TRENCHES 3, 6A, 8, AND 10.

1990 Excavations of the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

1992 Trench 4

Trench Reports

Trench 3A
- Catalogued Items 1
- Plans and Sections 7

Trench 6A
- Plans and Sections 6

Trench 8A
- Plans and Sections 2.
FINAL REPORT
TRENCH 81A

COMPLETED ON JULY 16TH, 1992

JOSEE SABOURIN
Table of contents:

Introduction

Process of excavation

Interpretation:  The Archaic levels
                 House X

Appendix I: Architectural description

Appendix II: Plaster fragments

Catalogued objects

Sections and plans
Trench 81A was set in on June 23, 1992 by J.W. Shaw, G. Nixon and J. Sabourin. This trench overlaps trench 72B (M.C. Shaw, 1990), and is situated west of trenches 73A (M.C. Shaw, 1991) and 74A (J. Sabourin, 1991). The grid coordinates are:

NE 1004.61x 1125.10y
NW 1001.55x 1121.89y
SE 1004.72x 1117.42y
SW 1001.55x 1117.42y

The final dimensions of the trench are:

- East baulk 7.65m
- South baulk 3.20m
- West baulk 4.50m
- North baulk 4.60m (diagonal axis)

The trench was set in according to the established grid line and the natural contour of the slope to the North (diagonal, SW-NE axis). The permanent points used in setting in the trench were:

points P249 at +6.61m (altar H), and P380 at +6.66m (altar M).

The general purpose of the excavation this year is to trace the outline and extent of House X. Trench 80A (M.C. Shaw) will examine the South-West area, whereas trench 81A will examine the North-West area. In doing so, we hope to find the western limits

J. Rutter and A. van de Moortel provided the excavator with pottery analysis reports, and B. Hamann, conservator, worked on the plaster fragments from room X1.

**PROCESS OF EXCAVATION**

Since our goal was to examine the West wall and to find the NW corner of House X, trench 81A was divided into sections at the very beginning. This whole area had previously been excavated by M.C. Shaw in 1990 (TR72B). The level reached at that time was an Archaic surface (7th c. B.C.) which was associated by the excavator with the construction and use of Building V. However, we concentrated our efforts to the East of the trench since our goal this season was to examine the West Wall. A 1.00m wide N-S strip was set to the East, and we started excavating this strip at a distance of 3.20m from the North. The reason for starting this pail (1:1) halfway through the strip was to level down the northern part of the trench to the level previously reached to the South. Once Pail 1:1 was completed, we started Pail 1:2 to the South of the strip, and excavated toward the North. The date
of this top level (Pails 1:1, 1:2) will, however, not be accurate because of contamination and erosion. At the bottom of pail 1:2, a rough surface was immediately detected. This surface consisted of a number of small pebbles and flat sherds. With pail 2:3, halfway through the strip, the West wall became visible, and more of the surface uncovered with Pail 1:2 was traced.

It was suggested at the time that this exterior surface was associated with House X as a terrassed platform linked to House X by means of the staircase to the SW. This theory, however, was ruled out on account of the ceramic evidence provided in this pail (7th century). In addition, architectural evidence suggested that this surface was from a much later date since the surface overlapped the West wall in a few places. This may simply reflect once more the pattern of Archaic occupation and reuse of House X. This aspect will be further discussed below. After the completion of Pail 2:3, it became necessary to extend our strip further West since the axis of the wall on which we based our measures shifted slightly to the West. We therefore extended our strip to cover a small triangular and raised area to the NW. We began excavating in this area with pail 1:4. The small "bench" structure was left in place in order to study the evidence related to metalworking found in both 1990 and 1991 (see NB 72B, pp. 162, 184–5 pail 3:29, 189, 192; NB 73A, pp. 27ff.). After the completion of Pail 1:5, the triangular area to the North was at the same level as the West half of the trench.
However, we still had to excavate further down in order to locate the NW corner.

With Pail 2:6, a large amount of burnt soil and iron pieces were found and collected in addition to bone, shell and charcoal. Fragments of a Bull figurine were also found (C9538). These few fragments were dated to the late Archaic/early Classical period. Stone chips, which were also excavated in this area, may also be associated with one of the construction phases of Building V and/or phases of use in this small area (see trench report 72B, p. 5). Although our goal was to find the West wall, we stopped excavating in this area for a few days in order to preserve it for our visitor, Mr. J.E. Rehder, to study it. The top of this surface was at an elevation of +6.81m, whereas the one reported in 1991 (TR73A, pp. 27ff.) was at an elevation of +6.98m. Therefore, the "bench" may have been associated with two periods of use related to metalworking; the uppermost, which consisted of iron deposits, and the second, only ca 0.20m below, characterised by burnt soil, iron slag and stone chips. The burnt soil was cleaned and a few sherds were collected as part of Pail 2:7. The area was then drawn and photographed (see NB 81A pp. 16-18). In the meantime, we moved to the area of trench 11A (L. Nixon, 1977) where an extensive sand removal operation took place.

On June 26th, Mr. Redner visited the site and examined the bench structure. According to our visitor, the bench does
exhibit signs of metalworking activity in the area, but may not be considered a true "forge" itself. Further evidence for this specific type of activity is still missing (see J.E. Redmer's report).

As the sand removal activity in TR131A took place, we proceeded to remove the plaster fragments left in situ last year in rooms X2 and X3. In room X3, the level where trench 74B ended last summer (12:76A) was cleaned, and the large fragment of plaster was 'thoroughly cleaned. Barbara Hamann, our conservator, came to the site to take a look at this fragment and suggested that we take a sample of it to see if we are dealing with floor or wall plaster. The face exposed did not have any decoration, and after the removal of a small sample, the unexposed face proved to be also completely white. It was then agreed upon that this fragment was a floor plaster. The piece therefore remained in situ.

In room X2, four fragments had been exposed at the end of the season last summer next to pithos #2 (TR74B, Pail 9:78). Those fragments were numbered 1 to 4 (see NB 74B, p. 200: NB 81A, p. 22), and treated with PVA and gauze by M.C. Shaw, R. Shaw and J. Sabourin. In some cases, linear patterns with black and red pigment were seen. A fragment of a bridge-spouted jar was found directly underneath fragment #3, and removed with the plaster.
Once Mr Redher's consultation was finished, we returned to TR81A and proceeded to the removal of the burnt soil as part of pail 2:7A, leaving a 0.10m platform next to the bench to avoid collapse. Excavation in this area was necessary in order to locate the NW corner of House X. The pottery from this pail was dated to the Archaic period, the same period as the surface reported above. The NW corner of House X was found with our next pail (2:8).

The E-W wall was traced and labelled Wall #2. The thickness and building method of both Walls 1 and 2 indicate that this is the facade of the house (see photographs and plan, NB 81A, pp. 20, 24: 1:50 plan at the end of this report, and architectural description, Appendix 1). The excavation ended here with Pail 2:8.

The space West of Wall #1 was called Space A, and this represents the exterior area of the House. This space will not, however, be excavated this summer. Our only interior space, Space B (X1), was the small area left unexcavated last year (TR73A) within room X1, to the West of the corridor. Our purpose here was to finish clearing room X1 and to trace the same surfaces found last year in TR 73A. We also hoped to clarify some questions about the building technique of the exterior walls (bonding) and of the blocked doorway (also see below, architectural description). We therefore began excavating here.
with pail 1:9 (see sections A-A', B-B', TR 73A; section C-C', TR 81A; trench report 73A, pp. 3-5).

A surface was found at the bottom of pail 1:9 at an elevation of +6.40m. This surface was also traced in TR 73A in pail 3:22. This surface consisted of medium-size stone slabs, cobble stones and sherds. In addition, the remaining part of the South wall of X1 was revealed (West blocking visible from room X4). This wall was labelled Wall #3. Because of the very small size of the surface excavated, the units of pottery were did not reveal much information. Some sherds, however, were dated to the LMI-II periods.

Pail 2:10 included material from the level directly underneath the surface in 1:9. No surfaces were detected with this pail which was excavated in two passes. Pails were changed at an elevation of +6.23m, but levels were not changed since no difference in soil colour and texture was noticed. Pail 2:11 did not reveal anything different from the pail above other than a flat stone slab. There was no other evidence which may have suggested that this was a surface of use, but we still changed pails and level. Our next surface was found just below at an elevation of +6.03m with Pail 3:12. Once more, this surface coincided with one found in Trench 73A (Pail 5:69) and consisted of three large stone slabs. The material related to this pail was dated to the LMII-IIIA1, but the pail was again too small for
meaningful comments. Therefore, the level reached may have been of an earlier date since material from trench 73A (pail 5.69) was dated to the LMIII period.

As part of Pail 4:13, we removed the slabs mentioned above, and continued excavating. Work was very difficult in this area since the distance N-S was only of about 0.65m, and E-W of 0.80m. In addition, a large stone, part of the West blocking and which measured 0.20m in width, was located to the South of our space. M.C. Shaw and the excavator had a consultation about the nature of the blockings of X1. According to the evidence available to us at the time (building of the blockings, elevations and ceramic evidence), we believed that the West blocking was built first, and then the East portion (see below). Both would have, however, been built within the same time period since the surfaces, in X1, were traced to an exact elevation in both trenches 73A and 81A. This was to be confirmed later, after the completion of room X1.

The nature of the soil in pail 4:13 was quite different from the upper level and was characteristic of fill material. The soil was much softer, with much less small stones, bones and shells. This was reported in NB 81A on p. 33 and in TR 73A with pails 6:72, 7:74, 6:75 and 7:77 (bottom elevation of pail 7:77, +5.57m). This fill was excavated in trench 81A with pails 4:13, 4:14 and 4:15 (bottom elevation of pail 4:15, +5.56m, a questionable surface). Again, the amount of pottery recovered
from all these pails was too small for an accurate analysis, but the few diagnostic sherds indicated a date of LMIB-II. It was with Pail 5:16 that our first plaster fragments started to appear. The plasters found here at an elevation of +5.49m rested ca 0.06m below the ones found in Tr 73A as part of pail 7:82 (+5.56m).

The fragments found in pail 5:16 were numbered 1 to 5 (see NB TR 81A, pp. 38, 40). Fragment #1 had a natural edge to it; perhaps it was the edge of a fresco. The fragment, however, rested face down, so the surface could not be examined on site. The date established by the pottery was LMIB. In Pail 6:17, the plaster was much more fragmentary, but some large pieces were uncovered (#6-10). The same treatment was given to these fragments, and we ended the pail here (+5.45m). In Pail 6:18, PVA was applied to three more fragments (#11-13). A large vertical sherd, which we believed rested on a surface, appeared to the South East. Very little pottery was recovered here; only a few sherds were positively dated to the LMIB period. Pail 6:18 coincided with pail 7:114 in trench 73A. Both of them ended at an elevation of +5.40m and contained LMIB material.

As we begun Pail 6:19, some large sherds were found, and appeared to be resting on the surface (+5.35m) which we expected in Pail 6:18. The sherds were part of light-on-dark jar (C9543) which had joins with pails 6:18, 7:20 and 7:21. Another piece of
plaster was found next to Wall #1 (fragment #14). Pail 7:20 was started after the removal of fragment #14 and of the large sherds. More fragments were uncovered with our next pail: 7:21 (#15-21, see NB 81A p. 48). Fragments 15 and 16 rested on top of fragments 17 to 21, thus giving us the impression that this area was used as a dump. The soil here was softer and some small pebbles were found. The pebbles, however, were not imbedded in any surface, and may have only been part of the fill. A photograph of this surface was taken for our records. The elevation reached here with this pail was +5.18m. The associated pail in trench 73A was 8:117, at an elevation of +5.17m, elevation where the plasters ended. The blockings were photographed by J.W. Shaw on July 6th (see NB 81A, p. 61) and removed by M.C. Shaw as part of TR 80A (Pails 7:19 and 7:20, NB TR 80A pp. 43ff.). At the bottom of the blocked doorway, a fragment of a stone bowl (S2178), a terracotta loom weight (C9523), sherds and plaster fragments were found. Work did not, however, continue down to the MM levels found in 1991 (+5.11m, pail 8:122), and therefore ended here. Our next trench, 81B (NE of House X), was not yet set in, so work was started in trench 81C instead, to the South East of House X.

INTERPRETATION

Archaic levels: the exterior surface.

There is indeed a tradition of Archaic occupation at Kommos in the South area. However, because of the very small size of
the area excavated in TR 81A, it was very difficult to recover more evidence concerning this period of occupation West of Wall #1. As mentioned above, we first associated the exterior floor with the Minoan House X (p. 3). We believed that the surface may have been used in connection with the staircase to the South West. The pottery reports, however, revealed that this surface was in use during the Archaic period. Furthermore, the surface overlapped the wall in certain places. This may suggest that only parts of the wall was visible at this elevation. Perhaps this surface was associated at one time with Building V, but since we did not excavate to the western half of the trench, we were unable to confirm this hypothesis. The surface stood at an elevation of +6.40m' to the North, and gently sloped down to an elevation of +6.34m to the South. These elevations are slightly lower than the Archaic levels found in 1991 with pail 6:23 (TR 74A) at +6.82-6.69m. This may simply be indicative of the slope (see trench report 74A, p. 11 for a description of the Archaic levels).

The second area which was associated with the Archaic period was that of the small bench structure to the North of the trench. This area was also connected with metalworking activities as part of Building V. The latest surface of use was found at an elevation of +6.98m (TR 73A, p. 27ff) whereas the earliest surface of use was at +6.81m. As mentioned above (p. 4), Mr. Redher examined the area and hesitated to confirm that the bench
was used uniquely for the purpose of iron working. However, the evidence collected from the area now suggests that the bench was related to some form of metalworking activity which probably took place in the area. Mr Redher claimed that the bench structure itself had not been used as a true forging bench (see E.J. Redher's report for further information).

HOUSE X

Phase I: the LMI period

The surface excavated in room X1 was unfortunately too small to provide a meaningful pottery sequence. Therefore, the interpretation of this small space was based upon the comparison of material from both trenches 73A and 81A.

It became clear last year that House X was built over earlier remains. A MMIII foundation deposit in X1 (and X3?) and a MMIII room just North of room X2 were excavated. According to pottery evidence and other artefacts (mainly plasters), the construction of some rooms of the complex was therefore dated to the LMIA period. However, no surface related to this period was recovered in room X1. In addition, the date attributed to the dump in X1 was LMIB according to pottery evidence. This may suggest once more that X1 was built in the LMIA period, and then abandoned during the LMIB period. Indeed, the nature of the soil in which the plaster fragments were found was also indicative of a dump (loose soil, charcoal, etc., 0.44m thick).
The plasters may have been made in LMIA during the house's initial phase, and then dumped in X1 during the LMIB period. According to elevations, there was also a slight slope toward the East. The West blocking seems to have been built first, and then some material was thrown in to the West of the corridor. The East end was blocked and the room filled once more. This would explain the downward slope toward the East and the unusual building technique of the blockings because of the width of the door. The initial use and purpose of X1 was overshadowed by the LMIB dump, but on account of its length, it may have been the house's storeroom. This theory, however, cannot be confirmed at the moment. A small depression in the North wall (0.20m in width and length, 1.20m from from the West wall, 1.00m from the floor at an elevation of +5.18m) may also have served as a shelf for a lamp. It is also believed that the room was roofed at that time period. The width of the doorway also remains unexplained.

Phase II: the LMII period

Above, the LMIB material was found a level characterised by organic debris in TR 73A, and by fill material in TR 81A. This level was excavated with pails 4:13 and 4:14, from a top elevation of +6.03m to a depth of +5.74m. The next surface encountered was at the top of the level and represented by pail 3:12 (pail 5:69, TR 73A). This surface, which is of LMII date, may only be representative of a LMII dump. There is little evidence which could indicate what the area was used for at that
time. Since the South wall was blocked, entrance to the room could not have been permitted from the South, but perhaps from the North. The use of stone slabs, however, may suggest that the area was open.

Phase III: the LMIII period

There is evidence for LMIII occupation in House, specifically in room X4 to the South of X1. The LMIIIA1 level of X4 is at +4.99-4.94m (pail 8:68, TR 73A). The LMIIIA2\B surfaces found in X1, on the other hand, rest nearly from 1.10 to 1.40 meters above the floor of X4. The earliest LMIII surface was at an elevation of +6.10m and excavated with pail 2:11. The pottery analysis of this pail is of LMIIIA1, and that of the related pail in 73A (4:32) is LMIIIA2\B. Because of the very small space in 81A, it is safe to assume that the larger excavated in 73A is more accurate, therefore this surface is of LMIIIA2\B date.

An uppermost surface of use in House X, which was reported in both 73A\3:22 and 81A\1:9, was found at +6.40m and can be dated to the LMIIIIB period again mainly by evidence from TR73A. The fill between this surface and the next one ca 0.30m below (TR73A\4:32, TR81A\2:11, +6.10m), was dated to the LMIIIA1 period and may represent a brief period of disuse. It was suggested that at this time period, X1 was not roofed, and that this uppermost surface was situated at the approximate level of
the roof of X4. Room X1, therefore, would have been reached from the North, and would have been part of the exterior area occupied during the LMI III period to the North of the house itself. The levels reported in 1991 (TR 74A, pail 7:27, +6.70m) to the North of X2 were slightly higher than those just uncovered in 81A, but this may simply be indicative of the slope. Nevertheless, in the area North of House X, the LMI III levels rest at a very high elevation in comparison to the rest of the House, and bear evidence of exterior use during this period.
APPENDIX I

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Wall 1: Wall #3, Tr 73A, west wall of room X4
Direction: N-S
Length: exterior face, including staircase, 5.78m; length in X4 and X1, 4.35m.
Height: in X1, ca 1.50m; in X4, at its highest point, 1.35m. These measures were taken from the interior of House X, since the exterior face was not fully exposed. Only 0.10m of the NW corner of the house, in its exterior face, was exposed.
Width: 0.60m
Number of Courses: ca 10 courses
Elevations: +5.61m to +6.40m preserved, in X1 and X4. The base in X4 is at a height of +4.94, a surface represented by LMIIA1 material.
Date: LMI(B?). In room X4, the earliest surface so far with this wall is of LMIIA1 date. However, since the surfaces in X1 represent an earlier period of use (LMI), and are associated with the same wall, it is safe to assume that the LMIIA1 occupation of Room X4 simply obscured or destroyed any previous traces of LMI usage.
Description: No information can be given about the western face of Wall #1 since it has not been exposed except for the first few courses. However, the NW corner has been found, and therefore the limits of the house in this area are established. This N-S wall bonds with the E-W wall (Wall #2, see below) which, in turn, represents the North wall of House X. Wall #1 was built on a straight axis, except for the stretch beginning in front of the staircase, and which seems to extend further South (TR80A). Perhaps this change in axis represents two different building phases of the western wall of House X. It is worth noting that the bottom landing of the staircase, (TR73A, pail 6:58), contained pottery mostly of the LMII period (See TR73A NB. p. 115), but because of the very small size of the unit, this may not be truly representative of this period. The wall in general was built of large stone slabs at the bottom, and the higher courses were built of smaller stones and boulders. For further information, see trench report 73A, pp. 6, 11-12. For wall plaster in X4 also see trench report pp. 11-12.

Wall #2: Wall #1 of trench 73A, North wall of House X.
Direction: E-W
Length: exterior face, in trench 81A only, 1.60m; total length, including trench 73A, 6.10m.
Height: At highest point, 1.75m, as part of trench 73A
Width: 0.60m
Number of Courses: 11 courses preserved at highest point, 5 at the lowest (East end).

Elevations: +6.61m top in TR81A, ca +5.18 at base.
Date: LMIB, determined by ceramics from pails 7:21 (TR81A), and 8:120 (TR73A).

Description: Wall #2 bonds with the West wall, which implies a contemporary building period. However, since House X was built on a slope, it is only natural that the bottom of the wall here is slightly higher than the southern wall of X1 (Wall #3) which will be discussed below, and that the base here is visible whereas that of Wall #1 is not. The wall was built of medium to large stone boulders and stone slabs.

Wall #3: Wall #2, TR73A, South wall of X1 (or North wall of X4) see trench report 73A, p. 11.

Direction: E-W
Length: total, trenches 81A and 73A, 4.67m; length of blockings, total, 1.62m; individual blockings, West 0.81m, East 0.73m, plus space ca 0.08m between both.
Height: in TR81A, within X1, ca 1.04m
Width: 0.45m
Number of Courses: hard to determine for blockings since large upright blocks were used in addition to smaller stone slabs. For the rest of the wall, see trench report 73A, p.11.

Elevations: of blockings, X1, +6.35m top to +6.22m bottom.
Date and Description: LMIB(?). In room X4, the date of the surface associated with the blockings is of LMIII A1 date. However, as mentioned above, the period of use of X4 may have overshadowed the previous existing surfaces (see above, Wall #1). The evidence recovered from X1, on the other hand, suggests an LMIB(? ) construction date for both the wall and blockings. The surfaces and material uncovered by MCS in TR73A last summer were found again to the West in TR81A. All the surfaces coincided in level and ceramic dates, in addition to the level of the many LM1 plaster fragments found in these two trenches. Therefore, the entire surface of X1 was used at that time period.

It also seems that the door of Wall #3 was originally very wide, and that at sometime in LMIB, it was blocked. X1 was then used as a dump for LM material, including the plasters. Because of the different technique used in the construction of the blockings and the slightly sloping levels in X1 (west to east), we believe that the West blocking was built first. This section consists of a large upright pillar (visible height 0.45m), with large stone slabs and small stone boulders. The East blocking, on the other hand, was not as well constructed. In conclusion, even if the two blockings appear to have been
built separately, we believe that they were built during the same time period (LMIB) because of the evidence found in X1. In addition, as the blockings were dismantled, it became clear that they bond in the center. The whole room was used after the initial construction as an LMI(B?) dump which was later covered by LMII material. The final use of X1 is dated to the LMIII period which is represented by surfaces at a much higher level (see report 81A above, p.).
APPENDIX II

PLASTER FRAGMENTS

Plaster fragment #1
Location: X2, pithos #2
see NB 81A p. 22
associated with pail 9:78, TR 74A
Size: 0.10m max. length
     0.05m max. width
Description: Very fragmentary. 9 frags and small pieces collected in box; mainly red background with blue 3 visible lines lengthwise.

Plaster fragment #2
Location: X2, pithos #2
see NB 81A p. 22
associated with pail 9:78, TR 74A
Size: 0.11m max. length
     0.09m max. width
Description: 21 fragments, plus box of 8 small pieces and 2 small fragments without PVA. No patterns detected yet.

Plaster fragment #3
Location: X2, pithos #2
see NB 81A, p. 22
associated with pail 9:78, TR 74A
Size: 0.14m max. length
     0.13m max. width
Description: face up; red background with blue and white lines. Very poorly preserved colours. Plaster itself quite thick. A few sherds were found underneath the 3 main pieces.

Plaster fragment #4
Location: X2, pithos #2
see NB 81A, p. 22
associated with pail 9:78, TR 74A
Size: 0.09m max. length
     0.14m max. width
Description: face down, still has soil to its back face because of the very fragmentary condition in which it was taken to the apotheke. 1 main fragment with 2 small pieces.
ROOM X1

Plaster fragment #1
Location: K92A\81A\5:16
NB 81A pp. 38, 41
Size: 0.10m max. length
0.08m max. width
Description: Face up, ochre colour visible. Fragment consists of 10 pieces. Plaster very thin. Seems to have a natural edge to it—MCS suggested that perhaps it was the edge of the fresco.

Plaster fragment #2
Location: K92A\81A\5:16
NB 81A pp. 38, 41
Size: 0.09m max. length
0.05m max. width
Description: 9 fragments, surface quite incrusted. Ochre colour visible

Plaster fragment #3
Location: K92A\81A\5:16
NB 81A pp. 38, 41
Size: 0.07m max. length
0.06m max. width
Description: Piece joins with "Lillie Fresco" found in TR 73A, panels 82, 114, 115, 118. Found face down, cleaned by B. Hamann and drawn by G. Bianco. Stem pattern to the right of the piece (12 fragments)

Plaster fragment #4
Location: K92A\81A\5:16
NB 81A pp. 38, 41
Size: 0.055m max. length
0.045m max. width
Description: Found face up, cleaned by B. Hamann and drawn by G. Bianco. Joins with "Lillie Fresco". Stem pattern to the right of the piece (8 fragments)

* Fragments 3 and 4 are very similar in colour, pattern and texture. The fragments do not coincide yet with any larger pieces from TR 73A, nor with any from TR 81A. However, because of the similarities between these two fragments, one could assume that they were originally very close to one another within the fresco.

Plaster fragment #5
Location: K92A\81A\5:16
NB 81A pp. 38, 41
Size: 0.07m max. length
0.055m max. width
Description: Quite thick, but the surface was not well preserved. 1 main fragment with 4 small ones.
Plaster fragment #6
Location:  K92A\81A\6:17
          NB 81A pp. 41-43
Size:  0.06m max. length
          0.06m max. width
Description: Very crumbly in the soil and therefore some earth was left with the piece. No colours visible.

Plaster fragment #7
Location:  K92A\81A\6:17
          NB 81A pp. 41-43
Size:  0.04m max. length
          0.03m max. width
Description: Mainly 3 fragments. Face up, but colours very faint.

Plaster fragment #8
Location:  K92A\81A\6:17
          NB 81A pp. 41-43
Size:  0.035m max. length
          0.03m max. width
Description: 1 piece, with 2 straight sides at right angle. Monochrome red.

Plaster fragment #9
Location:  K92A\81A\6:17
          NB 81A pp. 41-43
Size:  0.045m max. length
          0.03m max. width
Description: 1 main piece, with 2 small fragments. Face up, but colours faint. Thick piece.

Plaster fragment #10
Location:  K92A\81A\6:17
          NB 81A pp. 41-43
Size:  0.08m max. length
          0.06m max. width
Description: Face up, ochre colour. 12 fragments, very crumbly.

Plaster fragment #11
Location:  K92A\81A\6:18
          NB 81A pp. 44-45
Size:  0.04m max. length
          0.03m max. width
Description: Very poor condition. Some colour visible, but too faint. Very fragmentary.

Plaster fragment #12
Location:  K92A\81A\6:18
          NB 81A pp. 44-45
Size:  0.055m max. length
          0.02m max. width
Description: Face up, 2 fragments, red colour visible.
Plaster fragment #13
Location: K92A/81A/6:18
NB 81A pp. 44-45
Size: 0.045m max. length
0.03m max. width
Description: Face up, 1 fragment. Red colour visible. Piece quite thick and solid.

Plaster fragment #14
Location: K92A/81A/6:19
NB 81A pp. 44-45
Size: 0.12m max. length
0.05m max. width
Description: Face up, but very fragmentary (18 pieces). Ochre colour visible, but no patterns.

Plaster fragment #15
Location: K92A/81A/7:21
NB 81A pp. 48-49
Size: 0.15m max. length
0.09m max. width
Description: Very fragmentary. Found face down. Plaster very thin.

Plaster fragment #16
Location: K92A/81A/7:21
NB 81A pp. 48-49
Size: 0.08m max. length
0.08m max. width
Description: Thick circular piece, face down. Well preserved. Fragments still joined together.

Plaster fragment #17
Location: K92A/81A/7:21
NB 81A pp. 48-49
Size: 0.045m max. length
0.03m max. width
Description: Face up, ochre (?) colour very faint. Mainly 2 thick fragments.

Plaster fragment #18
Location: K92A/81A/7:21
NB 81A pp. 48-49
Size: 0.04m max. length
0.04m max. width
Description: 7 pieces face down. Plaster thin and fragile.

Plaster fragment #19
Location: K92A/81A/7:21
NB 81A pp. 48-49
Size: 0.035m max. length
0.035m max. width
Description: Face down, crumbly condition, but thicker than most plasters this size.
Plaster fragment #20
Location: K92A/81A/7:21
        NB 81A pp. 48-49
Size:  0.08m max. length
      0.08m max. width
Description: Thick circular piece, face down. Very well
            preserved fragments. Some breaks, but whole piece
            still maintained together.

Plaster fragment #21
Location: K92A/81A/7:21
        NB 81A pp. 48-49
Size:  0.05m max. length
      0.03m max. width
Description: Found face down, very fragmentary. PVA applied,
            but no gauze.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAIL</th>
<th>INV NO.</th>
<th>LEVEL</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>SPACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>I0080</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>sherd w/graffito</td>
<td>7c bc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>C9538</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>bull figurine</td>
<td>7c bc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008</td>
<td>S2213</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>pivot stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>015</td>
<td>C9541</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>conical cup</td>
<td>1m2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>018</td>
<td>C9543</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>jar</td>
<td>1m1b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TR 81 A
SECTION B - B', N-S
XI
FROM EAST
G 0.50m from wall 1
SCALE 1:20

SOUTH

B

WALL 3
plaster, Rail 82
uncharted in TR 81 A
brown soil
brown soil with pebbles / small stones
brown soil with plaster

NORTH

B'
1st area day - im strip along E side to trace wall

[Diagram]

PAIL 1.1 (4th cent BC)
PAIL 1.2 (Archaic - 6th cent BC?)
PAIL 2.3 (Archaic - 7th cent BC)

PAIL 1.4 (Lett. 5th/early 4th cent BC)
PAIL 1.5 (4th cent BC?)

(Early 4th cent BC) PAIL 2.6
PAIL 2.7 (7th cent? directly below bench, burnt red loam soil (Archaic?)
PAIL 2.7a (7th cent?)
PAIL 2.8 (7th cent?)

3rd area day X1

See page following

PAIL 1.9 - surface at boman 0.04
PAIL 2.10
PAIL 2.11 - purpae 0.01
PAIL 3.12 - surface 0.03
PAIL 4.13
PAIL 4.14

over ->
FINAL REPORT
TRENCH 81B

AUGUST 1992
JOSEE SABOURIN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Introduction
- Process of excavation
- Interpretation
  - trench 81B
  - relation of trench 81B to trench 82B
  - relation of trench 81B to trench 83C
- Catalogued objects
- Sections and plans
TRENCH 81B

Trench 81B was set in by J.W. Shaw and G. Bianco and started on July 21st, 1992. Adjacent trenches were 82B to the West (L. Tabac), and 83C to the East (G. Nixon). Our goal here was to open up Gallery 3 of Building P, and to clarify the LMIII floor level(s) of P. In trench 81B, we expected to find more of the Geometric material uncovered this year in trenches 82A and 82B. We also hoped to uncover more about the use and function of the galleries by having one fully exposed. Two 0.10m baulks were set both to the East and West in order to avoid contamination from the other trenches.

GRID COORDINATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NE 1016.54x</th>
<th>1086.91y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NW 1012.19x</td>
<td>1086.26y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SE 1017.71x</td>
<td>1079.15y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SW 1013.36x</td>
<td>1078.50y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dimensions of the trench were:

- North baulk: 4.40m
- South baulk: 4.40m
- East baulk: 7.85m
- West baulk: 7.85m
Excavation started with pail 1:50 which consisted of the removal of sand and topsoil (sandy, dark soil, with stones). This pail covered the area of the whole trench. The level reached was quite uneven (+4.95-4.57m bottom elevation), and a large block of the North wall was found. The North wall of the gallery was then labelled #9. Very little pottery was found with this pail (7th c. B.C.).

Our second pass was excavated with pails 1:50A to 1:50E. The level reached with pail 1:50A was +4.91-4.39m. This level did not correspond to the surface found in trench 82B (pail 1:44, phase IV), nor did it correspond to any surface in trench 83C. The material here was dated to the 7th c. B.C., and the soil was very hard and compact. About 1.20m from the East and 3.50m from the North line, an area of burning was found which contained a large amount of limpets. Wall 5 of trench 82B was found, thus forming an architectural boundary between both trenches. We then changed pails to 1:50B to the South, and a large amount of rubble was found. Again to the South, pail 1:50C was started, and wall #10 was revealed. All pails contained 7th c. material. In the SE corner, pail 1:50D was started. A piece of bronze and a stone quern (S2190) were found. Pail 1:50E was used to remove the small baulk between trenches 81B and 82B since wall 5 now separated both trenches (0.40m were added to trench 81B; coordinates above include this change).
The top of wall 10 was cleaned with pail 2:56, but no diagnostic material was uncovered. Pail 2:56A was used to the North of the trench. Some rubble was removed, and a burnt surface was detected about halfway through the trench. Some of this surface was removed to the West, and therefore pail 2:56A may contain pottery from both the surface and below. The pottery was dated to the 7th century, with some 8th century material. At this point, work was stopped in 81B because of the need of constant supervision in trench 81C where work was still in progress.

The next day we were able to return to 81B, and pail 2:61 was started (bottom elevation +4.49-4.29m). This pail consisted of dark fill (?) material of the 8th c. B.C. (LG). At this level, pottery links were found with trench 82B (pails 3:51, 2:59, C9651). This surface also corresponded in elevations and date with pail 2:61 of trench 83C. The soil underneath still felt very bumpy, and much rubble could be seen. Therefore, pails 2:56A and 2:61 may be representative of the very thin burnt surface found at ca. +4.45-4.43m. The surface was not traced to the North, was missed to the West, but was traced in the center of the trench. We removed the surface with pail 2:61 and reached a level of rubble (3:64).

The top of wall 9 was cleaned with pail 2:63. This pail was not sent to the apotéke since only two small undiagnostic body
sherds were collected. Some of the rubble mentioned above was removed with pail 3:64 (bottom elevation +4.29-4.13). The pail was representative of the 8th century B.C. (C9609, C9688), and matched in elevation and pottery with pail 4:50 of trench 82B (phase III), and pail 2:64 of trench 83C. It was believed at the time that the rubble would isolate the Greek material from the Minoan material, but Greek pottery was still found at lower levels.

The relation between trenches 81B and 82B was still unclear at this point, and, on account of wall #5, we assumed that there would be no pottery links. But as shown above, the two areas were related (pail 2:61 of trench 81B with pails 2:59 and 3:51 of 82B). The possibility of a doorway was then mentioned.

At a distance of 2.60m from the North baulk, a dump was found (still with pail 3:64). The level reached was not flat, but some large sherds were found resting flat on the ground to the East. In the center, some burning was found (ca 3.70m from North baulk, $W$N-$S$ 1.50m). This pail was finished, and our next one was started to the North of the trench (3:65). In the NW corner, more of the tumble of wall #2 (TR82B, Geometric wall) was found, cleaned and left in situ. The material found was dated to the 8th century, and two stone fishing weights (much like those found in trench 82A, 5:26, S2181) were uncovered (TR81B, S2212, bottom elevation of pail +4.16-4.02m). The burnt area in the
center was removed with pail 3:66 (bottom elevation +4.11-4.10m) and was representative of a small unit dating to the 8th century B.C. Under the burnt patch a layer of hard-packed ash (ca 0.09m thick) was removed. This layer was very similar to what was exposed in trench 82B. This layer was removed in order to see if the rubble continued underneath. Back in pail 3:65, the rubble was cleaned in order to see if it formed any kind of pattern. A possible stone implement and two pieces of bronze were found along the West wall. Once these two pails were completed, pail 3:67 was started.

Pail 3:67 represented the surface associated with the bottom of Wall 5 of trench 82B (pail 4:53, +3.92m, EG\MG date). In trench 81B, the elevation reached after the completion of the pail was +6.02m to +3.94m next to the wall. The pottery was also dated to the MG period. Much rubble was found from all over the trench; except for a strip of ca 0.50m to the West (East of Wall #5). It was suggested that this might have been a foundation trench for Wall #5, but this feature had not been detected at higher levels where it should normally have been. More of the tumble of wall #2 was cleaned in the NW corner. Much less rubble was found in trench 81B than in trench 83C. Our explanation for this was that the people who built the Geometric walls used the rubble and ashlar blocks of the area of 81B to build their own walls and levelled off Minoan levels.
The baulk between trenches 81B and 83C was removed with pail 1-3.68 (TR81B) to expose the whole of the rubble in both trenches. The whole area was photographed at the same time (see MB 81 p. 154, MB 83 p. 154). Approximately 42 sq.m. of rubble. The latest material in the baulk was of the 7th c. B.C. ('Geometric skyphos C9739'). A new pail and level were started to the east of the trench. Pail 4:69 consisted exclusively of the removal of the rubble (bottom elevation -4.07-3.95m). The pottery found here was quite a mixed unit, but the latest was LMIII in date. This may have represented the building period of the wall, and not its collapse. Pail 3:67 in trench 83C may therefore be equivalent to pail 4:69 TR81B).

A rough surface was found with our next pail (4.70, bottom elevation -3.95-3.79m; equivalent pail 5:54, trench 92B, MG). The unit in trench 81B was quite mixed and contained LM, PG(?) and G sherds. Work was stopped at this point in order to help out with the removal of the rubble in trench 83C. Once all the rubble was removed, work was resumed in trench 81B, and pail 4:70 was completed. Some burning was found to the west of the trench.

A surface was traced with our next pail (5:71, bottom elevation -3.94-3.70m, clay-like surface). The pottery was dated to the late PG period, and this surface corresponded to the one found in trench 82B (pail 5:55, phase II, PG-EG). It did not, however, correspond to any surface in trench 83C. At this
elevation, the material in 83C was dated to the LMIIB destruction level of Building P. In 81B, a flat slab was found in the NW corner with small pebbles and flat sherds. More burnt soil was found to the West at an elevation of +3.94-3.70m. A soil sample was collected; no pottery, bone, shell were found on site. The rest of the trench was at an elevation of ca +3.75m.

Pail 6:72 was started to the East of the trench on a N-S axis. The top of the wall of Building T (?) was revealed to the North, under wall S. A patch of burning was found in the SE corner (+3.65m) and the level may therefore be associated with pails 3:78 (TR83C, +3.65m) and 3:72 (TR83A, LMIIB2\B, +3.57m) to the East. The level reached throughout pail 6:72 was quite flat and was identified as a surface (LMIIB). However, as we continued working toward the West, we seemed to have lost this so-called surface. We therefore changed pails (6:72A) to see if there would be a difference in pottery. The pottery in 6:72 was of LMIIB date, and that of 72A of LMIIB2\B date. A very dark area was found again to the West and removed with pail 6:72B. The level reached was at a slightly higher elevation than the rest of the trench (+3.86-3.70m; Pails 6:72 and 6:72A, +3.69-3.59m). The date of this unit is MIII (?), with some later material. This early date still remains unexplained. This whole level corresponded to pail 6:58 of trench 82B. We then excavated the area below pail 6:72B with pail 6:72C and took it down to the level reached with pails 6:72 and 6:72A. The pottery here was of
With our next pail (6:73), we ended work here for this year. The surface reached was identified as a floor of Building P at an elevation of +3.67–3.41 m. The surface consisted of a brownish-gray clay, small pebbles, and many burnt surfaces (see NB p. 170 for the situation of the burnt areas). The surface sloped toward the center, and was higher against both walls. The same surface was reached in trench 82B with pail 6:59 (phase I), and with pails 3:81, 3:83 (bault), 3:84 (hearth) in trench 83C. The date for this surface in trench 81B was LMIII B. Work ended in 81B for this year, and our team returned to House X.

INTERPRETATION

In order to make the interpretation of trench 81B clearer, the same format as that used in trench 82B will be followed here. The different phases of occupation will be described from the earliest to the latest, that is from our deepest elevation to the upper levels.

Trench 81B:

Phase 1: This first phase of occupation was represented by pail 6:73. As mentioned above, the material at this level was of LMIII B date. This surface was identified as the latest LMIII use of Building P. The amount of burning patches all over the
gallery floor and the presence of ovens in trench 83C may suggest a late reuse of the building during the LMIIIB period rather than the original construction of the building. Above the floor in trench 83A, and below the rubble, what was identified as LMIIIB destruction material was found (for example, TR83A, pails 3:32, 3:35, 3:38). This would therefore confirm that the surface reached this year represents the latest use of Gallery 3.

Phase II: The second phase was dated to the PG-EG period (5:71, TR81B: 5:55, TR82B). The surface revealed intense burning activity as could be seen in the baulk of both trenches underneath Wall #5. This surface pre-dated the construction of Wall #5 and therefore the whole of the area was used at that period up to the rubble of trench 83C.

An intermediate surface was found between phases II and III levels: this MG surface represented the building of Wall #5 at an elevation of +3.94m and was again characterised by burning activity (pail 3:67, TR81B; pail 4:53, TR82B).

Phase III: This floor was found at an elevation of +4.30m (pail 4:50, TR82B; pail 3:64, TR81B; pail 2:64, TR83C) and was again of MG date. Much rubble covered this surface, and therefore we may assume that part of the wall collapse took place at a post-MG date.
Phase IV: In trench 81B, pails 2:56A and 2:61 were representative of a LG\early Archaic burnt surface. This phase of occupation did not correspond with Phase IV of trench 82B, but did in elevation and pottery (7th c.) with pail 2:61 of trench 83C.

RELATION OF TRENCH 81B TO TRENCH 82B
(see section B-B')

The uppermost floor of Building P was found in both trenches at similar elevations. In both cases, the floor was higher against the walls, and sloped down toward the center. The same material was found in both trenches. Then followed a period of abandonment (for which the evidence was wiped out by the levelling of the gallery during the PG period) until the Greek occupation of the gallery in association with the Greek sanctuary. The gallery seems to have been cleared of all rubble at that time; this is indicated by the fact that a small amount of rubble was found in trench 81B in comparison to trench 83C. Therefore, it is safe to assume that during the PG and G periods, the rubble and ashlar blocks from building P were used to build wall #2 first, and then wall #5.

Until wall 5 was built, the whole of the area covered by 81B and 82B was used. During the MG period, however, wall 5 divided the area in two, and trench 81B became an exterior area for the
Geometric room (Building Z). Even though the areas were separated by a wall, the same levels of occupation were traced on both sides. It was only at the uppermost levels that our last phase, phase IV, could not be traced. A LG/early Archaic burnt surface was found in trench 81B at an elevation of +4.39-4.32m, whereas a 7th century surface was found at a higher elevation in trench 82B (+4.70).

In conclusion, both trenches 81B and 82B revealed the chronology and history of Building Z, and shared three phases of occupation in addition to some intermediate surfaces (i.e. wall #5).

RELATION OF TRENCH 81B TO TRENCH 83C

(see section B-B')

The floor of Building P was again found at the same levels, and with the same characteristics (LMIIB). Much burning was found in 83C, in addition to two ovens to the South (against the South wall) and a hearth in the SE corner. The next substantial level which could be compared in both trenches was that with the rubble (bottom elevation +3.95m). This phase of the collapse took place in both trenches at the same time.

A surface on top of the major rubble collapse was traced in both trenches (pail 3:64, TR81B; pail 2:64, TR83C) and dated to
the MG period. Pottery above this surface ranged in date from the LG period to the 7th century B.C.

In conclusion, the difference in material and stratigraphy may be more striking between trenches 81B and 83C than between trenches 81B and 82B on account of the wall collapse in trench 83C. As a result, the use of the gallery may have been slightly different during the Greek period in the area of trench 83C. Trenches 81B and 82B shared many surfaces both in date and elevation due to the fact that both areas were levelled and used during the different phases of the Greek occupation of the site.

In conclusion, this year's goals were met; Gallery 3 was cleared, and the floor of Building P was traced throughout the gallery. In addition, the Geometric material previously excavated to the West was again found to the East, and therefore the chronology for Building Z was established.
FINAL REPORT
TRENCH 81C

AUGUST 1992
JOSEE SABOURIN
TRENCH REPORT 81C

Table of contents:

Introduction

Process of excavation

Interpretation:  - Building F
  - Archaic occupation
    - X9
    - X11 and X12
    - X15 and X16

Appendix I: Architectural description - walls
  - staircase, X15

Catalogued objects

Sections and plans
TRENCH REPORT 81C

Trench 81C was set in on June 23, 1992 by J.W. Shaw, G. Nixon and J. Sabourin. This trench was situated to the South East of House X, and overlapped slightly with trench 72C (M.C. Shaw, 1990). It was also bordered to the North by trench 73B (M.C. Shaw, 1991), and to the West by trench 59A1 (R. Henrickson, 1985).

GRID COORDINATES

| NE  | 1021.18x | 1119.60y |
| NW  | 1015.64x | 1119.80y |
| SE  | 1021.18x | 1114.95y |
| SW  | 1016.48x | 1114.85y |

The West baulk of the trench was eroded since 1985. Therefore, the true coordinates for the North-South line to the West should read:

| NW  | 1015.39x | 1118.94y |
| SW  | 1015.39x | 1114.95y |

The actual dimensions of the trench as excavated were:

- East baulk: 4.65m
- South baulk: 4.67m
- West baulk: 4.85m
- North baulk: 5.51m

An long narrow strip along Building P (extension) was added to trench 81C in order to expose more of House X to the East. The actual dimensions of the extension were:
East baulk 3.38m
North baulk 0.60m
West baulk 3.20m
South baulk 1.32m

The permanent points used to set in this trench were:
P390 at +6.81m
P290 at +5.94m

The purpose of the excavation in this area was to identify the SE corner of House X, and to examine more of room X11 whose function was still unclear. In this room, we expected to find evidence for an entrance from the East. Room X9 was also to be completed.

J. Rutter, A. van de Moortel and A. Jonhston provided the excavator with pottery analysis reports, and G. Bianco drew plans and elevations of room X15.

PROCESS OF EXCAVATION

*note: Because of the large area covered by trench 81C and the lack of architectural features until level 8, pails 31ff, it may be easier for the reader to refer to trench plans in the notebook in order to understand the situation of the different pails.

The whole area of trench 81C was cleared from the sand which
had accumulated over the last few years while the excavation of trench 81A was still in progress. Building F was cleaned after having been buried in sand for fifteen years. Once we reached archaeological levels we began pail 1:22. The pail covered the whole of the trench (max. top elevation to the SE, +7.04m). The soil was very hard and compact, and 4th century material, which included tiles, was collected. Pail 1:23 also included the whole area of the trench, and at this time the extension was added on to our trench. A 0.25m baulk was left to the West and South of Building F. The soil in this pail was again very hard and compact. Unshaped stones and boulders were removed from the extension. A very small amount of stone chips was found directly to the West of the building.

The soil in pail 2:24 became a little softer, especially to the East. The pottery at this level was still dated to the 4th century B.C. More stone chips were found in the extension. Stone chips were also reported by R. Henrickson in trench 59A1 at a slightly lower elevation (bottom elevation, TR81C, +6.35-6.38m; TR59A1, pails 3:31 and 3:32, +6.15-6.06m). The pottery at this level was thoroughly mixed, but the latest material was dated to the 4th century on account of the presence of roof tiles. Some 6th century material was also present in addition to a good deal of Minoan sherds. A few areas of burning were also detected, but the bottom of this pail was not identified as a surface. The top of the krepidoma was found at an elevation of +6.31m (top pail
In the meantime, the blockings of room XI were being removed by M.C. Shaw in trench 80A (pails 7:19 for the East blocking, and 7:20 for the West. See trench NB 80A p. 61ff.). In trench 81C, the large SW block of Building F was found. This corner had previously been robbed out, and only the large corner block remained at a lower level (stone robbing in the area around this building was also mentioned in TR11A, final report p. 8). Our next level and pail (3:25) consisted of sandy soil, much rubble and of stone chips. The pottery at this level was of Archaic date. The same type of soil was found at the lower level (4:26) with more 7th century pottery, including some sherds with inscriptions (I93, I94. See pottery report for this pail). This level of sandy soil ended at an elevation of +6.07–5.94m, and may be related to pail 4:88 of trench 73B (pottery 650–600 B.C.).

Our next pail (5:27, bottom elevation +5.98–5.90m) consisted of small stones and softer brown soil, especially to the East. Sherds with inscriptions were again found (I86, I91, I92) in addition to a lead fishing weight (L27). The level reached with this pail was rough and identified as a surface of use. More pottery was collected, and a consistent amount of small stones were removed. The soil was also a little darker in some areas. We reached the bottom of the krepidoma at this level (+5.90m). A surface associated with the bottom of the krepidoma in trench 11A
was not found due to the nature and difficulties of the area (see pail 3:33, TR59A1, but our surface may be associated with pail 4:90 of trench 73B. Pail 27A was used to complete the excavation of this surface to the NW of the trench. This pail also consisted of 7th century material. No burning surfaces were detected here.

Pail 6:28 was started in the extension, from the North toward the South, and followed a gentle slope (bottom elevation: +5.87-5.78m). Again, the pottery was dated to the late 7th century B.C. (I96). The bottom of this pail had a very rough appearance. A great amount of lippets was collected, and the soil became progressively darker. A small area just at the SW corner of Building F was isolated which consisted of an area of burning surrounded by a half circle of small stones. This small feature was identified by the excavator as a hearth (hearth #1, NE p. 70). To the SW, the soil became darker, and the area was excavated with pail 6:28A (pail 4:35, TR59A1). Some stones appeared at this level and were triangulated. They seemed to have formed some kind of a platform. This level was identified as a possible rough exterior surface.

To the East to the trench (South of Building F), another rough surface was identified and excavated with pail 6:28B. This surface rested ca 0.10m above the rest of the trench (+5.86m), and was not traced anywhere else in the trench. It consisted of
pebbles, flat sherds and shells. All material recovered was dated to the 7th century B.C. Some fragments of iron and a large amount of limpets were also collected. The pottery at this level in trench 59A1 (pails 4:35-36) was also of Archaic date; however, the Archaic material in 59A1 was found underneath a Hellenistic dump (pails 2:26 to 3:34, TR59A1) which was not found in trench 81C.

In the SW corner, an area of burning was excavated separately as a unit. Very little diagnostic pottery was found, but the unit was dated to the Archaic period. The whole of the trench (pails 6:28-28C) ended at an elevation of +5.87-5.73m, and sloped toward the South.

Our next step was to excavate the area under pail 6:28B, that is the packing under the surface previously reported (pail 7:29). An incredible amount of limpets was collected. The soil was also very dark and ashy. Pail 7:29A was used to complete the area next to the East baulk since pail 7:29 was already filled. Both pails were again dated to the 7th century. More pieces of iron were found (MI222, implement blade with serrated edge?) in addition to some pebbles which were not, however, part of any floor surface. After the completion of these two pails, the level reached was approximately that reached with pails 6:28, 6:28A and 6:28C (ca +5.80m).
We then changed pails and levels. The level reached throughout the whole trench consisted of pails of both the 6th and 7th levels. Therefore, we labelled our new pail and level to 8:30 (pail 4:39 in TR59A1). As a result, to the West of the trench, we skipped from level 6 to level 8 because of the small area excavated to the East with pails 7:29 and 7:29A. The soil in level 8 was a little darker than that of the upper levels. We began pail 8:30 in the extension and worked toward the South. No new features appeared at this point, and the small hearth reported above (#1) was left in situ for the moment. Once the pail was filled, we moved to the NW with pail 8:30A. Pottery joins were found with pail 7:29A, which confirmed that pails 7:29 and 7:29A were the level (floor packing) directly under the surface reported with pail 6:28B.

As we worked toward the South, an important change of soil was noticed ca 2.00m from the North baulk. The soil was very dark and ashy, and therefore this area was excavated as a separate unit with pail 8:30B. A great amount of limpets was collected in addition to bone, fragments of iron and pumice. This unit ended at a short distance from the South baulk (ca 1.50m), and coincided with the South of the platform reported above. We changed pails (8:30C) and excavated around the platform to the South and toward the East. Just South of pail 8:30B (burnt unit), a feature was uncovered; a "telephone booth" hearth was found with its open side facing North, that is facing
the burnt unit. Pails 8:30B and 8:30C represented the base of both the telephone booth and of the platform which could therefore be dated to the 7th century B.C. The East end of the trench proved to be a little more complicated. Another surface was found slightly above the levels reached with pails 8:30 and 8:30C (by about 0.05m). This surface, ca 0.08m below the level reached with pails 7:29 and 7:29A, consisted of heavily burnt soil, pebbles and limpets (8:30D). It is most likely that this surface was contemporary with the rest of the trench at this level, and that the difference in elevation was nothing but the result of being on sloping ground. The whole of the area was cleaned; the telephone booth and platform were photographed.

Pail 8:31 was started in the extension. The hearth at the corner of Building F was removed with this pail. A soil sample was collected and taken to the apothek for water sieving. Pail 8:31A was started in the NW corner. Rubble from the collapse of wall #8 (TR66A, South wall of X6) was removed from this area. Further South, more burnt soil was found and excavated as a unit (8:31B). This unit rested directly under pail 8:30B mentioned above. Some very large sherds (coarse ware) were found flat, and this feature was called a hearth. A few fragments of iron were collected, and the hearth was drawn and photographed.

The area South of Building F was excavated with pail 8:31C. This area represented the floor packing below the surface
reported with pail 8:30D. The soil was extremely hard, and the material was dated to the 7th century B.C.. The South half of the trench was excavated with pail 8:31D, and the platform was left in place until our next level. Some sand was noticed in this area, and therefore we stopped at this level (bottom +5.63-5.56m; pail 4:37, TR59A1). Pail 8:31E was used for the removal of the hearth in 8:31B. This pail consisted mainly of coarse sherds (small amount of undiagnostic body sherds). Joins with pails 8:32C and 8:41 confirmed an Archaic date for this pail on account of associated material. The bottom elevation for the whole trench after the completion of pails 8:31 to 8:31E was +5.75-5.56m.

We returned to the extension where we began pail 8:32. Some sand was noticed there. Iron fragments, limpets and a plaster fragment (#22) were recovered. Archaic pottery continued to be found (I95). To the South of the extension, an E-W wall was found and labelled #4. This wall delineated the South border of X11. After the completion of this pail, we moved to the South of the trench where sand had been detected with the previous pail (8:31D). We planned to excavate toward the North in order to see if we could trace this level of sand all the way up to the North of the trench. The level of sand followed with pail 8:32A sloped toward the North, and ended about midway through the trench. We interpreted this level as the level of abandonment between the Minoan and Greek occupation of the site, and indeed the pottery
report for, this pail indicated that there was a balance in the amount of Bronze Age and 7th century material. This level of sand was also found in trench 59A1 at similar elevations (see section A-A', pail 4:39, TR59A1). The platform was removed and the pail was completed at an elevation of +5.50-5.37m (+5.47m in trench 59A1).

Since we had a new team of workmen, work progressed quite rapidly. Another pail was started in the extension (X11, 9:33). Levels were changed since the level of sand ended here. The pottery for this level was LMIIIA2, so we entered Minoan levels below the sand level. Another plaster fragment was removed (#23). As one team was working in X11, another continued work to the South of wall #4 with pails 8:32B and 8:32D. With pail 8:32B, to the West of the trench, a line of stones on a N-S axis was found and labelled wall #5. Bronze tweezers (B341) were found as part of this pail. This new architectural feature (wall #5) allowed us to divide our trench in two spaces: Space A to the East (X15), and Space B to the West (X9, previously excavated in TR59A1). Pail 8:32C was used for the removal of some of the hearth. Fragments of this pail joined with pails 8:31E above and 8:41 below. To the West of wall #5, pail 8:32D was started. A little area of burning was found in the NE corner. The pottery in 8:32B was LMIIIA1, and that of 8:32D of LMII-III A1 date.

In X11, work continued with pail 9:34. Some stones were
removed just North of wall #4. The latest pottery date in this pail was LMIIIA1. The elevation reached upon the completion of this pail was +5.46m to the North, and gently sloped down to an elevation of +5.15m next to wall #4. With our next pail (10:35), we reached a surface previously identified by M.C. Shaw in trench 73B (pail 7:104). The amount of pottery in our pail proved to be too small for meaningful comment (latest date, LMIIIA2, but no period dominant). It is therefore safer to examine the larger area excavated in TR73B with pail 7:104 and to assign the date of LMIIB to this unit. This surface was found at an elevation of +5.21-5.15m (+5.20m in TR73B).

In the meantime, the second team continued work in Space A (X15) with pail 9:36. Six bronze hooks were found together in a bundle (B340). Rubble was removed from the North of the space, and the soil in general was much easier to excavate than that of the upper levels. Pail 9:36A was used to complete this space to the South. The pottery, ranged from LMIIIA1 to LMIIIA2 in date.

In X11, another surface was traced with pail 11:37. This second surface was equivalent to the one found in 73B with pail 8:107. The elevation for this surface was +5.04m, and the date for this floor was provided by pottery from 8:107, and which was of LMIIB date. The amount of pottery from pail 11:37 was too small for meaningful comment. Pails 9:36, 9:36A and 11:37 were completed at the same time. The outline of both walls 4 and 5.
were more clearly traced.

We then concentrated our efforts in room X15 with pail 9:38. Much rubble was removed, and what seemed to be the outline of an E-W wall to the South became visible. The larger stones were left in situ. Some large slabs to the NE were cleaned. Those appeared to be stairs. After a discussion with J.W. Shaw, M.C. Shaw and the excavator, it was agreed upon that the stairs led to the second floor of the House, from the North toward the South. The stairs then turned onto a landing at approximately the height of the slabs excavated, to then go up toward the North to the second storey. Some details of the construction were still unclear at the time, and it was therefore decided that we should remove more of the rubble to make the outline clearer.

Our second team, in the meantime, worked in room X6 where part of an LMIIIA1 retaining wall was removed (wall #1, TR66A. See "sections and plans" for a drawing of the wall). This retaining wall was built upon a LMI wall (wall #21, TR74B, or wall #1, TR59A1). Our first pail in this area was used to remove a few stones from the retaining wall which protruded and stood upon the West wall of X6. Pail 39 was therefore equivalent to pail 3:31, TR66A, and to pail 6:99, TR73B. A few stones were removed, and a few LMIIIA1 sherds were collected. The elevation reached was +5.26m, and this level was associated with the base of the wall which was dated to the LMIIIA1 period.
The next pail (40) was used to remove a level of compact brown earth directly below the base of the wall (top elevation +5.26m, bottom +5.03m). Four plaster fragments (#24-27) were treated with PVA and gauze, and removed later during the day. The pail represented a very small unit, but some sherds were dated to the LMI period. This corresponded to pail 3:34, TR66A, and to pail 17:102, TR73B, both of which were of LMII-IIIA1 date. The amount of pottery collected with these last two pails, however, would suggest a date of LMII-IIIA1.

The other team returned to Space B (X9) and removed the bottom of the hearth with pail 8:41. The soil was still quite dark, and a whitish soil substance was detected. The material uncovered was again of Archaic date. More pithos fragments were collected and assigned a catalogue number (C9575) (see pails 4:62-63, 4:65, TR59A1). Work then rotated between X9 and X15. We believed it important to understand the relation between both spaces as we excavated further down. Pails 9:42 and 9:42A were first excavated in Space B. Much rubble was removed, and the pottery was dated mostly to the LMIII A1 period. As one team excavated these pails in X9, work continued in room X6 with pail 43. Pail 43 was situated directly under pail 40, and was equivalent to pails 3:40, TR66A, and to pails 9:110, 113, TR73B. The elevation reached after the completion of this pail was +4.89m, and the pottery was LM1 date. The larger units in trenches 66A and 73B, however, probably reflect a more accurate
date for the level excavated (LMII-IIIA1).

Pail 9:44 was started South of X15 in what appeared to be a corridor between the South wall of X15 and the South baulk. (the South retaining wall of House X had not yet been found). The South wall of X15 (#8) was terribly messy, adn some larger stones were removed in an attempt to make the structure clearer. Work continued in X6 with pail 45. We started removing the retaining wall in the West corner of the room. The equivalent pails at this level were pails 39 (TR81C, above), 3:31* (TR66A) and 6:99 (TR73B). This pail represented a very small unit and, therefore, the pottery analysis may not be entirely representative of the date for the base of the wall. The other team worked in Space B (X9) with pail 9:47, from the South toward the North (pail 4:48, TR59A1). The level here appeared to be sloping, perhaps as a result of the erosion from the North toward the Minoan road below. We then returned to X15 with pail 9:48. Much rubble was removed to make the staircase more visible. The rubble in this space rested on loose brown soil, which led us to believe that this space had once been empty, and that it had been used as a sottoscala. This aspect will be discussed below.

Work continued in X6 with pail 49 (pail 3:40 TR66A, 9:110, 113 TR73B). Plaster fragment #28 was removed as part of this pail. The removal of the retaining wall became problematic at this point. About halfway toward the East, the original wall
(#21, TR74B) was robbed out. It was therefore decided that the East half of the retaining wall should remain in situ. Our purpose was to expose the large LMI wall, but this became impossible since part of it had already been removed. The bottom of the blocking to the West was identified with pail 46 (LMIIIA1), and also last year with pail 8:72A (X3, TR74B, also LMIIIA1) [see plan of wall, "sections and plans"].

On July 21, our third trench was set in in Gallery 3 of Building B (see trench NB 81B pp. 112ff. for situation, coordinates, etc.). Pail 1:50 was used to remove the thin layer of sand (bottom elevation +4.95-4.57m). Work in 81C was still not completed, and both trenches were supervised at the same time. In X15, pail 9:51 was started. The interior face of wall #4 was very messy, and therefore it was very difficult to confirm if we had the bottom of the wall here at an elevation of +4.97m. This will only be confirmed once we return to 81C and excavate X11 down to lower levels. The level reached this year was that excavated in 1991 by M.C. Shaw (TR73B, 8:107; TR81C, 11:37). The soil in pail 9:51 (X15) was exceptionally loose, and the pottery was of LMIIIA1 date. Pail 9:51A was excavated in the corridor South of X15, along the South baulk. The soil was much harder in this area which suggested that we were dealing with a much different area. We returned to X15 and removed more rubble (pail 10:52) to the South. The outline of wall #8 was still uncertain. A small bowl was found just to the South of wall #4.
Our next step was to move West again to X9 with pail 10:52A. Much rubble from the collapse of the North wall of the room was removed. This level was also reported in trench 59A1 with pails 4:74 and 4:78. No one period was dominant for pail 10:52A. Pail 4:74 in TR59A1 also contained material from different period from LMI to LMIIA2. This level may therefore represent a period of abandonment or disuse. Our next step was to trim down the South baulk of Building F in order to allow us to examine the staircase more closely. The pail used for this operation was 3-9:53. We did reach a lower level of stairs at an elevation of +5.26-5.18m.

As work progressed in X15, the sequence of events slowly became clearer:

1- Walls #4 and #5 were first built and may therefore have been part of the early phase of the House. The eastern face of wall #5 was intended to be seen;

2- During the LMIIA period, walls #6, #7 and #8, were built to support the staircase. This would explain the sloppy construction in the interior of the space. The addition of wall 5 was probably built at this period in order to fit the necessary length of the staircase.

Pail 11:54 was started in X9. The elevation reached upon the completion of this pail was +4.75-4.66m (equivalent pail)
TR59A1, 4:78). This level consisted of pure LMII material. In X15, a small area was excavated with pail 11:54A. It appears that the bottom of wall #4 ended with pail 10:51 at an elevation of +4.97m, but because of all the rubble this was quite unclear. We will need to excavated further down in X11 in order to confirm this. On the other hand, wall #7 seemed to end with pail 11:54A. Walls #5 and #6 seemed to continue down further for a few centimeters; the bottom elevation reached here was +4.59-4.46m which was approximately the depth of the floor of X9 (see below pails 11:57, 11:57A).

We returned to X9 where we proceeded to the removal of some rubble with pail 11:55 (pail 7:83, TR59A1 to the South of the trench). This pail was excavated in two passes, and some smaller stones were still visible upon the completion of the pail (bottom elevation +4.59-4.46m). The latest pottery was dated to the LMIII A1 period, but the pail contained much earlier material. Our next step was to clean the area of X9 previously excavated in trench 59A1. The surface sloped toward the South (Minoan road), and the South end, next to House X's retaining wall, the surface was quite eroded.

The removal of wall #8 in X15 was considered in order to make the architecture of the stairs clearer. After a discussion between J.W. Shaw, M.C. Shaw and the excavator, it was decided not to remove the wall so that the originality of the area and
the "corridor" may be preserved. Our next pail was started in X9 again to the South (11:57) and included the corridor. About halfway through the trench, pail 11:57A was used to complete the level (bottom elevation + 4.55-4.41 in X9; +4.37-4.15 in the corridor. Equivalent pails in TR59A1: 4:83, 4:86). Both pails contained LMII pottery. Pail 4:83 in trench 59A1 was also of LMII date, but pail 4:86 contained LMI material. In order to confirm that the walls of X9 ended at this level, it was decided that small sounding should be done in the NW corner of the room (1.000 x 1.000m). Pail 12:58 was used for this purpose (under pail 4:86, TR59A1). The surface (?) reached was quite flat (bottom elevation +4.47-4.45m. The mortar was left in situ in the NW corner. This sounding confirmed that the walls in the corner did end at the surface found both by R. Henrickson in 1985, and this year with pails 11:57 and 11:57A. We then decided to go down further in order to see if the mortar rested upon an earlier surface (pail 12:59). The bottom of this pail was found at an elevation of +4.43m: the area appeared as a flat surface, but the bottom of the mortar was still not visible. The unit was dated to the LM period (too small for meaningful comment).

We then moved back to the area of trench 81C where a sounding was carried out in the middle of the room. A large flat slab was uncovered in pail 11:57A, and so it was decided to excavate the sounding in this area to see if it rested upon one of the so-called surfaces traced in the previous sounding (pail
12:60, bottom elevation +4.42-4.47m; pail 4:85, TR59A1). No surface was traced here; the level reached was quite rough. A stone tool (S2192) and a loom weight (C9536) were uncovered in this pail. This sounding confirmed that pails 11:57 and 11:57A represented the floor of X9.

Work ended here for the moment, and our team moved to trench 81B. Still, we made plans to return to excavate X11 at the end of the season to excavate more of X11. Plans and elevation drawings of X15 were completed by G. Bianco.

We returned to House X; room X11, on August 13th. We started pail 12:74 just North of wall #4 in a very small area (bottom elevation +5.04-5.00m). We immediately came onto a surface with slabs. Our next pail (12:75, LMI3A, small unit) was used for the cleaning of the baulk against wall #11, from the West side (X9). Once this was done, we noticed a large slab at the same level as the surface of X9. It was suggested that this may be a threshold. Wall 11 was drawn, and we then started pail 12:76 for the removal of the stones. Once some stones had been taken out, we started excavating one pass with pail 13:77. The soil here was much softer, and the material appeared like dump material. A very large amount of pumice was collected with this pail.

On the last day of excavation, we continued work in X16 with
pail 13:78. (bottom elevation 4.81-4.77m). A lot of pumice was still found in this pail. At this point, we labelled the thick E-W wall Wall #12. The level reached with this pail was quite flat, but there was no evidence for a floor or surface of use. We then arbitrarily changed pails and started 13:79. As we excavated this pail, it became clear that wall #4 continued down, and did not end at a level of +4.97m as mentioned above (as seen from within X15). In addition, as we took a closer look at wall 4, we noticed a possible change in construction at the level of the slabs of pail 12:74. The pails underneath may therefore have been fill material.

With pail 14:80, we came upon the threshold that had been revealed with the cleaning of the baulk (pail 12:75). Two large stone slabs at an elevation of +4.63m were cleaned, and the rest of X16 excavated down to the same level. By using the pin, we felt stone slabs just under the level reached, and therefore, we opened pail 14:81 to excavate down to this level. At an elevation of +4.61-4.55m, a slab pavement was revealed, and work stopped here for the season. The area of the slab floor was called X16 since wall #12 separated the N-S corridor (X11) from the slab pavement.
INTERPRETATION

Building F (650-600 B.C. ?, original phase)

Building F represented the latest phase of use in the area of trench 81C. Many difficulties, however, prevented us at the time from assigning a specific date for the construction of the building. On account of the nature of the area excavated in trench 11A, it was impossible to trace an exterior surface which could have given us the original date of construction. Trench 73B was excavated a short distance to the West of the building, and therefore the surfaces encountered there were not traced all the way to the bottom of the wall or of the krepidoma. As a result, trench 81C covered a very small and narrow area to the West, measuring ca. 0.60m to the North, and approximately 1.30m at the North trench line of trench 81C. We know, however, that the latest use of the building can be dated to the 5th century B.C. on account of a floor deposit found within the building in 1990 (trench 72C, M.C. Shaw). The evidence for the chronology of Building F in trench 81C is therefore as follows:

1- Pail 2:24 revealed the top of the krepidoma at +6.31m. The pottery was dated to the fourth century B.C. on account of roof tiles and some later sherds, but the material in this pail was thoroughly mixed (Minoan and 6th c. pottery). The pails
equivalent to 2.24 in other trenches were: pail 2.85 in trench 73B which contained fairly pure 7th century material, and pails 3.31 and 3.32 in 59A1 which were part of a Hellenistic dump. Even though pail 2.24 contained stone chips, it was not necessarily representative of the initial erection of Building F. This pail may therefore represent the last phase of use of the building.

2- Pail 3.25 represented a surface at an elevation of +6.23-6.13m directly to the West of Building F. Some of the krepidoma could be seen here (ca 0.15m), and the pail also contained stone chips. The pottery was dated to the 7th century: pail 4.87 in trench 73B also contained material which was dated to 650-600 B.C. This may therefore represent the original construction of Building F (650-600 B.C.).

3- Pail 4.26. (bottom elevation +6.07-5.95m, bottom pail 4.88, TR73B) consisted of a spread of 8th-7th century material which may therefore have slightly predated the erection of the building if we assume that only parts of the krepidoma of the building would have been visible (see above #2).

4- With pail 5.27 (bottom elevation ca 5.90m, bottom of the krepidoma), a surface was traced all over the trench. According to building traditions, the whole of the krepidoma would not have been visible, and again we may postulate that this level predated the construction of the building. The amount of time covered by these four pails would have been of about fifty years, which represents a very short amount of time for all the evidence of
occupation and use. At this point we enter our next phase of use, the Archaic occupation.

The Archaic occupation

Many surfaces were found, all of which dating to the mid/late 7th century B.C. Indeed, these surfaces are representative of an intense Archaic occupation and use of this area. It is worth noting, however, that the Archaic surfaces previously uncovered in trenches 73A, 74A and 74B, for example, made use of the Minoan structures. In the area of trench 81C, on the other hand, it appears that no Minoan structure was visible at this time. In addition, the nature of the surfaces suggests that these were exterior surfaces where cooking activities took place.

Summary of Archaic occupation

1- Pails 5:27, 5:27A, bottom elevation +5.98-5.89m. These pails represent a possible rough exterior surface characterised by many areas of burning, charcoal and limpets. No architectural structures can be associated with this surface.

2- Pails 6:28 to 6:28C, bottom elevation +5.93-5.73m. This earlier surface of use has many of the characteristics mentioned above in #1. An intense area of burning surrounded by small stones was found at the SW corner of Building F, and was interpreted as a hearth by the excavator. To the East of the trench, the surface consisted of sherds, shells and pebbles. The
platform was found, but its base was not yet reached.

3- Pails 7:29, 7:29A, bottom elevation +5.85-5.74m. This third surface was found to the East of the trench only. The whole area consisted of burnt soil, limpets and pebbles. The pebbles, however, were noticed in the soil that was removed; only a few remained in situ.

4- Pails 8:30 to 8:30D, bottom elevation +5.83-5.61m. This level is perhaps the most representative of the Archaic period. It consists of the platform, of the "telephone booth" hearth, and of the hearth in front of it. It appears that the "pithos hearth" was in use during the period represented here; a pit was probably dug out, filled with the vessel and used during this period. The platform may have been used as some kind of table in relation to the adjacent hearth.

5- Pails 8:31 to 8:31D. The earliest use of this area was traced with pail 8:30 to 8:30D, but is not representative of a surface or floor. Seventh century material was found, but no definite surface was found. Sand was found to the South of the trench which indicates a period of abandonment of the area. This change of soil led us into Minoan levels.

MINOAN LEVELS

Room X9

Some LMIIIA1 and LMIIIA2 material was found directly underneath the Archaic levels. No surfaces dating to these
periods, however, were found. Much rubble was removed from this
room. Our first surface was encountered at an elevation of
+4.55-4.41m (pails 11:57 and 11:57A), and consisted of flat
sherds, some pebbles, a stone slab, etc. The date for this level
is LMII, which coincides with pail 4:83 of trench 59A1. (see
trench report 59A1 pp. 14-15 and LMII deposit report by P.
Betancourt, TR59A1). This surface of use may therefore be dated
as LMII. Lower levels, however, have not been investigated
thoroughly, and therefore the area may have been used at an
earlier period. This may be supported by evidence from the
sounding in the NW corner of X9 which revealed LMIB material.

The use of the area, however, remains ambiguous. In room
X8, the presence of large plaster fragments may suggest that the
area was roofed and not open as a front porch. In addition, the
South wall of House X (retaining wall #11, TR59A1), may have
stood at a much higher level, and thus the South rooms X8 and X9
would have been enclosed. The evidence for an open or closed
area in X9, however, is not as obvious. I am inclined to believe
that the South retaining wall stood up to the level of the second
storey, therefore hiding the poorly constructed wall #8. As a
result, the South of the house would have been closed off from
the Minoan road below, wall 8 would not have been visible, and
the area would have been roofed.
Rooms X11 and X12

We expected room X11 to continue all the way South to wall #4 of trench 81C; however, as we excavated lower levels (pails 12:74 to 14:81), we realized that X11 ended with the E-W wall #12. Rooms X11 and X12 went out of use during the LMIB period (see trench report 73B, pp.11-12), and may have served as an earlier entrance to House X which would have led into rooms X9 to the South and X10 immediately to the North (see reconstruction drawing). The answer, however, remains hidden under Building F. Since we believe that there is a N-S road slightly to the East, we may postulate that there was an entrance, perhaps even stairs, at the eastern end of X12.

Rooms X15 (staircase) and X16 (entrance)

Both spaces may represent the main entrance and staircase to House X from the N-S road to the East for the LMIIA2 period. The date of construction of the staircase was assigned on account of the pottery collected in this area. The sequence of construction is as follows:

1- Walls #4 and #5 were first built and were perhaps part of an earlier structure (earlier staircase?). The East face of wall #5 was very well finished, and was probably meant to be seen from the East. On account of the surface found in X9, this wall may be of LMII date, or earlier (pails 11:57, 11:57A). Wall #4 can also be dated to the LMIB-II period (pail 14:81). The South
face of wall #4 is quite messy which can only be explained by the fact that the wall has tipped down toward the South, and that to reveal its well finished face, one would have to undermine the wall. This, in turn, could cause the collapse of the wall.

2- During the LMIIIA1 (IIIA2?) period, the building of the staircase took place, and an addition was built to wall #5 to the South in order to allow for the length of the new staircase. Walls #6, #7 and #8 were then built. It is possible that the presently visible staircase was built over an earlier structure for which walls #4 and #5 were used. The area of the staircase would have been cleared during the LMIIIA2 period, and the new staircase then built, filling the "sottoscala" with earth (loose fill material). Indications of an earlier structure were pointed out by G. Bianco as she examined the structure; some other stones were noticed directly under the LMIIIA2 stairs which may have been steps for an earlier staircase. The structure of the staircase could have easily allowed for the use of a sottoscala; however, no surfaces or deposits were found in this area which would have suggested the use of the area (only one cup was uncovered, C9643). Parallels for the construction of the staircase were made with examples from Kato Zakro and Mochlos.

The stairs ran up from the North toward the South, then turned on a landing which, in turn, led to a second storey toward the North to a second floor. This second flight of stairs was most probably made of wood, and was not necessarily as high
as the lower stone flight.

Space X16 therefore becomes crucial in the interpretation of the staircase, and the different phases may be resumed as follows:

1- Phase I: The slab pavement at +4.60m (pail 14:81, LMIB/II) was associated with walls #4, #5 and #12. On account of the early date, the pavement may have been used with an earlier staircase still in the area of X15. Room X16 was probably the main entrance to House X from the East (evidence remains hidden under Building F), which led into X9 by means of the threshold (+4.63m). Therefore, the slab pavement exposed with pail 14:81 was not in use with the present staircase to the South.

2- At slightly higher levels, LMIITIA1 material was found (pails 13:79, 13:78, 13:77 (pail 13:77 identified as a possible surface; wall #11 ended at this level; LMIITIA1 pottery). Rooms X16 and X9 were probably still joined and used at the same time, but no corresponding LMIITIA1 surface was found in X9. Pail 11:54 (X9, bottom elevation +4.73m next to wall 11) contained LMII (almost pure) material; just above, pail 10:52A, the unit was very mixed, but contained LMII, LMIITIA1, LMIITIA2 sherds. Wall #11 ended at an elevation of +4.86m, and therefore the access to X9 was blocked off at that time (LMIITIA1). The nature of X9 at these levels also suggests that it was not used, and that wall #11 was built to retain the rubble and fill in X9. The only way into the house may thus have been through X16 and the staircase.
3- At a slightly higher level, a rougher slab pavement was found (pail 12:74, LMIIIA1 pure?). This pavement could probably be associated with the use of the staircase. On the other hand, J. Rutter believes that in both spaces (X15 and X16), the pottery is representative of two different periods (X15, LMIIIA2; X16, LMIIIA1), and that the pavement at ca +5.05m and the staircase were not associated. A surface which was found at a higher level (pail 10:35, LMIIIA2 latest date) may have been used at the same period.

Relation between X11 and X16
1- pre-LMIB: X11, X12 and X16 all in use, and area probably open if wall #12 was not built;
2- LMIB and later: Wall #12 was built and rooms X11 and X12 went out of use; Only X16 was used as an entrance to House X until the LMIIIA1/2 period.

Reconstruction drawing
The average height and depth of a step were calculated (ca 0.15m in height, 0.25m depth), and added to the 1:50 plan under the area of Building F. By adding 3 to 4 steps, the elevation reached was roughly the same as that of the slab floor at +4.61m (pail 14:81). However, as demonstrated above, both the staircase and the slab pavement were not contemporary in use. If the pavement related to the staircase was at a higher level, less steps would have been required. The height for the second storey
was calculated in the same way, allowing for a landing above wall #8 and wall #4 to the North (ceiling ca 2.35m from the slab pavement, elevation of second floor ca +7.00m).

APPENDIX I

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Wall #4: North wall of X15
Direction: E-W
Length: 1.90m on its exterior face (X11)
Height: ca 0.80m from the interior of X15
Width: ca 0.60m
Number of courses: 5 courses visible from X11
Elevation: top +5.79-5.49m; bottom ca +4.50m, level of surface, X9.
Date: LMIB-II pail 14:81
Description: Wall tipped toward South. Better construction from the North where 5 courses of slabs are visible. South face of the wall (interior of X15) constructed of rubble (not meant to be seen) and bottom elevation of the wall unclear in X15. Bottom elevation in X16 ca 4.50m. There seems to be a difference in construction at an elevation of ca +5.05m (pail 12:74) which may be associated with the slab floor at this level. We believed that there was a blocking from the North side, but after looking at the top of the wall and the interior face, it became clear that there was no entrance through this wall at any time.

Wall #5: West wall of X15
Direction: N-S
Length: including addition 2.90m; addition only 0.70m
Height: max 1.25m
Width: ca 0.55m
Number of courses: 8 courses visible from the East
Elevation: top +5.63-5.27m; bottom ca +4.45m
Date: LMII, bottom pails 11:57, 11:57A, X9
Description: East much better constructed than the West. To the East, flat slabs, 8 courses visible. To the West, rubble and small boulders, therefore the construction was not as careful as that of the
eastern face, but still we may consider the West side as having a face.

Wall #6:
Direction: N-S
Length: 1.98m
Height: max. 1.38m to the North
Width: 0.37m
Number of courses: 8 courses visible. G. Bianco suggested that the lower 4 courses are part of an earlier structure.
Elevation: top +5.74-5.49m; bottom +4.36m (?)
Date: latest LMIIA2
Description: Built right up against the staircase to the East. Mainly consists of boulders at the higher courses, and slabs below. There seems to be a gap between the two types of construction, but no surface can be associated with either phase.

Wall #7:
Direction: E-W
Length: 0.80m
Height: ca 0.40m
Width: 0.30m
Number of courses: 3 courses
Elevation: top +4.74m; bottom +4.36m
Date: latest LMIIA2 (pail 10:54A)
Description: Very low wall running E-W under the second flight of stairs. Does not bond with N-S wall #6.

Wall #8: South wall of X15
Direction: E-W
Length: 2.77m
Height: max. from corridor 1.00m
Width: ca 0.80m
Number of courses: unclear, ca 6 to 7
Elevation: top +5.37-5.23m; bottom, level reached in corridor +4.37-4.15m (pail 11:57)
Date: LMIIA2/B, pail 10:54A, within X15
Description: Consists of very large stones at the upper courses which seem to have fallen into X15. The construction is very coarse which suggests that the wall was never intended to be seen, but instead was built as a retaining wall for the stone staircase directly North.

Wall #11: wall between X9 and X11
Direction: N-S
Length: 1.10m
Height: ca 0.50m
Width: 0.45m
Number of courses: 2 to 3
Elevation:  +5.35-5.20m top, bottom ca +4.86m, bottom 13:77
Date:    LMIIA1 pail 13:77
Description:  Very small wall which seems to have served more as a retaining wall than a blocking. The wall did not reach the level of room X9, but also did not correspond to any surface of X9. It ended approximately at the level of pail 13:78 in X16.

Wall #12:
Direction:  E-W
Length:    1.50m visible
Height:    ca 0.50m
Width:     ca 0.90m
Number of courses:  3-4 visible
Elevation:  +5.10-5.00m
Date:      LMIIB11
Description:  Very thick wall which continues under the East baulk (Building F). Wall #6 of trench 11A seems to have been robbed out to allow for the construction of wall 12. In addition, wall 12 was built against wall 8 of trench 66A.

East wall of House X:  Only visible in the East baulk of trench 81C (3.70m). This wall was not assigned a number. Elevations appear on the stone plan (G. Bianco), and trench plan (J. Sabourin).

South wall of House X:  5.30m visible in the South baulk, with some parts missing. Seems to be preserved at a higher level than previously excavated in TR59A1 (see stone and trench plans for elevations). Maximum width visible to the SE, 0.65m.

STAIRCASE

LEVEL 1
step 1:    top elevation +5.18m
width 0.45m
height not visible
depth of stair 0.18m visible

step 2:    top elevation +5.26m
width 0.58m
height not visible
depth of stair 0.10m visible
LEVEL 2
step 3: top elevation +5.40m, straight step
width 0.72m
height 0.12m
depth of stair 0.28m

step 4: top elevation +5.35m, slightly slanted
width 0.45m
height 0.12m
depth of stair 0.32m

LEVEL 3
step 5: top elevation +5.35m at highest, slanted step
width 0.45m
height 0.12m
depth of stair 0.28m

step 6: top elevation +5.39m, slanted step
width 0.69m
height 0.12m
depth of stair 0.30m

LEVEL 4
step 7: top elevation +5.35m
width 0.62m
height 0.09m
depth of stair 0.31m

step 8: top elevation +5.27m, out of place, tipped over.
width 0.63m
height 0.17m
depth of stair 0.27m

LEVEL 5 (?)
step 9: top elevation +5.00m
width 0.44m
height ca 0.14m
depth of stair 0.24m visible

LEVEL 6 (?)
step 10: top elevation +4.88m
width 0.44m
height 0.17m
depth of stair 0.31m

step 11: top elevation +4.80m
width 0.48m
height 0.17m
depth of stair 0.175m