

Chapter 4 Survey of the Foundation

Section 1 Survey of the Digging Work

Stone lines in the foundation

Stone lines were discovered in the foundation, as shown in Fig. 48, basically with a cruciform ground plan. The cruciform lines divide the platform digging ground into four compartments. Inside the southwest compartment are two stone lines in the north-south direction, and inside the southeast compartment is a stone line also in the north-south direction. The lines are a mixture of sandstone and laterite stones, and include blocks diverted from a statue of an old woman in the east-west line. The height of the stone lines measures approximately 1.45m from the top surface of the stones to the bottom surface of N18, and measures approximately 0.6m between the largest stone to the bottom of the foundation digging work. In other words, the lines are installed in the middle of the foundation ground. Their purpose thus poses a question. A number of possibilities can be conceived, including their use as retaining stones for the compacted soil in the digging work, or as a reference for marking north-south and east-west lines in the digging work. However, any conclusion shall be made after acquiring more similar examples.



Fig. 48: Stone lines in the foundation ground plan

The stone lines in the foundation were decided to be excavated no further, but basically preserved as they are. For this reason, a detailed investigation of all stone lines was foregone, but a partial trench was opened on the west side of the north-south line of stones in the center to examine its cross section. The cross section is shown in the figure below.

The five northern stones and one southern stone are relatively large, flat stones arranged vertically. The height of these six stones is practically aligned with each other. Other small stone blocks, however, vary in size and shape, and are uneven in height. As a result of this survey, the state of the digging line and the bottom of the basement digging ground was ascertained in part. The basement digging ground has been dug down diagonally, and the bottom is considerably uneven.



Fig. 49: Stone line in the foundation north cross-section (viewed from the west)

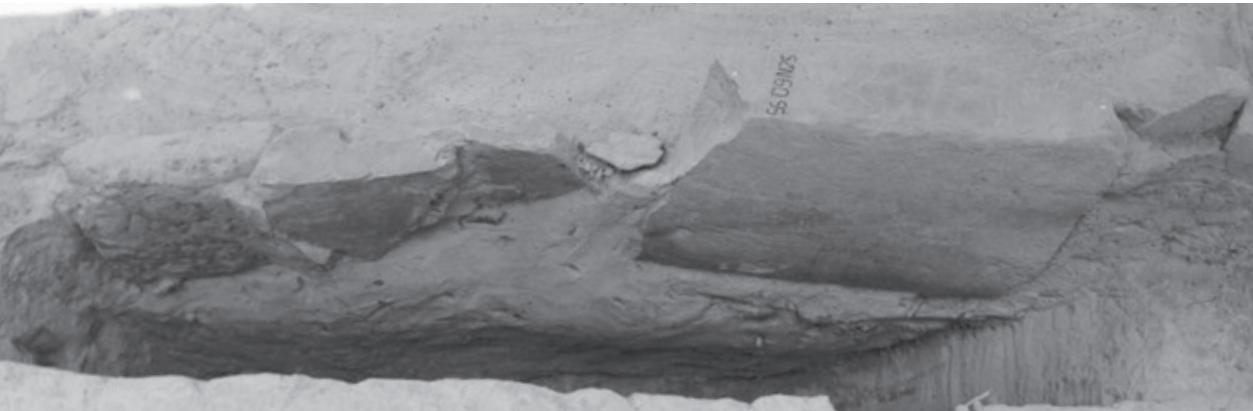


Fig. 50: Stone line in the foundation south cross-section (viewed from the west)

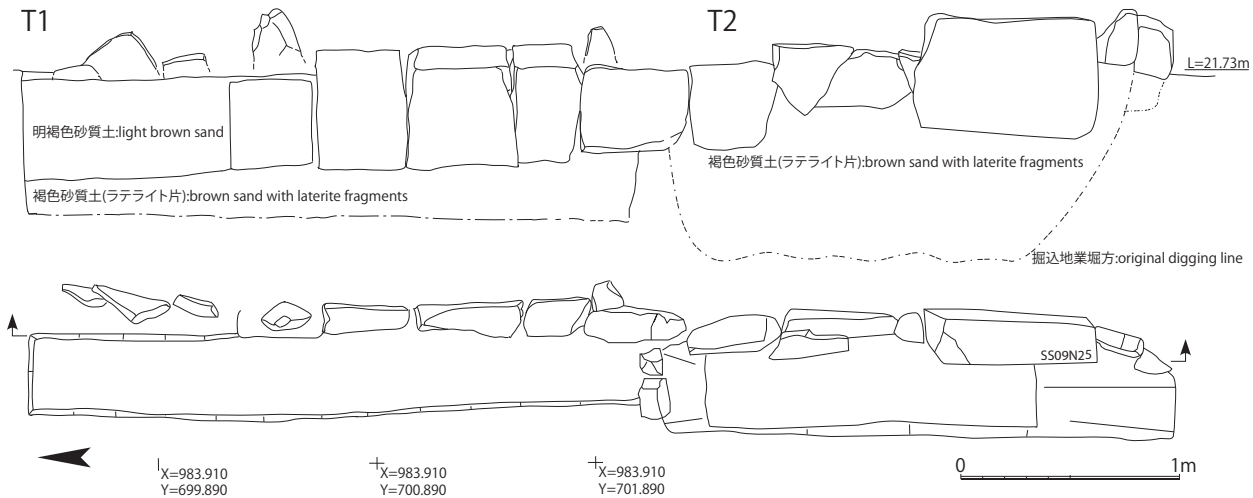


Fig. 51: Stone line in the foundation north-south cross-section



Fig. 52: Digging work and the stone lines in the foundation overhead view



Fig. 53: Digging work and the stone lines in the foundation (viewed from the south)



Fig. 54: Digging work and the stone lines in the foundation (viewed from the east)



Fig. 55: Digging work and the stone lines in the foundation (viewed from the west)



Fig. 56: Digging work and the stone lines in the foundation (viewed from the southwest)



Fig. 57: Digging work and the stone lines in the foundation (viewed from the southeast)

Section 2 Buried Pottery

Four pottery pieces belonging to three pottery remains were discovered. The pottery remains are assumed to have been buried from the outside of the southern digging line of the digging work.

Buried pottery A (Fig. 59) A black-glazed wide-mouthed Jar was excavated from outside the southwest corner of the digging work of the foundation. As shown in Fig. 63, it was installed upright in a recess created in a layer believed to have been the ground surface when the Southern Sanctuary was built. The mouth and neck portions are missing, and are thought to have been destroyed intentionally when burying the pottery. There is black glaze on the shoulder but not on the body, although there are apparent drips from the shoulder. Although no lid was discovered, it was thought to have a wooden lid. As the inside of the pottery was filled with soil, the soil was carefully removed, but all that the Jar contained were a few laterite and sandstone fragments that had probably fallen to the bottom of the Jar.



Fig. 58: Southwest corner of the digging work

Fig. 59: Buried pottery A excavated state



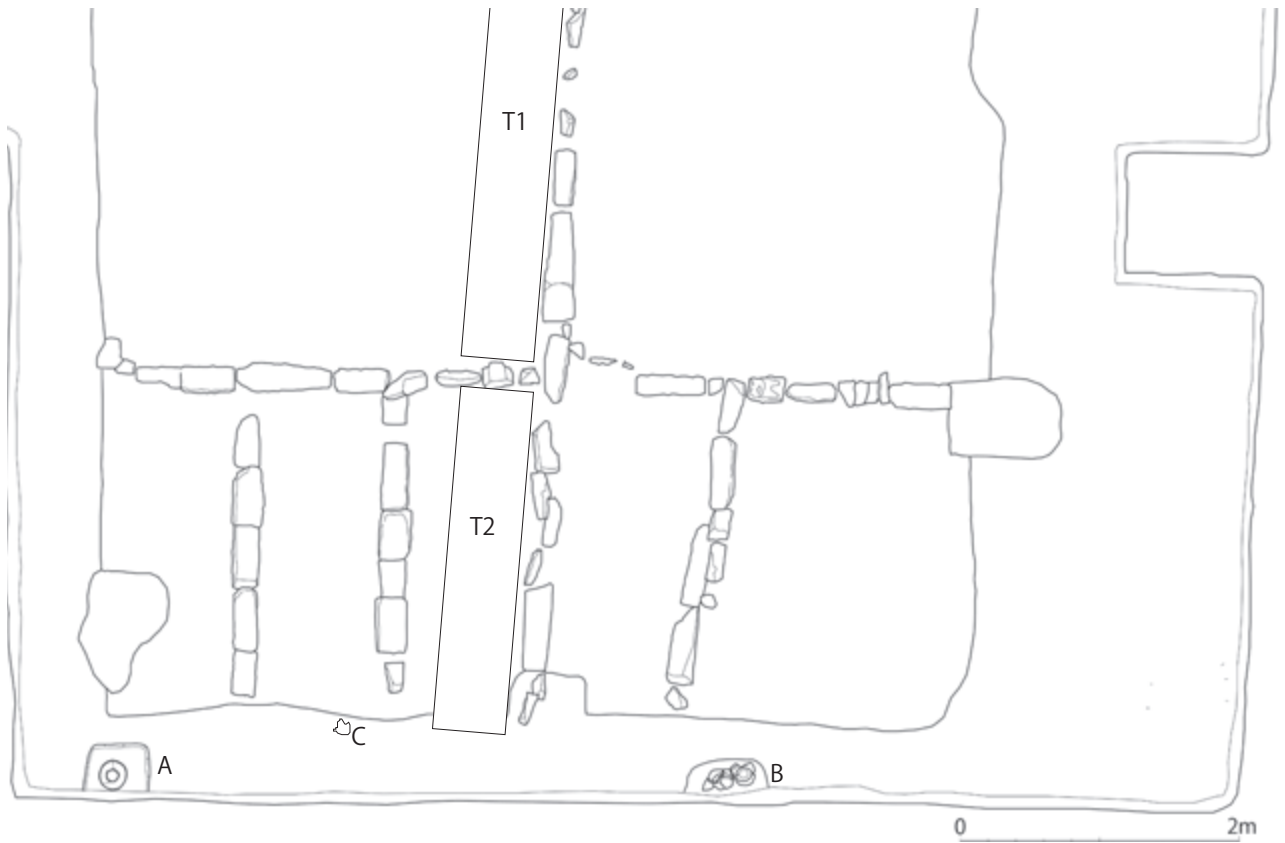


Fig. 60: Buried pottery locations



Fig. 61: Buried pottery A photo

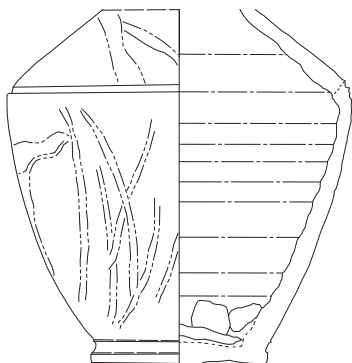


Fig. 62: Buried pottery A drawing

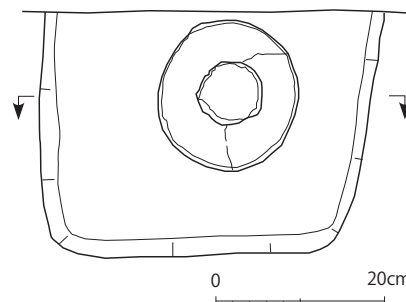
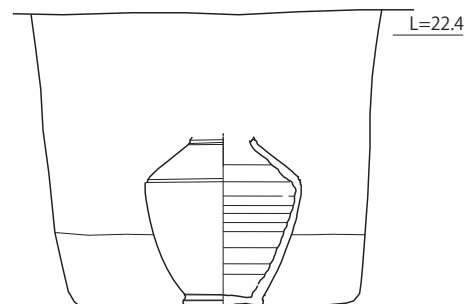


Fig. 63: Buried pottery A drawing of excavated state

Buried potteries B (Fig.68,B1,B2) A round-bottomed Jar made of reddish-brown clay resembling earthenware was found in its complete form from the south side of the basement digging ground of the foundation, along with the top half portion of a long-necked vase also made of Haji-type reddish-brown clay.

Buried pottery B1 is a round-bottomed Jar. It is 13.6cm in diameter at its mouth, 15.4cm high, and 18.7cm in diameter at the widest part of its body. Unlike regular round-bottomed pots, it rises in a somewhat convex manner above its maximum diameter, and has a shallow, round bottom. There are two grooves around the neck. The rim shows a slight undulation. The clay and firing are both good.

Buried pottery B2 is a long-necked Jar. It has a mouth that is 10.8cm in diameter and a neck that is 9.8cm long. The part below the neck extends widely outward. Roughly one-third of the vase has been found. There are four grooves around the shoulder, with sawtooth patterns carved between the grooves. The part below the grooves is decorated with a zigzag pattern made with long strokes, and between each two zigzag patterns are triangular impressions made with a triangular tool. The outer surface of the body other than the parts with zigzag patterns displays rough linear rubbing marks. The inside of the neck displays marks made when shaping the neck by squeezing. The clay and firing are both good.

Buried pottery C (Fig.68,C) The kendi is 10.8cm in diameter around the neck and 24.0cm in diameter at the widest part of the body. A spout approximately 4cm in length is attached to the shoulder. There are two deep lines in the horizontal direction around the attachment of the spout. The entire vessel was first shaped, and then a hole was made where the spout is to be attached using a circular rod. Clay was wound around this rod to shape the spout. The clay of this pottery is more refined than that of the above two vessels.

These buried pottery remains were all placed along the south side of the basement digging ground, and buried pottery A was found ensconced in a pit made in the same surface as the basement digging ground, so it is thus assumed that these pottery vessels were all buried at the time the basement digging ground was prepared. Such observation can be said to provide valuable reference for studying the dates of earthenware.

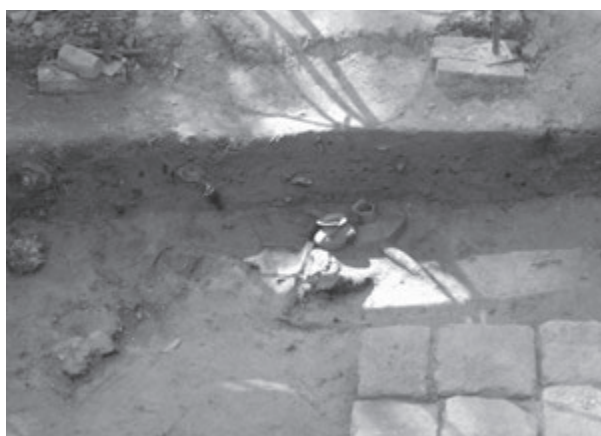


Fig. 64: Buried pottery B excavated state



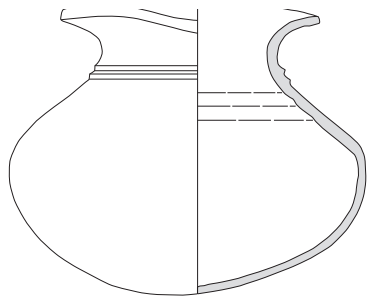
Fig. 65: Buried potteries B excavated condition



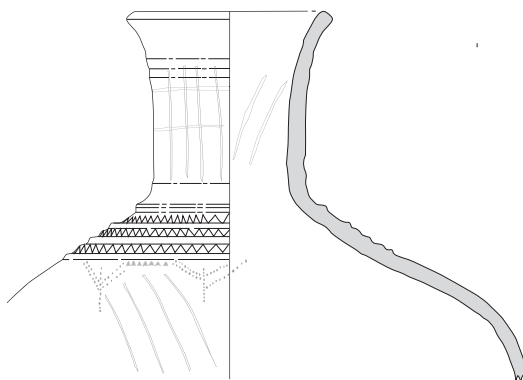
Fig. 66: Buried pottery C excavated state



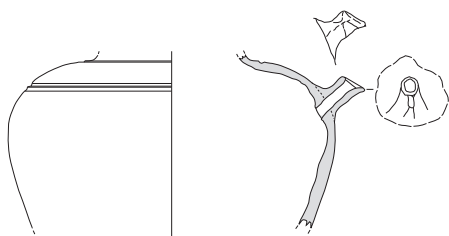
Fig. 67: Buried pottery C excavated condition



B1



B2



C



Fig. 68: Buried potteries B & C
drawings and photo

Section 3 Ground Survey of the Foundation Soil around the Stone Lines in the Foundation

Prior to reassembly the foundation soil, a ground survey was conducted around the stone lines in the foundation. On June 10 and 11, 2014, a simple penetration test, permeability test and a boring test using a hand auger were performed in two locations at the stone lines. Results of the tests are provided in a separate ground survey report.

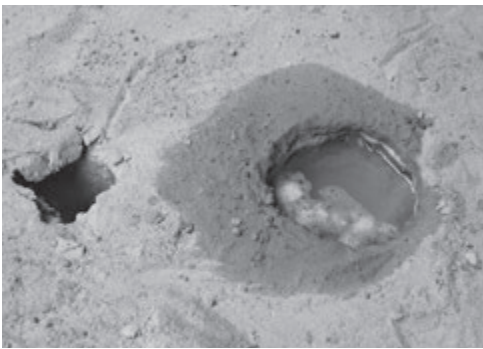


Fig. 69 (top left): Simple penetration test

Fig. 70 (top right): Hand auger test

Fig. 71 (left): Permeability test

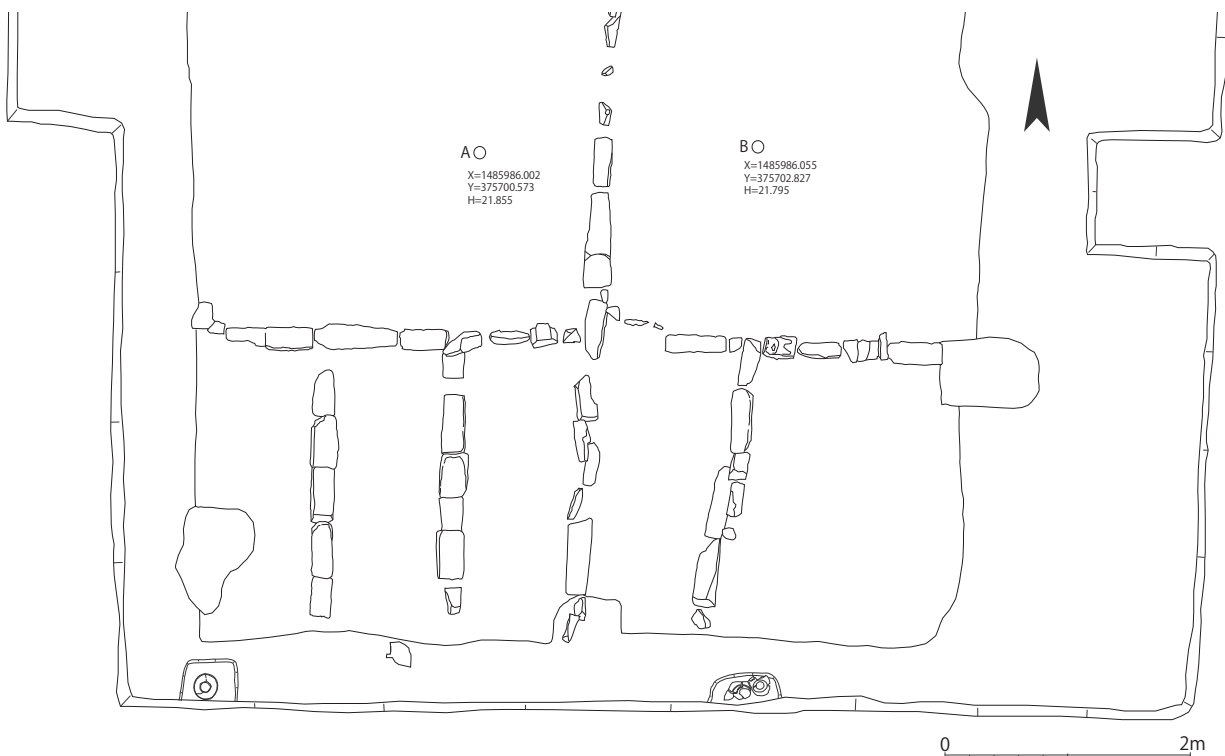


Fig. 72: Ground survey locations