5A discontinued pending study.

4A 1. Much time spent in the eastern court (E) attempting to define floor levels and periods of those already defined. (W. M.'s note book describes this). The original court period is defined, and immediately on the surface of the lower floor is found a very datable sherd with attractive LÁM III A.B. decoration. The key lay in Court D to the east. The stumpy jars in the room B on the west all point to this period as that of the final use although not necessarily the construction of the building. A new wall, found at the point where the pebble pavement ends off on the east, may help solve the various problems of room arrangements and building phases.

4A 2. - Still going down through the upper part of level 2. Reddish-brown earth with the brick. On the analogy of Trench 4A 1 where the same reddish earth was found in an east area (i.e. the area above from falling roof and fill material), may mean that the area is an outside area (i.e. a court in the west).

1 B 3. - An apparently heavy cross-wall w.s. may define the western limits of the building — reddish earth outside, hard-packed white earth with many stones on the interior.

2 A 2. - the s. wall of the main room being excavated appears quite clearly. (cont).
To the south, a N-S wall defines two areas, of which the eastern is full of dark black fill with an impressive number of sherds and our first large sample of bone. This may be a dump. If so, it occurs in top of what may be a stepped retaining wall. Such may be paralleled by another to the south.

In III A-B (still to be defined more clearly,) seems to be the common denominator, for all the major occupation levels. So far defined, one can expect, I think, that the entire N-S strip along the cliff has this occupation period. We are, therefore, in the position of defining both architecture and ceramic development during this period in the Pressara. Probes and, on a larger scale, soundings will certainly help clarify the variety and sequence of habitation. Then — even earlier periods will no doubt be defined.

Postscript:

Mrs. Geraldine Geczy visited the site this week (U.S. Carolina) and, after her introductory doctoral and post-doctoral work on the "space-tubes," was much impressed by ours — "the best preserved," she said, and "very much part of the tradition."
I photographed in the morning some of the more interesting finds from this year's work: the "snake" faience head, a few small faience fragments, some vases (fragments). The museum, which I visited for the first time, is housed in a beautiful building with a magnificent view of the city.

I was struck by the diversity of the collection, ranging from ancient to modern artifacts. The museum is well-organized, with clear labels and informative displays. The exhibits are displayed in chronological order, which makes it easy to follow the evolution of art and culture.

I left the museum with a newfound appreciation for the rich history of this city and its contributions to the arts. The museum is a must-visit for anyone interested in art and culture.
goes slowly, since the wavers in this particular trench are inexperienced, and are "choppers" (salami cut). 

2 A 3. The cross-wall mentioned in the earlier report is becoming a facade on the west. Fallen blocks in front of it, with deep red-earth fill, promise an even splendid appearance.

2 A 2. The deep black fill, full of sherds and bones, continues between well-defined walls on the north and east (scarp or west). LM III (minus, or earlier), with one intrusive, glazed sherd, confirms we are long pd, but depth of a sealed level above. A mass of pottery accumulating, which W. Holmes presents a better cross-section of local wares they have found in the past. To the north of 2A I have extra workmen beginning to clean the sand from the slope. Now that 2A 1 (the slope trench) is complete, delay more work in this area is being channeled on the debris and bedrock of the slope itself. All was photographed earlier.

A trip to Chondros Vounous, the essentially unpublished LM III site excavated by Platon, is anticipated. It is probably a much more confined, less well-preserved site than Chondros Vounous, actually Kommos, but nevertheless is important comparative material.
28 July 1946

A morning spent partly in the Pitsidia area, partly on the site. The first finishing off the unfinished section of the sounding in TR 1A, before July 4 and abandoned on July 2. I then went down to the mouth of the now dry Pitsidia Brook, where Evans apparently excavated a "Minoan Station" - a well sunk, looking carefully for sherds confirms my long held opinion that our site is the best place to excavate on a large scale. Perhaps I should not extend the area to be appropriated another 10 meters to the north, but that is of little concern now.

4A 2 becomes more interesting now as it emerges architecturally as more of a unit. Especially interesting was in that a passing along the southern extension of the main building being excavated reveals early construction, the pottery in the passageway of the Hill being LM I. The earlier building is at a lower level, but at least part of it can be excavated easily without destroying part of the later structure superimposed upon it.

4A 2?

5B: 5. Begun by MCS, south of 4A 2, both being placed above the lower section of the large building being excavated on the top of the hill with bench and court. Near the "German glyptics" where some 100 m erect windows exploded in a great explosion, the Minoan walls are calcined and difficult to distinguish from bedrock.

4A 1 was temporarily terminated.
TB 3 - Cleaning outside the w. facade reveals a great spill of blocks that are left in situ pending further clarification which, hopefully, will come when the northern 1/2 of the 5 x 5 is taken down - this latter was begun today and will take a few days to complete.

J. McLeodie and Charles Williams, of the ASCSA excavation committee and others, are to visit tomorrow, so the trench areas are generally spiced up although generally they are also kept in good order on a daily basis. I sense that this is a good time for their visit.
The ASCSA team arrived (Clara McCordie, Director of the American School in Athens; Charles Wilshire, Director of the Corinth Excavations) to inspect the Koumos Excavations in the field and at the apotheke in Pitsidia. I rode them around, looking at all the areas which were cleared and ready for a close look. It was with great pleasure and satisfaction that I heard their good words about the importance of the site—later I heard that during their brief stay in Pitsidia C.W. said that our set-up was that achieved by most excavations only by the third year. Our permit for the duration of the original five year agreement, therefore, seems to be assured. I did not expect that there would be a problem, but it is nevertheless encouraging that our back-up is present with such enthusiasm on the part of such highly qualified judges.

The day's activities: a possible Linear B sign appears on the sherds from 5B on the top of the hill. Fragments of nevertheless suggest connection of an important formal nature during the period. If Linear B, Koumos becomes the third area in Crete with Linear B present. Of course Knossos is most important, then some fragments on pottery from the western site of Chania.

2A2 - further clarification of walls already mentioned in yesterday's report.

4A2 - MCS, taking care of Alexander. He was sick with the flu all last night. He has no fever, run 4A2 & 5B. In the house, like
Southern section is opened in order to gain perspective on the accumulation of fallen stones left in the northern. Red soil continues. In 5 B the southern progress is made both showed up by M.S. absence and the somewhat confused (and feared) remains in the western section caused by the mines exploded there. A small Y-shaped series of stones here suggests that sometime there was a small plinth structure super-imposed on the earlier remains. The painted LM III I pottery from the area — surprisingly on the surface — suggests that the area may be of some special significance. Not also possible L. B. inscription...}

18.3 — no special events, the northern ½ of the 5×5 is being taken down slowly and already well preserved construction is visible.

9: Warren and wife arrive on Sunday. He will be given a trench of his own on Tuesday — perhaps a sounding would be most appropriate for him.
Aside from the trench reports, already mentioned here, I am also introducing the matter of ceramic studies. A brief nature of the important deposits found during the summer, V. W. and P. R. will handle this together.

Dear sir and the entire group of Italian archaeologists, including Dr. da Rossa, inspected the site and the area there today. I was in Mires when they visited the site, so only had second hand impressions of their visit. Dr. L. almost fell off the cliff descending from the church (he was apparently caught by branches Papyrus). Dr. V. the Italian foreman, spent much time visiting the trenches, asking questions about the architecture and the types of pottery that had been found. Apparently the visit gave them a good deal of pleasure and I am most pleased that initial contacts between potentially rival groups were of such a friendly nature.

Timothy Porteous and wife have been visiting informally for some days now - most pleasant and with a young daughter who has played much with Robin lately. I, N., with whom he is related, insisted on their coming. He, curiously enough, is an Associate Director of the Canadian Council and quite closely connected with Mrs. Baden and others (indeed their boss), and apparently will make a report to them of a most positive nature. A fine way for an official inspection of an informal nature.
Yesterday, Sunday, the group went to Paximadi island. While some members, including the children, were taken to a small beach to swim, the scuba- footed climbed up onto the cliffs and were shown a small Minoan – Roman site on the southern side of the island, above one of the numerous cliffs. Among other things were gathered: a number of tripod handles, a stone pounder, Roman ceramic ware, an entire small Minoan oinochoe and numerous fragments of conical cups. A possible archaic shield showed up as well. Elsewhere, toward the north where there are numerous walls appearing in the flat areas, there are positions, stairs, and an exploded bowl, some definite 4th century B.C. sherds appeared with black glaze upon them.

On the same day we had an open house for the villagers to show them some of the objects discovered by the excavations: a bit of a museum display including the “lou zoomi,” the rhyton, and other ceramic material. Books, the topographic map and other illustrative material, including the aerial photos taken by Neil Myers group, were on display. I gave a bit of an introductory lecture a first, then I and others explained as best we could while for 1 1/2 hours over 150 people from the room came in to satisfy their curiosity and show their interest in the project. Many congratulations to me, many questions about why this was done, they were satisfied with all of the effort we have put into the excavation at Kommos.

(cont.)