

Plan 177: AG-AH-AJ,19-20-21 - Overview

No remains of Stratum 5 could be discerned.

Remains assignable with certainty to Stratum 4 could not be traced. However, several rock-cut installations were found in the middle of the ringroad, or in places where they would have been cut by Stratum 3 walls. These likely belong to Stratum 4. Possibly some of the cisterns were cut at that time.

Due to much building activity in this area the plan of Stratum 3 is confused.

Stratum 3C is represented by fairly complete plans of four 3- or 4-Room buildings, and sections of three others. Three separate sections of the casemate-like wall could be traced. A section of the ringroad runs through the area; a probable crossroad was also found. Some of the cisterns were probably cut at this time.

Remains clearly attributable to Stratum 3B could not be defined. Possibly some rebuildings or modifications belong here. None of the intramural storage bins were found here. The only "deposit" from 3B is the debris poured in to level the area between the casemate-like wall and the offset-inset wall to the W.

Stratum 3A is limited to modifications to the original 3C buildings. These seem to have become smaller over time.

Stratum 2 is probably represented by a series of rooms built out into the intramural area. These rooms seem to be related to late building remains in the area of the casemate-like wall and to a building

constructed in the middle of the ringroad. Similar remains were found to the W and S. These remains are assigned to 2 because they drastically alter the plan of the area, which 3A buildings seldom do in other areas. However, the possibility must be left open that these remains do belong to 3A.

No remains attributable to Stratum 1 could be discerned.

Evaluation -

Most of this area was excavated in the last part of the 1927 season; AG19 and the N half of AG20 were excavated in the first part of the 1935 campaign. The E parts of AG-AH21 were under rubble heaps and left unexcavated. There are many photographs of the area, many of them quite informative. The only area not covered is AJ19, and the connection between the remains there and those in Plan 194 is sometimes uncertain because of this lack of photographs. There are many elevations, but often they are on wall fragments, rather than on long stretches of major walls. Bottom levels for rooms are infrequent, and there are none for walls. There are a few instances where walls which appear in photographs are indicated on the plan only by dashed lines. This gives the impression that the wall lines so indicated are only reconstructions.

When bedrock was reached in the 1935 season this was indicated on the plan by curving lines. These lines roughly depict the contours of the bedrock. No such convention was used in the 1927 plans. It is only possible to determine if bedrock was reached in the rooms from this early campaign if bedrock appears in photographs of those rooms. If there is no photograph it is impossible to say if a bottom elevation for any marked space is on bedrock, or only on the lowest point reached in the excavated debris.

The 1947 report contains a specially prepared plan which covers part of this area.⁹²⁰ This plan, and the accompanying text contain several pieces of evidence not apparent from the plans and photographs, including the presence of several doorways.⁹²¹ This only serves to emphasize that there is nothing like first hand observation. The area covered includes half of Building 177.02, Building 177.03 and Building 177.04. One of the more important notes is that the outer wall of the casemate-like wall still stood ca. a meter above bedrock, and though the buildings above it did not follow its line, they used part of the wall in their floors. This illustration also shows the S to N slope of the bedrock from AJ20 to AG19.

Building 177.01: Rm 85?, Rm 87, Rm 417, Rm 418, Rm 438, Rm 441, Rm 441a, Rm 443, Ci 368 -

This is essentially a 4-Room type building. There are a number of good photographs. Most rooms have bottom elevations. The discussion begins with the generally well-preserved front rooms. McClellan seems to reconstruct this building along the line proposed below, but it is difficult to be sure from his plan.⁹²²

Rm 438 is the N long room; it is single-stone work almost throughout. Across its width was built a narrow stone wall. The plan indicates that this contains a threshold/step. Evidently the back of the room is somewhat lower than the front. P 1299 shows the relationship between Rm 438 and Rm 441. At its NE end the wall which separates these two chambers appears to be cut by the wall running N-S across the front

⁹²⁰I, fig. 54.

⁹²¹I, 215.

⁹²²"Planning," figs. 4, 13; also p. 65 n. 43.

of the building; or this gap could mark a partially preserved doorway. The portion of the wall to the SW does not seem to allow for a doorway along its length. Note especially in P 1299 the height of the stone basin in comparison with the height of this wall. Any doorway must lie in the NE part of this wall. There is no sign of a doorway into Rm 418.

The NE area of Rm 438 is cut by the NW corner of the space marked Rm 447. A short narrow wall extends perpendicular from the NW wall of Rm 438; it then seems to turn a corner and run SW. It is possible that a passageway once existed between this NE-SW wall and the SE wall of Rm 438 which would have allowed access to the space where Si 378 is located.

Confusing this problem still more is the question of the height of the road level N of Building 177.01 during the life of the building, and whether it was so high above the building's floor level that a stairway was required to enter the building. The mouth of Si 378 is at 779.43, the mouth of Si 377 is at 778.89 and Rm 441 is at 778.70. An elevation on bedrock in the area of Rm 436 to the NW is at 779.64, while adjacent Rm 437 is at 778.72. The difference between bedrock in the road in front of the Building 177.01 and the interior of that building is ca. 55-70 cm, while the difference between Rm 437 and the street is ca. 1.05 m. A stairway was required for entrance to the latter. Though the difference in level between Building 177.01 and the road's minimum level is ca. 35-50 cm less than that, it may be that a few steps down were needed to enter Building 177.01. If so, these steps would likely have been in the area between the present NE limits of Rm 431 and Rm 438. Stairways are commonly found in similar positions in other dwellings (see Rm 598, Rm 590, Rm 626, Rm 640 and the already mentioned Rm 437).

Rm 441 is likely the building's central court, as may be borne out

by the presence there of a stone basin ca. 45 cm across, 25 cm high and 20 cm deep. As discussed above, the front part of this room is missing due to the construction of a later double-stone wall, which may run through a doorway leading into Rm 438. Both the plan and P 1299 indicate a doorway into Rm 441a, and the plan shows a gap in the SW wall of Rm 441, which may mark the entrance into Rm 443. Note that this gap is on the same line as another between Rm 443 and Rm 418. Rm 441 is separated from Rm 441a by a wall of three built-up pillars, which are connected by thin partition walls. Running along the N side of the pillar wall is a single-stone wall; possibly this is a later reinforcement or foundation course (see P 1276). Rm 441 also contains one of the two openings to Ci 368. This cistern will be discussed below.

Rm 441a is the S long room. Like Rm 441 to the N, its NE end is cut by a later double-stone wall. The only preserved doorway leads into Rm 441; there is no sign of a doorway into Rm 443 in either the plan or in any of the photographs. The pillar wall between Rm 441 and Rm 441a was discussed above. Bedrock in this room, 778.70 is close to that of its N neighbor, 778.60-778.72.

Rm 443 is a back room only to Rm 441 and Rm 441a; it does not extend across Rm 438. This makes the plan of Building 177.01 slightly different from the standard 4-Room building. The height of the bedrock here is close to that of the two front rooms, 778.80. The plan shows what looks like a doorway in the SW wall, leading in to Rm 418, and another in the wall shared with Rm 441.

Bade's diary for May 4, 1935 states that pottery was found under the floors of Rm 441 and Rm 443, without, however, discussing the nature of these floors.

Rm 41b is the building's major and original back room, as it was connected with the 3C casemate-like wall. This is clear from a close examination of fig. 42 in the 1947 report. This plan shows Rm 418 divided across its width by a short cross wall which reaches the inner face of a wall over 2.0 m wide; this is the outer wall of the casemate-like wall. Rm 417 and Rm 87 are later, probably 3A, additions built over the line of this thick outer wall. These two chambers do not seem to preserve doorways to connect them with Rm 418, though P 1262 may show blockage in Rm 417's NE wall which would have allowed access to Rm 418. Since these two rooms are on the same orientation as Building 177.01, and seem to be natural continuations of Rm 418, the suggestion that they are modifications to the building's original plan is not unreasonable. The SW wall of Rm 417 and Rm 87 is double-stone work, and may be connected with walls farther W discussed in Plan 176. Some of the materials related to Rm 418 are discussed in the 1947 report.⁹²³

Rm 85 seems to be an addition on to the back of Building 177.01. Its SW and SE walls are single-stone, while its NW and NE walls appear to be double-stone. No doorways are visible, so these are only foundations. Its wall with Rm 87 seems to be founded on the outer face of the outer wall of the 3C casemate-like wall; its SW wall with Rm 88 is built over a wall enclosing three of the 3B intramural bins. This suggests that it is a 3A addition. Most of the room is built out into the intramural area. The SE wall seems to continue toward the offset-inset wall, dividing the spaces marked Rm 88 and Rm 92. Perhaps Rm 88 was once connected to Rm 85, however, the double-stone walls in that area seem to belong to a Stratum 2 building which heavily disturbed the area..

⁹²³I, pp. 223-225, 227.

Ci 368 has two openings. The first is in Rm 441 and the other is in Rm 447 (see P 1294). The former mouth seems to have been found sealed (see P 1353). See P 1250 and P 1475 for the latter opening; this mouth is discussed under Rm 447 below. A masonry wall divides it internally across its width, but it is not stated if the wall reaches the roof.⁹²⁴ The materials from either end were treated together, which may mean that it was a low partition wall. Wampler believed that Ci 368 represents two bottle-shaped cisterns connected by an accident of construction. It could also be that the cistern was originally cut with the two openings: the one in Rm 447 serving to catch road runoff. When the later double-stone wall which marks the NE limit of Building 177.01 was constructed with a niche to accommodate the E cistern mouth, showing that the cistern likely continued in use into Stratum 2. Alternatively the opening in Rm 447 could be a late addition, cut after the one in Rm 441 had gone out of use.

McClellan does not discuss this building, but shows all these rooms grouped together as one building.⁹²⁵

Date of Building 177.01 -

Its initial phase clearly belongs to Stratum 3C since its back room forms part of the casemate-like wall. In 3A it expanded over and beyond the line of the wall to the W. Access to the front of the building was cut off by the construction of the double-stone wall, which may mean that the building went out of use by the end of Stratum 3A. What may have replaced it is unknown.

⁹²⁴I, 138.

⁹²⁵"Planning," fig. 4.

Function of Building 177.01 -

There is nothing in the building's plan or remains to suggest other than a domestic use.

Building 177.02: Rm 78, Rm 79? Rm 80, Rm 81, Rm 82, Rm 83, Rm 84, Rm 86?, Ci 165 -

The architectural history of this complex of rooms is difficult to establish with any certainty. The series of hypotheses advanced here is tentative and based on two premises: First, except in unusual circumstances, buildings on the periphery of the town are oriented toward the town's ringroad, i.e. they face on to the road. Second, most buildings on this plan have an associated cistern, but only one. This means that the double-stone walls in AH19-20 which run lengthwise from NW to SE are not original, and may belong with a fragmentary complex of rooms farther W. Compounding the problem is a lack of elevations in the right places, and no good overview photographs of this section of the plan. For these reasons the discussion of this building, though detailed, is rather speculative. The rooms will be treated in order of clarity of plan and associations. In general form Building 177.02 is a 3-Room building.

Rm 84 is probably the building's original N long room. Its N and W walls are single-stone work. The wall on its NE is a late double-stone wall which probably obliterated the original wall, and so removed any evidence of an entrance to the building. The original NE wall probably followed the line of the NE wall of Rm 78. Similarly, its S double-stone wall may well follow the line of the wall which originally separated Rm 84 from the N half of Rm 79, but is a later addition.

Rm 83 seems to be the N part of a broad room analogous to Rm 443, with Rm 80 as its SE extension. The walls of Rm 83 are primarily single-stone work, though only short sections of the NE and SE walls survive, and the SW wall is drawn as double-stone. P 230 shows this SW wall; the W course of stones is preserved one course lower than on the E. This may be an accident of preservation, or an indication that the wall was originally one stone wide, but was later reinforced by a second line of stones. It is not certain if the gaps in the NE and SE walls represent doorways or are accidents of preservation.

Rm 82 is apparently Building 177.02's original back room, similar to Rm 418 of Building 177.01; however, its walls are a mixture of original single-stone work and later double-stone additions/modifications. fig. 42 of the 1947 report shows the outer wall of the casemate-like wall running below Rm 417 and Rm 87. Squares AH-AJ20 show what is certainly the outer face of the same wall below later double-stone walls. Here the outer wall of the casemate-like wall is composed of stones up to ca. 1.4 m long and 1.0 m wide. This thick wall is on the same basic alignment, and in the same stratigraphic position, as a wall in AK-AL20 in Plan 194 (though this S section is built of smaller stones). A line connecting these N and S sections of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall would form the original back wall to Rm 82. Unfortunately there is no photograph of this important area, and the plan shows no trace of this suggested lower wall (there are only a couple elevations for this area). The tangle of walls shown on the SW of Rm 82 represent modifications to this part of Building 177.02 after the construction of the 3B offset-inset wall which allowed the 3C buildings to expand to the W.

Rm 86 is built out into the intramural area. Its NW and Ne walls are single-stone; its SW and SE walls are double-stone. The NE wall

seems to be built over the outer face of the outer wall of the 3C casemate-like wall. This suggests that it is a 3A addition. It may mark the W limit of the 3A expansion of Building 177.02, though its NW wall does seem to continue toward the offset-inset wall. Perhaps there were even more additions to the SW which have disappeared. There are no signs of any doorways to the surrounding rooms. Its S corner seems too close to the double-stone wall of Rm 92 for both to have been in use at the same time. Rm 92 may be part of a Stratum 2 building which heavily disturbed this area.

Only two bottom levels are provided for the three rooms just described: 779.19 for Rm 84, and 778.21 for Rm 82. The former is 40 to 50 cm above the bedrock reached in Rm 441a to the N. The latter is within 10 cm of the lowest point on bedrock in Rm 418. Because the 1927 plan does not use any special convention to indicate if bedrock was reached in an area, it is impossible to tell from the plan if bedrock was reached in any of these rooms. P 232 shows what might be bare rock in Rm 84, but this is uncertain.

In general it seems that bedrock slopes up to the S. For example, the mouth of Ci 368 in Rm 441 is at 778.72, the mouth of Ci 155 is at 779.73, Ci 156 is at 779.91 and Ci 159 is at 780.02. Most of the buildings on the SW side of the ringroad to the N of Plan 177 are entered by means of a stairway. This is so because the road lies on the W edge of a natural rock terrace, and the buildings on that side were below the level of the road. Building 160.07 is the S-most building with a clear entry stairway. As one moves S the difference in elevation between the road (and buildings E of it) compared to those on the W remains about the same. For example, Si 377 is at 779.43, Ci 166 is at 779.58, Ci 160 is at 780.75, Ci 161 is at 780.65, Ci 144 is at 780.69, Ci 143 is at 780.84 and Ci 146 is at 781.23. However, no certain traces

of stairways survive, though Rm 75 and Rm 67 are each about the right size, and in the right place, to have served as stairwells for their respective buildings. As noted earlier, stairways are often in the N corner of buildings facing on to the ringroad. If there ever was a set of stairs into Building 177.02, it would likely have been in the area which is cut by the SW corner of Rm 94.

Rm 78 is an ill-preserved fragment of what was originally the S long room. However, its present NE wall may be a later rebuilding, and its SW wall may be part of a later structure. Its NW wall has disappeared all together, perhaps when the SW corner of Rm 94 was constructed. It may be that only the SE wall is original. Unfortunately P 232, the only photograph which shows this area at all clearly, is not very informative.

Rm 79, according to the reconstruction being proposed here, is a space which originally belonged to two separate buildings: Building 177.02 to the N, and Building 177.03 to the S. The wall which partitioned this space, now missing, would have run along the line of the SE walls of Rm 78 and Rm 80. All the present walls of Rm 79 are double-stone work, except for the one it shares with Rm 80; this latter wall may be the original room's only surviving member.

Ci 165 is most important for the history of the building. The plan and P 230 and P 232 show that Ci 165, as found, had a built-up mouth, approximately three or four courses high, and was covered by a large slab. This shows that the area of Rm 79, in its final phase of use, had a floor level 40 to 50 cm higher than the approximate elevation of the cistern's stone cut mouth (though no elevation is provided for the cistern's mouth, it cannot be far from the 779.85 of Rm 79). The double stone walls may belong with this later use of Ci 165. The 1947 report

notes that this is a bottle-shaped cistern.⁹²⁶

Rm 80 was excavated a meter lower than Rm 79; P 232 shows what may be the bedrock sloping at the point where the two rooms meet. As mentioned above, Rm 80 and Rm 83 seem to be analogous to Rm 443; i.e. the building's initial back room. The rough single-stone wall on the NE is likely original, as may be the SE wall. The NW wall seems to be later. The plan does not indicate any doorway into Rm 81, nor does it provide a single elevation for this section of wall; none of the photographs show this area. If Rm 81 is part of the building's back room such a doorway would be expected; either its threshold has not survived, or the present partition wall is late construction.

Rm 81, along with Rm 82, makes up Building 177.02's back room. Possibly the line of large single stones which cuts across the width of Rm 81 is part of the casemate-like wall. The outer face of the casemate-like wall may be seen in AH-AJ19. Unfortunately there is no elevation for the wall in Rm 81, nor is there a photograph of it. The other walls are all double-stone work and cut over, or extend W of, the casemate-like wall, suggesting that they are a later expansion of the building, or part of a later structure.

Dating of Building 177.02 -

Since Rm 82, Rm 83 and Rm 84 share their NW wall with Building 177.01, and Rm 81 and Rm 82 likely originally were chambers of the casemate-like wall, the earliest phase of this building belongs in Stratum 3C. Modifications took place over time. The building was probably extended W over the casemate-like wall, and rebuildings using

⁹²⁶I, 129 n. 1.

double-stone construction took place. Thus it continued at least into 3A. The construction of Rm 94 and Rm 447 cut the N part of the building, and may indicate that the building had ceased to be used before Stratum 2. A discussion of the possible Stratum 2 use of this area will be given below since the complex issues involved are best-handled after all the buildings W of the road have been treated.

Function of Building 177.02 -

Nothing of its initial phase of use survives to indicate any special function. Probably it was a domestic structure.

The excavators also could not reach a precise understanding of these rooms. They did note that the presence of Ci 165 indicated that the area around it was probably in use during its various stages.

Building 177.03: Rm 51, Rm 61, Rm 73, Rm 74, Rm 76, Rm 79, Ci 155 -

The problems involved in understanding this building are the same as for Building 177.02, only more so, for here almost none of the original walls are preserved. Considering that all buildings with a clear plan S and N of this building, front on to the ringroad, it seems possible to suggest that Building 177.03's original orientation was the same, and that the alignment of the long rooms on a NW to SE axis is a product of later building activity in this area. An analysis of the later complex of rooms comes at the end of this section. Here only the most salient points relating to the early, Stratum 3, phase of this building will be treated. It may have been a 4-Room building. Note that bedrock is not indicated in this section of the plan. McClellan does not seem to have realized that the rooms he assigns to his building 51 were actually parts of two different structures, as proposed in the preceding

section, and in what follows.⁹²⁷

Rm 76, Rm 79's S half and the N part of Rm 73 would be the N long room. The N ends of Rm 51 and Rm 61 and the central part of Rm 73 would be the central court. The S halves of Rm 51, Rm 61 and Rm 73 would be the S long room. Note the single monolithic pillar in the wall between Rm 51 and Rm 61 which appears in P 161; this is probably in reuse. The 1947 report shows a doorway near the N end of the wall between Rm 61 and Rm 51; it also shows two doorways in the wall between Rm 51 and Rm 73.⁹²⁸ None of these is apparent from the plan. These doorways belong to the last phase of the buildings in this area. Ci 155, in its original phase, would have been in the S long room. Note also that this cistern, like Ci 165 to the N, has a wall built around its mouth, suggesting that at some time it was connected with a building which had a higher floor level than that originally belonging to Building 177.03. The 1947 report notes that Rm 61 would have served at some point as a courtyard, as suggested by the presence of Ci 155 which was bottle-shaped.⁹²⁹

Rm 74 was the original back room. Excavation here reached lower than to the E. The large stones, below the thinner double-stone wall which makes up the W wall of this building, are likely the outer face of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall. Its inner face is probably below the thicker double-stone wall which itself is crossed perpendicularly by the double-stone walls which define the present N and S limits of Rm 74. The N perpendicular wall seems to dovetail with the E wall of Rm 74 as well as to continue E. The S wall is more problematic. It does not reach the W wall of Rm 74; instead it turns a corner and

⁹²⁷"Planning," figs. 9, 13; also p. 65 n. 43.

⁹²⁸I, fig. 54.

⁹²⁹I, pp. 129 n. 1, 215.

runs SE on much the same line as the W wall of Rm 74. The S perpendicular wall reaches, but does not dovetail with the E wall of Rm 74, which itself is slightly thicker at this point than to the NW.⁹³⁰ At its E end the S wall is 16 cm lower than to the W (780.63 vs. 780.79). The 1947 report shows this as a doorway to Rm 72.⁹³¹ However, the floor of Rm 72 seems to be ca. 65 cm below the possible doorway. In the NE corner of the room is a two stone long wall fragment. Unfortunately there is no level for this wall, nor a photograph. This segment may be a remnant of a wall which once reached the casemate-like wall, or possibly the later double-stone rebuild over the casemate-like wall, or possibly the later double-stone rebuild over the casemate-like wall.

Dating of Building 177.03 -

Since its reconstruction is hypothetical its dating is based on its connection with Building 177.04 to the S, which is likely a 3C foundation.

Function of Building 177.03 -

There is nothing on which to base an evaluation of the building's function.

Building 177.04: Rm 59?, Rm 60, Rm 65, Rm 72, Rm 75, Ci 156 -

The architectural analysis of the area returns to a sounder footing with this building. There are several good photographs for the front of the building, but none for its back rooms. There are also many

⁹³⁰See below, under the discussion of Rm 59, the discussion of the dating of these wall phases.

⁹³¹I, fig. 54.

bottom elevations for various rooms, but none for the walls enclosing the front chamber. This is essentially a 3-Room building. McClellan seems to have reconstructed this building on the same lines as proposed below.⁹³²

Rm 60 is the S long room. It was probably an open courtyard, as suggested by its greater width than Rm 65, the three "cup marks", an unnumbered rock-cut installation (ca. 1.0 m by 80 cm), and two stone basins. The basins show up best in P 144 and P 145. The circular basin is not completely intact; it is ca. 90 cm across, 38 cm high and 24 cm deep. The rectangular basin is better-preserved, it is ca. 60 cm long by 50 cm wide, 35 cm high and 13 cm deep.

The bedrock slopes from 780.19 on the NE to 779.68 on the SW (see P 145). The basins sit on fill at a height of 779.81 to 779.82, which was probably closer to the room's floor level. Perhaps these basins were sunk partially into the floor, which would mean that floor level could have been even slightly higher.⁹³³

Except for on the SW, Rm 60's walls are essentially single-stone work. The wall it shares with Rm 65 contains one monolithic pillar, and another built of drums. It is possible that there was a third pillar in the NE section of the wall for this area is less well-preserved and cannot be seen in any of the photographs. The wall segment between Rm 60's back wall and the first pillar seems to have been a real partition wall as it is preserved quite high (see P 162). The masonry segments to the N are preserved at a lower level and seem to be more like curbs. The

⁹³²"Planning," fig. 13.

⁹³³McCown believes that these basins rest on bedrock, based on the section in fig. 54 of the 1947 report. The section is wrong; P 145 clearly shows the basins floating on debris.

SW double-stone wall is odd. P 145 shows it quite well, and the plan provides three elevations for it. The central part of this wall is three courses high and floats on debris above the segments to either side. There is no evidence for a lower stretch of wall below the central piece which would connect with those to either side. This back wall may well be a later rebuild of the original wall. If so, perhaps the central high masonry segment represents a doorway which was eventually blocked up after the floor level had risen considerably. This, however, does not explain the low level of preservation of the wall sections to either side. Yet if the gaps are posited as doorways, the debris under the central segment is difficult to explain. Which ever theory is accepted seems to require stone robbing in a small area which unaccountably misses the central area.

Rm 65 is the N long room. A narrow passageway, which ends on the N in a monolithic pillar, connects it to Rm 60. Save for its SW wall, its walls are single-stone work. The wall it shares with Rm 60 is described above.

The 1947 report notes that the partition wall between Rm 60 and Rm 65 is not bonded into any other wall and may not be original, which would leave Rm 60 and Rm 65 as one large open court.⁹³⁴ That one wall is not bonded into the wall it abuts does not mean that it is a late addition, it could merely be the last stage of the original construction.

Rm 75 is a small chamber in the NE corner of Building 177.04. Its walls are all single-stone work. It may be either a small storage space, or possibly the area where a stairway led into Rm 60. The bedrock there

⁹³⁴I, 215.

is at 780.19, while just to the E it is at 780.75. This difference in elevation may have required a few steps down, though these do not survive.

Rm 72 represents, in part, Building 117.04's back broad room. It has, however, been through two subsequent modifications. Originally it was connected with the casemate-like wall, the outer face of whose outer wall appears as the line of large stones in AJ19. The inner face of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall is probably below one of the later wall systems on the W side of Rm 72. All trace of connecting walls between the casemate-like wall and the front of the building has disappeared. The possible doorway to Rm 74 was discussed above.

The second stage of the development was the construction of the double-stone wall over the casemate-like wall. In Rm 72 the outer face of this wall does not appear, but is visible just to the S in Rm 59, and to the N in Rm 74. The wall which separates it from Rm 59 may belong to this second stage since it is preserved to about the same level (779.62 vs. 779.50).

The final stage is represented by the double-stone walls which make up the present N, W and E walls of this room. This phase is treated at the end of this section.

Rm 59's architectural development parallels that of Rm 72 for the most part. A few points should be noted. First is that the third phase walls are less well-preserved and are some what disjointed. Second, Rm 59 in 3C was probably originally divided by a wall running along the same line as the SE wall of Rm 60; the N part being in Building 177.04 and the S half being in Building 177.05. Note that the S wall, which is part of the third phase, runs SW, off this map section, and suggests

that the third phase structures extended to the W. P 143 shows the S wall built at least in part on top of an earlier wall. Note too that the S segment of the E wall is set off a little to the E compared with the N section. It is difficult to determine the W limit of Rm 59 in the third phase. Possibly the W wall of Rm 72 continued SE to make a corner with the wall between Rm 56 and Rm 69, and then continued on to reach the S wall of Rm 56 and Rm 59, thereby forming a partition wall between them.

The dating of the phases of Rm 59, Rm 72 and Rm 74 of Building 177.03 is not certain. The earliest phase, the thick 3C casemate-like wall, is reasonably clear. The second and third phases seem to be rebuilds of the first phase, which suggests 3B and 3A. It is possible that the 3A phase was reused in Stratum 2 as it seems to be connected with Building 177.06 by the S wall of Rm 59, which does not seem like a Stratum 3 wall.

Ci 156 is located in Rm 60, S of the pillar partition wall. The 1947 report notes that it is bottle-shaped.⁹³⁵ It probably continued in use throughout the life of the building. P 145 shows that it was found covered by a rock slab.

Dating of Building 177.04 -

The single-stone construction and orientation to the ringroad probably indicates construction in Stratum 3C. The extensive modifications to the back of the building indicate long use, likely to the end of Stratum 3A. The back rooms went out of use then and were replaced by some rooms connected with Stratum 2. There are no signs of rebuildings over the front of the structure, but it too probably went

⁹³⁵I, 129 n. 1.

out of use at the end of 3A.

Function of Building 177.04 -

Stone basins in courtyard Rm 60 indicate some specialized use, as may the "cup-marks" and oval cutting (though these latter could also have been cut in Stratum 4). Whether this activity was limited to the courtyard, leaving the rest of the building free for habitation, or the whole building was devoted to agricultural processing, cannot be determined.

Building 177.05: Rm 42, Rm 44, Rm 50, Rm 52, Rm 58, Rm 59?, Rm 64, Rm 66, Rm 67, Ci 159 -

The grouping of these rooms into a single building is a little uncertain, but is based on two important observations: First, there is no indication of doorways connecting Rm 50 or Rm 52 with Building 177.04 to the N; or doorways connecting Rm 42, Rm 44 or Rm 66 with rooms to the S. Second, there are clear internal doorways which connect most of these same chambers together. Still, the plan of this building is somewhat unconventional compared with others at Tell en-Nasbeh. McClellan proposed the same solution as offered below.⁹³⁶

There are only a few photographs of the area. Most rooms have bottom levels, but there are few of any sort for the walls. Like all the buildings W of the ringroad, the back rooms are the worst-documented of all; there are virtually no photographs or levels for these chambers. Rm 42, Rm 44 and Rm 66 are discussed on Plan 194, so only a few summarizing comments are required for them here. The discussion begins with the

⁹³⁶"Planning," figs. 9, 13; also p. 65 n. 43.

courtyard, then moves to the N rooms, the back rooms and finally the S rooms.

Rm 64 is very likely the courtyard. It is the widest space in Building 177.05, probably too wide to span with the timber available. P 143 shows this room fairly well, especially the NE to SW slope of the bedrock, which is not at all apparent from the single elevation provided. The N wall contained four or five monolithic pillars of different heights, separated by masonry walls which are also preserved to different levels. The courtyard's floor level cannot have been lower than the bases of the pillars. The entrance to Rm 58 seems to have been at the SW end. The S wall is more difficult to evaluate. The wall with Rm 66 seems to have contained two pillars, with masonry between, and a doorway on the SW (see P 146). There is a 40 cm gap between the NE pillar and the building's front wall. This may be a second doorway, or an accident of preservation. The N wall of Rm 64 is double-stone work, and may be a later rebuild, which might also explain the gap just described. There is no sign of a doorway or threshold in this wall. The only preserved section of the SW wall is on Plan 194. It is double-stone work and may be a rebuild. See below for a more detailed discussion of the relation of the back rooms to the front part of the building.

Rm 67 is similar to Rm 75 in Building 177.04 to the N. It may represent a storage area, or perhaps more likely a stairwell for entrance into Building 177.05. P 143 shows a monolithic pillar at the SE part of the room. If it was a stairway the stone steps have been robbed out, or were of a perishable material.

Rm 58 is a long room. The wall it shares with Rm 64 was described above. The N wall is single-stone work, and that to the W is double-stone. There is no clear sign of a doorway into either Rm 50 or Rm 52,

but neither the plan or P 143 are clear enough to rule out such a possibility, especially at the SW end. The double-stone wall is most interesting. P 143 shows this wall leaning in toward Rm 63, to the SW. The excavators do not mention evidence of destruction in this room. Perhaps this indicates wall subsidence from an earthquake.

Rm 50 and Rm 52 may originally have been one long chamber, perhaps even a second courtyard. The wall dividing them appears in P 144, and may only be a course high, and so could be a later addition. Note that the floor slopes 40 cm from NE to SW. The N and S walls are single-stone work, while to E and W are double-stone walls and quite likely later rebuilds. The ca. 50 cm gap in the E wall may be an accident of preservation, but this cannot be determined because none of the photographs show that corner cleaned up. It is just wide enough to be a door. P 143 shows the W wall, as does P 144; however, it is impossible to see any courses other than the highest. From P 143 it would appear to be an addition/modification. There is a single-stone projecting from the N wall. It may be a remnant of a late partition wall. If there was an internal passageway to these rooms perhaps entrance was from the road, as was the case with courtyard Rm 400 in Building 110.01.

Ci 159 is one of the largest cisterns at Tell en-Nasbeh, with a capacity of ca. 85 cubic meters. It covers the entire area below Rm 52. It is of the bottle-shaped variety.⁹³⁷ It is because of this cistern, and the assumption that each building in this area had its own cistern that Rm 50 and Rm 52 are assigned to this building.

As was the case with all the buildings to the N on this plan, the back rooms of Building 177.05 are problematic. Most likely the back

⁹³⁷I, 129 n. 1.

rooms were originally connected with the casemate-like wall, a small part of the outer wall of which (five stones) appears on this plan W of Rm 63, and more can be seen on Plan 194 in AK-AL20. Probably the S part of Rm 59, Rm 63, Rm 62 and two unnumbered spaces between Rm 62 and Rm 63 were in some way connected with the casemate-like wall. Later, in phase 3A, a thinner double-stone wall was built E of the outer wall, reducing in width the back rooms. The double-stone walls which form the E walls of Rm 63 and the unnumbered room N of Rm 62 are probably rebuilds of the same period. The phasing of the single-stone walls perpendicular to, and between the double-stone walls is uncertain. They may have originally belonged to the casemate-like wall and have been re-used, or be original to the later 3A construction. The lack of photographs and levels makes it impossible to decide the issue. Unlike the buildings to the N, there is no third phase here.

A few points to note are: P 143 shows the N part of Rm 63 where a double-stone wall is built over an earlier wall. The line of this upper wall can just be traced on the plan. It is likely that some of the stones here represent a continuation of the N wall of Rm 58. What the remaining part of the wall represents is unclear. As mentioned above, Rm 59 was likely cut across its width by a continuation of the S wall of Rm 60.

As is discussed in Plan 194, the assignment of Rm 42, Rm 44 and Rm 66 is difficult. If the gaps in the N walls of Rm 42 and Rm 66 do represent doorways, there would be no question that these two rooms, and Rm 44 by extension, belong with Building 177.05. However, the plan and photographs are just vague enough to prohibit a final resolution of this issue.

Final note: If the entrance to Rm 52 was from the ringroad, and if

each building did not require its own cistern, then Rm 50, Rm 52 and probably all of Rm 59 would fit better with Building 177.04.

Dating of Building 177.05 -

The single-stone construction, the orientation to the ringroad and the presence of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall all suggest an initial date in Stratum 3C. The modifications and rebuildings indicate long use, probably into 3A; continued use into 2 seems less likely.

Function of Building 177.05 -

If all the rooms assigned really do belong together, this is a large building for Stratum 3. However, no installations were found to suggest other than domestic use. The evidence of the unusual plan but lack of any installations force the issue to be left open.

Building 177.06?: Rm 53, Rm 54, Rm 56, Rm 57, Rm 68, Rm 69, Rm 93? -

The grouping of these rooms together as part of a single structure is quite hypothetical. Furthermore, there are others rooms which may be associated with them. These include Rm 88, Rm 89, Rm 91 and Rm 92 from Plan 176, and the latest phases of Rm 81, Rm 73, Rm 74, Rm 72 and Rm 59 of this plan. Confounding the discussion of these fragmentary remains in an almost complete lack of photographs for the upper elevations of AH-AJ,18-19. The walls in this area are generally preserved only 30 to 40 cm high; two or three courses at most, The associations suggested here are offered only as tentative solutions to an understanding of these remains.

The key to untangling these fragmentary rooms lies in the

understanding that they are built out in the intramural area between the casemate-like wall of Stratum 3C and the offset-inset wall of 3B. This means that the rooms built W of the outer face of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall, the line of large stones in AH-AJ19, are built on the fill used to level up this area, and so must belong to 3A or later. It should be noted that none of the storage bins so characteristic of the S intramural area were found here. It could be that they were robbed out or destroyed when these later features were installed. Characteristic of these rooms is the use of double-stone work apparently throughout.

The seven rooms belonging to this plan and in the intramural area will be described first, followed by the intramural rooms on Plan 176, and then those walls/rooms on Plan 177 which might be related but which are not in the intramural zone.

Rm 53 and Rm 54, though fragmentary, are two rooms built only a meter from the offset-inset wall. They are on much the same alignment as Rm 89 and Rm 91 in Plan 176, though they are also a bit narrower. The W wall of these two rooms extends S into AK19 of Plan 194, and it is not impossible that it there formed a corner with the SE wall of Rm 56. If these two theories are correct, Rm 53 and Rm 54 are part of a complex of rooms which stretches for ca. 22.0 m NW to SE. And since the S wall of Rm 56 also extends into the area of the Stratum 3 buildings to the E this may tie Rm 53 and Rm 54 into the last (third) building phase over the line of the casemate-like wall.

Rm 56 and Rm 57 are rooms even less well-preserved than Rm 53 and Rm 54. The wall fragment between Rm 57 and Rm 69 is a puzzle as it does not seem to align or match up well with the other walls around it. No workable solution seems available.

Rm 68 and Rm 69 seem to be a large courtyard since they are not crossed by any walls, though this could be an accident of preservation. The elongated "strawberry" symbol in the SW corner of AH19 is the find spot of storage jar/pithos Museum Object #510 (probably an Iron I pithos). which was found at a much lower level, as shown by P A443b (note that the man is standing where the pithos was found).

Rm 89 and Rm 91 are on essentially the same line and elevations as Rm 53 and Rm 54, though they are slightly wider. The N end of Rm 89 is not preserved. The 1947 report noted that these two rooms are "late" because of their position on the plan, but without elaboration.⁹³⁸ Rm 88 and Rm 92 share walls with Rm 89 and Rm 91 to the E. The wall separating Rm 88 from Rm 92 is a narrow single-stone wall which continues to the E in Rm 85 and Rm 86, which may mark it as an earlier phase than the chambers under discussion. The W wall of Rm 92 turns a corner and runs NE for ca. 4.0 m. Rm 93 is an ill-defined space SE of Rm 86. How far to the W Rm 88 and Rm 92 extended is uncertain. Nor is it clear that Rm 85 and Rm 86 are part of this phase or an earlier one. P 231 seems to show two monolithic stone pillars in the SE wall of Rm 86. The walls around them vary widely in construction technique and such pillars are usually found in greater number; perhaps these pillars are in a late (Stratum 3A? or 2?) reuse. It may be that these latter two rooms are additions/expansions attached to the Stratum 3 buildings which front on the ringroad.

The most difficult question is the relation of the rooms within the intramural area to remains farther E, specifically the last (third) architectural phase over the casemate-like wall. It has been noted that many of the long rooms in Building 177.02 and Building 177.03 are not

⁹³⁸I, 183 n. 15.

oriented with their narrow ends toward the ringroad, but parallel to it, which is virtually a unique situation. Many of these walls are double-stone construction similar to the late walls in the intramural area.

Rm 59, Rm 72 and Rm 74 are especially important as they clearly represent the latest construction along the line of the casemate-like wall. The disjointed nature of these walls is striking and may mark them as foundations. As was noted above, the S wall of Rm 56 continues as the S wall of Rm 59, and forms a rough corner with Rm 59's E wall. The line of this E wall continues through to Rm 74. This E wall is parallel to a similar W wall and is connected to it by the N wall of Rm 74 and the partition wall between Rm 72 and Rm 74. The 1947 report noted that there is a door sill at the SE end of this partition wall.⁹⁹ This point cannot be established from the evidence of the 1:100 Plan 177, or from any photographs. This highlights the spotty nature of the recording. The N wall of Rm 74 is also the N wall of Rm 73 which ties this room into the complex. How much farther E (beyond Rm 73) these late rooms extended is unclear. Likely Rm 51, Rm 61, Rm 76 and Rm 79 are also involved?

The W wall of Rm 74 seems to continue as the W wall of Rm 81 as well. Note that the present walls of Rm 81 are also the third architectural phase in that area. Although the casemate-like wall is not visible on the plan, it likely extends below Rm 81. The wall cutting across the length of Rm 81 is the later rebuild over the casemate-like wall, and the present walls are built over that. Perhaps Rm 81 and Rm 80 belong to this late complex? Had the S wall of Rm 92 reached the W wall of Rm 81 the tie-in would be more certain, but even so, it does not seem unlikely.

⁹⁹I, 215, fig. 54.

Dating of Building 177.06? -

As noted above, the fact that the rooms clearly associated with this complex are built in the intramural area suggest a Stratum 3A or later date. 3A constructions tend to be additions to earlier structures, where as these rooms are new. This might be taken as evidence for a Stratum 2 date. If the last (third) phase of construction along the line of the casemate-like wall is part of this complex, the fact that it is built over a probable 3A wall built in turn over the 3C wall also tends to support a general date to Stratum 2.

Function of Building 177.06 -

Since the reconstruction of this complex is hypothetical and the remains are fragmentary, it is impossible to determine how many separate buildings are involved. Is it one large building with rooms around a courtyard, or a series of independent but related structures? The evidence to reach a conclusion is not there.

Building 177.07? -

Rm 94 and Rm 447 are two "rooms" built along and over the line of the ringroad, or so they appear, and may be part of a small building. This area is well-documented photographically, but surprisingly there is only one elevation for the four walls.

Rm 447's SW wall is offset to the W ca. 1.5 m from the line of the W wall of the ringroad seen to the N (in Plan 160) and S. The construction of this double-stone wall likely destroyed the original E wall of Building 177.01 and part of that for Building 177.02. Evidently as this wall was being constructed the E mouth of Ci 368 was either

discovered or was already known since a niche was left to allow access to the opening. A rectangular retaining wall ca. 70 cm high was built around the opening which indicates the approximate height of the floor of Rm 447. The double-stone wall was built across the mouth of Si 377, showing that it had gone out of use. A series of four steps leads down from Rm 448 into Rm 447, a drop of ca. 55 to 60 cm. The steps do not appear in any of the photographs. Rm 448 and Rm 450 may be a road perpendicular to the ringroad. The E wall follows the line of the original single-stone wall of the ringroad seen in Plan 160. The N wall is also single-stone work. P 1299 shows that the N wall is preserved to the same height as the other walls of this room. However, it is on the same line as the wall between Rm 446 and Rm 449 which may mean that this wall was originally a step in the ringroad. The S double-stone wall with Rm 94 has a 60 cm gap which may be a doorway; unfortunately it appears only from a distance in P 1248.

Rm 94's E and W wall are continuations of those of Rm 447, and its N wall is also shared with that room. Its S wall was not well-preserved, but was probably double-stone work.

Dating of Building 177.07? -

Since the three E to W walls of these rooms block the Stratum 3 ringroad it is likely that these rooms belong to Stratum 2.

Function of Building 177.07? -

This may be a two chamber building, but if so it is an odd arrangement. Apparently it was partially below ground for stairs were needed to enter it. Whatever use it served required a cistern. It seems too small to be a dwelling or a storage room; perhaps it had some sort

of official function.

Road? Rm 448 and Rm 450 -

As mentioned above, Rm 448 provides access into Rm 447. This suggests that Rm 448 was at least an open space in Stratum 2. The distance between crossroad Rm 627 in Plan 142 and crossroad Rm 516 in Plan 160 is ca. 30 m, and the distance between Rm 516 and Rm 448 is ca. 26 m. So it is spaced fairly well as another cross wall. This possibility is also recognized by McClellan.⁹⁴⁰ The double-stone wall separating Rm 448 and Rm 450 might be a fragment of an ill-preserved later building. The narrow stone wall at the E limit of Rm 448 and the single-stone wall in AG21 might be remains of steps in the proposed road. It is possible, however, that these two rooms are actually part of a long room in a house S of Building 160.05 and that Ci 166 would be in the courtyard of the same building. Because of the fragmentary nature of the remains a clear decision is impossible to achieve. If it is a road it probably served throughout Stratum 3 and into 2 in some way.

Alternatively, perhaps entrance to Rm 94 and Rm 447 was through the SE end of Rm 94, and Rm 448, originally a road, was walled off from Rm 450 to form a small chamber off the E side of Rm 447.

Other Building Remains and Features -

The remaining features are primarily rock-cut installations and wall fragments. Rm 555 and Rm 449 and Ci 371 are discussed on Plan 160. Ci 166 was probably in the courtyard of a building which was not excavated, unless Rm 448 and Rm 450 represent a long room, in which case

⁹⁴⁰"Planning," 64.

Ci 166 would likely belong with them. According to the 1947 report, this was a bottle-shaped cistern.⁹⁴¹ Rm 95 is probably a thin-walled storage bin built either in the middle of the ringroad (and so narrowing it considerably) or after the road went out of use. P 232 shows that the double-stone wall which marks the E side of the ringroad in AH20 actually continues to the SE corner of Rm 94, but it is slightly set off to the E of Rm 94's E wall. The dashed line on the plan indicates the course of this wall.

Little can be said of the installations in AH-AJ21. Si 143 and Si 144 are in the middle of the ringroad and may have been cut in Stratum 4. Si 160 and possibly Si 161 are probably crossed by the E wall of the ringroad, perhaps indicating that they were cut in Stratum 4. Ci 146 and Ci 163 are less certain. They are very close to the presumed E wall of the ringroad. If they are W of that line they were in the road and would have been cut in Stratum 4. If they are E of the road they likely belonged to houses similar to those to the W, across the road. The 1947 report states that Ci 146 and Ci 163 are bottle-shaped.⁹⁴²

The 1947 report and Badè's diary make no mention of the "Tomb of the Turkish Soldier" in AJ21, nor are there any photographs. It is "bullet-shaped" and lined by a single row of stones. The nature, date and fate of the burial are unknown.

At the E edge of AJ21 are two concentric circles. This feature is unnumbered. This symbol usually denotes an oven, a stone basin, or a monolithic olive press. It is impossible to determine what this feature really is. There are photographs of an Ov 136 which is not otherwise

⁹⁴¹I, 129 n. 1.

⁹⁴²I, 129 n. 1.

known, and it may be that this is that feature. Note however that there is a similar oven-like feature in AH23 which might also be Ov 136.