we continue digging with pail 40. An accumulation of stone in the NW corner of the area being excavated is found to sit on earth and we remove it.

Pail 5: 41 Scarp cleaning
From 4.80 to 4.09
Sheds: 1,100 frags. Solid LRG - FRG
Other
Inv: C 6082: fig. 9 EPG krater

A terracotta bull figurine came off the scarp (level 4.80)

we reach level 4.09 and we arbitrarily stop excavation here. We are shifting back to what we consider a Minoan stone debris and where we earlier stopped excavating with pail 34.

Pail 6: 42 under pail 34
From 4.82 m. to 4.72 m.
Soft earth and rubble
Sheds: 3,100 frags. Completely MM. Jars 37, 34, 43, 48, 49. Some LMI
Other
Inv: C 6051: MM II Jug.

? There are Gk. sheds here. Certainly a puzzling situation which may clear when we get the pottery analyzed. Or perhaps there is some indication now for it becomes clear that the mass of pottery is coming from the NW edge of the trench in very soft even sandy fill w. rubble. We stop pail 42 and dig in the soft fill.

Pail 6: 43 under pail 42 (pit)
From 4.72m to 4.28m
Brown earth w. sand & pebbles
Sherd: 18, 300 gms. Rich MIII, LMII deposit

Other
Inv. Soils & C6058+6051; C6063: alluvial cup

The soft fill clears away from one which is a little harder. In removing it we find great masses of pottery. It looks like a pit, starting 0.60m from the N. scarp and continuing under. It is c. 1.35m E-W and it continues under the E. scarp. It is puzzling to have a pit. We turn next to the surrounding soil, which we dig with:

Pail 5:44 under pail 42
Brown earth and stone
From 4.72m to 4.50m
Sherds: 2,900 gms. Like pail 43, but w. some admixture of P.G.

Other
Inv.

Two workmen are digging under the Gk temples, tunneling trying to trace the length of the 2nd course block of the Minoan wall. So far it is 3.30m long and continuing. Next it is 3.45m. End!
Some levels are taken: top of top course: 4.69m; top of 2nd course: 4.24m. Sherd from the "tunnel" go to:

Pail 5-6:45 "tunnel"
Sherd: 675 gms.; jar w. 5% 50
Temple A period. Jar gives EPG date for earliest use Temple A??
Inv. C6055: cup; hap of C6052
C6069 = C6184
The fill of pail 44 continues to be the same, but we replace the pail with:

Pail 5: 46 under pail 44
Earth and stones
From 4.50 m to 4.40 m
Shards: 9,250 gms. Pretty solid RM

Other
Inv.

The same junk continues, but we replace pail 46 with:

Pail 5: 47 under pail 46 + 43
Earth and stones
From 4.40 m to 4.31 m
Shards: c. 11,350 gms. RM III, possibly CM
Other
Inv. C 6058

The fill is getting progressively deeper, the trench deeper and excavation and disposal of dump more and more difficult.
We continue digging in pail 47. Rubble and earth continues. A flat slab is found to sit on earth and is removed.

We reach the level of pail 40 (bottom) in the E. section of the trench. We start taking down the new level beginning in the SW section of the trench. The new pail 48 may include the E. section (depth w. 47) of the fill in the same level as well.

Pail 6: 48 under pail 40
From 4.14m to 4.03
Sandy earth
Shards: 2000
Frg of Phoenician amph.
+ 1 calx P.G. goes with 45, 50-52
Other
Inv: parts of C. 6062; C6065: krakens

This could be a transitional pail, between Iron Age and Minoan

The fill in the east section continues to be very rubble, we replace pail 47 with

Pail 6: 49 under pail 47
Earth & rubble
From 4.31m to 4.09m
Shards: 2,700 sq. Pretty solid MM III w. perhaps 1 P.G. sherd? To MM III
Other
Inv.

In the area of pail 48 it becomes sandier and after a layer we replace it with

Pail 6: 50 under pail 48
Sandy earth
From 4.03m to 3.88
Sherd c. 3000 yrs. Very scrappy
Probably EPG
Other e
Inv. C 6183

We stop digging in the area of post 49
when the rubble continues, as we do not
understand what is going on. In the
sand are a few large blocks, vertical
or slanting, probably well debris.

The second course gigantic block is now
taller than most of the first course.
Could it be an orthostate? ??
we replace pail 50 with 51, as there seems to be a change from a sandy fill to earth.

Pail 6: 51 under pail 50, Sandy each.
From 3.88 to 3.74
Sherd: 500 yrs. Solid EPG. Suggest EPG foundation of Temple A.
Other: bones.
In v: Points of CG062: EPG knob; CG068: krater handle; CG147: (also pail 35 + 42th, pail 75)
We also shift to the E. section where we last stopped with pail 49.
Here we use:

Pail 6: 52 under pail 49, Earth and rubble.
From: 4.09 to 3.89
Sherd: 650 yrs. EPG but now much Minoan - Bottom of PG dump?
Other: plaster
In v: Frig of CG062

In both areas we encounter large slabs and large rough stones, obviously fallen. In the N. area of the E. section there is more rubble. In the area of pail 51 the fill is again some more sandy and there are hardly any sherds. We remove obviously fallen stones. As we do so we discover another N-S line of small stones, 2.70 m N. of the Minoan facade. This may be the retaining wall of on the N. side of the Minoan road. We discontinue using pail 52.

We now replace pail 51. Its
C6060: c. 0.155 tall hollow leg of bull with dark brown paint at base and vertical streaks. Base is round and flares out; diam. 0.055 m.

Replacement (pail 53) will be used for the entire southern area of the trench, S. of the retaining wall.

Pail 6: 53 under pail 51 sandy earth from 3.74 to 3.30
Sheds : 3,700 yrs. Mixed 7MIII 1 PG
Scraped: 50 + 50 mix
Other plaster: charcoal, terracotta, bull's leg in C6122: low weight
C6060 C6183

0.70 m N. of the Minoan facade, in the SE corner of the trench, we find a large hollow terracotta bull's leg, near some large rough fallen stone. Pieces of white plaster also occur.

We are beginning to trace the krepidoma course next to the Minoan facade. The orthostate block is 0.94 m tall by 3.45 m long! There is a large rough stone at the SE corner of the trench.
Today we clean the top of the Minoan monumental facade and photograph it. The purpose is to show the position of the slanting orthostate and the fill behind it to be ready to remove the fill and prop up the slab. The fill consists of 3 small blocks and a slanting slab. The two blocks are in the line of the wall 9 (see p. 4) but at a lower level and may sit on earth. It is not clear how they dropped there. A cross-section of the little block, in relation to the slanting orthostate is made (see photos p. 76 and drawing p. 78). Levels are taken of all these stones.

As we reach the krepidoma the sandy earth is replaced by what looks like pure sand. We shall remove the earth and then change level. It is a very slow moving process as the earth has to be lifted in zentails way up. It is getting more and more sticky. Rough stones, some slabs, continue.

The retaining wall is made of small rough stones. Its height at least is 0.70m.

The stones found in the fill are an odd assortment. They cannot be from the upper walls of the Minoan facade because they are rough in shape and irregular in size. At least some may have slid down from the upper part of the hill down south on the road. Some may be from the packing behind the retaining wall.

Just below the krepidoma top we discerned pail 53. Pure sand begins.
21 August 1982
leaning block, not drawn to scale, on north wall of building T, facing west.

24 cm

outside line of remainder of wall

0.10

0.07

0.18

walls

smooth

smooth edge

0.35

0.72

0.07

0.72

smooth

0.07

rough side

0.18

24 cm

we replace pail 53 with:

Pail 6: 5.4 under pail 53
Sand
From 3.30m to 3.09 / 2.67
Sherds: 1620 pcs. Very scratchy. To LMIII
Other: human skull
Inv. B 545

The fill is now pure sand, almost no stone at all. We try going down in a small area and expose a small section of a glittering flat slab - the pavement of the Minoan Road! Wild excitement in the trench. Later lots of people from the Apotheci visit. Also Vera Franklin, artist, went from York, Un. to Toronto, visit today.

More on Monday!
we continue clearing sand from the road surface. The pavement is very solid. The slabs seem to be in situ. We proceed from W. to E. Just at the corner of the unexcavated NW section of the trench, we find a fragmented small skull. It is about 0.10–0.16 m above the road pavement and it sits on sand. It is c. 1.53 m N. of the keepdome of the Minos wall and c. 0.98 m S. of the retaining wall. We trianguulate it. We clear around it and find no more bone. It is possible it continues under the bulk. Near it to the E there is a line of small fallen stones and a occasional slanting slab, most likely fallen from the retaining wall. We clear around the stones to photograph the skull in its context.

We are lucky. Some visitors to the site are returning to the village. They give a message to our conservator Cap Teas who immediately comes to the site to help remove the skull properly.

We photograph the skull from many angles. Cap wraps it with gauze and remove it. She takes it in a pail with dry sand in it to the village.

Work continues in the trench. Fallen stones are removed as well as sand. With the fallen stones there is still some earth. We start hitting water where the road drain should be.