Kosmos (Crete). Excavations of the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum, under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Trench Reports
Fiche 5

Trench 29A2 (D. Orr)
Trench Report (29A2)
Drawings

Trench 278/"Ida, J. (L. P. Nixon)
Trench Report (278)
Catalogued Objects
Drawings
Pottery Summary

Various Reports.
Report on the Season's Work (H.B. Watrous)
  a) Clay Tools
  b) Metal Working
  c) The Tool Kit
Progress Report on the Late Minian Pottery
  (L.V. Watrous)
A Preliminary Note on the Bariacides from the Greek Sanctuary, and water-sieved deposits (D.S. Reese)

August 1979
Introduction

Trench 29A2 is an area of the sanctuary court on the east face of Room 2 of Building A. It extends 8.0 m north from the exterior south-east corner of the robbers' trenches and 3.87 m east from the exterior face of the eastern robbers' trench. The general intentions on opening the trench were to define the south end of the exterior bench of Building A as well as clear off the court surface in front of the temple. Complex stratigraphy was noted during sand-clearing in this area and it was hoped some understanding of this would emerge during excavation of the trench. Excavation began on 17 July and the trench was brought to a close on 30 July, 1979.

Process of Excavation

Pails 9 and 13 of Tr 29A were used to clear sand from the area east of Room 2 of Building A. A brief discussion of these sand clearing operations may be found in the report for that trench.

The bottom of Pail 13 cleaned off the top surface of an exterior bench against the east robbers' trench of Room 2. Although the fill in front of the bench was still sand it was decided to treat the clearing of the face of the bench as a separate trench. Sand was removed down to the bottom of the bench with the finds collected as Pail 17.

The collapsing sand scarp to the south was left only roughly dug until the rest of the trench had been completed. The scarp was then cleaned off in two pails (13 & 14) in preparation for scarp drawings.

Architecture

The exterior bench in front of Room 2 of Building A extends 2.67 m north from the south-east exterior corner. It is 0.43 m wide and 0.39 m in height. The level of its top surface is 6.43 m at its north end and 6.40 m at its south end. Its well preserved construction is of roughly cut blocks and rubble in three rough coursenes.

It was expected that the bench would rest on a court level but at the bottom of the bench the fill in the trench was still sandy. Excavation was halted without reaching a definite surface for fear that the bench would be undermined. In order to determine what happens to the surface of the sanctuary court in this area a sounding further away from the bench will have to be conducted in another season.

A great deal of pottery of mixed date was taken from the sand at this
area. Also some signs of burning were noticed in the sand about 0.50 m above the top of the bench. With the hope of better understanding the stratigraphy exhibited in the sand the south scarp of the trench was cleaned and studied. The results can best be seen in the scarp drawing which accompanies this report.

It would seem from the way the sand has been deposited that the fill had been overturned at some time in the past. Perhaps what is exhibited is the result of the quarrying operations carried out by the stone robbers who removed the walls of Building A. Unfortunately nothing found in the trench can give us any indication of when this might have taken place.

**Finds**

The pottery from Tr 29A2 is very similar to the pottery associated with the floor of the temple. It is possible that the pottery, like the sand, was deposited in this way during the robbing of the walls.

The most significant find from this trench is two fragments of inscribed block I 11. A third fragment of this block was found inside the temple in the packing of the north-west corner. The letter forms of the inscription probably date from the first century B.C. (cf #s 205 & 240, Inscriptiones Creticae IV).
1. General Description of the Area

In 1977 large scale sand-clearing and subsequent excavation revealed part of a classical/Hellenistic sanctuary overlying Minoan habitation levels at the foot of the North Hill at Komos. Excavation and limited sand-clearing continued in this area in 1978. In June 1979 permission was received to excavate another two strata on the S of the original excavated area, where other classical/Hellenistic buildings disappeared into the sand scarp. The first arrived on June 26 (the day before the official excavation season started), and began to clear an access route to the S end of the site on the public land near the shoreline. Here the first enormous stones of the structure now known as Building J were found. Sand-clearing near J proceeded under the supervision of Douglas Orr from June 26 to July 4 and thereafter intermittently until July 18 (see Notebook 26, pp. 9-63). The excavation of the building as Trench 278 began on July 27 and ended on August 14 (see Notebook 27, pp. 105-195).

The sand-clearing revealed three massive E-W walls, numbered from N to S as 1, 2 and 3. While there was some indication that Walls 1 and 2 might be linked by a N-S wall, there was no sign of a wall between 2 and 3. The surface of the fill slopes down from N to S here, so that Wall 1 is the highest of the three. Wall 4, which may not be parallel to the other three walls, was discovered at a much lower level some 60 cm to the S of Wall 3; it was almost immediately buried by a collapsing sand scarp. Further sand-clearing revealed that the W side of the building(s) had been destroyed, probably by natural causes. Thus the fill in and over the buildings also slopes down dramatically from E to W, so that a section drawn E-W through them would appear almost triangular.

As the sand-clearing continued, it became clear that the buildings were constructed on bedrock, and had at least two major phases, indicated by two floor levels visible from the W, and a possible blocked doorway in Wall 1.
Wall 5, an L-shaped construction built of much smaller stones, was discovered at a lower level on S2.0 N of Wall 1, and labelled Building K.

The photographs in Notebook 27, p. 104 show the position of these walls and the general nature of the area. The plan on p. 114 shows the relationship of Buildings J and K to other structures at the S end of the site (hereafter all page references are to Notebook 27 unless otherwise specified).

Trench 27B takes in the 12m05 stretch of the northern face of Wall 1 to the southern face of Wall 5, plus 50cm at each end. The S edge of the trench was set 1m00 from the NE corner of Wall 1, so that we could be certain of catching the N-S wall between Walls 1 and 2. The grid co-ordinates of the NE corner of Wall 1 are 566.95X, 1105.48Y (calculated graphically; to be checked on site by G. Bianco after the resetting of E2).

2. Excavation of the Trench as Conducted

When we began to excavate Building J, we assumed that it was part of the classical/Hellenistic sanctuary complex, for two reasons. First, the construction seemed too massive to belong to the Bronze Age; one of the stones in Wall 1 for example, measures 1392 x 98 x 66. A block with dowel holes at the ruinous W end of Wall 2 was thought to be a Minoan survival from an undiscovered building nearby. Then, too, the pottery from the sand-clearing was tremendously mixed (see p. 106 for a list of the relevant palls from Notebook 29; the inventoried objects from the sand clearing are indicated on the main N-S section, and listed separately at the end of the present report). Most of these palls contained sherds ranging from Minoan through archaic and classical to Hellenistic. The pottery from the area between Buildings J and K, which is close to bedrock, was predominantly archaic-classical (=Ped 15). We wondered if Building J had cut through archaic fill.

Building J was obviously built at a much lower level than the buildings in the sanctuary; we knew that the two floors visible in the W scarp were at 2.75 and 3.75, while the floor in Building A, Room 1, was at 5.64. But since we saw no sign of a wall between Walls 5 and 2, and since there were some large slabs at the W edge of the area between them, we thought that we might have a ramp with steps leading up to the main sanctuary area.

In any case, our first task was obvious, to find the N-S wall between Walls 1 and 2. We removed the last of the loose sand from the surface of the entire trench with Paill 1 (which contained the only roof tile fragment to be found in 27B), and began with the northern 5m00. After evening off the fill in this section of the trench, we started to cut a channel along the line of the assumed N-S wall, E of the actual building. We were soon rewarded with the emergence of our wall, now Wall 6. We continued here until we came to the level of the "north and south slabs" (for their position, see the plan on p. 162). At this time, the two sets of slabs looked like two N-S walls, running in the direction of Building A, Room 2 (-the temple). The main strip of sand was too narrow to investigate them properly, so we abandoned the channel at this level, and opened the next 5m00 of the trench, in order to get as far as Wall 2. Once again, Wall 6 continued, and so we extended the channel to the E end of the trench. The fill in the channel was consistently sandy and showed signs of burning. Along with the sherds, we found an odd mixture of beach pebbles, pumice, iron slag and iron fragments, bone, and incredible numbers of limpets. The date of the pottery ranged from geometric to archaic, while the apparent stratigraphy, so we were clearly dealing with mixed, possibly dumped, fill. We continued the channel around the corner of Wall 5 and came upon Wall 7, built against its S face. This provided an ideal stopping point in the 50cm strip to the E.

In the meantime we were also removing fill from the interior of the building, where there was much less pottery. We cleared off a lumpy chicken wall (see drawing on p. 118) and found that under its ragged N-S line lay Wall 6's corner with Wall 2, about 1m00 N of its expected position. At this point we realised that we had two sections of Wall 2, an upper one and the lower one visible in the W scarp. We recorded the broken wall and removed it (see photographs on pp. 120 and 128 for before and after shots). By now it was also definite that Wall 6 did not continue S of upper Wall 2.

As we dug down in Rooms 1 (between Walls 1 and 2) and 2 (between 2 and 3), we started finding sand again. We determined to remove the sand in both rooms
in order to reveal the original fill over which the sand had accumulated. In Room 1, this was simple. In Room 2 our progress was impeded by Wall 8, which ran E-W roughly halfway between Walls 2 and 3 (see the drawing on p. 140). We tried to find a floor surface to go with this wall, but were unsuccessful. Wall 8 was therefore recorded and removed after we dug far enough below its foot to make sure that it was not an echo of some lower construction. The entire trench was then free of sand (see photographs on p. 136).

We continued in Room 1, removing stones as we went. We were beginning to get anxious about the absence of rooftiles, and indeed of any obviously classical/ Helladic pottery. A row of what we thought were slabs set against Wall 6 emerged, and sitting between two of these were three joining fragments of an LM IIIB bowl (02460). Fragments of several coarse wares also showed up and when we saw that one of these was a tripod cooking pot, we saw that there was every possibility that Building 7 was Minoan. From then on it was simply a matter of proving it.

We had been worrying about upper Wall 2 which seemed to be petering out; we soon saw why: it stopped E of a large threshold (1m05 long). We were hoping that the threshold would go with the upper of our two floors, a pebbled surface visible in the scarp, extending over the top of lower Wall 2, and linking Rooms 1 and 2. We eventually uncovered a deposit of large vessels, sitting on the pebble floors in Rooms 1 and 2, and on the new threshold between them (Walls 22, 24, 25) dated to LM IIIB; see drawings on 156, 160, and photographs on pp. 162, 166). Both rooms contained some clay fill; Room 1 had a patch of reddened earth, and Room 2 had a huge block, lying flat, which was very burnt indeed.

After the removal of the pots, we decided to go down to the lower floor in the N 2m50 of Room 1. The floor showing in the scarp consisted of slabs set on bedrock about a metre below the pebble floor. The N part of the trench was chosen so that we could investigate the possible blocked doorway in Wall 1. We also wanted to check on the construction of Wall 1 itself, as its inner face at the upper levels seemed to have been built over blocking in the doorway. There were other hints of a complicated construction history for both Walls 1 and 6.

The slabs set against Wall 6 turned out to be the top of another wall, projecting on 25cm from the W face of Wall 6; Wall 1 at the same level looked as though it had a similar projection. When we were almost down to the level of the slab floor, we found a second projection, less neatly built and running NE-SW. Wall 1's S face had been obscured by a series of blobby feet of supporting stones, which had to be removed in order for us to check on the threshold (see drawing and photograph, p. 162).

After we had cleared off a magnificent stretch of slab floor in this section we returned to the blocked doorway, and took out the large stones lying on top of another huge threshold block. Unfortunately there were very few sherds on this floor, although the latest pottery seems to be LM I. We noted that the slabs ran under the second projection from Wall 6, suggesting that Wall 6 was not the E wall of the building when the slab floor was laid down.

In Room 2, we dug down below the pebble surface in the section of the room S of the burnt ale, which turned out to be a huge block. We soon found that Wall 5 has a projection similar to the upper one along the W face of Wall 6. The projection runs E from the N-B return of Wall 5 to Wall 10; one course, wall, running between Walls 2 and 5 at the level of the pebble floor. Here in Room 1 when we were going down to the lower floor we had to keep sweeping off the western scarp below us, in order to avoid contaminated pottery units. Even so, one wall (Pall 55) includes two post-Minoan sherds in an otherwise LM I lot. Although the time was getting short, we decided to try to dig the entire room, leaving only a strip of pebbled surface 30cm wide to the S of the threshold at the end of Wall 2. Almost immediately we found the line of the lower section of Wall 2, constructed of truly enormous stones (none is less than a metre long). We followed the line to the E as far as Wall 9, and saw that it extends at least 5cm beyond the corner of upper Wall 2 and Wall 6. This confirmed our suspicion that Wall 6 was not the original E wall of the building. In addition we uncovered another large block to join the burnt slab block. These and a third such block must have been thrown from lower Wall 2 to help raise the floor level of the pebble pavement. We noticed, too, that the S face of lower Wall 2 was badly burnt, to the extent that
the upper edges of the stones were crumbling. In the end we were unable to dig the entire room, but we went down far enough in the SW corner to find that the lower floor in Room 2 is another pebbly surface, at 2.74. There was little pottery from the small area uncovered; its latest date was LM I (see p. 178 for drawing of Room 2 as excavated this year).

Our last project in Trench 278 was to have a good poke at the exposed W end of the two Walls 2. The N face of lower Wall 2 is now clearly visible. Two mysterious steps seem to run up against it. The lower of these has at least one dowel hole on its upper surface (see photograph on p. 150).

5. Structures Discovered

Wall 1: E-W built on bedrock.

1 6x60; lower W seems to be 96 cm; upper W 56 cm; max H 250 cm.

Dimensions of thresholds: L 140 cm; W 130 cm; visible H 140 cm. Maximum W of door opening 140 cm; depth of beam socket 140 cm.

Threshold is set 140 cm from interior of Walls 1 and 6.

Wall 1 has at least two phases, 1. when the doorway was in use; 2. when the doorway was blocked. Generally the earlier phase seems more monumental and more elegantly planned. Huge blocks are used in phase 1, and a hole measuring 1.52 x 0.96 x 0.66 cm (the first one found by the fortis), the topmost stone at the W end of the wall). The earlier wall is wider (at least 96 cm, vs 63 cm). To the W of the threshold, there is a double kreptidom (two setbacks of 6 cm each). The lowest of the three stones here seems to be marked on its upper surface with a line for the setting of the middle block; it measures 0.42 x 0.60 x 0.16 cm. To the E of the threshold, there is a single kreptidom of 4 cm. The height of this lower block is also 4 cm. Several nicely cut blocks of the same height were found in the fill above the pebble floor (p. 147); perhaps the 16 cm represents some unit of measurement, in terms of the wall's construction. The S face of the earlier phase is not so elegant; it is in fact untidy. See the drawing on p. 158 for these phases.

lower Wall 2: E-W built on bedrock.

L 4.57; W taken from N scarp where a building has been eroded in as 82 cm; H 1.60. 2 courses are visible. Lower Wall 2 extends beyond the corner of Walls 2 and 6, suggesting that the original SW wall of the building was set somewhat further E. It is built of enormous stones, none less than 1.60 long (and most are 1.20, 1.60) with widths of 70-80 cm. These blocks are polygonal and have been fitted up to present a good exterior face on the S. At its (preserved) W end lower Wall 2 (cont.) the lowest block projects 10 cm (see drawing on p. 178 for details). upper Wall 2: E-W, on lm0 N of lower Wall 2. L 3.970; W 86 cm max; H 1.67. At the E and S corners are visible. Dimensions of thresholds: L 1.60 cm; W 1.40 cm, visible H 1.60 cm. Door closing ledge 15 cm wide.

Upper Wall 2 is built of smallish stones (50 cm, 8 cm) in neatly laid courses. The face of the threshold is not very tidy; there may have been a space for a vertical wooden beam at the SW corner of this face, or perhaps part of an originally larger wall was ripped out for the threshold. The threshold may have been re-used as there are two wear lines (from the door jambs) near its S edge. See the drawing on p. 158 for these details. Whatever its previous history the threshold was installed to link Rooms 1 and 2 when the pebble pavement was put in.

Some attempt at elegance was made on the S exterior corner of this wall, where a very shallow offset 80 cm from the corner itself matches a similar offset on the N face of Wall 3's E corner. In addition, the top two corner blocks are separated by a thin (4 cm) club surface. A slab on 30 cm long were used for the exterior face. Wall 3: E-W built on bedrock. E, S, S, W of threshold. H 77 cm, projection along N face 25 cm. H from top to top of interior lm0 at SW corner; max of projection at interior SW corner 90 cm. 3 courses of the upper section are preserved, plus 4 of the projection. The offset on the N face of the E end of the wall has already been mentioned. Large slabs up to 45-60 cm long were used for the N face. Smaller stones were used for the projection. Not much of the S face was excavated, but there is a kreptidom of 4 cm on the S end. The lowest visible blocks of the projection are at least 30 cm high. Thus the foot of the wall was intended to be very solid, and it is tempting to say that the upper section and projection were built as a unit.

N-S sections: 1200 ft, W 72 cm, but the W face is missing; H 1.51; 2 huge course, upper- is 70 cm set on kreptidom of 2-3 cm. Construction seems to be good Minoan triangular.

See p. 175 for a detailed drawing; see below for a discussion of the doorway.

lower Wall 4: E-W built on bedrock. E, S, W of threshold. L 1.60 cm; W 1.50 cm; no. of courses 2 visible; top one at 2.00; lower one at 2.05; to the S is a patch of thick pebble pavement at 2.45 (i.e. 90 cm below the level of the lower floor in Bldg 3).

Wall 5: built on bedrock.

H 38; W 260 cm; W not visible. Built of cobble-like stones cm 20 cm long.

E-W L 1.60, W 76, H 60 cm. Max no. of courses 4; Big stones at E corner; one is 0.63 x 0.36 x 0.24. Solid but not monumental; nothing like the scale of J.

Doorway between Walls 2 and 3/4/5 return.

The doorway is presently blocked by a large triangular slab and 4 roundish stones. A large stone 1.67 0.63 cm has been placed here, perhaps to serve as a step up from the E. It looks like a re-used threshold, as part of a door-closing ledge is preserved on the N where it would be useless. The large stone seems to be at a lower level than the pebbled surface reached in the SW corner of the room (2.69 vs 2.74).

As well, both walls 2 and 3/4/5 seem to have exterior faces on the N and E. Perhaps, the wall faces on either side of the stone are not very tidy. Perhaps, the doorway was meant to serve as the underpinning for a continuation of the N-S section of Wall 3, which might have continued with the N end of lower Wall 12 in the building's earliest phase.
Wall 6 N-S

This wall will be discussed in terms of its three sections starting with no. 1, the topmost.

1. 7650 (ext. corner to ext. corner); W 82, H from top to No. 2, 1m 20cm; top to no. 3, 2m 24cm; stop to slab floor 2m 61.

No. 1 bonds freely at the top with Wall 1 and upper Wall 2, with which it is probably contemporary. As we have already seen, it was probably nothing but a back wall of the building. No. 1 consists of 10 courses of medium-sized stones (27-35-42cm), and some fairly nice slabs. Individual course height is 15-17cm. It includes another, smaller monoliths (70cm), located 6cm from its interior corner with upper 2. The wall is irregular in shape and orientation. The top of this wall is the rectangular projection of No. 2 projects 25cm from No. 1. It is built quite neatly of stones 25-35-45cm. Course height is 15-20cm. Some chinking stones have been used. No. 3 is irregular in shape and orientation. At the N it projects 22cm. It consists of one course of nondescript stones up to 35cm long and sits on ca. 10cm of earth above the slab floor. All of Wall 6 is 25cm long and is the slab floor.

Wall 7 N-S

1. 1m 77cm; W 72cm; H 20cm. 2 courses visible, of stones up to 40cm long. This wall is technically outside the trench but was discovered in the 50cm margin to the E of Wall 3. It is distinctly non-monumental in character.

Wall 8 E-W

2m 50cm; W 65cm; H up to 40cm. Irregular construction (see drawing p. 140). This wall was removed as we could find no floor to associate with it.

Wall 9 N-S

Total 1.625m max W 40cm. stone deep, with a gap (-door?) of ca. 47 from Wall 2 (upper). Runs between upper Wall 2 and Wall 3. May have served as base for screen (1?) perhaps associated with use of upper pebble floor in Room 2.

Room 1

1. Upper floor with pebble surface at 5.75; bounded by Walls 1, 6, 2.2. Max. OA 5m 50 (Walls of building lost). Floor features include burnt-red patch and sappy area to the E of it. Floor deposit associated with material on upper threshold and in Room 2 dated to LM IIIA. See p. 158 for a drawing of the floor and the pots found upon it, which were mostly large ovoid vessels (Well 22 for Room 1, Wall 24 for the threshold). Function of room seems to be kitchen which seems a bit desolate for house with mud floor and handloom threshold. Deposit may represent secondary use of the room.

2. Lower slab floor at 2.73, associated with the lower threshold and the earlier phase of Wall 1, the original back wall of the building on the S (location not known), and lower Wall 2. Area excavated measures 2m 25 N-S x 4.50. (Total original length of room, from Wall 1 to lower Wall 2, would have been about 6m 50.) Slab floor visible in W scar all the way from Wall 1 to lower 2. Two mysterious steps are set against the N face of Wall 2; see again the photograph on p. 150. Fail 30 contained too little pottery to be certain of the LM I date assigned to the sherds; 959 (prill) may indicate metal-working somewhere in the area.

Room 2

1. Upper floor with pebble surface at 5.73, bounded by upper Wall 2, the E scar of the trench, and Wall 3. The maximum dimensions of Room 2 at this level are ca. 5m 75 N-S x 5m 60. Area of the pebble surface was excavated, so the floor may have continued farther E than the trench boundary. Fail 25 contains the pottery found here (see p. 160 for the location of the pots on the floor). Apart from a reddish burnt area in the W area of the room, and the horizontal slab block in the middle of the room, which is also burnt, there are no other floors to speak of. Again, most of the vessels are large jars, which suggests that the room was a combined kitchen and storage area. The lack of stone tools here and in is rather surprising.

Building Jr. Dating and Construction Sequences

In its earliest phase, Building Jr. consisted of the monumental Wall 1 with its threshold; lower Wall 2; Wall 3, whose N-S return may have continued with lower Wall 2 at this stage; and an unlocated back wall running N-S which may have connected all three walls. Its original purpose is unknown, but it seems unlikely that such massive walls were built for a house. The northern façade with its elegant krepidomos would have been particularly impressive. The relationship of Building Jr. with either Building X or Wall 4 cannot be determined. A. neither Room 1 nor Room 2 has been completely excavated, and as neither of the lower floor levels produced very much pottery, we cannot say definitely that the building was constructed in LM I. It was probably free-standing, and may have been used in conjunction with the ramp excavated to the NS in trench 1441. Because the fill between the upper and lower floors contained so much LM IIIA pottery, an LM IIIA construction date is not out of the question.

At some point, people may have become dissatisfied with the original form of building Jr, or perhaps it had been abandoned for a while and needed the extensive remodelling which must have taken place in LM III. The floor level was raised a metre; Wall 1 was narrowed; Wall 2 was moved a metre to the NE and the upper threshold was installed, linking Rooms 1 and 2. The double use of the upper floor seems inappropriate for such a grand building, the LM IIIA use of the upper floor represented by the floor deposits may therefore be secondary. It is not possible to say at what stage Wall 7 was built, but it may have been constructed before the building fell into disrepair.

Later still after the building was abandoned, sand blew into Rooms 1 and 2 and covered the Minos halls. Wall 8 and the chicken wall cannot be precisely dated, but were probably constructed after the sand accumulated.
The nature and location of geometric/orientalising/archaic habitation at Komos eludes us still, despite tantalising hints such as the geometric pithos G1657 found on the hilltop; the Corinthian sherds found two years ago in 11A in the SE corner of the site; the arcaic fills used to level the ground below the Round Building; and this year the geometric/orientalising/archaic material found underneath the temple (Building A, Room 2). More material from these periods was found in, but chiefly to the E of, Building J. It was not stratified by period, but seemed rather to have been dumped here, perhaps as levelling fill for Building A. After the deposition of this mixed layer, sand accumulated once more; hence our confusion during the excavation of Building when sand layers kept recurring at greater and greater depth! The presence of the dumped post-Minoan fills indicates that Building J was probably not visible during the classical/Heleonic period, when the sanctuary was being built and used. Nonetheless a trench cutting through part of the area separating the temple and Building J could be extremely useful. Architectural parallels for Building J are not abundant. There are certain details of its construction which occur at Hagia Triada in the régime del Mare area, such as walls with double repidomas and monolithic thresholds. But basically Building J is a singular building and can be expected to have singular construction details. It is hoped that the excavation of Rooms 1 and 2, and perhaps elsewhere in the area will give us a more precise construction date.

4. Pottery and Small Finds

The pails dating the major floor levels in Building J have already been mentioned. Generally the Minoan fills begin with Pails 15, 16 and 17. Pails 1-14 are by and large post-Minoan. Of particular interest are the post-Minoan imports:

- G0207 skyphos with bird dec., Attic 242, 14
- G0211 Corinthian amphora or hydria 242
- G0217 Corinthian kotyle rim 243
- G0230 Early Protocorinthian kotyle 243, 4
- G0238 middle geometric cup rim, Attic 247

In the fill between the upper and lower Minoan floors, particularly in Room 1, quantities of plaster fragments were found; a few of these retained traces of red or blue paint. No plaster was found in situ.

Stone tools included a semicircle, a scapulite, a quern, a whetstone, an obsidian blade, several cobbles, and stone bowl rim fragments. No groups of stone tools were found.

Little bronze was found in 27B, but finds include a nail, wire, a possible tweaker and a possible prill.

The bone, shells and samples for water-sieving are awaiting analysis. Burnt olive pits were found on the upper pebble surface in Room 2.

The pumice-pebble iron slag-iron-bone-shell combination has already been mentioned as a feature of the dumped post-Minoan levels. It would be interesting to know whether iron was being worked in the area. (2575 is now the largest lump of pumice known from Komos.)
Catalogued Objects from Trench 27B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B260</td>
<td>wire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B264</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B271</td>
<td>flat strip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B275</td>
<td>fr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B277</td>
<td>shaft (square section)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B279</td>
<td>?trill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B284</td>
<td>?tweezar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2306</td>
<td>krater/tpithos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2307</td>
<td>cup/kantaros</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2308</td>
<td>jar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2309</td>
<td>?krater</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2310</td>
<td>cup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2311</td>
<td>shoulder fr of large closed vessel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2312</td>
<td>lamp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2313</td>
<td>cup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2314</td>
<td>ring foot of cup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2317</td>
<td>kotyle fr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2318</td>
<td>bowl/lekanis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2319</td>
<td>jug base</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2320</td>
<td>closed vessel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2321</td>
<td>closed vessel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2322</td>
<td>hydria handle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2325</td>
<td>bowl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2326</td>
<td>kotyle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2331</td>
<td>lamp fr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2333</td>
<td>closed vessel fr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2335</td>
<td>clay disc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2336</td>
<td>krater</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2337</td>
<td>pithos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2338</td>
<td>cup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2339</td>
<td>short-necked cup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2340</td>
<td>cup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2341</td>
<td>bowl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2369</td>
<td>high-necked cup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2415</td>
<td>aryballos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2416</td>
<td>cup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2419</td>
<td>stirrup jar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2456</td>
<td>pithos/jar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2459</td>
<td>rytona nipple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2460</td>
<td>deep cup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2469</td>
<td>palace-style jar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2470</td>
<td>stirrup jar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2471</td>
<td>jar/ampora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2472</td>
<td>cup/bowl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2473</td>
<td>jar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2474</td>
<td>stirrup jar sherd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2475</td>
<td>tube spouted jar fr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2476</td>
<td>pithoid jar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2477</td>
<td>amphora/hydra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2494</td>
<td>cooking pot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2495</td>
<td>goblet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2496</td>
<td>cooking pot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Catalogued Objects from Trench 29A, found in or near Building J

C178  amphora  K79A/Tr 29A/1st
C2029  cup
C2037  krater
C2078  hydriae 115
C2039  cup
C2090  skynos
C2091  loomweight
C2092  jug fr

S173  perforated disc 114
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, level feature</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 11/11 | 244/1 | Fruit tile fragment 19
      |                   | Fine buff 6
      |                   | Small fragment; I probably misread, over two
      |                   | pieces, archeic shape. |
      |                   | 9000 qrt. total |
| 1/8/13 | 3800/1 | Jars with PA 14 - 2330 |
      |                   | 110 fine buff   |
      |                   | Fine unglazed sherds, some Late Roman; 7 sherds. |
      |                   | White, light archeic shape; mostly Late Roman. |
| 23/12 | 2317 | Slight fragment.
      |                   | Archeic straight wall cup or jug, large archeic shape. |
| 23/12 | 2319 | Cup base. |
| 23/12 | 2319 | Closed vessel (?), closed vessel (C, E, F, G, H, I). |
      |                   | Handle & Knob (?). |
| 23/12 | 2319 | Late Roman bowls. |
      |                   | Small pieces. |
| 1/8/14 | 13040/1 | 200 medium coarse; variety of Glazes: light red/buff
       |                   | Medium coarse painted, some with black bands. |
|       |       | 400 fine ware |
|       |       | This unit is rather interesting; the earliest glass material is |
|       |       | dated Late Roman. (Obsidian needle from PA 14.) |
|       |       | This period one: C 3328, C 3331, & other sherds with |
|       |       | Late Roman sherds. |
|       |       | The latest pottery is probably |
|       |       | Late Roman - Early Oriental (24). |
|       |       | Late Roman, some sherds; archeic shape, Late Roman sherds. |
|       |       | Some sherds, Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3328 |       | In these units, Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3329 |       | Also from PA 14. |
| C 3330 |       | Archeic shape. |
| C 3331 |       | Late Roman, some sherds. |
| C 3332 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3333 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3334 |       | Some sherds, Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3335 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3336 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3337 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3338 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3339 |       | Some sherds, Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3340 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3341 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3342 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3343 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3344 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3345 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3346 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3347 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3348 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3349 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3350 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3351 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3352 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3353 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3354 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3355 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3356 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3357 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3358 |       | Late Roman sherds. |
| C 3359 |       | Late Roman sherds. |

Very interesting group of sherds (Pis 14 to 20). Some good sherds. Only a few sherds are Late Roman, mainly sherds from PA 14.
Kommos Excavations
Brief Daily Pottery Summary

Date: 12/12/12
Area: 278/3
Pottery Description

- 6000 q. total
- 1000 medium coarse: jars, bowls (geometric)
- 900 fine ware

Other findings include: 1 geometric bowl, 1 red-on-buff, 7 black-on-red.

Comments:
- This unit seems homogeneous; late Greek, early Roman.
- Some sherds were found in the stratum.
- The find was limited to pottery.{}

Pottery Description
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date (e.m.)</th>
<th>Area/Feature</th>
<th>Pit</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/15/79</td>
<td>K794/3</td>
<td>278/3.13</td>
<td>4500 qrs. total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Good condition, 16 (16) feet bot. Very small, crummy, worn, undiagnostic, unpainted, miserable unit!! Nothing looks later than LMIII, it's probably just a pit. Easier to work than LMIII, it's probably just a pit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/17/79</td>
<td>K794/3</td>
<td>278/3.15</td>
<td>2650 qrs. total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kommos Excavations
Brief Daily Pottery Summary

No progress - fill deposits. Took ladies, x x x. For pass date, P.C.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, feature</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/19</td>
<td>C797/4</td>
<td>846gr. total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Room 2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 Middle Ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36 Finestite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very small, many small, mostly sherds from conical cups,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>More of polished sherds not later than LM1; although this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>is not a reliable date, one unit is so small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LM IA-I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/19</td>
<td>C798/2</td>
<td>320gr. total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Room 2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clay red 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine Buff: 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There are many small sherds, mostly from conical cups, cutout,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bowls. So few polished sherds, mostly LM IA-I; possibly, one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fin from LM IA-I bowl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|      |                       | Latest detectable material: LM IA-I (probably) though most LM IA.
| 2/19 | C798/2                 | 9,050gr. total        |
|      |                       | Room 1                 |
|      |                       | 10,000gr. total        |
|      |                       | Medium: clay 150; large for bowls, |
|      |                       | Fine buff: 800         |
|      |                       | This unit is very mixed up, many sherds: Burnished, LM IA-I; |
|      |                       | LM IA-I, LM IA-II. Shallow bowl, conical cups, shards, polishes. |
|      |                       | With a very thick, loose (pasty) clay, some dried clays. (2468) |
|      |                       | 2-3 bowls, 1-2 cups, 1-2 bowls at the edge. |
|      |                       | Latest detectable material: LM IA-I, 2-11B. |
| 2/19 | C799/2                 | 247gr. total           |
|      |                       | Room 2B                |
|      |                       | 290gr. total           |
|      |                       | 22-26/25/23            |
|      |                       | The floors were mixed up, many sherds; mostly LM IA-I, possibly LM IA-II. |
|      |                       | Pottery is LM IA-I, 2-11B, with pol 22-26/25/23. |
### Kommos Excavations

**Brief Daily Pottery Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, level, fill(s)</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/8/79</td>
<td>KH14 2/B3 5</td>
<td>Room 7. &quot;Pebble Floor&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/8/79</td>
<td>KH14 2/B3 5</td>
<td>Large 55s0 grams, 60 sherds + frags of cooking pot (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/8/79</td>
<td>KH14 2/B3 5</td>
<td>Medium medium, 55s50 grams, 310 sherds + frags from several vessels, catalogued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/8/79</td>
<td>KH14 2/B3 5</td>
<td>Fine burnished 2440 grams, 395 sherds + frags from several bowls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- This is very rough, lacking unit of small sherds, except for the catalogued objects. Most of the sherds are not diagnostic or difficult to date. A few sherds are clearly LM III, probably LM II B/C/LM I. |
- Traces of burning on C 2479 and other sherds from this unit, but on mention of otherwise. Note significant quantity of ointment etc. its impregnation with resin preservation. |

- Numered objects: catalogued |
  - C 2479
  - C 2478
  - C 2476
  - C 2475
  - C 2474
  - C 2473
  - C 2472
  - C 2471
  - C 2470

- Monochrome material is Medium Coarse which, as yet, not diagnostic for a close dating. The phase, i.e., C 2479, is probably a "Survival." The text stating "Medium Como from the fill, C 2478." No sherds from cooking pot C 2474 (for hope) C 2470 seems to be as just the unit should have been dated LM 3.
## Pottery Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Trench Level Feature</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/7/74</td>
<td>KMA/546/3</td>
<td>&quot;Threshold&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Threshold&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cooked: 2,500 gr.; 3 shoulder fragments; 1 cooking pot; medium conical 17,850 gr., 40 shoulder fragments; 2 fragments of pot; fine buff: 5,000 gr., 40 + tiny shards from deep bowl (10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Traces of burning on interior and exterior of pot sherd. Most of pottery from threshold is pithos, cooking wares; very small fine buff shards, some fragments. However, 1 vase very fine LMM IIIIB deep bowl, c. 2500 BC gives great light, date of LMM IIIIB possible, early MM IIIB periods.

- Cooking pot
- Pithos
- Pithos
- Deep bowl

Latest date for unit LMM IIIIB possibly on early phase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Trench Level Feature</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/7/74</td>
<td>KMA/546/3</td>
<td>&quot;Reddish Floor Room&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Reddish Floor Room&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>course, red to gray, low medium course, 175 shards (13+13+13+13); 15,320 gr. fine buff: 160 shards; 1,020 gr. (8 broken; 8 = a small bowl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- Grounded cups
- Pithos jars (12)
- Pithos jars (4) + 23 jars
- Pithos jars (15) + 35 jars, with 20, 21, 22, 25, 27

LM IIIIB: Latest datable sherds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Trench Level Feature</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/7/74</td>
<td>KMA/546/3</td>
<td>&quot;Reddish Floor Room&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Reddish Floor Room&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>course, red to gray, low medium course, 175 shards (13+13+13+13); 15,320 gr. fine buff: 160 shards; 1,020 gr. (8 broken; 8 = a small bowl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- Grounded cups
- Pithos jars (12)
- Pithos jars (4) + 23 jars
- Pithos jars (15) + 35 jars, with 20, 21, 22, 25, 27

LM IIIIB: Latest datable sherds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, level feature</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14/11/79</td>
<td>KMA/22B</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1500 gr. total. 4% coarse. 3% medium coarse. 1% fine. 93% fine. A truly decaying pottery find; so many broken-up, burned, flattened sherds strewn about among the sherdified MA III; but MA II is represented by the highlights of the find. 2 sherds from a cup and handle band.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/27B</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B/4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2970 gr. total. 3% coarse red. 8% medium coarse. 80% fine. 12% fine. Few pointed sherds; some conical cups, semi-globes, 2 backs. MA III, partly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3350 gr. total. 3% coarse red. 6% medium coarse. 1% fine. 90% fine. Another malacite unit; banding. Picked out. Potently there is a large Roman LMA II jug. OR, a large MA III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B/4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3600 gr. total. 3% coarse red. 9% medium coarse. 1% fine. 90% fine. Very poorly seen. Malacite jug. 2? LMA II. 2 LMA III. 1 MA III.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, level feature</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B/4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3350 gr. total. 3% coarse red. 6% medium coarse. 1% fine. 90% fine. Another malacite unit; banding. Picked out. Potently there is a large Roman LMA II jug. OR, a large MA III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B/4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3600 gr. total. 3% coarse red. 9% medium coarse. 1% fine. 90% fine. Very poorly seen. Malacite jug. 2? LMA II. 2 LMA III. 1 MA III.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, level feature</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B/4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3350 gr. total. 3% coarse red. 6% medium coarse. 1% fine. 90% fine. Another malacite unit; banding. Picked out. Potently there is a large Roman LMA II jug. OR, a large MA III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B/4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3600 gr. total. 3% coarse red. 9% medium coarse. 1% fine. 90% fine. Very poorly seen. Malacite jug. 2? LMA II. 2 LMA III. 1 MA III.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, level feature</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B/4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3350 gr. total. 3% coarse red. 6% medium coarse. 1% fine. 90% fine. Another malacite unit; banding. Picked out. Potently there is a large Roman LMA II jug. OR, a large MA III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B/4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3600 gr. total. 3% coarse red. 9% medium coarse. 1% fine. 90% fine. Very poorly seen. Malacite jug. 2? LMA II. 2 LMA III. 1 MA III.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, level feature</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B/4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3350 gr. total. 3% coarse red. 6% medium coarse. 1% fine. 90% fine. Another malacite unit; banding. Picked out. Potently there is a large Roman LMA II jug. OR, a large MA III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMA/22B/4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3600 gr. total. 3% coarse red. 9% medium coarse. 1% fine. 90% fine. Very poorly seen. Malacite jug. 2? LMA II. 2 LMA III. 1 MA III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Wall(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| d-22  | K79A/278/4         | 36      | 36 s: 5 damaged 30 and 40  40 more   | 840 qt. total
Small 53:71 diagnostic LII, 736妹; however, 1 fragment from 71:54:26 short wall on 11. 536妹 LMI=0, T286. |
|       |                     |         |         |                     |
|       | K79A/278/4         | 37      | 700 qt. total  40: 20 medium course 15: 20 fine 80 |
Although this is small, the pottery is consistent. LMI: 46% red, 24% others red ware, 32% LMIII.  
Velvet decorative material: LMIII |
|       |                     |         |         |                     |
|       | K78A/278/4         | 38      | 38 s: 5 damaged 30 and 40  40 more   | 840 qt. total
Medium course: 1000 qt. and B20  40 fine 15:36; T286: 53% Clay, 36% LMII.  
This is a fairly poor floor deposit; glyphic, broken wares. However, these seem better than LMI.  
Some are perfectly good LMI.  
Therefore, we label the latest strata on the floor are LMI. |
|       |                     |         |         |                     |
|       | K78A/278/4         | 39      | 1200 qt. total  40: medium course 20  
Glass: 100  40 fine 55 |
Small, mostly poor, simple sticks  except a few good LMI sticks.  
None appear later phases.  
L意识形态: material: LMI.  
Note: red decorative material is medium  
Color: 70 for red in homestead type handle. LMI. |
|       |                     |         |         |                     |
|       | K79A/278/4         | 40      | 2800 qt. total  40: red ceramic 60  
Glass: 10  40 fine 55  
The in particular consistent: it contains  
LMIII LMI and a few very well-preserved  
Shapes; 20 others.  
We should really get a date  
as soon as we can except the possibility  
of radiocarbon or other correlatives.  
Anyhow, LMIII or T186.  
*Interesting sherds are banded ceramics.
Kommos 1979
August 19, 1979

Report on Season's Work
Harriet Blitzer Watrous

This is an outline of work completed by the writer during the summer of 1979. A full report on the results of this work will be sent to JWS in Toronto. The following activities were carried out:

Chipped Stone
All fragments of obsidian recovered at the site were assigned catalogue numbers. In addition, all obviously worked fragments of chert were catalogued. (These received 8 numbers). Total number: 45 catalogued objects.

Worked Bone
All worked bone objects recovered at the site were assigned catalogue numbers (Bo ). This included objects newly found in the sanctuary area (i.e., needles) and objects from previous years; among these, a fragment of ivory. All objects were cleaned with a dry brush and were coated, when necessary, with FVA after photography, in order to consolidate them. All of the bone objects are extremely fragile and should be coated as soon as possible after photography with a consolidation emulsion. Total number: 31 catalogued objects.

Stone Vases
All stone vases have been assigned catalogue (8) numbers. This category includes kornoi, offering tables and other vessels. Total number: 47 catalogued objects.

Pumice
All pumice recovered at the site has been examined for signs of working or use. Six objects exhibiting use or working have been catalogued and two large fragments, one of scoria, and one of pumice, have been entered in the catalogue because of their size. Total number: 8 catalogued objects.

General Stone
Catalogue numbers were assigned to a variety of objects fitting into this category. Among them, a natural rock crystal, a percussion struck flake from a rock crystal, raw material obviously intended for use in pendants (i.e., green soapstone), a fossil echinoid, and others. Total number: 22 catalogued objects.
Ground Stone

All ground stone objects which fit into the "tool" category have been assigned catalogue numbers. This includes objects stored here in the apothecary, objects stored in groups at the site (e.g. querns, mortars et al), and objects in situ at the site.

Each of these objects has been placed in a type category (description of this and listing of placements to follow in report to be sent to "Toronto").

Processing of incoming stone finds engaged the writer for a major part of the summer. In addition, labelling of all stone objects stored at, or in situ at the site was initiated, in order not to lose those objects which had been labelled in 1972 with tags. It is clear from this situation that plastic tags will not withstand one year of sand, heat, and water. It is suggested that trenchmasts be equipped with a pen and lacquer, in order to label such stone finds immediately in the coming years.

Catalogue cards for all of the finds in this category were begun. Such cataloguing needs to continue in future seasons. In addition, initial efforts were made to assign catalogue numbers to those objects in floor deposits which had been drawn up by the site archaeologists. This should be completed during the winter with continued reading of the notebooks.

A study season is needed for this category of objects, in order to carry out a wear-pattern study (which will delimit function), and in order to correlate these finds with the other categories of materials at the site. Such an analysis has already begun (cf. upcoming report) and will continue.

A local survey for raw materials was initiated. Sources for many of the rock types were located in the Kommos vicinity, and others were found in more distant locales. These will be included in the report.

Total Number: 568 catalogue objects.

Activity Systems

Through a reading of the notebooks and an examination of all categories of finds, a list of activities carried out at ancient Kommos was drawn up. This list contains every possible activity which one might suggest on the basis of the recovered finds. This is especially useful and important in the overall study of the stone implements as it provides a series of instances in which the tools may have been used. This will be included in the report. (cf. below).

Bronze

A list of all bronze objects and bronze-related objects was drawn up. This included crucibles, molds, kiln fragments, slag, prills, and artifacts. It is clear from previous experience that stone implements are involved in the metal-working process and in the use of metal objects. This list is forthcoming in the report.
Clay Implements: One crucible and one bronze mould (for a large double ax) were reconstructed by the writer. A reconstruction of the potter's rib is possible with the help of a comparable tool found at Chania (Agia Makarioua Square) excavations.

Photography: A selection of objects from each of the above categories has been photographed. In addition, all ground stone implements found through 1978 have been recorded in black and white. Two groups, 285/31:1 and 30A/3:25 have also been photo'd in Bw and colour.

Direction Sheets: A set of direction sheets has been drawn up for the excavation treatment of a cutting/chipping floor, should it be uncovered, and stone implements generally.

Harriet Blitzer Wattrous
August 19, 1979
excavations (TC 34, Agia Aikaterini, 28/6/77, Tr 12, level 3, pit D) which is complete. Our example (cf. drawing) is approximately 3/5 preserved. As this object was found in the IM IB deposit of trench 19A, a deposit which appears to have arrived at its present position from some area to the north, it is likely that excavation north of 19A would reveal a potter’s workshop, and perhaps a kiln site.

Two other factors make this a possibility. According to LW the deposit in which this rib was found also contained a "large quantity" of wasters, or over-fired sherds. These over-fired or vitrified sherds are taken (and rightfully so) to be evidence for pottery manufacture.

The location of trench 19A, and the area to the north and slightly west of it would be an excellent site for an updraft kiln, the type of potter's kiln which seems to be characteristic of the Late Bronze Age in Crete. Such a kiln would require some ability on the part of the craftsman to make use of and regulate wind (this on the basis of modern Greek updraft kilns still in operation). A site near the edge of the settlement on the west would be suitable.

With the discovery of a kiln in Peter Warren’s excavations at Knossos, a kiln dated to IM IB, it would be of great interest to reveal such at Kommos. Given the tendency of Kommos to reveal many objects, tools, and constructions in situ and in their original state, the possibility of recovering a kiln showing its actual use is of great interest.

None of the kilns so far excavated, including the examples at Knossos, Zakro, Phaistos, and Stylou, have actually illustrated their use in great detail. A test in this area at Kommos might settle all questions about potter’s kilns versus melting-melting ovens for metal.

Our evidence for the manufacture of pottery at Kommos includes, therefore, the "wasters" observed by PB and LW in various deposits, the "rib" C2427, some possible smoothing, or even burnishing implements among the stone tools, and possible tools in our worked bone inventory. These last consist of points which would be suitable for smoothing, shaving, and tooling pottery, both handmade and wheel-made. The wear-patterns on these bone objects will help to define their possible uses (in this activity or others).
CLAY OBJECTS WHICH ARE CLEARLY IMPLEMENTS, OR WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN USED AS IMPLEMENTS.
Metalworking at Kommos (excluding iron)

A study of metal objects and debris was made, so as to define those areas of the site in which metalworking took place. This kind of study then permits the consideration of one more functional category in which stone implements may have been used. A consideration of the findspots of finished metal objects is also useful in this respect, as metal and stone tools may be used alternately in the various stages of many tasks. (cf. Activity System List).

The following is a complete list of all bronze, lead, and other (slags, silver) materials which have been recovered at Kommos and which indicate the working and use of metal at the site. (excluding iron)

/south of wall 14
18/2/west of wall 23/31/26 slag lump
19/west/s in A/6/s/5 page 4 small bronze strip
18/2/5/7 a slag lump
18/2/5/7 a slag lump
18/2/3/4 e slag lump
18/2/3/4 e slag lump
18/2/3/4 e slag lump
18/2/3/4 e slag lump
18/2/3/4 e slag lump

24/2/5/7 between walls 11 and 12 bronze tweezers frag (B25)
24/5/11 worked bronze fragment
24/3/2/46 bronze knife? fragments (B4)
24/4/59 bronze point (B26)
24/4/3 a lead strip

44/2/pail 58, from fill around stones east of wall 7 three bronze wire fragments, as of fishhooks
44/2/pail 17/surface sand bronze knife? fragment
44/2/5/17 bronze nail (B1)
44/2/5/17 Crucible fragment with slag.
58/pail 52 small worked bronze fragment
58/pail 25 s.w. area small worked bronze fragment
58/surface NE corner/ small worked bronze fragment

94/3/19 lead wire frag (B7)
94/3/17 lead wire
94/3/15 worked lead fragment

Metalworking, 2

94/2/2/65 bronze blade fragment (B41)
94/2/2/67 three bronze prills 8a drops
94/3/1/2 two fishhook fragments (B36)
94/3/1/2 three thick bronze fragments, one hook-shaped (B37)
94/2/5/62 bronze strip (B40)
94/2/7 bronze prill
94/3/1/7 twisted bronze wire (B39)
94/3/1/20 bronze shaft with flat end (B38)
94/3/1/11, 12, 15, 19 bronze fishhook fragments (B27, 28, 29, 30, 31)
94/3/1/2 bronze prill or splatter
94/3/2/88 bronze prills in slag lump
94/3/2/77 small bronze lump
94/3/2/80 bronze fishhook fragments? (two) (B35)
94/3/2/43 irregular bronze fragments
94/2/2/47 large fragment of specular hematite
Metalworking, 3

134/3:10 slag lump
134/3:13 slag lump
144/2:9 bronze fishhook (B7)
154/3:15 bronze fragment, as in fishhooks (B34)
154/3:2 slag lumps
174/3:16 bronze prill
194/3:43 from north area bronze strip
198/2:14 p. 165 bronze pin?fragments
198/2:28 bronze fragment (B52) worked
198/2:19 bronze rod fragment (B81)
194/2:10 bronze fragment (B81)
198/3:43 p. 165 bronze pin?fragments (B49)

208/1:4:20 slag lump
208/3:16 bronze nail (B46)
208/3:52 bronze nail (B47)
208/2:5 slag lump
208/2:15 slag lump
208/3:56 slag lump

218/3:55 p. 161 bronze slag with fragments of bronze
218/3:56, p. 65 bronze fish hooks (B55 large) (B56 small)
218/3:2 east of wall 7, page 9 slag lump
218/3:14 p. 125 ring shaped bronze wire strip (B54)

224/2:5:95 p. 107 bronze fragment, as fishhook
224/2:5:110 p. 121 bronze strip fragment
224/1:3:17 room P bronze rod fragments

234/3:13 bronze prill
234/3:19 bronze slag
234/3:111 bronze slag with prills
234/3:12 p. 23 bronze nail (B 56) or mould
234/3:11 bronze slag with shape of crucible/visible
234/3:16 bronze with slag and prills
234/3:17 slag lump with prill

ACCOMPANYING THESE OBJECTS IN 238 ARE THE FOLL. CLAY OBJECTS:

C1656 (22B/3:8) and C1645 (22B/3:7) Bronze double ex mould, Terracotta. Double pouring hole.
C1645 (23B/3:17) Terracotta mould fragment.
C1656 (as above) fragments of a crucible.
C1725 (23B/3:19) Clay kiln fragments.
C1725 (as above) Mould fragment joining with C 1722.
C1722 (23B/3:9) Bronze double ex mould, Terracotta.

Metalworking, 4

G1655 (23B/3:8) Fragments of clay which appear to be part of kiln structure, or are part of the clay raw material used in moulds, crucibles, or kiln construction.
G1755 (25B/3:12) Fragments of a crucible.

254/3:12 p. 21 bronze lumps - possible raw material
254/3:14 p. 17 bronze lump
254/3:18 p. 31 twisted rods of bronze (B46)
254/3:13 p. 25 bronze slag plus metal
254/3:13 p. 25 slag lump
254/3:17 Crucible or mould fragment, more likely the latter. Lots of slag and prills attached.

274/4:38 p. 189 bronze prill
274/4:40 p. 109 bronze tweezers frag. (B60)
274/3:18 p. 145 pointed bronze wire fragment (B60)
274/3:126 p. 77 squared bronze rod fragment (B46)
274/3:121 worked bronze

274/3:20 p. 151 squared bronze rod frag. (B75)
274/3:175 p. 179 flat bronze strips (B71)
274/3:11 bronze nail head (B70)
274/3:39 bronze rod fragments
274/3:25 p. 164 irregular bronze fragment

274/3:16 p. 21 bronze strips (B67)
274/3:25 p. 183 bronze nail (B64)
274/3:121 p. 193 bronze pin? frag (B 87)
274/3:19 bronze rod fragment (B59)

294/1:5:78 large worked bronze fragments (veggell)? (B62)
294/1:115 bronze rod fragments - nail? (B61)
294/1:5:87 large bronze fragments (B63)
294/1:4:44 bronze wire fragment (B72)
294/1:5:67 bronze rod fragments (B59,80,81)
294/1:5:45 bronze rod fragments (B68)
294/1:5:08 bronze wire fragments (B69)
294/1:5:07 bronze shield? fragments (B90)
294/1:4:66 bronze nail (B85)
294/1:4:45 bronze fragments
294/1:3:30 bronze point (B64)
294/1:2:12 bronze twisted wire (B73)
294/1:5:72 bronze frags (B78)
294/1:5:84 bronze knife frags (B83)
294/1:5:49 bronze blade frags, (B71)
294/1:5:66 bronze finishook frags. (B82)
294/1:5:68 bronze frags (B77)
294/1:5:72 bronze frags (B76, B62)
294/1:5:73 bronze shield? frags (B86)
Metalworking, 5

Harriet Blitzer Watrous

30A/3:17 p. 41 bronze nail
30A/3:41 bronze nail (B69)
30A/2:5 bronze blade (B10)

E17 Bronze horse - temple deposits
E22 Bronze bull - temple deposits

Among the list of finds given above the following activities are definable:

1. Melting of bronze metal. Crucibles, slag fragments, boyzouki, moulds, prills, and droplets of bronze, all attest to this. Whether or not there is actual melting at the site must be determined by analysis of metals and slags.

2. Fashioning of metal objects. Moulds, rods of bronze, bronze wire fragments all attest to this. Likewise, lead wire.

These activities may, if present evidence is any indication, have taken place in specific areas of the site, namely:

Trench 23B: In this area and to the north of it there is evidence for both 1 and 2 above. Excavation to the north of 23B would reveal more evidence for metalworking at Kommos, perhaps even some form of kiln structure (the bits in 23B, i.e. C 1603 and G 1725) are fragments of such a structure.

Hilltop - Ziginiou's House, Trench 442, Trench 254, Hilltop, all yield evidence of some bronze-working activity.

Central Hillside - Trench 9A and area surrounding have evidence for bronze-working.

The quantities of "rod"-like fragments of bronze from the site, and the bits of wire, suggest to me that tools were being fashioned not only by melting into a mould, but also by hammering. This would entail the use of stone tools, as hammers, anvils, punches, etc.

Abrasive rock types would be required to sharpen and hone implements made of bronze. The cleaning of the bronze fragments will reveal any characteristics in the bronze which might respond well to stone, or (summary of materials, techniques, and tool types).

C1656 and C1645
C1656 (K78A/233/3:6) and (K78A/233/3:7 C1645)
bronze ex must made from clay mixed with charcoal.
Double pouring hole, no shaft hole. Double lining created by reduction of the clay.

The "Bouzouki". The large clay vessel found in Z.'s house with pumice (presumably the packing used in the heating of metal) and much slag, prills.
C1759 (K78A/254/3:17) Crucible or mould fragment (could be either, not shaped like a crucible, more like a mould). Lots of slag and prills. Good for analysis.

C1645 233/3:7 Mold fragment with reduced interior and pink beige exterior. Not clear what shape this is.

C1656 Mould fragments which join with C1656/C1645.
The opposite end of the piece as shown in drawing.
More fragments of another crucible with much lepidopetra in the gorg.

C1723 (233/3:8) Kiln fragments (mud with charcoal)
and also one piece which joins with another in C 1725 and which shows a shaft hole.
C 1722 (233/3:9) Bronze mould fragments of a large ox, just as in the joined gold above. Fragment of this in with 1723.
Pink clay with grey interior.

C1655 (233/3:8) Fragments of clay 's in 1723C which have no shaft and no inclusions, and which may be the fragments of the kiln structure, or could be the clay of the moulds and crucibles prior to the introduction of inclusions. Should be analyzed.
C1640 233/3:6 Fragments of a crucible, half preserved with heavy gorg inclusions. Remainder of the crucible is baked to almost a vitrified state. Bits and pieces of rim only preserved.
C1755 233/3:12 Fragments of what may be an almost complete crucible which are very well preserved, but difficult to match together.

28A/3:17 p. 51 Fragment of a very coarse vessel as in the crucibles. Possible a crucible.
Reconstruction Drawing of Double-Ax Mould
Made from C 1656 and C 1645 (now joined together)

Scale 2:3

The reconstruction of this mould was attempted in
drawing form after a discussion of such clay moulds with
F. Betancourt, to whom thanks are here rendered.

---

The Tool Kit:
An Objective of Study

Harriet Blitzer Watrous

One of the questions which should be answered at the
end of all analyses of tools at Kommos is: What was the
tool kit of the ordinary Bronze inhabitant of Kommos? One
might also ask: With what kinds of tools was each household
outfitted? Were certain tools shared by many members of the
settlement or did such household rely on its own personal
equipment? The findspots of tools, and the combination
of tools found in situ, will tell us a great deal about
what kinds of tools were used together.

In combination with an understanding of the architectural
arrangement of structures at Kommos, the various tools
from the site may help to define living spaces as they
were perceived in antiquity. Room functions will definitely
be part of the answers resulting from the analysis of the
tools.

The general technological understandings common to
all Kommos inhabitants should be more comprehensible as a
result of studying the tools. The concept of a tool kit,
although a modern one, permits us to think about an ancient
settlement in the following way:
1) Are there any tools missing from the archaeological
record which we would otherwise have expected, considering
the nature of such remains as bones and organic materials?
2) Are there any tools with which all living areas (of
contemporary periods) are equipped?
3) Are individual signatures in the use and manufacture of
tools visible in the techniques and wear patterns studied?
4) Are there combinations of tools of various materials
in specific places throughout the site which might indicate
that together these were considered complementary implements
in a particular activity (e.g., stone with clay with bone at all).
This summer was spent preparing the LH pottery for final publication. The focus was the pottery from the area in and around John's House, ie, the lower hillside.

I began by preparing a catalogue and a summary description of the pottery from the rooms (B, I, A, L, 2, 1, H) of John's House. The pottery from these rooms dates to the early LH IIIC period (ca. 1375-1300 BC), a short period of considerable diversity. Unfortunately, we have as yet found no large amount of stratified LH IIIC, but we continued digging in the bell court. (I can mention a few characteristics of LH IIIC in a preliminary way: fine, burnished, decorated jugs (as opposed to LH IIIB), large cups, and larger vessels than a similar period of continuous occupation.

The important area south of John's House was the next focus. There, deposits of LH IIIC A1, LH II, and LH I A (small - unstudied), were to be studied ever another.

The first deposit studied was the surface level south of the shrine room in the house. This is to be dated to LH IIIC A1, with three sherds (e.g., C 2002) of IIIC A2, to tell us the date when the group was deposited. Questions of style aside, the deposit provides two interesting points. First, a number of foreign imports begin in the period: Cypriot bowls, and Canaanite jugs. Second, is the fact, that the deposit was the beginning of LH IIIC A2. It is at this time that the final period of occupation of John's House, and its internal modifications begin. The hilltop house, as I wrote earlier, appears to have had a similar history, which suggests that the pattern may be even more elaborate. It is interesting to note that this is one of the times that the place and surrounding houses at Knossos were destroyed. The pottery, as well as the architecture, indicate that the beginning of LH IIIC A2 marks a major transition on this site. I think that this holds true for central Crete as a whole, and is a subject which I wish to pursue.

The LH II DUMP was next prepared for publication. The deposit consists of a fair amount of local LH IA and B (as expected), with several new LH II shapes (sacral bowl, kyllos), and at least one LH IIA deposit (C 82). The sherds fail to mend up, so I think I must give any idea of a LH IIA destruction here, on the basis of the group.

One of the questions to be cleared up is the source of the new shapes, theophoros would point to Knossos, and he may be right, but the clay of our imports is not obviously known, judging from our earlier (LH IB) examples. Perhaps our trip to Knossos will clear that up. Thanks to the stratigraphy in this area, it is clear that LH II does not represent a ceramic phase on this site, with some chronological (no ever short) value.

Finally, the partially excavated LH I DUMP in trench 19A was studied. Correlation of this group with the LH II DUMP shows this to be the porcelain phase, which is stylistically immediately antecedent to LH III. There is evidence from the deposit (western, overfired pots, a potter's tool) that pottery was being made in the area in LH II. The deposit itself consists of a large amount of local LH IA, some LH IB, and several imports from Knossos (C 92, 952, 951, and 992). This type of deposit, with such local LH IA and a few LH IB Marine Style sherds imported from Knossos, has been found on a number of sites on the North coast of Crete, such as Paleikastro. Our situation at Knossos is different in that the latest imports are LH IIIA Style, which is later than the marine style. All this suggests that Knossos continued as a settlement and was in contact with Knossos, after the destruction of the North coast sites. If one can generalize from the pottery, it appears that Knossos was a province center with conservative tastes whose more elegant items were imported from the city. Clearly closing from the picture is the role which Phaestos played at this time. La Howe must have a look at this and the LH II deposit.

The study this year finishes the principal LH I, LH II, and LH IIIA A1 deposits on the site. With these deposits as framework, I intend to turn to the smaller groups and random pieces to fill in the stylistic picture of this period.

Next year I will begin to work on the LH from the hilltop area. There are the best later (LH IIIA A2/III B) deposits. As work allows next summer, I will prepare a systematic publication of the Late Knossos pottery from the settlement on the hilltop. My personal conviction is that the last contributions which the publication of Knossos will take to the study of prehistory is the picture we will get of a Crete Late Bronze III A2-B settlement. This period remains one of my main interests, and I believe the publication of the LH IIIA A2 - B deposits will greatly clarify the political situation of Crete, and Knossos.
A Preliminary Note on the Barnacles from the Greek Sanctuary at Kommos, Crete

D. S. Reese  March, 1930

Barnacle plates have been found in 6 water-sloved deposits in the Kommos Greek Sanctuary (79 29A1 4:26 (Small hearth, south wall), 4:26, 30, 31 (Floor in Room 2), 4:28 (hearth), 4:30, 4:32 and 4:36 (Stone fall, south wall). Their presence here and lack of evidence for them in the Minoan domestic site to the north suggests that they are votives, though the animal is edible (see further).

All remains are referable to the Goose-barnacles or Stalked-barnacles (Order Cirripedia, Suborder Lepadomorpha), a type of crustacean and a relative of the common shrimp, crabs and lobsters. They have not yet been specifically assigned, but are referable to one of the following forms: Lepas anatifera (Linnaeus) is the largest Mediterranean form with a body length of up to 4.5 cm. and a maximum stalk length of 30 cm. They are pelagic and normally live attached to floating objects, ship's bottoms and even turtles. The other form is Lepas hilli (Leach) which is similar, but has a much shorter stalk.

The barnacle plates are very thin, nearly white, translucent and brittle. The stalk is dark grey-blue or paler. These barnacles are hermaphrodites, but they do not usually self-fertilize.

Lepas is today eaten in Greece, Italy and Spain. The part eaten is the stalk, not the body. They are eaten raw with a vinaigrette sauce, steamed, or grilled with butter (Starbird and Sisam 1973). They are collected in tidal flats along the shore.

Barnacles are more commonly eaten in other parts of the world. In the Puget Sound, Washington State, U.S.A., giant barnacles (Balanus nubilus) are collected which may weigh 3 lbs. or more. They are steamed, served with a sauce, and said to taste like a blend of lobster and crab (Ibid.). Another form, Nitrella polymorpha, found from British Columbia to Lower California, is also eaten. The stalk is steamed and skinned and tastes like lobster. Balanus paytoni is used in soup in Chile and is said to taste like the finest clam chowder (Ibid.).

The classification of these forms has long been misunderstood. A medieval myth proclaimed that these barnacles grew on trees and produced the bird that is today still called the barnacle goose. It has been suggested that this legend was based on the resemblance of the barnacle, when viewed from its apex, to a long necked bird with white wings and a black tail. Even the great French naturalist Cuvier did not know what they were and classified them as molluscs. Only in 1830 were they recognized as crustaceans. The myth is described in E. Heron-Allen's Barnacles in Nature and in Myth.

I hope to learn more about barnacles as food and in mythology from two specialists: Dr. Dord P. Henry, Department of Oceanography,
**Marine Invertebrates from Kommos, Crete**

**Catalogue**

**Phylum Mollusca**

**Class Gastropoda**

### List of Specimens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen Code</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25,195/1,537</td>
<td>Patella coerulea Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,195/1,537</td>
<td>Patella janthina Gmelin, 1790</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>952/699</td>
<td>Monodonta turbinata (Born, 1778)</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td><strong>Limpet</strong> (Greek: <em>nataile</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145/274</td>
<td>Murex (Nuculariarofa, <em>Nucula</em>) trunculus (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td><strong>Murex</strong> (Nuculida)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Nassa (Nassarius) gibbosa (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td><strong>Nassa</strong> (Basket shell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38/86</td>
<td>Tonna (Dolium) galea (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td><strong>Giant tuna, Tuna shell, Doric shell, Oct shell</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35/6</td>
<td>Cerithium vulgatum (Bruguière, 1792)</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Licinia reticulatum de Costa</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>Charonia rubrula (Perry, 1811) (Lampas Linnaeus), <em>modifica</em> (Lamarck, 1822)</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Pachybarbia montea (Lamarck)</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27/1</td>
<td>Columbella rustic (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34/5</td>
<td>Murex (Dolium) brandaris Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/5</td>
<td>Oxypus (Oxyris, <em>Oxyris</em>) jurida Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/2</td>
<td>Onyx mediterranea (Strasburg, 1792) <em>oxycordis</em> Gmelin (15) (Mediterranean)</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pleuris magula (Lamarck, 1822)</td>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **Limpet** (Greek: *nataile*)
- **Murex** (Nuculida)
- **Nassa** (Basket shell)
- **Giant tuna, Tuna shell, Doric shell, Oct shell**
1/7**Dilocassis** (=Gastria, =Pholium) *granulatum undulatum* (Gmelin, 1791) (?)
5**Natica milletiformis** Lamarck, 1822 (=asterosquamosa) (Gmelin, 1792) (5) Moon shell, Necklace shell
8/19**Thais** (=Parvula) *harvesta* Linnaeus, 1758
(10) Rock shell, Oyster drill
0/4**Muricidae** blainvillei (Pomyaudeau)
4**Astraea** (=Turbo) *pygmaea* (Linnaeus, 1758) (4)
1**Cerithium pygmaea**
1**Gibbula mana** (Linnaeus) Top shell
2**Gibbula umbilicalis** (Linnaeus) Top shell (2)
1**Bathia corna** (Linnaeus, 1758) &
3**pails** vetvetsia wom tubes or worm shells

**Class Bivalvia**

(a)melibiophranchia, =Pelecypoda) (+/-)

2,552/647**Glycymeris** (=Purpurula) *Glycymeris* (Linnaeus, 1758) (4)
87/45**Donax trunculus** Linnaeus, 1758.
(4) (abrupt) Wedge-shell, Bean clam, Butterfly shell (rocky)
21/161**Cerastoderma** (=Cerastium) *edule* (Linnaeus, 1758)
83/17**Mactra stultorum** (Linnaeus) (=aballina)
(3) (Bayed) Top, =shell (=Margitacea)
12/3**Spondylus castorius** Linnaeus, 1758
(13) Spiny or Thorny oyster
8/3**Venus** (=Chamelea) *callista* Linnaeus, 1758
(11) Striped Venus shell ( subjects)
7/1**Ostrea edulis** Linnaeus, 1758
(6) Oyster (trick or stilt)
0/14**Chlamys sp. and Pecten sp. Scallop (=kempt or kampenta)

**Class Cephalopoda** (Task shells, Tooth shells)

6**Dentatium** (=Antlia) *panoporum* (Claus) (3)

**Class Cephalopoda** (octopus, squid, cuttlefish, nautilius)
26**pails** Sepia sp. Cuttlefish (squid)

**Phylum Arthropoda**

**Class Crustacea**

26**pails** *Erithia verrucosa* (Pørskål, 1773) - crab
6**pails** *cass sp. barnacle plates

**Phylum Echinodermata**

**Class Echinoidae** (sea urchins)

53**pails** *Paracentrotus lividus* (Lamarck) (sea urchin, Purple sea egg (echinoid)
1**pail** *Sphaerechinus granularis* (Lamarck)

**F.** complete shells/shell fragments

% is of complete and incomplete shelled marine molluscs.

| Gastropod total | 23,611/4,852 = 43,232 |
| Walve total | 3,808/899 = 3,707 |
| Scaphopod total | 6 |
| Total shelled molluscs | 38,036 |
| Number of pails with marine molluscs | 952 |
| Number of species present | 45 |

(+) Note: All bivalves have 2 valves. The totals given are of valves, not individuals.

David J. Rees
St. John's College
Cambridge CB2 1PZ
ENGLAND
KOMOS 1979 & 1979

WATER-SIEVED DEPOSITS

X78 23A  3:25  Hearth
       23B  3:16  Floor of Space A
       3:16  Tripod contents

X79 27A  3:15  Pebble floor surface
       27A1  3:29  Ash on top of floor
       3:31  Ashy fill
       3:33  Floor (LIII)

27n  2:5
2:9
28B  3:4
3:43
3:59  Contents of bridge-spouted jar
3:62  Floor (M)

3:60  Contents of C2195
3:60  Contents of C2201
3:62  Contents of C2219 (umbrella stand)
3:63  Contents of C2220
3:63  Contents of C2198
3:76  Floor (IV)
3:79

(CoN +1)

→
WATER-SHIELDED DEPOSITS

2941
2:18
Hearth fill

2:19
Blackened soil

2:20
Soil from beneath Portable Altar

3:22
Burnt soil

4:26
Small hearth - south wall

4:26
Burnt soil - south center of Room 2

4:26
Edge of central hearth

4:28
Hearth

4:30
Floor

4:30
Ceramic fill

4:32

4:35

4:36
Stone fall, southern fill

5:17
Daily ash

6:15
Burnt soil

6:15
Hearth fill

6:51
Burnt soil

3:22
Anhy fill, south

3:23
Anhy fill, east from ash enclosure

3:16
Dark fill

4:11
Anhy fill

9:30
3 (in black & large)
latest: LMIIIA/B (early)

lat: LMIIIA/B-2, no B
lat: LMIIIA, no B - worn
mixed MT, LTI, LMIIIA/B

1131 2:16 1
104 2:14 1 & 1 frag.
1031 2:22 1 "altar"
134 3:3 1
1241 3:1 1
(l) 2:16 1
1242 3:12 1
12A5 3:55 1
1311 2:39 1
131 3:59 1
1341 2:1 1 & 1 frag.
141 3:11 1
141 3:11 1
154 3:57 1
154 3:57 1
17 3:3 1
17 3:3 1
K78 188 2:14 1
188 2:16 1 (2nd or 3rd c. B.C.)
2041 2:16 1
2041 2:16 1
2041 4:26 1
2041 4:31 1
2041 4:76 1
2041 4:76 1
2042 3:59 1 (as wall preserved)
213 3:13 2 p. 133
21A 2:13 3 (shells in core pile)
K78 22A  2:16  1
2:14  3
2:10  2
2:17  2  Below P

K79 22A  5:18  1  p. 143
5:30  1
5:10  2  121

K79 23A  2:15  1 1.29
2:17  1  2.36  3:16  7/16 1 1/8 1/2 1 1/8
1/2  1
3:13  1  79
3:13  1  76

27A  2:21  1  53
2:25  1  75

27B 2:3  1

3:12  1  121
3:12  1  141
3:17  5  141
3:18  2  150
3:19  2  147
3:20  4  152
3:21  1  157
3:23  4  150  Neen 2
3:26  1  165
3:32  1  95

28A  3:19  1
3:20  1

29A  1:17  5 (1 worn & fitted)
1:13  1 (Glas.
3:3  5:15  1

4:21  1  117
4:22  1  117
4:27  2  147
4:28  4  152
4:29  1  157
4:30  1  150
4:32  1  165

4:4  1  95

5:1  2

K79 28A  3:55  1
3:60  1
3:56  1
3:63  1
3:66  1
3:70  1

29A  1:12  5
29A1  2:16  2 (1 large)
3:36  1  26 (1 large)
4:30  7 (3 large)
4:32  1 (Glas.
5:74  1  (very large)
29A2  1:17  5 (1 worn & fitted)
1:13  1 (Glas.
3:3  5:15  1

K79 27B  3:15  1  Internal cast of small
2 156  4:60  fossil oyster pendant (recorded number 319)
17 12:1  4:10  small internal cast of a paleocyad
13 3:12  1  Internal cast of a large paleocyad
13 3:12  1  Stronbras (suctophym) internal cast
K79 23B  3:32  Stronbras internal cast
K79 27A  3:15  fossil colonial spiral 15

Neen 2 15
temple area (context not recorded) fossil asteroid (starfish)
context not record | 1 Conus fossil
KOMMOS

FISH

76 2A2 4:33
   5:44

6A 9:18 & 19

77 9A 3:11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20 Dump LMI-II, but also has
      some MM and LMIIIA (ws) 748 bones: 207 vertebra,
      155 spines, 68 skull bones, 35 complete and 49 fragment-
      ary otoliths, 226 fragments. At least 35 Sparus,
      2 Sparisoma and 1 Epinephelus individuals.

9Al 3:40 & 42 Floor deposit 4 v, 1 s, 2 sk (Sparus pagrus)
      MMIII.

10 3:22 Building B interior 1 drum fish otolith
     late Hellenistic/Ear. Rom.

11A 3:13 1 sk (Sparus pagrus) lat. LMIII

3:16 3 frags. LMIIIA + possibly B

3:17 7 sk LMIIA/B

3:19 3 sk LMIIIA & some earlier

3:20 NW level of trench p. 49 1 frag.
     MM, lat. LMI

3:23 1 sk nothing later than LMIIIA

3:25 2 sk LMI or IIIA

3:27 & 30 1 v, 2 s, 12 sk (Sparus) lat. LMIB/II

3:31 2 sk LMI, LMIIIA2 or B

12A1(5B) 4:77 1 sk (Sparus pagrus) good LMIIIB

4:78 & 81 2 v, 3 sk (Sparus aurata)
           lat. LMIIIA/B

4:83 1 v, 5 sk (Sparus pagrus)

12A3 3:40, 44, 47 2 v, 2 s MMIII, good LMI

15A 3:4 1 v

78 19A 3:17 1 frag.

3:18 2 sk

3:26 1 sk

20B 4:88 (ws) Sounding east of Round Building
     18 v (3 burnt), 1 s, 10 frags. MMIB-II

21A1 3:24 (ws) Upper level pithos p. 61, 159 2 otoliths
       (Sparisoma)

22A2 3:79 (ws) Cleaning over and around stone slab floor of
       Round Building 1 small vertebra fragment
FISH

John's Upper surface: Space 16. 1 sk (wraps)
Post Kamas (MMIB-III).

Surface deposit p. 97. 12 v.
Classical Kamas (MMIB-II).

p. 103. 1 v, 1 s
Classical Kamas

Floor with carbonized patch 19 v, 3 s,
1 sk, 10 frags.

Space 16 of Central Hillside - West of Wall 44
pot contents: p. 107. 1 v Classical Kamas

p. 109 Classical Kamas. 1 v (shark or ray)

Floor deposit 7 Classical Kamas

East of Wall 44, Space U: p. 121. 3 sk
Late Classical Kamas

Floor p. 123. 30 v, 9 s, 3 otooliths, 20
frags. (Sparus) Classical Kamas

Hearth

Floor of Space 4. 1 otoolith IMIIA/B (Sparus)

Pebble floor surface 1 otoolith (Sparus)
IMIIIL, IMIII, Late IMIIIB

Floor 36 otooliths (Sparus) IMIIIL

Ashy fill p. 89. 1 otoolith (Sparus)
good group. most IMIIIB

Ashy top of floors (with much burnt pottery)
p. 93. 1 IMIIIL, IMI, most IMIIA2/early B

Floor 1 otoolith, 1 dentary (Sparus) lat: probably Archaic, some late
Geometric and Orientalizing

p. 119. 1 otoolith, 3-4 teeth (Sparus)
probably 7th c. B.C.

p. 97. 2 remains most IMII, lat: MMII-III

p. 95. many bones, mostly vertebrae

p. 60. 2 bones good MMII group

5 bones, 1 v MMII

Floor many bones, mostly vertebrae MMII

pot contents: C2201 4 v + MMII

C2219 MMII

C2220 6 v

Floor v, s

Floor v, s

SW hearth fill 1 v

4 bones, 1 v, 1 s early 2nd c.

much amphorae 2 bones 1 s early 2nd c.

Burnt soil 3 bones, 1 jaw early 2nd c.

Soil from beneath Portable altar 1 v, 1 oto
early 2nd c. (Sparus)

much amphorae 1 bone late 1st/early 2nd c.

Edge of central hearth 4 bones
late 1st/early 2nd c.

Small hearth - south wall 3 v, 1 s, 1 oto
(Sparus) late 1st/early 2nd c.

Burnt soil - south corner of Room 2, 1 s,
1 bone, 1 otoolith (Sparus) late 1st/early 2nd c.

Floor in Room 2 many v & s, 4 complete
& 5 otoolith frags., 2 teeth, 2 jaws,
2 cleithra (Sparus) late 1st/early 2nd c.

Floor: much amphorae 5 v, 1 sk, 4 other,
1 premax, 2 teeth, 2 cleithra (Sparus)
late 1st/early 2nd c.

Carbonized soil 3 v, 1 scaphioid oto
late 1st/early 2nd c.

much amphorae many v, 1 premax., 1 dentary,
1 tooth, 5 complete & 2 otoIGHL. frag,
1 sk (Sparus) late 1st/early 2nd c.

much amphorae v, 1 tooth (Sparus)

Stone fall, south wall 1 v

1 sk Geometric to Orientalizing

Hearth fill v & s

Burnt soil 1 premaxillary (Sparus)

2 bones 1 sk

Large v 1st: IMIIIB, some Al-2

v = vertebrae
s = spines/ribs
sk = skull bones

77 deposits have fish remains
76. 53 3:29 SW area; brown earth lat. LMIB- (1)
6A 4:12 Few stones, more or less at base of Wall 2; NMIII, LMII, LMIIIA/B (2)
77. 9A 3:20 (w3) Dump LII-II; many LM, nothing LMII (1) (2)
9A1 3:33
3:40 Floor deposit NMIII (2)
4:18
10A1 3:21 Altar C and surrounding mixed to Hellen. (1)
11A 3:18 SW level of trench p. 47 some LMII, lat. LMIIIA (1)
3:19 Mainly LMIIIA; some earlier (1)
3:27 L30 LMIB/II (4)
3:30 lat. LMII (1)
11B 3:21 Room — LMIII; some earlier (1)
12A1(5B) 4:73 Room J LIIIB (1)
4:74 Room J LIIIB (1)
4:75
4:76 (3)
12A3 3:40 LIIIB (1)
3:42 Room V, LMIA, has NMIII (1)
3:49
3:63
12A4 3:60 3:62
3:72
11A 3:22 3:27
1A 3:11
1A2 3:20 3:26
22A2 3:39 p. 105 Classical Kamares (1)
2A1 3:12 (1)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 79</th>
<th>29B</th>
<th>3:143</th>
<th>n. 98</th>
<th>(1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3:160</td>
<td>lat: III</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3:162 (W)</td>
<td>Floor deposit in storeroom III</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29A1</td>
<td>4:170 (W)</td>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>late 1st/early 2nd c.</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 36 nails with bird bones; about 62 bones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 29A1</th>
<th>2:12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:19 (W)</td>
<td>Blackened soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:19 (W)</td>
<td>SW hearth fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:22 (W)</td>
<td>Burnt soil early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:22 (W)</td>
<td>Soil from beneath Portable Altar early 2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:26 (W)</td>
<td>More of central hearth late 1st/early 2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:25 (W)</td>
<td>Small hearth south wall late 1st/early 2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:26, 30, 31 (W)</td>
<td>Room 2 floor late 1st/early 2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:28 (W)</td>
<td>Hearth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30 (W)</td>
<td>Carbonized soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:32 (W)</td>
<td>Much amphorae late 1st/early 2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:35 (W)</td>
<td>Much amphorae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:36 (W)</td>
<td>Stone fall, south wall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| No. 30A2 | 3:15 (W) | Dark fill III, IV, lat: IIM IIIA2 |

**Notes:**
- 77 9A 3:11 (W) | Dump IIII, lat: IIM IIIA1 |
- 3:20 (W) | Dump IIII, much MM, no HII, some IIM IIIA/B |
- 10A 2:152 (W) | Soil from hearth — Building B, Hellenistic |
- 22A1 2:175 (W) | Soil from bottom of intact cauldron in Room |
- 29A1 3:159 (W) | Contents of bridge-spouted jar |
- 4:28 (W) | Hearth |
- **Equid** (horse or donkey) |
- 79 29A1 2:14 (W) | Molar |
- 11A 3:29 (W) | Antler fragment and 1st phalange, over building B, IV, IIM |
- 78 23E 3:145 (W) | Phalange |
- 24A 3:122 (W) | Phalange |
- **BO5** |
- 6A 3:15 (P) | Minoan & later |
- 20A 4:75 (W) | |
RODENTS
77 9A 3:15 (ws) Dump LII-II: MM, IMI, LMIII
12A3 3:40
73 20B 4:88 (ws) Bounding next to Round Building IMIb-II
21A1 4:74 (ws) Upper level pithos p. 51, 159
22A2 3:111 (ws) Floor - MMII p. 123
2:92 (ws) p. 105 Classical Kamares
23A 3:113 (ws) John's Hellenistic floor w/roof tiles lat: 1st c. B.C.
79 275 2:18 (ws) p. 119
28B 3:143 (ws) p. 95
3:62 (ws) Floor MMII
3:62 (ws) contents of pot C2201 MMIII
3:63 (ws) C219 (umbrella stand) MMIII
3:76 (ws) C2220 MMIII
3:79 (ws) Floor MMII
29A1 3:19 (ws) Blackened earth
3:19 (ws) S74 hearth LIIll all bones burnt
3:22 (ws) Burnt soil much amphora early 2nd c.
3:66 (ws) Edge of central hearth - late 1st/early 2nd
4:26 (ws) Small hearth - south wall, late 1st/early 2nd
4:26, 40, 21 (ws) Floor Room 2, late 1st/early 2nd c.
4:28 (ws) Hearth
4:32 (ws) much amphora late 1st/early 2nd c.
4:32 (ws) much amphora
5:05 (ws) Early altar - 7th c. B.C.

RODENTS
77 9A 3:19 (ws) Dump LII-II, lat: IMIII calcaneus
10A2 3:14 in front of Building B, Hell./Class.: femur
78 20B 2:10 1st: Hellenistic
79 28B 4:126 (ws) lat: 1st/early 2nd, much amphora, small metapodial
4:12 (ws) lat: 1st/early 2nd incisor
4:74 (ws) late Geom./Orientalizing mandible frag.
4:82 (ws) geometric to Orientalizing tibia
4:85 (ws) 7th c. B.C. ulna, proximal end

RODENTS
77 9A 3:19 (ws) pot contents of C2219 (umbrella stand) MMIII
probably 3 individuals present

HUMAN TETH (analyzed by LS. P. Stuart-Hadad, Department of Physical Anthropology, Cambridge)
77 9A 2:17 Dump LII-II: L', LIII, LII -
Two central lower incisors: one left taler incisor in mandible; very worn

2:17 7 L', right L', a few LII permanent lower lateral canines

3:71 (ws) Room: 1 (rom: tubes)

BARBACLES
77 9A 2:18 lat: IMIII, no apparent IMIVIII worn
Pottery Deposit A-A "Lucia's Barbotine Ware Deposit" Pre Kamaraes and Early Kamaraes (EMIII/MMIA); has some scraps of MMIB-II

77 11A  3:38 + 4 A
0/2 Murex trunculus 1st columella - white
3 Monodonta

Pottery Deposit B-B "John's Lower Kamaraes Ware Floor near the Round Building" (3rd level up near Round Building)
Early Classical Kamaraes (MMIB-II)

78 20B  4:74 + 80
1 Patella
4/2 Murex trunculus 30, 31, 41, 53
1 Monodonta
2 Fasciolaria 24, 26
0/2 Tonna
2 vermetids - cylindric

Pottery Deposit C-D Space H, lower level, West of Wall 44
Late Classical Kamaraes (MMIB-II)

77 9A1  3:46; 78 22A2 3:94 + 95 page 107
2 Patella
5 Monodonta
4 Fasciolaria 24, 25, 29, 31
1 Spondylus water-worn
0/1 Charonia bottom fragment - possibly fresh

"John's Upper Classical Kamaraes Ware Floor near the Round Building"
Late Classical Kamaraes (MMIB-II)

78 20B  4:39, 43, 56
2 Patella
16/1 Murex trunculus 31, 33, 38 (2), 39 (2), 41, 44, 46 (3),
49, 51, 59 (open back), 85 (hole on back)
2 Fasciolaria 26, 30

many small vermetids

Pottery Deposit B-A Space U, East of Wall 44
Late Classical Kamaraes (MMIB-II); some EMI or II

73 22A2  3:105, 103, 109, 110 pages 117, 119, 121
11/1 Patella
5/3 Murex trunculus 37, 3 columellas, 2 body fragments
2 Monodonta
1 Columbella
1 Cassis "lip" (from shell mouth)
Floor Deposit - MIII (Post Kamares)
77 9A1 1:40 + 42
2 Murex trunculus 89 long, 61 wide, sponge bored, w "ring"
0/1 Glycymeris water-worn
1/1 Turricula water-worn and with hole opposite the mouth
1 Columbella 17
Pottery Deposit C-C "Harriet's Deposit on Bedrock"
Post Kamares (MIIIB-III)
77 13A 2:29, 32, 40
4 Patella
3 Monodonta
0/1 Glycymeris
1 Fasciolariella 32 hole opposite mouth
1 corolla W5 left
Pottery Deposit C-D "John's Upper Surface plus Ian's Upper Surface"
Space 16 of the Central Hillside Area
Post Kamares (MIIIB-III)
77 9A1 1:30
75 22A2 1:380 page 97
2 Patella
0/1 Terebratulina
1 Columbella 16 Trosh
Pottery Deposit C-F "The Floor Deposit in Lucia's Apotheke"
Room AA or "Pithos room"
Post Kamares (MIIIB-III)
78 21A1 1:24 page 61 & 159 Upper level pithos (water-sieved)
11 Patella
1 Murex trunculus
2 Monodonta
21A1 1:27 page 68 (has 4 sherds IXIA)
3 Tonna 35 long 29 wide
Pottery Deposit C-F "Ian's Dump in the NW Quadrant of 22A1"
(w/klin "wasters") most Post Kamares, less than 12 Classical Kamares,
3 are NZI, contemporary with Pottery Deposit C-F
78 22A1 1:34 + 39 page 51
0/2 Charonia 1 bottom-end, 1 Cliona (sponge) bored
Deposit of LII-II date
77 11A 1:27 + 30
45/6 Patella
0/5 Murex trunculus
102 Monodonta
1 Nassa water-worn
2 Columbella 14 other water-worn
1 4th
1 Charonia 5 sipetral notch

The LII-II DUMP (also contains earlier & later pottery)
76 2A2 4:29, 30, 34, 35 (not water-sieved)
77 9A 3:12, 15, 19, 20 (all water-sieved)
274/55 Patella 0/2 burnt
172/56 Monodonta 0/1 burnt 4 very large shells
0/15 Murex trunculus 5 columnellas, 1 body
1 Murex brandaris 34 wide
13/3 Glycymeris all water-worn 3 halved at umbo
21 Nautilus 12 water-worn, 2 open, 3 hole on front,
1 hole on back
1/2 Charonia 1 water-worn siphonal notch
2 Columbella 16, 17
1 Corus 20
1 Plicina 19
1/3 Charonia 23 with collar lip fragment
1 Plicina 36
1/6 Tonna 1 columella
1 Patella 29
1 Gibbula
1 Turritella 4
1 Haliotis 17
2 Pentatania 20 long 14 max. width 3 min. width
1 3/ cockle 16 wide
0/2 pelecypods very water-worn
An LIIIIAl-2 Deposit (a few residual in 18 & 28)
77 2:5, 7, 9; 3:18, 28
78/61 Patella 5/1 burnt
59/31 Monodonta 1 burnt
0/15 Murex trunculus 9 columnellas
1/4 Murex brandaris complete one is water-worn; columnellas
1/3 Glycymeris almost all water-worn, 3 rather fresh
25 Nautilus 10 water-worn, 4 hole on bottom, 3 open,
1 hole at apex, 3 apical ends, 1 bottom
3 Donax 22R, R, other ww
0/1 Charonia siphonal notch
3 Columbella 24 with hole at apex 1 water-worn
1 Donax 23
1 Plicina 19
1 Charonia 16
1 Luria 22
1 Tonna 14
2/2 Turritella both complete ones are water-worn
1/2 cockles 28 wide one large fragment
1 Mactra
1 pelecypod water-worn
### Room D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>1B1</td>
<td>3:31 + 4:6a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/1</td>
<td>Monodonta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>all water-worn 7/1 holed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Tonna</td>
<td>columnella</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMIIA/B Deposit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>1B2</td>
<td>3:10, 11, 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td>0/1 burnt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>Monodonta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/1</td>
<td>Furax trunculus</td>
<td>4/1 water-worn, 1 fresh 2 holed (one of which is burnt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/1</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMIIA/B Deposit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>4A2</td>
<td>2:48 + 58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Furax trunculus</td>
<td>water-worn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>all water-worn 8 holed at umbo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JON'S HOUSE FLOOR DEPOSITS IMIIA/B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>3:16 + 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Furax trunculus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/1</td>
<td>Phareola</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Room P

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>all water-worn 3 holed at umbo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Monodonta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/1</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>all water-worn 16/1 holed (3 small)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(One water-worn and holed Glycymeris from behind stamnognostas)

"Limpet layer and Floor of Room 17 in North Hilltop House"

**IMIIA/B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>4B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Monodonta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/1</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Limpet layer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>30A</td>
<td>3:12 + 13a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td>1 very large</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>all water-worn 1 holed 0/1 burnt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Over floor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>19B</td>
<td>2:16 + 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>30A</td>
<td>3:17 + 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td>2 have holes at center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>1 rather fresh, 9/3 water-worn and 1 holed (1 tiny hole)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/2</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>1 rather fresh, 9/3 water-worn and 1 holed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under floor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>19B</td>
<td>2:13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>30A</td>
<td>3:12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMIIB Deposit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>3:16, 17, 20, 22, 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>12A1</td>
<td>3:16, 69, 71 (Room J)</td>
<td>(Room J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td>1 large</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Monodonta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/1</td>
<td>Furax trunculus</td>
<td>water-worn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/2</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>26/1 water-worn, 22 holed, 1 rather fresh, 0/1 burnt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Columella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramus</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Turritella</td>
<td>40 top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMII Deposit in Room J**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>12A1</td>
<td>3:16, 69, 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Monodonta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/1</td>
<td>Furax trunculus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/1</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>10/1 water-worn, 1 holed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Donax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/1</td>
<td>Turritella</td>
<td>bottom diameter 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IMIIIB Deposit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>3:14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Monodonta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/5</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>36 6 holed at umbo 0/1 burnt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Patella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28/5</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>all water-worn 1 water-worn &amp; burnt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Glycymeris</td>
<td>3 rather fresh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>