we start by digging in two areas: 
N. of the stela we replac pail 68 by:

Pail 5: 70 [N. half of Trench]
Under pail 68
Brown to burnt earth
From 4.845 m to 4.785 m
Sherds: 1,250 g. joins pail 72 - Screppry
LPG - PGB
Other: bones; orange substance
Inv. C455 + frg. in 72 = jug fr.

In the area S. of the wall found yesterday the stone debris is being removed w. a replacement for pail 62:
5. of wall B

Pail 6: 69 [S. half of Trench]
Under pail 62
Brown earth + stone + rubble
From 4.36 m to c. 4.05 m
Sherds: 540 g. very scree -
Undiagnostic
Other: plaster
Inv.

In the fill of pail 70 a bit of orange substance is found. As we dig down we come down to a burnt surface and replace pail 70

Pail 5: 71 (N. half of Trench)
Under pail 70
Burnt earth
From 4.785 m to 4.62 m
Sherds: 1400 g. joins 72 + 73. LPG-PGB.

Other: bones; charcoal; orange subst. frg. (C457)
Inv. C472 + C4553 + C4554; C472: small
klymne (coldstream G.k. G.P. pl. 51-b)
This fill is directly overlying the large

Sketch of part of wall B (1:20m)
at the NE corner of the Trench
Thickness of wall 1.35 m!

* This level was later taken down to trace the depth of the upright slab of wall B. Level reached then at 3.58 m. (see report for July 30)
Fr. 18 Larnax - tub? - from NW
Fr. 19 - Roll 7 - Fr. 21
Fr. 20: Wall B and stone debris from N. (Also in colour)
Fr. 21: Wall B + rubble from E.

block W. of wall B. Its removal revealed a huge block underneath. Some more bits of orange substance found here as well. The fill is very dark. The block is 1.51 E-W by 0.35 m wide. It still penetrates the levels reached.

In the area of pail 69 we have the familiar situation of the S. half of the Trench: wall blocks and slabs, many upright or slanting.

Immediately to the W. of the long block and at the level of its top is found a complete small jug (pail 71 jug a.) It is in the midst of small stones. We reach the surface reached earlier, to the E. with pail 63 and discontinue pail 71. The surface runs for 2.75 m E-W from the E. scarp. Beyond this point and all the way to the W. scarp is rubble and stones rising some 0.15 m above the surface. Among the debris we can trace a possible continuation of wall B. Our next project is to remove the stone debris E. of the surface and N. of the line of wall B. The level is photographed before the stones are removed. The pail here is:

Pail 5: 72 [N. Half of Trench]
Under pail 70
Earth + stone
From 4.78 to 4.63 m
Sherds: 3,800 gms. LPG-B joins 73+70
Whole profile dipped cup
Other: bone, charcoal

Inv.: see p. 168

S. of wall B there are two blocks lying flat in a N-S line. They were surrounded by the usual...
Clay Larnax ? re-used as tub set in Lepis floor.
Dimensions: 1.28 x 0.60; max. pr. h.: 0.16m
Levels: at W. end 2.79; at middle 2.755m
Level at which exc. stopped (x) = 2.91
Wall 7 bottom at 3.18.
People: Trench master and workman

Clay debris. A picture is taken (p. 168) and
since the photographer is here now we clean
the clay pit tub (possibly a Larnax)
and photographs are taken.

The 2 blocks S. of wall 8 have a
third one farther S. in a stepped effect
many the third one is not aligned. Re-
moval of earth to hear W. shows that
they sit on other stones, also flat
but not in a line. The most likely
function of these stones is that they
acted as a buttress to the line (E-W)
of stone built probably against the
S. face of wall 8. This would explain
the great width of the wall (1.30m).

N. of wall 8 pail 72 is replaced,
in the same W. area by:
- dry sand (2 pails)
- Pail 5:73 (N. Half of Trench)
- Brown Earth and rubble + stones
- Under pail 72
- From 4.63m to 4.48m
- Shards: 9,500 g (total) LFG-B. joins 71, 74,
  77, C4564: Amph. (join w. p. 74)
- Other: bones; shells; charcoal; chert?; cobble
- Inv. C4560: Phoenix amphi; C4562: cup
  S1042: cobble; S. Mi 93: glass bead
We confirm the W. extension of wall 8
built apparently from huge cut blocks.
The one of edge was clearly pulled
out and set upright, perhaps to retain the rubble near to the S.
during the Iron Age.

The fill of 73 is full of stones,
crane, sinkered by 1.2 m. There
is also a (?) bull's horn in the
fill, some 0.30 m. W. of the upright
block. Also, right near it is
a faience bead. The soil is kept
for dry season.
Pail 73 is replaced by dry-sieved (2 pails)
Pail 5: 74: (W. half of Trench)
Earth & stones, some slabs
Under pail 73
From 4.4B to 4.32
Sherds 3,100 qts +200 sp LPG + PGB joins 73 + 75 + 76 + 77

Other: sherds 4; aw pot; shells; bones; jugs 1/2
see p. 172

Inv. C 4563: closed vessel (LPG/PGB) (w. join in pail 77) C 4634 (join p. 73); C 4608: cap

The p. horn found yesterday was left in situ to be photographed, we take a picture of it (p. 172) and remove it.
Further removal of rubble and now some slabs leads us to the discovery of an accumulation of pottery in the E. end of the excavated area, including 2 jugs among stones.

The foreman comes to poke in the W. scarp to find where the long stone of wall 8 ends. He scrapes the scarp, removing some overhanging rubble. The block has now been traced for 1.54m and it is still going west. The sherds from the scarp are equivalent to pails 70 - 74 and are then labelled. Eventually it turns out to be 2.69m long, the 2nd longest Minoan block in Crete, after Phaestos! (The latter is 3.20m long.)

The trouble is it seems to end there and not to be continued accompanied by other blocks, continuing the E-W line of the N. wall of J. We shall be able to check if there is a S. return if we excavate further in the space between the two Temple C benches and W. of the altar.

The two jugs are photographed and
Roll 8, Fr. 2:
2 jugs. N. of wall 8
from E. See sketch below (also frs. 3, 4)

Pail 5:75 (N. Section)
Under pail 74
Brown earth + stone
From 4.32 m to c. 4.30
Shreds = 4,400 gns. LPG + PGB; joins 74+76

Other: shells; bones; charcoal; sherds of m. pot.

Inv. C4609: Closed vessel (w. join in p. 74)
C4614: Jug; C4615: Kantharos; C4616: Phoeni- cian amphora.

Removal of one stone unglues a number of sherds which may belong to one or more vessels and these are collected separately. We could well be getting into Minoan levels now.

We arbitrarily change pail as we may now be in Minoan stratum.

Pail 6:76 (N. Section)
Under pail 75
Brown earth + stone
From 4.25 m to 4.25 m
Shreds = 6,500 gns; joins 74+75 LPG-PGB.

Other: charcoal; shells; bones; cobble

Inv. C4563 (w. join in p. 74+77); S1062: calab. C4617: Phoenician Amphora; C4618: Krateriskas.

Soon after stones clear off a nice burnt surface with reddish patches and bits of charcoal. The level of which coincides exactly with the bottom of the 1st pres. course of wall 8 in 0.43 - 0.45 m B. This surface may well be the earliest Iron Age one to be used here. We shall stop excavation temporarily here.
We photograph this level + wall. (see p. 176)

A small tunnel is created under the W. scarp in an attempt to check whether the large block of wall 8 actually ends. We find that the next block down continues further W. This suggests that either the next block of the upper course was removed or that we have a window. The sherds collected here are labelled "pails 75-76 + under from tunnel." Naturally, they cannot be used for dating purposes.

Now the next project is to remove some of the rubble sitting on top of the wall 8, while leaving small rectangular blocks which were clearly placed there for reuse of the wall in the Iron Age. The photograph on p. 176 shows these stones before their removal. The exploration takes us around the NW corner of the altar as well. We use:

Pail 5: 77 (N. Section 4 Wall)
Rubble + earth + stone
From 4.980m to 4.77m
Sherds 1900 yrs. LPG-PGB

Other: bones
Inv. C4563 (w. join in p. 74)

The rubble is basically a continuation of that underlying the altar.

Another project is to figure out the thickness of wall 8. One way of doing this is to find the bottom...
of the upright block, which will give us at least part of the width. We decide to remove the rubble which now exists between the upright block and the S. South face (i.e. the line of stones we consider to be the S. face) (see p. 166). Removal of rubble (no sherds here) shows a length of 1.02m. If set flat and if this is the total width of the upright block then it would reach up to the small stone which from the inner or S. face. Its smooth S. face suggests it might be a threshold or a window sill.

To help clarify this matter we decide to dig down to the surface of the large block W. and NW. of the altar. Here we use

Pail 5: 78 (W. of Altar)
Under pails 77 and 41
Brown earth and some stones
From 4.77m. to 4.685m. (top)
Sheets: 1.750m. Very scrappy - well
Sold 1p.

Other
Inv.

This brings down to the top of the wall. Its total width is 1.35m. The large block is 0.60m wide, then next is a filling of small stones ca. 0.49 wide and then the inner lining of stones 0.28 - 0.30m wide.

The vertical block has reach 1.30m in vertical dimension! Since it penetrates so deep it is beginning to seem doubtful that it was set there during the Iron Age. Exploration to the North should help clarify this mystery.
It is decided that this is a good point to terminate excavation in this trench.

The area least explored is that N. of wall 8 where excavation stopped at

- two different levels: 4.63
- 4.7

The upright block and at 4.25m

- N. of the huge block which extends
to under the N. bench of Temple C.

The lower surface may well be the
earliest post-Minoan use surface, which,
if true, would make it a good point
to stop as the space left between wall

- N. scarp is only ca. 1.30m. He we
obviously need to open the area to

- the N. and up to burnt building B.

The day will be spent in cleaning various
features and also filling the S. half
of the trench up to the base of wall

- T.

One of the cleanup operations of
stone, sitting on top of wall 8 reveals
that there is a later (? Iron Age)
wall built on top of it. Its W.
end is some 1.35m from the bench line. Here it does not seem to have
a S. return under the altar although
this cannot be entirely ascertained
since we cannot remove the rubble
which lies under the altar and under
mine it. Why it should stop (or start) here is not clear. It is possible
through that the gap (with a continua-
tion of the wall under the scarp?)
suggest a window, with the Minoan
block serving as a sill. The wall
which we shall label 9 is 0.54m
wide and consists of small blocks.
Further cleaning shows that it
extends 1.89m to the west.
It is built partially on top of wall B, partially directly south of the upright block. The latter discovery is important for it shows that the large upright Minoan block had shifted out of position (that is, N. of the E-W line of wall B) before the construction of the later wall. The theory that it was set upright by the Iron Age people does not hold anymore and was already proven wrong yesterday when we discovered that the block went down 1.30 m. Its end has not been reached what its use was is unclear. It seems to have been set upright and in fact excavation to the S. of it yesterday has revealed a layering of two slabs which are away from the vertical face of the block 0.19, enough of a gap to allow the tilted block to be brought back into line with the rest of the wall. What the function of the block is is not known. It could have been part of the original facade, but this would have been inconsistent with the rest of the masonry. Besides, we cleaned along the N. face for a small depth and found that it has a rough face. The block may be a reused one, originally a threshold or a window sill. Perhaps it was used at a later stage to block an opening or to extend the wall to the E. It obviously did not bind too well with the rest of the wall. Similar shortcomings in construction may have caused the ultimate collapse, hence the tremendous wall block debris found to the S. of the wall and within the space defined between walls T + B. The upright, now
North face of Altar

Levels at base of altar wall (marked by white dots) from E-W progressively:
- 5.095
- 5.145
- 5.205
- 5.095

E-W dimension: 1.74m for the first phase; 2.30m including the later addition to the west.

East face of Altar

Levels at base of wall (marked x) from S-N progressively:
- 4.97
- 4.975
- 5.10

N-S dimension: 1.35m

Further investigation in regard to the upright slab leads to most interesting supervision conclusions.
Levels at base of wall (marked by X) from W - E progressively:
5.04; 4.86; 4.775; 4.82; 4.97
W - E dimension: 1.50m for 1st early phase; 2.05m including addition to W.
1 shows the division between altar + wall to W. of it.

Levels at base of wall (marked by white dots) from N - S progressively:
5.09; 5.03
N - S dimension 1.52 m

To the E. of the upright slab wall 8 is found to terminate in a straight face. The suspicion is it may be a door jamb. Next we clean the E. face of the long block W. of this upright block. This is also straight and we dig slightly under the long block at its E. end and we find that the next block down also starts here and therefore we have a corresponding jamb. The gap between the two is 1.61 m. A logical conclusion here is a later blockage of the entrance by setting the threshold upright. That it may be a threshold is suggested by the relatively smooth S. face. The level reached at the bottom of the east jamb is 3.58 m., i.e. about 0.40 m. above the bottom of wall 7 to the S. A door here is more likely than a window, as the jamb continues further down where we cannot dig anymore. (see p. 183)

It is possible that the S. face of wall 8 was added later when wall 7 was built to the S. and this when the entrance was blocked. Perhaps we have here an analogous case to the blocking of the door of the N. wall of Building 1, preceding the laying of the upper-pebble surface in that area.
The lining was not hinged and it eventually collapsed.

We throw some plastic bags at the bottom of the S. section of the trench labelled "1981: level reached in the excavation - Tr. 42A" and then we dump each trash and level it up to the bottom of wall 7. A photograph was taken before the filling (see p. 182).
The excavator of the present trench shifted to Trench 39 B on the hilltop, since July 30, afternoon. In his meantime restoration work was undertaken in Trench 42 B. Two retaining walls have been built by Abzol in the S. half of the trench, one opposite the N. side of the altar. In the process of scraping the scarp to straighten them, a number of sherds have been collected filling two pots. They will be checked for intrinsic value or for possible joining with restorable pots found earlier.

The purpose of the present visit is to add to the description of the Iron Age altar, since there was no time to do so earlier.

The altar has been drawn to a 1:20 scale (see NB pocket) showing elevations at the top and in the interior. Photographs on pp. 184–188 show each side and more levels at bottom are shown. Here some general comments will be made on each side and the structure as a whole.

The South side must have been the more important one since it was to the left of the entrance into the Iron Age temple (Temple B). It is also the best built side. Most of it is built of a large dolmen block 0.50 m h. x 1.00 m long x by 0.30 m wide. The S. face is straight, the inner northern one...
(cont. a fn. p. 189) Very badly ruined. In fact it is so hollowed that right now we cannot see it since there is a "lining" of small stone against it. To the W. of the long block is a rectangular small one 0.35 m wide by 0.40 m fl. A slab sits on top of it to bring it up to the height of the other block.

The East side is made up of the narrow E. end of the long block and another long block, which is smooth on the interior fit the top and for a length of ca. 0.42 m it is cut back some some 0.09 m. The block is ca. 0.40 m high; 1.00 m long; 0.30 m wide. Its proportions are so similar to the other long block that both of them may have been derived from another structure, as the altar is clearly made of an assortment of stones.

S. N. Side. This is quite messy. To the east there is a pile of 3 courses of slabs, to the W. is a triangular slab (diagonal on the interior) which sits on a very pile of slabs.

The West side is only partly visible since a N-S wall was built almost against it probably as a later phase, although not much later, since at least US SE block reaches a far down as the S. wall of the altar proper. What we can see of the proper W. face is fairly well constructed. It is possible that the...
Roll 8, Fr. 18 (Also fr. 19 + 20)
- Trench 42A at end of excavation - From NE.

Roll 8, Fr. 23
- Altar from NE

Roll 8, Fr. 24
- Upright slab of Wall 8 - From SE

Roll 8, Fr. 25 (also Fr. 26)
- Altar - From S.

Roll 8, Fr. 22
- Tr. 42A at end of excavation - From N.E.

As the levels show in the photographs, the altar sloped up toward the north. A small rim of unexcavated fill surrounds it. To the S., it is 0.35 m wide, with a modern retaining wall. We now have a plat-form about 1.00 m wide. To the E., the unexcavated fill is 0.50 - 0.60 m wide. This rises about 0.70 m above the short trench we discovered at the S. face of Wall 8, a huge wall which may be an extension of the huge wall built of ovatestone blocks (N x 15) found this year in Tr. 43A. To the N., the unexcavated fill is ca. 0.50 m wide and it runs up against Wall 9, an Iron Age wall built on top of Minoan Wall 8. To the west we have unexcavated fill between the altar and Temple C. The level reached is that of the preserved top of Wall 8 and 0.52 m below the top of the sub-foundation of Temple C, as visible there at the entrance into the later temple.

Inventoried pottery from Scarp cleaning:
- C 4620: Phoenician Amphora
- C 4621: Figurine
- C 4622: Cycladic Skyphos

C 5127: LMIA? cup rim
C 5133: Pot. Jug shoulder
C 5134: Phoenician Amphora
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Altar: 37, 49-51, 67, 75, 77, 85, 90, 116, 117, 184-186, 189-192

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Bone: found throughout Iron Age strata.

check pails

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1:20 m measured scale