Perfect stone weight

C9798: Perfect loomweight
K93A/T91A/3:9
(1:2)

Other
- plaster chunks, piece of red pigment (?), charcoal, bone, red clay chunks, shell, grey clay chunks, weight

Inventoried Pottery:

Inventoried Material: C9798 (see pg. 30).

We move north to south in our first pass, digging through the loosely packed brown earth. The fill again yields substantial amounts of pottery as well as a number of additional items: two pieces of bone (spire), a circular weight pierced at one end (see pg. 30), a reddish, clayish object, roughly 5mm cubed, which J.W. Shaw suggests might be pigment, as well as the usual clumps of clay - both red and grey - carbon plaster & shell. J.W. Shaw wants us to check the clay chunks as we find them for any impressions they might contain. As of yet, we have found none such objects. The fill also contains a small number of water worn pebbles, as did the fill above.

We complete one pass of Pail 9 and take depth measurements, as we will change pails arbitrarily for the next pass. The wall we believed to exist has not yet materialized, and we now believe that no architecture will be found in our trench.
Under Pail 91A/91A/389
Levels
+1.38 - +1.41 top
+1.22 - +1.38 bottom
Location
northern part of trench, see pg 32
Type of Fill
brown earth, loosely packed, not very sandy
Pottery
808 pcs, weight 2.105 kg.
mixed mm18-mm15, mostly mm15 heavy wear & small size suggests wash + 2 bits of building material

Other
odd stone, charcoal, plaster chunks, bronze strip, shell

Inventoryed Pottery: -
Inventoryed Material: -

We begin our first pass, again from the north, and immediately realize that we are coming again into sand. We dig as best we can so as to remove only the layer of earth which remains, saving the sand for the next level and pail. The amount of pottery seems to decrease as we descend into our trench.

Midway through our first pass, Reegers discovers a small bronze strip roughly 35 cm in length, very thin and twisted. Shortly thereafter, another small piece is found, perhaps a slag, nearby. Both of these items are shown to JW Shaw, who says that they have been found throughout the site, though he does not know their function.
When the first pass is complete, and we are atop the sand, we close Pail 3:10 and take measurements for the bottom of the Pail. Faogjos uses the pin to determine what lies beneath the surface, and believes that there is a wall or floor of stones a few inches below.

We open Pail 4:11 at this point, changing levels because of the change in fill.

91A/4:11

Under Pail: K13A/91A/3:10

Levels: +1.26, +1.25, +1.18, +1.15, +1.10, +1.06, +1.02

Location: Northern part of trench, see pg. 34

Type of Fill: tightly packed sand

Pottery: 37 pots, weight 0.445 kg, mixed marl, marn, III, etc.

Other: 28 barbotine, heavy wear

Inventoried Pottery: -

Inventoried Material: -

Moments after we begin our first pass, our theory is proven correct, for a few inches below the top of the sand lies a solid surface, seemingly composed of small stones embedded in clay. J.W. Shaw immediately comes over and watches as the surface is cleared. He is uncertain whether it is natural bedrock or man-made. It is unlikely to be the former since no bedrock was found above ground water level in the sounding dug in
K93A/908. If it is man made, it may be a road, as J.W. Shaw recalls that a similar surface was uncovered under the Temple. It is unfortunate that no warfare uncovered with it to aid in our divining its function.

As we continue to clear the surface, we notice that it slopes slightly from north to south, and that it seems to end in the southeastern end. Unfortunately, the day ends before the surface can be completely uncovered, so we will have to wait until tomorrow to determine its boundaries, if indeed any, in the trench.

I should mention that we are also finding a few pieces of pottery resting upon the surface, one of which J.W. Shaw identifies as "Barbotine" ware.
Today we continue to clean the surface of our "floor." As we do it becomes evident that there are patches which do not survive, especially in the north and southeast.

J.W. Shaw comes to inspect the surface, and is still unsure whether it is natural or manmade. He instructs us to complete the cleaning and then to continue down in a smaller area in the north to determine what lies beneath.

As the cleaning continues, it becomes clear that our surface is only a few centimeters thick and sits atop another layer of sand. This fact, along with the nature of the surface—clay, earth & small stone pavement—leads me to believe that it is manmade. Its poor state of preservation is not surprising considering its apparent age, ie middle Minoan.

Avramis begins to help Tseppios with the cleaning to quicken the pace, as per M.C. Shaw's instruction. With his help, the work progresses much faster.

After break, the work is complete and M.C. Shaw and Josee come over to inspect the floor. Josee takes 3 pictures (since J.W. Shaw has gone to town) as well as two colour slides with her own camera (Rolls, frames 2, 3, 4, from the north). When the photography is complete, we take measurements, both of the floor and of the area not covered by it.
When this work is complete, we begin to excavate a small trench on the north, using the northern wall of our trench as the northern boundary, and extending it to the south about one metre. We hope to discover what, if anything, lies below this surface at the bottom of Pail 43:11. For this new trench, we open a new pail:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>91A/5:12</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Under Pail</th>
<th>K93A/91A/43:11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levels</td>
<td>+1.18 → +1.24 top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+0.93 → +1.03 bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>northern end of trench, extending south one metre, see pg. 38.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Fill</td>
<td>soft brown sand, occasional tiny stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottery</td>
<td>23 pcs; weight 0.310 kg; mostly mm18; maybe some mm18; little diagnostic; some heavy wear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>funny looking stone, 2 lumps building material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventoried Pottery</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventoried Material</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We make two passes through the soft, brown sand which underlies the surface, and then, on the third pass, it becomes apparent that there is a line of small stones which runs north-south along the extreme western end of the trench. These stones are set in the sand and evidently only one course deep, as tests with the pin do not show evidence of further stones beneath. There are also a small number
(about 5) of stones now apparent in the southern scarp at roughly the same level as on the west. Although there are no stones which run east of this line, Peiying admits that he did, in fact, unearth about twenty stones of comparable size during the pass. However, this number is insufficient to have formed a floor. J. W. Shaw comes over to inspect this feature, which we designate Wall 2. He, too, is not certain of its function, but feels that if, indeed, it was part of a floor, we should be able to reconstruct it.

We close Pail 5:12 at the level of Wall 2 and continue to excavate through the sand to the east using a new Pail:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>91A/6:13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Under Pail**: K934/91A/5:12

**Levels**: +0.93 → +0.68 top
+0.70 → +0.83 bottom

**Location**: northern end of Tr 91A,
extending south one east of metre, see pg. 42, Wall 2

**Type of Fill**: soft, brown sand, as above.

**Pottery**: 7 pcs, weight 0.060 kg, pure MM III, heavily worn.

**Other**: 

**Inventoried Pottery**: —

**Inventoried Material**: —
As we make our first pass, we notice that the fill becomes earth toward the east. On our second pass, we remove only the sand, trying to preserve the earthen layer below for a new Pail. It is evident that the earthen layer slopes heavily from the east to west. It should be noted that some of the earth was removed from the east end during the first pass, so the slope may have been still heavier, although even with this slight removal, the slope is readily apparent.

The loose sand through which we have been digging, that which underlies the "pavement" at the bottom of Pail 14:11, has yielded very little pottery, in contrast to the layers of earth and sand above, both of which yielded abundant pottery. Also, the plaster, clay, shells which permeated the upper layers seems to be absent here.

The day ends before Pail 13 can be closed, and so we await Monday to continue.
Today, we begin by taking a series of measurements with the stadia in order to obtain a new fixed point in the northern edge of our trench, as those in the south are so far away as to make measuring depth difficult with the line level. We choose a stone from the rubble accumulation which puts out from the northwest corner of the trench, which we shall designate, fixed point C:

\[-3.18 + 5.85 = +2.67 \text{ (fixed point C)}\]

With this new point, we take measurements of the bottom of Pail 6:13. We then open a new Pail to excavate the earth below.

Under Pail 6:13
Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>top</th>
<th>bottom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location: northern end of 91A, east of Wall 2, extending south one metre, see pg. 44.

Type of Fill: mixture of earth and sand, loosely packed.

Pottery: 21 pcs, weight 0.240 kg; mmIII, heavily worn

Other: worked stone

Inventoryed Pottery: 2
Inventoryed Material: 2

Midway through our first pass, we notice a concentration of pebbles in the east end of the trench. The area is cleared and swept to determine...
nature of this find, however, our attempt to ascertain whether this collection of pebbles, which seems to be on a roughly level plan extending from the north end to the south end of the trench, and west a few centimetres, is a floor or not is inconclusive, and M.C. Shaw is called over to inspect. She, too, is uncertain as to the nature of the pebbles, but since no sherds were found above this possible surface in this part, a new level is taken to these pebbles and the fill is continued, as the fill is of the same consistency. (See pg. 46 for the level position.)

Midway during the second pass, Looeying believes that his pick is hitting a group of large stones. We shall see if this amounts to anything after we remove the loose earth. It should be noted here that the fill has gradually become more sandy as we have dug down, so that now it is pure, loose, brown sand.

The collection of stones is unearthed, and seems to form a rough line from north to south. There are four large stones in the centre forming the line, while to the east, there are numerous smaller stones in the fill. These large stones appear unworked and arranged in a haphazard manner suggesting yet another accumulation of rubble rather than a wall. There is only one "course" of stones, and this sits on the same fill of sand as above. The stones appear somewhat waterworn and have collected with a higher concentration...
of earth than that which surrounds them.

Pail 7:14 is closed at the bottom of these stones on the west, where a new Pail is opened to continue down.

\[ \text{Pail } 7:14 \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Under Pail</th>
<th>K93A/91A/7:14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levels</td>
<td>+0.34 → +0.25 top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+0.28 → +0.08 bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>northern part of trench, stretching south one metre, east of wall 7, west of rubble 7:46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Soil</td>
<td>moist, loosely packed sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottery</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inventoried Pottery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inventoried Material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As we begin to excavate in this small area, it becomes apparent that the sand is sterile but becomes moister as we descend.

A short distance down, Faeyjus believes he has hit bedrock, and begins to clean the surface. Immediately above this bedrock, the sand was extremely hard packed, approaching the toughness of rock, while the bedrock itself does not yield to our pick.

The surface is cleared and measured, and the Pail is closed to end the day.

Polaroid shot of Trench 91A, from the north, upon completion.

(07/20/93)

1. Wall 1
2. Level reached at bottom of Pail 1-2:4
3. Surface reached at bottom of Pail 4:11
4. Level reached at bottom of Pail 7:14
5. Level reached at bottom of Pail 8:15.
This morning, the bottom of pail 15 was inspected by G. Bianco, who discovered that our "bedrock" surface was not, in fact, bedrock, but rather a further layer of sand compressed to such a degree as to make it rocklike in density. However, by chopping at it from certain angles, she was able to peel it away, and revealed large, heavily water-worn stones which lay beneath. These stones were set in a layer of sand, both of typical and the above rocklike density. A short distance below these stones was discovered groundwater.

Although G. Bianco interpreted these stones as being slabs from a collapsed floor on the basis of similar finds in House X, when J. W. Shaw arrived to inspect, he concluded that they were merely beachwash, a supposition supported by M. C. Shaw.

After levels and measurements were taken by G. Bianco, Trench 91A was filled in by the front loaders. It should be mentioned here that no sherds were found associated with these stones.
Today we began work on our new trench 91B, which is located west of 89C, and to the north of 87B. It is divided into two sections, the higher and lower trenches, as it is located partially on a slope to the north which rises toward the south. With G. Bianco's help, the trench is plotted and measured, and levels are taken. Due to a build up of loose sand to the north, the lower trench will not be completely laid out for several days. In the meantime we began with the high trench, starting Pail 3:16.

K93A/91B/1816

**Under Pail**
- Surface pail

**Levels**
- +4.33 → +4.55 top
- +4.16 → +4.27 bottom

**Location**
- Southern end of Trench 91B, see pg. 56+58

**Type of Fill**
- Hard packed sand, with small layer of loose, blown sand on top.

**Pottery**
- 77 pcs., 1 kg.
  - Little Minyan, Some 17, more 65, mostly Classical, broad mix, 6 of them 7, 8 of the others 7.

**Other**
- Schist, plaster, burnt soil, burnt ceramics

**Inventoryed Pottery**
- C9861 "Harvard frag"

**Inventoryed Materials**

In our first pass, we remove the top layer of blown sand, taking it down roughly to the layer of sand packed down by the front loader. In the northern end of the trench, we came across a long thin, iron cable, a relic from an old excavation wall, which is promptly...
We continue our first spoil into the hard-packed layer, leaving a baulk roughly 20 cm in width, to the east (bordering Tr 89C) and to the south (bordering Tr 87B). When we begin the lower trench, we shall leave a similar baulk to the south, bordering the higher trench.

The coordinates of the trench are as follows:

- NE → 993.42x 1075.46y
- NW → 987.92x 1075.46y
- central E → 993.42x 1069.70y
- central W → 987.92x 1069.70y
- SE → 993.42x 1063.70y
- SW → 987.92x 1063.70y

The measurements of the trench, as taken by C. Bianco, are as follows:

- NW - NE → 5.50m
- SW - SE → 5.50m
- NE - cent E → 5.70m
- NW - cent W → 5.76 m
- cent E - SE → 6.00m
- cent W - SW → 6.00m
- cent E - SW → 8.14m
- NW - cent E → 7.96m

The purpose of excavating Q18 is to expose the area outside of galleries P4-P5, and to determine the extent of the pebble court associated with building T. This trench is one of several new trenches being excavated in the same area, all undertaken to answer the above questions.
In the central section of our trench, along the northern border and stretching under it lies a large patch of burning, roughly a metre east to west and extending into the trench for about 10-20 cm. This burning contains the remains of burnt wood, perhaps roots, which seem to run through the area, as well as a few small, burnt stones. A few samples of this burning are placed in plastic bags, although no sherds are directly associated with it.

Also in the north, we find a number of shells, a number of stone, unknown stones, a few fragments of plaster, as well as a wrapper from a modern pharmaceutical product.

The day ends midway during our second pass.