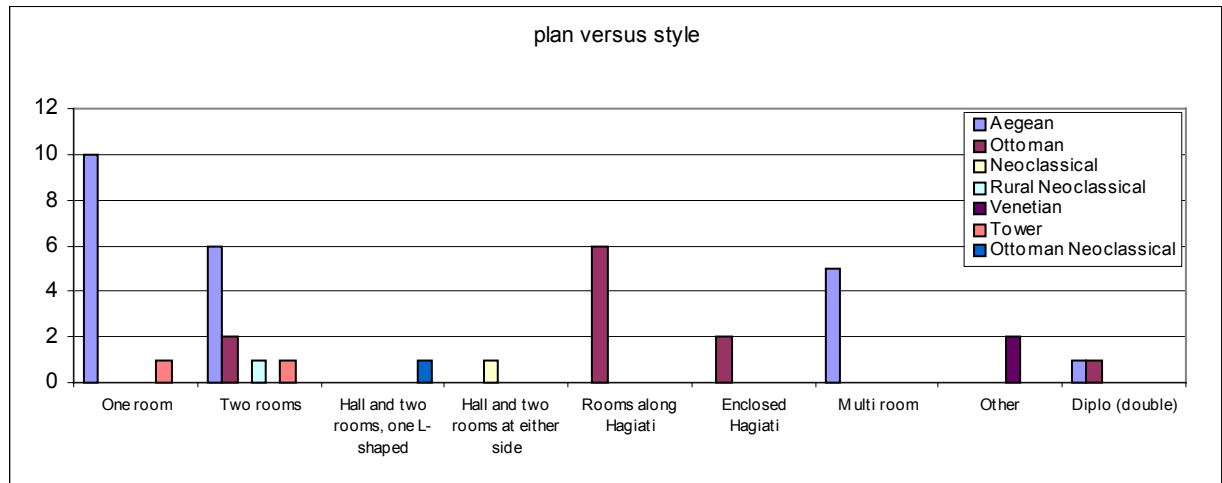
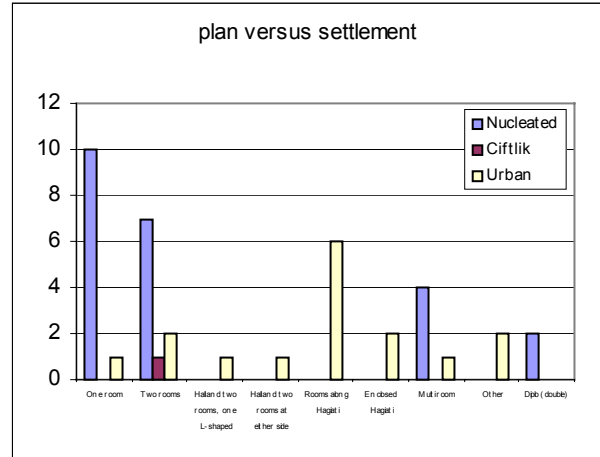
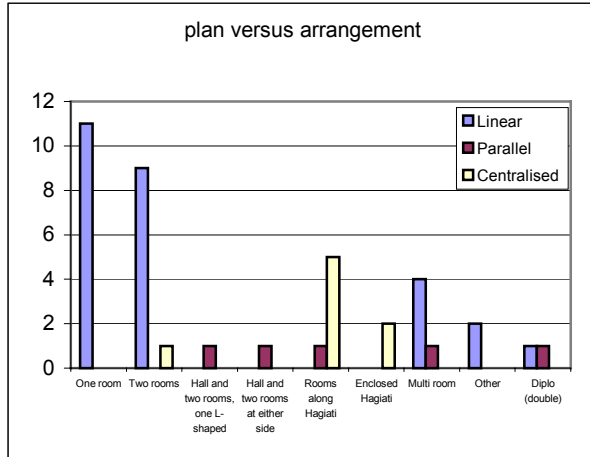
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Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies



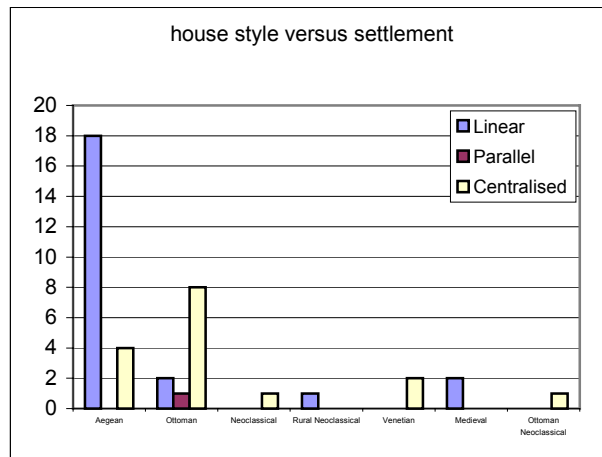
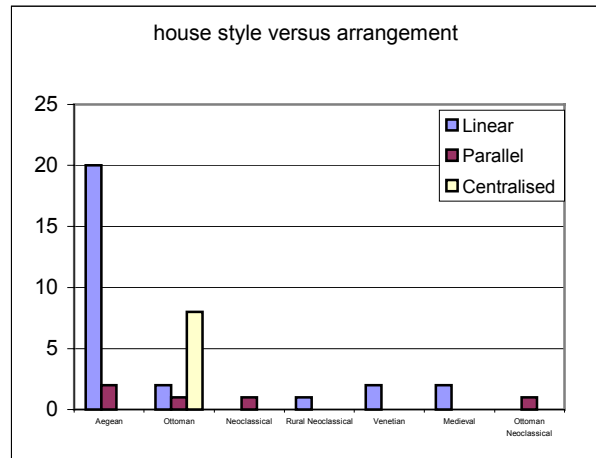
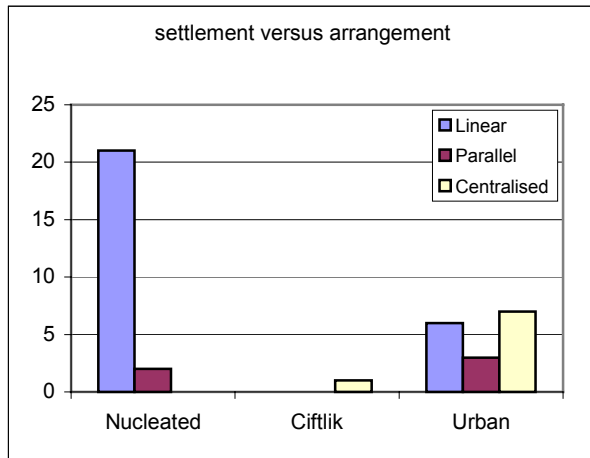
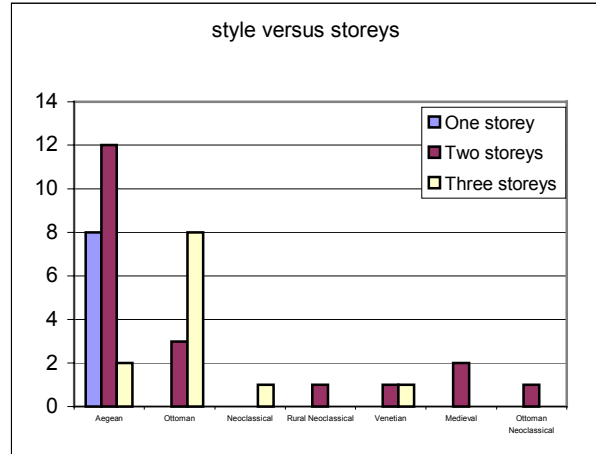
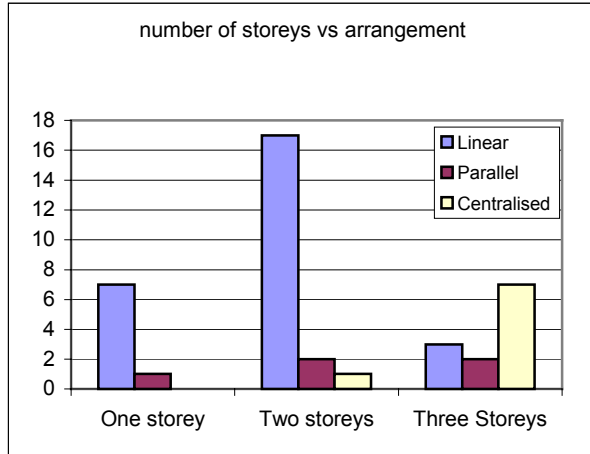
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Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies



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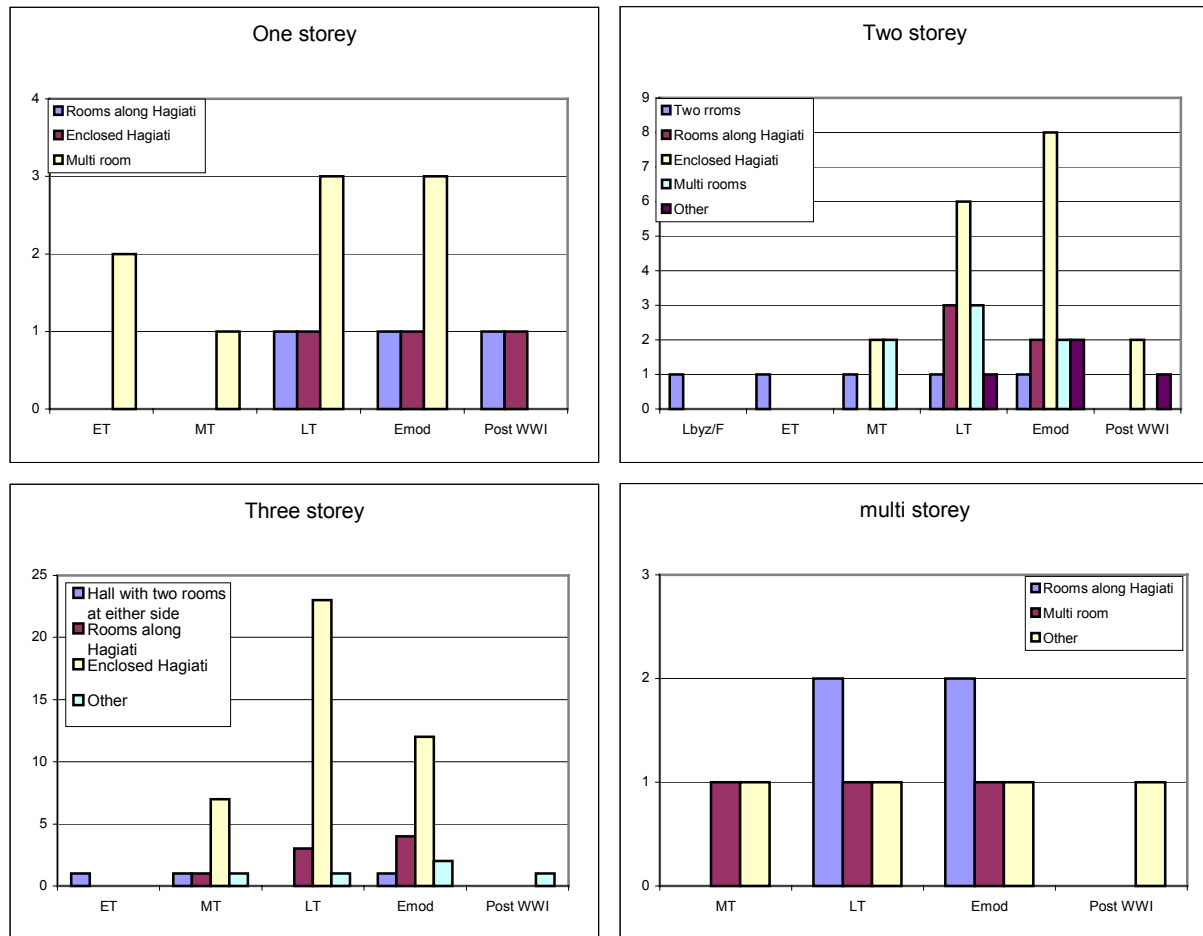
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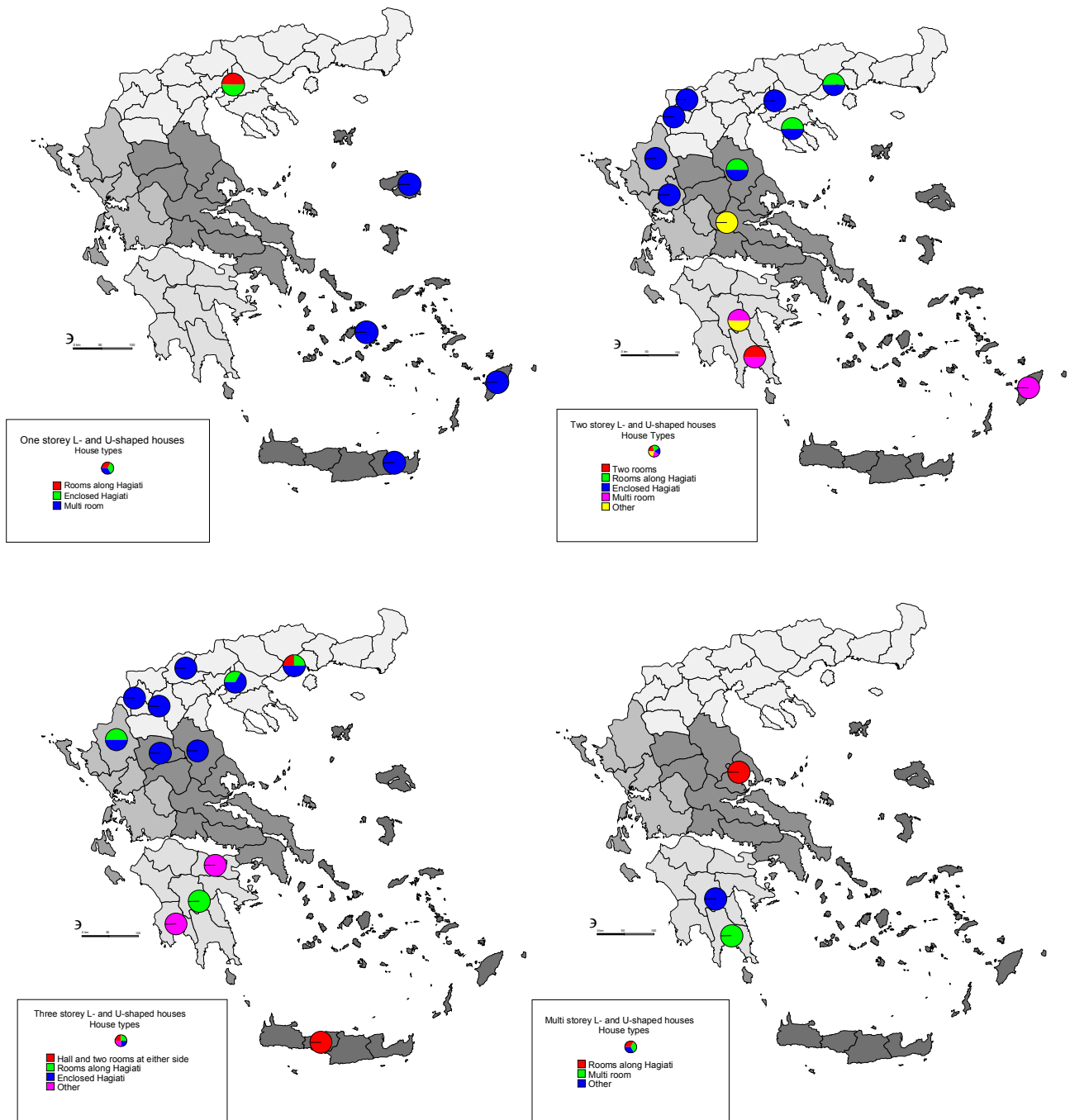
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Section 4: L- and U-shaped houses



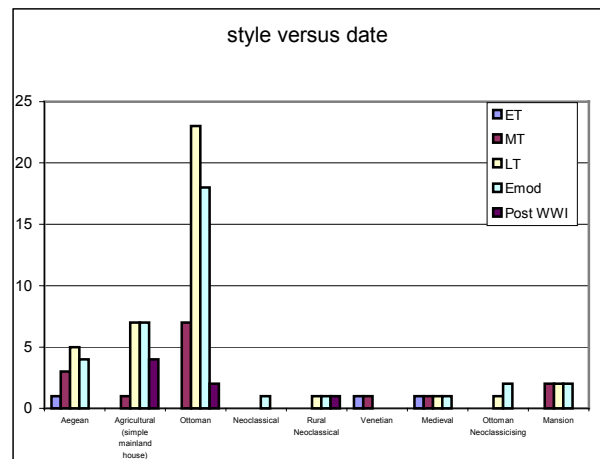
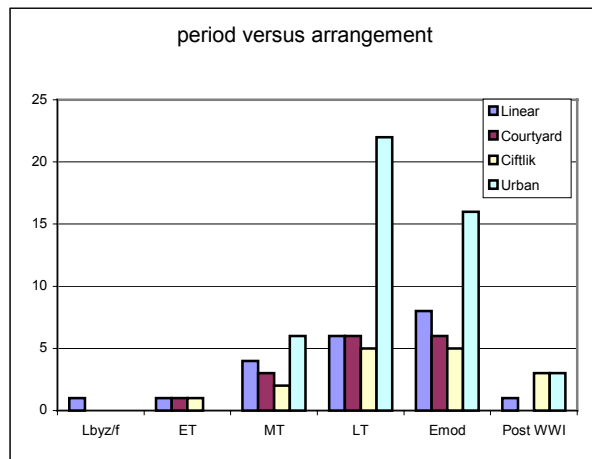
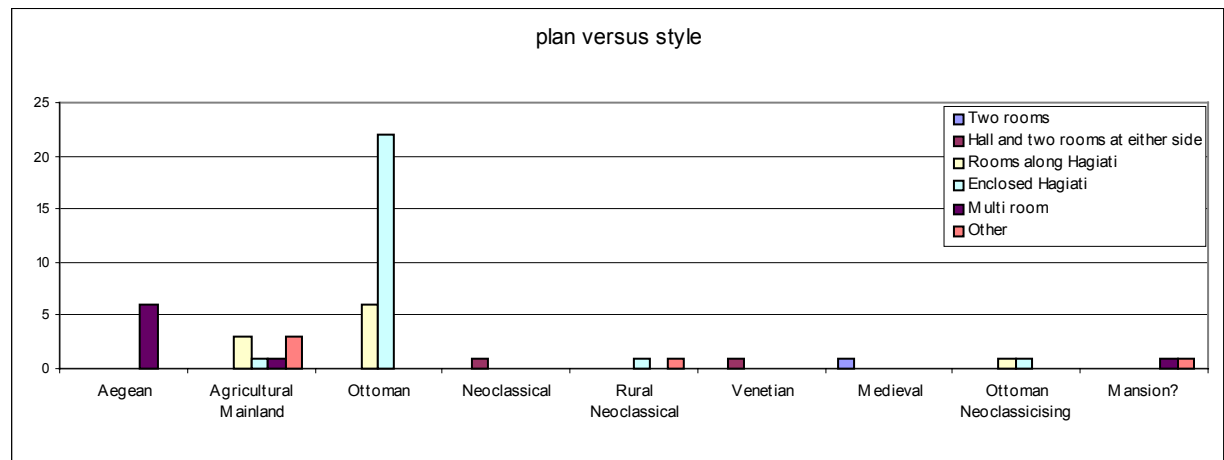
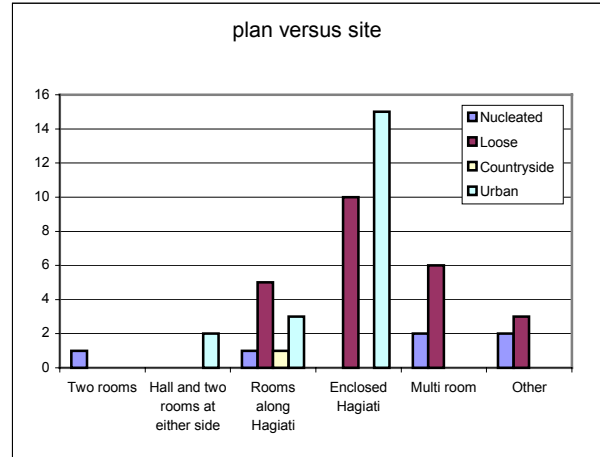
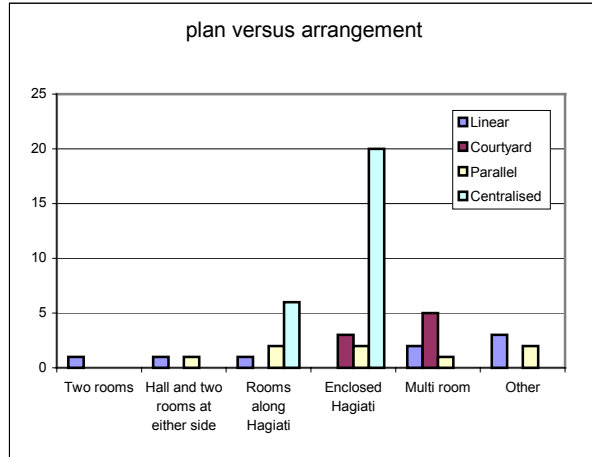
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Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies



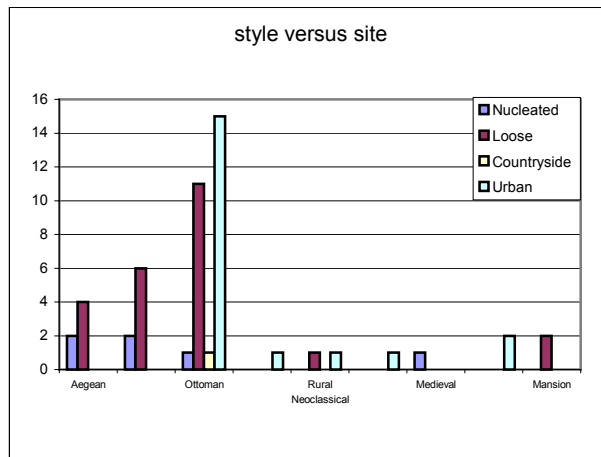
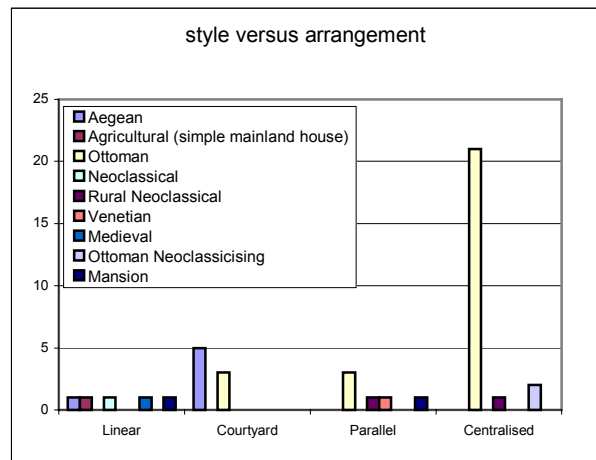
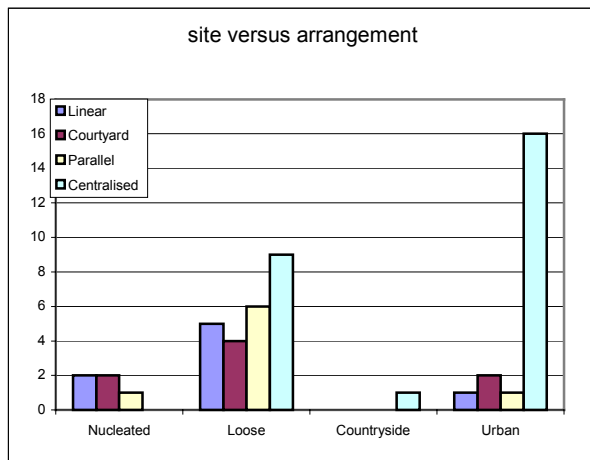
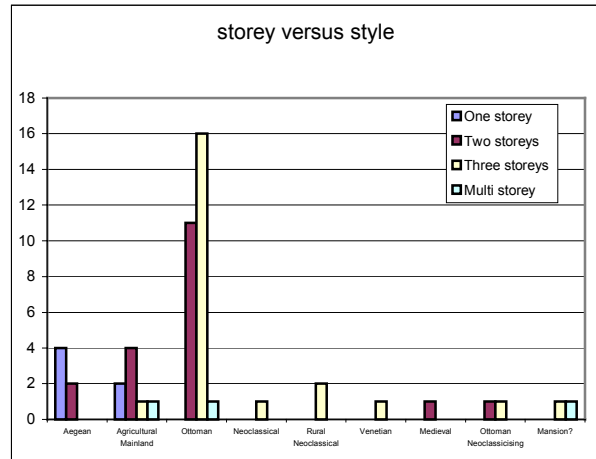
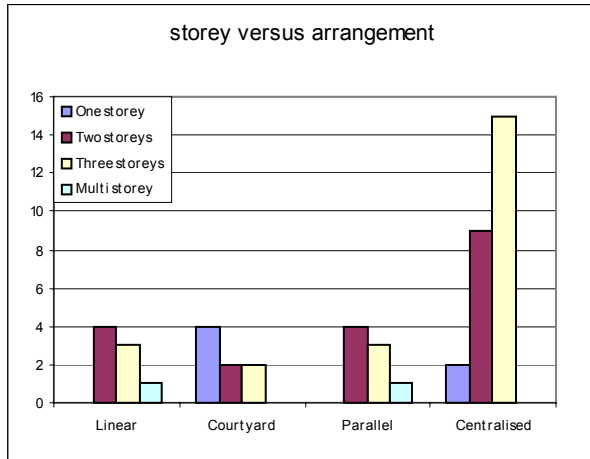
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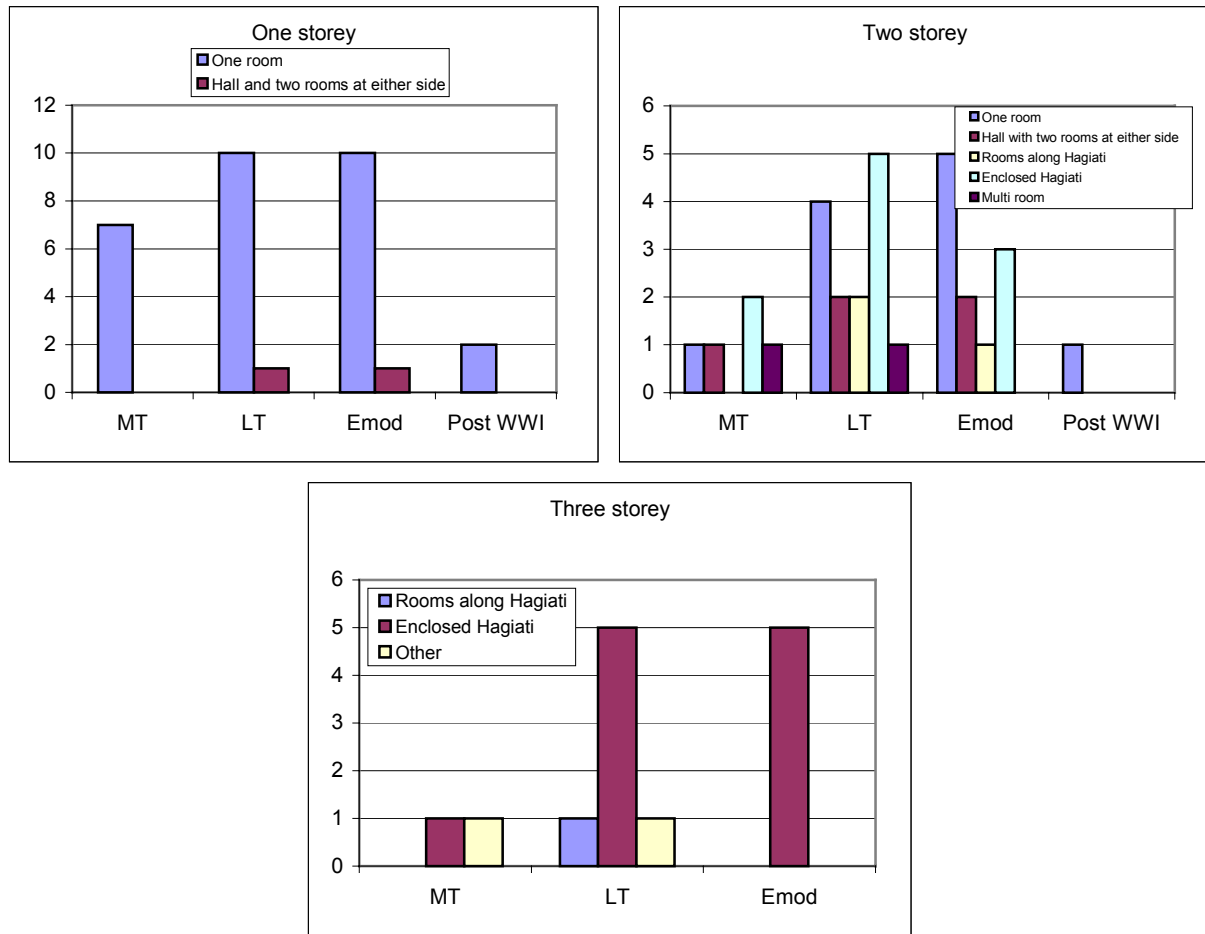
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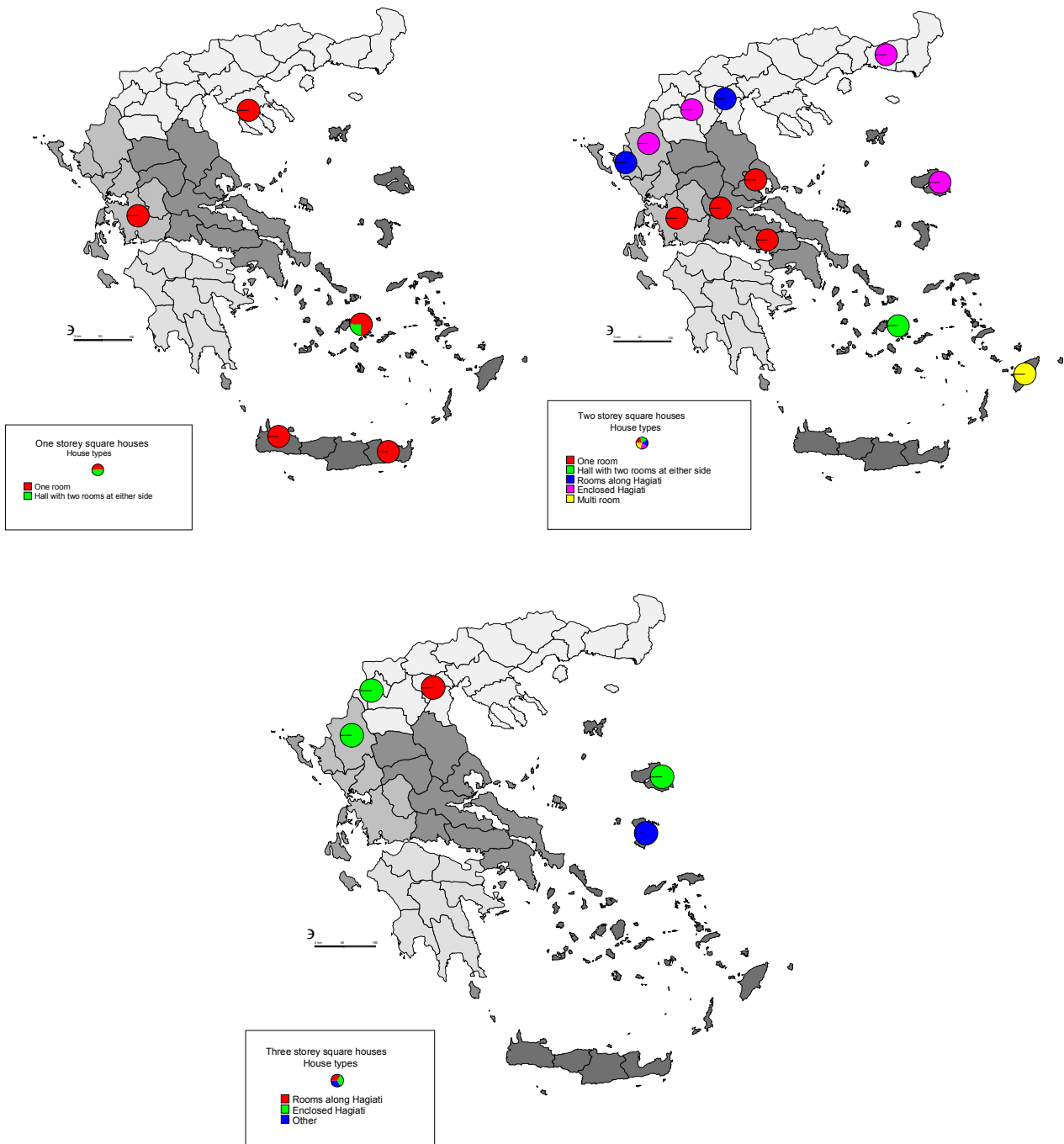
Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies

Section 5: Square houses



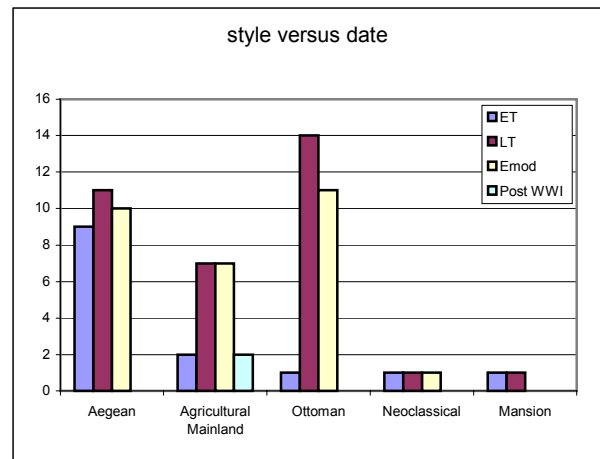
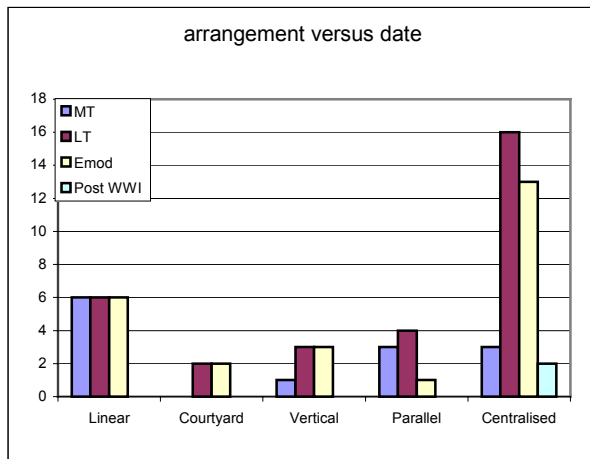
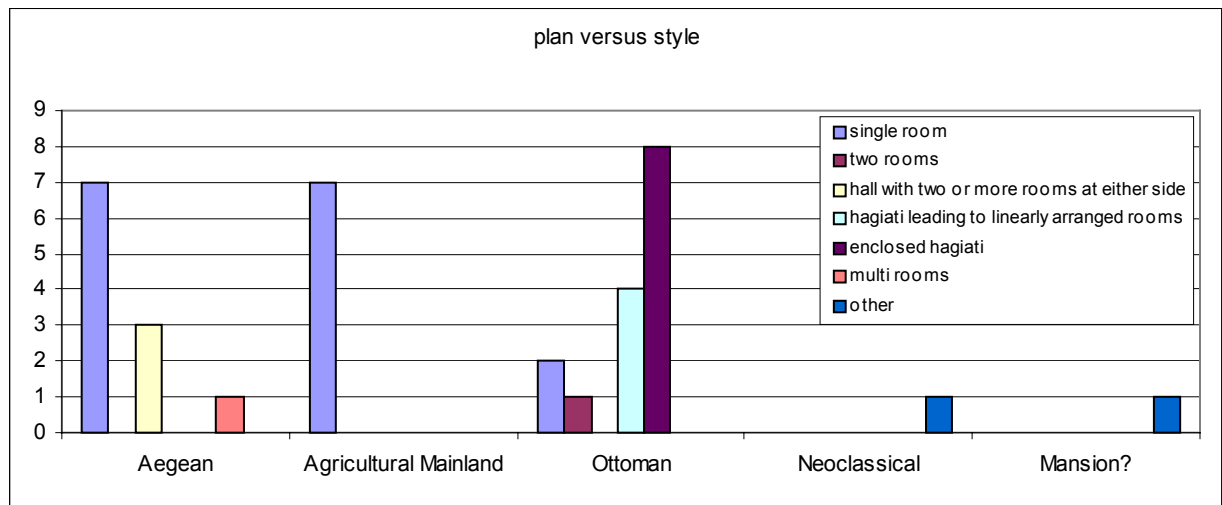
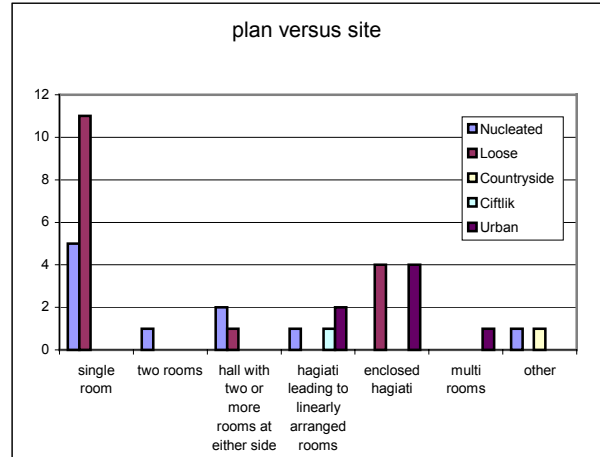
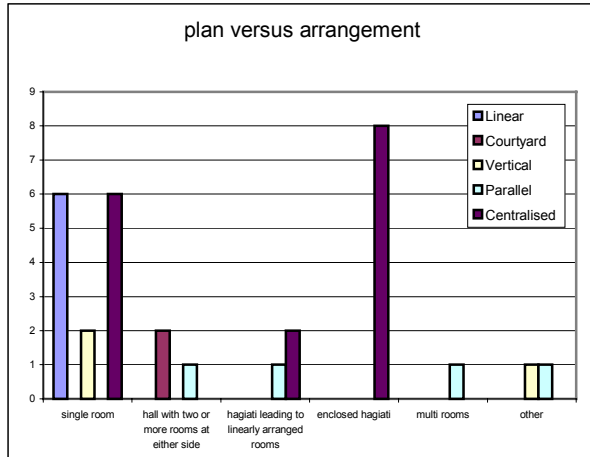
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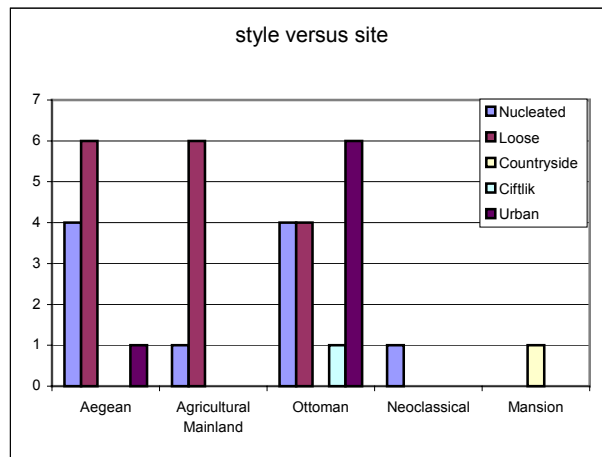
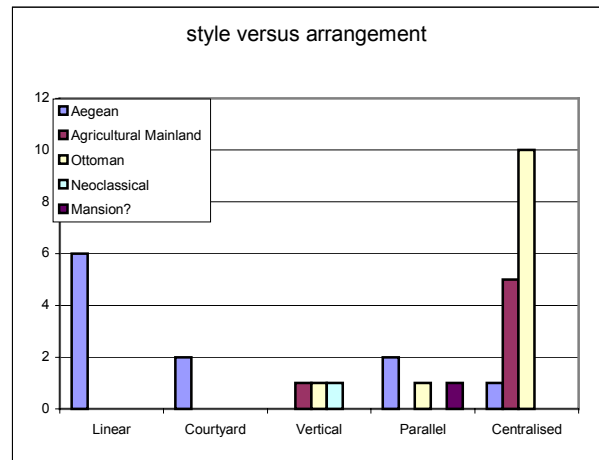
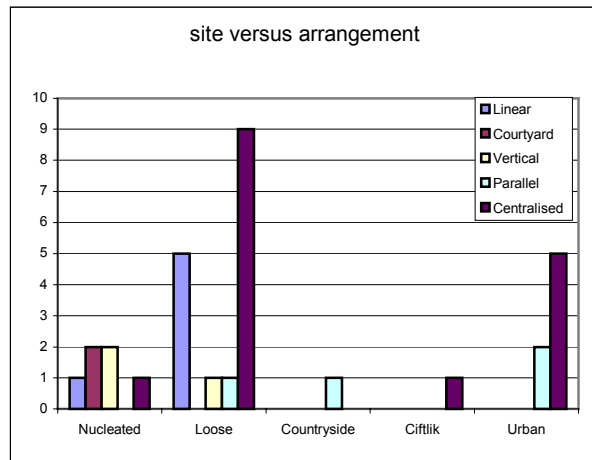
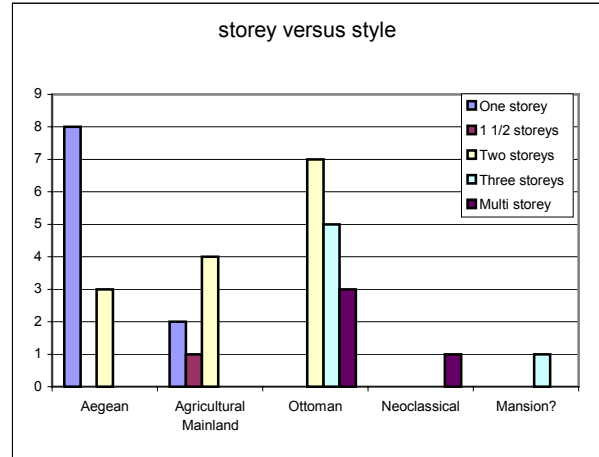
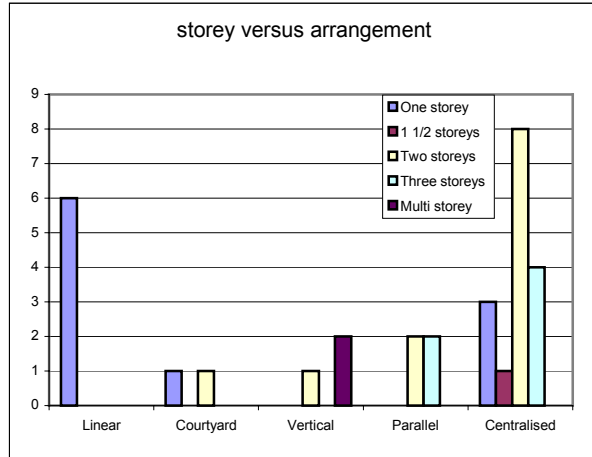
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APPENDIX A

Distribution charts and graphs based upon previous vernacular architecture studies



APPENDIX B

Catalogue of Post-Roman Excavated and Surveyed house plans

Corinth

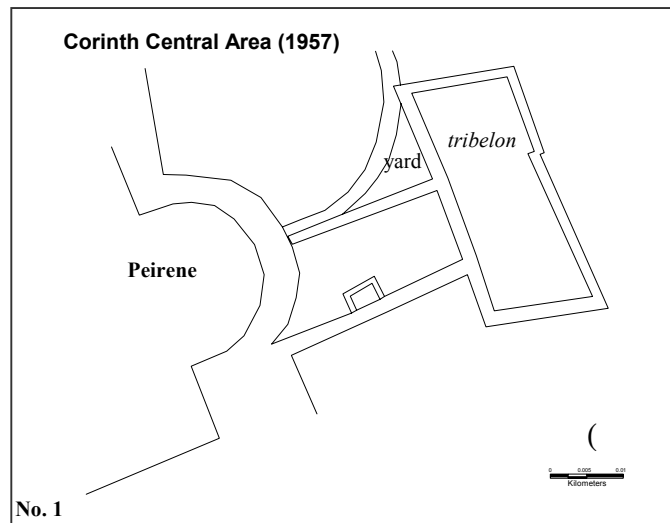
After the disruption caused in Corinth during the Slav invasions a phase of gradual recovery is reconstructed from the archaeological record (802-1058). The area that used to be occupied by the Agora is now being occupied by structures attesting a flourishing industrial and commercial city. From these structures only one structure may be associated with domestic activities (House I).

The period following (1059-1210) is representative of the full development of the city enjoying commercial contacts with the Italian West. The community reached its full development after the mid 12th c and it survived basically unchanged throughout the 13th and 14th c. The, so-called, *plateia* area was surrounded by shops, a public building and an inn. To the W of the *plateia* the monastic site of St. John Theologos developed. The area around Temple E was used as a cemetery. Ceramic factories were established in the W South-central quarter. Two bathhouses were erected in the S and N of the excavation area. Two taverns were identified one towards the E and the other to the W of the *plateia*. Only two houses, though, could securely be identified (House II and III). There were three other structures that could be houses, but the excavator explains that this is only a pure speculation. All three are very large and therefore are characterised as the house of the archbishop (Scranton 1957: 67), the headquarters of a principal dignitary of the community (p. 75) and the house of the tavern owner (p. 76).

The general plan of the town remained unchanged and only repair and remodelling of buildings occurred during the 13th c. Only the arcade along the two South most shops along the W side of the Lechaion Road are significantly different influenced by the Islamic onion-shaped rather than semicircular arches (Scranton 1957).

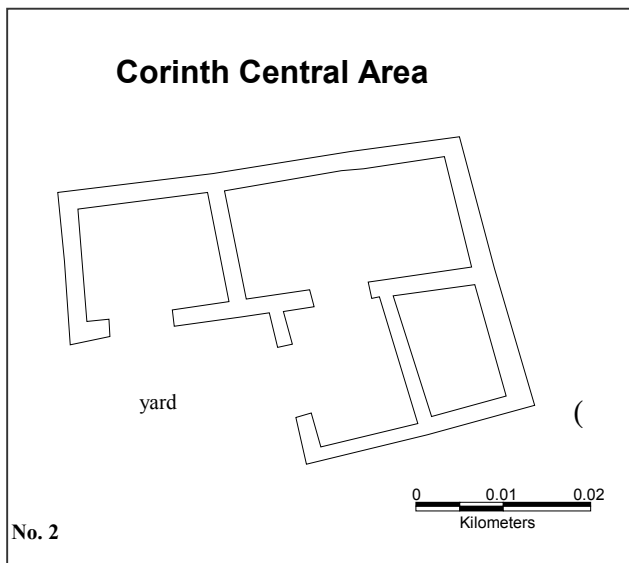
E of the Peirene

I. HOUSE I (pp. 39-41) was founded exclusively on Classical and Roman walls. According to the author, little of the structure belongs to a period later than the Early Christian, but the remodelling and the new arrangements produced a new functional entity. The complex comprised of 4 different spaces. The main room was at the E side of the complex (internal: 10.8x4.74, wall thickness 0.64). It was domed and two thirds of its length to the N, it had two smooth columns with Ionic capitals supporting three arches (triple arcade or “*tribelon*”; Bouras 1982-1983: 6). It was accessed via a staircase through the N wall and from the NW via another staircase connecting it with a small triangular yard. Both doors had arches lined with brickwork. This room was most probably the main hall of the house as its elaborate design and the traces of fine plaster with trowelled grooves, imitating ashlar masonry, suggest. The triangular courtyard (internal: 2.5x4.6) provided access to another smaller vaulted room (internal: 4.35x3.5, wall thickness 0.6). That in turn was connected with a third room the W wall of which was following the semicircular shape of the Peirene (internal: 3.6x4.5, wall thickness 0.65). This room seems to have had a flat ceiling and a staircase leading to an upper storey. It should be noted that this house is typical as far as the reuse of pre-existing features and the irregularity of the house plan is concerned, but it is too elaborate to be representative of the average houses of the period. It was probably built/renovated in the **10th century** and used perhaps until the **12th century** (Scranton 1957).



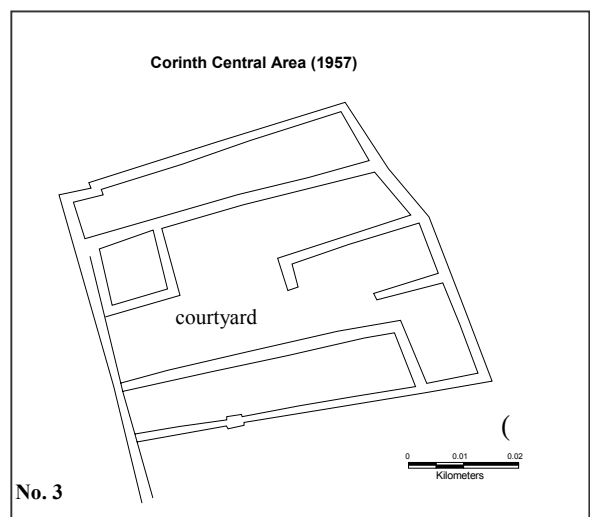
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Catalogue of Post-Roman Excavated and Surveyed house plans



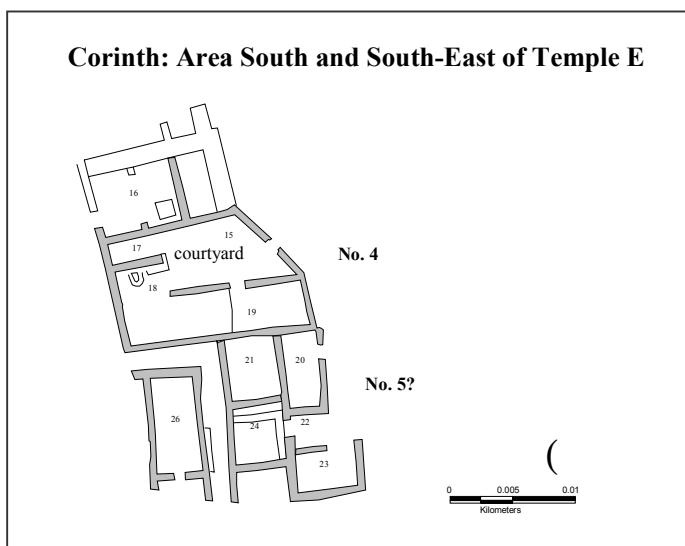
part of this complex, but were not completely excavated to provide more secure information. It should be dated to the **mid 12th century** (Scranton 1957).

3. HOUSE III (p. 82) has a large enclosed courtyard. It is lined at both N and S sides by long and narrow rooms that were probably used for storage (internal: 18.66x2.8, wall thickness 0.66; 17.66x3, wall thickness 0.53, respectively). In the NW corner of the courtyard there is a small room (internal: 3.33x3.66, wall thickness 0.6). All the spaces described above have no surviving doors. Two spaces to the E of the courtyard have clear doorways in the W walls. Their arrangement and the width of the doorways may suggest that they were used as animal sheds. The living areas of the house might have been on the 1st floor, even though no traces of a staircase survive. This too was dated to the **mid 12th century** (Scranton 1957).



SE corner of the Agora

4. HOUSE IV: NW structure consists of rooms 15 and 17 to 19. It could be dated to the **12th century**. Area 15 (internal: S wall 11.36, E wall 5.18, N wall 6.81, E wall 7.5, wall thickness 0.59) was either a courtyard or a stable yard. It had a trapezoidal shape and was entered from the communal court by a doorway 1.26 m wide with a single leaf door swinging inwards in its NE wall. Room 17 (internal: 2.09x4.54, wall thickness 0.59) was probably a small stable (for one donkey and a couple of goats) in the NW corner of area 15. Room 18 (internal: N1=5.14, E=3.86, S=9.36, W=6.59, N2=4.5, wall thickness 0.59) was L-shaped and used as living quarters together with room 19 (internal: 6.73x3.95, wall thickness 0.64). Room 18 was entered from the E and room 19 from the N. Against the N wall of room 18 there was a semicircular built construction that was probably used for storage (?). *Room 16* (internal:



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7.09x5.68, wall thickness 0.68) does not seem to have been connected to the courtyard 15. Thus it might have been a house in its own right or with adjacent structure that were not excavated yet (Robinson 1962: 95-113, Robinson 1962: 83-85).

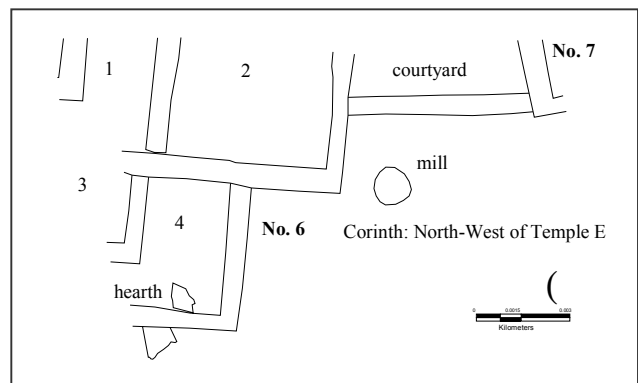
5. HOUSE V: S of House IV is a series of rooms that belong to the **12th century** too, but it is difficult to make some sense out of them. *Room 20* (internal: 6.91x2.95, wall thickness 0.64) was entered from the main 12th c court. The terracotta threshold still survives in the E wall. Next to room 20 is a series of interconnected spaces (22, 23, 24 and probably 21 initially). *Space 22* (internal: 2.64x2.86, wall thickness 0.59) was open to the court or road to the E and was probably a small yard. *Room 23* (internal: 5.27x3.41, wall thickness 0.59) had a wide opening towards the court on the N side. Space 22 provided access to *room 24* (internal: 5.14x4.41, wall thickness 0.7), which might have been joined with *room 21* (internal: 4.32x5.32, wall thickness 0.64) initially. These structure must have been used for domestic activities since the were not rich in industrial remains as the E side on the court, even though their function has not been determined by the excavator (Robinson 1962b: 95-113, Robinson 1962a: 83-85).

Space 25 must have been an alley (1.6 m wide) along the N and E side of *room 26*. *Room 26* (internal: 3.95x8.73, wall thickness 0.73) was accessed through another room to the S.

NW of Temple E

6. HOUSE VI: In the NW of Temple E a **13th century** large house was excavated. It had a *courtyard* (paved with large irregular flagstones) with 3 uncovered rooms to the south and west. The court was completely enclosed and probably roofed over with "laconian" tiles (internal: S=5.03, part of E=3.77, wall thickness 0.63). *SE room (no. IV)* (internal: 4x2.5, wall thickness 0.55) had a packed earth floor and a hearth in the south of broken thin marble slabs. It had access to room III through a doorway at the SW corner. Another doorway probably led to courtyard.

NW room (no. I) was not fully excavated (internal: 4x3, wall thickness 0.63). It had a large, rectangular, stone platform in NW corner probably to support heavy furniture or machinery. The walls of the house were rubble packed with mud mortar and floors were of earth except the courtyard. Outside the SE corner of the courtyard there was a pit (1.4m diameter) that had sunk from the contemporary to the house floor level to a depth of 0.86m. It was packed with large rubble stones set in mud mortar and may have served to support a millstone or olive press. SE of the "mill" was another pit (1.5m diameter, 0.25m deep) that might have been used for the slaking of lime (Anderson 1967: 1-12).



7. HOUSE VII: In the NE corner of the trench another house corner was recovered of the **13th century**. Between walls 1 of House IV and wall 8 of the courtyard was a foundation wall of a light construction (wall 2) overlying a pit with 13th c pottery (Anderson 1967: 1-12).

S and SE of the site museum area

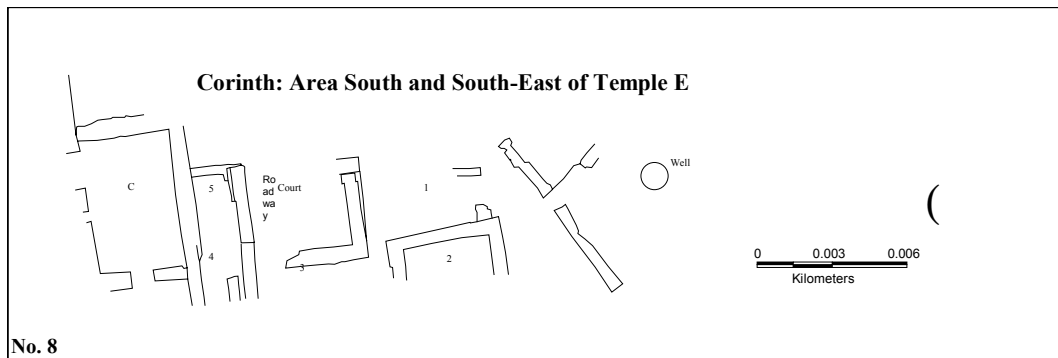
Mid 12th century

Unit 7

In the mid 12th c level under Frankish Unit 7 there is evidence of Late Byzantine occupation. To the east side of Unit 7 there was a roadway with a NW to SE direction flanked by structures at either side. Towards the E of the road and within the space of the S structure was a well (1997-1) with a wellhead hollowed from a Doric column.

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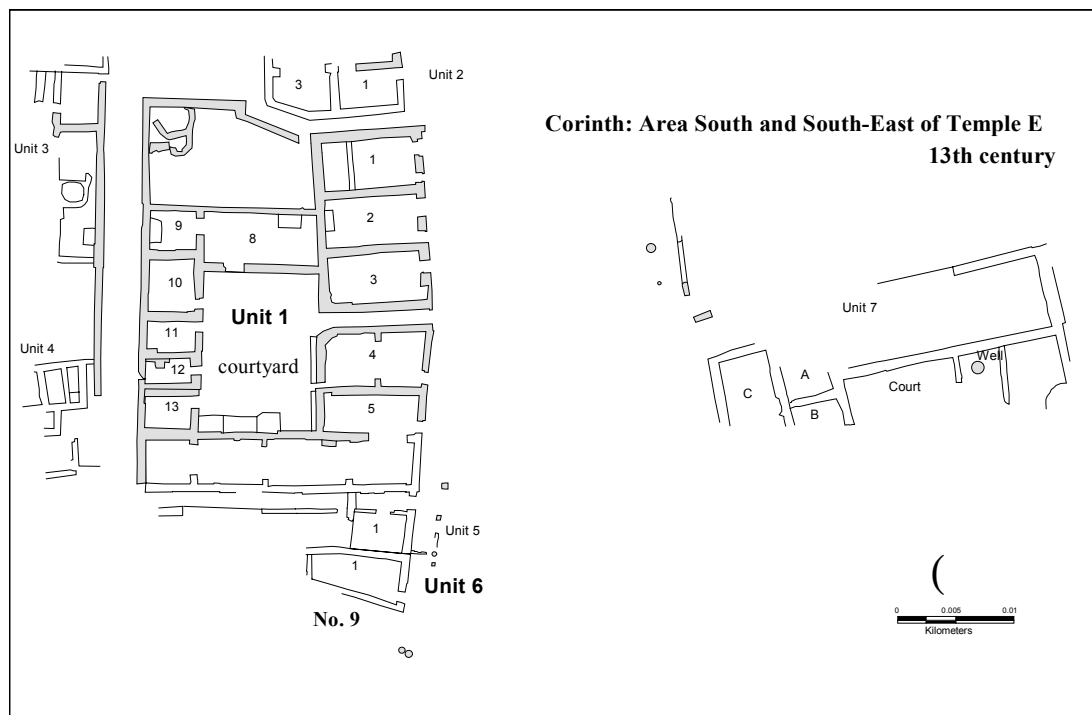
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8. HOUSE VIII: At the west side of the road there is a partly excavated Byzantine house with a series of 5? rooms arranged around a courtyard. The N wall of Room 1 did not survive well and the E wall slightly changed orientation from the former construction. The only doorway seems to have been in the SW corner of the room leading to Room 3. The W doorjamb still survives *in situ*. The room had an earth floor below, which was a hard packed gravel floor. Stew pots and cooking ware were found in this room. Room 2 is directly to the S of Room 1 and shares a wall with it. It is not fully excavated. It is clear though that the E wall was rebuilt in the mid-12th c 0.57m towards the E. The doorway leading to Room 3 is at the NW corner of the room (the door jamb is missing but the pit where it stood is clear). Room 3 seems to have been an activity area since stew pots, cooking ware, whorls and spindle whorls were found in its context. The S part of the room has not been excavated yet. Room 4 is a long and narrow (1.70) room with rough stone floor, suggesting heavy use. Parallel to the E wall and at a distance of 0.22 m another wall was built probably supporting a wooden staircase. This staircase is in most cases external to the house, but it suggests the probability of a second storey. Room 5 is also long and narrow (1.60-1.65) and has a heavy surface of white-green marl. Its N wall was removed in previous excavations. The Court had two periods of construction; the upper (clay floor) was of the mid 12th c and the lower (rough paving) of early 12th c date. Stew pots and cooking ware were recovered here too. The pottery from the whole structure is of domestic quality. The number of stew pots, even though they are common during the 12th and early 13th c, may suggest some sort of domestic industry. Room C seem to belong to another structure immediately adjacent to Room 5 (Williams II et al. 1998: 223-264).

Later 13th century

Unit 6:



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9. HOUSE IX: Room 1 (N wall is 6.8, E wall 3.75, S wall ~7.55, W wall 2.5) had two rows of postholes to give post-construction support to the roof of the original structure. The door (0.97 m) was on the E wall close to the SE corner and the S jamb was made of two well cut squared blocks. It was first destroyed by an earthquake in 1300 and then reconstructed, only to be totally destroyed by another earthquake after 1312 (Catalan sack of the town) that resulted the vast tile debris within the house. Room 2 was a small room W of Room 1. The dividing wall with Room 1 was heavily robbed and it is therefore very difficult to determine the size and function of this small room. Immediately to the W of the partition wall, though, 38 blown glass cups, few glass lamps, 7 lamp handles and 1 Zeuxippus plate were recovered (Williams II et al. 1998: 223-264).

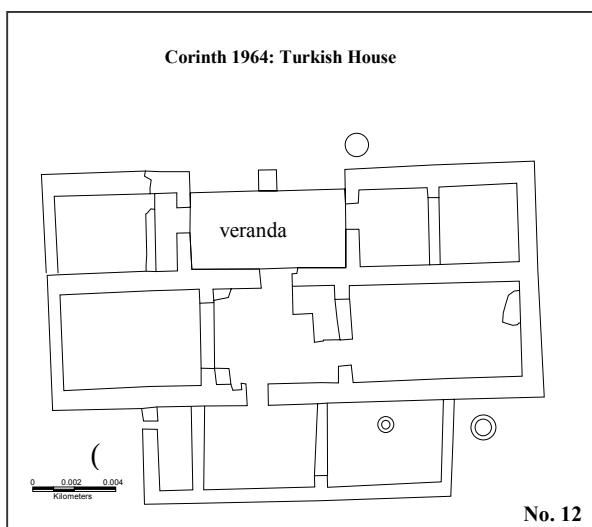
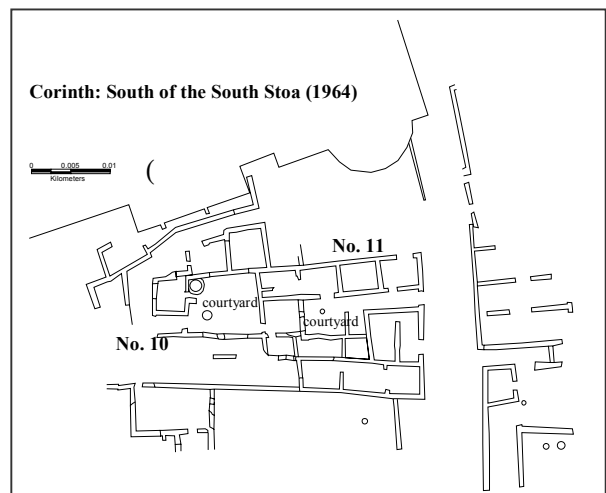
Unit 1:

The structures around the sizeable courtyard of Unit 1 have been described as having mainly an industrial character concentrating on bronze production. The small single roomed units could have acted as workshops and small shops at ground floor level. Above these structures though, domestic spaces could have been located resulting into a domestic courtyard complex possibly comparable to the courtyard house in Constantinople mentioned in Attaleiatis' will (Williams II et al. 1998; Miklosich and Muller 1968 (1887)-a: 297-298).

S of the S Stoa

10. HOUSE X was dated to the **late 12th and 13th centuries** (external 17.5x14.5). It consisted of a large courtyard (internal 7x9) surrounded by small rooms, one of which might have been for fuel. The courtyard had a well and at the NW corner there was a circular oven, probably suggesting the operation of a bakery, as other private houses have only little hearths. The entrance was at the W side of the house (Robinson 1964).

11. HOUSE XI was another house arranged around a courtyard belonging to the **late 12th and 13th centuries** (external 21x14.5). The courtyard was small (internal 4.8x5) and seems to have had 11 rooms surrounding it, most of which are directly accessed from it. The house was entered from the E. The assemblage of Near Eastern pottery may suggest that the house belonged to a merchant with contact to the area, since the presence of such ceramics was rare elsewhere in the excavation (Robinson 1964).



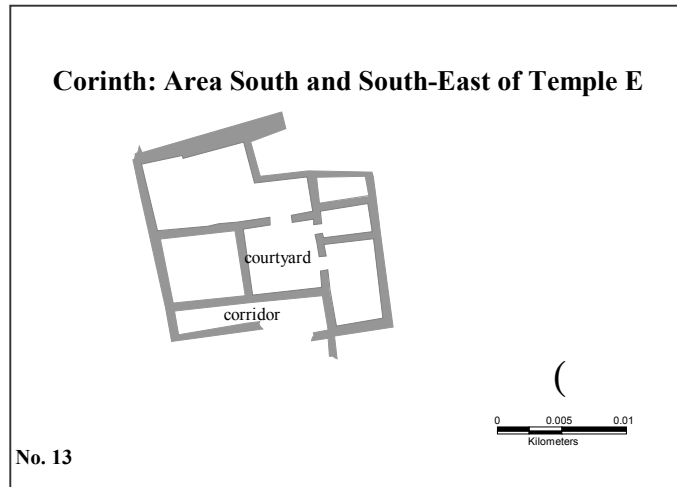
12. HOUSE XII belongs to the Ottoman period (**17th century**). It was a large rectangular house (external 26x11.5, wall thickness 0.75-1) with a spacious veranda set back into the long N facade, which was entered through two archways. The floor of the veranda was made of wood. From the veranda one can access all the other rooms of the house most of them opening one into the other by broad archways. The house underwent through some modifications. A long room with an arch was added at the S side (external 15x4.5, wall thickness 0.6). There is a possibility that a second floor was added to the original structure (Robinson 1964).

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Forum SW

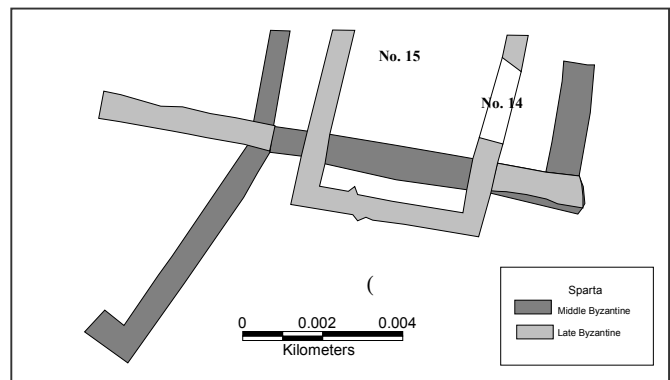
13. HOUSE XIII: This house was built to the E of a road. Entrance from the road is at the SW corner of the building, giving access to a long corridor. Towards the N of the corridor there were two square rooms, almost equal in size (internal 5x5.5, wall thickness 0.5-0.6). The W room seems to have been a court opening at its W side to the road with a drain along its S wall (originating from the E room probably). A large built *pithos* and a platform were found in the E room. This room gave access to the L-shaped room to the N, which may have been subdivided but no evidence of partition walls was found. Evidence of burning in large areas may suggest that it was used for cooking or some other domestic industrial activity. The room with the *pithos* gave access to three rooms lined to the E of the building. Their use could not be determined due to disturbances. The two N ones were together of almost equal size with the S one (internal 6.4x3.6). The house seems to have been built in the **late 10th century** and was partly dismantled after the mid 11th century (Williams II 1977).



Sparta

14. HOUSE I was probably single-spaced (internal 6.53x~2.65, wall thickness 0.8). It might have had a second storey as the wall thickness suggests. It seems to have had a E-W alignment. It was not fully excavated and the N part of the structure was not uncovered. The author gives a general **Byzantine** date for the structure (Bakourou 1980).

15. HOUSE II comprised probably of one room too (internal ~3.8x3.28, wall thickness 0.58), it was, though, aligned N-S, vertically to *House I*. The spolia in the wall structure were plentiful. It was dated to the **Late Byzantine** period (Bakourou 1980).

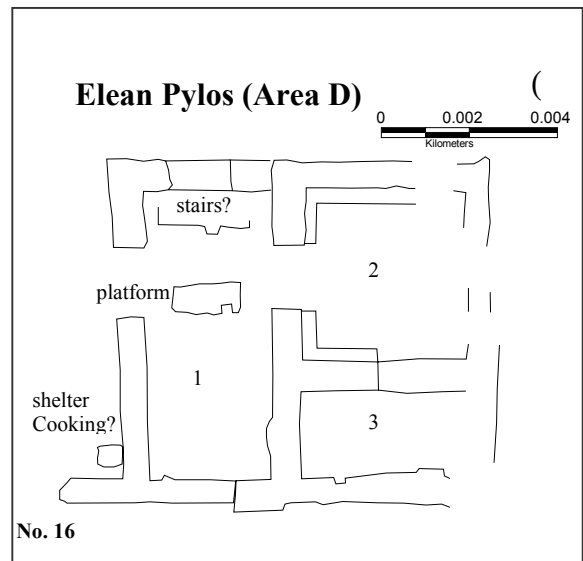


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Elean Pylos

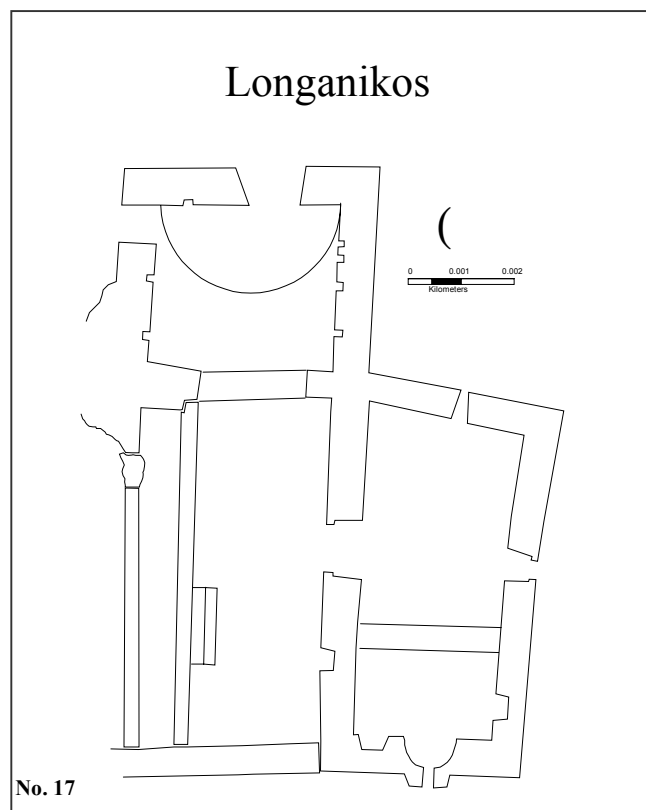
16. The *House* is located in area D and can be dated to the **12th century**. It was located on a low mount. It had three rooms and a shelter on the facade, the latter may have been a lean-to, that could have been used as a kitchen, as the fragmentary pots and the peculiar spouted vessel found in the are suggest. Room 2 (internal, 4.1x3.65, wall thickness 0.6) had a floor of lime plaster laid over a packing of stone and evidence of clay benches at the edges against N, S and W walls, which do not survive. Its walls may have been plastered as is suggested from plaster remains at the joints of the wall with the benches. The eastern side of the house was badly destroyed and it was not possible to tell whether it had a similar arrangement. It was accessed by Room 2 through the W wall and may have had a doorway on the N side too. Room 3 (internal 3.7x2, wall thickness 0.58) had blocked doorways on the N and W sides, and a tile covered Byzantine burial was discovered underneath its floor. Room 1 (internal 6.75x2.95, wall thickness 0.6) was entered from the W. It had a packed earth floor. A triangular stone towards the S of the room was probably the support of a wooden post. Against the N wall traces of the foundations of a possible staircase were retrieved. The function of the stone platform between the main entrance and the doorway to room 2 was not determined. Tiles from the roof, glass vessels and two coins, one of the **Byzantine** and one of the **early Frankish** periods, were among the finds from the house (Coleman 1969, Coleman 1986).



Longanikos

17. The *House* is a long two-storey house, probably, with a tower, built at a later phase (internal 5x11.5, wall thickness 0.7). It seems to have been entered from the N small wall, an arched door that was later closed up with rubble stones. When the N door was blocked it was entered from the N side of the W wall. It had two rooms, one small towards the N with a corbelled roof and a larger one towards the S with a bench along the W wall. The two rooms were separated by a wide arched doorway. On the first storey there was an arched window in the N wall approximately above the blocked door. Towards the W of the window there were two niches at different levels one of which was blocked. The floor of the first storey, despite the corbelled ceiling of the ground floor was made of wood covering the triangles between the cylindrical dome and the E and W walls that may have been used for storage. A relieving arch was also visible on the first storey supporting the double-pitched roof or the floor of the tower above the N small room.

A small chapel was built against the SE side of the house that was entered from the W directly from the S room of the ground floor (Bouras 1982-1983).



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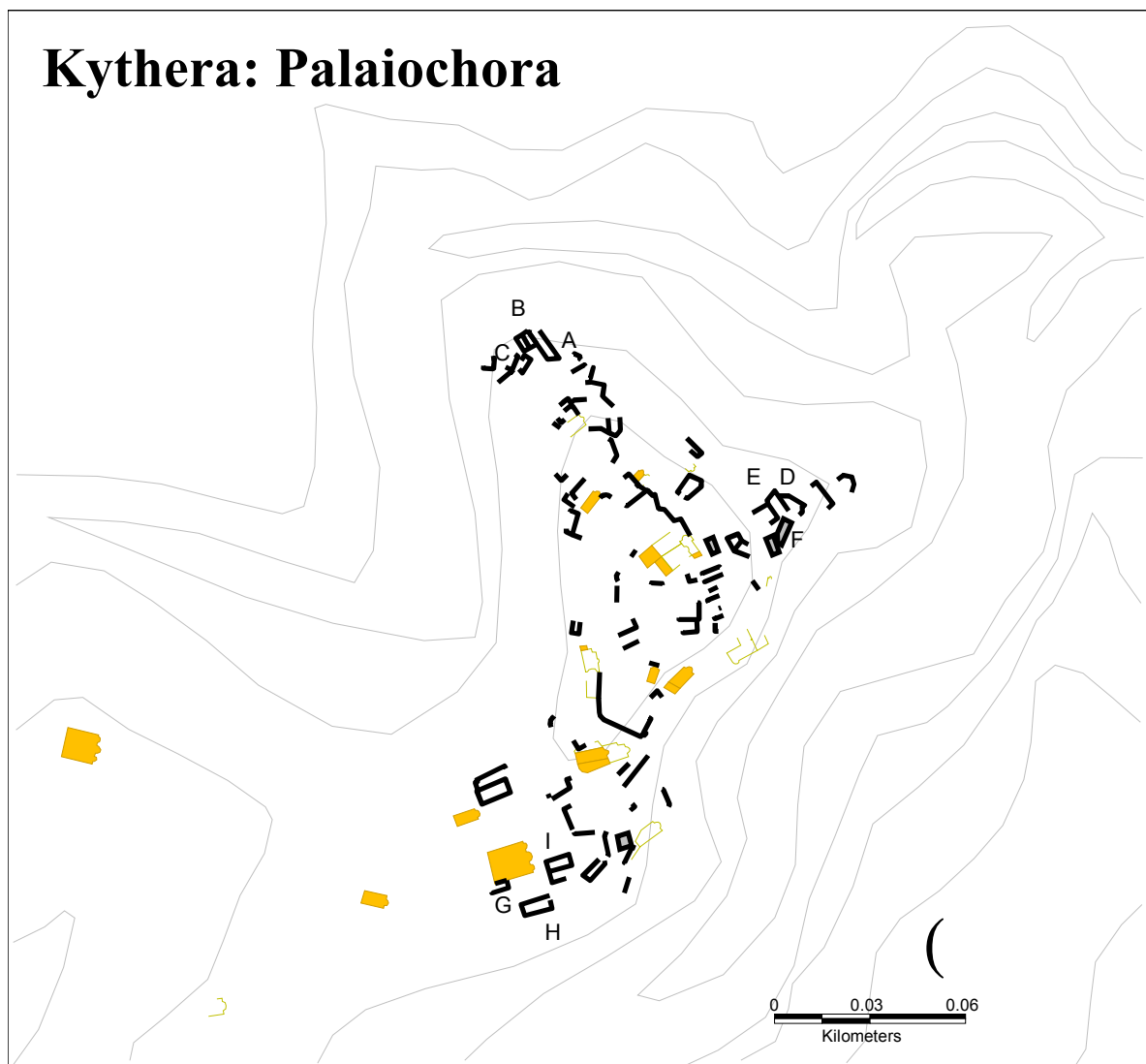
Kythera: Palaiochora

Palaiochora on Kythera was founded in the late 12th c by the Evdaiminoiannis family and was destroyed by Khayr al-Din Barbarossa in 1537. There was only need for a defensive wall on the south side of the settlement (3.1 m bottom and 2.55 m thick, 4 m high). Main defence was the large *kastro* wall marking the inner enceinte of the city (1.3 bottom and 0.7 m thick, 10.6 m high). One cistern coated with lime mortar has been located (4x3 m), but a spring has been located underneath the church of Agia Barbara. There are 22 churches (7 is 15th c, 16 of different phases but all of the 14th c, 22 of the 14th and 15th c, post-Byzantine frescoes can be seen in 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17, 22) Recent cultivation, knocking down of walls and dry-stone walling built to act as goat pens have destroyed parts of the site. The bushes within the houses make surveying very difficult. Fifty houses were recorded that belong mainly to three categories. (Dimensions are internal):

a. SE section where the territory is flatter the houses follow a more regular rectangular shape.

17. House G is built against church 5 and has 6.5 m length, 3 m width decreasing to 2.95 m near the entrance at the southeast side.

18. House H has the following dimensions: N wall is 9.75, S wall 9.35, E wall 4.2 and W wall 4.35 m. The entrance is at the E wall and is 1.33 m wide.



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b. NE section is on a rather steep slope and the houses are very irregular in shape built on platforms of rock. They are often built against the bedrock.

19. House F: E wall 7.3, W wall 7.7, N wall 2.27, S wall 2.6. Most of the SW corner of the building is taken up with natural bedrock, which protrudes into the house itself and also forms part of the W wall. Not effort seems to have been made to cut the rock face back to create a regular shape. Every piece of available space was utilised for building.

20. House D also conforms to the natural contouring of the crag producing an irregular plan too. N wall slanting 3.04, E wall 3.27.

The space between *Houses D, E and F* acted as an access area for these structures as the entrances to these dwellings open to this small space.

Features:

- i. Small square holes (0.15x0.15 m) at varying heights on a number of house walls. They are very regular in the SE section must have acted as slots for scaffolding.
- ii. Some houses have niches built into their interior walls (e.g. *House I* in the centre of N wall with height 0.45, width 0.38, depth 0.30). Most niches have schist plaques for shelving.
- iii. Windows are less regular. *House E* has a splayed window (width 0.78, depth 0.49, height unknown) in the section of the wall, which extends beyond the north wall of House D. For most houses the only source of light and ventilation seems to have been the door.
- iv. The roofs may have been flat. The major supporting members were transverse beams bedded in the rubble walls. Upon these were, at right angles, smaller rafters or continuous lines of canes the ends of which rested in the walls. Schist or flat limestone plaques were probably placed upon this grid. The structure might have supported a thick layer of beaten earth with a slight pitch towards the exterior of the house. *House G* has 4 rounded beam sockets (0.3 m diameter) about 0.2 m below the top of the extant S wall with corresponding sockets on the opposite N wall. In *House H* a joint is visible in the upper part of the E wall 2.36 m above the ground and a number of mortared holes, of the size of bamboo canes, are visible along the jointing. The wall continues above the joint 0.54 m, forming what seems to be a parapet above the roof into which a small drain of 0.20x0.15 m has been placed to rid the roof of excess water. At the NE section of the site we have noted a number of drainage channels cut into the bedrock in order to redirect water away from the roofs of the houses. Many houses of the site had a single storey.

21. House A has two storeys (E wall 10.53, W wall 7.9, S wall 2.90, N wall 2.84). Large beam sockets supporting the first floor are visible in the E and W walls. On the E wall there are 12 visible and they are 2-2.5 m off the present ground level (0.1-0.15 diameter). Two entrances on the W wall, one on the lower and one on the upper level. Four niches on E wall, two on either level, and two niched windows one on each level. There is a small slot at the ground level up to 1.44 m (visible) probably suggesting a partition. There is a fireplace on the W wall near the door at the ground level with a small niche. There is a sign of the origin of a semi-dome on the NW corner.

22. House B is less well preserved than House A (E wall 4.95, W wall 4.87, N wall 2.58, S wall 2.16). There are 3 beam sockets in the E wall (0.10x0.15 m), which correspond to three sockets on the W wall (or E wall of House A). The W wall has two niches. The door is on the S wall as is suggested by the smooth splayed side surviving at a height 1.75 above present ground and the bolt (=mandalos) hole in the wall.

BUILDING MATERIAL:

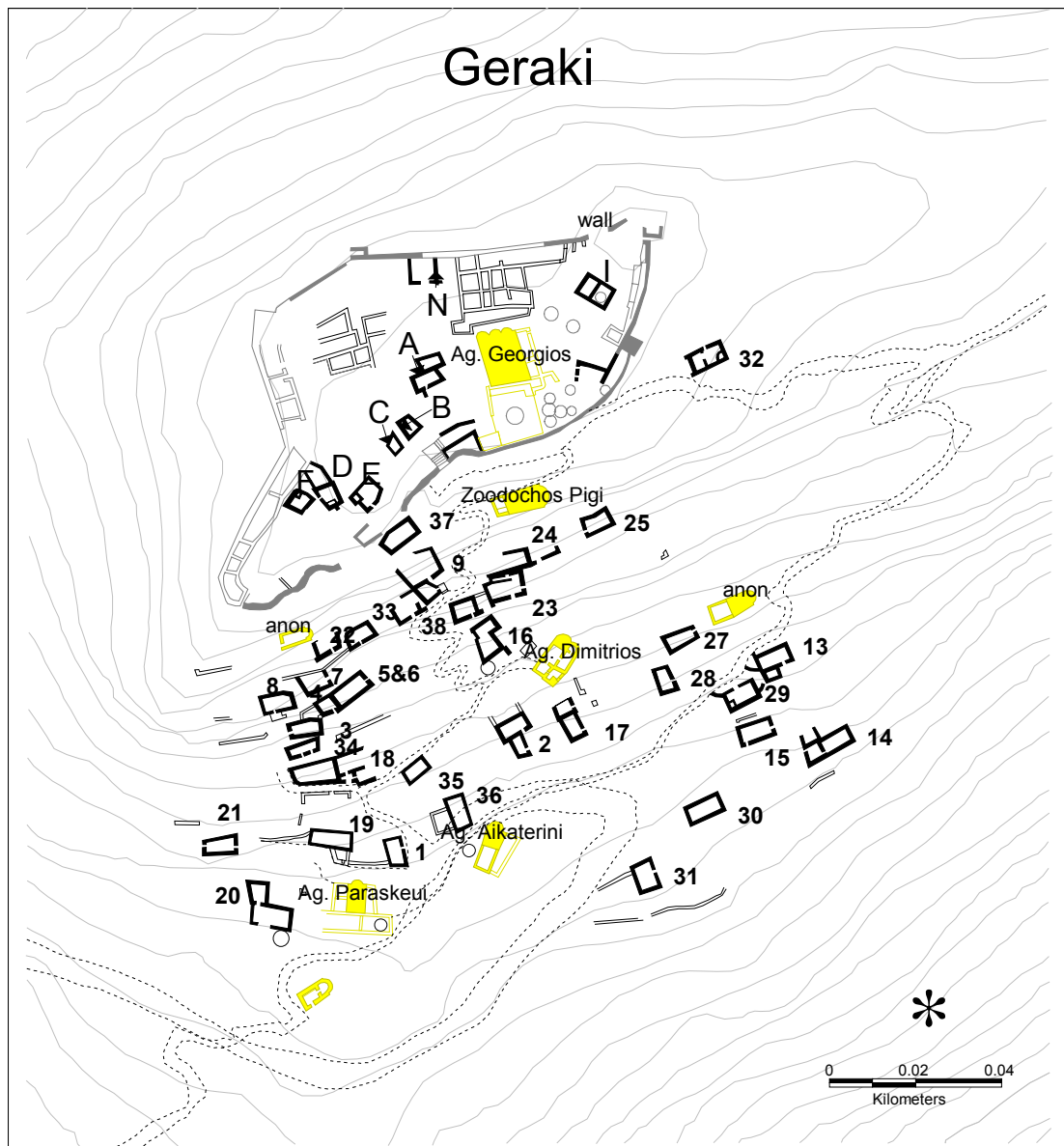
Roughly hewn grey limestone of various sizes. The masonry is irregular and longer stones are used for quoins at the corners of the houses. Pebbles are also mixed in the wall construction. Fragments of pottery are occasionally used in houses. A greater use of broken tiles is found in *House A*. A coarse, hard whitish lime mortar sometimes with inclusions of crushed brick is used to join the stones together. It seems that no luxury imports, such as marble, were used on the site. This may be false though because materials as marble may have fallen prey to stone robbers as has happened with many *poros* blocks (Ince, Koukoulis, and Smyth 1987, Ince et al. 1989).

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Arkadia: Geraki

The Castle was built by the Franks (Guy de Nivelet?) in the 1250s together with the castles of Maina, Leuktro and Mistra that served to control the minorities occupying the surrounding areas. In 1259 the castle was given to the Byzantines in return for G. Villeardoine. The castle was important as it was on the route between Mistra and Monemvasia. The hill was abandoned in the 15th to early 18th century. The settlement is spread over two hilltops and is now called *Palaiokastro*. It has 8 churches on the N hilltop and three neighbourhoods excluding the actual fortified area. There are a few traces of fortification around the settlement area.



The CASTLE belongs to the group of mountain castles exploiting the naturally fortified nature of the situation. There are two phases that can be identified one of the initial construction in the 1250s and the other during the Byzantine rule after 1260 during which the S side was re-enforced. The castle is dominated by the church of Agios Georgios. There are various remains of buildings some of which form complexes, others attached to the fortification wall, and others are free-standing (houses? A, B, C, D, E, Z, I, K; the residence of the lord L and M?). There are also two large cisterns one in the courtyard of the church and the other to the S.

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23. Structure A consists of two rooms. The one is overlooking the settlement being slightly behind the main gate (external: 7.52x4.34). It is accessed from the W. Diagonally behind it is the other room (external: 6.26x3.37). It is not possible to determine whether it was entered from the space adjacent to it or directly from outside as it is partly surviving.

24. Structure B is just in front of the gate (external: 4.34x5.4). It is possible that it served a purpose other than domestic, but no information is provided.

25. Structure C is just to the NW of structure B and may have had a similar purpose as is suggested by the similarity of plans (external: 3.28x4.63).

26. Structure D has two spaces following the direction of the contours. The main space had two storeys and was entered from the N (external: 6.55x3.66). It had a storage area separated with a wall and mortared internally in the NW corner. The back wall has collapsed. The second space is to the E side of the main surviving structure (external: 4.34x4.63). This was joined with the storage or domestic structures directly against the fortification wall of the castle. No entrance survives but it is possible that it was accessed from the N side too.

27. Structure E has an irregular plan but is still single-spaced and has two storeys (external: 6.94x6.17). It was entered from the SW and was located very near the W side of the fortification walls. Internally it had a square storage space that was mortared internally and was protruding from the N wall of the structure.

28. Structure Z was a square structure with probably two storeys (external: 5.3x5.59). Its plan was irregular. There is a possibility that it was entered from the SW. Within the room was a storage facility typical to the site, built in the E corner and mortared internally. It is suggested by the author that these storage spaces were accessed from an opening in the floor of the 1st storey.

29. Structure I is a very rectangular structure with two rooms (external: 7.52x5.97). It had an internal division. It was accessed from the NE side? and had a cistern? in the second room.

30. Structure K is very fragmentary, but is against the storage facilities of the fortification (external: 4.72x6.84). It might have been entered from the N through two doors, but the openings recorded on the plan may be collapses of the wall.

NEIGHBOURHOOD A seems to be more densely occupied being the area directly under the castle (houses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 22, 33, 34; anonymous church).

NEIGHBOURHOOD B has two churches one of which is a twin church (Agios Dimitrios). The houses are divided in two groups by the surveyors: the detached (2, 16, 17, 25) and the houses sharing walls with each other (9, 23A, 23B, 23C, 29?, 38).

NEIGHBOURHOOD C with three churches, one probably being the cemetery church, has mainly detached houses that are more dispersed in space (13, 14, 15, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31).

The S HILL TOP of the site has a few houses, merely surviving, (10, 11, 12, 26; according to Traquair's plan they should be 11 in total excluding a complex).

31. House 1 (external: 6.07x4.82) seems to have had a single storey and consists of one room that is vertically set to the contours. The plan is not exactly rectangular, but this seems to be the case with most of the structures of the settlement. It has an entrance on the S side that is opening onto the main road and a path. At the back of the house there is a terraced area that is shared with *House 19*?

32. House 2 has three spaces in an L-shaped arrangement. The surveyors distinguished 3 phases. Room A was the initial structure and had a single storey (internal: 6.36x3.26, wall thickness 0.52 m). This room was accessed from the SW and is parallel to the contours. There was also another doorway in the opposite wall (NE) leading to a back room that was covered by the same single pitched roof as Room A and may have been used for storage or as an animal shed. The NW wall had two niches with vaults. The SW wall had one niche and

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another door that was opened when Room B was added. There was also a watching opening at the S side of the main road. The SE wall has a niche approximately in the middle of the wall (niche or fireplace?). During the second phase a second floor was added on top of Room A. The second floor had the same number of openings at approximately the same positions, the NE wall apart from the door had an additional niche towards the middle of the wall, the NW wall had only one niche and a watching opening, the SW wall apart from the two doorways (smaller) had a watching opening this time of the N side of the main door, and the SE wall has two niches and two watching openings. Once the second floor was built the back room fell out of use and the ground floor door towards it was blocked. The second floor was covered by a double-pitched roof as is shown on the plan. The third phase is characterised by the addition of Room B at a level lower than Room A due to the slop difference. This was a two-storey structure (internal: 4.64x2.81 m) that was accessed either from the S (from the outside on both floors) or Room A (from inside NE on the 1st floor). There were two watching openings on both the N and W wall on the ground floor, on the S wall apart from the doorway another watching opening and a cavity in the wall for slide a beam blocking the door. On the 1st floor there were two niches in the N wall, a watching opening and a window in the W wall and a watching opening in the S wall apart from the door, which was accessed by a wooden bridge-balcony supported by a series of extruding stones. This structure was roofed with a single hipped roof.

33. Nivelet group

The arrangement of these rooms, the fortified nature, and its location underneath the castle suggest that it belonged to an eponymous occupant of the castle. It has four spaces that do not communicate with each other.

Structures 5 (internal: 3.5x8.24, wall thickness 0.52) and 6 (internal: 3.16x3.05, wall thickness 0.53) must have been built at the same time. It is possible that structure 3 (internal: 2.28x6.14, wall thickness 0.46) pre-existed and it is definite that structure 4 (internal: 1.75x4.07, wall thickness 0.40) was built later.

Structure 3 has two storeys and is entered from the N and short side of the structure. The doors were the one above the other. The doorway of the 1st storey was approached by a small wooden bridge. The ground floor has no openings apart from the door. There were also two arched niches in the W wall. The 1st floor had one window in the S wall and one watching opening in the W, opened at a later period and at the level of the floor. The 1st floor could be isolated from the rest of the building and the outside attesting the fortified nature of the structure.

Structure 4 was probably used for storage as its acanonical shape suggests. The ground floor of Structure 5 was below the road level and was entered from the W wall. Since no entrance survives for the 1st floor it is suggested that that was entered internally. The beam holes in all the walls suggest a change of the floor level during its occupation. The N wall of the 1st floor has 3 niches that were covered with single schist slabs. The W wall has traces of ochre plaster in a "*sardeloto*" pattern.

Finally *structure 6* has a large two-storey hall that is entered not from the road but the short S side. The low arched doors of the two floors are diagonally arranged taking advantage of the slope of the ground. It is of a rather monumental nature as is implied by its size and the symmetrical arrangement of the windows (2) and low niches (3) in the W wall (1st floor) that almost reach the floor level. The N window is the best surviving of the settlement. It has an arched top with a decorative intruding brick frame at the outside and a plastered and incised interior imitating the external brickwork. It was closed from the inside with a wooden shutter secured by a bar. There were also two more low niches in the E wall of similar design but located at the S side of the wall.

34. House 7 (internal: 3.4x4.91, wall thickness 0.56 m) had two storeys with diagonally arranged doorways at the S shorter side of the structure. The plan was acanonical. There was a small watching opening on ground floor level and in the W wall and a window and another watching opening on the first floor.

35. House 8 (internal: 6.13x2.14, wall thickness 0.45) is single-spaced and has two storeys with a double-pitched roof. It is the only building with a built entrance structure, which is entered with stone stairs from a widening of the path approaching the W side of the house. This is a built balcony (*exostis*) with a low wall attached the main structure of the house. It is assumed by the author that this was a covered balcony (*skepastos iliakos*). This provides access though to the ground floor as the second storey seems to have been approached from the E wall near the SE corner of the building directly from the path. The SE corner is rounded in order to provide easier access for the path, as has been observed elsewhere in Geraki. The ground floor is accessed from

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the yard (*auli*) through a tile-arched doorway, which internally has a higher arch resulting a slight form of tympanum (like in Mistra). Internally the ground is formed so as to allow the opening of the door. The ground floor had one watch hole in the N wall and three others in the W wall, apart from the door. The first storey had two arched niches in the E wall together with the doorway, one small niche on the W most parts of both N and S walls, and two small niches, one small window and possibly one door in the W wall. This door might have led to a balcony, even though a balcony would be contrary to the defensive nature of the structure and settlement in general. Internally there are traces of the "*sardeloto*" plastering of the walls as well as decorative incised patterns around the door and the window at the first storey. Similar decorative patterns, but in colour too, were recorded in Mistra too. Another interesting feature is that the beam holes in the back wall (E) of the house are at a higher level than those of the facade (W). It is possible therefore that the floor was either inclined or that it had two levels. The author, though, suggests that it might be intended for the construction of a balcony.

36. *House 9* has two or three phases of construction. The final phase resulted to an L-shaped plan. The first phase consisted of a single-storey and single-spaced house (space A) with a single-pitched roof (internal: 7.035x4.115, wall thickness 0.48). It seems to have had one watching hole and a doorway with a beam hole for locking the door in the SW wall. The upper storey must have been added next with the same orientation. The doorway is not directly above the door of the ground floor, but diagonally to the S. There were also three niches in the same wall of different sizes and not symmetrically arranged, with a possibility of a fourth one that was later closed (probably even a window). The last addition to the structure was a rectangular two-storey extension (internal 3.61x3.32, wall thickness 0.56). The ground floor (*katoi*) had no openings apart from the door in the SE wall. This was reached by a square space with a retaining wall at the NE and SE sides that was also supporting a wooden bridge allowing access to the door of the first storey. This provided shelter to the square space in front of the ground floor door. This is also noted in examples of Mistra. The door of the first storey was above the one of the ground floor (SE wall). Both doors had masoned stone jambs encased by brickwork that are also mentioned in churches both in Geraki and Mistra.

37. *House 13* is a characteristic two-spaced and L-shaped structure with two-storeys built in two phases. The initial structure was rectangular with two-storeys (internal: 7.17x2.97, wall thickness 0.61). It was entered at ground floor level from the W side. The doorway had a beam slot for the locking of the door. The first storey was entered from the E that was accessed from the adjacent path. The author mentions the possibility that the first floor was entered from the W as is suggested by a doorway leading to the extension. This would be approached by a hagiati type construction (*exostis*), but it seems rather contradictory to the general character of the buildings of the settlement. The N and S wall had 1 and 2 niches (arched?), respectively. In a second phase a two-storey tower construction was added to the NW corner of the main building (internal: 1.80x2.52, wall thickness on ground level 0.59, on the first floor 0.45). The *katoi* was roofed by a *tholos* (very few surviving in Geraki and only in small structure with secondary uses) and, judging from the mortared interior with *kourasani* and the internal rounded corners, it must have been initially used as a cistern. This is confirmed by the by a small opening in the N side probably for the collection of water, as has been observed in Karytena and Mouchli too. In a later period a window was opened in the W wall that was converted to a door in a phase when the cistern was used for storage or as a living area. The upper floor was entered from the S wall. It had a small window on both N and W walls, the latter having a small niche too. The windows are not symmetrical, as in structure 2, 17, 9, and contrary to Mistra. Another interesting feature is the yard that is created by the L-shaped and T-shaped houses, from which both parts of the structure are accessed. This is protected from the N side and may be included in the activity area of the house.

38. *House 14* is the only example with two communicating rooms in linear arrangement. The first phase of construction consisted of a one-storey, single spaced, rectangular with a single-pitched roof house (internal: 3.24x6.72, wall thickness 0.61). It was entered from the N side. At the E side the house incorporated part of the bedrock. It did not have any other openings apart from the door. In a second phase a second storey was added to the structure and the roof became two-pitched. It was accessed from the N wall too, the door being diagonally to the E of the one at ground floor level. The W wall had one window and two niches one of which had two shelves. On the S wall too there was one niche and an arched "bow hole" (*toxothyrida*), a very rare feature in houses and similar to *House 32*. Contemporarily with the second floor the SW corner of the house was closed

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with a wall. Internally it was mortared with hydraulic mortar (*koniama*) and was possibly used for storage of wheat. It was accessed through an opening in the floor of the first storey. Next to this space another was added at a later period (internal: 4.14x4.06, wall thickness 0.56), turning the external doors of the first two phases to internal at the final stage. The ground floor of the extension was accessed from the N wall too. A niche was also built into the N wall as well as in the W wall, which also had a pouring niche (*thyrida katopteosis*). The number of niches or cupboards and the presence of a deep carved niche within the bedrock at the SE part of the space indicate, according to the author, a kitchen area. The first storey was accessed through the E wall via a square and walled yard. A niche in the N wall and a window in the W were the only other features that were described by the author. The few openings of the house, the arched "bow hole" and the pouring hole, as well as the location of the house in relation to the settlement suggests a defensive character. It seems actually that a path was going past the W side of the complex entering the village that needed to be guarded.

39. *House 15* is a single spaced rectangular house probably with one storey (external: 8.58x5.2). It has one door at the N part of the W wall and another one approximately in the middle of the S wall.

40. *House 16* has at least three phases of construction. In the first phase there was only a single spaced, two storey? and pitched roof structure that was entered at both storeys from the SE side (internal: 2.92x5.23, wall thickness 0.48). It does not seem to have had any other openings or niches, even though there might have been some in the SW wall that was probably knocked down when the third phase was built. At a second phase another single storey structure was built with a pitched roof (internal: 5.1x5.3, wall thickness 0.585). It was entered from the NE wall. It had only one window in the SE wall and four watching/beam holes in the SW. In the W corner of the building there was a carved structure in the bedrock for the collection of rainwater from the roofs of both the complex. In the third phase a second storey was built over this space retaining the original inclination of the roof. The space was accessed from the ground floor of the original building. A window was built in the SW wall as well as three niches in the NW wall (one probably used as a basin due to the pipe leading from it to the outside).

41. *House 17* has two spaces that are not communicating with each other. They are both entered from the SE. The furthest to the E seems to have been built against the bedrock and may have been the initial structure (external: 3.56x5.78). The structure to the SW was built against the previous building (external: 6.07x4.34). There seems to be a niche or a window in the SE wall adjacent to the door. The author does not provide any additional information, such as number of storeys, roof type and other features, rather than the rough plan on the settlement map.

42. *House 18* is an interesting house that does not survive much higher than foundation level. It seems to have had three oblong spaces, two of which were accessed from a small yard at the W side of the complex.

43. *House 19* is an L-shaped building. The main structure does not survive well and no conclusions can be drawn concerning openings and niches (external: 10.4x5.2, wall thickness 0.67). It might have had two storeys, though as suggested by its wall thickness. It seems to have been extended to the W adding a tower-like structure similar to that of *House 13* with symmetrical arrangements of niches and windows, though, as the author claims. No plan is provided.

44. *House 20* is also L-shaped seemingly with at least two phases, but not mentioned in the text. It is possible that the initial structure was a tower-like building probably with two storeys with an entrance at the W side (external: 4.43x5.78). This was attached to an oblong structure with a wide opening at the W side too - probably a collapsed doorway - and a cistern? adjacent to the SW corner (external: 9.64x6.55, wall thickness 0.70).

45. *House 21* was an oblong single spaced building with two doorways, one to the N and one to the S (external: 5.3x8.67, wall thickness 0.7?). It is not indicated whether it had two storeys or not but it seems to have had a cistern against the W wall.

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46. *House 22* is built against the bedrock and consist of one space (external: 5.78x3.85). It has probably one storey with a pitched roof. The door is in the SW wall.

47. *House 23* is a complex of at least three spaces (A, B and C). Spaces A and C must have had two-storeys and separate initially and probably of different phases, whereas B had possibly a single storey and was later added to join the two structures together. All spaces are accessed from the W and they do not communicate. Space A is 6.26x4.62 (external). Space C is more complex (external: 8.38x4.82/6.26). It has one door at the W and one at the S side. In front of the W door there is an enclosing wall forming a long and narrow platform. the E of space C was extended further to the E approximately 1.5 m adding a narrow corridor-like space at the back. A niche was recorded at the very back wall. This auxiliary space must have been used for some special function, but no indication of its nature is provided. Finally, the 2.89 m space between A and B was enclosed forming space B (this is only an assumption based on the general site plan provided). This might be of a similar nature as *Structure 4* of the Nivelet complex (animal shed or storage).

48. *House 24* seems not to be surviving higher than one storey. It has two spaces of probably different construction phases at a slightly different angle from each other. The N and NE part of the original structure do not survive and neither does its entrance that must have been on either the N or E wall (external: ~10.34x4.83). This space is attached to the back wall of Structure 23C. The extension? is to the S of the original house. It has a doorway facing the SW (external: 6.3x4.83).

49. *House 25* is a single-spaced structure that had probably two storeys in its final stage of occupation as most other buildings in Geraki (external: 4.73x7.63). It is a good example showing how a house was parallel to the contour lines of the slopes, as its back wall curves following the contour. It was entered from the N side something rare for a Geraki house.

50. *House 27* is single-spaced and had probably two storeys in its final phase (external: 3.86x7.83). It is entered from the E wall.

51. *House 28* is another single-spaced with two storeys structure but this one is vertical to the contours (like house 1, 31, 36, and the extensions of houses 2, 16, 17), probably exploiting the height difference to create the 1st floor (6.67x4.35). It was entered from the E, but there might have been another opening (door or window) in the N wall.

52. *House 29* is a typical single-spaced with two storeys house (8.5x4.93). It was entered from the E. It had a square, mortared storage space in the NW corner of the ground floor that was accessed from the 1st floor (like houses 14 and 32).

53. *House 30* is another typical Geraki house (8.98x5.89). Unfortunately, the doorway and other details are not mentions either in text or recorded on plan, but it is orientated along the contour lines from N to S.

54. *House 31* is vertical to the contour lines (7.25x5.8). It is single-spaced and possibly with two storeys and is below a terrace with a terrace wall that continues at its N side.

55. *House 32* is a two-roomed structure unlike all the other houses of the site (8.67x5.11). It must have been two-storey. The doorway is at the NE wall of the house, which is following the contour lines as most other structures. The partition wall was directly to the N of the main doorway, and might not have extended to the upper floor. The second space created was accessed from the E side of the partition wall. The main room had a storage basin separated from the rest by a curving wall at the SW corner of the room. It was mortared internally and probably accessed from the 1st floor through an opening. From the general site plan it seems that the house was extended to the NW, but the structure may have been pulled down by the construction of the path adjacent to the house.

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56. *House 33* is a typical single spaced probably two-storey structure (7.52x4.43). It was entered from the SW. Its NE corner was rounded in order to ease the passing of the animals going to house 22 and the Anonymous church nearby. It is situated on a terrace with a terrace wall extending from its SW wall towards the NW.

57. *House 34* is a narrow single spaced house (7.9x3.37). It has two doorways in its SW wall facing a path, both very near the centre of the house. It is possible that they are suggestive of some sort of partition, which does not survive.

58. *House 35* is a single spaced structure that does not survive very well (6.26x4.34). It is along one of the settlement paths. It might have been single-storey.

59. *House 36* is T-shaped house with probably two phases of construction. The main building is a single spaced structure vertical to the contour lines and partly destroyed by the path going up to the castle (8.19x4.82). Its entrance does not survive. To the North side of this space is another square structure also in ruins (5.11x5.13).

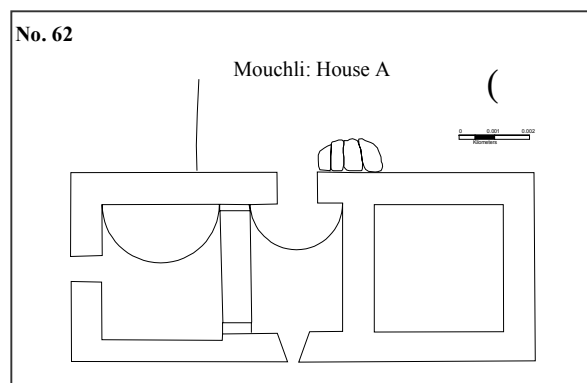
60. *House 37* is just below the castle wall and close to its entrance (8.96x3.85). The structure must have been entered either from the SW or the SE. The back wall of the house was following the fortification wall of the castle.

61. *House 38* is a typical single spaced house with probably two storeys (5.97x5.40). It is along the path leading to the castle and is directly entered from it (SW; Simatou and Christodouloupoulou 1989-1990).

Arkadia: Mouchli

The town was built in the end of the 13th century dominating the valley of Achladokambos. It was destroyed in 1458-1460, providing, according to the author, a *terminus post quem* for the building activity on the site. It is not mentioned whether the site was totally abandoned or the occupation continued after the destruction. The site had three fortification walls dividing the settlement into three areas. The roads were narrow and winding following the slope. The houses were built vertically to the contours of the hill. They had long rectangular plans with occasional extensions arranged vertically to the main body of the structure. The ground floor, built exploiting the height difference due to the direction of the slope, was frequently used as a cistern or as storage space. The walls were constructed with large not masoned stone blocks with intervening smaller rocks and fragments of tile and brick. There is no mention for the use of mortar in the wall structure. The roofs were mainly two pitched, but there are some four pitched roof examples too (probably of later date?). In some cases the houses were internally bound with wooden beams to make them earthquake proof. The very few windows that survive are small, single flapped and arched. The doorways are small too. Commonly loopholes were positioned at strategic parts of the walls. The ground floors were usually semi-cylindrically corbelled. No evidence was found for fireplaces and toilets or sewerage. The average internal area of the houses was 25 sq.m, which is much small than the average of the houses studied in Mistra. It is suggested that the houses referred to here belonged to wealthier classes and that the lower classes lived in even smaller single storey structures built of rough stones joined with mud.

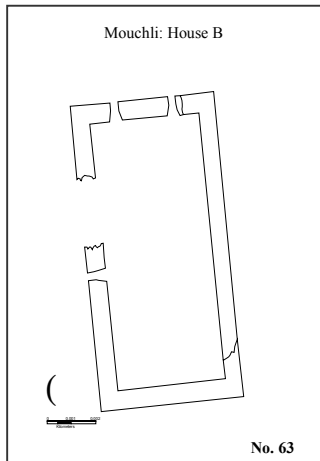
62. *House A* was built following the slope (external 13x5.5, wall thickness 0.85). It was built of large boulders with intervening smaller rocks (*sfines* or *mpolia*) and bricks joined with lime mortar. Only one doorway survives at ground floor level in the N wall. It was arched and had a loophole above it. Opposite the doorway in the S wall there was a second loophole. One window is still visible in the middle of the W small side of the building. The space is internally divided in two rooms. The W room and largest is subdivided by means of an arch and was at a



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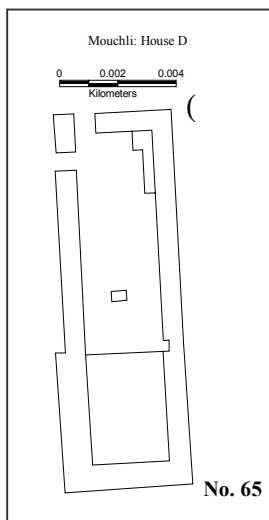
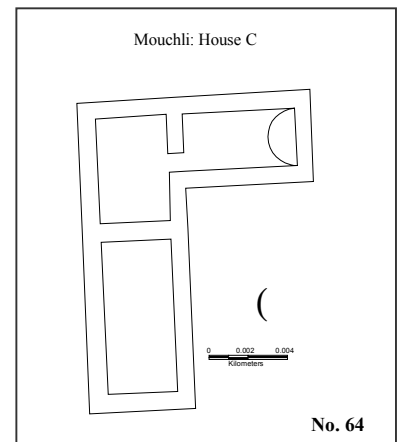
lower level than the E room, due to the slope. There was no evidence of communication between the two rooms. Both rooms were covered by semi-cylindrical corbelling vertical to the E-W direction of the house. It seems to have had a second storey covering the whole length of the surviving sub-structure and a double-pitched roof (it would be exaggerated to accept the flat roofed (1; p. 330) or the *iliakos*-veranda reconstruction (3; p. 330) of the author due to the apparent lack of evidence).



63. *House B* had a single roomed ground floor (external 13.5x5.8, wall thickness 0.85). This too was built vertically to the contours. It was entered from the W long side, the doorway being defended by a loophole to the S. Two more loopholes survived at the N wall of the house. It had a second floor with a wooden floor and staircase, as there is no evidence of corbelling at ground floor level. The roof must have been double pitched like elsewhere.

64. *House C* is a more complex structure. It was L-shaped in plan and founded on remains of an ancient building (external N side 12.2, W side 16, long W side 11.3, short W side 4.7, long S side 6.7, short S side 5.5, wall thickness 0.85). The entrance was possibly at first floor

level, in the E long side of the house, where according to the plan there is a room (2) providing access to the two wings of the complex. Room 1 seems to have had a semi-cylindrical corbelled ceiling at ground floor level. The space SE of the L-shape must have been the yard of the house.



65. *House D* is a long building with two identifiable phases of construction (internal 12.1x2.75). It was built parallel to the contours and was entered through the N wall (door: width 0.83, height 1.5, two stone slabs were used as lintels). There was also a second door in the N part of the W wall that possibly led to a small balcony, according to the reconstruction of the author. The largest part of the ground floor was used as a cistern that was supplied with rainwater through two ceramic pipes. The ceiling was corbelled and had a small opening in the middle of the building providing access to the cistern from the first floor. Initially the building was two-storey with a double-pitched roof. Later, though, the N part of the roof was replaced by a tower structure adding a second storey to the building. The room that was added was accessed internally via a staircase that was built in the NE corner of the first floor (Moutsopoulos 1985).

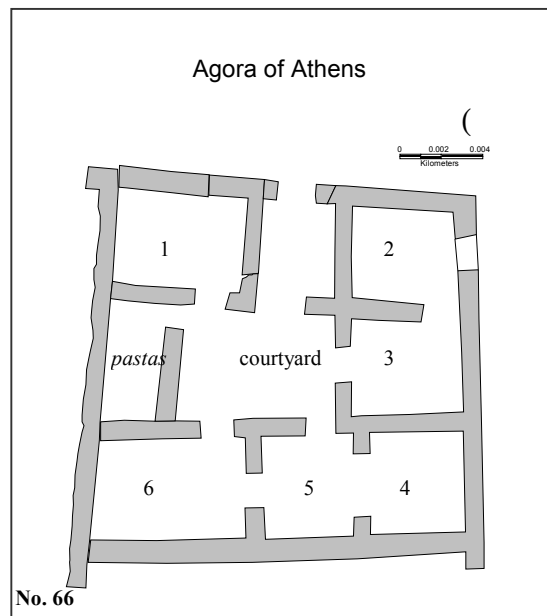
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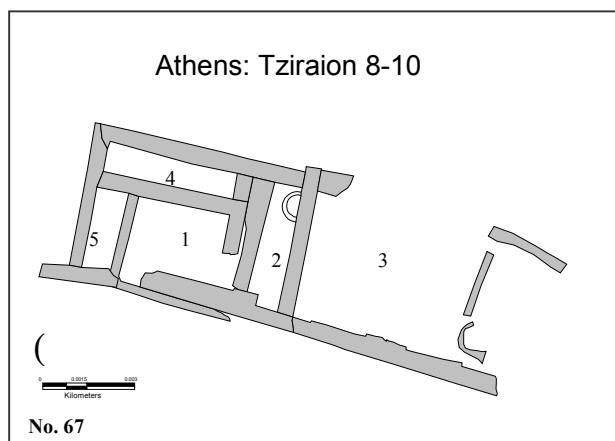
Athens

Athenian Agora near the Eleusinion

66. The rooms of the house (external 12x12.5, wall thickness 0.7) are arranged around a courtyard (internal 4.7x3.5). The house faces the N. To the W of the courtyard there was no closed room, but a small roofed space resembling to the classical and Hellenistic *pastas* (according to Travlos), a feature to be found also in the Near East up to today. To the W of the main entrance there is a single room (1) that was probably used for storage (internal 4x3). Along the E side of the courtyard two approximately equal sized rooms (internal 3x3.5 each) were excavated, only room 3 opening to the courtyard and providing access to room 2. To the S three rooms with E to W alignment were discovered, the one providing access to the other. Rooms 4 and 5 were almost square and of the same size (internal 2.9x3.1) with a wide opening between them. Room 6 was slightly bigger (internal 4.9x3.2), accessed by the courtyard and communicating with a small door with room 5. The three latter rooms are regarded to resemble the *triklinon* arrangement found in Late Roman Syria. This house belongs to the **12th century** (Travlos 1960).



Plot on Tziraion Street 8-10



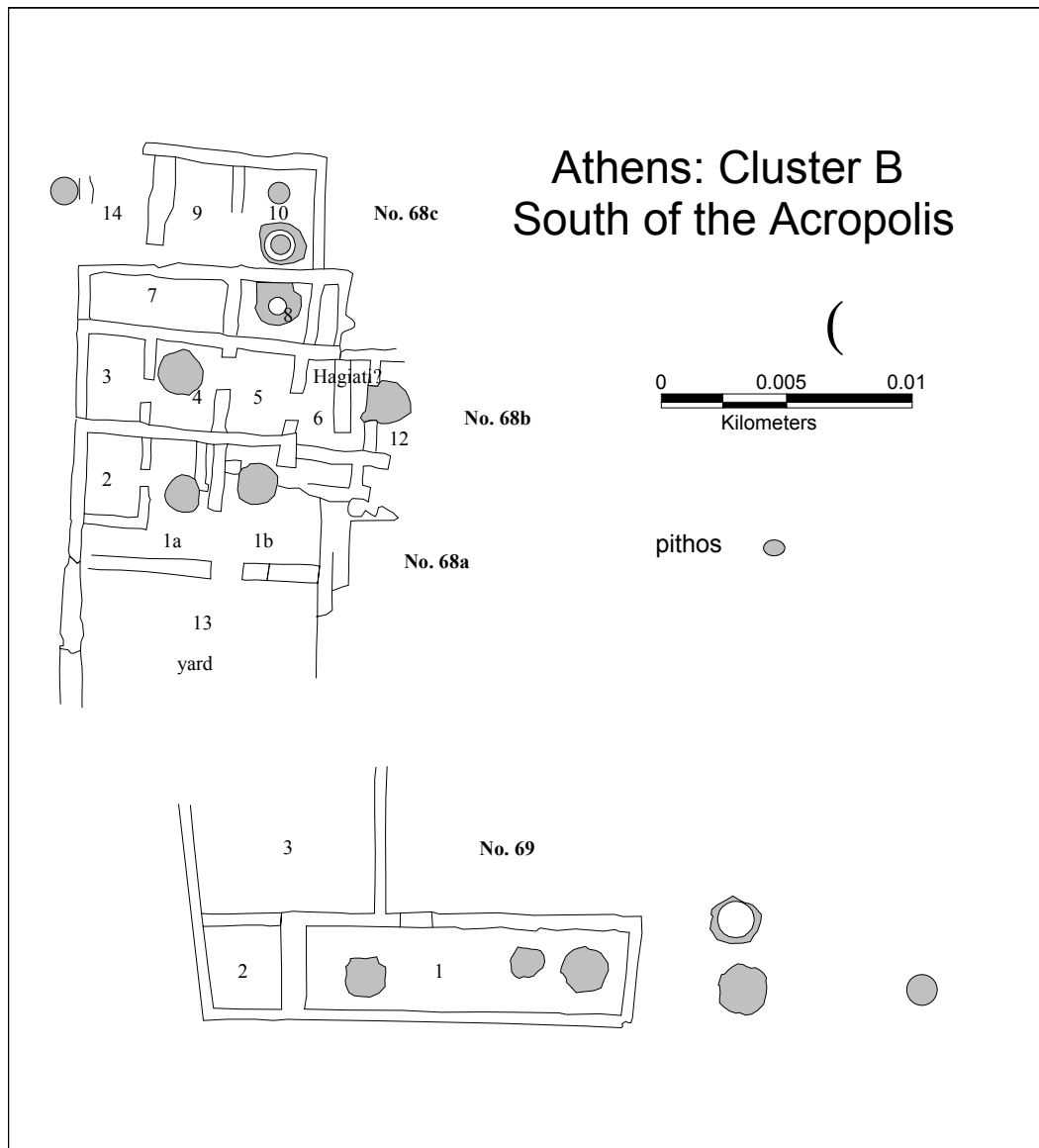
67. House 1 belongs to the **11th and 12th centuries**. Two phases can be identified. During phase A the house was single roomed (internal 4.8x4, wall thickness 0.5-0.7). It had an E-W alignment, its entrance probably being in the S side. Soon after, during phase B, the house was extended to the E with the addition of room 3 (internal 7.2x4.15). An additional narrow room 2 (internal width 0.95) was created between room 1 and 3, at the NE corner of which a built *pithos* was found. In addition, two new walls in room 1 divided it into three rooms. Rooms 4 and 5 were long and probably used for storage. Similarly the westernmost wall of the house was partially destroyed so as to built yet another storage *pithos* (Orfanou 1992).

Cluster SE of Herod's Theatre

68a. House 1 is a large, probably two-storey structure (external including yard? 11.37x16.87) with at least 10 rooms dating to the **12th century**. It was built over the S side of the Eastern Roman Cistern. It would be possible to assign phases of construction to the excavated walls, but the plans provided do not permit to be conclusive for their chronological order. There is a possibility to recognise five extensions to the original structure, which may have been the central part of the house (rooms 1a, 1b and 2, external 9x5.9, wall thickness 0.5). It had initially a partition wall, approximately in the middle of the room, separating space 1a from 1b. These two spaces had one storage jar each suggesting that the ground floor was used for storage purposes and that a second floor might have existed. At a later stage room 2 was separated from space 1. The structure seems to have had a doorway in the S wall that led to space 13 (external 11.4x5.75) that might have functioned as a walled yard.

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Rooms 3, 4, 5 (**68b. House 2?**, external 4.75x10.75, wall thickness 0.5) are later extensions or most probably a separate house. They were all interconnected through doors in the E side of each room. A doorway in the E wall of room 5 was probably the entrance of this structure in its initial phase. It seems that in front of room 5 there was a covered space possibly supporting a kind of hagiati/iliakos. At a later stage rooms 6 and space 12? were added to the E of room 5 with a similar orientation. Rooms 4 and 12? had two large *pithoi* indicating storage. It should again be assumed that the structure had a second storey that was used for habitation. Rooms 7 and 8 (external 3.72x12.1, wall thickness 0.47) may have been a further extension of the house towards the N of rooms 3, 4 and 5. Room 8 had a built storage *pithos*.

Rooms 14?, 9 and 10 (**68c. House 3?**, external 5.1x10, wall thickness 0.55) were built against 7 and 8 and may have had the same orientation like house 68b (i.e. E). This too must have had a second storey. Two *pithoi* were discovered in room 10 and one storage pit to the W of room 14?. The rooms were connected with each other. It seems to have been a habit to have rooms in linear arrangement in these structures, which implies, in my mind, that we might be dealing with three different houses.

69. House 4 had at least two identifiable phases, both belonging to the **12th century**. It was L-shaped with only room 1 belonging to the original structure (external 14.4x4.4, wall thickness 0.54). Three *pithoi* were

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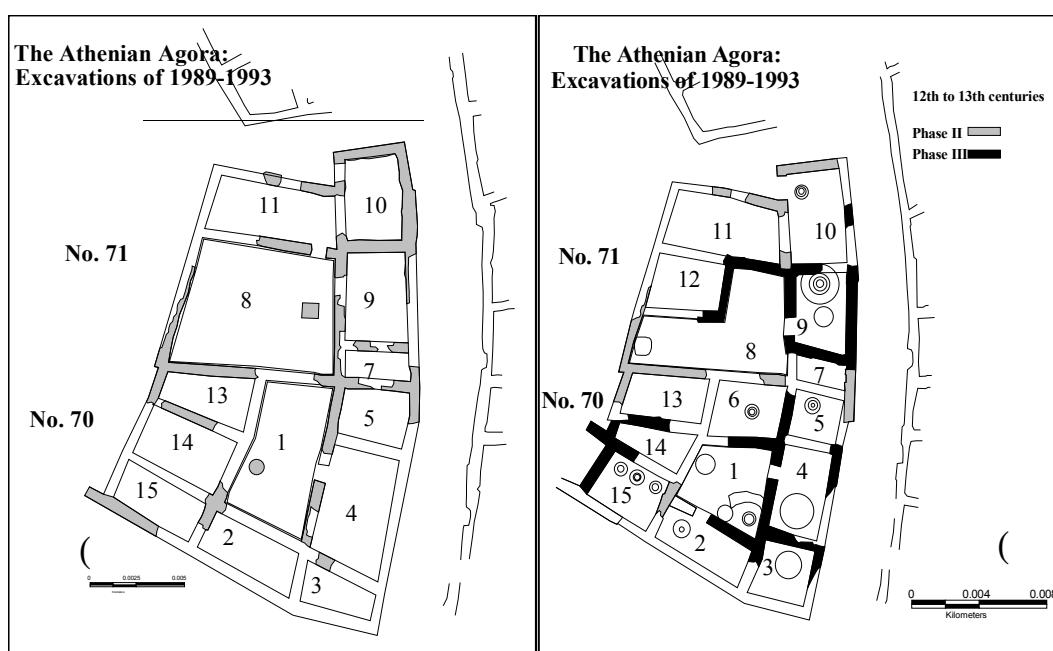
uncovered. It was entered from the N side and had almost certainly a second floor. Room 2 and space 3 were later extensions increasing probably the storage facilities of the household.

The houses seem to have been arranged in clusters. It is possible, though, that they were actually irregular blocks as is the case in Plaka area nowadays (Vavylopoulou-Charitonidou 1982).

The Athenian Agora

A complex of small rooms sharing party walls was excavated, bordering the two sides of a N-S street that survived from the Archaic period near the Agora. Some were private dwellings with courtyards and household wells, and others were at least partly of commercial or industrial nature. A church and a small chapel were used at least for a short while throughout the period of occupation. The general impression given at the particular site is that of a crowded urban environment in medieval times. The excavation has provided two more or less complete house plans.

The two houses west of the N-S street seem to have had three phases of occupation and several sub-phases that could be clearly identified.



70. The South House (rooms 1-6, 13-15): Small rooms (3-5 by 2-3m) were arranged around a courtyard (room 1) of irregular shape. Within the rooms the floor was of packed earth or clay. The function of each room is hard to identify, but some ubiquitous *pithoi*, buried to their lips under the floors, were recovered beneath the floors of rooms and used for storage. Three such *pithoi* were found in a row in room 15. In an earlier phases *pithoi* were discovered in most rooms around the courtyard apart from rooms 13 and 14. In the courtyard a tile-lined well was also found. In the first phase (9th c) only room 13 seems to have existed as the walls and the roof-tile evidence suggests. In phase two (after mid 10th c) the house was rebuilt and most of its interior partitions were realigned. Alterations to the house also occurred during this phase (sub-phases): series of superimposed earthen floors were excavated in courtyard and in room 13, while the east wall of courtyard was shifted 1m to the east. In phase 3 (13th c) room 6 was added and some walls were realigned or rebuilt, a number of doorways blocked with rubble masonry, and the thresholds and floors were raised (1 metre) ones again.

71. The North House (rooms 7-12) demonstrated closely analogous phases. Despite having fewer rooms, it was focussed like its neighbouring *South House* on a courtyard. The house was entered through the NW corner of room 10, which during the second occupational phase (13th century) was supplied with a large *pithos*. During

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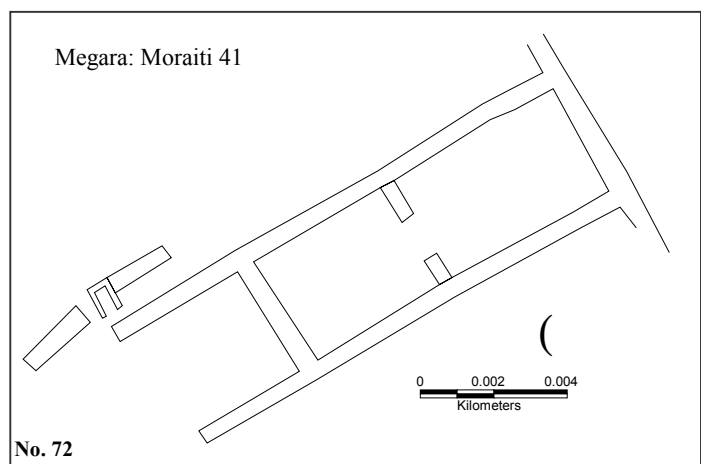
the same period a built *pithos* probably for liquid commodities, was also constructed in room 9 too, which seems to have been the main storage room of the house. It seems that throughout the 13th century the floor level had risen by about 1 metre, in a comparable fashion to the *Southern House*, and many of the walls showed clear signs of rebuilding. Room 12 (5.5x2.6m) was also built in the NW corner of the courtyard, reducing its size and converting it into an L-shape.

The houses East of N-S street were mostly destroyed by the deep foundations of 19th century buildings (Shear 1984, 1997).

Megara

Moraitis Street 41

72. House 1 (external 14.5x4.20, wall thickness 0.7) was based on Classical and Roman foundations. The interest is focused on phase 5 of the excavation since it belongs to the **Byzantine** era, even though the exact period is not specified. It has three rooms and seems to be the ground floor of a two-storey house. The walls were built of rough stones joined with mud. The ground floor was probably used for storage, even though no storage jars seem to have been recovered. The structure has an E-W alignment and must have been entered from the N side. The house was flat roofed as the absence of tile fragments suggests. A cistern with a circular opening was excavated adjacent to the N wall of the house (Zoridis 1987).



Boiotia: Panakton

The Settlement.

Panakton was a small, fortified agrarian settlement of the 14th and 15th c. The site developed around a Frankish tower and is a small hamlet not unlike other sites of the period discovered in Greece. It was short lived, probably only for two or three generations.

The Finds.

a. Coinage: Frankish denier *tournois*, Venetian *tornesello*

b. Architecture:

- i) The tower was typically square at the highest point of the hill.
- ii) The church is single-aisled and dominates the central plateau of the site.
- iii) Three domestic structures were excavated, two of which dated to the **14th century** (coins). They consisted of 1, 2 or 3 rooms that varied in size from 6 to 20 sq m.

73. House 1, closest to the Classical gate, was divided into three rooms in its latest phase. The smallest was designed as a storage area (ceramics). The two other rooms could not be assigned a special function. The roof was probably pitched, with pan and cover tiles embedded in a thick layer of clay. An oval ceramic chimney cover was discovered in the corner of one of the rooms and was decorated with incised pine trees.

74. House 2, adjacent to the main church, had two rooms and possibly a walled in courtyard. Roof tiles survived well providing valuable information about them, as upper levels of structure had fallen almost intact. The south room overlooked the valley and was probably the living quarter. A *sondage* revealed a number of

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knives, including one with a bone handle, from the 14th c stratigraphic layer. The northern room served as a storage area (barley seeds in soil deposits, the bedrock formed a "shelf" in the upper section of this room that served as a pantry for several large cooking vessels, one open bowl with a glazed interior). Glazed bowls and unglazed storage vessels, including 14th c sgraffito ware, were associated with the house.



On the plan there were four more structures that could be of domestic use and were not mentioned in the text. They might be still visible features within the castle that have been surveyed and included in the settlement plan.

75. *House 3* is very near the fortifications of the keep. It is a single roomed structure, long and parallel to the contour lines (external: 10.93x4.81). It was entered from the centre of the S wall.

76. *House 4* is built against the fortification wall of the castle or more accurately it was part of the external fortification wall. It was single roomed and most certainly entered from the SW side (external: 7.3x4.82).

77. *House 5* (external: 15.55x4.44/7.3 including the shed) had two rooms (internal: starting from the northern most room 7.3x2.98, 5.84x3.17) and probably a shed on its SE side (external: 2.92x5.71). The rooms were connected with each other (?). This too was part of the fortification wall and therefore it must have been entered from the SW side.

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77. *House 6* is also against the fortification wall but this time not directly as it is adjacent to a square tower. It has two rooms at either sides of an irregularly shaped yard. The orientation of the house could therefore be regarded as facing the S since that is the only open side of the yard to the rest of the settlement. The structure follows the general orientation of the contour lines. The largest room, at the W of the yard, is accessed from the NE (external: 7.3x4.76) whereas the smaller rooms, to the E of the yard, were entered from the W (external: 4.44x5.08; Gerstel 1995).

Boiotia: Thebes

Plot of Secondary School (Gymnasium)

The date given is **Byzantine**.

79. *House 1*: There seems to be a large courtyard (internal 8x9.5, wall thickness 0.56) house with various building phases in the Byzantine period. A close look at the plan may suggest, though, that they might be different houses joined around the courtyard.

Room 1 (internal 3.34x7.67, wall thickness 0.56) seems to have been modified many times and founded on walls of various periods. Its E wall does not survive but it seems to have had an entrance in this wall at the S most side. It also provided access to Room 2 through an opening in the middle of the W wall. Room 2 (internal 6.4x3.73, wall thickness 0.52) seems to have an oven in its SE corner (probably kitchen). An opening in the S wall led to another space to the S that was not fully excavated. There is no clear evidence of a door towards the large courtyard in the W or space 4. In the N wall there was a doorway leading to space 3 (internal 3.36x~5.56, wall thickness 0.6) that did not survive very well (function not known), but seems to have provided access to the courtyard close to the SW corner in the W wall. Space 4 seems to be open to the W, though, the excavated area might not have extended to that side. Space 5 (internal 6.57x4.82, wall thickness 0.64) was L-shaped and accessed from the E via the court and had a doorway in the W wall leading to space 7 (not fully excavated). The excavation of space 6 was not finished. It seems like a corridor-like structure showing many construction periods. The W end of the structure was not reached.

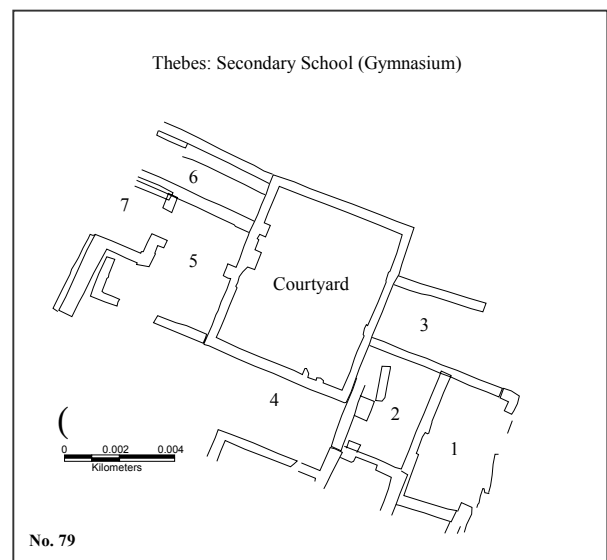
It is not possible to assign definite functions to the various parts of the complex as well as to firmly determine the access patterns of the various areas (Faraklas 1968a).

Plot of P. Leontaris

[*House 2*: One possible courtyard was excavated with the actual house rooms not surviving to the SW area excavated.

House 3: Two storage rooms with pits were recovered (I and TH) with external walls 0.57 m wide. They seem to have been accessed from the E. Room I (internal 1x1.10) was the only room surviving sufficiently. It was very small and must have been used only for storage. Room TH was slightly broader, but the E wall did not survive. The W wall of both rooms was based on a previous structure running towards the W and which was not fully excavated.

Both houses are dated in a general manner as **Byzantine** (Faraklas 1968b).]



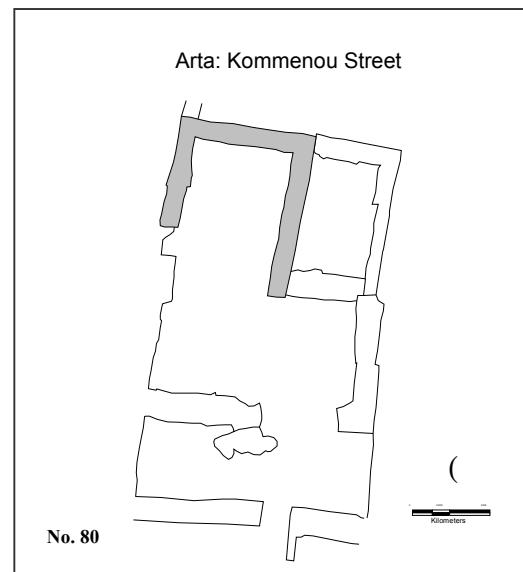
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Arta

Kommenou Street, Plot of Sergianis

80. House 1 (external 9x15, wall thickness 0.7-0.9) is built along a Byzantine road during the **early Ottoman** period. It seems to have had three rooms. Room 1 (internal ~8x3) was a long room along the full length of the house and it was the space from which the house was entered through the S wall. Room 2 was L-shaped. It had a niche in the W wall. In its NE corner room 3 (internal 3x3.9) was built that was entered from the S through room 2. The walls were constructed of spolia, rough stones and mud carelessly placed. The house was heavily burned (Papadopoulou 1989).



Chalkis

Agia Varvara Square

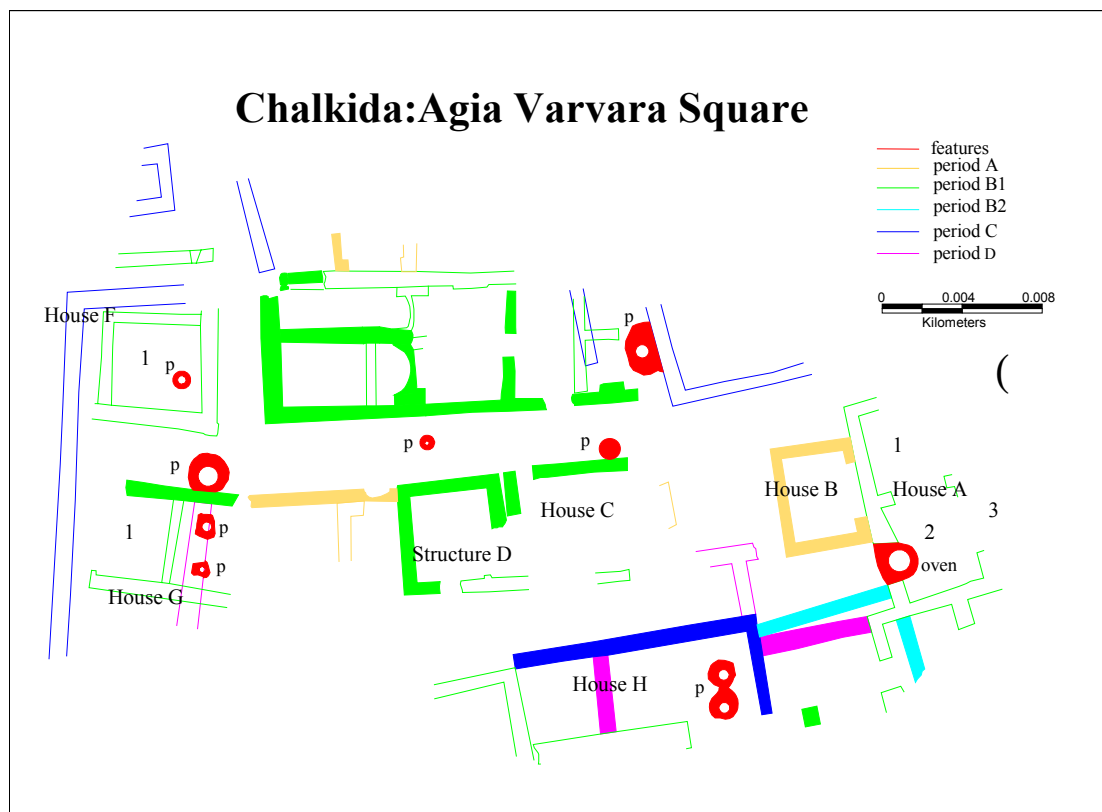
81. House B dates from the **9th** to the **10th centuries** (based on the ceramic evidence; Phase A), even though a few coins of the 7th century have been found in the vicinity of the structure. The construction of the walls is an irregular mixture of small rough stones and brick fragments placed in strong mortar. The house (internal 4.1x3.15, wall thickness 0.6) is a single spaced structure opening (door width 2.96) to the E. It seems that there doorway might have been leading to a second room that was destroyed by the House A of Phase B1.

82. House A (external 9.60x~5.6) dates to the **11th** and **12th centuries** (Phase B1) and its wall construction is regular with brickwork encasing masoned limestone. It is suggested that the structure had three rooms. Room 1 was not totally excavated (internal 3.78x4.26, wall thickness 0.78). It had a wide opening towards Room 2 (width 2.74). Room 2 was slightly bigger (internal 4.95x3.97, wall thickness 0.85) than Room 1. It could be accessed from Room 3 through a wide opening (3 m). At a later period an oven or storage *pithos* was built in the W wall. Room 3 was not excavated. Thus it is not possible to determine its function or size. The house seems to have been entered from the E non-excavated side. The wall thickness of the rooms suggests that the house was two-storey and that the ground floor was used for storage or cooking.

83. House C (external ~10x5.55), of the **11th** and **12th centuries**, survives in a very fragmentary form. It may have been single roomed (internal ~5.68x4.6, wall thickness 0.72) extending probably further to the E. It was probably entered from the S, but it may have had a doorway to the N too. This structure too may have been two-storey. *Structure D* consists of one room (internal 3.95x5.93, wall thickness 0.72). This structure might have been a separate room of House C, but there is a double wall between them and no evidence of a doorway between the two.

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84. House G (external at least 7.16x5.77) is a two-roomed house. The house belongs to the **11th to 12th century**. It does not survive well, but the two rooms were separated by a thin wall (0.4 m). Room 1 had some evidence of the back wall (internal 3.4x4.25, wall thickness 0.72). It seems to have been accessed from the road through the S wall. The E end of Room 2 was destroyed (internal at least 3.15x4.25, wall thickness 0.72).

85. House F (external ~9.46x6.20) has probably two rooms that are facing W. Room 1 (internal 4.6x4.67, wall thickness 0.78) is accessed from the W where the marble threshold was still in place. The author suggests that the house had another room to the W side of Room 1. Towards the N of the Room 1 was narrow Room 2 (internal 2.4x4.65). It is possible that the structure had also a second storey. The house was heavily disturbed by later construction.

86. House H (external 12.20x6, wall thickness 0.88) must belong to the Early Ottoman period even though previous walls were restored and reused. It was originally single-roomed probably entered from the S. In the Later Ottoman period a dividing wall was constructed towards the W side of the room.

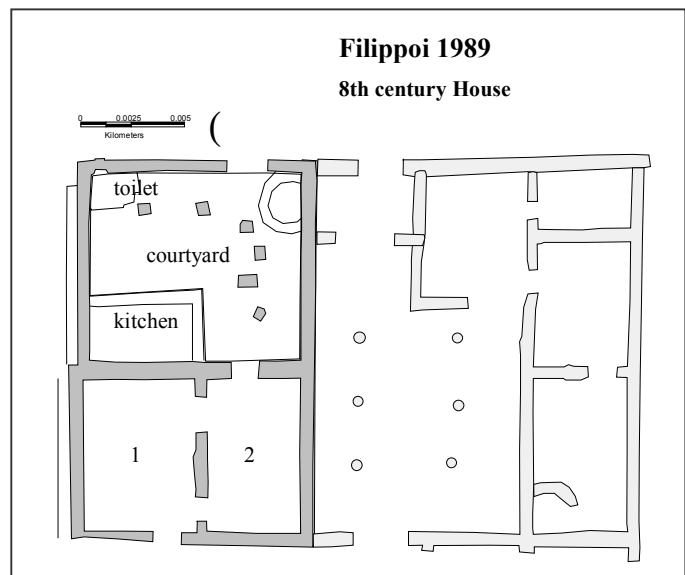
Most houses seem to have been constructed with an E-W alignment. They seem to follow the direction of the two streets that define them. House A interrupts this direction implying that this was not necessarily the case (Georgopoulou-Meladini 1973-1974).

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Filippoi

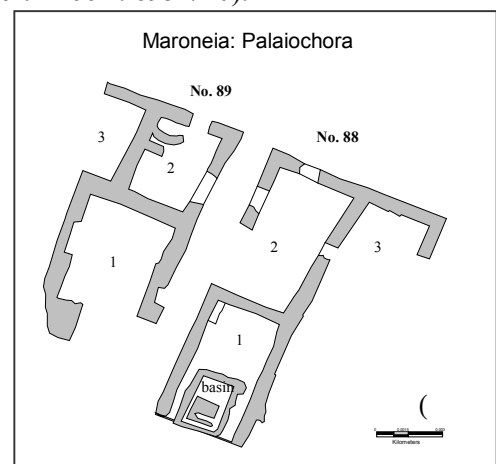
87. The *house* of Phase 4 was founded on the previous periods of occupation of a courtyard house, which was destroyed by the earthquake of 610-620 AD. During this phase the occupation was restricted to the NW side of the Late Roman house. At the N side it had a walled yard. This yard was entered from through the N wall towards the W. Towards the W of the door was a built circular storage area (*pithos*). At the SW side of the yard was the kitchen and at the NW the toilet. S of the yard were two more rooms. This last phase of occupation lasted throughout the 7th and 8th c (Gounaris and Velenis 1989).



Palaiochora - Maroneia

88. HOUSE 1: It consisted of three spaces or rooms in an L-shaped arrangement. *Room 1* (width 3.7 m internal, wall thickness 0.64 m) is not fully excavated and the S wall has not been revealed yet. At the S end of the room though there is a basin (2.18x1.54 m). There was a doorway in the W wall of the room providing access to the alley adjacent to the house. When the basin was destroyed (late 11th to early 12th century) and was reused as a fireplace the doorway was blocked and a bench was built against it. There must have therefore been another entrance to the room in the S wall. *Room 2* (4.74x3.46 m) is towards the N of *Room 1*. Parts of its wall had been destroyed by later rubbish pits. *Room 3* (width 2.95) is towards the E of *Room 2*. Its S wall does not survive unless it was a shed adjacent to a court, towards the S (Doukata-Demertzi 1992: 695-710).

89. HOUSE 2: It is not fully excavated towards the S and E, but there have been three spaces revealed. *Room 1* (4.87x3.975 m, wall thickness 0.84 m) had a doorway at the side of the alley (E side). There were two storage *pithoi* and a circular stone construction adjacent to the doorway, without mortar and filled with ash. The S wall of the room has not been revealed yet. *Room 2* (2.69x3.71 m, wall thickness 0.59 m), towards the N of *Room 1* was entered from the N. W of the doorway (0.9 m) was a semi-circular wall dividing a space from the rest of the room (toilet? storage? kiln?) and next to that there was another wall that probably provided support to the roof. Next to this room and to the W was *Room 3* (width 3.59 m), which is not yet fully excavated either (Doukata-Demertzi 1992: 695-710).

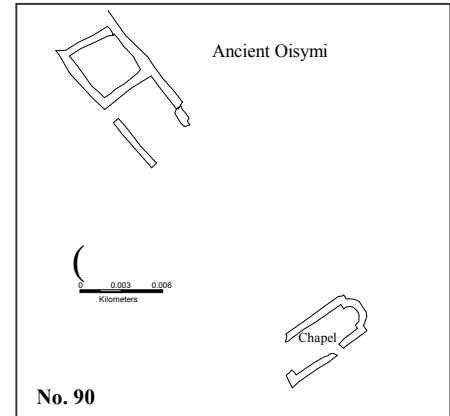


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Oisymi

90. One house of probably the **Late Byzantine** period was excavated in the NW area of investigation. The record was very disturbed because of the shallow nature of the site, but the particular structure could be associated with the better-dated chapel towards the SE of the excavated area. The house had two joined rooms. Its axis was NW to SE. No doorway seems to survive for *Room 1* (4x3.5 m, wall thickness 0.65 m). *Room 2* (width 3.5 m, SE wall does not survive), though, has an entrance (1 m) in the northernmost part of the SW wall. There is no analysis of the pottery finds according to room in order to establish the function of these rooms (Koukouli-Chrysanthaki and Papanikolaou 1990).

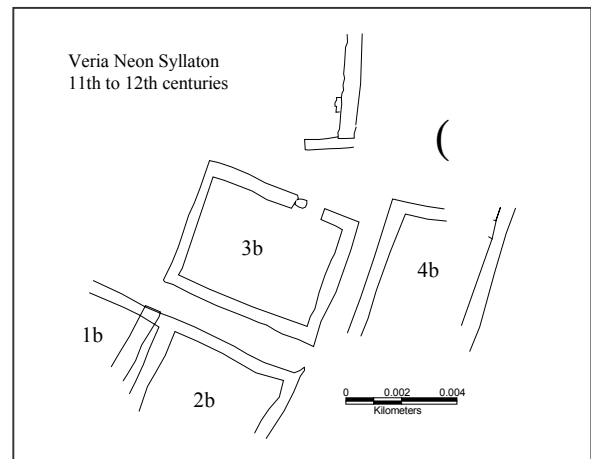


Veria Neon Syllaton

The houses have series of small rooms and were built with small stones joined with mud. The houses are very close to each other. The plots 11 and 12 revealed series of rooms (1-5) with a direction E to W. The buildings are approximately parallel to the contours of the hill. The houses had packed soil floors and tiled roofs as the evidence suggests.

11th-12th century

91. *Room 4b* (3.264x5.684 m internal, wall thickness 0.526 m; *House 1* or auxiliary function) may have had an opening in the N wall, which has been destroyed by a later rubbish pit. Against the E wall towards the S there is a circular kiln (diameter 1.37 m) with four stone supports for a grid.



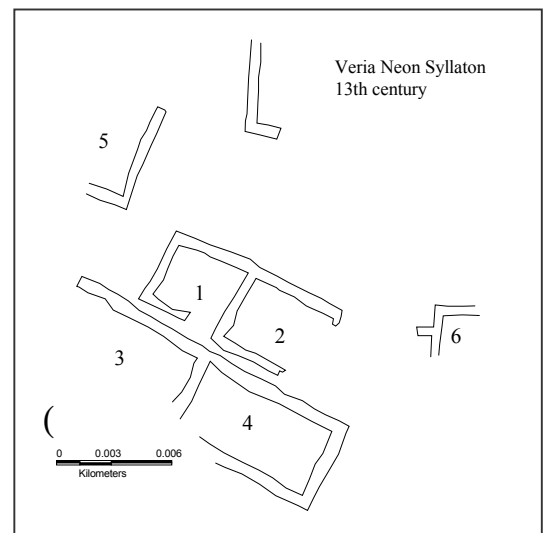
92. *Room 3b* with dimensions 4.845x3.9 m and wall thickness 0.525 m may also have been a house (*House 2*). It was underneath of the gravelled yard of the 13th c *House 4*.

93. *Rooms 1b* and *2b* seem to have been part of *House 3*. *Room 1b* is not fully excavated and the S wall of *Room 2b* has been destroyed by *House 6*. The internal length of *Room 2b* is 4.21 m and the wall thickness 0.50 m. No doorway was recorded, but *Room 2b* might have been entered from its SW facade.

13th century

94. *Room 5* has a gravelled yard at its E side, but is itself not totally excavated (continues towards the NW, *House 4*).

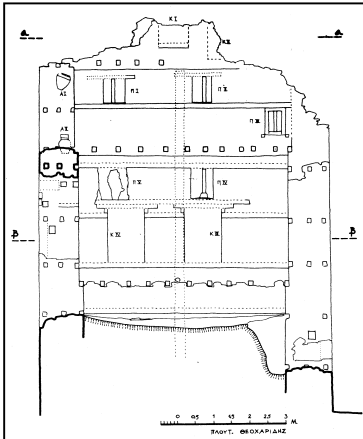
95. *Room 1* and *Room 2* constitute one *House (5)* probably. *Room 1* (3.59x4 m internal) has an opening (1.58 m) in its SW wall and seems to be built against *Room 2* (4.21x3.37 m internal). The SE wall of this room does not survive. The walls of this structure are approximately 0.63 m thick.



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96. Rooms 3 and 4 are part of House 6. Both rooms are of equal size (7.05x3.37 m, wall thickness 0.63). Room 3, although not fully excavated, seems to have an opening in the NW wall (Pazaras and Tsanana 1990).



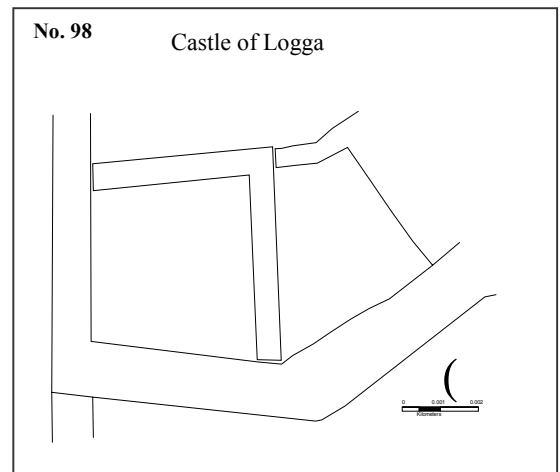
Stageira

Stageira has a series of Tower Houses that are in ruins. Most of them are in the yards of houses.

97. Tower A has a ground floor and 4 storeys, three of which are visible the ground and first floor being covered with soil and debris. Its dimensions are 8.30x7m and 12m high (wall thickness 1.25). It has a series of embrasures (loopholes), rectangular niches, two fireplaces on the 2nd and 4th floor and two arched windows, one in the N and one in the E wall. It probably dates to the 15th century (Tsigaridas 1976).

Castle of Logga

98. The house excavated was built against the SW corner of the Late Roman fortification. Two rough stone walls joined with mud were built in order to form the two rooms (room 1: 4.25x4.5, wall thickness 0.75; room 2: similar dimension but trapezoidal plan). The rooms were covered with typically Byzantine tiles, their roofs being most probably single pitched. The ceramics, whether *pithoi* or coarse wares, indicated a 10th century date for the last occupation of the rooms. The castle must have been used as refuge for the neighbouring settlements as the short periods of occupation suggest (Moutsopoulos 1992).



Rendina

The castle of Rendina was deserted after the settlement of the Giourouki in the area (14th c). The castle is in proximity to the Richios River, the Gulf of Strymonikos, the Vovli Lake and the hot springs had as result the covering of the hill with thick vegetation. Close to the riverbanks was the only road connecting the area of Mygdonia with eastern Macedonia. The castle was built by Justinian according to the historian Prokopios (*peri ktismaton*, VI, 3, 27), who called it Artemision. During the 10th c the bishopric of Liti is transferred to the Castle and is renamed to Litis and Rentinis. The site was founded on an older settlement mainly of the Roman period (Moutsopoulos 1987).

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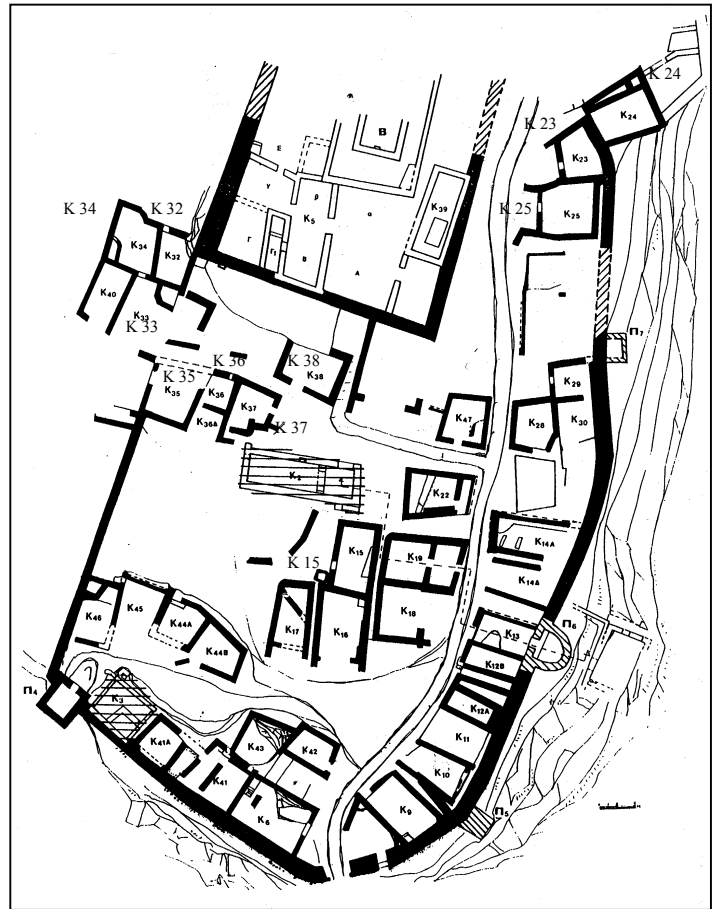
Houses K24-K25

Two types of houses can be identified, the broad-fronted, single room (at least at ground-floor level) house with a second storey and a wooden hagiati, and the single space house, the ground floor of which is used as a workshop (e.g. iron smithy). The walls of the houses are 0.60 m wide and built of stones and mud. The staircases would have been wooden as well as the floor of the storey. The roof was also made of wood and covered with schist. The fireplaces recovered belong to two types: a) at the corners of the ground-floor with a slight raising of the level from the floor (K23) that is sometimes covered with slabs, and b) at the similar place in a corner but much more raised and probably indicating a workshop use (K25). Sometimes an oven is recovered right outside the workshop or house (K15). The finds from the houses vary from coarse to glazed pottery, metal objects, to tools.

99. *House K24* is adjacent to the Southern fortification wall next to a small gate that could be dated to the 10th c, a period when this part of the wall was not of defensive importance.

100. *House K23* seems to have been earlier and its location seems to confirm the hypothesis of limited defensive function of the South side of the wall. In the same area it is possible to say from the finds that older domestic structures were present.

101. *House K25* was excavated right next to K23. It is a single space at ground-floor level structure in front of the narrow and winding road of the settlement. In the facade the shallow foundations of a hagiati were recovered. The ground floor was used as a metal smith's workshop, whose house was probably above the workshop. It seems that the house is slightly later than K23 (Moutsopoulos 1990).



Didymoteicho

102. *House 1*: Room 6 is part of the basement of an **early Late Byzantine** house (Room 7 is connected with it but is not yet excavated). No plan is provided but it is carefully described. Its plan was irregular (external 6x5.6) as it was partly cut into the bedrock. The orientation is not given. It was used for storage as the cuts in the bedrock for *pithoi* suggest. It also had a cistern (2.1x1) and cuts in the bedrock directing rainwater to the cistern. The ceramic evidence suggests it was abandoned before the mid 14th century.



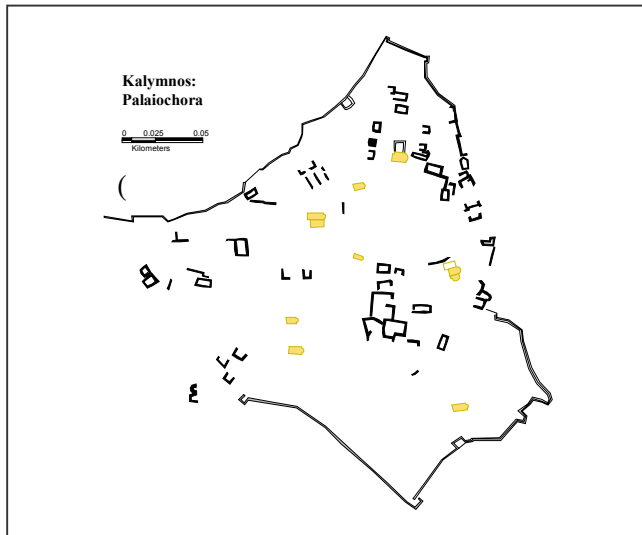
It had a second floor that was used for everyday life that, due to the slope of the bedrock, would seem as the ground floor when seen from above (1 1/5 storey house). It did not have a yard, but was accessed directly from

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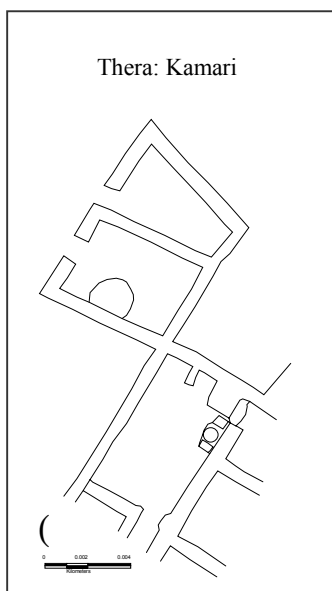
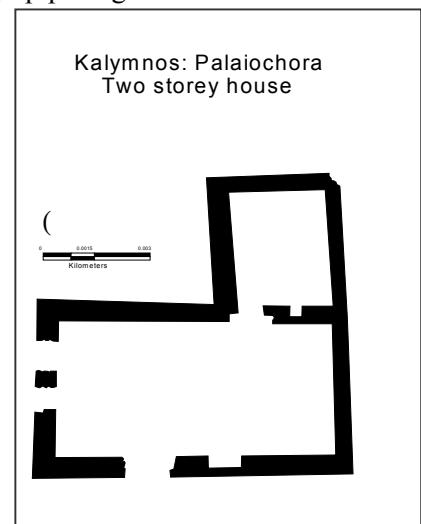
the adjacent alley (this seems to be the case through out the whole castle of Didymoteicho). No special toilet installations were discovered. The alleys throughout the settlement were very narrow and badly constructed (Anon 1988, Bakirtzis 1994).

Kalymnos: Palaiochora



The houses of the Palaiochora on Kalymnos, built probably in the second half of the 15th century, resemble the Byzantine style houses whether with one or two storeys. The settlement was pretty dense as the ruins imply. The walls of the houses and the fortification were built with rough limestone joined with strong mortar. Some of the houses were built against the fortification walls as the beam rests in the latter suggest. They had either one or two rooms and in some cases had extensions resulting an L-shaped plan. There does not seem to be a particular favour to built vertically or parallel to the contours of the hill, as elsewhere. Drainage pipes against the walls and built niches are common features on the surviving remains.

103. The house (internal room 1: 8x4.2, wall thickness 0.65; room 2: 2.8x3.6, wall thickness 0.6) provided as an example has two storeys. Originally it must have had only one room but at a later stage it was extended towards the N giving it an L-shaped arrangement. The original structure was entered from the S. A niche was built next to the entrance. It had two further openings in the W wall and a small door in the N providing access to the small extension. The ceiling of the ground floor was made of wood. The lack of tile remains indicated that the house was flat roofed, a typical feature of the Aegean. The first floor must have had the same arrangement of rooms. Unfortunately, the use of the rooms was not determined (Papavasileiou and Karamatsos 1989-1991).



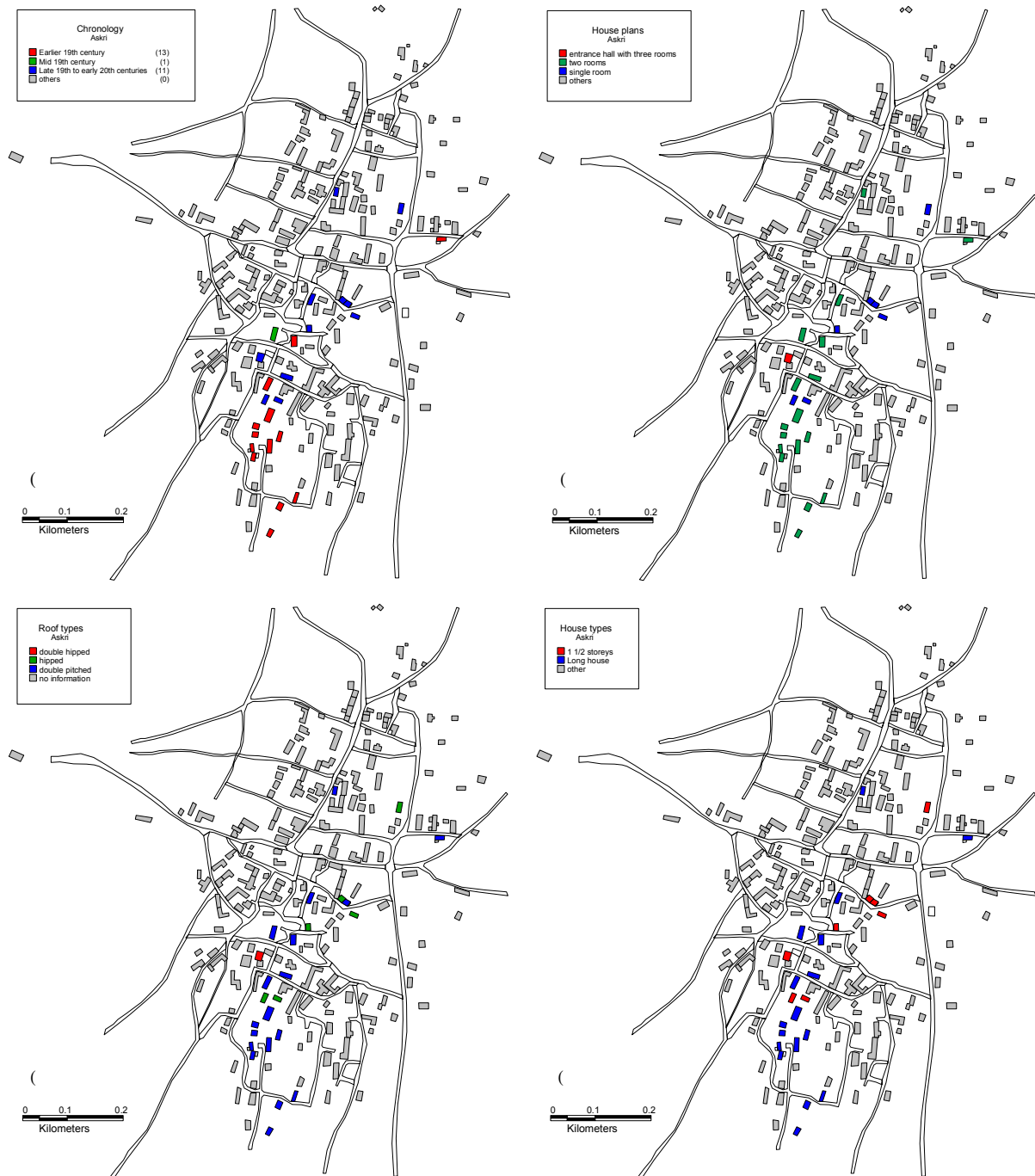
Thera: Kamari

104. House 1 (7th-8th centuries) seems to comprise of a complex of rooms with differing functions and irregular plan. Rooms 5 (rectangular, internal 3.7x5.3, wall thickness 0.7) and 6 (trapezoidal, internal 3.65x5.2, wall thickness 0.7) were used for storage as the Late Roman 2 amphorae suggest. Room 5 in particular may have been used as a kitchen too due to the number of blackened cooking pots found in it and the possible round hearth in the centre of the S wall. Room 1 (internal 4x7, wall thickness 0.6), connected with another room to the S, had stone bases for storage benches (?) against the N wall. The other rooms were not fully excavated. It should be noted, though, that room 3 had a niche (?) in the NW wall (Bedenmacher-Gerousi 1988).

APPENDIX C

Distribution charts of domestic structures in settlements of Boiotia

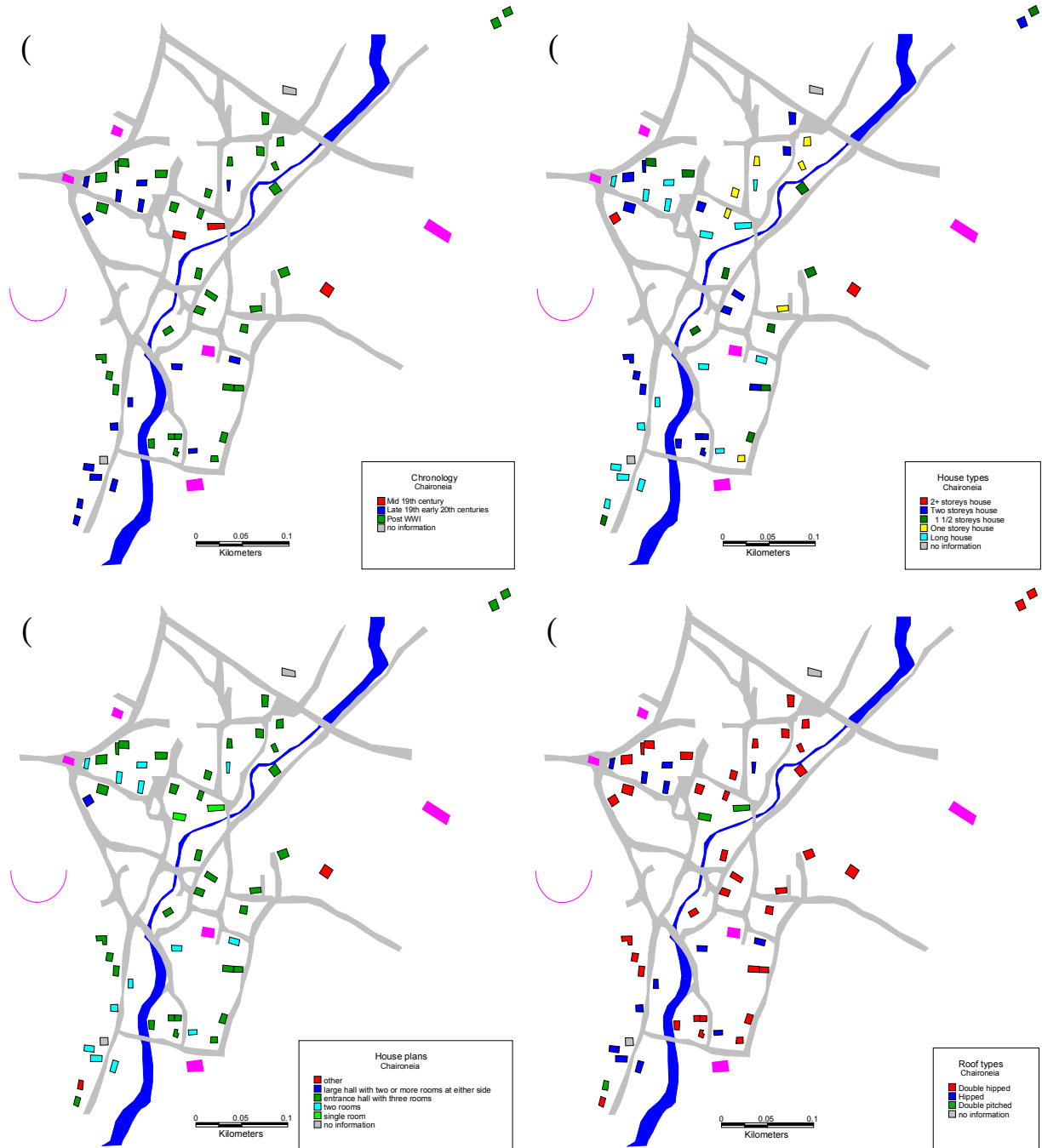
Panagia-Askra



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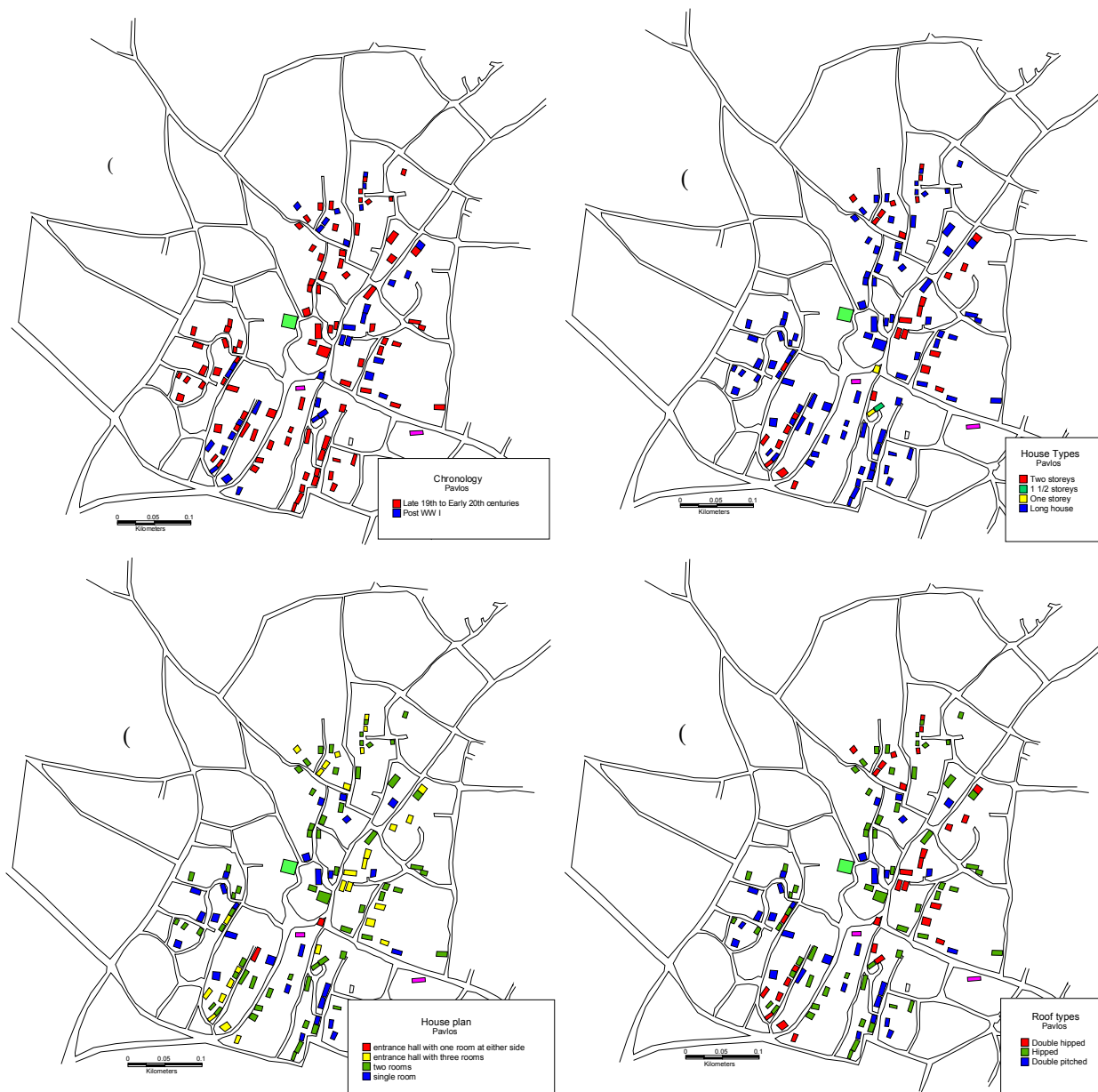
Chaironeia



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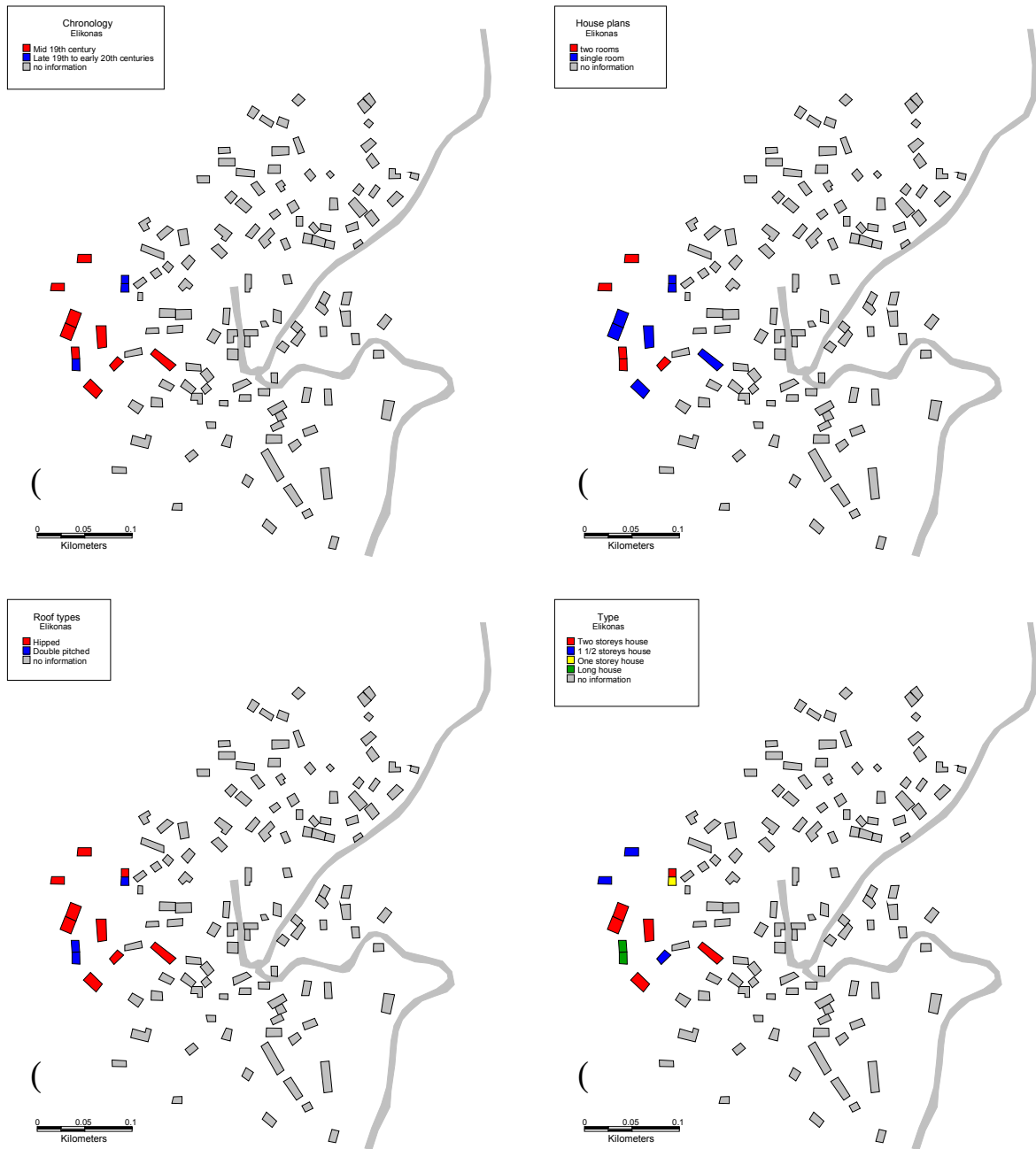
Pavlos



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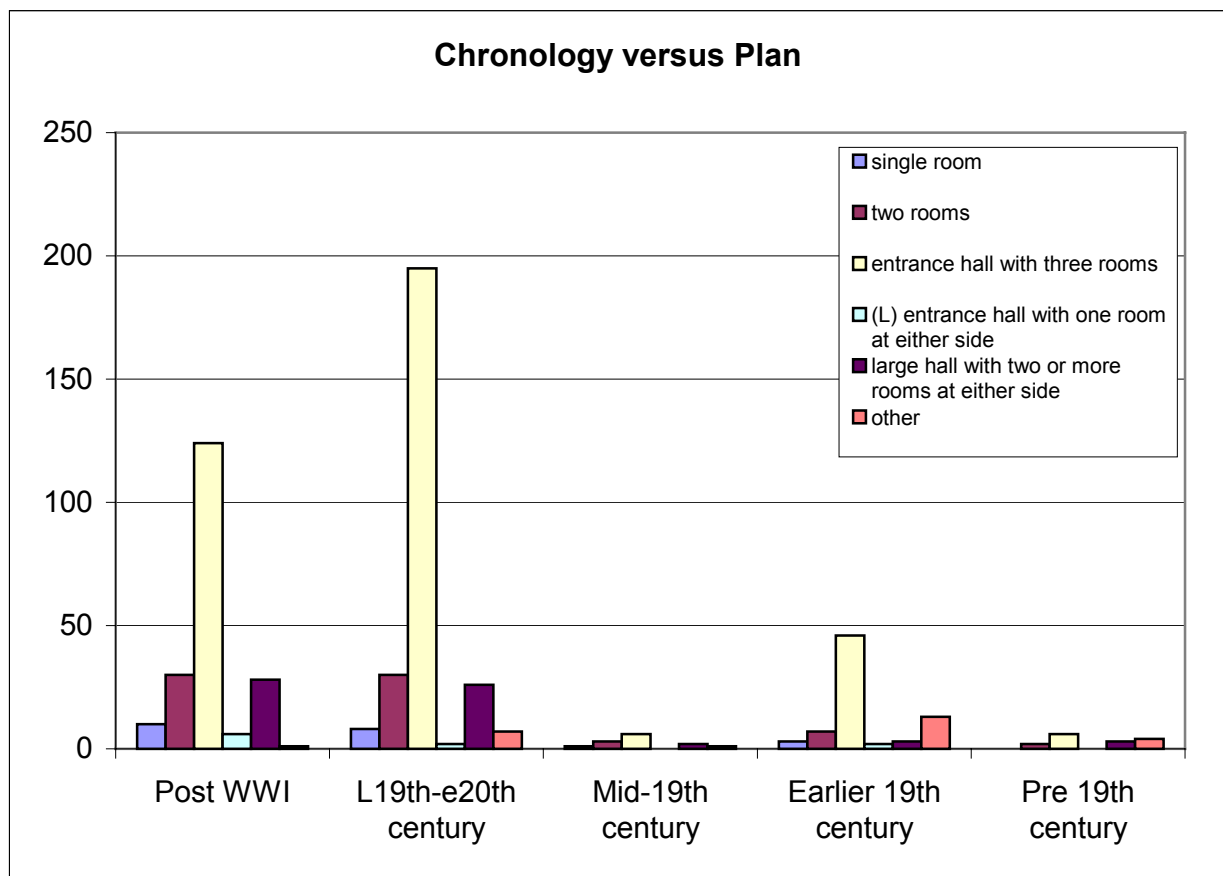
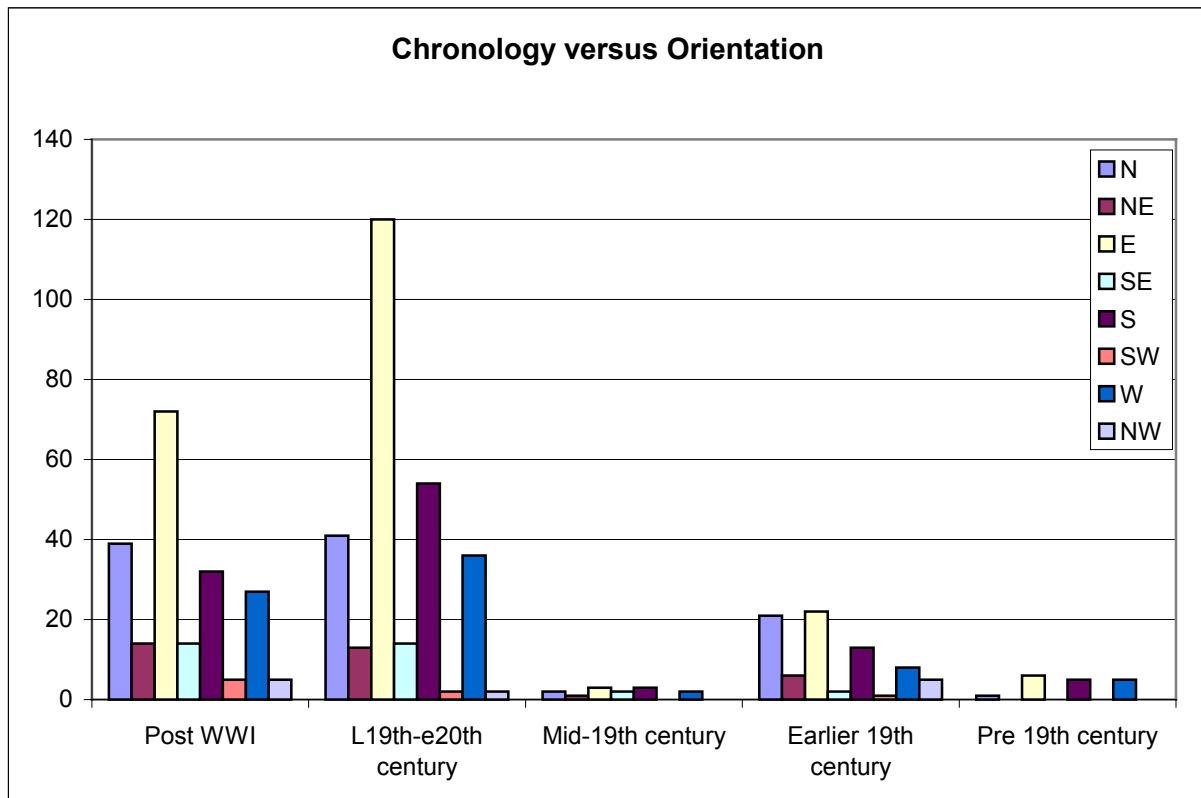
Elikonas



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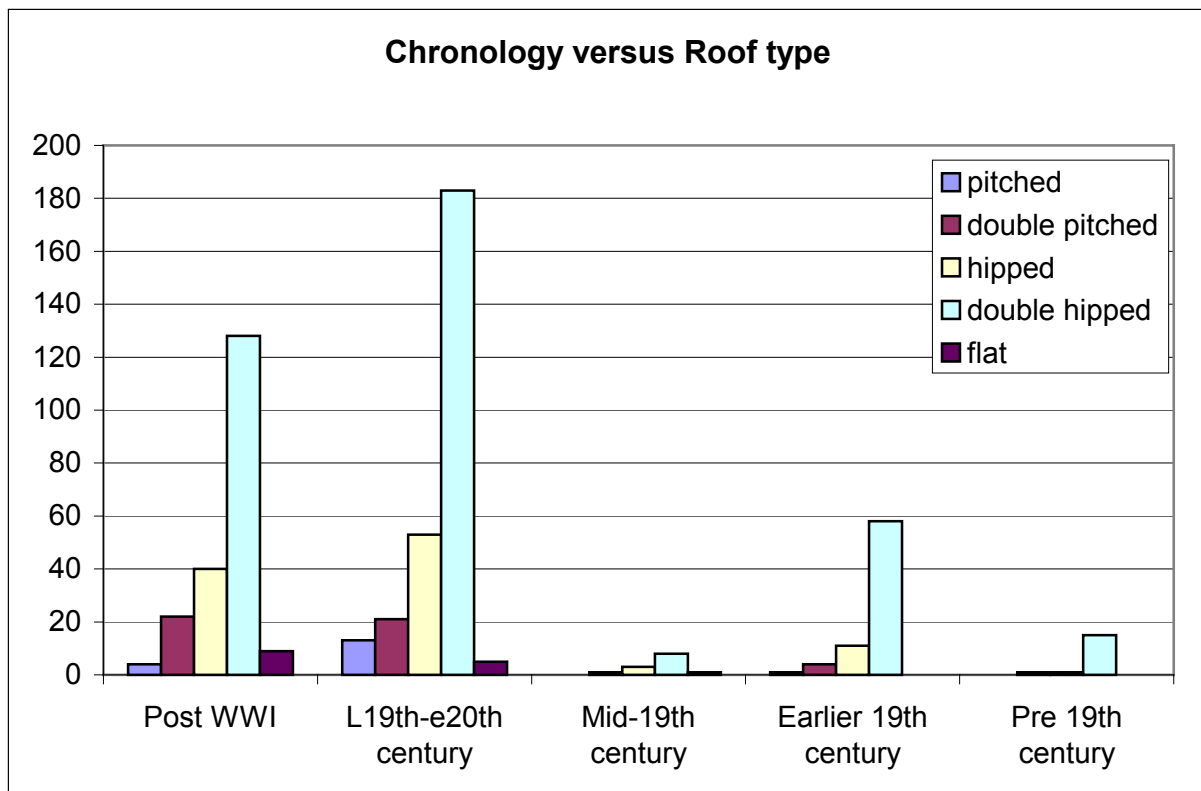
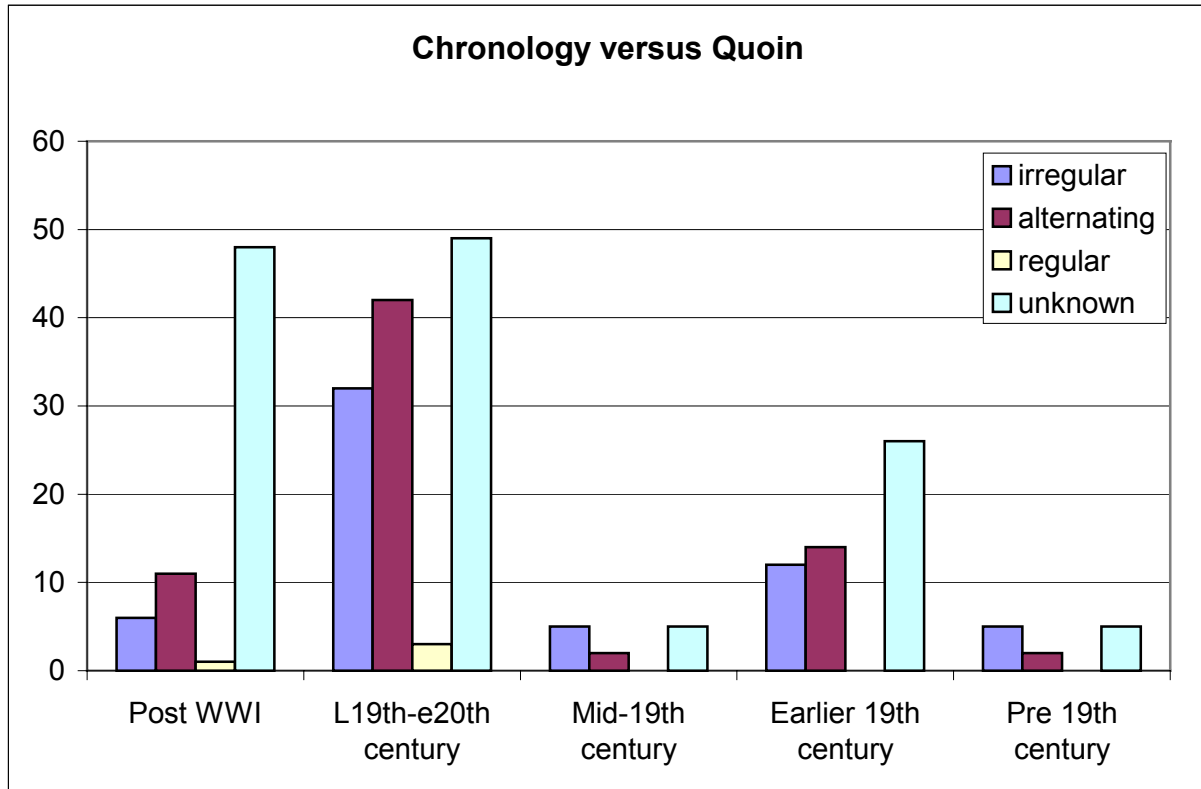
Distribution charts of domestic structures in settlements of Boiotia

Livadeia



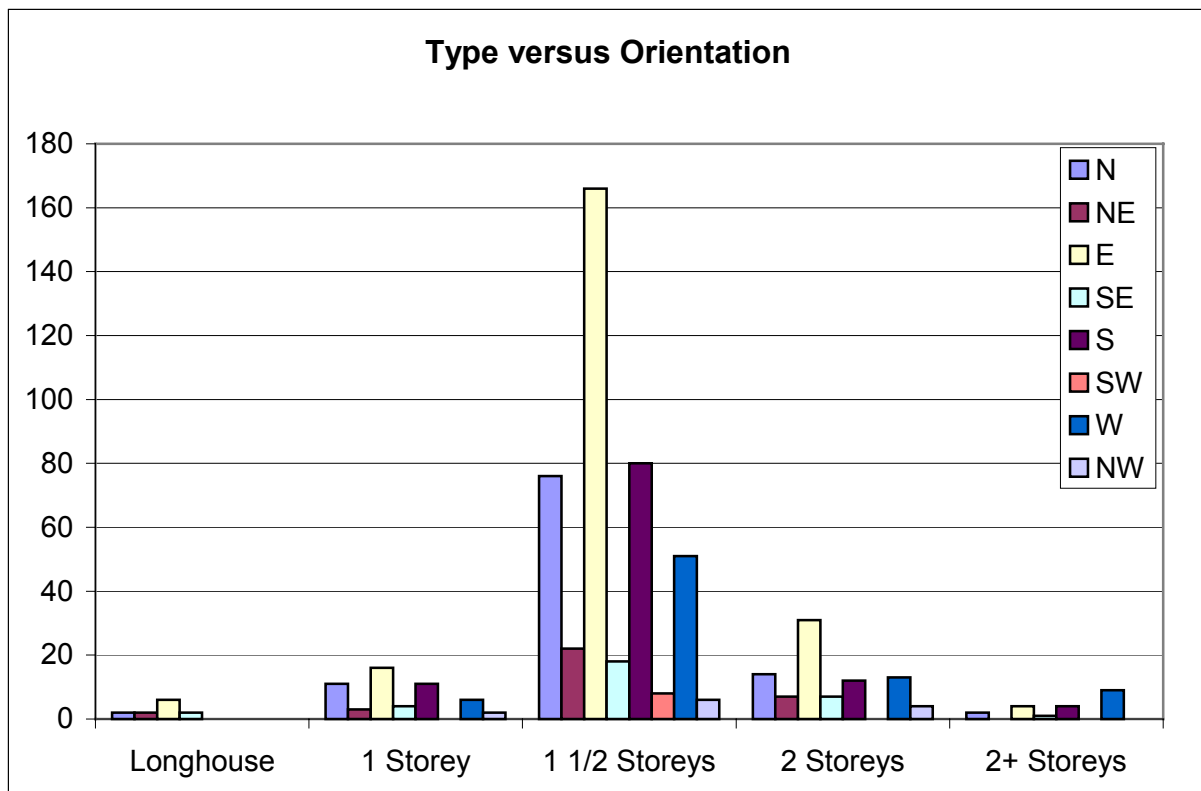
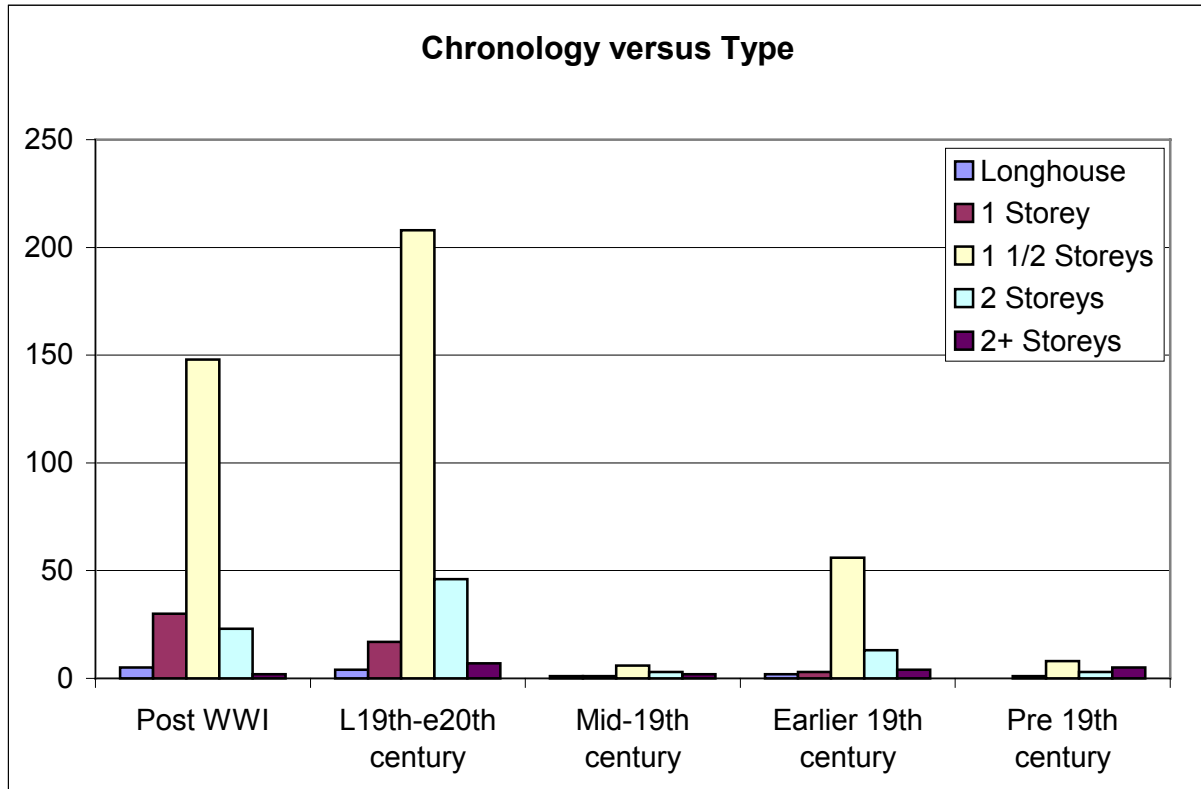
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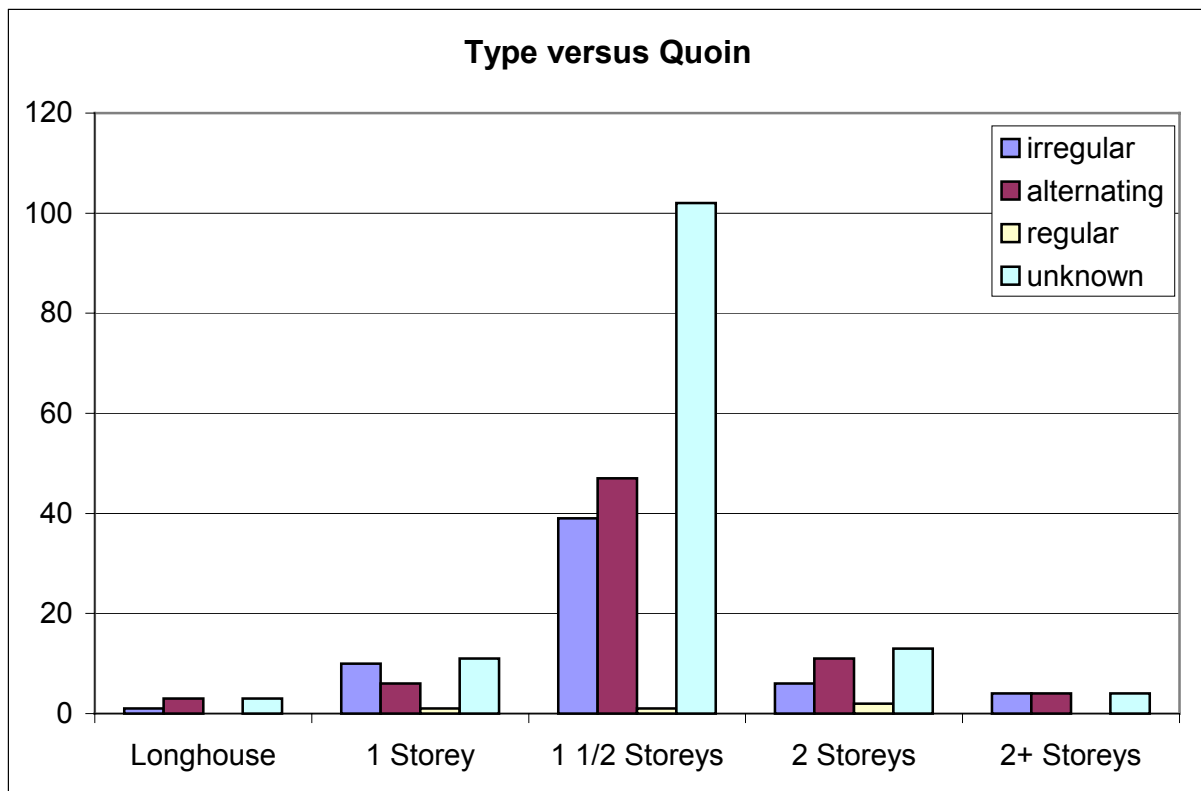
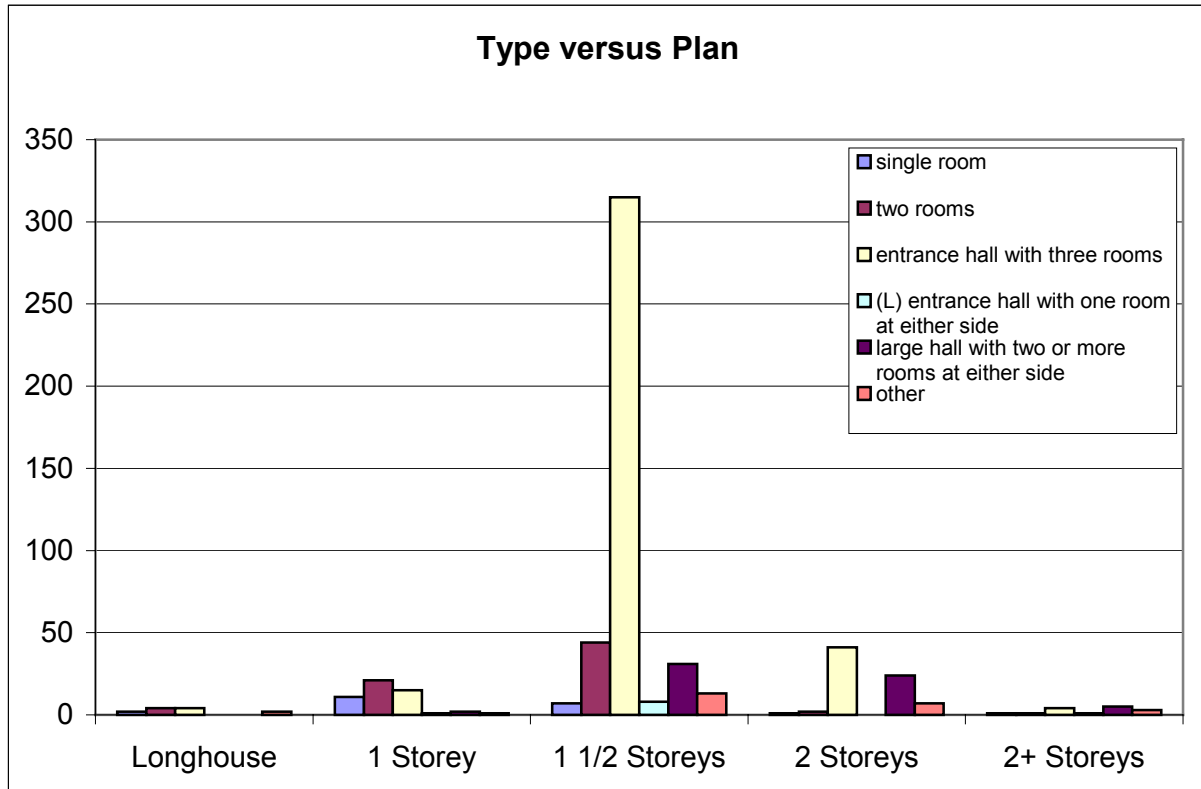
APPENDIX C

Distribution charts of domestic structures in settlements of Boiotia



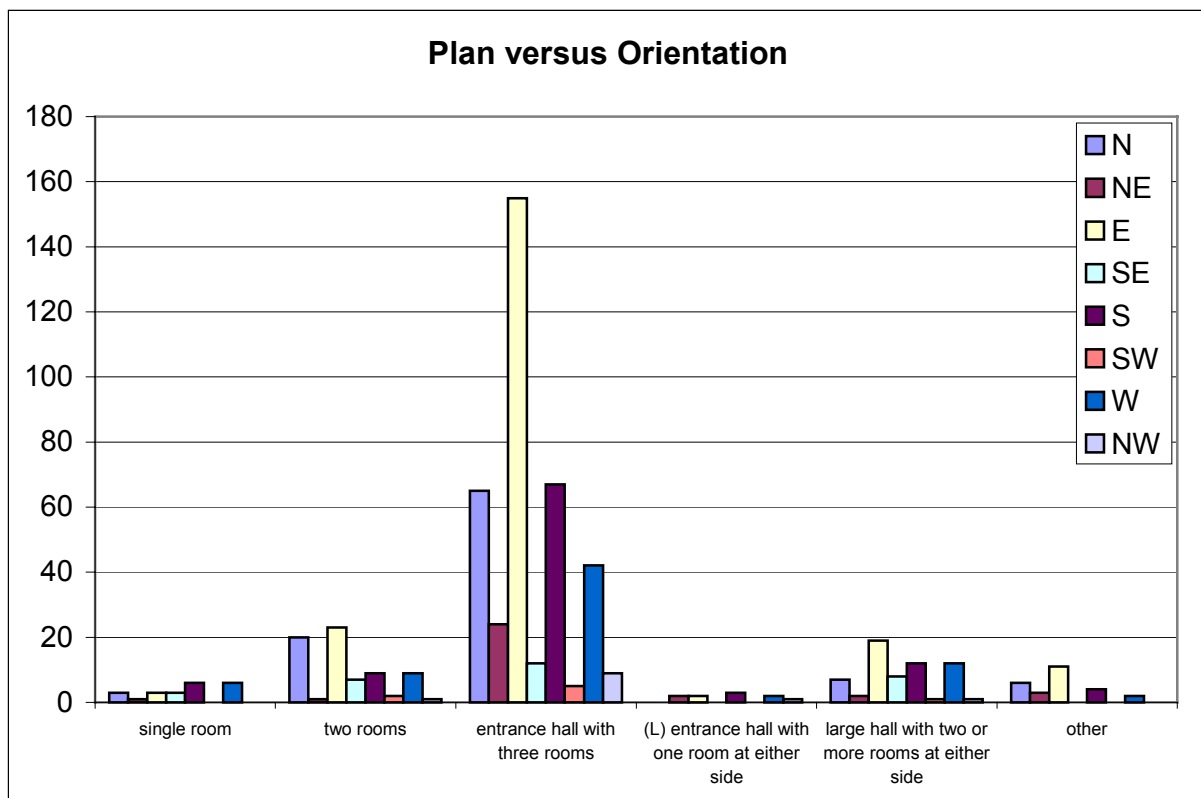
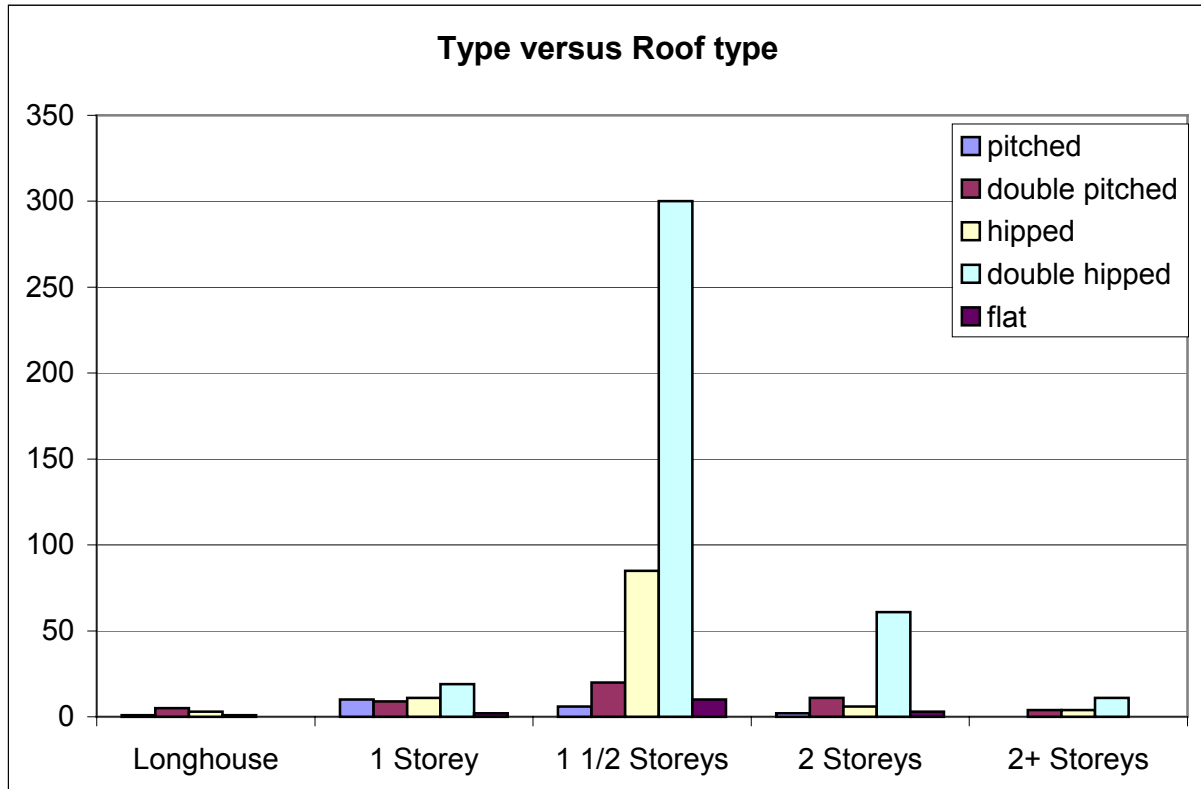
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