KOMMOS
1992
Notebook 82
Lara Tabac 6.24.92

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June 24

TR82A

Grid Numbers:

- NW 1003.05 x 1084.98 y
- NE 1008.63 x 1085.72 y
- SW 1003.19 x 1076.96 y
- SE 1009.80 x 1077.96 y

TR82A is located in LM111 Building P (P), Gallery 3 (G3), next to previously excavated TR36B and TR65A, A2. The north and south boundaries follow the line of the ashlars walls of P, 63 and the east and west trench lines span the width of this great gallery.

The North wall of P, 63 is wall 1. Abutting this wall is a beveled wall, wall 2. The south wall of the gallery is wall 3. The exact dimensions of the trench are:

- East - 8.0 m
- North - 5.50 m
- South - 6.60 m

The east beveled is 23.27 m from the approximate eastern facade of P. This portion of the facade is found in TR83A.

The nature of P3

P is the largest LM111 structure of its form known on Crete. The layout, long, rectangular spaces oriented toward the sea, and the location of P on the site, has lead to speculation that this structure served as a store room(s). Based on Minoan and Near Eastern prototypes this is a sound hypothesis.

What did P store? It was suggested
In 1934 by Mania C. Shaw that this structure was used for the storage of ships. It is our hope that this trench will shed some light on the nature of the storage in this area—whatever it may be.

It is also one of our goals to trace Wall 2 and see how this geometric space relates to the site. The middle geometric dump that was found in 3aB dated the area but did not add any information on its function. Wall 2 is not a retaining wall as originally posited. In fact, it is not certain that the purpose of this rubble construction (Wall 2) is in the interior or P was.

It is apparent from the exposed lower course of Wall 2 and the line of rubble that is visible in the haullK at the west of TR82A that there is some uniformity among the rubble in these two places. We are going to work on the assumption that this is a floor level. We will keep our eyes open for this floor at the lower course, 4-3.97.

The macro goal of TR82A is the eventual exposure of the entire length of 3, 6-3. With this in mind, we will work carefully and quickly to remove as much earth as possible as we work our way east in this gallery.

Expectations of the lower levels of TR82A:

As mentioned above, we hope to find a Geo. Floor A along Wall 2 in the northern part of the trench. In the South, if we follow with the
levels of the adjacent TR 9422 we can expect to find:
Primary floor of G3 (burnt lepidol) at: 1' 3.30
Secondary floor of G3 (pure lepidol) at: 1' 3.44
Black pebble surface over plaster
at: 1' 3.17
Above this, a plaster floor w/ slab paving and plastered channels abutting the wall, and finally at 1' 2.79, an earthen floor.

June 24

We begin excavation on June 24, 1992. The workmen are George, Georgos, Philoctetes, and Andonis. The entire area of TR 924 is obviously covered in almost one half a meter of sand and erosion from the east of the site to a level of 1' 5.15. However, in comparison with the pre-cleared level (1' 8.74) that is visible to the south of the TR, this accumulation is nothing!

As we know that the first few spits are accumulation we decide to do two things:

1. We begin excavating 2m 15cm from the east baulk. This way, we already exposed walls may be further clarified by the clearing and then the remaining material may be excavated quickly once we reach the top of walls 1, 2, and 3.

2. We also decide to discard all shards and "other material" from this area. Luckily, we are able to date his aren to approximately 1974 A.D.
from the discovery of a 254 piece! This small find, interspersed with few undiagnostic course sherds is all that is found in his area of TR 824.

June 25

We continue with the clearing of the deposition after erosion material. At the end of the day, after clearing between 35 and 40 cm of material several large blocks are exposed along the southern baulk. It appears that these stones are the continuation of wall 3.

June 26

After 30 minutes cleaning of final accumulation we are at our first true level of unexcavated material. We open wall 1:1 along the southern baulk.

Dimensions: 1m 55 along the W
3m 80 along the S

Soil: Brown, water-packed, sandy
Levels: See drawing, East 51, 75
West 47, 71

Other: Pumice, shell, Late Pottery: Early 7th Century

Removal has continued along the N baulk. As soon as the outline of the blocks that seem to be the continuation of LM III Wall 1 and the rubble of Wall 2 are exposed, we open 1:2 to excavate around these walls.

Soil: Brown, water-packed and
levels

Note: Freehand stones are only an approximation of N and S walls.

Sandy levels (see drawing):
West (highest exposed stone): y 4.76

Other:
Shell pottery: Mixed 7th and 6th C. window.

As we continue along the north baulk, it seems that we may have found the face of wall 2, but this cannot be clarified until we remove the 2m x 8m accumulation that is the west end of TR82A.

Along the south baulk, 1:1, we are exposing what seems to be another course of stones abutting Wall 3. Is this the geometric masonry of wall 2? Or is this robbed from Wall 2? Again, this removal (of the unexcavated area) will shed some light on this.

To keep in mind while excavating Wall 3 and the southern area of TR82A:
There is a 2m x 40cm gap in wall 3. Is this an intentional doorway from Geo, or is this an example of robbing, that possibly occurred when the geometric stones were taken from this area (see 65 A1)?

We finish today with several visible stones following each wall along the N and S boundaries of TR82A. The space between these walls (now at y 4.86) will remain unexcavated until we have exposed the walls in the entire trench.
June 27

It is our sole concern today to clean the 2m 15 x 6m area of accumulation along the east wall. As with this accumulation in the other areas of the trench, we will not be saving any of the sherds or "other" material. Once we have reached 0.8m throughout the trench we will open new pails and start trying to unpuzzle the walls (primarily Wall 2).

June 29

Today we continue in the NE corner by removing the deposit accumulation. In the SE corner, where the deposit was removed on 6/27, we open P1 3
Dimensions: 2m 40 5'1 m 95 E
Soil: brown, sandy, water-packed
Level: 4.87
Pottery: 7m C
Other: bone

Now that we have exposed the continuation of Wall 3 with 1:3, we will clean off the N bulk and then explore the interior of P3. The highest exposed stone in 1:3 is 4.92.

To clean the top of Wall 1 (and perhaps the continuation of Wall 2), we will open 1:4. This is the area directly on top of Wall 1, and perhaps wall 2.
To keep in mind the placement of the pulls: \( \uparrow W \)

\[ \begin{align*}
1:1 \\
1:2 \\
1:3 \\
1:4 \\
\end{align*} \]

all one level

1:4 - the 2m 90 (S) x 1m 60 (E) area above LMIII wall 1, and perhaps the continuation of Geo wall 2.

- Soil: brown, sandy, waterpacked
- Level: 1st floor
- Pottery: 1 or 2
- Catalogued #: 69667
- Other: pumice, shell, bone, boat shed

The "other" found in this area of the TR suggests a fire and cooking. As the amounts are very small it is only a hint, but if we are reaching a Greek level, then these things could be remains of small camping fires, made by the devotees coming to worship at the temple.

We continued in the area of 1:4 until finding the first major block at 1:4.72. This ashlar is on line with the other blocks in wall 1 and is clearly part of this. Interestingly, the Geo wall 2 did not continue into this region of the trench. Here we excavated (perhaps a bit too deeply) to 1:4.60.

The fact that there is not a continuation of wall 2 here leads to the speculation that it was either robbed or turns under the unexcavated section.
of TR82A.
In addition, there seems to be a fair amount of small rubble along the E baulk in the NW corner. We finish today with some more cleaning in preparation for a photo. At this stage, all 3 walls are exposed to a level where the tops of the first course are clearly exposed. We will have work with this area to define the trench.

**JUNE 30**

Today we begin by cleaning away all loose sand and dirt in preparation for our first photo. Of note: in the rubble along the N baulk, on top of Wall 1 in the area where we found the pumice, bone, burnt sherd and shell frags (2 m from E baulk along N baulk) there was trace carbon deposits. This is mentioned in passing as support for the small fires of the worshippers at the Greek temple written of on previous page:

Roll #1 Frames B, 14, 15

Cleaning finished; photo taken; we open 2:5

Soil: Brown, sandy, medium-packed.

Pottery: 7th century

Other: bone, shell, pumice.
To be remembered: this plan represents the area of TR82 that is between Walls 1, 2 and 3.

There is a fair amount of rubble, broken sherds, broken shells and bone fragments. Soon we will reach the line of rubble that is visible in the W baulk.

We are finding many limpets, some bone and pumice in this area. There is no burning evidence. The earth is extremely hard packed; the limpets are being exposed in clumps of earth. It is likely that it is so packed here because the front loader may have used this trench area as a path when initial sand clearing was occurring in the S area. This will cause some stratigraphical problems, but nothing too serious.

The limpet-bone-pumice combo is most densely concentrated along the rubble line in the W baulk, however there are small concentrations throughout the central area.

We close 2:5 today, having reached 4:74 in the majority of the central area. Tomorrow we will open 2:6, which will be parallel to 2:5.

X = line of rubble visible in W baulk

= location of limpet/bone/pumice concentrations (primary)
July 1

We begin today by opening 2:6. This pit represents the area adjacent to 2:5 along the N extreme of Wall B (see diagram). This pit will continue under 2:5 until stratigraphy changes.

Soil: brown, sandy, hard-packed
Level: 4.90
Pottery: F + C

Other: shell, bone, pumice, crabs, mussels

As we continue clearing this central area we find more limpets and bone fragts concentrated along the W baulk. A level of darkler (truer black) soil is also slowly being exposed. As soon as the brown soil on top is removed, we will take levels and change pails to excavate this soil / level change.

Once again - there is much rubble in this area.

It is becoming more evident that we are coming down onto a surface. Besides the soil change, we are also excavating chunks of earth packed with many pieces of pumice and flat shards. In order to best preserve and expose this level, we will remove the brown, upper layer and then clean away any remaining brown soil with the small pick.

As we work with the small
picks, we are exposing many more scattered shells (limpets) of note: two cowrie shells and a piece of crab claw. This pail characterized the earth above a discrete surface. The contents of the pail and the accompanying "other" (pumice, shell, bone) may be considered as a surface accumulation and therefore studied with some rigor. This pail could well be called the Limpet Lurch. As we continue to excavate eastwards we expose an intense amount of limpet shells, ± 1380 grams, and quite a bit of pumice ± 145 gram. This matter is lying on a surface of black sand that seems to be nearly identical to the "Geometric Dump" found in TR654 in 1985 at 4.19. Again in that dump was found limpet, bone and pottery, as in 36B "Geo Dump" at 4.14.

Our aim now is to clear away the level 2 brown soil to expose the black surface. Of interest (and see photo p. 25) is the existence of limpet shells in the soil along wall 3.

Now that we have exposed the entire surface btw walls 1, 2 and 3 we notice that there is no black soil for 1m 40 along wall 2 and everywhere else there is black soil. We decide to clean here and end up exposing a very curious arrangement of stones. (See diagram for approx. location and absolute NS).