another 1.20 - 1.30 m. deep stratum of sand below the layer of clay. The clay layer seems to begin at the north side of the tent and runs to the northeast. Much of the clay has been removed, but some can still be seen in the scarp on the north side of the tree. This is the first time during the sand clearing operation that we have found any earth stratum in the sand.

We took a break from 11:30 - 3:45 and then continued moving sand from the southern part of Area A. We quit working at 7:15 (Total hours for today = 9.)

Note: The door of Building D may be located near the southeast corner of Building B. The stones on either side of the opening are well-cut. No threshold was found; instead, it is in this opening that Prof. Shaw noted what appeared to be a clay floor at p. 43.
31 May 1977

Work began at 6:00. We are continuing to clear the sand at the south end of Area 1, toward the northeast east boundary marker.

About 13 m N.W. of the S.E. marker, in a portion of sand, we left in order to preserve a tree, Jannie, the top loader operator, found a large stone slab standing upright. These seems to be another stone under it and there are two more beside it. Several large shards were found nearby. This may be a part of a wall. The slab is located in the stratum of clay mentioned on p. 45-49. At this point, however, the layer of clay is located very near the soil level (i.e. much lower than the Clay layer mentioned on p. 45-47). This is the first time we have found sherds or stones associated with the clay layer. Because the slabs are located close to a tree that we had planned on leaving, we did very little to uncover the possible wall. The sherds were placed in a new pail:

Pail #6 L. 1.
under pail 
from depth of 
type of soil Clay - clay-like sand
pottery:
other:
unidentified:
The sand at this point is ca. 3.30 m deep. The stones and sherds are located near the bottom (i.e., near soil level.)

(Note: the sherds found in this clay level are roughly comparable to those from Buildings A B C + D. Many amphora fragments. They are large parts of pots, not material that could have been mixed with mud brick. The clay, then, does not seem to have come from disintegrated mud bricks.)

**Hours Worked:**
6:00 - 11:30
3:30 - 8:00
1 June 1977

In the morning we worked from 6:00 - 11:30. We continued clearing the sand in the southeast corner of Area A.

East of the stones found yesterday (p. 49-51) we found several more stones. Some of them may form a part of a wall. If not, there is almost certainly a wall nearby, perhaps under the tree which we have left near the southeast boundary marker. One of the stones, though it has rough surface, is shaped like a Minoan jamb base. It is possible that it was reused in a later construction. The sherds from this area are very similar to those found yesterday (i.e., mostly amphora fragments). Since they come from the same clay level, I have put them in Sherd #6, L. #7.

All of the stones in this area have been left in place.

Between these stones and the southeast boundary marker we found the same layers of sand and clay. But here the till did not contain any large stones nor any
Shards, so we were able to remove the sand and clay readily to the southeast boundary marker.

In the evening, we finished, for the time being, the southern section of Area 1. We began to remove some of the sand from the central section.

**Hours worked**

6:00 - 11:30
4:10 - 8:40
**Total 10**
Work began at 6:00 and lasted until 12:00 in the morning. In the evening, Prof. Shaw supervised the cleaning operation from 3:30 until 7:30.

Near the southeast boundary marker, the stones noted yesterday in the clay layer did in fact turn out to be a building. We have uncovered its north wall, and its east and west corners. Two other walls run south into the scarp. (Sketch, p. 56). The north wall is c.3.25 m. long and preserved to 1-2 courses.

We have uncovered the west wall for a length of c.1.30 m., and the east wall for c.1.30 m.

The building is unusually narrow. This will be called Building E.

The north-west corner of this building is formed by the upright slab that we noted 2 days ago (p. 47). A pivot hole in the slab indicates that it is a reused threshold block, possibly prehistoric.

The probable Minoan zamb base mentioned yesterday (p. 53) came from what turned out to be the north-east corner of the Building E. It was found fallen on the east side of the corner, laying at an angle. But

Addition: In the clay layer east of Building E, there is some burnt matter. This is similar to the signs of burning we noted south of Building B and in the center of Building D.
The fact that there were stones missing from this corner makes it almost certain that the jams base formed at least part of the corner.

In the afternoon, Pst. Shaw investigated Building C. It may be that this is not a building at all, but simply a very wide wall. The 'building' does not continue to the east. Therefore what we found (cf p. 37) was not the north-west corner of a building, as we originally thought, but the end of a very wide (1.60 m) wall. It continues into the scarp at the south.

Cf. 2.70 m east of Building C and 9.80 m northwest of the southeast boundary marker. We found a large stone slab (sketch p. 58). In at least one place it seems to be resting on another stone.
3 June 1977

In the morning we worked from 6:00 - 7:00 and from 8:00 - 12:30.  

In the area of Building A, I decided to begin a new pail, since pail #1 L.1 contains material from a large area. The new pail is:

Pail #7  L.1  
under pail  
from depth of: Surface  
type of soil: Sand  
Pottery:  
other:  
inventorized:

Note: joining fragments may be found in pail #7 L.1.

A plan of the South Eastern section of Area A is given on page 60.

The stones we collected from around Buildings A and B and the area between them were moved to the well.

We checked under the stone slab (P 60, 62) to see if it might not be a reused threshold. We found no evidence of this, but noticed 2 small slabs standing on their sides in the earth on the north side of the slab. These may be a part of an early (?) wall.
A polaroid photo (p. 62) was taken of Area A from the hill to the south.

In the afternoon, Professor Shaw directed the work from 3:30 - 8:00 (Total for day = 10 hours). Quite a bit of cleaning was done around Building A (see plan, p. 33).

Following the wall found on 21 May (p. 21-23) to the north, Professor Shaw found, just after the north end of the preserved section of the wall, a large slab set against an east-west cincture. The slab seemed to mark a corner running to the east of the slab was found a stone robbers' trench. It is ca. 1 m. wide and filled with sand. On both sides of the robbers' trench there is earth. Most of the stones of the wall are now missing. Local tradition has it that about 50-60 years ago invades came by boat and took stones for the monastery of Prevelo. It seems that the invaders located the wall, dug down through the sand and removed the stones from the wall. They left earth on both sides of the wall. The trench they created to remove the stones was filled almost immediately with sand. Fortunately
in one spot, the masons missed a few stones. In one section a portion of the wall is preserved, which absolutely confirms that the position of the robbers' trench marks the position of the original north wall of the building.

East of the wall shown on page 38 and south of the robbers' trench, in what must have been the interior of Building A, we found many stones and a burnt layer, exactly like that found with Buildings B, D, and E. The pottery looked to be the same late, and so far unidentified type of coarse ware.

Along the west wall of Building A, further evidence was found for the foundation trench mentioned on page 23.

We have not found the east or south wall of the building yet.

A few prehistoric sherds came from the scarp north of the robbers' trench. They are incised #7 L. 1. This means that the builders of Building A probably cut into the Minoan level (3) to prepare the scarp against which Building A was built.
1 June 1977

A sketch plan of Building A is given on page 66. It is described on p. 63-65. Part of the foundation trench is indicated by the dotted line west of the west wall. A similar foundation trench was also noted on 21 May (p. 23) on the east side of the same wall.

The north wall of Building A is shown within the robber trench. The cutting along its north side was made by the builders. They cut into the slope of the hill, perhaps disturbing some Minoan remains (Minoan sherds were noted in the scarp), and set the wall against this cutting. The same sort of cutting was used for the north wall of Building B (p. 33). The cutting along the south side of the wall seemed to have been done by the stone robbers. The robber-trench was filled with sand.

The robber-trench and the north wall are also shown in the section, p. 68.

Very little digging has been done inside the building. But we do know that there is a fairly deep fill containing many stones and a great amount of burnt matter. The fill is mostly clay + sand, mixed together.
Much of the history of Building A can be seen in the section, p. 68. A provisional outline follows:

1. The north wall was set against a cutting in the slope (c).

2. The building was destroyed by fire, leaving some fallen stones and burnt matter inside the building (b). The soil here is mixed clay and earth.

3. Gradually the building was covered with layers of sand and clay (d and e).

4. Stone robbers, probably the monks from Tevole Cone. They dug a robber trench around the north wall and removed most of the stones (e).

5. A deep layer of sand accumulated over the building (d).

In the morning, we worked from 6:20-11:00.

We worked a total of 8 hours today.
6 June 1977

We began at 6:00. In addition to the sand clearing 3 men, George the foreman, Nick and Stergiok, came down to the site to put in a fence around the N and east sides of area A.

Late in the afternoon a new wall was found in the southern section of area A. This will be described tomorrow.

Total hours worked today: 11.

The more eastern of the 2 trees shown on p. 60 was removed today.

In the afternoon the size of the staff almost doubled with the arrival of Giuliana Bispo & Steve Deinontier (who will help us establish a silvning system).
3 June 1977

Work began at 6:00. The wall found yesterday afternoon almost certainly marked a new building. This will be called Building F. A new pail is begun for the debris from around Building F:

Pail #8 3.1
- underpail—
- from depth of: surfacing—
- type of soil: clay
- pottery:
  - other:
  - inventoried:

Only the top of the N-S wall of Building F has been revealed so far. It is ca. 6.18 m long and ca. 0.85 m wide. At the North end the wall turns a corner to the East. The stones from the corner seem to have been robbed out. The E-W wall is revealed for a length of ca. 6.10 m.

The N-S wall is roughly parallel to the walls of buildings A, B, and C.

Inside the corner U. Watrous saw what looked to him like a Minoan tripod cooking pot.

Work stopped at 6:30 pm.

Total for day: 10 hours.
8 June 1977

In the morning George worked from 6:00 - 10:00. Nothing of archaeological interest was found.

Today George worked 8½ hours.
9 June 1977

Work began at 6:15 AM
The mid-day break began at 12:15. No object or feature of archaeological interest was noted.

In the afternoon, George worked from 3:30 - 7:30
10 June 1977

In the morning George worked from 06:00 - 12:00. Once again, we are happy to report that nothing of archaeological interest was found.

George worked 4 more hrs in the afternoon. (Total 10)
11 June 1977
Sanding continued.
Hours worked:
6:00 - 12:00
3:30 - 7:30

Again no object of archaeological significance was found.