Kommos (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 4, 1985**

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**K84 Trench 58A (B Spaeth) Addendum to Final Report** | 3 |
Barrette Speeth
Pitsidia, Crete
August 1985
NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Due to Professor Betancourt’s and Mr. Banou's departure for Asir, a number of pottery groups (pails) were not examined in the usual manner. These will be studied during the summer of 1986 and incorporated at the end of this year's report.

The trenches and pails affected are:

65A3/2183
65A4/3185
65A5/1184
65A7/1199

also see trenches 622, 628, 6381, and 668
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Introduction

This report discusses the excavation of 8 trenches: 65A, 65A1, 65A2, 65A3, 65A4, 65A5, 65A6, and 65A7. These trenches were dug from June 24 to August 21 of 1985. Since these trenches were not dug consecutively, but rather at times simultaneously, a chronological exposition of the excavation process has been abandoned. Rather, the excavation process for each trench is described separately. However, since the trenches are contiguous, covering one large area, their interpretation is presented conceptually as one single unit.

The co-ordinates for these trenches are as follows (see Figure 1 for a plan of the relationship of the trenches):

**65A**

**Original co-ordinates:**

* NW corner: 991.08 X 1083.46 Y
* NE corner: 995.58 X 1083.46 Y
* SW corner: 991.08 X 1076.46 Y
* SE corner: 995.58 X 1076.46 Y

**Later extension to S.:**

* NW corner: 991.08 X 1083.46 Y
* NE corner: 995.58 X 1083.46 Y
* SW corner: 991.08 X 1075.46 Y
* SE corner: 995.58 X 1075.46 Y

**65A1**

* NW corner: 995.58 X 1083.46 Y
* NE corner: 999.08 X 1083.46 Y
* SW corner: 995.58 X 1075.46 Y
* SE corner: 999.08 X 1075.46 Y
65A2
NW corner: 999.05 X 1070.43 Y
NE corner: 1003.09 X 1086.43 Y
SW corner: 999.05 X 1075.46 Y
SE corner: 1003.19 X 1076.60 Y

65A3
NW corner: 984.35 X 1083.35 Y
NE corner: 991.08 X 1085.11 Y
SW corner: 984.35 X 1080.96 Y
SE corner: 991.08 X 1080.96 Y

65A4
NW corner: 991.08 X 1087.61 Y
NE corner: 1003.05 X 1088.43 Y
SW corner: 991.08 X 1083.46 Y
SE corner: 1003.05 X 1085.10 Y

65A5
NW corner: 984.85 X 1080.96 Y
NE corner: 991.08 X 1080.96 Y
SW corner: 984.85 X 1075.46 Y
SE corner: 991.08 X 1075.46 Y

65A6
NW corner: 991.08 X 1093.11 Y
NE corner: 992.08 X 1093.11 Y
SW corner: 991.08 X 1087.61 Y
SE corner: 999.05 X 1087.61 Y
The primary purpose of these trenches was to learn more about the plan and function of Building P, and its relationship to the pebble court which fronts the galleries of P on the west. We also hoped to learn more about the predecessors of P in this area, including the pebble court itself, associated with Building T to the north, and the plaster floor and slab pavement uncovered by L. Nixon in Tr. 363 in 1980.

These aims were successfully accomplished. P was found to continue to the south with another gallery. The open-ended plan of P to the west was confirmed, with no supports found bridging the span between the walls of P. These discoveries added support to the interpretation of the function of P as a storage area for ships, offered by W. Shaw in 1984. The chronological relationship between P and the pebble court was firmly established when foundation trenches for the walls of P were discovered to have been cut into the pebble surfaces. The pebble court itself was found to continue to the west, although much disturbed by erosion. More of the plaster floor was uncovered and some chronological relationships established, though much about this area remains a mystery. The slab paving of 363 was found to continue always toward the west and then end abruptly. The function of the channels in this paving remains unexplained. The biggest surprise in the excavation of these trenches came on the last official day of excavation when a slab
pavement or walkway, also with shells, was found in Tr. 65A7 running from west to east. The function of this paving has yet to be determined, as has its relationship to the wall going to the EB in Tr. 65B and 65A4 and to the plaster floor to the N. in Tr. 76B and 65A2.

In addition, in the levels above building P were discovered a Geometric lamp associated with one found in 56S, and a Hellenistic hearth associated with fragments of a number of ceramic beehives.
Excavation of Tr. 65A was conducted from June 24 to July 2. In addition, a small sounding was dug in this trench on August 7. This trench was originally laid out to catch the next wall of S12. P, if the end of P were found to continue to the south. Later, when the stones of this wall were actually recovered, the trench was expanded 1 m. to the south, to catch the southern face of the new wall.

We began excavation in Tr. 65A with sand removal over the entire trench (Plan 1). When we had moved sand for three days without reaching anything of note, we decided to take a sounding in the northern end of the trench. Pools 2, 3, 4 comprised sand removal from this area. With Pool 2, we reached the top of Wall 1, the northern wall of the third gallery of P from the north. With Pool 3, we uncovered a large rectangular platform or pier at the end of Wall 1, set upon stones. At the bottom of Pool 3, we noted a number of surfaces, reserved in the SE corner of the sounding, including a leading surface at a level of 3.44 m., a pebble surface at 3.21 m., and another pebble surface at 3.02 m. (see Plan 23, p. 20). Henceforth, all archaeological references will be to the trench notebook. With Pool 4, we reached a stratum of sandy soil which ended on a surface of slabbing.

Later, in this area, we conducted a small sounding beneath the leading to housecurve (Pool 5) at a level of 2.53 m.

When the next wall of P to the south (well 2) was traversed by the front leader, we returned to the southern portion of the trench. Pool 7 consisted of further sand removal in this area. Within this soil was discovered a small patch of black soil to the west (see Plan 22). Later, this soil was found to be associated with the Stratigraphic Layer to the west (Tr. 65A1, Pools 13, 15, 17; Tr. 65A2, Pools 22, 23, 24, 25; Tr. 65B, Pool 21).

Pools 9 and 10 consisted of the removal of a stratum of sandy brown earth.
and stones. At the bottom of this fill, it seemed to be a series of levels which showed local spurts of incision which might have been due to ice. The stratum later turned out to represent the secondary floor of P. The lie of the surface sloped from 3.67 m. in the NE to 4.02 m. in the SW. The stratum was all tamped under the levels beneath the levels. The surface also sloped from east to west, from a level of 4.32 m. to 2.77 m. Although at first we considered the possibility that these levels were associated with the tamped deposits, we later realized that the tamped deposit was formed upon comparison with the other levels of P that the stratum had more likely been caused by erosion. This erosion might have also be caused by the large overburden of sand in the area, within cut-boat of the stratum running towards the east.

He later returned to the area of Tr. G5A to look for an 11th century beneath the pebble surface (Fig. 71). (See Fig. 1 for the location of Sounding 1.) The purpose of this sounding was to discover the various layers of the pebble court in this area. Two layers were found: a top one, composed of thinly packed gravel in sand at a level of 3.60 m., and a lower one, composed of densely packed pebbles in sand, at a level of 3.17 m. At the bottom of this sounding, we found another unit, at a level of 2.97 m.

G5A

Excavation in Tr. G5A was conducted from July 5 to July 12. The trench was located just to the west of Tr. G5A and was intended to provide more information about the interior of P. We began our work with soil removal (Fig. 12). At the bottom of this unit, in the northern area of the trench, we encountered a stratum of very black soil, with peats 13, 15, and 17 (Levels 4.47-4.54). This soil was later recognized as belonging to the Geometric period, represented by a still pot. In Fig. 7 of Tr. G5A, Peats 22, 23, 24, and 25, in G5A, at 4.41-4.42 of Tr. G5A.
The street was then marked out in a trench on the same lines as that to reach the trench. 

All of the dirt represented the ancient floor of a basement, which I shall refer to later on in Part III. The trench was marked by a line of heads on the floor in the middle.
From the north with stone 5.4. To the west with stone 4.1. The structure continues 3 H.H. at 11.6 to 11.7. To the south with a stretch of stones 4.9 (II: level at 11.0). For a distance of 2.2 m. In the trench we encountered a stratum of stone 14.6 (II: level at 11.6). Wall 1 at the bottom of the trench, we reached the floor (II: level at 11.6). This floor is some centimeters above the surface of the 11.4 m. This floor is divided into two main layers: 11.4 and 11.2. Beneath this floor, we encountered another surface at a level of 11.4. This surface was composed of clay and earth and represented the primary floor of the trench. This stratum continued with Wall 1, 27, 35, and 36. At the bottom of these walls, we reached a stratum of stones mixed with earth and in the northern part of the trench. These stones extended in the east-west line of the trench, which was later to cover an L-shaped partition wall (Wall 6). We also discovered a U-shaped partition wall at this point (Wall 5). The wall was located on the southern side of the trench within these partition walls. The wall at 11.1 is parallel to the trench, and the wall at 11.2 is parallel to the stratum of the partition wall, but to the west of their outer edge. This stratum is 1.6 m. wide, 21.44 and 4.1 (level at 11.7). To the north of the trench, we encountered a stratum of stones running towards the wall of the trench. This stratum continued with 11.22, 44, and 50 (level at 11.6). Near Wall 7, we encountered a stratum of stones mixed with earth and stones (closed). The stratum runs with Wall 7 at 11.2, close to the foundation trench 11.2. Within this wall, we noted that the bottom course is visible. Wall 8 protruded 10 cm. from the northern side of the wall. We first thought that the course represented an earlier wall and designated it as Wall 7. Later on, however, upon comparison with
the other side of which was the plaster floor. The northern section of 1939 (as in 1938) was now cleaned. In the northern section of 1939, a number of small rooms were found. The northern section of 1940, which contained the plaster floor, was now cleaned. This floor extended across the entire width of the building. It was found that there was a room on the north of the building. The lower level was found to be a continuation of the plaster floor. A number of the rooms were found at the extreme northeast edge of the building. The rooms were found to have been cut into by the foundation trench for Wall A.

The excavation of the northern section of 1939 (as in 1938) was now cleaned. In the eastern section, the northern level of 1940 was cleaned with Wall A. The northern level of 1940 was cleaned with Wall A. The northern level of 1940 was cleaned with Wall A. Below this level, burnt tiles were found. In these tiles were found other pottery, such as (Wall B), the eastern level (Wall C). In the north, the next structure consisted of burnt tiles mixed with pottery (Wall D). In the south, the northern level was cleaned with pottery (Wall E). Near Wall 2, we discovered in the foundation trench of Wall C, pottery with black and stone chips (Wall F). The plaster floor was reached in the northern part of the trench. At this point of the area, the pottery was found in the southern part of the area ("area A"—see p. 116). We found a blue plaster surface. The blue plaster was in several layers and was overlaid by white. Later, we removed one of the blue plaster layers in this area and found that the blue plaster layer was covered with white towards the south. (See p. 112—fig. 1 for discussion of the plaster floor.) On the south, we reached houses, which had been cut into for
the insisted in Trench 19.

Excavation was started in Trenches 43, 44, 46, 47, 56, 57, 58, and 59 at the bottom of Trench 19. We encountered a beehive beneath the north end of the trench, which was located in the NW corner of the trench (43.5 m; 1520 ft). At a level of 3.07 m, the beehive was covered with 40 w. As we moved to the west of Trench 19, we encountered the remains of a similar beehive (43.5 m; 1520 ft). These beehives were covered with a layer of soil and were filled with organic material.

Within these walls, we also observed the remains of an ancient hearth (43.5 m; 1520 ft). This hearth was filled with a variety of bones, including fragments of bone, wood, and stone. The black and white luster of these materials suggested that they were part of the hearth. The soil around the hearth was also rich in organic material.

The trench was levelled off to this level of the ancient hearth. To partially uncover this area.

Excavation was resumed in Trench 45A where we followed the level of the pebble court north from Trench 45A. We decided to conduct a sounding to locate the various pebble layers and determine what lay beneath the pebble court. (Note: This sounding will be described in its entirety here, although some of the details discussed below to Trench 45A.) See Figure 1 for the location of sounding 7). Trench 42 and 44 represent sand clearcut off to the contour. After this sounding, this area was removed, the pebble court surface was extended to the north of the sounding. Three layers of pebble court were discovered during this work, one, composed of a very thick pebble layer, at a level of 2.60 m, was later cut by the lower one, similar to the interradial one, at a level of 2.07 m. This
The pebble surface had been eroded towards the east. Beneath it was exposed a slab paving at a level of 2.90-2.70 m. This paving had a H-8 channel in it and was later found to join with the paving in Tr. 65A7 and 64A.

To the east, some slabs were preserved at the level of the slabs (c. 2.90 m.), but since these slabs were reserved only in a small patch on the line of erosion, it does not seem justified to call them another pebble surface.

With P 11 23, some of the pebble surface above the slabs was removed to the north, revealing a number of small stones arranged in a rough line (level at 2.90 m.; see p. 151). A plaster edge was discovered on the paving bordering these stones. This plaster edge was on line with the one discovered to the north in the area of the plaster floor in the sounding in Tr. 65A2. On the paving to the south, no edge was discovered, since the slabs had been so heavily eroded. Along the line of erosion of the slabs, at a lower level, we encountered an earthen surface at a level of 2.70 m. We dug a small sondage into this surface down to an earthen floor with fragments at a level of 2.55 m. (P 11 21).

Tr. 65A6

Excavation in Tr. 65A6 was conducted gradually from August 2 to August 20. This trench was located in the area of Tr. 64A1 and 363. The original purpose of this trench was simply to expose the pebble court surfaces in this area of Gallery 2 of P, to the south of P. Later on, it was decided to conduct a sounding beneath the pebble court surface to expose the pebble layers. Again, later it was decided to extend the trench all the way to the W baulk of the sounding in the 2nd half of 363, so that the entire expanse of the gallery surface and its predecessors could be revealed as far east as possible.

Excavation began with the removal of the top leopard floor of P (the secondary floor, at a level of 2.93 m.), with P 11 23. Next, a sounding was opened up to reveal the various pebble layers (See Fig. 1 for the location of Sounding H). Three pebble layers were found: a top one, consisting of
thinnily packed pebbles in sand at a level of 3.08 m., and interdigitated of greyish packed pebbles in sand at a level of 3.43 m., the lower one of densely packed pebbles in sand with thin burn at 3.23 m. The sounding came up to within 30 cm. of this layer, where we encountered stone chips packed around the blocks of the wall. This stratum proved to be the foundation trench for Wall 9, and was recursed with Pill 70 (co. level at 3.79 m.).

At the bottom of this wall, we encountered another slab surface at a level of 3.07 m. This surface proved to the south, almost on top of the pier was set. We followed the slope down the trench with Pill 70 (see plan, p. 195).

Next to the pier to the west, we were able to reveal the three pebble surfaces again. The top surface, composed of thinly packed pebbles in sand, was at a level of 3.09 m. The intermediate surface, at a level of 3.23 m., was made of densely packed pebbles in sand. The lower surface was at a level of 2.99 m. and was similar to the intermediate layer in composition.

When the sounding was complete, we opened a new pill to dig beneath the lapidary floor to the east (Pill 75 at a top level of 3.50 m.). This surface represented the secondary floor of P. Beneath this pill, we encountered two other surfaces (Pills 75 and 90—top levels at 3.44 m. and 3.22 m.)—one reaching a burnt lapidary floor, the primary floor of P, at a level of 3.24 m. (Pill 69). Beneath this floor, there was another burnt lapidary surface at a level of 3.21 m. (Pill 69). This surface joined the pebble court without interruption. Beneath this surface, we encountered the slab paving to the east at a level of 3.05 m., and an earthen surface to the west at a level of 3.06 m. We conducted a sallée well in the earth surface near where it joined the slab paving down to the level of our curers at 2.84 m. (Pill 92). We also noted that the slab paving had been cut into to receive the foundations of Pill P (see p. 195 in Pill 97).

Excavation of Tr. 62A5 was conducted sporadically from August 5 to...
August 14. This trench was located to the south of Tr. 65A3. The purpose of this trench was to determine the level of its fill or court.

Excavation began in Tr. 65A6 with sand removal in Peill 69 and 70. We again encountered a level of clay with Peill 70 at the level of 3.14 m. (Peill 77). This stratum is to be associated with the hearth in Tr. 65A3 (see above). Also found in this area were numerous fragments of ceramic beehives. We reached the pebble court in the SE portion of the trench at a level of 3.04 m. We started to follow the pebbles to the west, but ran into too much erosion. We therefore turned towards the north to link up with the pebble surface in Tr. 65A3. With Peill 76, we started into this area, and then decided to establish an official sounding here. (See above, on Sounding 3, in Tr. 65A3.)

Tr. 65A6

Excavation of Tr. 65A6 was conducted on August 7. This trench consisted of a single sounding around the base block of the next hill of a north of Peill 1. The purpose of this trench was to determine whether the well also had a foundation trench cut into the pebble court. At the end of last season, it had appeared that the pebbles ran right up to the base block.

When we actually excavated around this block with Peill 74 (top level at 3.18 m.), we found that there were large stone chips packed up against it. The pebbles which we had seen at the top of this pebbles, had simply been thrown in with the earth and stone chips used as pockling in the foundation trench.

65A7

Excavation of Tr. 65A7 took place in August 13 to August 18. This trench was located to the east of Tr. 65A3 and 65A5. Its purpose was to expose more of the pebble court.

Excavation in this trench began with the removal of sand in Peills 79 and 89: We soon came down upon another deposit of black sand at a level of 3.22 m. (Peill 80), again associated with the hearth in Tr. 65A3 and 47.
More fragments of beehives were uncovered in this trench. Excavation continued with Plugs 91-94. We reached the rubble court surface at a level of 2.25 m. We then opened up a sounding to the west in the trench to see if we could locate the slab pavement found in Tr. (63A) here (see Fig. 1 for location of Sounding 5). We did indeed find the slab pavement here, with a definite southern edge and a northern edge bounded by a cluster. We followed the paving all the way to the east, where it joined with the paving in the sounding in Tr. (63A). Three more N-S channels were noted in this paving in Tr. (63A). The sounding was opened a bit to the north and south of the west to reveal two more at levels of 2.55 m. (5) and 2.75 m. (6). A small sounding was conducted just north of one of the channels to reveal another set of stones set in an uneven line, like the "satellite wall" noted in the sounding in Tr. (63A) (see Fig. 8) and 197). Later on, the slab paving was followed to the west in Tr. (63A). (See the Final Report for this trench for further information.)
Interpretation

This section is based on information from the excavation of Tr. C5A-A7, 363, and 56A. Interpretation of the evidence from these trenches is difficult for a number of reasons. First, the intense period of erosion in this area has resulted in the loss of a good level of information.

Secondly, relatively little pottery was found in any strata of these trenches, resulting in difficulty in establishing chronological relationships. Consequently, such relationships as presented in this section are often based purely on stratigraphic rather than ceramic evidence. For these reasons, the conclusions presented in this section must be regarded as tentative.

I. Pre-LM I

There are no structures in this area which have yet been uncovered which date to prior to LM I. Two surfaces belonging to this period, however, have been found. In sounding 5 in Tr. C5A, we uncovered an earthen surface below the level of the slab floor. This surface is at a level of 5.70 m. Beneath this surface was an earthen floor with similar upon it at a level of 2.39 m. The fill above the latter floor (strat. 51) dated to LM III.

In Tr. 363, L. Dixon discovered 11 soundings beneath the plaster floor with fill 51 down to a level of 2.72 m. She found a number of large flat stones here, and pottery which appears to date to LM III.

II. LM I—Phase 1

In the first phase of LM I, the plaster floor in Tr. 363 of 65A2 was constructed. Also, given that the plaster edge in the strata of Tr. 65A2 is on line with the plaster on the slab paving in the sounding in Tr. 65A3/A5, it seems likely that this paving also dates to this period. I also wish to suggest that the slab paving in the northern part of Tr. 363 and Tr. C5A2 belongs to this period. The two sections of slab paving, that in the sounding in 65A3/A5 and that in 363/C5A2 both have channels.
end apparently were covered with plaster. (Traces of plaster were found in the earth above the slab.) Serpice evidence for the listing of the plaster floor and slab pavement is scanty; however, these constructions stratigraphically must relate to the IIII pebble court.

As for the function of the pebble floor and the slab pavement, one can only guess. The plastering on these surfaces has never been removed or constantly in the plaster floor. There are at least two layers of plaster, or are the area was covered. What would anyone so quizzically try to preserve such an ephemeral surface? What could be the purpose of such a surface? Possible suggestions include: waterproofing for some sort of industrial use (drying of food stuffs or cloth), painting in various types of materials, or purely aesthetic reasons. An industrial use is perhaps supported by the presence of a fourth associated with the plaster floor in Tr. 347. In any case, one must also explain the presence of colored plaster in certain areas of the plaster and the function of the mysterious channel in the latter.

The latter does not appear to slope, so would drain. However, it is difficult to interpret it as a slot to receive some sort of partition, since there are no indications of such holes for supports for the partitions.

The plastering and the reliefs in the two sets of slab pavements present similar problems. Why were these given (by the architect) what is the function of the channels? What was the nature of the materials into which the plaster was applied? What is the relationship between the plaster floor and the two sets of slab pavement? These questions demand an answer.

III. II--Phase 2

In the second phase of III, the black pebble surface was laid over the plaster floor. This surface occurs in Sales 34, 44, and 41, in Tr. 542 at a level of c. 3.17 m. Sometime thereafter, the partition walls were added to stop this surface. Contemporary with the black pebble surface and to the
south and west of it, is surface of a thin layer of burning, including the peculiar stones of red material. This surface is represented by Plan 43, 41, 59, 60, 62, and 65 in Tr. 85A, at a level of c. 3.12 m. In Tr. 362, this stratum is represented by Plan 56, at a level of 3.17 m. Contemporary with this stratum, I believe, is one of burnt leavings in Tr. 85A, 411, at a level of 3.62 m. This stratum is located right above the first written in Tr. 85A.

Ceramic evidence for the dating of these strata is scant, and indeed somewhat contradictory. I believe that while there exists a certain pottery continuity, there is little to substantiate a continuous later intrusion (i.e., Plan 56 has been associated with the foundation trench for Plan 51; Plan 40 and 41 have been dated to the arch at the rear of Tr. 362.) All other dates are later to 851-LVI.

Also during this period, the pebble court was constructed. The pebble court joins the burnt leavings surface of Plan 56 in Tr. 85A with an interruption at a level of c. 3.12 m. Therefore, at this time, the pebble court extended in an area south of Plan 7.

Further information on the chronological sequence in this area is provided by a section of the three pebble surfaces at their relation to the pier at the end of Wall 1. (See section drawing of 1, Plan 59.)
The first pebble court surface at a level of 3.62 m. was built in this area up to a stratum of stones, chips, and caked earth. The slab platform is placed upon this pebble surface and plastered. The second pebble surface was then laid in beside the slab at a level of 3.12 m. The pier was then set atop the slab platform and plastered. The third pebble surface was then laid in at a level of 3.69 m. The extension to the pier was then added to the west.

A number of interesting problems of interpretation remain for this area during the later LVI period. First, what is the function of the partition walls in Tr. 362/65A7? Is it possible that the meat amount of burning in this area at this level is related to the function of the area?
Industrial use yet be excluded possibility. In calling upon interpretation of the eastern part forerunner position, we must keep in mind that both the north and the later animal had apparently gone out of use by the time of the black public surface. (Both these features were covered by this stratum.) However, it is interesting to note that one of the partition walls, Wall I, follows the line of the cluster as it is that the existence of the earlier stratum was known during this period.

Another unsolved problem concerns the function of the stair/platform. In fact, it can sit on the stele court in LWIII. Was it a base for some kind of object (e.g., a statue) for the sake of some sort of ritual (e.g., a speaking platform)? Did its function change along with its various changes in form?

IV. LWIII

During LWIII, Building P was constructed. The foundation trench for Well 2 of P is represented by Pails 45 and 46 (Tr. 65A2). The foundation trench for Well I is represented by Pail 45 (65A2) and Pail 27 (65A4). The primary floor of P in Gallery 2, a bed of burnt lepidea, occurred at a level of 0.42 m. This floor is represented by Pails 24, 37, and 47 (65A2) and Pail 29 (65B). In Gallery I, the primary floor of P, also of burnt lepidea, was at a level of 0.60 m. This represented by Pail 55 (65A4). In Gallery 1, the primary floor of P was also comprised of burnt lepidea and occurred at a level of 0.40 m. (Pail 15—Tr. 65B). The date of this primary floor, for it is situated above the pottery from all these levels, seems to be LWIII:1.

The secondary floor of P in Gallery 2 was made of pure lepidea and was reached at a level of 0.34 m. This floor was dug with the following balls: 30, 36, and 46 (Tr. 65A2); 28 (Tr. 65B). This floor was also the level reached at the bottom of Pail 16 in Tr. 65A1 and Pail 13 in Tr. 65A.

In Gallery 2, there were two intermediate surfaces, represented by Pails
70 and 50, and then the pure level: secondary floor 1 F, at a level of 3.75 m., represented by Plan 75 (Tr. 25A). In "gallery" 1, the secondary floor was also carried out to pure levels and occurred at a level of 3.75 m. (Plan 16, Tr. 25A). The pottery in the various villa dates this floor to 25A1A2.

The only evidence we have for the function of 25A1A2, is the plan of the building itself. This plan shows a series of loci, pillared rooms, opening towards the west. The gap between these pillared rooms is fairly large, c. 3.50 m.

No closure exists for them on the west. The question relates to S. Shaw in 1864 that this pillared area used for all the sites seems likely to be, given its proximity to the sea and the nature of its plan.

V. 10th-7th c. B.C.

After building 2, west of the sea, dating from 25A1A2, the area was not re-occupied until the Proto-Geometric period. In this period, the line in Tr. 25, 25A2, 25A1, and 25A was started. The lower levels of this area are represented by Plans 17 and 17 (Tr. 25A1) and Plan 20 (Tr. 25A2). These levels all date to the 9th-8th c. B.C. The upper top level for these levels is 4.06 m.; the minimum bottom level is 3.76 m. The stratigraphy is here given in thickness from west to east. Its thickness is c. 60 cm. in Tr. 25A1 and c. 1 m. in Tr. 25A2. I believe that this suggests that the structure associated with this level, perhaps domestic quarters of Geometric date, are located to the east of Tr. 25A2.

Walls 3 and 4 were also constructed 1000 B.C. period. Wall 3 has a minimum bottom level of 3.79 m. and wall 4 a minimum bottom level of 3.75 m. These levels are within the stratum of the Geometric strata. The function of these walls remains unclear.

VI. 4th c. B.C. - Hellenistic Period

The next activity associated with this area is in the 4th c. B.C.

During this period, the hearth (Wall 10) in Tr. 67/3 and 67/4 was constructed.
in the room above the cattle court. A fill of lime and shell was found within, around, and over the top of the hearth, as recorded by Peils 65 and 77 (Tr. 6562), 77 (Tr. 6565), 63 10 (Tr. 6547). The bottom of this deposit was on the public or street level of 2.95 m. The inside channel of the hearth had been sunk down to this level to form the pit of the hearth. The top level of the black mark was 5.67 m.

Associated with the black mark was another number of large four-outer ceramic beehives (Peils 63, 76, 77, and 50). It is possible that the earth and beehives were related in function as well as location. The beehive could have been used to store both honey or to cremate a slave to drive away the bees when honey was to be gathered.

After the Hellenistic period, this area was abandoned and again covered it.
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS

I. Wall 1 (Building P) (Tr. 65A, 65A1, 65A4)

Maximum height preserved: 1.27 m.
Width: 1.10 m.
Maximum length excavated: 10.41 m.
No. of courses wide: 2
No. of courses high: 8
Maximum top level: 4.68 m.
Minimum bottom level: 3.10 m.
Top level of base block: 3.65 m.

Description: Wall 1 consists of ashlar blocks packed with smaller stones.

The stones of the wall were bound together with both vertical and horizontal wood chases. These chases were held in place by a series of dowels as evidenced by the dowel holes found at the level of the horizontal beam on both the northern and southern ends of the wall. A foundation trench was cut for the wall into the pebble surface beneath it. This trench is c. 50 cm. wide and 10 cm. deep at the extreme western end of the wall. The foundations of the wall slope down from east to west.

Special Features:

Wood Courses

Bottom level of horizontal course: 3.66 m.
Height of horizontal course: 15 cm.
Width of vertical courses: 20 - 25 cm.
No. of vertical courses visible: 4

Dowel Holes

No. of holes visible on N.: 1
No. of holes visible on S.: 2.
Distance between holes (S.): 1.40 m.
Length-Width-Depth of holes: c. 5 x 4 x 7 cm.
II. Wall 2 (Building F) (Tr. 65A, 65A1, 65A2)

Maximum height preserved: 1.13 m.

Width: 1.06 m.

Maximum length excavated: 8.28 m.

No. of courses wide: 2

No. of courses high: 7

Maximum top level: 4.51 m.

Minimum bottom level: 2.88 m.

Top level of base block: 3.28 m.

Description: Wall 2 consists of large ashlar blocks, slabs, and stones bound with horizontal and vertical wood courses. At the bottom of the wall is a large ashlar block and a flat slab, which protrude c. 10 cm. from the upper portion of the wall, thus serving as its krepidoma. (Note: in NB, this portion of Wall 2 is considered as part of an earlier wall, and so given the number Wall 7. See NB, p. 109). Above this krepidoma are 2 rows of flat stones atop which is the horizontal wood course. Above this course are set large ashlar blocks at intervals filled with 3 courses of smaller blocks and with vertical courses. A foundation trench was also cut for this wall on its northern face. This trench is 10 cm. wide and at its level reached was 22 cm. deep. The foundation of the wall slopes down from east to west.

Special Features:

Wood Courses:

Bottom level of horizontal course: 3.62 m.

Height of horizontal course: 16 cm.

Width of vertical course: 16 - 25 cm.

No. of vertical courses visible: 3
III. Wall 3 (Tr. 65A1, 65A2)

Maximum height preserved: 75 cm.
Width: 1.20 m.
Maximum length excavated: 5.10 m.
No. of courses wide: indeterminate
No. of courses high: indeterminate
Maximum top level: 4.72 m.
Minimum bottom level: 3.79 m.

Description: Wall 3 is constructed of rubble. It is built flush against the southern face of Wall 1. The rubble is composed of small to medium sized stones.

IV. Wall 4 (Tr. 65A2 - E. portion)

Maximum height preserved: 0.30 m.
Width: 0.59 m.
Maximum length: 1.52 m.
No. of courses wide: 1
No. of courses high: 1
Maximum top level: 4.05 m.
Minimum bottom level: 3.75 m.

Description: Wall 4 consists of a row of 5 medium sized stones set in a line. The rest of the wall has apparently been washed out to the west, where there is much rubble. It may be that this wall was built up against Wall 2 of Building P, as Wall 3 was built up against Wall 1.

V. Wall 5 (N. - S. partition wall) (Tr. 65A2 - E. portion)

Maximum height preserved: 15 cm.
Maximum width: 20 cm.
Maximum length preserved: 1.10 m.
V. Wall 5 (cont')

No. of courses wide: 1
No. of courses high: 1
Maximum top level: 3.03 m.
Minimum bottom level: .06 m.

Description: Wall 5 consists of a single row of small stones including one set at an angle at the corner where it joins Wall 6. It is bounded on the east by the plaster channel, and is set along the line of the channel.

VI. Wall 6 (E. - W. partition wall) (Tr. 65A2 - E. portion)

Maximum height preserved: 15 cm.
Maximum width: 29 cm.
Maximum length preserved: 1.52 m.
No. of courses wide: 2
No. of courses high: 1
Maximum top level: 3.31 m.
Minimum bottom level: 3.15 m.

Description: Wall 6 consists of a line of stones including one set at an angle at the corner where it joins Wall 5.

VII. Wall 7

See above, description of krepidoma of Wall 2.

VIII. Wall 8 (N. - S. partition wall) (Tr. 65A2 - W. portion)

Maximum height preserved: 10 cm.
Maximum width: 22 cm.
Maximum length excavated: 3.22 m.
VIII. Wall 8 (con't)

No. of courses wide (maximum): 1
Maximum top level: 3.20 m.
Minimum bottom level: 3.09 m.

Description: Wall 8 consists of a single line of stones. It is bonded to Wall 9.

IX. Wall 9 (E.-W. partition wall) (Tr. 65A2 - W. partition)

Maximum height preserved: 12 cm.
Maximum width: 25 cm.
Maximum length excavated: 2.03 m.
No. of courses wide: 2
No. of courses high: 1
Maximum top level: 3.22 m.
Minimum bottom level: 3.06 m.

Description: Wall 9 consists of a single line of stones. It is bonded to Wall 8.

X. Partitions (estimated size inside walls)

N. - S.: 1.57 m.
E. - W.: 2.52 m.

XI. Wall 10 (Hearth) (Tr. 65A3, 65A7)

Maximum height preserved: 40 cm.
Maximum width: 35 cm.
Maximum extent: 2.44 m.
No. of courses wide: 1.
No. of courses high: 1 (outside), 3 (inside)
Maximum top level: 3.31 m.
Minimum bottom level: 2.90 m.
XI. Wall 1C (cont)

Description: The hearth is composed of a horseshoe shaped wall of small stones. The outside stones were set on the surface level, the inside stones lined a pit in the surface which had been cut for the hearth. The hearth bottom was on the pebble-court.

XII. Pier (Tr. 65A, 65A4)

Maximum height preserved: 17 cm.

Width (N. - S.): 1.40 m.

Length (E. - W.): 80 cm.

No. of courses wide: indeterminate

No. of courses high: 1

Maximum top level: 3.29 m.

Minimum bottom level: 3.07 m.

Description: The "pier" or platform is composed of flat slabs and dressed stones. It was plastered over.

XIII. Pier Extension (Tr. 65A, 65A4)

Maximum height preserved: 22 cm.

Width (N. - S.): 1.10 m.

Length (E. - W.): 53 cm.

No. of courses wide: 1

No. of courses high: 1

Maximum top level: 3.37 m.

Minimum bottom level: 3.14 m.

Description: The extension to the pier consists of two large flat stones added on to the west.
XIV. Slab Platform Underneath Pier (Tr. 65A, 65A4)

Maximum height preserved: 3 cm.
Maximum width preserved (N. - S.): 2.03 m.
Maximum length preserved (E. - W.): 1.90 m.
No. of courses wide: indeterminate
No. of courses high: 1
Maximum top level: 3.12 m.
Minimum bottom level: 2.95 m.

Description: The slab platform underneath the pier and its extension consists of rounded flat slabs. The slabs were plastered over.

XV. Plaster Channel (Tr. 65A2 - E. portion)

Maximum width: 13 cm.
Maximum length excavated: 5.01 m.
Maximum top level: 3.14 m.
Minimum bottom level: 3.05 m.

Description: The plaster channel runs from N. to S. through the plaster floor. It is lined at the bottom with small stones which have been plastered over. The floor itself slopes up to meet the channel. The channel has no discernible slope.

XVI. Slab Paving (Tr. 36B, 65A4)

Maximum length excavated: 6.38 m.
Maximum width excavated: 3.98 m.
Maximum width of N. - S. channel: 18 cm.
Maximum width of E. - W. channel: 24 cm.

Description: The slab paving in Tr. 36B and 65A4 has an edge on the west where it joins an earlier surface without interruption. The distance from the edge of the N. - S. channel to the eastern edge is 3.15 m.
XVII. Slab Paving (Tr. 64A3, 65A7, 65A9)

Maximum length preserved: 18.47 m.
Maximum width: 1.40 m.
No. of channels preserved: 7
Interval between channels: 2 – 2.60 m.
Width of channels: 15 – 20 cm.

Description: The slab paving in Tr. 64A3, 65A7, and 65A9 has a preserved edge on the N. and S. To the N., it is bounded unevenly by a partially preserved plaster surface which slopes up from the slabs. Beyond this plaster edge is a jumble of small stones which may represent the foundations of a wall (see N., pp. 181 & 197).
Inventoried Objects Trench 65A

Clay Objects:
C 7694 jug/krater 5th c. BC 1:4

Non-Clay Objects:
B 290 bronze nail 1:1
B 310 bronze ring(?) 2:28 (also 65A1 & 65A2)
Inventoried Objects Trench 65A1

Clay Objects:

- C 7813  MG krater pedestal  8th c. BC  1:12
- C 7855  Canasite amphora  LMIII?  2:14

Non-Clay Objects:

- B 297  bronze strip  2:16
- B 510  bronze ring (?I)  2:28 (also 65A & 65A2)

Joins:

1:12  part of C 7046 (joins with 368/2:25).
Clay Objects:

C 7918  MG krater  7th c. BC  2:23
C 7919  MG skyphos  7th c. BC  2:23
C 8054  bell krater  LPG  2:24
C 8203  vessel  ?  3:49

Non-Clay Objects:

B 310  bronze ring (?)  2:28 (also 65A, 65A1)

---

Joints:

2:22  part of 0 7040 (joins with 363/2:21)
2:22  part of 0 7046 (joins with 368/2:25)
2:22  part of 0 8051 (joins with 63A/5:48)
3:34  possible join with 65A2/3:35
3:47  join with 65A2/3:46
3:49  join with 65A2/3:51
3:51  part of 0 8203 (joins with 65A2/3:49)
Inventoried Objects Trench 21A2

Clay Objects:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02240</td>
<td>bull's leg (sculpture)</td>
<td>classical</td>
<td>1:56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inventoried Objects Trench 65A4

Clay Objects:

- O 8335 stirrup jar with false spout LMIIIA 3/75
- O 8336 Cypriot white slip LMIIIA 3/75
- O 8544 kylix LMIIIA+2 3/78

Joins:

Inventorized Objects Trench 65A5

Clay Objects:

- C 8332 beehive 4th-1st c. BC 1:69, 76, 77
- C 8333 SOS amphora 7th c. BC 1:69
- C 8334 beehive 4th-1st c. BC 1:76

Joins:

1:69 part of C 8332 (joins with 65A5/1:77)
1:69 part of C 8334 (joins with 65A5/1:76)
1:76 part of C 8332 (joins with 65A5/1:69, 65A5/1:77)
1:76 part of C 8334 (joins with 65A5/1:69)
1:77 part of C 8332 (joins with 65A5/1:69, 65A5/1:76)
Inventoried Objects Trench 6547

Clay Objects:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C 8390</td>
<td>base of a transport amphora, Cycladic type</td>
<td>7th c. BC</td>
<td>1:79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 8391</td>
<td>Cretan kantharos</td>
<td>early 9th c. BC</td>
<td>1:90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 8404</td>
<td>transport amphora</td>
<td>7th c. BC</td>
<td>1:98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 8405</td>
<td>transport amphora</td>
<td>7th c. BC</td>
<td>1:98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Joins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:79</td>
<td>part of C 8239 (joins with 64A/2:47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:79</td>
<td>join with 6547/1:89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kommos 1985  65A series  Bones and Shells

65A
L. Hell.    1  2 Pat, 4 Ruz, 2 Bob - color, 2 Helix - color, 2 Helicella
mix to 5th c.  2  1 Helix - color
5th c.     4  1 Helix - color
Min, 7th, 5th  7  1 worn Semiscassia lip & part body, 3 Helix - color
"  7(ws)  Black soil
8-7th      12  5 bones, 1 Pat, 2 Gly - 1 ho, 1 broken

65A1
8-7th c.   13(ws) Soil sample, small burnt bone frags., 17 Pat - 16 burnt, 3 Lon - all burnt, 2 echinoid sp
Linoan     16  1 fossil oyster - small
Linoan & PG 17  1 bone, 4 Pat, 4 Gly, 7 Helix - color

65A2
4th c.     21  8 Pat
8-7th c.   22(ws) 25 bones & a few small burnt frags., 73 Pat - a few burnt, 5 Lon - 1 burnt, 1 Luria, 0/1 Tonne
PG & KG   23  11 bones, 14 Pat
9-8th c.   25  22 bones, 2 Helix
Linoan     26  1 bone
Linoan     31(ws) 6 Gly - 2 ho, 6/1 Murex, 7, echinoid
Min, IMI    32  1 Gly
LIII-LVI    36  1 bone, 1 Pat, 2 Gly - 1 ho, 1 very vv
Linoan     37  1 Gly - ho
to IMI      38  1 Gly - ho
LIIIA       46  1 Gly - ho
LIIIA       47  1 Gly - ho
poss. 7th c. 46  3 Gly - 1 ho
"  48(ws) Black sand  bone, echinoid
netdrtable  50  4 bone frags. - ud
LIIIA       52  4 Gly - 2 ho, 1 broken
Linoan     62(ws) Black pebble surface

65A3
7-5th c.   61  2 bones, 2 Gly, 1 Hittium - dist, large, rather fresh, 2 Helix - color
to 4th c.  66(ws) Black sand  Pat, land snails
7 or 5th c. 67  2 bones - ud, 0/0-sized
7th c.     87(ws) a few burnt bones, Pat, Lon, echinoid

65A4
  68  2 Gly - 1 ho, 1 broken
65A series (contd.)  Bones & Shells  p. 2-

65A5
5-4t: c.
  76  1 Lyre, t apex, bit worn.
  77  1 Gly - ho

78  3 Gly - 1 ho

61  1 Tonna frag, large, near distal end

65A7
5th c: 
  79  1 bone, 2 Pat
  91  1 Gly - ho
  95  0 Tonna - dist - near indir.
LIST OF FAILS

65A

1:11
1:12
1:13
1:14
1:15
1:16
1:17
1:18
1:19
2:10
2:11
2:28 (also 65A1, 65A2)
3:28 (Sounding 1)

65A1

1:12
2:13
2:14
2:15
2:16
2:17
2:18
1:19
2:20
2:28 (also 65A, 65A2)

65A2

1:21
2:22
2:23
2:24
2:25
2:26
2:27
2:28 (also 65A, 65A1)
2:29 (Sounding 2)
2:30
3:31
3:32
3:33
3:34
3:35
5:36 (E. half, pt 1)
5:37
5:38
5:39
5:40
5:41
5:42
5:43
5:44
5:45
5:50
LIST OF FAILS

65A2 (cont'd)
3:46 (W. half, pt. 2)
3:47
3:48
3:49
3:51
3:52
3:55
3:57
3:59
3:60
3:62
3:63
3:64
3:68

65A3
1:42
1:53
1:54
1:56
1:58
1:61
1:66
1:67
2:70
1:82 (sounding 3)
2:83
1:87
1:90
1:96

65A4
2:65
3:71 (sounding 4)
2:72
3:75
3:78
3:80
3:85
2:86
3:88
4:92
3:93
3:94
3:97

65A5
1:69
1:76
1:77
2:81 (sounding 3)
1:84
LIST OF FAILS

69A6
3:74

69A7
1:79
1:89
1:90
1:91
1:95
1:98 (Sounding)
1:99 (  )
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plan of Trenches 65A-67 with Locations of Soundings and Sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Section AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Section BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Section CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Section DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Section EE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Section FF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLAN OF TRENCHES 65A-A7 WITH LOCATIONS OF SOUNDINGS AND SECTIONS
FIGURE 2

Section AA
N-S Section of 6542 Looking E
Located 1m from E bulk
1:20

Fill 23 Fill 23
C 4918 C 8401 (join)
C 4919 C 8406 (join)
C 8081 (join)

- sand
- brown soil
- boring
- clayey yellowish soil
- lepis
- pebbles
- stone chips
- plaster
FIGURE 3

Section BB
N-S Section of Sounding in 65A2
Looking E
Located @ 3m from E baulk

1:80

WALL 1
- wood course

WALL 3

brown earth
burning
pebbles

lepis
stone chips
plaster
(Note: 6SA4 levels atop 6SA4. Section not drawn)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date (m-y)</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29/6/85</td>
<td>ESA/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weight 260 grams 20 sherds. Almost all coarse ware, very few fine. Hellenistic. No diagnostic pieces except one short of rim of cup and rim sherd of ladle. Pinkish clay of some sherds. Perhaps late Hellenistic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ESA/1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weight 550 grams 60 sherds. All coarse ware except a few fine sherd. No diagnostic pieces except a 7th c BC. Cup base and a PG krater rim. Date: 5th c BC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ESA/1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weight 1,000 grams 50 sherds. Coarse and fine ware. Medium to small sized sherds. All Iron Age material. Hellenistic and 5th c BC material. Jug/krater base fragment. Jug from Hellenistic period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level feature</td>
<td>Pottery Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/7/55</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>2,000 gr. Iron Age sherds: no diagnostic sherds but looks to 7 CE BC on basis of thin Site cup handle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/7/55</td>
<td>65A/1</td>
<td>4,450 gr. ca. 150 sherds. Mostly coarse fabric and a few fine. All Iron Age and some Alemian (one painted removed to collection box). Shapes: jugs, amphora handle (written).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/7/55</td>
<td>65A/1</td>
<td>420 gr. ca. 150 sherds. Some fine, some fine ware. Some jugs belonging to jug (handle pieces), decorated. One shard with incision. Two fine Iron Age pieces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/7/55</td>
<td>65A/1</td>
<td>50 gr. 11 sherds. Mostly coarse, mixed Alemian + Iron Age. No diagnostic pieces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/55</td>
<td>65A/1</td>
<td>1,050 gr. Mostly late sherds, but 1 IA Fr. of 50-60 CE BC. Early 4 CE BC cup.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>50 gr. As above 2 Iron Age sherds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level feature</td>
<td>Pottery Description</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/17/67</td>
<td>65A/11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Part of C 7046 (Mixin 346/22)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Which looks like it could be MG but think it is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 BS and Sec. etc. since 17% BC. Hydria rim in.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Some few incised BS Large figures (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To 8&quot; 7&quot; BC.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L 7813 - MG, Krater, Pedestal - 8&quot; BC.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/7/85</td>
<td>65A/2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8750 grams, ca. 80 sherds</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse and fine. Pieces from a a PG skyphos (high foot, handle part and body fr.), eastern skyphos (micaceous clay). Not very diagnostic sherds.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8th BC - 7th BC (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/7/85</td>
<td>65A/2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>550 grams, ca. 40 sherds</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed coarse and FB ware. Medium to small sized fragment. Worn, no joins apparent. All Ummran except a few 8th BC sherds (with circles).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7855 - Canaanite (C) fabric, Amphora body, sherd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>65A/2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>340 grams, ca. 15 sherds</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All PG material (7th BC). Coarse, indiagnostic features except for a PG krater body sherds and pedestal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7856</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level feature</td>
<td>Pail</td>
<td>Pottery Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/7/85</td>
<td>65A/2 16</td>
<td>950 grams ca. 40 sherds.</td>
<td>All coarse ware, very few fine ware; Minoen but not closely datable. Some conical cup base fragment.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/7/85</td>
<td>65A/1 17</td>
<td>1,060 grams ca. 70 sherds.</td>
<td>Coarse and fine ware; mixed Minoen and PO.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/7/85</td>
<td>65A/2 18</td>
<td>3,450 grams ca. 100 sherds.</td>
<td>Mixed coarse + fine ware; small, scrappy; non-diagnostic sherds; Minoen mostly, a few Iron Age sherds.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/7/85</td>
<td>65A/2 19</td>
<td>300 grams ca. 20 sherds</td>
<td>Mixed Minoen and Iron Age; very scrappy.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/7/85</td>
<td>65A/2 20</td>
<td>720 grams ca. 35-410 sherds</td>
<td>Mixed Iron Age and Minoen; still very scrappy; worn &amp; broken up with no joins.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19/7/85</td>
<td>65A/1 21</td>
<td>3,000 + 1,900 gr</td>
<td>Very miniscule; everything from PO-Cassite. To 6th BC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level feature</td>
<td>Pottery Description</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6/22 | 22' 4' 5' 4' 3' 2' 1' | 4,000 + 3,500 + 3,100 g.  
1st Part 40, some LG/LG pottery, bays, fragments.  
To 3'f / 3'f. |
| 6/22 | 22' 4' 6' 4' 5' 3' | SG 6 - 4,400 g.  
SG, very scratchy. |
| 6/22 | 4' 6' 4' 3' 2' | Some SG  
Scrappy SG material. C. 8008. Job with 818b remaining west pottery. |
| 6/22 | 4' 6' 4' 5' | SG 6 - 4,500 g.  
Join with 7046b 3'6' same type debris.  
Solid SG.  
In this pile, with 6b. Plug of 3'6' |
| 2:23 | 4,650 g. + 4,500 g.  
SG + part. Some contain small bone cup/skyphos, bone sherds.  
C6084. MC.  
9819. SKYPHOS/CUP SG. |
| 2:24 | 4' 3' 4' 5' 4' | Bone.  
C. 1,000 g.  
Mixe sherds, mostly SG  
C6084. Pen and ink. Fe. |
| 2:25 | 1,100 g.  
Scrap, mostly undiagnostic geometric/traditional geometric.  
Import no SG cup.  
9819/8819. |
| 6/21 | 21' 4,550 g.  
Mindon All coarse (78, CR). Worn, scratchy  
No diagnostic sherds. Some MM or sherd, |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, level, feature</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24/7/85</td>
<td>65A2/27</td>
<td>1100 grams, ca. 40 sherds. Very scrappy, worn sherds. No diagnostic features except conical cup bases, kylix base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/28</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 grams, ca. 20 sherds. Scrappy worn, non diagnostic. Minoan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/29</td>
<td></td>
<td>440 grams, ca. 50 sherds. Minoan, scrappy worn, latest date LM III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/30</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 grams, ca. 20 sherds. Very worn, like the previous pool. Two sherds belong to a bowl/cup of LM III A. The rest not closely datable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>250 gr. Small, scrappy. Minoan! Awful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/25A/3:33</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 grams, 8 sherds. Small sherds. Pieces from one ledge rim meal cup/bowl (LM III A:1) and one high handle of a kylix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level, feature</td>
<td>Pottery Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/7/55</td>
<td>6542/3</td>
<td>5 grams. 8 sherds. Tiny sherds, coarse and fine. Two sherds of ledge rimmed cup/bowl (perhaps join pair 33). Latest date: MM III A 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/5A2/56</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>c. 50g: 17 small sherds. 1 conical cup. Not indeterminate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To L.M.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, level feature</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 gr. 3 sherds. Burnished sherds. LMI - III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td>100 grams. 20 sherds. Scraps. Not clearly datable but LME - III. One vast frag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65A2/4</td>
<td>80 gr. 10 tiny scraps. Only datable piece is a conical cup rim: mm III or cm I. 100 gr. 5 sherds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65A2/4</td>
<td></td>
<td>A small scraps - Latest date: mm IB-III (carinated cup).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65A2/4</td>
<td></td>
<td>210 gr. 20 sherds. Small scraps, mostly undatable. Latest piece = mm IB-III (barbotine scrap).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level</td>
<td>Pail</td>
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<td>------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/7/85</td>
<td>65A 2/3</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65B 3/4</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 85</td>
<td>65B 2/3</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65C 820 3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65C 820 3</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65C 820 3</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Trench, level feature</td>
<td>Pottery Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65A3/154</td>
<td>4.450 g:</td>
<td>Mixed scraps to 5 kg (15 g cup Fr.) mixed Mycenaean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+ some early Iron Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Inscribed pot handle&quot; = a common Minoan Tripod Leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Pot 1?&quot; = a conical cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65A3/153</td>
<td>2700 g:</td>
<td>80-100 sherds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse and fine. Mixed scraper pottery; mixed Mycenaean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and Iron Age (7th-8th BC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65A3/152</td>
<td>5,500 g:</td>
<td>Some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed to at least early 4th C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. 5240. Bull, legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65A3/155</td>
<td>120 g:</td>
<td>300 sherds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Course and fine. Scrap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not clearly datable but late Mycenaean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65A3/157</td>
<td>90 g:</td>
<td>35 sherds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse and fine ware. Small sized sherds. One brazier blade, other CR burned sherds. Some fine decorated piece. One ledge rimmed sherd. Date: LH III A: 1, some sherds might be earlier (judging from the clay, soft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level feature</td>
<td>Pottery Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8/85</td>
<td>65A3/1</td>
<td>8,900 yr. ca. 300 sherds Coarse mainly and fine Scrappy, worn, fragmentary pieces Mixed Minoan, PC and 7th BC latest datable sherd a 5th BC Cretan kyathos base. Two East Greek (micaceous clay) amphora handles marked and removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65A2/3</td>
<td>10 sherds Undiagnostic scraps!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65A2/3</td>
<td>40 yr. 12 sherds Scraps. All Minoan coarse Not closely datable One MM III sherd and a FLM I conical cup min. sherd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8/85</td>
<td>65A3/1</td>
<td>1,700 yr. + 6,500 yr. 150 sherds. + 1000 min. Scappy worn sherds. One PC frag. 7th BC to 5th BC (one bowl base) A Korinthian kyphos marked and (body sherd) removed to Korinthia East Greek cooking pot/Box marked and removed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marked + removed 1st to all 7th BC sherds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, level feature</th>
<th>Pail</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/8/5</td>
<td>65A2/3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10 gr. coarse 12 sherds. Small scrappy sherds. Some burned. All Minam, not diagnostic</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65A2/3</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>4 sherds! 3 stones!!! Scraps. One barbotine sherd MM2. The other three not diagnostic</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65A2/3</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2 sherds. Minan. Frat phale: Wpom 60v</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65A2/3</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1000 gr. 70 sherds. Small scrappy worn sherds. Not very diagnostic features. Latest date MM III A 1 (kylyke with small thin stem. Conical cup with band at rim &amp; ledge rimmed, cooking pot rim sherd)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65A3/1</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3200 gr. Moving 15 ft. from 63. Large red or Pithos. Not scrappy; jagged cup. 47 - 52 - 62 BC. Latest date. Lb. 16 of cup base of the 112 - 16 BC. Date: To 4th BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level feature</td>
<td>Pottery Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>7/8/85</td>
<td>65A2/3</td>
<td>300 grams, 8 sherds. One medium sized sherd, possibly a bull's leg part and the rest scrappy. Undiagnostic, but Iron Age perhaps. (black gloss) 7th c. BC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 10/8/85 | 65A4/3 | 100 gr. Tiny worn sherds. Minoan, not very diagnostic. The date given by a coastal cup rim, possible E-MIB.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area, trench, level feature</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/8/85</td>
<td>65A 4/2</td>
<td>50 grams, 10 sherds, small tiny sherds, all coarse, not diagnostic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65A 4/3</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1 sherd, MB/MB 60-70 (it made my day really)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TB sherd, minoan, not datable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65A 6/3</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>5 sherds, 3 coarse (TB) and 2 FB pieces, minoan, plain, not diagnostic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/8/85</td>
<td>65A 3</td>
<td>3,600 yrs, 130 sherds, coarse and fine ware, mainly coarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Latest date: LM III A, but also earlier material (LM III, LM I)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>VAT frag marked and removed in the box</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Thlith base + stem LM III A, bail with decoration</td>
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<tr>
<td>8335, 8336</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stirrup jar, false spout LM III A</td>
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<td>Cypriote, white slip ware body</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Frag LM III A, one or two decorated pieces, only the rest worn, fragmentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level feature</td>
<td>Phase</td>
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<tr>
<td>6/5/85</td>
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<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>7/5/85</td>
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<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/7/85</td>
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<td>79</td>
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<td>1/7/85</td>
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<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>15/8/85</td>
<td>67A4/3</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>6/5/79</td>
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<td>3/5/79</td>
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<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>6/5/79</td>
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<tr>
<td>16/8/85</td>
<td>67A4/3</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level, feature</td>
<td>Potter's Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/21/51 2:05</td>
<td>2250—2300 medium wares, fair brown, small of 7/54, fired at 770-800°C.</td>
<td>( \text{LM} ) to 75°C?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/21/51 2:35</td>
<td>Engrody mixed to 770°C.</td>
<td>( \text{LM} ) to 75°C?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/20/51 1:53</td>
<td>2350—2400 medium wares, fair brown, small of 7/54, fired at 770-800°C.</td>
<td>( \text{LM} ) to 75°C?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/20/51 1:05</td>
<td>2350—2400 medium wares, fair brown, small of 7/54, fired at 770-800°C.</td>
<td>( \text{LM} ) to 75°C?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/20/51 2:05</td>
<td>2350—2400 medium wares, fair brown, small of 7/54, fired at 770-800°C.</td>
<td>( \text{LM} ) to 75°C?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/20/51 2:35</td>
<td>Engrody mixed to 770°C.</td>
<td>( \text{LM} ) to 75°C?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Area, trench, level feature</td>
<td>Pail</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6547/1</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6547/1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>14700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6547/1</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6544/4</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6544/4</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6544/3</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6544/3</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6544/3</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1 piece 2,000 BC, 1 piece 5th century BC, 1 piece 7th century BC, 1 piece 5th century BC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6543/1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6544/3</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two small sherds, connection: 1 small sinter, 1 lead Spanish. The sherd is of Spanish container, possibly a jug handle, classical or post-classical or note, preparing dining.
### Kommos Excavations

**Brief Daily Pottery Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date d-m-y</th>
<th>Area, trench, level, feature</th>
<th>Pottery Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25-4-21</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>Descend to 500 BC. Some is transitional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-4-21</td>
<td>6500</td>
<td>650 BC.</td>
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</tbody>
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Addendum to Final Report
Trench 58A
Barbette Spaeth
July 26, 1985

1. DATE OF BUILDING T
My original interpretation of the evidence from the rooms of Building T found in Tr. 58A was that the construction of these rooms must date to MMIII (p. 10 of final report). The reasons for this interpretation are as follows: (1) the fill from beneath the floor (Pails 51-52) contained exclusively MMIII sherds; (2) the primary floor (Pails 48-49) had sherds upon it that were most likely MMIII in date (see p. 14 of Brief Daily Pottery Summary: "Date: MMIII"); (3) the material from the burned floor (Pails 44-45) dated from a transitional period of MMIII-LMI; and (4) no definitive LMI material appeared on a floor until after the fire (Pails 36, 39, 40, 56, 59).

Now, after further discussion with PPB, I would like to revise my interpretation. As Dr. Betancourt informed me, the material from the fill and the primary floor is too scrappy for completely accurate dating. In any case, one cannot consider this material as floor deposits, representing contemporary use of Building T, and therefore providing dating for use/construction. Rather, this pottery must be regarded as fill, or incidental material which may date from sometime before the construction of T. Therefore, the rooms of T must be dated by the actual floor deposit material (Pails 36, 37, 39, 40, 56, 57, 59) which is LMI in date. (Note: On the question as to whether these pails represent actual floor deposits, see final report, pp. 10-12.) I therefore revise my interpretation of the date of the rooms of Building T in Tr. 58A to LMI.

2. STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE: PAIL 47 AND C7346 AND 7347
In Pail 47 of Space A of Tr. 58A were found 2 sherds of 2 LMIIA:1 cups (C7346—later deaccessioned, joins with C7338; and C7347). The date of these sherds has been reconfirmed by OSL. The rest of the pottery from this pail dated to LMIB. Indeed, the pottery from all pails above Pail 47 was dated to LMIB/II or earlier, up to the level of Pails 22 and 19, almost a meter above Pail 47. The problem, therefore, is to explain the presence of LMIIA:1 pottery in a stratum which should contain only LMIB/II material or earlier.
Two interpretations are possible: either these sherds represent a contemporary use level, in which case all the levels above must be LMIIIA or later in date; or, the sherds are a later intrusion into earlier levels. I believe the latter interpretation more likely.—All other LMIII material comes from just above the rubble layer, i.e., after the collapse of the orthostate wall and the crosswall and its subsequent burial. This level, i.e., c. 4.85 m. (Bottom of Pail 19) to c. 4.62 m. (Bottom of Pail 22), is composed of brown earth fill just above wall rubble. Pail 47, on the other hand, is composed of both brown earth and rubble and occurs at a level almost at the bottom of the wall collapse material (Top of Pail 47: 3.81 m.; First Surface in Space A: Pail 56—Top at 3.43 m.). It therefore seems likely that the two sherds in question slipped down among the stones of the rubble, coming to rest in a level earlier that their own date would suggest.

3. JOIN WITH TR. 59A1
In Pail 53 of Tr. 58A was a sherd of a Canaanite amphora (O7495), which joined with a sherd from Tr. 59A1, Pail 72. Thus, a sherd from the wall rubble in Tr. 58A joined with a sherd in the wall rubble on the other side of the orthostate wall, over 4 m. north of the wall.

The explanation for this join is to be sought in the relative levels of the sherds. The level of the sherd from Tr. 58A is difficult to determine, since it was found during the course of cleaning the crosswall. However, this level was approximately equivalent to that of Pail 38, which ran from 4.42 to 4.06 m. The sherd from Tr. 59A1 was in Pail 72, which ran from 5.27 to 5.16 m. Since the top of the orthostate wall is at 5.39 to 4.99 m., most of it would have been covered at the time the sherds were deposited. I therefore wish to suggest the following tentative explanation for the join: A pot was broken amongst the rubble of Tr. 58A; some of the sherds then worked their way down among the cracks between the stones to a lower level. Other sherds lay around loose, and were kicked around until they came to rest in the area of Tr. 59A1. Or perhaps the person who broke the pot got angry and threw a few pieces some distance away. In any case, the orthostate wall itself did not represent a true barrier.
4. WALL CONSTRUCTION AND PLASTERING IN BUILDING T

The construction and plastering of the walls of Building T in Tr. 58A and 53A seem to be quite similar. In both cases, pink plaster was found associated with the southern face of the orthostate wall (Wall 1 of Tr. 58A; Wall 2 of Tr. 53A) and the northern face of the parallel wall to the south (Wall 3 in Tr. 58A and 53A). Painted bands of plaster were found in Space A (the western room) of both Tr. 58A and 53A. In the latter case, the plaster was found attached to the crosswall (Wall 4), but shifted in position. In both trenches, the crosswall was found not to be bonded to the orthostate wall. nor. in the case of Tr. 53A. was it bonded to the southern wall (Wall 3). In addition, in Tr. 53A, the pink plaster on Wall 3 was found to run behind the crosswall.

These facts suggest the following sequence of building construction and plastering within Building T. First, the orthostate wall and south wall were built and covered with pink plaster. Later on, the crosswalls were added, and covered with plaster with painted bands of color. It seems likely that this change in construction represents a change in the use of Building T. Formerly, the building may well have consisted of one very long gallery, used perhaps for the storage of one particular type of object, or one particular activity. Later, crosswalls were added, dividing the gallery into smaller spaces, perhaps for storage of different types of objects, or a number of different activities.