

epiphany at the east side of the temenos, at the front of the two major temples to Athena.

#### **SESSION IV D: WORKSHOP: INTERPRETING THE EXCAVATION CONTEXT: THE AIMS, METHODS, AND PROBLEMS IN RECONSTRUCTING EARLY IRON AGE SETTLEMENT AT KAVOUSI, CRETE**

*Margaret S. Mook*, Iowa State University, Organizer

Methodological questions concerning the interpretation of archaeological context and the way in which archaeologists approach synthesis and publication are matters of current theoretical interest. Over the past two decades, however, methodological and theoretical issues have focused on survey, while interpretive frameworks for excavation have been little discussed in the realm of classical and Aegean prehistoric archaeology. This workshop is intended to encourage discussion on the interpretation of context in excavation by looking at the sites of Vronda and Kastro at Kavousi, excavated from 1987 through 1990. These sites have yielded extensive remains from the Early Iron Age and provide an opportunity to focus on a stage in the interpretive process intermediate between the preliminary reports of excavation and final publication. Both the aim of reconstructing the systemic context through the interpretation of the archaeological record and the problems encountered during this process have wide-reaching ramifications that transcend Early Iron Age Kavousi.

Panelists: Phasing the Kastro: Abandonment and the Archaeological Record: *Margaret S. Mook*, Iowa State University; Interpretation of Late Minoan III C Vernacular Architecture at Vronda, Kavousi: A Comparison of Buildings C-D and I-O-N: *Kevin T. Glowacki* and *Nancy L. Klein*, Indiana University; The Problem of Building M on the Kastro: A Geometric House or Early Iron Age Cult Center?: *Donald C. Haggis*, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Buildings J and K: A Case Study for Site-specific Depositional and Post-depositional Problems on Vronda: *Lee Ann Turner*, Hood College; Problems in the Interpretation of Cremation Burials at Vronda, Kavousi: *Leslie Preston Day*, Wabash College, and *Maria Liston*, Adirondack Community College; Palaeoethnobotany: From Retrieval to Interpretation: *Kimberly B. Flint-Hamilton*, University of Notre Dame; Bones of Intention: From Archaeological Strata to Social Interpretation of the Kavousi Faunal Assemblages: *Lynn M. Snyder*, Smithsonian Institution and *Walter E. Klipfel*, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Pedology and the Interpretation of Landscape Evolution in Eastern Crete: *Michael W. Morris*, Lockwood Greene Technologies, *J.T. Ammons*, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, *M.E. Timpson*, Northern Arizona University, and *P. Santas*, College of South-eastern Europe, Athens.

Discussants: *Metaxia Tsipopoulou*, 14th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of East Crete; *John K. Papadopoulos*, J. Paul Getty Museum; *Krzysztof Nowicki*, Polish Academy of Sciences; *Barbara J. Hayden*, The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania.

#### **SESSION V A: ANCIENT CRAFTS AND TECHNOLOGY**

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE GROUND STONE TOOLS FROM HALLAN ÇEMI TEPESI, SOUTHEAST TURKEY: *Thomas F. Strasser*, Indiana University

Hallan Çemi is an early Holocene site near the Tigris River basin in southeastern Turkey. Excavations there have uncovered an aceramic Neolithic community dating to the ninth millennium B.C. The data indicate year-round sedentism and the exploitation of wild animals and plants, with no evidence for cereals. Ground stone tool-use was prevalent prior to plant domestication, and unrelated to cereal processing. That evidence is similar to the record from Levantine sites, where extensive ground stone tool-use is related to sedentism more than to cereal domestication.

The most salient feature of the tools is their quantity. Though ground stone tools have been found in earlier contexts, such an abundance is rare at this early date. Secondly, the shape of the tools provides support for the idea that ground stones were not used initially in cereal processing. Saddle-shaped querns, typical of later sites, are almost absent from Hallan Çemi. The majority of querns and grinding slabs are basin-shaped, implying the processing of nuts rather than cereals. Also, many of those querns and mortars have been perforated. The discovery of intact bases demonstrates that the tools were intentionally punctured. The reason they were destroyed is unknown, but the ubiquity of hollowed forms indicates that the practice was a prevalent symbolic gesture. Finally, boulder querns and mortars, which lack any preform, were carefully chosen waterworn rocks, and indicate a rather meticulous examination of boulders from the nearby Sason River.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF RAW MATERIALS AND FUNCTION OF THE GROUND STONE TOOLS AT KAVOUSI, CRETE: *Heidi M.C. Dierckx*, Culver-Stockton College

The study of ground stone tools is of little value without analyzing the raw materials from which they were made. Different types of rock can be described according to color, mineral composition, texture, and hardness, which give a rock its physical characteristics. The function of tools may be determined by the raw material from which they are made; for example, a hard rock can be used for pounding, whereas a softer, grainier rock can be used for abrading purposes.

About 700 tools were excavated from various contexts at the LM III C-Archaic site of Kavousi. These are assigned different functions based on the shape and wearmarks they display (e.g., pecking, abrading, and polishing tools). In this paper I examine the various types of ground stone tools used at Kavousi and the relationships between the various types and their raw materials (e.g., fine, dense, brownish sandstone is used mainly for whetstones). I also examine the sources of these raw materials with reference