Pottery content: p. 118

This almost sterile late Iron Age surface
the bulk of the poor till collapse
coresponds to the level found
in Room A1 and Room A
west of Room A.
The section of Room A west of
A1 has now been cleared at floor level. The goblet
has been photographed and
removed.
The bench at the western
d edge of Trench 10A2 has
been followed south of
the trench. It has been found
south of the trench boundary. This
may mark a doorway into
the enclosure. The wall
behind the bench has been
robbed out until this point.

Rooms A and A1, B.B. "B", Floor level (L 3)

Location of section 1
Trench 10A

Roll 9
cup on floor, Room A
west of threshold Room A1
<405; 10A/3: 41
The western half of BB. "B" (room A and A1) has now been excavated to floor level at time of roof tile collapse. The floor has been cleared and photographs taken of the "chicken wall" in Room A. A curious arrangement of stones between the landing and the south wall of A1 has been uncovered. The arrangement may be a cupboard, the base of a stand, or an earlier wall. The southern wall of A1 runs over this arrangement of stones, but the wall is at least one more course deeper west of the arrangement.

The chicken wall was removed after being photographed. Shards from within the wall were placed in:

48 L.3

Pottery content: see p. 126

Meanwhile after being photographed (P. 122) the large foundation stone partially removed (by the monks?) is now being fully removed by us. Material from the " robbers' pit" under the block is being placed in:

Pail 47 L.3

Pottery content: large basin, amphorae Hellenistic.
Tr. 10 A  L. 3 , Room A, B. B. "B" with late wall ( p. 123 ) belonging to L. 2 , before removal.

Tr. 10 A , Robbers' Trench # 1 seen from north.

Tr. 10 A  Robbers' Trench # 1 socket stone , re-used as foundation stone

Paid 46, l. 1 pottery contents , mixed material , see p. 126

Clearing of sand from the robber's pit has revealed that the foundation blocks continue to run in a course to the south. These blocks do not turn and underlie the south wall of B B "B" thus my suspicion that B B "B" is a later structure than the original use of the foundation blocks is proven.

The wall of B B "B" are clearly seen to float above the foundation stones in the eastern and northern sections of the robbers' pit.

Our cleaning of the robbers' pit has now found a second course of foundation blocks laid behind by the stone robbers and a curious stone rectangular shape 44 x 25 cm with a rectangular hole 19 x 14 cm cut 6 cm deep into its upper surface. This stone is at 1.25 m. south of the NW corner of trench 10 A 2.

The sand west of the robbers' pit outside trench 10 A and 10 A 2 is now being shoveled back about 2 m. from the western wall of B B "B". The top clods will be able to remove the sand from here.

We are now examing the north wall of "Bldg A" where it about B B "B" and the upper most courtyard level to the south of it. The earth and ballon stones under the sand in this area...
Paid 46, 1.1: quite a few roof tiles, frags of amphorae and jars. Fine ware mixed.

Minoan classical BC, sherds with protoknoss.

4th c. BC) dish rim parallel, 2nd BC

Knossos. Catalogue bowl sherds C 399 and C 400. Regular frag (399) which joins with earlier frag. Lamp C 351 1st BC/AD

Paid 48, 1.3: meat sherds from single
cooking pot. Two BC sherds. Helemetric.

Other: shell, metal, charcoal

are burnt. This burned level appear
to correspond with the burned level
south of BB"B". The wall of
B"B" however, for the stone,
and this wall of B"B" A rest
conformably upon the foundation
blocks.

The cleaning of the robber's pit
has now revealed a chipped stone
deyr at a depth of ca. 3.70
The equivalence of this level with
the depth of the chipped stone
level (work court) west of
the altar, at 5.69 must be
more than coincidence. The
construction of the first phase of
the altar and the setting into
place of the large foundation
blocks near BB"B" would
appear to be synchronous.

BB"B", its bench, and the western
bench would now seem to be later
constructions on a higher courtyard
level.

The walls of BB"B" are being
cleaned of sand and the floor swept. It will be photographed


tomorrow.
The top loader arrived at 6:00 and removed sand and rubble west of the robbers' pit. We are continuing to clear sand from the robbers' pit down to the foundation blocks south of the tumbled block (partially removed) left in situ (see photo, p. 122). Pail 49 has been retained for the robbers' pit BB, "B" is being swept clean for photography. The stones removed from the altar (Tr. 10A1) are being replaced. Rooms A and A1, BB, "B" have been photographed.

A new trench 10A3 is being opened west of 10 A/2 to evacuate the area west of the robbers' pit (see sketch, p. 134). Pail 49 under Pail 79 surface type of soil: sand, soil content: 2 roof tile frags, 3 classical B&S, sherds from larger, later vessels, other? glass.

We are using Pail 49 for material from the sand above the highest preserved earth level west of the robbers' pit. A strip 3 m. wide is being cleared.

A another regular fragment with a gutter (C S 59), as well as another lamp (C 351) has been found in the robbers' pit (Pail 46). The removal of sand from the robbers' pit and the earth level to the west have combined to locate...
Tr. 10A, l. 3  Floor of Room A seen from north.

Tr. 10A, l. 3  West wall Room A seen from south. Foundation block in Robbers' Trench 1 in foreground. Note that wall does not rest on block.

Tr. 10A, l. 3  South wall Room A seen from west. Meter stick rests on foundation block in Robbers' Trench. Note that wall does not rest on block.

Roll 9

An extension of the robbers' trench to the west. This reveals the existence of a robbed-out wall making a corner with the one we have been following. The new robbers' trench is ca. 65-70 cm wide and 1.90 m. from the southern limit of Trench 10 A3. Pail 46, L 1 is being retained for the extension of the robbers' trench. The stones left at the base of this trench are smaller than those in the first robbers' pit. They may represent a paved courtyard rather than foundation blocks. Thus too we shall above them (of which we have only the negative, the pit) may have been a later wall built over a courtyard. We shall see.

Pail 49 has produced after fragments of blown glass (Roman?) from the soil just below the sand, approx. 180 cm above the base of Trench 10 A3. This glass, being just under the sand layer in the top or the underlying earth level, should give a good estimation of the date of the sand accumulation.
We are continuing to clean sand from the western extension of the robbers' trench in Trench 10 A3. (Page 49) L. 11, second of two is being used. The sandy soil contains only a small amount of charcoal. One piece of burned bone was found. (Page 50) L. 11 (second of two) is being used for material from sand cleaning above the highest preserved earth surface west of the first discovered robbers' trench (robbers' trench #1). A large bone in fragmentary condition was found in the sand here.

We also used to collect sherd's from the burned level at the north end of the trench.

10 A 3, elevation 6.26
Pottery content: 7 amphora frags

Work in the SW corner of Trench 10 A3 has uncovered a stone structure. The structure's eastern end is formed of limestone blocks laid as three sides of a rectangle with more stone packing within. This unit is joined by a wall running to the west. This wall has no good northern face, suggesting it may have served as a retaining wall (suggestion of Sy 5). The question is, what was it retaining? At least two more courses of limestone blocks were laid against the southern face of this wall (see photo p. 140). Laid over the north east corner of this rectangular structure was

N.B. Structure in "Building 6"
found a large fragment of an overseen stone vessel. It appears to have been a shallow bowl of great size, perhaps ca. 30 cm in diameter. Chisel marks are visible on the surface.

A courtyard level with some burning steps, probably north of the structure, but an elevation of 3.4. The base of a glass (blown glass) vase and an iron nail were found on this level.

Pail 51: 49 L.1 2.1 under Pail 49 L.1 2.1 type Z soil: soft, with some burning.

Pottery contents: hard stone, e.g. small fine ware sherd, plus some finer ware shapes (notic.) lamps.

Other: glass base B vessel (Mi 1)
C 386 dish C 387 lamp frag. Steel work is being resumed in Room B.
B B "B" which has been left a probable floor level since 24/6.

Other: main amphora sherd was collected from the surface in Pail 52: 1.2 under Pail 52: 1.2.

Type Z soil: soft surface with some burning. Probable living debris.

Pottery contents: 3 roost (3 frags., amphora, jug, basin and cooking ware sherds.

Painted base of amphora. 2 ampuls.

Excavation will now begin. For the elevation of Room B, prior toexcavation.

Late floor level, see P.136 B 7.
For removing the floor level, we are using Pail 53 L.3 under Pail 52 L.2.

Type Z soil: soft with some burning.

Pottery contents: amphora frags. 2nd c. B.C. cooking ware, Hellespontic cups.

Other: A re-used gem was found.
Room B, Burned Building B, L. 2 (Pail 52)
Late Floor Level

against "chicken wall" # 2 to the south, as was what appears to be another piece of the stone vessel from Trench 10 A3 (p. 135).
There are some roof tiles in this layer. Carbonized olive pit, bone.

We have found a fallen lamp and what appears to be a plate in association with fallen tiles, at an elevation of 6.424, approx. 1.40 m. south of the north wall of Room B and against the east wall. This material should date to the roof collapse period, before the later use of the building (L. 2).
The lamp and plate will be left in situ.

Meanwhile, JWS is following the wall of the new structure in Trench 10 A3 beyond the trench boundary to the west.
There is also a concentration of burned, dark soil in the NE corner of Room B, B'B'.'B'.

Depth of Pail 53: 6.48 to 6.40 in north of Room B, 6.41 - 6.36 in south of Room B.

N.B. - The elevation (6.42) of the lamp (C 442), and "plate" (actually basin C472) is misleading. This is the elevation of the top of the basin which actually rested on the surface of the floor, ca. 6.24 m.

N.B. "chicken walls" #1 & 2 are wall remains belonging to the re-use of Room B (post roof tile collapse); the southern "chicken walls" do not appear to have been structure remains. See p. 153.
C 442, same type as C 359 (Pail 38, L 3) from floor in Rm. A 1 and C 473 (Pail 56) from trench north of north wall, B. B. "B". Had horizontal handle originally, broken in antiquity.

8 July 1977

We are continuing to remove the late floor in "B", B 53 "B" down to the level of the lamp and dish in the earlier roof tile collapse (p. 137. Pail 53, L 3 retained from yesterday. The soil is soft and a little sandy. There is a concentration of charcoal before the hearth (belonging to the later floor) in the SE corner. The soil from this burned area is being dry sifted. By sifting on the burned soil 3 products are found: a small hearth and fine charcoal powder. A carbonised olive pit was found west of the hearth. The entire room has now been leveled. The number of roof tiles in the surface show we are now definitely below the latter living surface (see sketch plan p. 136). Material from Pail 53 may be mixed, being from between the late, floor L 3. Pail 53 and the earlier floor under the roof tiles.

I am changing Pail to Pail 54, L 3. Under Pail 53, L 3, type of soil: soft, not sandy, not the clayey in south of room.

Material from Pail 54 should date from the time of the roof tile collapse. A tulip cup has been found at...
Roll 10.  
Tr. 10 A3, L.2  
Building 6 and Robbers' Trench 2  
seen from west

Same as frame 22

The same level as the lamp and plate found yesterday. We must now either be near the floor, or we are in debris fallen from above at the time of the roof fall.

The dark soil (p. 137) found yesterday appears to be a pit in the N.E. corner of room B. Stump from the later floor into leveler material. It is roughly square, 30 x 30 cm. The dark soil suggests organic matter. The soil will be sifted.

Two amphora handles with grooves on the inner side, have been found in L.3 south of the 'chicken wall' #2.
After cleaning sand from all trenches in my area, which had accumulated over the weekend, I continued excavating Room B, BB "B." Retained Pail 5 41 L 3.

We are now in a layer of roof tile. The tiles (pan and cover) are the same as those from Room A, same building. The soil is generally soft, with some harder lumps, which as in Room A, may be adobes or mat. Soil contains some small pieces of charcoal.

A thin metal (copper or bronze) disc cm in diameter was found in the tile layer, at an elevation of 6, 275 m. (see sketch p. 170.)

After being photographed, the late period blocking wall into Room B was partially removed. The earlier threshold was revealed, as was a lower socket stone east of the doorway. This socket stone is of a different type than the one in Room A (sketch p. 170). A large iron nail (Mi 3) was found within the socket of the stone; it probably was hammered into the beam or the door frame.

Tiles lay directly upon the threshold. The tiles were covered by a layer of hard, greenish-brown clay-like soil. This soil may be roofing material, but as it was found only over the earlier threshold, it more likely represents a base layer for the late blocking wall. Also found on the threshold was a fragmentary iron nail and a copper-bronze nail, and a circular amphora base.

More nails (iron and copper-bronze) were found within W.
Roll 10

Tr. 10 A; L.2 Room B B. B. "B"

Late period blocking wall or raised threshold, seen from north. Stone with socket belongs to original (L.3) use of building.

The tiles underlying the later blocking wall, other wall and the hearth effectively seal the deposit dating the time of roof tile collapse from the later occupation (L.2)
Most of the roof tiles in the surface of Room B, B 13, B 14 were removed yesterday. A few large pieces and good stratigraphic indication (under walls, etc.) were left in situ. A fairly clean surface has now been revealed. This surface should be either a floor or a layer of soil (as in Room A) between initial and final roof tile collapse. The depth of this surface is 6.29 m at the N. end of the room and 6.24 m at the southern end.

A new pail will be used for further excavation.

Pail 55: L 3
Pail 54: 1.3

Type of soil: soft with few sherds
Melt of room: hard with more sherds in south, charcoal
Depth: 6.29 m (ca. 6.20)

Other contents: much cooking ware, sherds of a basin, Hellenistic domestic shapes: jug, plate, dish, cup rim.

Other: This material is almost all from south part.

We are starting at the northern end of the room, which is slightly higher than the southern. The soil here is soft, almost sterile of sherds. Under the layer (ca. 3 cm thick) we've revealed more roof tiles. These tiles are of the same type and fabric as those above the soil layer (Pail 54).

This suggests that the soil layer represents roof material or blown-in earth over the first tile fall.
but study of the potter may suggest that an earlier floor is represented. Pail 55 includes material down to a depth of 6.20 m in the north of the room. A possible floor has been revealed there and the rest of the room will be leveled at 6.20 also. Pail 55, L.3 will be retained south of the later period (L.2).

"chicken wall" is the soil is a harder fill containing more sherds.

Manolis and Michaelis are clearing the sand from the surface the "Round Building." (Building DB east of BB"B"
Pail 56, h.1 disregard under Pail"

"type of soil: sand pottery: none.

On the southern half of room B we seem to have dug approx. 2 cm too deep, for we have revealed the bottom of the threshold and the southern wall east of the threshold. The hard till below 6.24 m here would thus seem to represent a fill brought in to meet the original floor. On the other hand, the bottom of the eastern, western, northern, and southern well (west of the doorway) has not been revealed and roof tiles are still present on the surface. The situation confusing. We must be approx. 1 cm below floor level and the surface being swept clean.

Pail 56 (clearing sand above Round Building) contained no..."
material. This Pail is now being used for material from a trench being dug N. of the N. wall of B. B. II B.

Pail 56 L 1
under Pail?
type of soil: soft soil containing some sand and easily chipped stones ( )
Depth: 8.40 – 7.80
Pottery: Minoan and later, latest material
Hellenistic 2nd c. B.C. lamp of Thracian type, and pieces of Hellenistic cup.
Inventoried: C 473 Lamp, C 474 Hellenistic cup
Other: charcoal, bronze nail

The soil in the trench (approx. 50 cm wide) is softer than the soil immediately to the north. It should represent a trench cut into harder fill against which the wall of B B „B“ was constructed. Hopefully, the latest material in the fill will date the construction of the building. The north wall B B „B“ has no good face. Either our earlier hypothesis that the building was set into a cutting in the slope receives support.

A lamp (C 473) of the same type as that found in association with the large dish and roof tile collapse (L 13) in Room B has been found in the trench (Pail 56) 2 m west of the NE corner of B B „B“ and at a depth of 7.90. Also excavated from this trench (Pail 56) was a broken cup resembling a tulip

N.B. A face was uncovered on 9/8
Then we are still above another ground floor here.
Polaroid Tr. 10A, L.3 Room B, B.B. "B".

Lamp (C472) and basin (C472) against east wall, Room B, in association with fallen tiles.

Tr. 10A L.3 Room B, B.B. "B" Lamp (C472) and basin (C472) against east wall in association with fallen tiles. Belong to L.3 floor deposit, see sketch p. 170.

Roll 11
Roll 25
L.2 hearth (Room B, B. B. "A" with fallen tile below.

Foot prints of dog impressed in tile.

In cup, but of a heavy grey fabric and with a concave base.

After photography, I removed the two southermost "chicken walls," (#3 & 4, p. 136) Room B. These appear not to represent structural remains. The limestone pieces were burned. The rubble against the western and S "chicken wall #2" (p. 136) was also removed and material from here put in:

Pail 57 L.2
under Pail: 52 L.2
Type: Soil, soft earth, in rubble of fallen stones, pottery. Mixed cooking and coarse ware.

The rubble was found to over roof tile.

After being photographed, the lamp (C472) and large square against the E wall of BB "B" Room B were removed. Also revealed and removed were a hearth of a large vessel (basin?) and a tilled cup in the hearth of the basin (?) lay under "chicken wall #2." The stones in the wall to the east this deposit was burned. The deposit was placed in aid 574, L.3, 3rd sq. 3.
Tr. 10A, L.2 Room B
Late walls ("chicken walls") #3 and 4 seen from west

Tr. 10A, L.3 with L.2 walls 1 and 2 still in situ. Note that walls 1 and 2 sit upon roof tiles. Seen from south

Tr. 10A, L.3 Room B after removal of late wall 2. Top of L.3 wall revealed below.

Roll 11, frame 35

Roll 12
Tr. 10A, L.3 Doorway to Room B later period (L.2) blocking wall above original threshold is half removed. L.2 hearth above roof tiles is visible in SE corner of room. Seen from north

Roll 12A
Tr. 10A L.2 hearth built over fallen tile of L.3 roof

In the moving Room B, BR "B" was swept and its walls cleaned. This was not completed in time for good photography light. Pictures taken tomorrow. Pictures were taken of late structure in the room. "Chicken wall" #2 was removed after being photographed. Material from below the wall was placed in pail 58, L.3 under pail: 57, L.2

Type: S, soil: rubble and earth
Depth: 6.40 - 6.24
Pottery content: Coarse ware, Hellenistic

Some of the limestone blocks of the wall had been burned, and were discolored.

Under "chicken wall" #2 was found an earlier wall (?) running east-west across room B from wall to wall. No doorway is visible in this wall. It is only one course of stones wide. The soil south of the wall (?) is soft and sandy, the soil north of the wall is harder, lacking sand. Both faces (north and south) of the wall are equally straight and regular. The top of the wall (as preserved) flush with the possible floor level cleaned in room B. Either we have not yet reached the floor (suggested by roof tile fragments and stones in the surface), or the new wall (?) belongs to an earlier floor or a different building. The first possibility (that we are still above the floor) seems most likely to me. The position of the latter "chicken wall"...
wall" over this wall (?) may mean that the later inhabitants (2, 2) knew an earlier wall had been there though it was covered by earth, stones, and roof tiles.

The pan tile, from both rooms of B, from levels 1 to 3 are being laid out in the courtyard south of B so that their combined area may be computed. Tile, from all levels, both building rooms are uniform type: 2 type of pan tile and one core, tile type. The fabric of all 3 types is the same. Thus, stylistically only one period of roof tile collapse can be determined. If there were two tiled roofs (earlier and later) which collapsed, they were built of identical tile.

The fabric of pan and cover tile (as mentioned) is identical. The cover tile tend to be more weathered and their crumbly state appeared to be due to a softer, coarser fabric at first. Actually, it appears to be due to variable firing. 1 pan tile with a complete long side (64 cm) has been found. The longest preserved cover tile (broken) measures 50 cm. (see sketch p. )

The area of the combined pan tiles from both rooms ñ 21 sq. m.

Thus, we have only a small percentage of the original number of tiles.

Roof tiles, from the courtyard south of the building were not included in the computation, but they would not have appreciably changed the area figure. Thus, one roof tile...
collapse seems more likely than two, with most of the tiles being removed after they fell by the late inhabitants of the building, either to clean a living surface or to be re-used. The roof tiles are now being stored as a pile in a trench beside the well west of the excavated area. Several specimens will be stored in pits.

I am in the process of transferring the tiles, an inscribed casserole fragment was found. It needs cleaning, but a possible reconstruction reads 'A MM'. The whole inscription is unfortunately broken away. The body is an old one, a join has not been found. The tile was catalogued (1-3).

An inscribed terra cotta fragment (14) was found in the same way. It belongs to a possible plate, and its inscription may read PON.

Pails 59, 60, and 61 were used to collect samples of the three roof tile types.