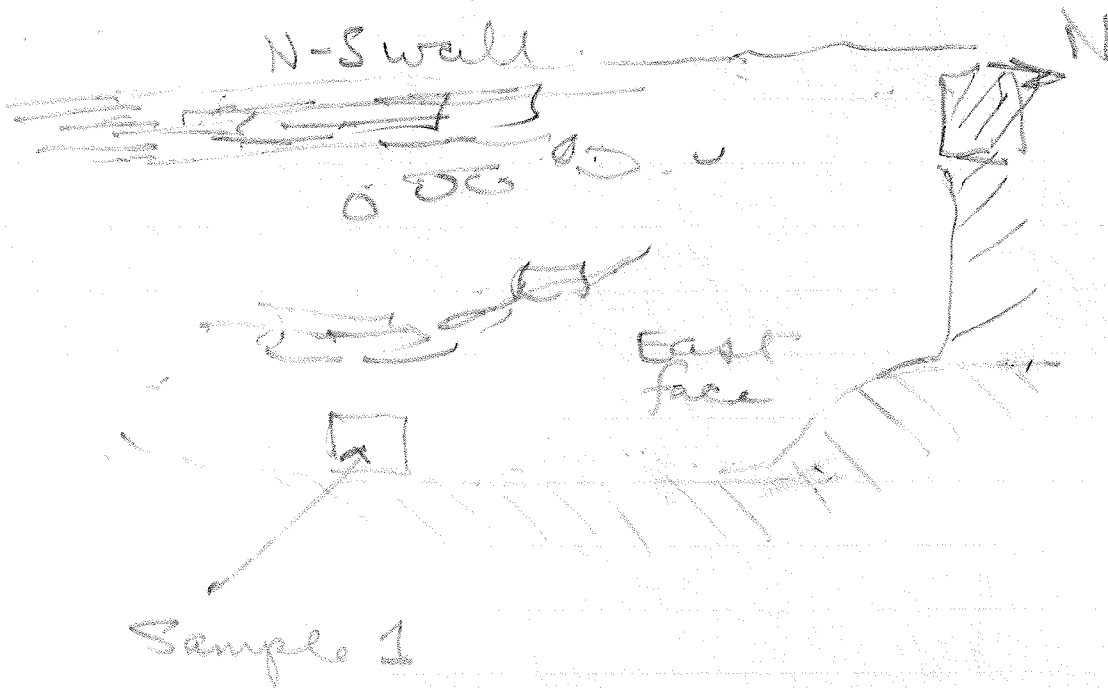


Pantavelis

October 30

Room (East)

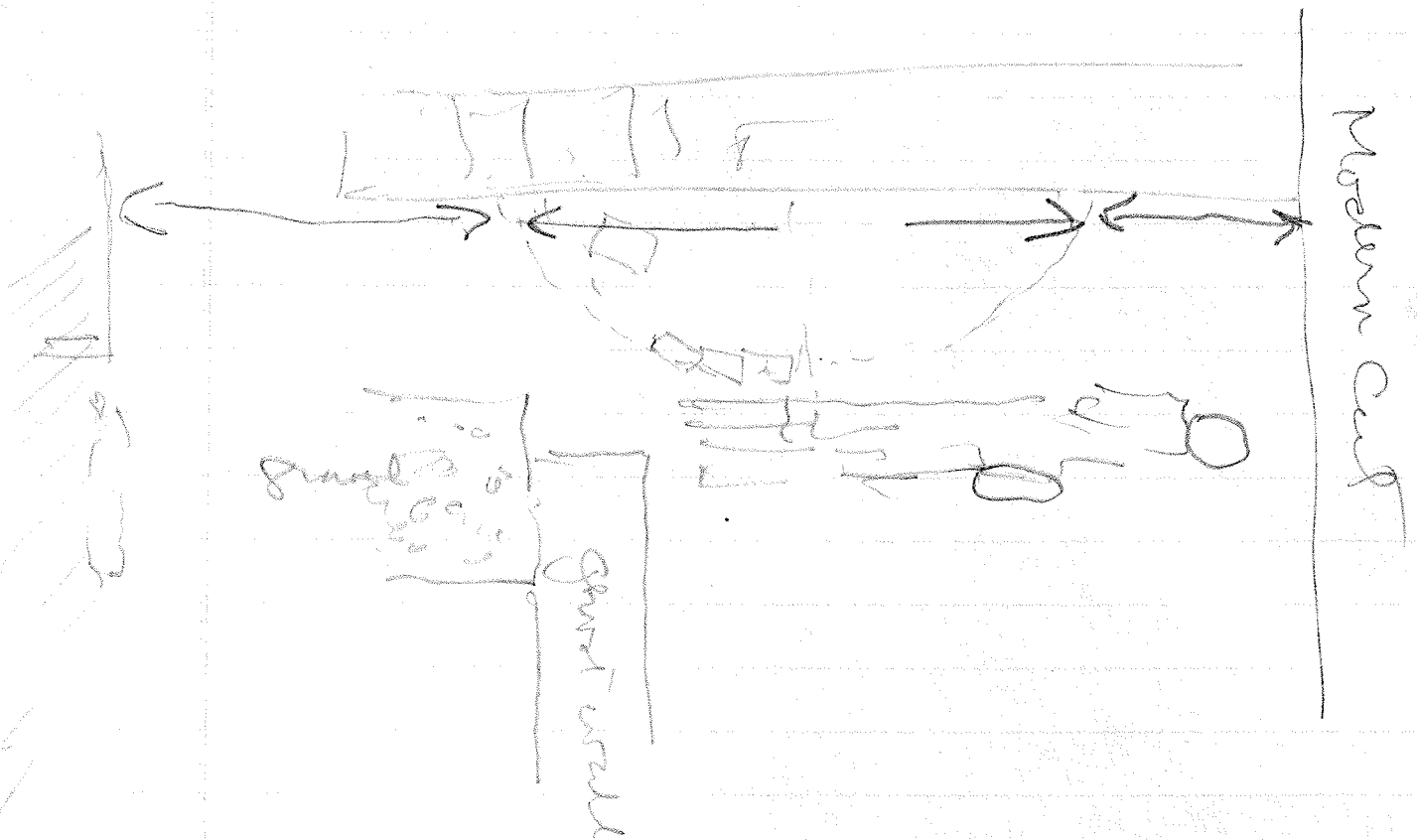
Cleared the vertical face of cut through Eschara in the East room, under the tile fall, under the farm house wall



Room W (est)

the area of the eschara is defined by cleaning a few centimeters of sandy mud off, which accumulated since July. We begin excavating in the north and collect most of the soil. There is much carbonized material and

We hope, some carbonized seed
etc.



The bottom of the Eschara is
lined with tiles. We call
the fill down to the tiles level,
and indicate whether it is
from North (N) center (C) or
South (S). Most of the
dirt is collected. There are
a few fragments of cooking ware
very bleached. No bone so
far. Rem of Ionic cup w handle
(D)

In the south part of the
bachara there are few tiles
but at a corresponding level
there are large fragments of
cooking ware.

Below this level we take the
soil samples that are just
above virgin, and call them
level 2. Rim and handle of
an unglazed choes(?)

The tile fragments in the north
include also parts of large
pithoi and a fragment of a
mortar base.

Take two more pollen samples,
one on south side; one, on
the north.

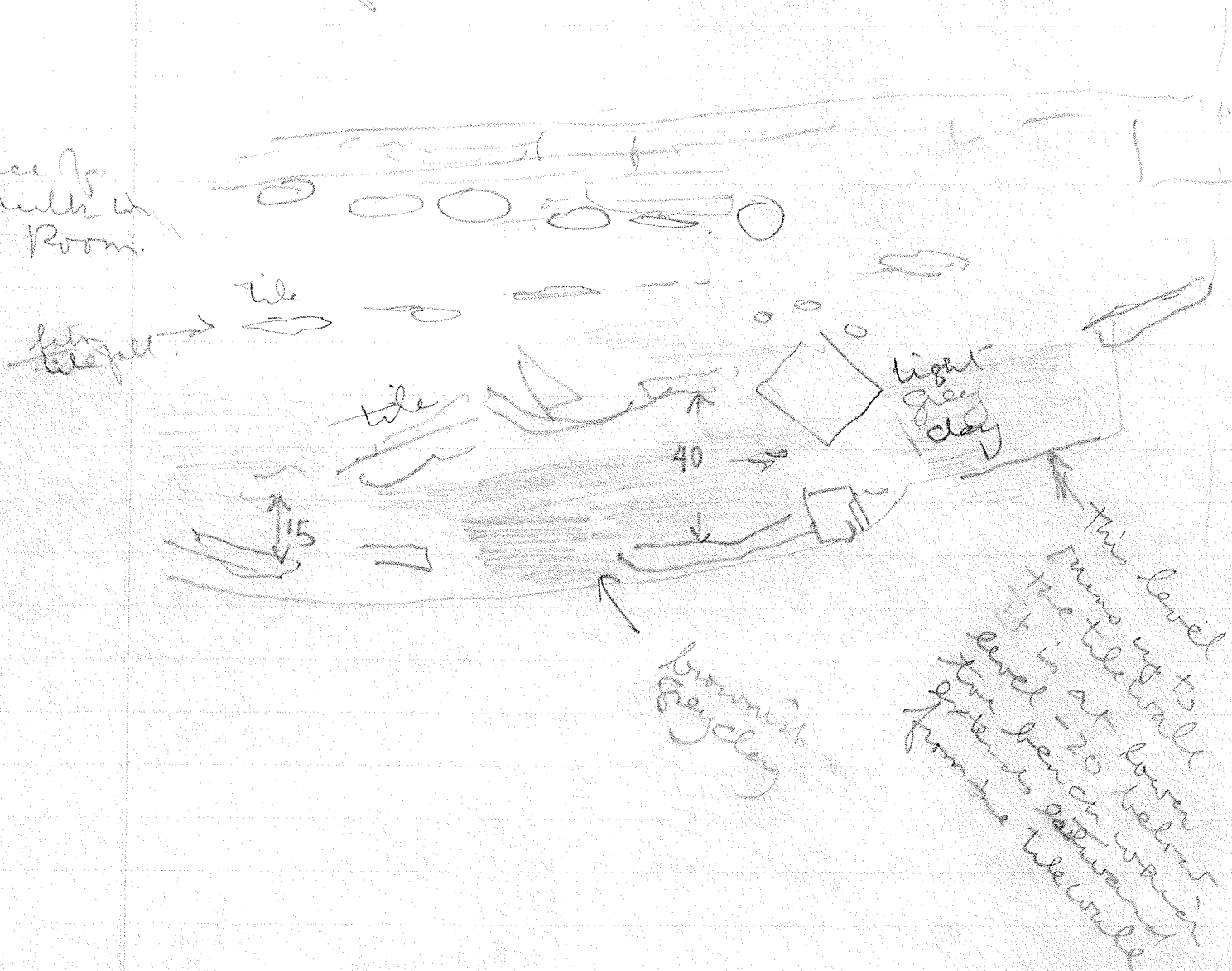
To the west of N-S tile wall
and the north of the ghost wall
(just inside the large chunk of
concrete in the farmhouse wall)
we find a "broad" with handle
of white cup (?). This should
have been virgin.

Pentavalles

Nov 2, 99.

Final observation on Eschera. The north side of Eschera in W room had tile and large pieces of pilvori on the bottom. The same seems to have been the case in the east room. Some of the large pilvori projects from the bank (under the farmhouse wall). This is well separated from the tile fall which angles in from the north.

Face of bank in E Room.



The tile wall in the west room with vertical tiles sits on a horizontal level which is 10 cm high than the top of the eschara.

The NS wall at the back of the altar is composed of large smooth cobbles on its north end, & with blocks of irregular sandstone on top. This is the same type of construction that with find in the south wall with its north projection - a projection made of large cobbles with an upright slab of sandstone on the east face. It seems clear now that this wall was continuous the flat slabs of limestone which are lying flat to the west are part of destroyed wall. In fact there is a cobble under one of these. This NS wall may have gone all the way north even though the ghost wall projects into it a little way.

The upright tile wall ran up the ghost wall, which should mean that the ghost wall was there first. It should also have antedated the gravel bank to its north over which fell the tiles of roof which covered over the eschara. These tiles filled the void left by ghost wall when its blocks were removed. This tile wall extends north of the ghost wall and the only structure with which it can reasonably be associated is the conglomerate wall enclosure.

The upright tile wall and the upper of the gravel pavement which covered the flat sandstone property eastward into the space (between the NS wall of cobbles and sandstone and the NS wall of upright tiles) should belong to a later phase which nevertheless antedated the destruction which caused the massive tile fall over the eschara. For the tiles to fall into the

Through
↓

Cavity left by the removal of the blocks of the ghost wall, this modification must have been made shortly before the roof fell. — or it is just possible that the upright tile wall was made out of these fallen tiles. And in fact, it seems that at its northern end it in fact overlaps the tile fall. Then the vertical tile wall might belong to a still later phase associated with the lighters, higher tile fall, visible in the bank in Room E. — But what would its purpose have been? The surface above fallen tiles over the entrance does not appear to have been leveled to make a floor. Could it have simply delimited a small area in front of the altar, whose horizontal pavement would have been covered with the upper gravel pavement?

The tile wall in Room E separates the eschara from the space to the east. It consists of tile, pudding and cobbles (small, flat) and it reached up to line of the north, Conglomerate wall. It follows the contour of the "bench" along the north wall and it is at the level of the lowest make up course of the North wall. This make up level which consists of fine gravel is now visible, thanks to the early fall rains, all along the wall line in both the east and west rooms. It

→ Important observation: The make course marks all across length of the west room and links up to the upright conglomerate blocks in the far west, our bench mark

The arylaller that came out from under the largest of the conglomerate blocks in Room E

ought to be part of the foundation trench for this wall, and not part of the deposit at the north of the wall, cut by the wall, as we originally thought (when we thought that the wall was 4th Cent BC)

It would seem that the East room was not reoccupied after the tile fall which covered the eschorn, and also the "benches", the tile wall and the floor.

South wall

This wall also had a make up level which consisted of tiles covered by gravel. This is what has been exposed to the west of the well preserved section made of cobbles and sandstone. The pottery we found in the cavity of the robbed out wall, last day in July was part of make up, or a native deposit. — a terrane
H. J. Russell

This means that the south wall was continuous. up to the cut conglomerate blocks at the west extremity. These by the way are just opposite the preserved conglomerate blocks of the north wall, our benchmark. Note that under the conglomerate blocks in south wall are tiles, just as under the cobbles and sandstone further east.

To the south of the south wall. The rains have done a good job of exposing stone and cleaning it. Now the various pavements are clear.

To the south of the preserved part of "south wall" there are three pavements

- (1) the cobble and sandstone pavement which dips down and is contemporary with the archaic structure to the south, probably
- (2) gravel pavement, middle
- (3) gravel pavement, upper, belonging to farmhouse

The upper gravel parent is at the level of the top of a large conglomerate block under the NS wall of the farmhouse



The middle, gravel parent is at the level of a destroyed wall, located on the west side of the farmhouse wall (sketch). The middle parent

Middle parent of destruction and conglomerate

Pepe helps to define a new EW axis which is — m south of the South wall. In fact the middle pavement does not exist to the north of this line. This line could have been the terrace wall for the conglomerate structure.

The E-W wall discovered by Pepe today which corresponds to the middle pavement in the westernmost area excavated in 1991 is — m south of the new axis. This shows that there was more than one building in this phase. This newly discovered building was on the lower terrace. The pavement of the upper terrace, if it corresponded with the lowest course of the cobble and sandstone foundation wall, was not that much higher than the pavement of the lower terrace, namely the middle gravel pavement. Note how clean the clay is between the conglomerate blocks of the west end of "South wall" exposed on last day of July season.

Pepe's convergence of
with ground exposed between
upper wall and conglomerate
structure

and the the north wall of our cut.
This proves that middle pavement
was not here.

Note that the tile fall
in the triangle to the South of
modern cut and north of Cobble
Bantore "South wall" is at
a considerably lower level than
the stones of the lower course
of this wall. This, of course,
is the same situation as in
the case of the north wall.
This means that the occupation
level of the interior of the structure
or luneros was excavated
out, and deliberately made
lower than the level of the
terrace into which it was cut.
The tiles in this triangle, note
further, stop just at the line
where the South wall would have
passed. They are evident in the
bulk at the east end of the
triangle, and not is the south
bank.

Check
This.

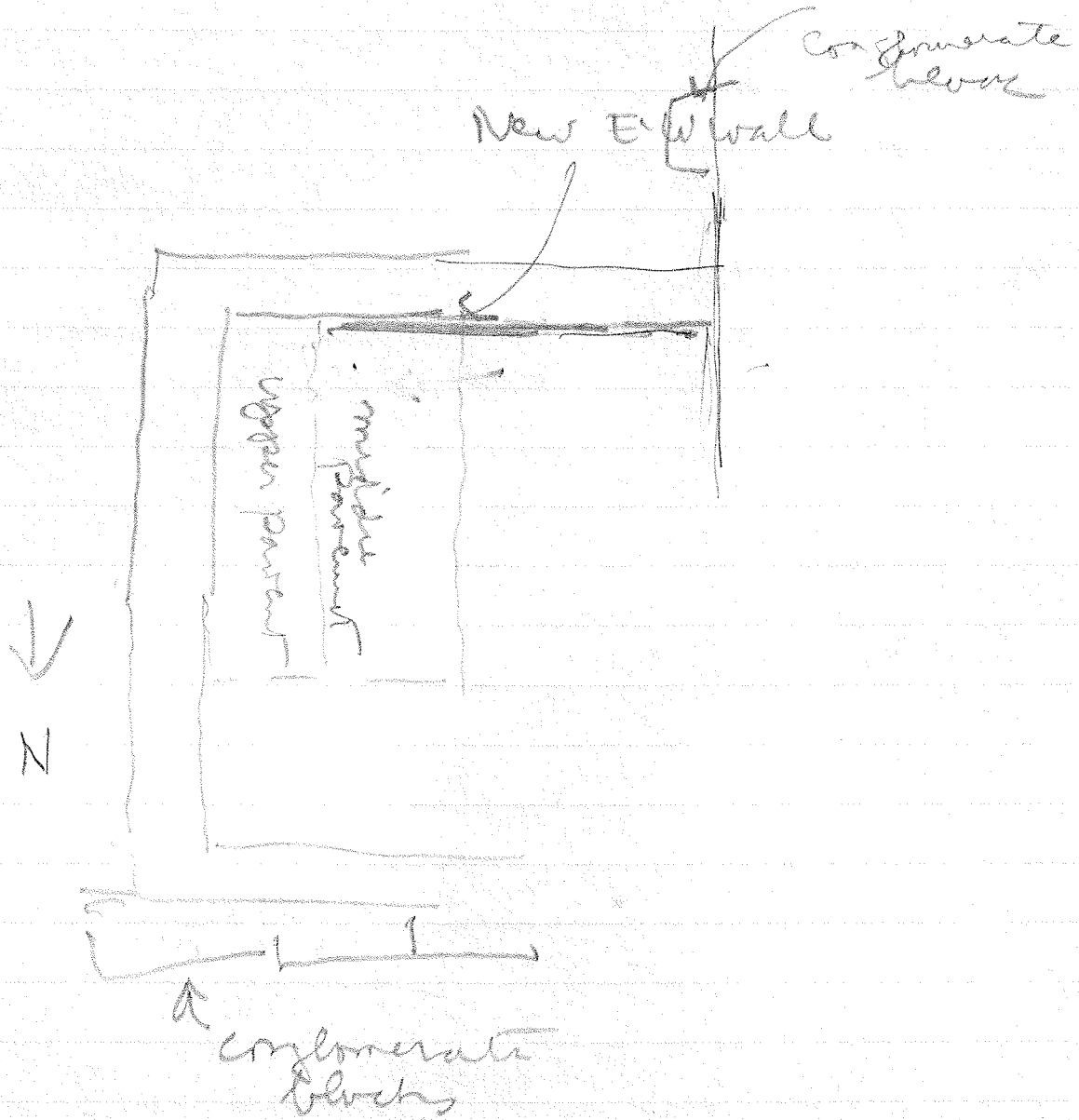
Further observation on the new terrace wall. It was completely destroyed. At this point the surface of the terrace to the north would have eroded away presumably the terrace to the south did not erode - since the middle pavement is preserved because at a lower grade and was covered by the eroded material from above.

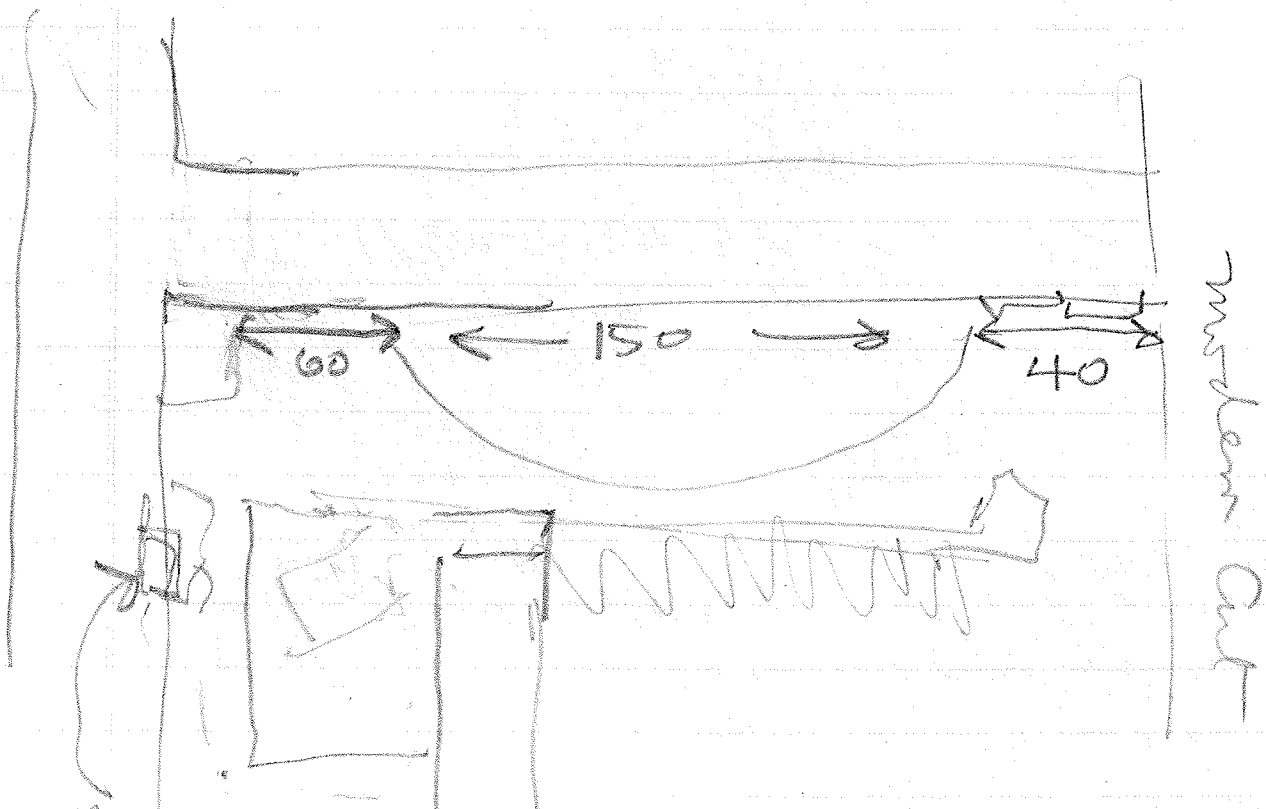
The middle pavement is preserved in the extreme SE corner of the space below the Room F, the easternmost area excavated in 1991. There is no trace of this in the NE corner. The line of the New EW wall would have been the same as the few cobbles with EW orientation which we found in 1990. Problem: I can't remember if the level of this area, excavated in 1990 is the same as lowest level in 1991, or that of the middle pavement.

←
middle pavement was
being laid out at all in these
problem areas. Perhaps only in West?

The lowest level of this area (easternmost excavated in 1991) has hearths and flat sandstone paving slabs which are highly reminiscent of those found further east in 1990. Do they belong with the archaic sanctuary? This is certainly the consequence of considering ^{the} middle pavement as contemporary with the conglomerate building.

The middle pavement is gravel and the gravel pavement of the 1990 excavation is the same material, but were there two pavements, too, in 1990?
Reread notes.





projection

This is line with vertical
tile wall and with foundation
course of North wall. Perhaps there
was a closure, or cross wall here
before the vertical tile wall was built
and this could have had something
to do with the ghost wall

The diameter of the eschara
should correspond to east face of
façade wall. (Byballying to