

Plan 159: AD-AE-AF, 16-17-18 - Overview

No remains attributable to Stratum 5 were uncovered.

No certain remains of Stratum 4 could be traced, though one or two rock-cut installations might belong here.

Stratum 3C is attested by a ca. 20.0 m stretch of the casemate-like wall. Two buildings are clearly attached to it, and three others are connected to rebuilds over it and probably were also originally attached to it. A ca. 24.0 m stretch of the ringroad was found with one crossroad and one, possibly two, sideroads feeding into it. Three additional buildings were found facing on to these crossroads.

Stratum 3B is represented by six intramural storage bins within an enclosure wall, two drains and some rebuilds over the 3C casemate-like wall. A small piece of the offset-inset wall was also found.

Stratum 3A is attested by a major re-orientation and expansion of a 3C to 3B building. A number of more minor rebuilds and modifications to previous structures also occur.

Stratum 2 is represented by several new foundations which clearly cut the Stratum 3 remains, but do not yield a coherent plan. Most of these remains are in the SE corner of the area and are connected with remains on other plans.

No certain remains of Stratum 1 were uncovered, unless the remains assigned to Stratum 2 actually belong here, which seems the less likely possibility.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in the early and latter parts of the 1935 season. About half the rooms are given bottom elevations. The majority of walls have top levels, but some times only one over a length of ca. 10.0 m, and some of the more important walls have no elevations at all. Only a few walls have bottom elevations. There are, however, a great number of photographs which cover the area and provide clarity to the inter-relations of many of the walls.

Badè decided to make a probe down to bedrock in AE-AF-AG,17-18. His usual practice seems to have been to excavate only to the floor levels of buildings without going through the floors themselves. If there were no recognizable floors excavation stopped at slightly below the level of any thresholds, or at the bottom of a wall. Since remains were preserved to a greater depth the closer they were to the offset-inset wall, a greater number of walls were found at some depth in this probe. Unfortunately neither Badè, Wampler or McCown could make much of this probe because of the complexity of the architecture and the lack of debris-layer excavation methodology required for such areas.

McClellan made some headway in resolving these difficulties, but not completely. For example, he notes that Rm 403, Rm 404, Rm 405, Rm 406, Rm 407, Rm 408, Rm 409, Rm 411, Rm 412, Rm 413, Rm 427, Rm 428, Rm 429 and Rm 431 are assigned to his Phase C, which post-dates the casemates, but does nothing else with them.⁸⁴⁷ The following discussion settles many more problems, but cannot claim to have solved them all. Some aspects of the plans of the reconstructed buildings in this area remain unclear, and may always be so. A few walls were difficult to

⁸⁴⁷"Planning," pp. 55, 57.

assign to a specific building, and others may have been in use over several strata. If nothing else, the following discussion will serve as a base for future studies of this area.

Building 159.01: Rm 527, Rm 592, Rm 593, Rm 594 -

This is essentially a 3-Room type building with an extra back room. The building is well-preserved, with most walls standing at least a meter in height. There are two good photographs. Despite all this, the building does have a few problems. McClellan reconstructs this building on the same lines as those given below.⁸⁴⁸

Rm 594 is the N, and wider long room; it may well be a courtyard. A stairway with nine steps provides access from the road Rm 589 (see P 1422); it contains a narrow landing after the fifth step from the road. The elevation on the top landing, 777.56, approximates the level of the road, and the level of the last step, 776.17, approximates the floor level of the building. The 1947 report notes that there is room for possibly two more steps, which would make the road level higher.⁸⁴⁹ The N and E walls are single-stone work, the W wall is double-stone, and the wall with Rm 592 contains three pillars made up of rough stone drums which are connected by masonry sections (see P 1420). A gap in the N part of the wall, adjacent to the stairway, provides access to Rm 592. The plan and P 1420 show a doorway leading to Rm 593.

Rm 592 is the S, probably roofed, long room. Its NE and SE walls are single-stone work, its SW wall is double-stone, and its wall with Rm 594 was described above. There is no sign of a doorway into Rm 593.

⁸⁴⁸"Planning," fig. 4.

⁸⁴⁹I, 213.

Rm 593 is the back broad room. Its N and S walls are single-stone, its E wall, with the door to Rm 594, is double-stone and the wall with Rm 527 is wide double-stone. P 1420 is a view towards the back room area. Building 159.01 was likely originally connected to the casemate-like wall system in a way similar to Building 160.06, i.e. the building's normal back room, followed by a second back room which was connected to a ca. 2.0 m wide wall; this latter room was the "casemate". Here, however, the original casemates are not visible. Instead the wall between Rm 593 and Rm 527, and the W wall of Rm 527 represent later rebuilds following the line of the earlier wall and probably incorporating the earlier wall system as a part of its foundations. The excavators probably did not dig low enough here to find traces of the original walls. The date of this rebuild is uncertain. P 1420 does not show any evidence of a doorway between Rm 593 and Rm 527, and that wall is preserved over a meter high. The front and back walls of Rm 527 extend across Building 159.02 in a similar fashion, except there is a doorway into this back-most chamber. Perhaps there was originally a doorway between Rm 593 and Rm 527 that was subsequently walled up. Or perhaps since P 1420 does not clearly show the entire line of this wall, there is a passage through it. Or perhaps these walls post-date the building but reuse the line of the earlier walls as a part of a foundation. If these are foundation courses it would explain the lack of doorways. Also, if these are foundation courses, then the floor level of the last phase of the building was much above its earliest phase and the stairs were probably not necessary in that period. The available evidence is not enough to decide the issue.

Rm 527 was discussed at length in connection with Rm 593. All that remains to be noted is that its NW and SE walls are single-stone work, and may represent the original walls of the building, or rebuilds following the original lines. The SE wall is essentially a continuation

of the SE wall of the front part of the building. McClellan believed that Rm 527 was one of the original casemates, instead of being a rebuild over them.⁸⁵⁰

Dating of Building 159.01 -

The building is primarily single-stone work and follows the line established by the ringroad, and probably by the early casemate-like wall, making its foundation in 3C likely. Some of the double-stone walls in the front of the building might be later rebuilds. The double-stone back walls are certainly rebuilds, they may be 3A.

Function of Building 159.01 -

There is nothing to indicate other than a domestic role.

Building 159.02: Rm 500, Rm 586, Rm 590, Rm 595, Rm 596, Ci 356 -

This also appears to be a modified 3-Room building, similar to its neighbor to the N. There is one good photograph (P 1425) which shows the entire structure. Elevations are few, but made up for by the photograph. McClellan reconstructs the building in a way similar to that described below⁸⁵¹

Rm 590 is the N long room. It is the wider than the other long room, and this may indicate that it was an open courtyard. On the E a stairway with three preserved steps leads down into the room. Floor level in this building was higher than that of Building 159.01 by ca. 90

⁸⁵⁰"Planning," 55.

⁸⁵¹"Planning," fig. 11.

cm. The height of the second to last step above floor level is 777.52, and the bedrock next to Ci 356 is at ca. 777.04. This is to be compared with the height of the lowest step in Rm 594, which is at 776.17. Note also that the top preserved part of the stairway in Rm 590 is at 777.64, while that in Rm 594 is at ca. 777.56.

The NW and NE walls are single-stone work, while the incompletely preserved walls on the SW and SE are double-stone. The wall between Rm 590 and Rm 586 has two pillars built-up of rough column drums; probably the wall, when it was intact, contained two or three more such pillars. A gap at the E allowed passage between the two areas. It is possible that this wall is a rebuild of an earlier wall. Both the plan and P 1425 show it extending in a line parallel to, and possibly over a wall on the S of Rm 595. The wall between Rm 590 and Rm 595 probably contained a doorway. It is difficult to judge if this thick wall is original, or a rebuild. If excavation had continued lower perhaps traces of an earlier wall might have appeared.

Ci 356 is a small but deep, ca. 4.35 m, cistern near the stairway in Rm 590. It is of the bottle-shaped variety.⁸⁵² P 1399 shows that the cistern mouth was covered over with stones, presumably when the building went out of use. This might indicate that Building 159.02 was abandoned purposefully.

Rm 586 is the S long room. Its NE and SE walls are single-stone work. Its wall with Rm 590 was described above. One expects a back wall to Rm 586 at about the same point as that between Rm 590 and Rm 595. This is the typical arrangement. Instead, the back wall is ca. 3.0 m to the SW. Either all trace of a partition wall at the expected place has

⁸⁵²I, 129 n. 1.

disappeared, or excavation did not reach low enough to find it, or the building's arrangement is not typical. Perhaps when the later(?) thick wall between Rm 586 and Rm 590 was built the original presumed SW wall was removed and the room deliberately lengthened. There was no doorway between Rm 586 and Rm 500

Rm 595 is the building's first back room, and as mentioned above, one expects a continuation of it to the SW, but no trace of this continuation was found. The NW wall is single-stone work; all the others are double-stone, which may indicate that they are rebuilds of the structure's original walls. This hypothesis is strengthened by the fact that Rm 595 has two SE walls. P 1425 shows that the double-stone wall is preserved to a higher level than the single-stone course. Note also that this single-stone wall is on the same line as that between Rm 500 and Rm 596. Probably the single-stone walls are original, and the double-stone wall a later rebuild. The plan also shows a gap in the wall between Rm 595 and Rm 596. In P 1425 this gap looks like a doorway.

Rm 596 and Rm 500 together form the back-most room to Building 159.02. Their NW and SE walls are single-stone work, while the NE and SW walls are thick double-stone construction. The single-stone partition wall between them preserves a doorway with an intact lintel (See P 1423). The bottom elevation in Rm 500 is at 776.09 and the bottom of the lintel stone is at 777.59. This indicates that the doorway is ca. 1.5 m high.

As was discussed under Building 159.01 above, the thick walls of Rm 500 and Rm 596 and Rm 527 are probably rebuilds following the line of an early casemate-like wall system whose remains were found at some depth ca. 10.0 m to the SE. The plan shows a long stone in the E face of the wall between Rm 527 and Rm 593 extending across the line of the wall

between Building 159.01 and Building 159.02. This suggests that the thick double-stone wall cuts the party wall between the two buildings, indicating that it is later than the party wall. There is an apparently similar situation at the SE end of the thick wall where it meets the N wall of Rm 498. A large stone seems to be shared between the two walls, indicating that they may be contemporary. The NE and SW walls of Rm 500 and Rm 596 are ca. 10 cm thicker than the same walls of Rm 527. Also, these similar walls do not share any stones between them. All this evidence suggests that the thick walls of the back-most rooms of Building 159.01 and Building 159.02 are probably of the same phase, but were not necessarily constructed at the exact same time. Why they had to be so thick is uncertain. Since they are a reconstruction above a presumed casemate-like wall they were likely built at the same time as the offset-inset wall, or after. Their purpose is not defensive; perhaps they carried second floors which were entered from the road, such as seems to have been the case with Building 142.01 to the NW. McClellan believed that these three thick-walled rooms were the original casemates, not rebuilds over them.⁸⁵³

Dating of Building 159.02 -

The extensive single-stone walls, orientation to the ringroad and probable casemate-like wall suggest a foundation in 3C. The various double-stone walls, especially that on the SE of Rm 595, suggest long use, probably through 3A. There is no evidence of Stratum 2 or 1 buildings cutting it, so its final phase of use is less certain. It probably went out of use by the end of 3A; less likely, it could have continued into Stratum 2.

⁸⁵³"Planning," 55.

Function of Building 159.02 -

There is nothing to indicate other than a domestic use for this building.

Building 159.03: Rm 497, Rm 498, Rm 503, Rm 508, Rm 510, Rm 583, Rm 585, Rm 587, Ci 358 -

This building is an extensive elaboration of a 3-Room type structure. The plan of the front of the building is quite clear, but the back is complicated and confused because of many rebuildings and modifications. Despite the many photographs of this area, some difficulties seem unresolvable.

Rm 583 is the S "long" room. It is wider than Rm 585 to the N and may have been an open courtyard (see P 1426). Save for the wall with Rm 585, its walls are single-stone work. The wall with Rm 585 contains two pillars built-up from rough drums. The pillars are connected by sections of masonry. Neither the wall nor the pillars are preserved more than a few courses high (see P 1401). A stairway on the E end of the room led down from the road (Rm 514). Three steps are preserved. Between the steps and the main part of Rm 583 is a single-stone wall. The wall is preserved only to the height of the base of the bottom step (776.88 vs. 776.81). Perhaps this wall actually marks a step down to the SW. One doorway leads into Rm 585 and another into Rm 510. The N end of the wall between Rm 583 and Rm 510 is marked on the plan as a pillar, but P 1426 and P 1405 do not show it as such. There is no sign of a doorway to Bn 360, Rm 591 or Rm 505. McClellan believed that the stairway descended into Rm 583 from the possible crossroad which begins with Bn 360 and

runs SW.⁸⁵⁴ Though this may be a road, there is no reason not to expect that access to this building was from the ringroad Rm 514.

Bade's diary for June 4, 1935 says that evidence of "a severe fire" was found in Rm 583 and Rm 585, without, however, explaining what this evidence was.

Rm 510 is essentially an extension of Rm 503. In its S corner was found what appears, from the plan, to be a stone basin ca. 65 cm across and 22 cm deep. This basin does not appear in any photograph. All the walls are single-stone. The wall with Rm 508 cuts the mouth of Ci 358. This wall follows the line of similar back walls in similar buildings to NW and SE, so it may well be original to the building, which means that Ci 358 would be earlier (Stratum 4). There is no sign of a doorway through to Rm 508 (see P 1403), or into Rm 505.

The 1947 report also mentions the relationship of the wall between Rm 508 and Rm 510 over Ci 358, which is listed as bottle-shaped.⁸⁵⁵ The cistern was put in the early part of Stratum I, and the rooms in the later part of that stratum. Bade's diary for June 1, 1935 says that Ci 358 was covered by the floor of Rm 510, without, however, explaining the nature of the floor.

Rm 585 is the N long room. Its wall and doorway with Rm 583 were described above. All its other walls are single-stone work. The E end of the room leads to Rm 587, which in turn gave access to two small, unnumbered storage bins (see P 1404 and P 1426). It seems that there was a high step from Rm 585 to reach Rm 587. The plan does not show a

⁸⁵⁴"Planning," 64.

⁸⁵⁵I, pp. 129 n. 1, 180.

doorway leading to Rm 498. P 1405 and P 1426 show this wall, but neither are especially clear. It almost appears as though the wall is only two courses thick, but this could be an illusion caused by lower courses of the wall not being sufficiently clean in the photograph.

This leads to a general discussion of the relation of Building 159.03's front rooms with those to the rear. As was mentioned above, there is no sign of a doorway in the wall between Rm 585 and Rm 498, or between Rm 510 and Rm 508. If Rm 497, Rm 498, Rm 503 and Rm 508 belong to Building 159.03 there must have been some connection to the front of the structure. This connection has likely been lost due to the great number of rebuilds and modifications to the back of the building. The lack of top and bottom elevations for the walls here, combined with a lack of photographs of several parts of this back area, make the following suggestions rather tentative.

First, there is no clear sign of walls continuing the line of the back rooms of Building 159.01 and Building 159.02 to the N. These walls are probably rebuilds over the line of the casemate-like wall. If such rebuilds existed here they were removed. The only good candidate for a rebuild similar to those to the N is the SW wall of Rm 508. On P 1394 it appears that this wall may reach bedrock.

The NW wall of Rm 504 and Rm 509 continues the line of the S wall of Rm 510 and Rm 583 but is thicker, double-stone construction, which suggests that it is a rebuild. This wall in turn seems to be connected to the SW wall of Rm 504. The SW wall of Rm 504 cannot belong to the same phase as the single-stone wall to its SE; the resulting space is too small to be functional. In fact, the corner made by these thicker walls seems to cut the single-stone wall on the SW of Rm 503. Perhaps these two thick walls belong to some later feature which re-used some

early walls, contained some new ones, and is only partially preserved. Probably the original NW wall of Rm 504 and Rm 509 was single-stone work, extending all the way to the NE single-stone wall of Rm 502.

Perhaps the double-stone wall between Rm 498 and Rm 508 is part of the same construction. P 1426 shows no doorway between these two areas, which is strange unless this double-stone wall is a foundation. It may then re-use the SE wall of Rm 497 to connect with the SW wall of Rm 504. Possibly the double-stone wall of Rm 498 replaced an earlier single-stone wall with a doorway to Rm 508.

This leaves a rectangular room open at the NE. Perhaps the wall cutting Ci 358 was built at this time (or rebuilt?) and so would have blocked any passage between Rm 508 and Rm 510. The NE wall of Rm 503, which appears only in P 1358, may be a partition wall within this late modification.

If the above suggestions are accepted a more reasonable, but admittedly conjectural, plan emerges. First, it must be emphasized that even this reconstruction is not that of the original building, but one in existence after the casemate-like wall went out of use. At this later stage in the building's history Rm 510 probably contained a doorway into Rm 508. Very often doorways into back rooms are in a building's widest room or courtyard. It is less likely that there was a doorway between Rm 585 and Rm 498. More likely there was a single-stone wall between Rm 498 and Rm 508 which contained a doorway. Rm 508 extended to the SE as far as the line of the wall forming the NW limit of Rm 505 and Rm 591. Rm 508 and Rm 503 could have been one room, or have had a wall between them. There would have been another room SW of Rm 503, extending to the same line as Rm 503 and Rm 508. It is impossible to tell if there was a doorway between Rm 497 and Rm 498. If not, entrance to Rm 497 would have

had to be through the room SW of Rm 503.

This reconstruction leaves out two walls which seem related to each other and may represent a stage in the development of the building between the two already traced. The first wall is the SW wall of Rm 508, and the other is what seems originally to have been a double-stone wall running perpendicular to it and running across both Rm 508 and Rm 503. Both walls appear in P 1394 and P 1426. P 1358 only shows the wall running NE to SW. It appears from the plan and photographs that the thick NW wall of Rm 504 and Rm 509 cuts the wall running NE to SW, but this is not certain. It could be argued that the SW wall of Rm 508 is an original wall with Rm 503, but its preserved height of 777.10 is ca. 50 cm above floor level in Rm 583, which may be too high even if the floor slopes up to the SW. The function of the wall running NE to SW is not clear either. It does not cut the SW wall of Rm 503, which suggests that both could have been in use together at one point, yet it is almost adjacent to the presumed continuation of the original SW wall of the building as attested by Rm 583. It must be admitted that these two walls pose problems, but they probably reflect only alterations within Stratum 3.

McClellan advanced the novel idea that Rm 503, Rm 508, Rm 497 and Rm 498 may have formed a tower in his casemate-wall.⁸⁵⁶ However, not only are the walls far too thin for a defensive tower, but they are probably built over the line of the original casemates. They are likely just an expansion of the building to the W once the intramural area had been filled with debris and leveled.

Dating of Building 159.03 -

⁸⁵⁶"Planning," 55 n. 16.

The single-stone construction in the front of the building, the walls it shares with buildings to N and S, and its orientation to the ringroad suggest a foundation in 3C. The back of the building saw many modifications, suggesting long use. No remains of Stratum 2 or 1 buildings on different orientations could be traced. An end phase in Stratum 3A is likely; less likely, the building may have continued in use into Stratum 2.

Function of Building 159.03 -

One room contained a stone basin, but there is really nothing else to suggest other than a domestic use for the structure.

Building 159.04: Rm 580, Rm 584, Rm 612 -

This is a simple 3-Room structure. There is only one photograph and very few levels, only one bottom level. Fortunately the plan is so uncomplicated that there are almost no unresolvable questions. All walls, save one are single-stone work. McClellan reconstructs this building in the same manner as described below.⁸⁵⁷

Rm 580 is the E long room. It is slightly wider than Rm 584 to the NW and contains what seems to be a stone basin or mortar ca. 55 cm wide and 20 cm deep. The S part of the room is partitioned off by a short wall. This could be a storage area, or perhaps where a stairway leading into the building was located. If it was a stone stairway, all of the stones were robbed out, or were wood. The wall with Rm 584 contains five pillars made of rough stone drums and connected by masonry sections. P 1405 and the plan suggest that the doorway to Rm 584 was between the

⁸⁵⁷"Planning," fig. 13.

fourth and fifth pillars from the SW. The plan does not show a doorway into Rm 612, but if this is a courtyard, it is likely that such a passage existed.

Rm 584 is the W long room. Its SW wall is not well-preserved, so it cannot be ruled out that the entrance to the building was here. The plan also does not indicate a doorway into back room Rm 612. Its wall and doorway with Rm 580 were described above.

Rm 612 is a simple back room. No clear sign of a doorway to either long room survives, but such must have existed. The area to the NE (in Plan 142) was left unexcavated because it is under a rubble heap.

Dating of Building 159.04 -

The single-stone construction throughout, the walls it shares with buildings on either side, and its orientation to the ringroad suggest a 3C foundation. There are no clear signs of remodeling or rebuilding, so its length of use is less certain. It is probably limited to Stratum 3; it is less likely that it continued into 2.

Function of Building 159.04 -

The stone basin/mortar is not enough to suggest other than domestic usage.

Building 159.05: Rm 576, Rm 577, Rm 578, Rm 579, Ci 354 -

This is another 3-Room structure, very much like its neighbor to the NW. There are several photographs which provide important details not apparent from the plan. There are few elevations, but these are made

up for by the photographs. The walls are essentially single-stone throughout. McClellan seems to reconstruct this building similarly to the way it is described below, but it is difficult to be sure from his plan.⁸⁵⁸

Rm 576 is the S long room. Since it is wider than Rm 578 to the NW it may be a courtyard. The plan and P 1400 show a doorway to back room Rm 579. P 1405 shows the front wall of the building. In that wall there is no trace of a doorway. Such a doorway must have existed somewhere in that wall, since the road ran past it there. This means that road level here must have been at ca. 778.00, or somewhat higher, since that is the approximate height of the wall. Since the threshold with Rm 579 is at 777.33 there is a difference in elevation from floor to road of at least 70 cm. This indicates that the building must have had a stairway.

Rm 577 is a small chamber at the SW end of Rm 578. There is a line of three stones which separates it from Rm 576 (see P 1392). These appear to be stones in the bottom step of a stairway which has otherwise disappeared. P 1405 shows a gap at the N end of Rm 577, and the plan shows a pillar there as well. The pillar is not very convincing in the photograph, and the gap may be an accident of preservation.

Rm 578 is the N long room. Its wall with Rm 576 contains three pillars. The pillars seem to be monoliths on top of which smaller rough drums were stacked. The pillars are connected by masonry sections. P 1400 shows that the passage between Rm 576 and Rm 578 was at the NE end of the wall. Unfortunately the photographs and plan do not show the height of preservation of the other intra-pillar walls very well. Its NE wall is not well-preserved, but does not appear to have had a doorway

⁸⁵⁸"Planning," fig. 13.

leading to Rm 579.

Ci 354 is a large, irregular cistern in Rm 576. It was not found sealed. Its irregular mouth suggests that part of its roof may have collapsed. The 1947 reported that this is a bottle-shaped cistern.⁸⁵⁹

Rm 579 is the broad back room. Its NE wall was not excavated, but must approximate that of Rm 612. The NE wall delimiting Rm 575 actually belongs to Building 160.10, a large complex of rooms belonging to Stratum 2. Because of the rubble heap it was not possible to determine the farthest extent of this building to the NW. So it is possible that Rm 579's back wall is cut by a Stratum 2 structure. The threshold with Rm 576 was mentioned above. The walls here are preserved ca. 1.4 m above the original floor level.

Dating of Building 159.05 -

The single-stone construction, the walls shared with buildings to either side, and the orientation to the ringroad suggest a foundation in Stratum 3C. There are no clear indications of later remodeling or rebuilding within Stratum 3, so its final period is less certain. It likely lasted through 3A, going out of use by the end of the phase. It seems less likely that it continued into 2.

Function of Building 159.05 -

There is nothing to indicate other than a domestic use for this structure.

⁸⁵⁹I, 129 n. 1.

Building 159.06: Rm 513, Rm 575, Rm 581 -

This building is atypical in plan. It is a 3-Room structure with no back room, only long rooms. Unfortunately there are no good photographs of the entire building. Its plan may be due to the necessity of fitting in a building at the intersection of the ringroad (Rm 514) with a crossroad (Rm 516) coming in from the E. An interesting, but unresolvable question, is whether this building was built according to this plan because construction of this insula began on the NW and proceeded SE, and the builders slightly miscalculated so that instead of having two long rooms and a back room they had to settle for three long rooms. The walls are essentially single-stone work throughout. McClellan reconstructs this building in the same manner described below."⁸⁶⁰

Rm 581 is the middle long room; this central position may be evidence that it was a courtyard. There was probably a doorway leading out to the crossroad, though there is no evidence for one on the plan. The wall with Rm 575 has three pillars built-up of rough stone column drums. There is space where a fourth pillar probably stood. There is no sign of doorways to Rm 575 or Rm 513. Excavation in the three rooms reached remarkably different depths (779.56, 777.13 and 776.53), indicating that no certain floor level was discerned. It may be that the height taken on the one masonry section between Rm 575 and Rm 581 is within 20 cm or so of the true floor level (777.96). If so, entrance to the building may have been by a stairway which has not survived.

Rm 513 is the SW long room. There is no indication of a doorway on to either road, and nothing else can be said of it.

⁸⁶⁰Planning," fig. 13.

Rm 575 is the NE long room. Its wall with Rm 581 was described above. The original NE wall of this room was replaced by, or incorporated into, the wall of Building 160.10 of Stratum 2. The existing SE wall is very thin and not on the same line as the crossroad side walls of the other two rooms. Perhaps the original SE wall did run in a line with the other two, but was subsequently robbed out or destroyed by the construction of Building 160.10. The thin wall might then mark the N edge of a small bin.

Dating of Building 159.06 -

The single-stone construction, the walls shared with buildings on two sides, and orientation to the ringroad suggests a founding date in 3C. The ending phase is harder to determine. A stratum 2 building is constructed right on the edge of this structure. This suggests that the building went out of use at the end of 3A.

Function of Building 159.06 -

Despite its some what unusual plan there is really nothing to suggest other than a domestic use.

Roads in Plan 159: Rm 514, Rm 517, Rm 554, Rm 589 -

Rm 514 and Rm 589 together make up one stretch of the ringroad which probably circled the town.⁸⁶¹ At least six, and probably more, buildings on this plan are oriented to face on to the road. Three buildings on the W have stairways leading down into them, and possibly two on the E as well. The road probably follows the line of a natural

⁸⁶¹McClellan, "Planning," 54-55, 57, 59, 62, 64-65 and 68 discusses this section of road and its implications for defining the town plan.

rock terrace (see the discussion under Plan 142).

An E to W crossroad intersects with the ringroad at the SW corner of Rm 513; on Plan 160 it is marked Rm 516. Rm 517 seems to be a sideroad leading off to the SW from a small plaza (Rm 521); Rm 554 is the number assigned to its continuation farther SW below the Stratum 2 constructions. It probably provided access to Building 159.08? in some part of Stratum 3, but exactly when is uncertain because the plan of that building is not very clear. The nature of Rm 517 and Rm 554 as an sideroad was also recognized by McClellan who suggested that this alley served to channel run off to the intramural drain(s).⁸⁶²

The 1947 report did not recognize Rm 517 and Rm 554 as parts of an sideroad, though Rm 554 was assigned to Stratum II, the same stratum as the casemates which were recognized. It did recognize Rm 514 and Rm 589 as parts of the ringroad.⁸⁶³

In Plan 159 and Plan 160 the slope of the road can be determined roughly by examining the elevations of the top levels of the stairways which lead down from them. The landing in Building 160.07 is at 779.53, while that in Building 159.01 is at ca. 777.56. This is a drop of ca. 2.0 m over a distance of ca. 35.0 m. McClellan too realized the general S to N downward slope of this road.⁸⁶⁴

Building 159.07?: Rm 401?, Rm 402a, Rm 402b, Rm 403, Rm 406?, Rm 407, Rm 408, Rm 415?, Rm 419, Rm 424?, Rm 425, Rm 427, Rm 428, Rm 429, Rm 431?
Bn 367, Associated Rooms?: Rm 406. Rm 409 -

⁸⁶²"Planning," 65.

⁸⁶³I, 230.

⁸⁶⁴"Planning," 65.

Two of these rooms are on Plan 176 to the S. It is not at all certain that these chambers belong together in one building or belong to the same building phase. Only two of the rooms are photographed in any detail. Most walls have at least one elevation, and there are a surprising number which also have bottom levels too. The plan which results from grouping these rooms into one building is admittedly not very satisfying. It may be that only a part of the building survived, and if more had done so, a more recognizable plan might be evident. That other later period remains existed in this area is attested by the wall fragments in Rm 430 and Rm 515.

That this set of rooms is from either Stratum 2 or 1 is clear because they cross over remains of Strata 3C and 3B, and nothing which can be assigned to 3A survived in this area. Note especially how the building is oriented differently from Building 160.06. Note also that it extends quite far into the 3B intramural area. Also suggestive of the building's lateness is the shallow preservation of most of its walls; the heights range from ca. 15 to 40 cm; only one to at most three courses for most walls.

It is unfortunate that the remains of this building are spread across two plans. The earlier strata of this section appear in fig. 42 of the 1947 report, and comparing them to Building 159.07? above is difficult.

Rm 429 is the key room of this complex. P 1355 shows it clearly cutting the back walls of Rm 430 and Rm 432. The plan indicates that the NE wall of Rm 429 is preserved ca. 1.31 m high. Further, fig. 42 shows that Rm 429 is built over Rm 549, Rm 553 and Rm 558, the back rooms of Building 160.06. Although its double-stone walls are preserved quite high, they do not show any sign of a threshold, which means that these

are only foundation courses. The wall with Rm 425 is less certain. It is preserved to a lower level than the walls around it and is single-stone work. It is likely an inner partition wall, or it could be a wall of an earlier phase which is reused in Building 159.07?. It is roughly on the same orientation as the walls of Building 160.06, but it seems too high and too distant from the back of that building to be associated with it.

Rm 425 is an extension to the SW of Rm 429 and has the same double-stone wall (see P 1261). No threshold survives here either. It is partially built over Rm 549 and the outer wall of the casemate-like wall.

Rm 407 and Rm 420b have SE walls which are a continuation of those of Rm 425 and Rm 429, though there (Plan 176) only one or two courses seem to survive. They are built over Bn 387, Bn 388 and the bin enclosure wall. Rm 407 is separated from Rm 425 and Rm 402b by double-stone walls which continue to the NW and possibly to the SE. These may be fragments of earlier (3A?) buildings being reused in this late structure. The N walls of both rooms are also different from the N wall of Rm 425 and Rm 429. That of Rm 407 is single-stone, while that of Rm 402b apparently contains two pillars. Unfortunately neither elevations or photographs provide much information on this area. These too may be reused wall fragments. Rm 402b had a paved floor and apparently a stone basin. The bottom of the basin is at 778.35, and this cannot be far off from the height of the floor. This is also not too far off from the floor level of Rm 402a at 778.69

It seems quite likely that these four rooms belong together as they all share one long wall. It is not likely that these are the only rooms of the structure. The thin walls, which may be earlier walls reused or foundations of flimsy partition walls, essentially continue

across the rooms to the N. No clear back (SW) wall survives unless it is that running over the drain. If so, this might connect the building with other rooms to the SE: Rm 401, Rm 415, Rm 419, Rm 424 and Rm 431.

Rm 427 is an odd-shaped room N of Rm 429. It is completely lacking an E wall. Possibly it was a partially open "shed", or perhaps the E wall just did not survive. Note that its N wall is only ca. 35 cm high, two or three courses, so this is only a foundation. Note too that the wall with Rm 413 extends slightly to the N, beyond the line of the room's N wall. Its slightly curving wall with Rm 428 is a continuation of that between Rm 425 and Rm 429. Possibly the line of the wall between Rm 429 and Rm 427 cut an earlier wall which was then re-used in this later building.

Rm 428 parallels Rm 425 in most respects. Its SW wall seems to be a continuation of the SW wall of Rm 425.

Rm 408 parallels Rm 407, though its SW wall is single-stone, not double-stone work. Rm 402a parallels Rm 402b. It too has a paved floor, and the flooring stones appear in P 1261 and P 1275, though both are at a distance and not the best angle.

These four rooms are built over Rm 543, Rm 545 and Rm 546 which appear to be parts of Stratum 3C buildings, including the casemate-like wall. They also cross over Bn 388, two drains and a wall enclosing the bins, which all belong to Stratum 3B.

Rm 403 is another odd-shaped chamber, in which is located Bn 367. P 1275 shows both the bin and most of the room, and it seems that the N and W walls were preserved only one or two courses high. All the walls are double-stone work. The gap in the N wall was given its own number,

Rm 413. Given the depth of the surviving remains, it is not certain if this gap is a broad intentional doorway, or an accident of preservation. Note that both its E and W walls continue N beyond the edge of the N wall. The walls of Bn 367 are preserved to the same height as the surrounding walls, and are likely contemporary with them. These two features are partially built over Rm 544 of the 3C casemate-like wall, and partially out into the intramural area of 3B. It is also built over the line of a wall which is either a 3B or 3A rebuild of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall.

Rm 406 is merely a space formed by the intersection of two walls. It is not on the same orientation as Building 159.07?, but does not seem to be connected with any earlier feature below it. It is built over the N drain and partially over Bn 384. It seems too close to belong to the same complex as Rm 405. Perhaps it represents a small storage area of Building 159.07? which was partially roofed; otherwise its assignment is uncertain.

Rm 409 is also detached from Building 159.07?. It contains a circular installation ca. 1.0 m wide and 16 cm deep. There is no picture of it, but it is likely either a tannur/oven or stone basin. Its NW and NE walls are double-stone work. Its SW and SE walls form a rounded corner. No elevations are given for any of the walls, nor are any thresholds indicated on the plan, and no good photograph is available. It is built over the line of the inner wall of the casemate-like wall, and also over a rebuild of that wall. Thus its stratigraphic position is similar to Building 159.07?. Perhaps it is a food processing/preparation area connected functionally, if not directly, with Building 159.07?

The 1947 report briefly discusses the stratigraphic position of Rm 402a, Rm 402b, Rm 403, Rm 406, Rm 409, Rm 425, Rm 427, Rm 428 and Rm 429

.⁸⁶⁵ There it is noted that they were built over the rooms of the (3C) "casemate wall" and belong to Stratum I. It was also noted that there was little difference in the pottery between the two strata, a sure sign that deposits were mixed together. McClellan noted that Rm 407, Rm 425 and Rm 429 belonged together, but did not directly connect them to the other rooms discussed above. He noted only that these other rooms were also late.⁸⁶⁶

Dating of Building 159.07 -

The building disrupts the plan of Stratum 3; it has no connection with it, except possibly for reusing some walls. It must then be Stratum 2 or 1. Given its fragmentary condition, it is best to suggest a beginning date in 2, with a much less likely extension into 1.

Function of Building 159.07 -

Nothing certain can be said of this building's function. Several of the rooms on the N are oddly shaped and contain installations. Possibly the N area connected with this structure was for food storage and processing. The S part remains a puzzle.

Intramural Bins, Drains and Associated Rooms: Rm 499, Rm 502, Rm 507, Rm 547, Rm 548, Rm 551, Rm 552, Bn 374, Bn 375, Bn 376, Bn 384, Bn 385, Bn 388 -

The discussion of these features is complicated because they are split between the area plan and fig. 42 of the 1947 report. Fortunately

⁸⁶⁵I, 221-223.

⁸⁶⁶"Planning," pp. 55, 57.

there are a number of good photographs, and the stratigraphic position of these features is fairly clear. The salient point is that these features are built or dug into the fill poured into the intramural area after the Stratum 3B offset-inset wall was constructed. They are also below walls of Stratum 3A and 2 (or 1?).

Bn 374, Bn 375 and Bn 376 appear in P 1358. They are preserved from ca. 70 cm to 1.24 m high. It should be noted that the preserved heights of these bins (777.83, 777.09, 777.56) is in the same range as those of Bn 384, Bn 385 and Bn 388 (777.79, 777.79, 778.55) which were put on the "Level II" plan in fig. 42. This division was done because the latter three bins were found below walls of later structures. However, there is no doubt that these are contemporary installations and are all part of the ring of similar bins which encircles the S part of the town. Bn 374, Bn 375 and Bn 376 are in an enclosure numbered Rm 499 and Rm 502. The E wall of this enclosure is marked on the plan by the back wall of Building 159.03, probably from Stratum 3A. The original wall there was probably the casemate-like wall, which was not uncovered here. The W wall is a combination of single-and double-stone construction. The W wall is a combination of single- and double-stone construction. The W wall also extends into Plan 158 (to the NW) and to the SE.

Bn 384 is below the W corner of Rm 411. A small piece of it can be seen in P 1395. Bn 385 does not appear in any photograph, but is below the S corner of Rm 411. These bins are connected by narrow single stone walls. The section to the E is Rm 547 and that to the W is Rm 548. These spaces are a continuation of Rm 502 to the NW. The W wall of this enclosed area is the outer wall of the casemate-like wall and two rebuilds over it (see discussion below). The E wall is a continuation of that of Rm 502 as well. The 1947 report assigns Rm 547, Rm 548, Bn 384

and Bn 385 to its Stratum II.

Bn 388 is S of the drains and is below the SW wall of Rm 407 and Rm 408 of Stratum 2 or 1. It appears in P 1372, but just barely, and there bears its original number 349. It is bounded on E and W by continuation of the same walls as the bins previously described to the NW, though the W wall is not drawn in. This is so because it served as a foundation for the wall between Rm 402b and Rm 407, and apparently the upper wall was never removed to allow the proper drawing of the one below.

The average width of the bins is ca. 1.4 m, ranging from ca. 1.6 to 1.2. Bn 388 was preserved to just over ca. 2.0 m in height. If all bins were originally ca. 2.0 m deep the average storage capacity of a bin in this area was 3.1 cubic meters, and the total capacity of the area was 18.6 cubic meters.

The S drain in AG17 and its relationship to the one to its N in AF17 are discussed under Plan 176. Only comments pertinent to the N drain are discussed here. This drain is below the S wall of Rm 406 and the N wall of Rm 402a. Its walls are narrow double-stone work up to the surviving cap stone. P 1370 shows two walls continuing NE beyond the cap stone into Rm 551 and Rm 552, not just one wall as in the plan, which seem to continue up to the line of a rebuild over the line of the casemate-like wall. The photograph also does not show the narrow stone wall which defines the border between Rm 551 and Rm 552. The purpose of these narrow walls is uncertain, though they are occasionally found linking bins together. Possibly the wall between Rm 551 and Rm 552 originally reached Bn 388 but was cut when the S drain was installed. P 1367 also shows that the N drain, at least, is built over half a meter above an enigmatic plaster surface. The purpose of the drains is

discussed in more detail in Plan 176.

The discussion of the two drains in the 1947 report is rather confused.⁸⁶⁷ It seems to treat the two drains as one. It seems to state that the N drain "functioned" from Rm 552, and that the S drain went through the outer wall of the casemate-like wall, as is seen in P 805. The report does recognize that Rm 551 and Rm 552 belong to Stratum II, the same stratum as the casemates to the NE.

The two drains are mentioned in Bade's diary for May 10 and May 13, 1935. There it says that one drain (the S?) was built in connection with the offset-inset wall, while the other (the N?) was earlier.

Rm 507 is NW of Rm 499 and seems to be a similar enclosure against Building 159.01 and Building 159.02. Most of it appears in Plan 158.

The purpose of the enclosures around the bins is uncertain. It is not possible to determine if the bins are private or communal. The bins belong to various sub-groups, as is made clear by the wall between Rm 499 and Rm 507. But even this is not certain evidence of private ownership; they could mark administrative sub-divisions too.

Building 159.08?: Rm 405, Rm 410, Rm 411, Rm 412, Rm 420?, Rm 426, Rm 434, Rm 435, Rm 506, Rm 511, Rm 512, Rm 515, Rm 523, Rm 543, Rm 544, Rm 545, Rm 556, Rm 557, Rm 559, Rm 560, Rm 561, Rm 582, Ci 351, Si 353 -

This is the area of Badè's deep probe, and it is one of the most difficult areas of the site to untangle. There are photographs, but not enough. Some rooms have no bottom levels, and there is more than one

⁸⁶⁷I, 221-222.

wall with no top level, let alone bottom levels. Walls from different phases are preserved to the same height, while those of the same period are at different heights. No floors were uncovered either. Also, it seems that the orientation of the building changed at one point. Originally it faced on to the ringroad, and subsequently on to the crossroad, Rm 517 and Rm 554. Finally, remains of Stratum 2 or 1 obscure/cut remains of Stratum 3. Nevertheless, a fair amount can be said about this complex of rooms. The discussion will proceed from the earliest to the latest.

McClellan recognized some of the difficulties involved in explaining the architecture in this area. He realized that some walls seemed oriented to the ringroad (Rm 514), while the orientation of the pillar wall suggested that it was oriented to the sideroad Rm 517. However, he was unable to propose any solution.

Remains from 3C -

The earliest remains which can be defined with any certainty belong to Stratum 3C. Si 353 may be a rock-cut installation from Stratum 4, but since it is not cut by any later walls this cannot be proved. Ci 351 could belong to 4 or 3C, less likely to 3B. It is cut by the wall between Rm 434 and Rm 506 which probably belongs to 3A. The 1947 report notes that Ci 351 is probably bottle-shaped and belongs to Stratum II.⁸⁶⁸

Rm 544 is one of the chambers in the casemate-like wall. It appears on fig. 42 and P 1395. Its true extent is a little difficult to trace because of the confused nature of fig. 42. Its W wall is the ca. 2.0 m wide outer wall, and its SE wall is the double-stone wall with Rm

⁸⁶⁸I, pp. 129 n. 1, 180 n. 9.

545. Its NW wall is obscured by a rebuild over and slightly to the NW of its SE face. The room NW of this wall was not numbered. Its NE wall is similarly obscured. It is the inner wall of the casemate-like wall and is below walls from 3B. The line of this wall, however, is defined by the SW wall of Rm 543.

Rm 545 is another "casemate" to the SE of Rm 544. The wall which separates it from Rm 546 is built over the inner wall of the casemate, so these two rooms were probably originally one. The road Rm 517 and Rm 554 seems to run up to this combined set of rooms, so it maybe that they are not connected internally to either Building 159.08 or Building 160.06 but had a doorway opening directly onto the road.

The other rooms belonging to this phase are more difficult to explain because they are defined by only one or two walls. In effect the walls, not the rooms, are discussed.

Rm 543 is NE of Rm 545 and is separated from Rm 582 on the NW by a single-stone wall. The wall which limits it on the SW is built over the inner wall of the casemate-like wall. This wall is later than the original 3C phase of the room. Unless this later wall follows the line of an earlier wall there is no evidence of Rm 543's limit here. fig. 42 of the 1947 report does not seem to place this wall correctly. P 1395 shows this area, and the wall between Rm 543 and Rm 582 seems to follow the line of the wall between Rm 544 and Rm 545.

The 1947 report correctly understood Rm 544 and Rm 545 as parts of a series of casemates, and that Rm 543 is probably connected to them.⁸⁶⁹

⁸⁶⁹I, 222.

Rm 556 and Rm 559 are in similar positions to Rm 543. Their NW walls seem early, they are preserved to a lower height than their neighbors (see P 1383), and that of Rm 556 is below the stairway N of Rm 426. They are also defined on the SE by the wall which runs over the early casemate-like wall. Parts of these rooms can be seen in P 1383. The 1947 report places Rm 556 and Rm 559 in Stratum II.⁸⁷⁰

The wall which appears on fig. 42 as the NW wall of Rm 557 (actually just a lower level within the SE part of Rm 434) seems to run up to, and be preserved at the same level as the inner wall of the casemate-like wall. The W end of this wall is visible in P 1395 and the remnant of its E end may be seen protruding from the lower part of the SW wall of Rm 434 in P 1383. The 1947 report placed the material from Rm 557 in Stratum I.⁸⁷¹

Two final wall fragments which may belong to this phase are the one built over a part of Ci 351 and that which defines the SE limit of the ill-defined space in the NE corner of AE18; on fig. 42 this is mistakenly numbered Rm 512 which is actually to the SW. Rm 560 is another ill-defined space; essentially it is a lower level in the NW part of Rm 435. The 1947 report assigned it to Stratum II.⁸⁷²

The walls and rooms just described belong to Stratum 3C. They are either connected directly to the casemate-like wall, are on the same line and elevation as walls connected to the casemate-like wall, or are below walls from later phases of Stratum 3. Admittedly this does not provide much of a building plan; however, the amount of rebuilding and

⁸⁷⁰I, 180.

⁸⁷¹I, 180.

⁸⁷²I, 180.

modifying in this area is quite extensive, so in a way it is not surprising that this early phase is so fragmentary.

Remains from 3B -

These remains are even harder to trace than those of 3C. They seem to be limited to a few modifications and rebuilds of 3C. First to be mentioned is the long wall which forms the SW wall of Rm 543, Rm 545, Rm 556 and Rm 559 which runs over the inner wall of the casemate-like wall. This wall is also below the NW wall of Rm 523, which is probably 3A. Note also that it is below Rm 427 of Building 159.07? which is either Stratum 2 or 1. This wall is visible in P 1370 and P 1383.

The other walls are partially on the plan, but mostly in fig. 42. They also appear in P 1395. Over the line of the casemate-like wall was built another set of walls. These walls surround the earlier remains of Rm 544 on the N, W and E, but are only about a meter wide. The W wall is built along the outer face of the outer wall, and the E wall is over the outer face of the inner wall. They are connected by a ca. 2.0 m stretch of wall which is built over the wall which marked the NW end of Rm 544. The S portion of the inner wall appears on fig. 42, while the N end appears on the plan as the wall between Rm 410 and Rm 412. P 1395 clearly shows the S wall of Rm 412 as yet another rebuilding over the line of the casemate-like wall.

fig. 42 shows a wall jutting out perpendicular to the NE from the inner wall. This wall does not appear in any photographs. On fig. 42 it lies NW of Rm 582.

It should be noted that the walls assigned to Stratum 3B survive just in those place where walls of Building 159.07? of Stratum 2 or 1

were found, and no walls belonging to 3A were found in those places. It might be argued that these 3B walls are actually 3A, except that, as noted above, there are places where the 3A walls run across these 3B walls. Apparently the construction of the Stratum 2 or 1 building eliminated Stratum 3A in its vicinity. The possibility was noted above that the thin partition walls running NW to SE within Building 159.07? might be 3A walls being re-used in Stratum 2 or 1. Even though 3B is apparently only a rebuild or slight modification of 3C, there is still too little available to reconstruct a convincing plan.

Remains from 3A -

This phase is much better-represented than the two earlier strata; most of the walls on the plan actually belong to this phase of the building. The walls of this phase are single-stone, which is somewhat unusual for this phase on the tell. Most identifiable 3A walls in other parts of the town tend to be double-stone. The major change at this time is a re-orientation of the building. In 3C to 3B the surviving walls seem to be oriented toward the ringroad, but due to the poor preservation of these levels it is impossible to be dogmatic on this point. The presence of the stairway adjacent to Rm 426, and the orientation of the long rooms toward sideroad Rm 517 and Rm 554, suggests that the 3A Building 159.08? was oriented to the SE. One final point before examining the rooms themselves. If all these rooms do indeed belong to one structure, it is a larger building than even Building 142.01, and would be the largest building of Stratum 3. The discussion will proceed from NE to SW.

Rm 512 and Rm 515 are parts of a long room. The double-stone wall which runs NW to SE in Rm 512 belongs to some later structure which is

not well-preserved, as also recognized in the 1947 report.⁸⁷³ The short wall which partially defines Rm 515 on the NW and which cuts the wall between Rm 515 and Rm 561 likely belongs to the same structure. These walls can be seen in P 1381. The short section of a narrow double-stone wall between the NE wall of Rm 512 and the wall running NW to SE may be an original partition wall between Rm 512 and Rm 515 which is cut by the later NW to SE wall. Note that this wall is on the same line as that between Rm 435 and Rm 561. Of special interest is the room's NE wall. The plan and P 1383 show that this wall had at least three stone pilasters facing out on ringroad Rm 514. Possibly the foundation of this pilaster reuses elements of the 3C-3B wall which probably ran along the same line. This pilaster wall is unique at Tell en-Nasbeh and marks the building as being of special significance. Neither the plan nor P 1383, show any sign of a doorway leading into Rm 435, Rm 506, Rm 523, Rm 561, Rm 591 or Bn 360. The plan may indicate a doorway leading out to the road in the E corner of Rm 515. McClellan suggested that the walls projecting NE from Rm 523 might have served for channeling water flow in the area.⁸⁷⁴

Rm 523 is a broad room running parallel to sideroad Rm 517. A thin partition wall separates it from a small, unnumbered space to the NE. This might even be an interior step. Neither the plan nor P 1383 show any sign of a doorway leading to Rm 426 (near the stairway), Rm 435, Rm 515 or sideroad Rm 517. The plan may indicate a short flight of steps leading up to the small unnumbered chamber on the NE.

Rm 435 is a long room parallel to Rm 415. This is the only room in the entire building which preserves a doorway, and this is with Rm 561

⁸⁷³I, 228.

⁸⁷⁴"Planning," 65.

on the NW. The level of the threshold is at 777.37 which is probably within ca. 20 cm of the floor level of the two connected rooms. This has a bearing on the function of the adjacent stairway in Rm 426. The first step down from the top landing is at 778.99, and the base of its bottom step is at 778.28. This is over a meter above the threshold between Rm 435 and Rm 561. If this stairway does indeed serve the Stratum 3A Building 159.08?, then the building would have had floors at different levels, with possibly short flights of steps to inter-connect them. It is also apparent that the stairway does not provide access to Rm 435. The 1947 report seems to put Rm 426 in its Stratum I.⁸⁷⁵

Rm 561 is a small chamber NE of Rm 435. The threshold connecting it with Rm 435 was discussed above. Its SW wall contains two pillars made of rough column drums, and a monolithic pillar marks its connection with the NW wall of Rm 435 (see P 1378 and P 1383). There was probably access to Rm 434 by way of the pillar wall. No evidence of doorways to Rm 506 or Rm 512 was found. The 1947 report assigned it to Stratum II.⁸⁷⁶

Rm 434 is in about the center of the building. One might expect it to be a central court through which traffic to the surrounding rooms passed. Unfortunately the available photographs do not show its walls in enough detail to judge on this. Nor does the plan give any indication of doorways. Possibly the lack of such doorways is an accident or preservation, because thresholds to Rm 561 and Rm 506 seem required. It shares a three pillar wall with Rm 561 and it must have been possible to move between the two. The 1947 report states that a "floor" was found in Rm 434, but this is not marked on the plan.⁸⁷⁷

⁸⁷⁵I, 222.

⁸⁷⁶I, 180.

⁸⁷⁷I, 9.

Rm 506 is a broad back room. Unfortunately there are no good photographs of this room and only a couple elevations on the walls. Most important is that no photograph or plan shows any sign of a doorway into Rm 505 to the NW. However, one does expect a doorway of some sort to Rm 434.

Rm 410 is another back room, but not so broad as Rm 506. Its SW wall is apparently a reuse of the 3B double-stone wall, which is itself a rebuild of the inner wall of the 3C casemate-like wall. This room appears in P 1395, where it can be seen that its SE wall floats above the top preserved portion of the inner wall of the casemate-like wall. Again, the walls provide no sign of any threshold, but one might have existed with Rm 511 to the SE. The 1947 report states that this room had a "floor", but no floor is indicated on the plan.⁸⁷⁸

Rm 511 is one of the more difficult features to describe because it is split between Plan 159 and fig. 42. The W face of its NE wall is visible in P 1370 adjacent to the stairway. The area SW of the stairway is Rm 593 of Stratum 3C, but this is at a lower elevation and not part of Rm 511 itself. The limits of Rm 511 are obscured by the presence of Rm 409 of Stratum 2 or 1. The SW limit of Rm 511 is the double-stone wall which also forms the NE wall of Rm 412, which is likely a 3B rebuild over the casemate-like wall. fig. 42 shows that this wall extends to the SE into the space marked Rm 413 on the plan. Possibly it extended as far as a line drawn SW from the SE side of the stairway and was destroyed during the construction of Building 150.07?. The wall fragment which survives there may be a remnant of that wall. Because of its incomplete plan it cannot be determined if Rm 511 had an interior cross-wall. However, it should be noted that the 3B rebuild wall which

⁸⁷⁸I, 9.

forms its SW limit did have a wall running perpendicular from it to the NE which ends at the NE wall of Rm 511. If the stairway belongs to this phase, it probably provided access to Rm 511. This would require doorways into Rm 434 and probably Rm 410 and possibly Rm 412. There is no trace of such doorways on the plan or in the photographs. This lack of thresholds at the preserved heights of the wall is puzzling given the elevations on the stairs and the passage from Rm 435 to Rm 461. Perhaps some internal stairways have not been preserved.

Rm 426 is the space SE of the stairway; it is in an area heavily disturbed by the construction of Stratum 2 (or 1?) Building 159.07?. In 3A it may have been a small open area in front of Building 159.08? and connected to the ringroad by sideroad Rm 517. It would have allowed access to the stairway. Presumably the wall fragment adjacent to the SW corner of the stairway continued up to the wall with Rm 435.

Rm 412 is a fragment of a long room which originally likely extended as far as the area of Rm 403. Its NW wall is built over the inner and outer walls of the casemate-like wall (see P 1395). Its NE wall is a re-use of the 3B rebuild of the inner wall of the 3C casemate-like wall, and its SW wall is apparently a rebuild over the 3B rebuild of the outer wall of the 3C casemate-like wall. This wall actually extends to the SE as far as Bn 367, which may be its true limit in that direction. Rm 412 may have had a cross wall at the point where there is a wall fragment between it and Rm 404; this again would be a reuse of a 3B wall.

Rm 404 may originally have been connected with Rm 412, but its area was disturbed when Rm 403 was constructed. The 1947 report assigned

it to Stratum I.⁸⁷⁹

Rm 411 is an almost square chamber to the SW of Rm 412. The only photograph which shows it at all well is P 1358. The plan of its NW wall may be incomplete because a pillar of earth which held the benchmark for the area appears to have been left standing there. This room, and Rm 405 to the SE, are built out into the intramural area, beyond the casemate-like wall. This is one of the better clues that Building 159.08? belongs to Stratum 3A. It is uncertain where the doorway into this small room was located. Did it communicate directly to Rm 405 and/or Rm 412? Rm 411 is partially built over Bn 384 and Bn 385 of Stratum 3B.

Rm 405 is SE of Rm 411, and is even less well-preserved. Neither its NE or SE walls survive. Possibly it extended another meter or two to the SE. Unfortunately there are no good photographs of this area. A doorway might be expected leading NE into Rm 404 which should be a SE extension of Rm 412. Rm 405 is partially built over Bn 384 of Stratum 3B, as was recognized in the 1947 report, where it was assigned to Stratum I.⁸⁸⁰

Rm 420 is an ill-defined space SW of Rm 411. Clearly there was some sort of continuation to Building 159.08? in that direction, but its farthest extent is unknown since it was disturbed by the construction of Rm 406. It is not even certain whether Rm 420 had to be enclosed by walls on all four sides; it could also be a partially open storage space. Rm 420 is over the wall which enclosed Bn 384 and Bn 385 on the SW.

⁸⁷⁹I, 222.

⁸⁸⁰I, 222.

One point which needs to be noted is that Rm 405, Rm 411, Rm 412 and Rm 420(?) have narrow double-stone walls which are more substantial than the single-stone walls to the NE. The reason for this is unclear since they seem to belong to the same complex. Could this have marked a second story?

Dating of Building 159.08? -

The stratigraphic issues relating to this building have been treated at length in the preceding discussion. The building was founded in 3C, experienced some rebuilding in 3B, expanded to the SW in 3A while also changing its orientation ninety degrees. A final phase is more difficult to determine and is in part dependent on the stratum to which Building 159.07? is assigned. If this latter building begins in Stratum 2, then Building 159.08 must end in 3A. If Building 159.07? is Stratum 1, then Building 159.08? could have extended into 2. Evidence to decide the issue is not at hand. However, remains of Stratum 1 tend to be poorly preserved, while those of 2 are fairly extensive. This may tilt the assignment of Building 159.07? to Stratum 2.

Function of Building 159.08? -

Nothing can be said concerning the 3C to 3B building. The 3A structure seems to be the largest in the town and must have been a very important building. Nothing pertaining to the function of any of the rooms survives in the architecture. The pilastered outer wall of Rm 512 is noteworthy. Perhaps this was the dwelling of an important individual with additional chambers for special functions and/or storage.

Other Features -

Rm 504, Rm 505, Rm 509, Rm 591 and Bn 360 are a series of spaces running NE to SW between Building 159.03 and Building 159.08? The exact function of this ca. 1.2 by 13.7 m long space is uncertain. Various parts of it appear in P 1358, P 1405 and P 1426. These photographs show that there are no doorways into the buildings to either side; nor does the plan give any indication of thresholds. In some ways it is like Rm 541, the elevated paved sideroad NW of Building 142.01. Both are long spaces which run from the ringroad to the intramural area. The cross walls could be reinforcing partition walls. Possibly these rooms served as a road to the intramural area. This possibility was already noted by Bade in his diary for May 15, 1935. But why such a passage was required here, when sideroad Rm 517 and Rm 554 was only ca. 14.0 m to the SE is equally uncertain. If it is some sort of passage, it was constructed as part of Stratum 3; its final phase is uncertain. The 1947 report noted this stretch of rooms but could offer no explanation for their use because of their narrowness.⁸⁸¹ McClellan also noted the possibility that these spaces might be a road.⁸⁸²

Rm 430, Rm 546, Rm 553, Rm 558 and Rm 549 are discussed under Building 160.06, to which they belong. Rm 588, Bn 355 and Ci 359 are discussed under Building 142.03, to which they belong.

AF16 contains a short section of one of the insets of the 3B offset-inset wall. At this point it is 3.8 m wide, but there are no elevations. No photograph shows anything of the area of its SW outer face.

Rm 431 is an ill-defined space between Rm 429 and Rm 415. It is

⁸⁸¹I, 228.

⁸⁸²"Planning," pp. 55, 64.

the NE continuation of Rm 419. Thin walls run across this area, almost as though connecting the two rooms. The fragmentary state of these walls makes this uncertain. Alternatively these thin walls may be fragments from earlier structures. If these walls are either contemporary with or being reused with Rm 429 and Rm 415, then Building 159.07? extends farther to the SE in Plan 176.