

abundant. This suggests that the city had not yet developed into a major port, but rather was a minor trading center. It is also possible that the city had been established earlier and had declined by the time of the excavations. The presence of a large number of imported goods, such as Egyptian faience, suggests that the city was involved in international trade. The pottery found at the site includes both local and imported types, indicating a diverse range of influences.

The most significant find at the site is a large (4 m. long) stone tablet inscribed with Linear B script. The tablet appears to be a record of some kind of economic transaction, possibly involving the exchange of goods or services. The inscription is written in a stylized script, which is characteristic of the Linear B language. The tablet is made of a light-colored stone, possibly limestone or marble, and shows signs of wear and damage. It is believed that the tablet may have been part of a larger structure, such as a temple or a palace, and was later removed and reused.

The discovery of the tablet has led to new theories about the nature of the society that inhabited the city.

The inscription on the tablet is written in Linear B script, which is a form of ancient Greek script. The tablet appears to be a record of some kind of economic transaction, possibly involving the exchange of goods or services. The inscription is written in a stylized script, which is characteristic of the Linear B language. The tablet is made of a light-colored stone, possibly limestone or marble, and shows signs of wear and damage. It is believed that the tablet may have been part of a larger structure, such as a temple or a palace, and was later removed and reused.

The tablet is inscribed with the name of a ruler, likely King Minos, who is known to have reigned over Crete during the Bronze Age. The inscription also includes the names of several other individuals, possibly officials or nobles, who were involved in the transaction recorded on the tablet.

The discovery of the tablet has led to new theories about the nature of the society that inhabited the city. It is believed that the city was a major center of trade and commerce, and that it played a significant role in the development of the Minoan civilization.

The tablet is inscribed with the name of a ruler, likely King Minos, who is known to have reigned over Crete during the Bronze Age. The inscription also includes the names of several other individuals, possibly officials or nobles, who were involved in the transaction recorded on the tablet. The tablet is inscribed with the name of a ruler, likely King Minos, who is known to have reigned over Crete during the Bronze Age. The inscription also includes the names of several other individuals, possibly officials or nobles, who were involved in the transaction recorded on the tablet. The tablet is inscribed with the name of a ruler, likely King Minos, who is known to have reigned over Crete during the Bronze Age. The inscription also includes the names of several other individuals, possibly officials or nobles, who were involved in the transaction recorded on the tablet. The tablet is inscribed with the name of a ruler, likely King Minos, who is known to have reigned over Crete during the Bronze Age. The inscription also includes the names of several other individuals, possibly officials or nobles, who were involved in the transaction recorded on the tablet.

The tablet is inscribed with the name of a ruler, likely King Minos, who is known to have reigned over Crete during the Bronze Age. The inscription also includes the names of several other individuals, possibly officials or nobles, who were involved in the transaction recorded on the tablet.

The tablet is inscribed with the name of a ruler, likely King Minos, who is known to have reigned over Crete during the Bronze Age.