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Tell en-Nasbeh: A re-evaluation of the architecture and stratigraphy of the early Bronze Age, Iron Age and later periods. (Volumes I–IV)

Zorn, Jeffrey Ralph, Ph.D.

University of California, Berkeley, 1993

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Tell en-Nasbeh:  
A Re-evaluation of the Architecture and Stratigraphy of the  
Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Later Periods  

Volume I  
Introduction, Syntheses and Special Studies  

by  

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B.A. (University of California at Berkeley) 1980  
M.A. (University of California at Berkeley) 1983  
Cand. Phil. (University of California at Berkeley) 1990  

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the  
requirements for the degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy  
in  
Near Eastern Studies  
in the  
GRADUATE DIVISION  
of the  
UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA at BERKELEY  

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University of California at Berkeley
1993
Abstract

Tell en-Nasbeh:
A Re-evaluation of the Architecture and Stratigraphy of the
Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Later Periods

by

Jeffrey Ralph Zorn

Doctor of Philosophy in Near Eastern Studies

University of California at Berkeley

Professor David B. Stronach, Chair

This work catalogues and re-evaluates the architecture and
stratigraphy of Tell en-Nasbeh, 12 km. NW of Jerusalem, which was first
published in 1947. It is divided into four volumes. The first presents
the background material (reason for the study, previous analyses,
identification and history of the site derived from textual sources), a
synthesis of the revised stratigraphy and special studies on certain
site-wide phenomena (e.g. the agricultural installations). The second
volume is a catalogue and detailed analysis of the ca. 1100
architectural features excavated and recorded. The third volume is
devoted to photographs, plans and other illustrations. The fourth volume
contains a series of indices.

The analysis shows that the original division of the site’s
stratigraphy into two strata, each with two sub-phases, and the dating
of these strata, are incorrect. Five strata are present, one having
three sub-phases. The proposed new stratigraphy is:

**Stratum 5:** Early Bronze I cemetery and village(?).
**Stratum 4:** Iron Age I agricultural village.
**Stratum 3C:** Iron Age IIa town with casemate-like wall.
**Stratum 3B:** Iron Age IIb addition of solid offset-inset wall, inner and outer gate complex, intramural storage bins and drains.
**Stratum 3A:** Iron Age IIb-c additions to individual buildings following construction of 3B defenses.
**Stratum 2:** Babylonian period provincial capital continuing into the Persian period as a district center.
**Stratum 1:** Hellenistic and Roman period industrial and agricultural installations and possible dwellings.

The study’s unique contribution is the identification of the Babylonian stratum. Tell en-Nasbeh is the first site with identifiable architecture founded in the early 6th century B.C. Almost equally significant is the identification of an inner and outer gate complex and the attribution of the intramural bins and drains to the same construction phase as the 3B defenses. The identification of the Iron Age I material is also largely new.

Special studies include: regional setting, agricultural installations, water use, population estimates, roads, defenses, cultic remains, and kilns.

The study, based on archaeological and historical data, supports the identification of Tell en-Nasbeh with Biblical Mizpah of Benjamin.¹

¹Joshua 18:26.
Then King Asa made a proclamation to all Judah, none was exempt, and they carried away the stones of Ramah and its timber, with which Baasha had been building; and with them King Asa built Geba of Benjamin and Mizpah.

I Kings 15:22

As for me, I will dwell at Mizpah, ...

Jeremiah 40:10
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## Abbreviations

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<thead>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>AASOR</td>
<td>Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>AJA</td>
<td><em>American Journal of Archaeology</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td><em>Biblical Archaeologist</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>BAR</td>
<td><em>Biblical Archaeological Review</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>BASOR</td>
<td><em>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</em></td>
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Abbreviations


EI
Eretz-Israel

Exp
Expedition

Gezer I

Gezer III

I

II

IEJ
Israel Exploration Journal

JAOS
Journal of the American Oriental Society

JBL
Journal of Biblical Literature

JNES
Journal of Near Eastern Studies
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<tr>
<td><strong>PEFQS</strong></td>
<td>Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PEQ</strong></td>
<td>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PJa</strong></td>
<td>Palästinajahrbuch des Deutschen evangelischen Instituts für Altertums Wissenschaft des Heiligen Landes zu Jerusalem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qad</strong></td>
<td>Qadmoniot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QDAP</strong></td>
<td>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RB</strong></td>
<td>Revue Biblique</td>
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<td><strong>TA</strong></td>
<td>Tel Aviv</td>
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Abbreviations

ZAW  Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft

ZDPV  Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins
Preface -

Some years ago, when I first began considering the possibility of a dissertation on Tell en-Nasbeh, my intent was to do a complete restudy of all the Iron Age materials from the site. When the enormity of the preserved records and artifacts became clear I realized that such a study would be a task of at least seven years, working mostly full time, and far beyond the scope of a dissertation.

I then thought of treating only the Iron Age architecture, with a selected corpus of well-dated pottery from the cleanest loci. However, it was impossible to treat the Iron Age remains (Strata 4 to 2) in isolation from the Early Bronze I (Stratum 5) and Hellenistic to Roman (Stratum 1) features; in all a total of ca. 1100 architectural units.

As the study of the architecture proceeded it became clear that it would be impossible to treat any of the site’s pottery. This would have required at least another year’s work and who knows how many more pages of text and illustrations.

Finally I decided to work on only the site’s architecture, but from all periods of its history. Even this proved a massive undertaking, as witnessed by the bulk of this study. The published pottery was enough to provide dates for Strata 5 and 1. I decided to date the Iron Age strata by accepting the proposed identification of Tell en-Nasbeh with Mizpah of Benjamin and looking for clues to the dating of the site’s architecture in the known history of that town. The reader will have to judge the results.

Is this the last word on the stratigraphy of Tell en-Nasbeh? Clearly not. Despite the time invested in the study, and the
documentation compiled, there are still questions. First, the pottery has to be restudied. Stratigraphically secure, unmixed deposits have to be identified and used to test the stratigraphic framework established here. This is the work to which I next wish to direct my attention. There will also be those who will propose different stratigraphic assignments for particular features and others who will suggest different dates for the identified strata. I eagerly look forward to these new proposals for they will force me to re-examine the data and my thinking and will lead to an even better understanding of the site than that proposed here. Ultimately, once all the questions which cannot be answered from the existing records have been defined, I hope to initiate a new round of excavations at Tell en-Nasbeh to solve these final riddles. How soon this will be is also dependent on the political climate in the Ramallah area.

A work of this scope, undertaken over the course of several years, usually has benefited from the advice and help of many individuals along the way. The present work is no exception and it is a pleasure here to acknowledge those who most played a part.

First thanks must go to my parents, Ralph and Shirley Zorn, who though they did not always understand my interest in archaeology, were always supportive of me. It was with financial help from them that I was able to buy the computers which made this study possible: the laptop which went to Israel in 1991-92, and the desktop on which the final stages of the report were prepared. Without these computers this work could not have been accomplished in the time it was.

Thanks also go to my advisors who read over the text and provided useful comments. These are: Professor David B. Stronach, chair, department of Near Eastern Studies; Professor Andrew F. Stewart,
Preface

department of the History of Art; Professor Victor R. Gold, Pacific
Lutheran Theological Seminary. They also provided advice on technical
aspects of producing the plans, photographs and indices, and had to
write many letters of support on my behalf.

The initial idea for the study came from several Israeli
colleagues who visited the Badè Institute of Biblical Archaeology during
my time there as Coordinator. Chief among these are Professor Ephraim
Stern of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and Professor David
Ussishkin of Tel Aviv University.

The American Schools of Oriental Research awarded me the Samuel H.
Kress Fellowship which allowed me ten most productive months in
Jerusalem during which time the bulk of Volume II was completed. The
University of California, Berkeley awarded me a Humanities Graduate
Research Grant to produce contact prints of several hundred photographs
of the architecture of Tell en-Nasbeh. Without these prints this work
would have been impossible to complete in the time it was. The same
university also awarded me a Staaal Grant which covered the cost of
producing the illustrations in Volume III. The Badè Institute of
Biblical Archaeology houses all the records of the Tell en-Nasbeh
excavation and many of its artifacts and I am grateful to have had
access to this much under-utilized collection.

Sadly all the members of the Tell en-Nasbeh expedition had passed
away by the time I began this study. There were many times I wished I
could have consulted them. Professor Badè's daughter, Elizabeth Badè
Bacon kindly provided me with photocopies of her father's diaries for
the excavation seasons at Tell en-Nasbeh.

I wish to especially acknowledge the help and advice extended to
me by Ilan Sharon, a fellow member of the Tel Dor excavation staff. He and I spent many an hour discussing various points of Tell en-Nasbeh’s architecture and he almost always had some insight which helped clarify and resolve a stratigraphic problem I was facing. His ability to grasp almost instantly issues with which I had been wrestling for hours, in some cases days, was phenomenal. The organization of the material presented here was inspired by the scheme used for presenting the material from Tel Dor.

Anne Johnson helped tremendously in the work of mounting the 300+ photographs included in this study. She saved me many hours of labor in the final stages of the work.

Finally, I would like to thank all my friends who bore with me during the this work, and who will continue to bear with me as my study of the site continues. There are now more people in Berkeley who know something of Tell en-Nasbeh than anywhere else in the world save Israel.
A. Introduction -

Tell en-Nasbeh is a ca. 8 acre, 32 dunam, 3.2 hectare site approximately 12 kilometers NW of Jerusalem.² It lies on a high hill just S of the modern Arab town of Ramallah and overlooks from the W the modern road which runs N from Jerusalem toward Nablus. It was excavated by Professor William Frederic Badè in 5 campaigns in 1926, 1927, 1929, 1932 and 1935. The excavations were jointly sponsored by Pacific School of Religion (PSR) and the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR).

Badè died in 1936, the year after the excavation was closed, and the final report was prepared principally by Badè's seminary colleague, Chester Charlton McCown, and Badè's chief recorder during the last 3 seasons, Joseph Carson Wampler. The 2 volume report appeared in 1947, with the support of PSR and ASOR. McCown was primarily responsible for the first volume, which covered all the finds save the pottery, while Wampler prepared the pottery report, which took up most of the second volume.³

In the light of 60 years of steady advancement in archaeological method and the recovery of directly comparable remains, unknown when the excavation was under way or the report in preparation, the present study attempts to define a new sequence of occupation at Tell en-Nasbeh.

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²Map Reference No. 1706-1436.
³While James Muilenburg treated the discussion of the literature concerning Tell en-Nasbeh and its identification (chap. II-IV). Dietrich von Bothmer treated the Greek pottery (chap. XV). Other specialist reports were prepared by Margaret Harrison (chap. XXI), Colin G. Fink (app. B) and Frank H. Probert (app. E).
A.1. Organization -

Because of its size and complexity this study has been divided into four volumes of different lengths. The first three volumes were designed with the needs of different readers in mind. The fourth volume serves all three types.

Volume I provides introductory material concerning: the reason for the present study; the history of the excavation and previous analyses of Tell en-Nasbeh; the history of the identification of Tell en-Nasbeh with Biblical Mizpah of Benjamin followed by a history of Mizpah as revealed in the texts; the problems in the available source material and the methodology employed to evaluate these sources (Part A of Volume I). It is also for the general reader who needs an overview and synthesis of the development of the architecture of Tell en-Nasbeh (Part B of Volume I). Its third section is devoted to studies which either analyze and synthesize data on architectural phenomena found across the site, or on architectural features pertaining to particular aspects of ancient life (Section C). An example of the former is the discussion of the fortifications (Chapter C.5), and of the latter the treatment of the agricultural installations (Chapter C.2). The final section is the bibliography (Section D).

Volume II presents the detailed analysis of the stratigraphy of the site. It is intended for those who wish to evaluate for themselves the stratigraphy here advanced. Each chapter is based on the remains recorded on one section of the series of the 47 1:100 plans which cover the entire site. Each of the ca. 1100 features recorded on the plans is discussed. The method of construction is noted, as are the relations of the feature to other architectural elements around, above and below it. Each feature is assigned to one of the five strata identified on the
tell, and where possible to the appropriate sub-phase. Where there is
doubt about the phase or stratum assignment this also is noted. Where a
particular photograph supplies important information not clear from the
plan a comment is added. Where it has proved possible to do so, features
have been grouped together as "buildings" and these buildings assigned a
number based on the plan number and the order in which the building is
discussed. For example. Building 142.03 is the third building discussed
from Plan 142.

Volume III contains all the photographs and plans cited in the
other volumes. It also includes plans which show the phasing of the
architecture in the different areas and master plans of the entire site
for each stratum.

Volume IV is the index volume. This has been made as full as
possible and covers all four volumes. The sheer volume of material
relating to the architecture of Tell en-Nasbeh required a comprehensive
index. It is intended for those interested in a particular feature,
building, architectural phenomenon (such as "kilns" for example), or
photograph. It should allow this user to gather all the relevant
information on the desired topic with a minimum of effort. The first
part is a register of the architectural features which presents the bare
data on the feature’s location, dimensions, photographic documentation,
stratigraphic position, building assignment (where possible), and list
of references in the 1947 report. Next is a list of all buildings,
including their stratigraphic position and all associated features. Then
follows a list of photographs of the architecture. All the features
visible in each photograph are listed. Finally comes the master index
which lists every page reference to every feature, building, plan and
photograph discussed in the four volumes. It also indexes subjects and
authors.
A.2. Reason for the Study

Since a series of preliminary reports and a final report were published it is necessary to justify the present re-study of the Tell en-Nasbeh material.4

Reviewers of the time held the report in high esteem. Olga Tufnell hailed it as "a model of concise arrangement and unbiased reasoning."5 William F. Albright felt justified in writing that "the standard of completeness of recording and of adequate drafting and photography set here can hardly be surpassed," and "these beautiful volumes contain a wealth of data which will long contribute to our steadily increasing knowledge of Palestinian archaeology."6 George E. Wright wrote "The excellence of the publication sets these volumes apart among basic sources for further work in the field of Palestinian archaeology."7 Other reviews from the time carry the same tone.8

However, once the initial enthusiasm over the publication subsided a more sober assessment was evidenced by the virtual disappearance of

4See the bibliography for a list of reports published between 1926 and 1947, primarily by Badè, McCown and Wampler.


Tell en-Nasbeh from scholarly discussion for the next 40 years. The results from the site figure in only a few specific studies, mainly those dealing with Iron age town planning, and generally in books reviewing the archaeology of the country. The feelings of those who have attempted to work with the Tell en-Nasbeh material was ably stated by Lance when he wrote, "In short, each dig report must be tediously deciphered before one can use it properly; sometimes, as in the case of the publications of Tell en-Nasbeh, cracking the system is virtually impossible."

There are two fundamental reasons for the restudy of the Tell en-Nasbeh material. The first concerns the nature of the original 1947 publication; the second stems from advances made in the field of Syro-Palestinian archaeology since the 1930s and 40s.

i. Problems in the 1947 Report -

It is not the purpose of this discussion to disparage the work of the authors of the 1947 report. Wampler joined Badē’s staff in 1929, worked with him until the latter’s death in 1936 and continued to work on the publication of the report until he was inducted into the military, in October, 1942. In 1936 McCown took on the responsibility for preparing the publication of a site which he visited only in the 1929 season, and which was outside his primary field of interest, the

---


Hellenistic-Roman periods, and saw it through to its completion. Thus each of these men invested 11 or more years in the production of these volumes, and this does not include the years of labor invested by others in the preparation of plans, artifact drawings, photographs, the cataloguing of finds and the restoration of pottery."

It is vitally important to remember several factors when judging the Tell en-Nasbeh report, which help to explain its limitations. First, the director of the excavation died the year after its final season. Badè was the only member of the staff, besides the draftsman-surveyor Labib Sorial, who was with the excavation for all five seasons. His death was a great blow to the continuity of the project and to the interpretation of the excavation results.

Secondly, it has to be remembered that the last seasons of the excavation, and most of the period of the analysis and preparation for publication, were undertaken during the years of the Great Depression. Thus money was scarce. Without the royalties from Badè’s publication of John Muir’s papers, and the contributions of wealthy benefactors, the report might never have appeared.

Third, the report was finished and went to press during the second World War. Not only Wampler, but Bothmer too, were called into military service and had to rush to finish their contributions."

Finally, the excavation was a child of its age. The methodology of the time, on all excavations, was much less precise than today. Even as the excavation was in progress methodology was improving, and the

\[\text{\textsuperscript{11}See McCown preface in I, ix-x for details.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{12}E.g. I, 185 n. 22, 223 n. 53, and 178 n. at bottom of right column.}\]
records of 1935 are far better than those of 1926. When it came time to prepare the publication the inadequacies of the early seasons were recognized, but nothing could be done after the fact.13

Given all these troubles it is a great tribute to the dedication and perseverance of the authors that the report appeared at all. And it does not compare badly with other reports from the same period. It certainly stands above the excavations and publications of Beth Shemesh and Beth Shan, and is not much inferior to Megiddo and Tell Beit Mirsim. Consider also that today there are more "scientific" excavations, such as the American dig at Shechem, which was concluded some 30 years ago, which are nowhere near completely published. There are also excavations being conducted today which may never see the light of publication.

However, there are serious problems in the 1947 report which have to be detailed. These primarily are gaps in the presentation of the excavated material. First the architectural record will be examined, then the pottery and the small finds.

The most serious flaw in the architectural reporting is in the nature of the published plans. The entire site was published, but the Survey Map was produced at 1:400 scale, and while it is possible to make out most of the various rooms and other architectural features, details of their construction are impossible to determine. For example, in squares AB16-17 there are 3 thick walls. From the plan it is impossible to say if these are walls of different periods built one beside the other, or if they are single thick walls, or if there is a thick wall built over an earlier thinner wall, or something else entirely.

13I, 129 n. 1, 200 and n. 34 show Wampler's acknowledgement of these deficiencies.
Almost all of the features uncovered were put on this single plan, regardless of their period. This mixing of strata obscures the plan of each individual stratum. However, certain features were left off the master plan, and only appear, if at all, in text figures in the report.\textsuperscript{14}

Hundreds of photographs were taken of the site's architecture. There were very few in the first two seasons, but many more in the later campaigns. Some features from the first two seasons were not photographed at all. However, only a small selection of these were used in the report, and there is no list of the photographs used. There are many features not documented by even a single photograph.

When the indices of the report are examined one is initially impressed by the number of features which are cited in the text, though not every feature was cited. Closer inspection reveals that many of the bins, cisterns and silos are mentioned only in summary lists in two footnotes. The majority of the rooms are referred to only once, and many of these are in summarizing lists either in footnotes or in the main text; many of the remainder occur in plate descriptions, or as references to a particular find from a specific room. Of the 1000+ architectural features excavated on the tell, only a few score are treated in any detail. Oddly, it is the tombs from the cemeteries around the site which receive the most extensive coverage. The only available feature index is also restricted to volume I.\textsuperscript{15}

Wampler and McCown understood that there were at least two strata at Tell en-Nasbeh, each with two sub-phases. There are even flashes of intuitive genius which show that they grasped several of the fundamental

\textsuperscript{14}I, 183 and n. 14.
\textsuperscript{15}I, 311-314.
Reason

principles used in this dissertation to define the tell's stratigraphy better. However, for whatever reason, they were unable to develop these individual observations into a master framework for the entire site. Only one example can be presented here. Wampler understood that the early phase of his Stratum I (the Stratum 3C of this dissertation) was characterized by buildings with walls one stone thick.\textsuperscript{16} However, he did not realize that these walls connected to walls of his Stratum II, which in turn were connected to the town's "inner wall."\textsuperscript{17} Also, although McCown and Wampler realized that these two strata were fairly extensive, they did not attempt to draw up a plan of the site with the two strata separated. There are only lists of features belonging to the different phases and a few text figures illustrating examples of these various phases.\textsuperscript{18}

At the time that Tell en-Nasbeh was being excavated the drawing of vertical sections was in its infancy. The "sections" in the 1947 report show only architecture; they are very schematized, and they only cover a few selected areas.\textsuperscript{19} It is most unfortunate that no sections were made in the area of Badè's broadest deep exposure in AE-AF-AG,17-18, which has the most complicated stratigraphy on the site.\textsuperscript{20}

One of the primary goals of this restudy of the Tell en-Nasbeh material is to fill such gaps in the published data, wherever this is possible. The means toward this objective are discussed below in A.5.

\textsuperscript{16}I, 183 and fig. 43.

\textsuperscript{17}I, 180 and fig. 42; 190-191.

\textsuperscript{18}This is seen in Wampler's chapter, "The Stratification of Tell en-Nasbeh," in I, 179-188.

\textsuperscript{19}See figs. 54-57 and 59.

\textsuperscript{20}See fig. 42.
A second major problem in the 1947 report lies in the way that the pottery and the small finds were published.

The first difficulty is that it is impossible to determine most of the find spots for any specific pot type, or class of small find. For example, here is the complete description of pot type 89, a hole-mouth pithos.\(^\text{2}\)


The first group of numbers explains that pot type 89 comes from Room 643 in square Z18, that it comes from level I and was the first object recorded from Room 643 and that it was assigned Museum inventory number 2877. Next comes a description of the fabric and the diameter of the mouth of the vessel. Then comes information on the provenance for each sherd assigned to this vessel class: 13 rims of the same type were found in the debris above level I (i.e. X), 19 from level I, 1 from below level I, 1 from a miscellaneous context, 1 from level II and 1 from Cistern 370. Similar information is provided for the handles and bases, the time range for the type, and the paragraph numbers where this vessel is mentioned in the chapter on storage vessels. Each of the 1842

\(^{2}\)II, 131; see pl. 6. Note that in the Tell en-Nasbeh report the arabic term *zik* is applied to storage jars generally believed to have been 75+ cm. in height; See II, 3. Most archaeologists today tend to prefer *pithos*, if they use any special terminology to distinguish larger from smaller storage jars.
types is described in a similar manner. The key to understanding this
code is on page xvi of volume II of the report, not immediately
preceding the descriptions.

The most obvious short-coming is that the specific find spots of
only 2 of the 68 sherds assigned to this vessel type are given. The rest
are attributed to the different strata in only a general manner. It is
impossible for an investigator interested in re-examining either the
horizontal or vertical distribution of this vessel class to do so.

A less serious short-coming is that the terminology used to
describe the fabric of the pottery evolved over time and was never
retroactively standardized. In 1926 only a handful of color terms were
used; by 1935 over a score were in use. A vessel characterized as "red"
in 1926 might have been called "dark red brown" in 1935. Because most of
the un-restorable pottery was discarded it was impossible to go over the
earlier material and adjust the terminology in light of the advances
achieved by 1935. Similarly, the terminology used to describe the amount
of grits (inclusions) in the fabric is nowhere stated. How dense a
concentration is "few" compared to "some?"

The situation for the provenance of other small finds is perhaps
even worse. The 1947 report contains a plate which shows photographs of
7 bone "spatulas."22 However, 94 spatulas were recovered. Other instances
could be cited for any other class of object for which more than 10-20
examples were recorded. It is thus impossible to be certain if the data
presented on any object class includes all the objects of that class, or
only a sample of some undeterminable size.

22I, 303; pl. 105. The use of these tools is a matter of dispute.
The other serious difficulty is that it is impossible to reconstruct a list of all the objects found in any single feature. Only a few cisterns and tombs come anywhere close to full reporting. Two examples will suffice. From Ci 370 97 vessels are cited and illustrated, but 281 objects of all classes were recorded; thus citations attest only 35% of the total number of recorded finds. From Tb 32 119 vessels are provided, but 792 objects were recorded; only 15% are mentioned in the 1947 report.

This latter circumstance has several implications. The first is that it is impossible to make an independent check on the dating of any feature. The second is that it is impossible even to attempt an evaluation of the kind of activity which took place in most rooms. Although it is nowhere so stated, it seems likely that almost every vessel from a tomb would have been recorded because most vessels from the tombs were intact or restorable. This may be true, to a more limited extent, for materials from cisterns.

The purpose of this dissertation, however, is limited to a re-

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23 See the cistern groups listed in I, 284-286 and 293-294, and the tombs in I, 289-292.

24 There is no way to determine what percentage of the sherds excavated from any feature were actually recorded. W.F. Badé, A Manual of Excavation in the Near East (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1934), 31-32, states: "When the restorer had exhausted the possibilities afforded by the fragments available for reassembly, the next step was to select type fragments for recording. This selection made the third examination to which the potsherds were subjected. Since I [Wampler] was in charge of the recording, this selection was made by myself and consisted of representative examples of shape, finish, and ware, all unusual fragments, all complete or nearly complete objects, and usually all artifacts in materials other than pottery. However, in making this selection the quantitative aspect of the evidence was considered as well as the qualitative. In other words, if a particular area yielded mostly one type of pottery the selection was so made as to give this quantitative feature the proper weight in comparison with less frequent evidence." What is "representative" is, of course, subjective. And this methodology, even if it is assumed that the approximate proportion of sherd types recorded matched that of those excavated in any feature, was only in use during the last two seasons.
analysis of the site architecture. A re-analysis of the pottery would have almost doubled the size of this work. Studies of activity/use and chronology must await a thorough re-examination of the pottery and small finds.

ii. New Data -

The second pressing reason for the present reassessment of the Tell en-Nasbeh material is the abundance of new comparanda which have been excavated since the early 1940s. It is instructive to list the primary sites which were available for study when the 1947 report was in preparation:

Beth Shan
Beth Sheva
Beth Zur
el-Tell/Ai
Gezer
Jemmeh/Gerar
Jericho
Lachish
Megiddo
Megiddo
Samaria
Tell Beit Mirsim
Tell el-'Ajju
Tell el-Far'ah
Tell el-Ful
Tell el-Hesi

(Grant and Wright)
(Sellers)
(Krause)
(Macalister)
(Petrie)
(Sellin and Watzinger)
(Tufnell, only Volumes I and II)
(Volume I and Tombs)
(Schumacher and Watzinger)
(Reisner and Fisher)
(Albright)
(Petrie)
(Petrie)
(Albright)
(Petrie)

Not included are the later volumes of Megiddo and Lachish. Also
not available were Hazor, the American digs at Shechem and Gezer, the post-1967 work in Jerusalem, Kenyon’s work in Jerusalem, Crowfoot and Kenyon’s work at Samaria, Ussishkin’s work at Lachish, and the work of many others at Miqne, Batash/Timna, Qasile, Dor, Yoqneam, Beer Sheba, Arad and other sites.

Architectural features which were new and unique in the 1930s and 40s now have many parallels and can be better set into their Iron Age context. Similarly, pottery types which had only vague dates then can often be assigned to a tighter range today. Small finds only attested in limited quantities are now better known.

Looking at the Tell en-Nasbeh material in isolation, or attempting to re-evaluate it from the 1947 report alone, will produce only limited results. Hence the need to go back to the original records and to compare the Tell en-Nasbeh materials with the materials that are now available from many recently excavated sites.
A.3. Summary of the Analysis of the Stratigraphy of Tell en-Nasbeh -

i. Preliminary Review of the Stratigraphic Framework of the Present Study -

Before summarizing the original analysis of Tell en-Nasbeh, it is useful to set out the essence of the present revised stratigraphy for the site. It is important to list the single most distinct features that are associated with each stratum. It was the association of these primary features to still other features that made it possible to create the following reasonably detailed stratigraphic scheme.

Stratum 5: Consists of rock-cut installations (tombs and 2-chamber "burrows") containing only (or almost exclusively) Early Bronze I material.

Stratum 4: Rock-cut installations (cisterns, "silos" and presses) found below walls belonging to Stratum 3C make up this stratum.

Stratum 3: This stratum is divided into three phases (C-B-A, earliest to latest), which represent the initial town (C), additions to its defenses, among other things (B), and modifications to buildings after B (A).

Stratum 3C: All the buildings are oriented to, or likely oriented to, the settlement's ringroad. The house walls are a single large stone thick. These buildings share walls.

Stratum 3B: The construction of the massive offset-inset wall inner and outer gate complex and associated drains and bins characterize this phase.
Summary of Analysis

Stratum 3A: The earlier buildings expand beyond the town wall line of 3C, which was made possible by the construction of the 3B wall. House walls are two or more small stones thick.

Stratum 2: Large, well-built structures constructed over and at a different alignment from the buildings of Stratum 3 make up this stratum. Buildings appear to be at some distance from each other.

Stratum 1: This stratum consists of buildings constructed over Stratum 2 and at a different orientation. It also contains structures built on the stump of the 3B offset-inset wall.


The advances that have been made in understanding the true stratigraphy of the tell become clearest when they are compared to the assumptions contained in earlier studies. In this regard areas of agreement between the present analysis and those put forward more than 45 years ago will be noted, but the main emphasis will be on the discrepancies that arise. In more recent years, in fact, only McClellan, who actually used the 1:100 plans in the Badè Institute, provided any real advance on the information contained in the original report.\(^2\)

It is difficult to speak of a site-wide, unified stratigraphy in the 1947 report. This is because Wampler wrote the main chapter concerned with the tell's stratigraphy, while McCown wrote chapters on the town's defenses and the characteristics of its buildings.\(^3\) Although

\(^2\)See below.

Summary of Analysis

there are cross references between these chapters McCown does not try to fit his analysis of the date of the defenses with Wampler's phasing of the architecture within the walls. Similarly, the three large 4-Room buildings discussed by McCown are not tied in directly with Wampler's stratigraphy. And Wampler does not really touch on the topics covered by McCown.

The main problem with the stratigraphy worked out by Wampler is that it is based only secondarily on the site's architecture. He attempted to define the phasing of the site's features first by their ceramic contents and other small finds and grouped like-dated features together. Only afterwards did he attempt to group features by their architectural connections. This led to some interesting results. For example, Building 160.07 consists of four rooms which Wampler dated as follows: Rm 437 - 900 to 330, Rm 442 - 700 to 650, Rm 550 - 1050 to 850 and Rm 552 1050 to 850; essentially the front and back parts of this building date to different periods.

Wampler does not seem to have understood that in situ pottery on a feature's floor dates its last period of use, and only material sealed below a floor can give any indication of the period of its construction. Thus, he assigns his early Stratum I, essentially the Stratum 3 of this study, to 700 to 586 B.C. But this marks only the period of its final use. Stratum 3 actually began much earlier, no later than the 10th century B.C.

However, Wampler did recognize certain architectural features of the site which do pertain to its stratigraphy. This will be made clear

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27I, 179.

28I, 183.
Summary of Analysis

in the following paragraphs. The Early Bronze Age material was not assigned its own stratum number.

His Stratum II began no later than the 11th century, possibly as early as the 12th. It's end was ca. 700 B.C. It is stated that the end of Stratum II was established only on the basis of the beginning date for Stratum I. However, as seen above, his beginning date for Stratum I really marks its final period of use, and not its beginning.

He believed that there were earlier and later phases to Stratum II. This notion was based on the ceramics in certain features (rooms and cisterns), but could not be elaborated to show complete building plans. He isolated Stratum II in two parts of the site. On the N and NW sides of the tell he assigned 56 rock-cut installations to Stratum II because they were cut/crossed by walls of Stratum I. A few rooms at the N end of the tell, and a series of rooms on the SW were also assigned to Stratum II because they were separated from Stratum I by "an intervening layer of debris." These are primarily features which could be connected with his "inner city wall," this study's casemate-like wall. He also assigned the two intramural towers to this phase.

The crucial error in this stratigraphy is that the Stratum I walls which cut the rock-cut installations on the N and NW are primarily a single large stone thick, and this is exactly the kind of construction

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I, 180. The dating into the 12th century is based on almost 60 "Philistines" sherds found scattered across the site.

I, figs. 41 and 42.

I, 180 and ns. 8 and 9.

I, 180.

Ibid.
Summary of Analysis

of his Stratum II buildings in the SW. Also, the rooms on the N side of
the town which he assigns to Stratum II cut an unnumbered grape press
probably to be associated with the other rock-cut installations in the
area which he assigned to Stratum II. In other words, he has mixed
together elements of two basically different strata, which in this study
are called 4 and 3C.

Stratum I was divided in places into three phases; however, only
two of these, earlier and later, could be traced over any distance. The
early phase ran from 700 to 586 B.C., and the later phase from 586 to
400. These dates are founded on the dating of CI 370 and RM 514, which
is part of the ringroad. The dating of other features to the same period
was based on comparisons to these two features which clearly belonged to
his "thin wall" phase.

His early Stratum I is characterized by walls usually one
relatively large stone thick; these were arranged as "crude headers." This
is a significant observation, and had it been applied consistently
across the site, might have yielded a more coherent picture. Note that
several of the single-stone walls of his Stratum II in fig. 42 actually
match up as rear chambers to single-stone buildings in fig. 43. Further
on he makes another important observation: "Elsewhere, the thinner walls
(i.e. the single-stone walls) are variously combined with thicker walls.
It seems moderately clear that a number of these are combinations of
earlier and later techniques." That is to say that the thicker walls
are additions, modifications and rebuilds to the thin wall phase.

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34I, 183.
35I, 183 and 185.
36I, 183.
37Ibid.
Unfortunately, he does not provide any examples of what he means. His "thin walls" belong to this study’s Stratum 3C, while his "thicker walls" are primarily 3A.

His late Stratum I did not have any architectural consistency. Unfortunately, however, its architectural elements are not discussed in detail, but presented only as summaries in three footnotes.\(^\text{38}\) No plan could be presented. Its only unifying characteristics are that in some areas it "overlaps" early Stratum I, and in others is built over the offset-inset wall or in the intramural area just inside that wall.\(^\text{39}\)

The "overlapping" occurs in three main areas. First is AA-AB, 23-25 and AC24; this is the E half of Plan 144 and the W half of Plan 145. His overlapping structures seem to be those constructed over the inner gate and possibly the adjacent 4-Room building (Building 145.02). Second is AD20-21, AE19-20 and AF17-20; this is most of Plan 160 and the S third of Plan 159. The overlapping structures here seem to be Building 159.07? and Building 160.10. The final area is AK20-21 and AL20-23; this is the N two-thirds of Plan 194 and the middle third of Plan 195. The buildings here seem to be 4-Room Building 194.01 and fragmentary Building 195.02. The above "overlapping" structures mainly belong to this study’s Stratum 2.

The other features assigned to late Stratum I fall into two main groupings: structures built at least in part on top of the offset-inset wall, and those in the intramural zone.\(^\text{40}\) As is explained in Section C, Chapter 5, the offset-inset wall continued in use in Stratum 2; so all

\(^{38}\) I, 183, ns. 13, 14 and 15.

\(^{39}\) I, 183 and 185.

\(^{40}\) I, 183 ns. 14 and 15.
features clearly on top of the wall belong to this study’s Stratum 1. Features in the intramural zone have to be examined on a case by case basis. However, the majority of these represent buildings of Stratum 2 constructed adjacent to the outer gate.\textsuperscript{4} Some, however, consist of walls built up to, but not clearly over the offset-inset wall.\textsuperscript{4} Such features could belong to any period after the offset-inset wall was constructed, from 3B of this study and on. For some unexplained reason the chambers of the outer gate, and the plazas within and without it were assigned to late Stratum I as well.\textsuperscript{4}

Wampler’s late Stratum I is thus mainly buildings assigned in this study to Strata 2 and 1, with a few features of 3B and 3A.\textsuperscript{4}

Very broadly speaking then, Wampler understood that the rock-cut installations in the N were among the earliest features on the site, belonging to Stratum 4 of this study.\textsuperscript{4} The single-stone walls he understood to belong to one phase, essentially 3C, and that there were later modifications to these, 3A. He saw that there were features later than these but could not establish the separate strata, which appear in this study as Strata 2 and 1. Wampler did not deal with the phasing of the offset-inset wall or the intramural bins and so missed 3B.\textsuperscript{4} He also does not discuss the stratigraphic position of the three large 4-Room

\textsuperscript{4}Mainly those in R-S-T22.

\textsuperscript{4}Mainly in M19-20 and N21. Also the drains along the W and N side of the town, I, 185.

\textsuperscript{4}I, 183 n. 15. Perhaps this is simply an error?

\textsuperscript{4}Oddly, Wampler does not comment on the intramural bins.

\textsuperscript{4}Wampler does not attempt to link these N installations with those found in the S.

\textsuperscript{4}He assigned the intramural drains to late Stratum I, though more likely they were built with the offset-inset wall in 3B.
Summary of Analysis

buildings, a problem which he apparently left to McCown.47

In some ways McCown seems to have understood stratigraphic principles more clearly than Wampler. It should be remembered that Wampler was primarily the chief recorder, and it is no wonder that his chief tool was the mass of sherds codified in his records. McCown had wider excavating experience.48 He understood, in part and in principle, some of the problems inherent in working on a hillside.49 He knew that pottery tended to date the last period of use of a given feature.50 Finally, he understood the importance of keeping deposits above and below floor level separate.51 However, it was not his task to work out the site-wide stratigraphy; rather the nature of the defenses and aspects of construction techniques were his responsibility. He held the building methods and materials at Tell en-Nasbeh in low esteem, which is not surprising for most of his work focused on ashlar construction of the Hellenistic and Roman periods.52

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47I, 206-212.

McCown was a co-director of the excavations at Jerash-Gerasa and also director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem during the 1930s.

48I, 214, "It is barely conceivable that all of these stairs led down from the street, which is on the upper side of the buildings toward the hill, into rooms which lay below the street." I, 219, "What was called the 'north-end' or northeast test trench' in 1927 (M 22-25) offers a particularly instructive picture of strata and the position of walls and buildings on the sloping terrain of the original hill."

49I, 217, "Cistern's were doubtless cleaned from time to time, and, therefore, the materials found do not give a terminus post quem, but rather ad quem."

50I, 223, "Likewise the pottery discovered just below the floor levels of these rooms was recorded separately from that just above the second stratum floors." See also n. 50 on the same page.

51I, 206, "Spaces that had once been streets or courtyards or large rooms were cut up by thin, poorly constructed cross walls with no attention paid to symmetry, sanitation or public convenience. The planning and the architecture were as poor as the masonry."
Summary of Analysis

The earliest defense was the "inner wall." This corresponds to the outer wall of the casemate-like 3C wall of this study. Next came the two intramural towers in Q14 and Z12. Both belonged to his Early Iron I-II, ca. 1200-1000 B.C. Next came the offset-inset wall, which he placed at the end of Early Iron III, or ca. 900 B.C. Both wall systems and the two towers fell within Wampler's Stratum II.

The gates were a problem; the discussion is given in detail in Section C, Chapter 5 of this volume. McCown felt that the inner (his "early") gate was built with the offset-inset wall at the end of Early Iron III, and was destroyed by Sennacherib in 701 B.C. The outer gate was built to replace it. The inner gate thus belongs to Wampler's Stratum II, and the outer gate to his early Stratum I. Wampler felt that the inner gate was a false start, never completed, and that the outer gate was the only functional gate the offset-inset wall ever had. In his scheme the outer gate (and the inner gate's false start) belong to Stratum II.

Note, however, that these relations are not explicitly spelled out in the 1947 report. They were arrived at here by noting the dates assigned by McCown and comparing them with the dates assigned by Wampler to his strata. Wampler stated that the "inner wall" and intramural towers are the earliest features, but he does not assign them directly to Stratum II. There is no obvious effort at integration. McCown wanted the inner gate to have been destroyed by the Assyrians, but there is no destruction debris there or inside the town; all he could report was the possible collapse of the town wall on the N, and even this could have been caused by structural failure, not an assault.53

53I, 7, 231.
Summary of Analysis

McCown devoted a lengthy section to 3 of the 4-Room buildings (Building 110.01, Building 145.02 and Building 194.01 in this study). He noted that they were uniform in plan: the front three rooms formed almost perfect squares, the overall dimensions were very close (ca. 10m by 12 or 13 m), and that in all three the central room was the largest, followed by the back room. Construction techniques were similar: walls were mainly two rows of crudely worked stones as facing with smaller stones as filling, the walls were 60 to 100 cm thick; occasionally single large stone made up the width of the wall (especially at corners). He also noted that they all lay, at least in part, in the intramural area, and sometimes were over the intramural bins. Dating the structures was difficult. He believed that they belonged to Middle Iron I (ca. 900 to 750 B.C.), or at latest Middle Iron II (750 to 586 B.C.), and was willing to extend their use into the Persian period. If they belonged to his preferred date they belonged to Wampler’s Stratum II, if the other, then to early Stratum I; in either case they could continue into late Stratum I.

In the area of the inner gate and the 4-Room building to its S McCown noted three strata:

1. A very low drain and wall section.
2. The gate and 4-Room building.
3. Walls built over the gate.

To the W of the 4-Room building he noted three or four other

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54I, 206-212.
55I, 206-207, 212.
56I, 212.
Summary of Analysis

phases: 58

A. The "inner wall"
Bi. A long wall built over the "inner wall."
Bii. Stairs built against the long wall and so contemporary or later
than it, leading into Rm 331.
C. Rm 331 is built over the NW corner of the inner gate. 59

No attempt is made to integrate these sets of observations. Are
the drain and wall section contemporary with the "inner wall"? Is Rm 331
of the same phase as the walls built over the inner gate?

For the remains in a test trench in W22-25 McCown provides two
interpretations, each of which posits at least four strata. 60 Dates are
assigned to the various walls, but no direct tie is made to Wampler's
stratigraphy.

McCown concludes his discussion by turning to ceramics and
inscriptions to provide dates first to certain areas where there was
overlapping of walls (like Wampler) and then to a few select features. 61
Most of these end up with Middle Iron I-II dates, covering a span from
900 to 586 B.C. In between he provides a summary of G.E. Wright's
evaluation of the pottery from the deep probe in AE-AF-AG,17-18. This is
the same area where Wampler distinguished building (as opposed to rock-
cut) remains of Stratum II. 62 Wright's evaluation turns out to be

58 I, 210-211.
59 I, 210, 214.
60 I, 219, 221; fig. 57.
61 I, 221-222, 227-228.
62 I, 223-227.
Summary of Analysis

essentially the same as Wampler's.\textsuperscript{3}

The above review should make it clear that the strata defined by Wampler and McCown are rather vague. They cover such broad periods, and include so many phases, as to be almost useless. When the views of the two authors are coordinated they yield odd results. For example, based on the dates assigned to them both the "inner wall" and the offset-inset wall belong to Stratum II; these are two major constructions, and this does not include the addition of the intramural towers. To these two wall systems belong only 56 rock-cut installations and a jumble of walls in a deep sounding. In other words, Asa's massive fortifications initially enclosed a settlement of "silos" and odd bits of wall!

\textit{iii. Studies Post-Dating the 1947 Report -}

From the time of the 1947 report, until the present, there have been many short articles on Tell en-Nasbeh and/or Mizpah which have appeared in Bible dictionaries. These are basically derivative of the data in the 1947 report and present only information directly bearing on the Biblical text. They do not attempt to provide any new analysis or insights concerning the site and so will be passed over here. Following is a brief discussion of the major articles dealing with Tell en-Nasbeh which have appeared up to now, and short comments on differences with the present study.

\textit{Branigan -}

Branigan only was only concerned to examine the three large 4-Room

\textsuperscript{3}I., 186.
buildings. He did not add anything to the stratigraphic analysis of the structures as set out in the 1947 report, proposing only that they were the residences of officers in charge of the town's defenses.

Shiloh -

Shiloh undertook a number of studies of the architecture of Iron Age Israel, some of which used data from Tell en-Nasbeh. He believed it was possible to isolate elements of the town belonging to the 11th to 10th centuries B.C. He felt that the earliest town defense was, at least in part, a casemate wall against which was constructed an outer belt of houses, and that the outer belt was separated from the core of the town by a circular road. The houses were generally of the 4- and 3-Room types. The three large 4-Room house complexes were assigned to the "later phase of the Iron Age II," around 700 B.C. These buildings were probably of an "administrative-governmental character."

Most of this study did not really advance beyond what the excavators proposed. What was significant was that he showed that 4- and 3-Room buildings were the most commonly found building types in the Iron Age, and that many towns fell into a common pattern; viz. fortifications, an outer belt of buildings, a ringroad, and a central core. He suggested that this was an accepted planning policy already by

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66Shiloh, "Israelite City," pp. 39-40; fig. 3.

67Shiloh, "Four-Room House," pp. 186, 188; fig. 5.

68Ibid., 190.
Summary of Analysis

the 10th century, also noting that this plan did not meet the needs of large administrative centers. These studies showed that both the buildings and the general plan of Tell en-Nasbeh accorded well with other documented patterns. This basic framework is still valid for mid-sized towns like Tell en-Nasbeh, despite Herzog’s assertions to the contrary (see below).

Broshi –

Broshi’s article in the Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land did not add anything new to the overall understanding of the site’s stratigraphy. In fact, other than to note that a section of the town wall and the intramural towers belong to the 11th century, he treats all the other architectural features together, as if they belong to one long stratum.

McClellan –

McClellan’s study marks the first major advance in the understanding of the architecture of Tell en-Nasbeh since the 1947 report. Like those who had studied the site before him, he chose not to assign a stratum number to the Early Bronze Age remains.

McClellan’s "Phase A" was vaguely defined as: "The period of the earliest city wall that underlies the later casemate wall. The existence

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6Shiloh, "Israelite City," pp. 51-52.
7M. Broshi, "Nasbeh, Tel En-" in EAEHL. Vol. 3, 912-918.
8Ibid., 914-916.
of buildings inside the town during this phase is probable but difficult to delineate. Some structures at the north end of the site may belong to this period, e.g. in N/P/Q -15/16/17/18.\textsuperscript{37} This may refer to sections of Wampler’s “inner wall” and to the rock-cut installations of Wampler’s Stratum II. Although McClellan understood that the town originally had a casemate wall, he does not seem to have realized that most of the casemates he defined are later rebuilds over the original wall. It is probable that the undefined wall sections he assigns to his “Phase A” belong to the outer wall of the casemate-like wall of this study’s Stratum 3C.

McClellan’s text also fails to assign the intramural towers to a particular stratum, though they appear on his phase B plan.\textsuperscript{74}

"Phase B" was his main stratum, and the focus of his article. It consisted of a casemate wall with 3- or 4-Room buildings constructed against or into the wall.\textsuperscript{75} The ringroad, all cross- and sideroads connected to it, and all buildings along these auxiliary roads also belong to "Phase B." This phase corresponds to Stratum 3C of this study. McClellan’s analysis of this stratum was accurate and detailed and made clear much which had hitherto been obscure. However, he did not define all the possible buildings belonging to this phase, as will be clear from the assignment of buildings to Stratum 3C in the present work.

"Phase C" was defined simply as the construction of the offset-inset wall. McClellan noted that houses and sections of the road system continued in this phase. New constructions were also undertaken. Some

\textsuperscript{37}Ibid., 54.

\textsuperscript{74}Ibid., fig. 13.

\textsuperscript{75}Ibid., 54.
were rebuilds and modifications to old buildings, others were totally new. He assigned the three large 4-Room buildings to "Phase C." "Phase C" corresponds essentially to Strata 3B, 3A and 2 of the present study, e.g. the 4-Room buildings are here assigned to Stratum 2. McClellan did not deal with the intramural area in his study, thus he did not consider the stratigraphic position of the intramural bins and drains, which also belong to 3B.

"Phase D" is the most briefly defined of all his divisions. In his words, "All constructions subsequent to the destruction of the Great Wall are assigned to this phase." However, he does not describe what the construction in question consists of. But as far as certitude is possible in these circumstances, it may be indicated that "Phase D" corresponds to Stratum 1 of this study.

Finkelstein -

In his treatment of the Israelite settlement problem, Finkelstein briefly discusses Tell en-Nasbeh. After summarizing earlier studies he notes that the 1:400 Survey Map includes remains from Iron I to the Persian period (1200 to 330 B.C.), and that despite this the town plan: "looks very uniform." This he believed showed that the town plan changed little over that length of time; the only additions were the offset-inset wall and the three large 4-Room buildings. He felt that "Tell en-Nasbeh presents a unique example of the plan of a large

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Ibid., 54.

Ibid.


Ibid., 61-63.
Israelite village from the period of the Judges." His only other major observation is that he believed the intramural bins preceded the offset-inset wall.otec.

The majority of buildings that are shown on the 1:400 Survey Map actually belong to Stratum 3, which probably begins in the 10th or late 11th century. His "Israelite Settlement" phase is actually Stratum 4, of which little survives. The bins are in fill poured between the two wall systems, and are no earlier than the offset-inset wall, and in this study are assigned to the same general constructional phase 3B.

Herzog -

Herzog does not systematically review the stratigraphy of Tell en-Nasbeh, but does present several observations and a summary review. Disagreeing with Shiloh, he does not see the original town as a planned settlement with casemate wall and peripheral road, but as a "provincial settlement partly surrounded by a peripheral belt of houses and partly by a city wall 1-2 m thick." That is to say, part of the defenses consisted of a specially constructed wall, while the rest was composed of the back broad rooms of house. The offset-inset wall (and gates?), the three large 4-Room buildings, the intramural bins and the intramural cisterns all belong to the beginning of the 9th century B.C., and were

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Ibid., 63.

Ibid., 63, 264, 266-267, 269.


Ibid., 263.
erected as part of a royal expansion of the town. In essence, his proposal is a modification of the two stratum arrangement of the 1947 report.

Herzog correctly recognized that the builders of the offset-inset wall wanted to preserve the entire existing town, and that, hence, the whole line of the wall lay outside the bounds of the original (3C) settlement. He also understood that the intramural bins were part of the royal scheme to fortify the site. He suggested that new cisterns were hewn to lie below the course of the offset-inset wall, and that these were fed by the intramural drains. Finally, he notes that although the town’s size doubled, the added area was mostly “dead space” which was uninhabited, and that the population density of the town after the construction of the offset-inset wall dropped to ca. 27 persons per dunam (originally it would have been closer to 50 per dunam). His estimate of 750 to 800 inhabitants is near the low end of the figures cited in the present study.

The present study sees most of the cisterns as belonging to Stratum 3C, or earlier; the wall, gate and bins to 3B, and the 4-Room buildings to 2. It is not clear if Herzog truly sees these as contemporary structures, or if he believed that they were constructed over a longer period. For example, he ignores the 1947 report where it states that the buildings N of the inner gate blocked the entrance and so had to be later than it. It is also unclear why cisterns would be

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85Ibid. His plan (fig. 20) shows that he believed that the intramural drains belonged to the Iron Age. His plan seems to indicate that the intramural towers also belonged to this phase, and were not an addition to the earlier town’s defenses.

86Ibid., See also Section C, Chapter 4 of this volume (p. 290) for the estimated population of Tell en-Nasbeh.

87I, 214.
Summary of Analysis

deliberately hewn below the line of the wall.

The above review has shown that previous treatments often contained sound observations on certain aspects of the stratigraphy of Tell en-Nasbeh, but failed to offer a good comprehensive model; they were not able to go beyond a two-stratum system for the town’s stratigraphy. Most of the treatments were hampered by having access only to the material in the 1947 report, not the 1:100 plans and hundreds of photographs in the Badè Institute. McClellan’s treatment, though based on his study of the original material in the Badè Institute, was limited to one article of 16 pages and 14 text figures. Even the treatment in the 1947 report is sparse; the actual treatment of the stratigraphy amounts to only slightly more than 50 pages, 20 text figures and ca. 150 photographs in 29 plates to cover ca. 1100 architectural features on the tell.

Below is a table which provides a gross schematization of the three primary treatments of the stratigraphy of Tell en-Nasbeh, showing rough equivalents to the model proposed in the present study.

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<th>Table A.3.1: Stratigraphic Divisions of Tell en-Nasbeh</th>
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A.4. The Identification of Tell en-Nasbeh

Above it was stated that Tell en-Nasbeh is usually equated with Biblical Mizpah of Benjamin.\(^7\) This identification has been based on a combination of historical and archaeological evidence and reasoning, which though it tends to favor the equation, cannot be said to conclusively decide the issue. That is, though the consensus opinion is that Tell en-Nasbeh is probably Mizpah, no certain data to prove the point has been discovered. However, this is a problem common to site identification in general, not to Tell en-Nasbeh alone. There are few sites which yield inscriptions which irrefutably identify them with places mentioned in ancient literary sources.

The identification of Tell en-Nasbeh with Mizpah is a key factor in the architectural analysis discussed below in chapter A.5. Therefore it is important to examine the reasoning behind the equation.

i. History of the Identification with Mizpah of Benjamin

The literature concerning the identification of Tell en-Nasbeh with Mizpah, and the history of Mizpah, were discussed by James Muilenburg in the 1947 report, and in a follow-up article to a suggestion by Alt a few years later.\(^8\) No new evidence has emerged since the mid-1950s which affects the earlier analyses, except for the identification of Gibeon with el-Jib. Therefore, this work will limit itself to a summary and evaluation of Muilenburg's discussion.

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\(^7\)Joshua 18:26.

Identification

First it should be noted that Mizpah, Hebrew מִצְפַּה and occasionally מִצְפָּה, from the root מֵצָא, "to look out or about, spy, keep watch," has the literal meaning of "watch-tower" or "lookout point." Any site considered as a candidate for ancient Mizpah must have a commanding view of the surrounding area, as Tell en-Nasbeh does, though it need not be the highest point.

Muilenburg divided the modern history of the efforts to locate Mizpah into four periods: from Robinson's work in 1838 to that of Raboisson's in 1897, from Raboisson to the work of Dalman and his followers in 1910, from an article of Alt's in 1910 to the beginning of Badè's excavations in 1926, and from 1926 to the publication of the 1947 report. To this may be added a fifth period: from the 1947 report to the present.

Robinson passed by Tell en-Nasbeh, and his colleague Eli Smith investigated it, evidently observing the remains of the tower-room Building 109.01. However, Robinson did not identify the tell by name, and was inclined to locate Mizpah at Nebi Samwil, an identification still upheld by some scholars, mostly textual critics. Other scholars of the first period who expressed theories on the location of Mizpah include: V. Guerin who placed Mizpah at Sha'fat; A. Schlatter who

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90I, 16; as Muilenburg notes: "Besides, the name of a town is determined not by a people sitting in national conclave, nor by geographers schooled in the topography of the land, but rather by the untutored folk of the village, uncritically proud of their situation and view, who never thought once to compare the relative heights with neighboring competitors."

91I, 13.

92E. Robinson and E. Smith, Biblical Researches in Palestine 11th ed. (Boston: Crocker and Brewster, 1874), 575.
equated Gibeon, Mizpah and Nob and placed all three at Nebi Samwil; L. Heidet who placed it at el-Bireh NE of Tell en-Nasbeh.\textsuperscript{93} Thus in the first period there was a multiplicity of views and nothing like a consensus, and Tell en-Nasbeh was not even a candidate.

In the second period it was first Raboisson, and independently later the same year Conder, who suggested that Tell en-Nasbeh was the site of Mizpah. W.F. Birch and Clermont-Ganneau resisted this identification while F. Buhl, R. Kittel and G.A. Smith followed the identification with Nebi Samwil.\textsuperscript{94} G. Dalman supported the identification with Tell en-Nasbeh. C. Hauser placed Mizpah at Khirbet Batn ed-Sa'ideh.\textsuperscript{95} In the second period Tell en-Nasbeh first became a candidate and two camps began to emerge, those who supported Nebi Samwil and others in favor of Tell en-Nasbeh.

The third period opened with important articles by Alt, Baumann, and Lohmann, all students of Dalman, which placed Mizpah at Tell en-Nasbeh. Dalman too continued his support of Tell en-Nasbeh. Another supporter of this view was Pythian-Adams. Albright opposed this "new" view, returning Mizpah to Nebi Samwil and placing either Ataroth-Archi/Addar at Tell en-Nasbeh, because of the presence of Khirbet 'Attarah at the S foot of the tell, or else Beeroth. H.L. Vincent maintained that there was not enough Iron Age material from Nebi Samwil (only LB and Iron I) to prove the existence of an Israelite town there. The third period ended with Alt shifting his position by placing Gibeon at Tell en-Nasbeh.\textsuperscript{96} The third period attested a strong preference for

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{93}I, 14.
\item \textsuperscript{94}I, 14.
\item \textsuperscript{95}I, 15.
\item \textsuperscript{96}I, 15-17.
\end{itemize}
Mizpah at Tell en-Nasbeh, though there was resistance from influential quarters.

In the fourth period L. Heidet suggested that Tell en-Nasbeh was Ataroth-Addar. Jirku opposed Alt's identification of Gibeon with Tell en-Nasbeh and eventually suggested that it was Ataroth-Addar, which Albright continued to champion. Hertzberg equated Gibeon, Mizpah, Nob and Gibeah Elohim, placing them all at Nebi Samwil. He suggested that Tell en-Nasbeh was originally Beeroth and subsequently known as Ataroth. Thomsen limited the identification of Tell en-Nasbeh to Mizpah, Beeroth or Gibeon, in the end deciding against the latter two. Hempel noted the lack of any Late Bronze Age pottery at Tell en-Nasbeh, which weighed against its being a pre-Israelite town, and which supported an identification with Mizpah. F.M. Abel supported the identification of Tell en-Nasbeh with Mizpah. Muilenburg favored this identification, but admitted that the evidence was not decisive. Badè, of course, favored the identification with Mizpah. In the fourth period opinion was more divided. Many scholars favored Mizpah at Tell en-Nasbeh, while two of the most influential writers were against it.

In the fifth period Alt suggested that Tell en-Nasbeh was the Mizpah of Kings, Jeremiah and Nehemiah (a fortress and later a capital), whereas Nebi Samwil was the Mizpah of Judges and Samuel (a religious center). Muilenburg opposed this view, believing that all the references were to the same locality. Albright was willing to recognize that the balance of the evidence seemed to favor Tell en-Nasbeh as

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97I, 18-22.


Mizpah, though he still held out that it might be Ataroth.\textsuperscript{100} Wright did not think that there was yet enough evidence to decide the issue.\textsuperscript{101} Thus in the post-excavation period most scholars have been willing to concede that Tell en-Nasbeh is the most likely candidate for Mizpah, though this is not unanimous.

It is important to briefly examine the main texts which bear on the location of Mizpah so that it will be clear exactly what the points of contention are.\textsuperscript{102} Since modern scholars have essentially narrowed the location of Mizpah down to either Tell en-Nasbeh or Nebi Samwil, the following discussion will limit itself to the appropriateness of those two sites in the light of the text.

Mizpah is first mentioned in the list of Benjaminite cities in Joshua 18:21-28 as follows: "Gibeon, Ramah, Beeroth, Mizpeh, Chephirah, Mozah" (18:25-26).\textsuperscript{103} All these villages and towns are to the N and W of Jerusalem. This is the first benchmark in locating Mizpah.

The next occurrence of Mizpah is in Judges 19-21, the story of the Levite and his concubine. Scholars have generally seen this story as a composite of an early base narrative with later editorial insertions and modifications.\textsuperscript{104} The dates of the base narrative and later additions vary from scholar to scholar. The base narrative is usually considered

\textsuperscript{100}W.F. Albright, review of Tell en-Nasbeh I and II, by C.C. McCown and J.C. Wampler, \textit{JNES} 7 (1948):203.


\textsuperscript{102}All citations are from the RSV.

\textsuperscript{103}The area of Benjamin stretches from Tell en-Nasbeh on the N to Jerusalem on the S, and from the Jordan Valley on the E to the coastal plain on the W.

\textsuperscript{104}I, 24-27.
to be pre-monarchic, while the later material is exilic or postexilic.

Muilenburg believed that the references to Mizpah belonged to the later insertions.\textsuperscript{105} Primarily this is so because he found the phrases in which they occurred to be "ritualistic" and to contain terminology reflecting late interests. For example, 20.1 reads: "Then all the people of Israel came out, from Dan to Beer-sheba, including the land of Gilead, and the congregation assembled as one man to the LORD at Mizpah." Late terminology would include "all Israel," "Dan to Beer-sheba" and "congregation." However, it is not a part of this discussion to decide on the relative age of different verses in these chapters, and it is important to remember that late sources can contain reliable topographic information, and that earliness is no proof of accuracy.

Muilenburg understood clearly that the main point regarding the location of Mizpah in the Judges account was not the date of the final edition but the nature of the mental picture of the topography of the story in the minds of the story's editors. In other words, how did they imagine the locale of the events of the story?

The key topographic points are that the Levite and his company bypass Jerusalem on their way N to Ephraim with the intent of spending the night at either Gibeah or Ramah (19:10-15). The concubine is murdered in Gibeah (19:25-28). Later all Israel gathers at Mizpah to hear the Levite's tale and decide on a course of action (20:1-11). There too they swore oaths not to give their daughters to Benjaminites in marriage (21.1) and to slay any Israelite who did not join the assembly (21:5, 8). The Israelites also consult God at Bethel (20:18).

\textsuperscript{105}I, 25-27.
Identification

Ramah is usually located at er-Ram. The location of Gibeah is more problematic. Since Albright’s excavations at Tell el-Ful most scholars have located Gibeah there. However, the lack of significant Iron I material there has led some to abandon this identification and locate Gibeah/Geba at Jeba on the Michmash pass. Bethel is generally placed at Beitin. Mizpah should then be located in the area between er-Ram and Tell el-Ful (or Jeba) on the S and Beitin on the N. Nebi Samwil is slightly S of er-Ram, Tell el-Ful and Jeba. This may favor Tell en-Nasbeh which is N of these three sites, but S of Bethel. Another question is whether the editors imagined all Israel gathering at the N border of Benjamin, which would better suit Tell en-Nasbeh, or in the heart of Benjamin, which fits Nebi Samwil?

Mizpah next appears in I Samuel 7 and 10:17-27. These passages are part of a larger unit focused on the life of the prophet Samuel. These are considered to be later than the stories concerning Saul and his election in 9:1-10:16, but earlier than Deuteronomistic insertions, and spring largely from prophetic circles.106

Unfortunately most of these Samuel passages are devoid of geographic information. In 7:11 the Israelites advance from Mizpah and drive the Philistines back, "as far as below Beth-car," but the location of this site is uncertain. In 7:12 Samuel sets up a memorial stone between Mizpah and Jeshanah, calling it Ebenezer; again, the location of the latter two sites is uncertain. However, 7:16 contains the statement that Samuel made a yearly circuit of Bethel, Gilgal and Mizpah, before

returning afterwards to Ramah. The precise location of Gilgal is uncertain, but it was in the vicinity of Jericho.\textsuperscript{107} Ramah and Bethel are on the road running N from Jerusalem, with Tell en-Nasbeh in between. Nebi Samwil is farther W. The proximity of Tell en-Nasbeh to Bethel and Ramah might be a vote in favor of its identification with Mizpah.

The next pertinent text is in I Kings 15:16-22, paralleled in I Chronicles 16:1-6. Baasha "went up against Judah, and built Ramah" in order to prevent Judean contact with his kingdom and vice-versa. This suggests that he crossed into Judean territory and built his fortress there. Unfortunately the exact line of the border between Israel and Judah at this period is not clear. However, it is stated that Rehoboam's kingdom included Judah, and at least some part of Benjamin.\textsuperscript{108} It is likely that there were constant cross-border incursions by both sides following the break up of the kingdom after Solomon's death, and these may have kept the border somewhat fluid.\textsuperscript{109} Bethel was made into a royal cult center by Jeroboam I of Israel.\textsuperscript{110} The N border of Benjamin passed from Bethel, by way of Ataroth-Addar, to Lower Beth Horon.\textsuperscript{111} Mizpah was considered to be within Benjamin, as was Bethel.\textsuperscript{112} These data suggest that the N-most part of Benjamin was early incorporated into Israel, and that the border was between Bethel and Ramah.

Once Asa had bribed the king of Damascus to attack Israel on the N, thereby causing Baasha to withdraw from his S border, he called up

\textsuperscript{107}Joshua 5:19.
\textsuperscript{108}I Kings 12:21, 23.
\textsuperscript{109}See I Kings 14:30, 15:16.
\textsuperscript{110}I Kings 12:26-29.
\textsuperscript{111}Joshua 18:13.
\textsuperscript{112}Joshua 18:22, 26.
all the people of the land for corvée labor, took the building materials from Ramah and "built Geba of Benjamin and Mizpah." The primary question here is whether Asa advanced to the N beyond Ramah to build his fortifications, or contented himself with fortifying towns S of Ramah, thereby acknowledging Baasha’s seizure of the lands to the N. If he pushed N, then Geba of Benjamin should be the Geba in the Michmash pass, and Mizpah would be Tell en-Nasbeh since these are the two towns which most easily command the roads leading S from Israel. Albright, opting for Mizpah at Nebi Samwil, emended "Geba of Benjamin" to "Gibeah of Benjamin," his Tell el-Ful, on the basis of the LXX and because nowhere else is Geba referred to as "of Benjamin" whereas this is a common designation for Gibeah. Albright’s theory is interesting, but does not explain why Asa had to bribe the king of Damascus. If he was happy to build fortresses S of the line established by Baasha there was little point in stripping his own treasuries and those of the temple. It seems more likely that he sought the withdrawal of Baasha’s army from Ramah precisely so he could carry off its material and re-establish his border to the N of that town. It seems less likely that Asa would have left his border at Tell el-Ful and Nebi Samwil after such a heavy expense. The geo-historical context of this passage seems to favor positioning Mizpah at Tell en-Nasbeh.

The lengthiest section of the Old Testament dealing with Mizpah is Jeremiah 40-41, with parallels in II Kings 25:22-25. Although these

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114F. Albright, Excavations and Results at Tell el-Ful (Gibeah of Saul), RASOR 4 (1922-23):38.

chapters are rich in historical data, which will be dealt with below, they contain only two references of topographic importance.

The first is that Gedaliah's murderer, Ishmael, went out from Mizpah to meet pilgrims from Shechem, Shilo and Samaria on their way to Jerusalem.\(^{116}\) This implies that Mizpah was a reasonably short distance from the road linking the N hill country with Jerusalem, and that the road was visible from the town. Nebi Samwil is ca. 4 km. from this road, and the road is barely visible from that hill. Visiting Nebi Samwil would require a lengthy detour for the pilgrims, and the text gives no indication that they had to stop to meet the new governor Gedaliah.\(^{117}\) On the other hand the N to S road runs directly past Tell en-Nasbeh, on either the E or W. Ishmael would have had plenty of time to see the pilgrims, go out to meet them and importune them to halt their trip to meet Gedaliah. This is perhaps the passage that is most supportive of the Tell en-Nasbeh link with Mizpah.

The second passage has to do with Ishmael's attempt to flee to Ammon with captives seized at Mizpah.\(^{118}\) The most direct route from either Tell en-Nasbeh or Nebi Samwil toward Ammon passes through Ramah. What is not at all clear from the text is the location of the pursuing force led by Johanan. He may have been stationed at Jerusalem, though whether the Babylonians would have agreed to a Judean military force in the vicinity of the old capital is open to doubt.\(^{119}\) He may have had his forces N of Mizpah. Since Johanan knew that Ishmael was in league with Baalis the Ammonite king, it is perhaps most likely that his forces lay

\(^{116}\) Jeremiah 41:4-9.

\(^{117}\) 1, 15, 32.

\(^{118}\) Jeremiah 41:11-12.

\(^{119}\) 1, 33.
E of Mizpah in order to block any direct retreat by Ishmael to the Jordan fords. Ishmael was brought to bay at "the great pool which is in Gibeon," probably a reference to the great water reservoir found by Pritchard at el-Jib.

If Mizpah was at Tell en-Nasbeh and Johanan lay either N or S of Mizpah it would make little sense for Ishmael to flee SW toward el-Jib. His best option would have been to flee directly E at that point. If Nebi Samwil was Mizpah and the pursuers were to the N or S and Ishmael was trying to flee E it would be perfectly possible for him to be caught at Gibeon, which is slightly NE of Nebi Samwil.

However, if Johanan lay to the E, ready to cut off any flight to the Jordan fords, a direct retreat to the E from either Tell en-Nasbeh or Nebi Samwil was the height of folly. If Nebi Samwil is Mizpah in this scenario then Ishmael did the most foolish thing possible, fleeing straight toward Johanan. However, if Tell en-Nasbeh were Mizpah a flight by Ishmael to the SW would take him away from Johanan. In this scenario Ishmael may have been trying to "shake" Johanan by making a surprise move in an unexpected direction. 120

It is the position of Johanan's forces which is the crux of the situation. It seems more probable that Johanan, knowing that Ishmael plotted the assassination of Gedaliah, would have stationed his forces where he could have most easily blocked Ishmael's flight to Ammon, probably somewhere in the Michmash\Geba pass. In this scenario Tell en-Nasbeh makes more sense as the location for Mizpah than Nebi Samwil.

I Maccabees 3:46 refers to Mizpah as being "opposite" Jerusalem.

120J. Bright, Jeremiah (Garden City: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1965), 255, note to verse 12.
Identification

If this term implies that Jerusalem is visible from Mizpah, then Nebi Samwil fits the description better than Tell en-Nasbeh, though the N part of Jerusalem is just visible from Tell en-Nasbeh. It is not clear how great or small a distance is intended by "opposite."

Josephus provides no solid topographic references, and the accounts in Eusebius are confused and contradictory.

A final point which needs comment is the relationship, if any, between Hebrew Mizpah and Arabic Nasbeh. This matter was addressed by Muilenburg. At first glance the names are quite similar. There are, however, problems. There are few examples of initial Hebrew m turning to Arabic n, though examples within the body of the word do occur. Also, Hebrew p is expected to become f in Arabic, not b. It seems that a direct transliteration of Mizpah to Nasbeh is not possible, if strict rules of semitic philology are applied. What is not certain is if a presumed change from Mizpah to Nasbeh happened directly, or through the mediation of other tongues such as Aramaic and/or Greek. For example, Neapolis becomes Nablus (Greek to Arabic). It might even be possible that the shift from m to n occurred within the development of the Hebrew language. Thus, while strict parallels are lacking, there is some evidence which, given the vagaries of human speech and sound shifts across several tongues, may make it possible to identify Hebrew Mizpah with Arabic Nasbeh.

Once all the textual data have been reviewed it seems clear that where the ancient sources can cast any illumination on the location of Mizpah they almost always favor a situation at Tell en-Nasbeh. Only the

\[121\] I, 15.

\[122\] I, 43-44.
Maccabees account may plainly favor Nebi Samwil. It seems that the weight of the textual evidence favors the identification with Tell en-Nasbeh.

ii. Summary of the History of Mizpah of Benjamin

Having decided that the ancient sources tend to favor the Tell en-Nasbeh = Mizpah identification it is important to review these texts for any light they shed on the history of the site.

Although written sources cannot be used uncritically in historical or archaeological reconstructions, to ignore them is also a grave mistake. If a text refers to a major building operation at an ancient site it is important to examine the site to see if any trace of these activities can be discerned. If no structures alluded to in the text and attributable to the named ruler can be found dating to his period some explanation must be offered for the discrepancy between the text and the artifactual record. The most likely possibilities are that: excavation either missed remains of that ruler because the placement and/or size of the excavation units did not coincide with the feature described, or the text is in error, in whole or in part. That is, the text may have named the right king, but the wrong site, the right site but the wrong king, or the wrong site and the wrong king. A third possibility is that the author/editor invented the incident; however, this is almost as difficult to prove as the first possibility.

Each text mentioning Mizpah of Benjamin is cited in full and the citation is followed by a brief discussion of any importance that the text in question might have for a reconstruction of the history of the town.
Joshua -


Modern scholars have dated this town list to the provincial system of one of five kings: Abijah, Jehoshaphat, Uzziah, Hezekiah or Josiah, with Josiah the most favored.\(^\text{123}\) The key point is that Joshua 18:11-28 assigns Mizpah to Benjamin, and from the period of the monarchy and later Benjamin seems to have belonged to Judah. This does not mean that there were not fluctuations in the border. It is even possible that Mizpah, at times, fell within the borders of Israel, but its political allegiance was most often with Judah.

Judges -

Judges 20:1. Then all the people of Israel came out, from Dan to Beer-Sheba, including the land of Gilead, and the congregation assembled as one man to the LORD at Mizpah.

Judges 20:3. Now the Benjaminites heard that the people of Israel had gone up to Mizpah.

Judges 21:1. Now the men of Israel had sworn at Mizpah, "No one of us shall give his daughter in marriage to Benjamin."

Judges 21:5. And the people of Israel said, "Which of all the tribes of Israel did not come up in the assembly of the Lord?" For they had taken a great oath concerning him who did not come to the LORD to Mizpah, saying, "He shall be put to death."

Judges 21:8. And they said, "What one is there of the tribes of Israel that did not come up to the LORD to Mizpah?" And behold, no one had come up to the camp from Jabesh-gilead, to the assembly.

Muilenburg was highly critical of the accounts mentioning Mizpah in Judges and Samuel.\textsuperscript{124} He dated them all quite late, to the period of the exile or after.

In Judges he was troubled by the appearance of a united Israel acting against one of its own members, Benjamin, when graver threats from surrounding enemies in earlier chapters were faced by single tribes, or only a few acting together. It also troubled him that Mizpah seemed to be a cult site of some importance, though no cult paraphernalia, such as the ark or the tent of meeting, are ever mentioned as being permanently located at Mizpah. Israel "assembled to the LORD at Mizpah," and swore there at least two important oaths, probably as part of a treaty\textbackslash covenant guaranteeing united action.

Essentially, Muilenburg did not believe that Mizpah had any cultic significance until after the return from the exile.\textsuperscript{125} The stories of Mizpah as a cult site of importance were created by the "pious memory

\textsuperscript{124}I, 24-28.

\textsuperscript{125}Below, the position is adopted that the Hasmonean leaders were conscious of the story of the defeat of the Philistines at Mizpah, and that they purposefully gathered their forces there because of the account in I Samuel 7. Note that Maccabees refers to Mizpah's cultic role as something in the past.
and imagination" of a later generation, who felt some need to portray Mizpah as a successor to Jerusalem.126

However, except for the swearing of oaths before Yahweh, all the clear cultic activity in Judges 20 and 21 takes place at Bethel. It is there that the Israelites pray (20:18, 23, 26, 21:2-3), and fast (20:26) and build an altar and offer sacrifices (21:4). As a place of cultic importance, Mizpah clearly plays a subordinate role to Bethel in these chapters. There is nothing especially "late" about the swearing of oaths before a deity, and the Israelites were known to move the ark up to the battle field, which was evidently between Mizpah and Gibeah.127 Mizpah may not have had any special significance at this time, unless the ark, or some other piece of cultic furniture was temporarily lodged there. Thus, there is nothing especially "late" about the references to Mizpah in the Judges passages. All that can be said is that an Israelite settlement existed there at this time.

I Samuel -

I Samuel 7:5-7a. (5) Then Samuel said, "Gather all Israel at Mizpah, and I will pray to the LORD for you." (6) So they gathered at Mizpah, and drew water and poured it out before the LORD and fasted on that day, and said there, "We have sinned against the LORD." And Samuel judged the people of Israel at Mizpah. (7a) Now when the Philistines heard that the people of Israel had gathered at Mizpah, the lords of the Philistines went up against Israel.

126 I, 48.

127 In I Samuel 4:3 and following the Israelites bring the ark to the battle field, where it is captured by the Philistines, who hold it for seven months. Note that this later battle took place not far from the one in Judges 20-21. Here it is between Ebenezer and Aphek (4:1), and Ebenezer is not far from Mizpah (I Samuel 7:12).
Identification

Here again occurs the "All Israel" terminology, coupled with
terms of prayer by a prophet and confession of sins which is
considered a late feature by Mauileburg. It is interesting that no
sacrifice is offered, only water is drawn and poured out, a practice
with no direct Biblical parallels. This could be either an early
feature indicating that the ark, or other appropriate cultic
paraphernalia which justified or permitted sacrifice, was not in the
vicinity, or a late one showing that sacrifice was no longer appropriate
once the temple was destroyed. However, the following section mentions
Mizpah only in passing, as the site of yet another battle. There is
nothing especially late about the reference here.

I Samuel 7:11-12. (11) And the men of Israel went out of Mizpah and
pursued the Philistines, and smote them, as far as below Beth-car. (12)
Then Samuel took a stone and set it up between Mizpah and Jeshanah, and
called its name Ebenezer; for he said, "Hitherto the LORD has helped
us."

I Samuel 7:15-17. (15) Samuel judged Israel all the days of his life.
(16) And he went on a circuit year by year to Bethel, Gilgal, and
Mizpah; and he judged Israel in all these places. (17) Then he would
come back to Ramah, for his home was there, and there also he
administered justice to Israel. And he built there an altar to the LORD.

The role of Mizpah in verses 15-17 is difficult to judge because
they constitute a statement which summarizes Samuel's career. The next
chapter begins the account of the rise of Saul to kingship. What is of
interest is that Mizpah is mentioned here in conjunction with three
places connected with cultic activity. Bethel and Gilgal are known cult

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13p.K. McCarter Jr., I Samuel (Garden City, Doubleday & Company,
Inc., 1980), 144.
sites, and the author here informs us that Ramah too contained an altar whose use was sanctioned by attaching its foundation to Samuel. Thus, the editor here seems to have conceived of Mizpah as having some cultic associations in the late pre-monarchic period. These verses show Samuel acting in a very limited area, and they contain none of the later Deuteronomistic terminology which opens chapter 7. These verses may thus reflect an early tradition in which Mizpah had some importance connected with the cultic/judicial activities of the prophet Samuel.

If Mizpah was an Israelite foundation, which seems likely since there are no references to it in the conquest narratives or pre-conquest stories, how did it come to have any cultic associations? If the stories of the battles with Benjamin and the Philistines in the vicinity of Mizpah have any truth to them, its importance may have arisen from ritual activities which preceded these battles, which both ended in victories for Israel. The presence of the ark, though it is not mentioned in this text, or some other cultic object, at Mizpah prior to each battle may have also helped set such a precedent. Samuel may have included Mizpah in his circuit because it was the site of his greatest victory. The repeated visits of the holy man would have served to strengthen its cultic standing. However, none of the above passages gives any indication that there was any sort of shrine or cultic edifice (e.g. a standing stone) at Mizpah.

I Samuel 10:17-21. Now Samuel called the people together to the LORD at Mizpah; ... and Saul the son of Kish was taken by lot.

This passage records the public election of Saul as king, which follows the secret selection described in chapters 9:1 through 10:16. The passage under discussion begins in an anti-monarchic tone, indicating that it comes from the prophetic layer of the Samuel stories,
but the actual selection of Saul by lot and his acclamation are neutral, or even in favor of the monarchy. Muilenburg rejected the historicity of I Samuel 10:17-27 because of the Deuteronomistic terminology in verses 17-19. The key point, however, is that Saul must have been proclaimed king in public at some point; the question is where?

Saul's secret selection is said to have taken place at the home town of an anonymous seer, later revealed to be Samuel (9:5-14). This town is said to be in the land of Zuph (9:5), but the exact location and extent of this territory is unknown. However, 7:17 states that Ramah was Samuel's home, and that he had an altar there, which ties in with the sacrifice he is about to offer in chapter 9.

It may not be stretching modern credulity too far to suggest that there is some truth in both the private and public elections of Saul. Even in democracies the choice of candidates offered to the public is often decided behind closed doors. It is perfectly possible that Samuel engineered Saul's election among a select group in Ramah (the "guests" of verse 9:13), who would then work to insure his acclamation by the masses in the follow up public ceremony. The detailed scheming surrounding Solomon's accession in I Kings 1, which involved the prophet Nathan, may be simply a fuller example of the sort of maneuvering involved at any time a new king was crowned.

If the secret selection took place in Ramah it would make perfect sense for Samuel to stage the public ceremony at Mizpah. This was the site of his greatest victory and was no doubt an area charged with high emotion for the Israelite people. What better place for Samuel to, in effect, anoint his successor?

129McCarter, Samuel, 20, 195.
Identification

To sum up Mizpah’s pre-monarchic history it seems possible to state the following. The town was probably an Israelite foundation. Two important victories for the Israelites took place in the vicinity, and these were preceded by ritualistic acts. These successes gave Mizpah a slightly elevated position among the people, but it was probably not as important as Bethel, Gilgal or Shiloh. Samuel’s regular visits to Mizpah, which were probably accompanied by ritual acts, likely continued to enhance its standing, to the point where Samuel judged that it would be the most suitable site to stage Saul’s election. Nowhere does one read specifically of permanent cultic paraphernalia or sacrifices at Mizpah. The election of Saul represents a high point in the town’s history.

I Kings and II Chronicles -

I Kings 15:22. Then King Asa made a proclamation to all Judah, none was exempt, and they carried away the stones of Ramah and its timber, with which Baasha had been building; and with them Asa built Geba of Benjamin and Mizpah.

II Chronicles 16:6. Then King Asa took all Judah, and they carried away the stones of Ramah and its timber, with which Baasha had been building, and with them built Geba and Mizpah.

Mizpah disappears from the historical sources for approximately a century, until the reign of Asa of Judah, Solomon’s third successor. It is impossible to be certain what Mizpah’s fate was during that time. However, until the time of Maccabees there is no mention of Mizpah having any specifically cultic affinities. To suggest that it had none is an argument from silence. Still, the proximity of Jerusalem, which increasingly came to be the focus of the Judean cult, may have
diminished any special status Mizpah once had, even if it did not supplant it totally.

Once the Philistine threat had been blunted by David, and Israel and Judah had been united under him, Mizpah came to be located in the center of the new kingdom, in an area relatively free of external threats. Its position on the road linking the two halves of the country probably brought it some prosperity while the union and peace lasted.

Mizpah is not mentioned in the town list of Shishak’s campaign into Judah and Israel in Rehoboam’s fifth year. The Pharaoh’s march took him from Ajalon to Gibeon, via Beth Horon. It is possible that after exacting tribute from Jerusalem he continued N, through the central hill country to Tirzah, and then on to Megiddo. If so, his march would have taken him past Tell en-Nasbeh, Mizpah. Having plundered the Judean Negev and the treasures of Jerusalem, the town of Mizpah may not have been of interest to him.

Neither Mizpah, nor indeed any town N of Jerusalem, is mentioned in the list of Rehoboam’s fortifications in II Chronicles 11:5-12. If this is an actual list belonging to Rehoboam’s reign it might signify that the Judean king hoped to regain control of tribes to the N and did not wish to expend resources on a border he hoped would be temporary.

Mizpah appears again in the account of the war between Baasha of Israel and Asa of Judah in I Kings 15:16-22, and in the parallel passage in II Chronicles 16:1-6. As was mentioned above, it is unclear where the border between the two kingdoms was at the time of this war. No doubt

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following the division of the kingdom at the beginning of Rehoboam's reign there were many "border incidents" and occasional battles along the frontier, as indicated by I Kings 14:30 and 15:6, 16, and possibly II Chronicles 13, and the border remained somewhat fluid.

It is clear, however, that Baasha crossed into Judah, seized Ramah and began to fortify it so that "he might permit no one to go out or come in to Asa king of Judah." This move may have had several motives. It may have been designed to cut off, or control an overland trade route out of Judah. It may also have been an attempt to seize a position from which to threaten Jerusalem in future conflicts.13 After Ramah, there are no good defensive positions until Jerusalem itself is reached.

Asa realized the seriousness of the situation. He stripped the palace and temple treasuries of what wealth had been accumulated since Shishak's raid, and sent it Ben-hadad, the king of Damascus. He hoped by this bribe to induce Ben-hadad to break his alliance with Israel, and form a new one with Judah. Ben-hadad was willing to comply and seized much Israelite territory N of the Sea of Galilee.

This attack had the desired effect. Baasha withdrew and returned to Tirzah, allowing Asa time to call up the Judean corvée which then carried off the Israelite building supplies. With these he fortified Mizpah and "Geba of Benjamin." Whatever the situation before this war, Mizpah from this point on became Judah's N-most border fortress, and the frontier between the two kingdoms was somewhere between Mizpah and Bethel.

There are two other texts which may have a bearing on the history

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of Mizpah in the immediate post-Solomonic era. II Chronicles 13 recounts a war between Abijah of Judah and Jeroboam I of Israel. In the course of the war Abijah captured Bethel, and several towns in its vicinity.\footnote{II Chronicles 13:19.} II Chronicles 17:2 reports that Jehoshaphat placed "garrisons in the land of Judah, and in the cities of Ephraim, which his father Asa had taken." If these accounts are trustworthy they may indicate that Judah’s N border was pushed to the vicinity of Bethel in Abijah’s days, that Baasha’s thrust to the S pushed the border to the region of Ramah, and that Asa succeeded in (re-?)capturing some Israelite territory. It is unclear if the "Ephraimite" cities captured by Asa in the Chronicler’s mind included Mizpah, or referred to towns farther N.\footnote{Others distrust the work of the Chronicler, or at least those sections of his work which have no parallel in the Kings accounts; e.g. H. Donnover, "The Separate States of Israel and Judah," chap. 7 in Israelite and Judean History, ed. J.M. Miller and J.H. Hayes (London: SCM Press Ltd., 1977), 390-391, believes that Mizpah was part of the kingdom of Israel until the reign of Asa.}

The building activities of Asa are an important datum. If the author/editor of Kings had his facts correct, Asa was responsible for the construction or reconstruction of the walls of Mizpah. Jeremiah 41:9 states that Asa was also responsible for the construction of a large cistern at Mizpah. Excavation might be expected to pick up traces of the former, since town walls run all around a site, while uncovering a specific cistern is more subject to the excavator’s good fortune.

There are no direct references to Mizpah in the Old Testament from the days of Asa in the early 9th century B.C. to the period following the destruction of Jerusalem in the early 6th century B.C., a span of over three hundred years. Nor is there any reference to it in the extra-Biblical sources, such as the annals of the Assyrian kings. The border zone between the two kingdoms for the rest of the 9th century to the
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fall of Israel in the last quarter of the 8th century seems to have been relatively peaceful, with two exceptions.

The first is the war between Jehoash of Israel and Amaziah of Judah recounted in II Kings 14:8-14, and which took place in the first few years of the 8th century. The decisive battle in this conflict was fought at Beth-Shemesh, SW of Jerusalem, but it likely affected the area to the N of Jerusalem as well.

The second recorded conflict was the alliance of Rezin of Damascus with Pekah of Israel against Ahaz of Judah about 735 B.C.134 Unfortunately the texts which refer to this war, II Kings 15:29-30, 37; 16:5-9; Isaiah 7:1-8:8 and II Chronicles 28:5-21, do not contain any information on the topography of the conflict except that the northern allies besieged Jerusalem, though without taking it because of the appearance of the Assyrian king Tiglath Pileser III on the scene. It cannot even be discerned if the allies advanced on Jerusalem from the N, though this is the most direct route. If they did, they would have at least passed by the fortress at Mizpah.

Isaiah 10:28-32 contains a description of the approach of an enemy army marching on Jerusalem from the N. The most interesting point of this passage is that the invader, Assyrian or Syro-Ephraimite, real or imagined, does not advance down the direct N to S road but veers E to take the road through the Michmash-Geba pass, coming out on the main road only at Ramah. What was the reason for this detour? Although the issue cannot be pressed too closely, it may be that the main road was too well defended by the fortress at Mizpah. It is unfortunate that this passage cannot be tied in conclusively with a known historical campaign.

134 Miller and Hayes, History, 322-326, 329.
The annals of the Assyrian kings do not provide data on their lines of march through southern Syria and Palestine. Sennacherib marched down the coast, and then turned inland from the W in order to besiege Jerusalem. But no details are provided. Nor are any details provided for Nebuchadnezzar's two campaigns. It probably makes most sense to suggest that the Babylonian monarch also attacked from the W, rather than through the rugged hill country to the N.

During the period of the Divided Monarchy Mizpah was at first at the center of the conflict between the two kingdoms. Once the border was stabilized it stood as the bulwark of Judah's N defenses. It may well be that invaders coming from the N would have preferred to bypass this fortress, either to the E or W. Assyrian and Babylonian invaders probably preferred to keep their armies to the coastal plain area as much as possible. It was easier to supply the army there, marching was easier and communications more open.

Jeremiah and II Kings -

II Kings 25 and Jeremiah 40-41 contain accounts of Mizpah's history after the fall of Jerusalem to the Babylonians in 586 B.C. This was the period of Mizpah's greatest importance, over-shadowing everything which came before or after.

II Kings 25:23a. Now when all the captains of the forces in the open country and their men heard that the king of Babylon had appointed Gedaliah governor, they came with their men to Gedaliah at Mizpah, ...

II Kings 25:25. But in the seventh month, Ishmael the son of Nathaniah,

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son of Elishama, of the royal family, came with ten men, and attacked
and killed Gedaliah and the Jews and the Chaldeans who were with him at
Mizpah.

Jeremiah 40:6. Then Jeremiah went to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, at
Mizpah, and dwelt with him among the people who were left in the land.

Jeremiah 40:7-8a, 9-10, 12. (7) When all the captains of the forces in
the open country and their men heard that the king of Babylon had
appointed Gedaliah the son of Ahikam governor in the land, and had
committed to him men, women, and children, those of the poorest of the
land who had not been taken into exile to Babylon, (8) they went to
Gedaliah at Mizpah — (9) Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, son of Shaphan,
sware to them and their men, saying, "Do not be afraid to serve the
Chaldeans. Dwell in the land, and serve the king of Babylon, and it
shall be well with you. (10) As for me, I will dwell at Mizpah, to stand
for you before the Chaldeans who will come to us; but as for you, gather
wine and summer fruits and oil, and store them in your vessels, and
dwell in your cities that you have taken. ... (12) then all the Jews
returned from all the places to which they had been driven
and came to the land of Judah, to Gedaliah at Mizpah; and they gathered
wine and summer fruits in great abundance.

Jeremiah 40:13, 15a. (13) Now Johanan the son of Kareah and all the
leaders of the forces in the open country came to Gedaliah at Mizpah...
(15a) Then Johanan the son of Kareah spoke secretly to Gedaliah at
Mizpah ...

Jeremiah 41:1, 3. (1) In the seventh month, Ishmael the son of
Nethaniah, son of Elishama, one of the chief officers of the king, came
with ten men to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, at Mizpah. As they ate bread
together there at Mizpah ... (3) Ishmael also slew all the Jews who were with Gedaliah at Mizpah, and the Chaldean soldiers who happened to be there.

Jeremiah 41:6-7. (6) And Ishmael the son of Nethaniah came out from Mizpah to meet them, weeping as he came. As he met them, he said to them, "Come in to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam." (7) When they came into the city, Ishmael the son of Nethaniah and the men with him slew them, and cast them into a cistern.

Jeremiah 41:9-10. (9) Now the cistern into which Ishmael cast all the bodies of the men whom he had slain was the large cistern which Asa had made for defence against Baasha king of Israel; Ishmael the son of Nethaniah filled it with the slain. (10) Then Ishmael took captive all the rest of the people who were in Mizpah, the king’s daughters and all the people who were left at Mizpah, whom Nebuzaradan, the captain of the guard, had committed to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam. Ishmael took them captive and set out to cross over to the Ammonites.

Jeremiah 41:14, 16. (14) So all the people whom Ishmael had carried away captive from Mizpah turned about and came back, and went to Johanan the son of Kareah. ... (16) Then Johanan the son of Kareah and all the leaders of the forces with him took all the rest of the people whom Ishmael the son of Nethaniah carried away captive from Mizpah after he had slain Gedaliah the son of Ahikam - soldiers, women, children, and eunuchs, whom Johanan brought back from Gibson.

Nebuzaradan, the ranking Babylonian officer in Judah after the destruction of Jerusalem, had his base of operations at Ramah (40:1). It was from there that Jeremiah was released and allowed to join Gedaliah
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ben Ahikam at Mizpah (40:5-6). It is not clear exactly what Gedaliah’s position was. The title "governor" is not in the Hebrew. Gedaliah came from a noble family, and some have suggested that he was actually appointed king by the Babylonians. They see the failure to give him a title as a sign that the editors could not countenance a non-Davidic ruler on the throne. They also point to two references to a "king" in the period after the fall of Jerusalem. The first is the reference to the "king’s daughters" in 41:10, and the other is to Ishmael as "one of the chief officers of the king" in 41:1. However, the lack of a title is an argument from silence, and the king’s daughters and officer could just as easily refer back to Zedekiah. In any case, he was the appointed ruler over the Babylonian province.

That the Babylonians were encamped at Ramah and that Gedaliah simultaneously was allowed to set up his court at Mizpah suggests that these two towns escaped the Babylonian destruction. It is nowhere stated how long after Gedaliah assumed control Nebuzaradan and the bulk of his forces remained in the region. Presumably Ishmael would not have gone ahead with his plot if the Babylonian army were still in the area.

Gedaliah’s first act was to summon to Mizpah the commanders of all

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Gedaliah was the grandson of Shaphan, Josiah’s secretary, and the son of Ahikam, also a member of the royal entourage; See II Kings 22:3-14.

Hayes and Miller, History, 422-423. A. Alt "Die Rolle Samarias bei der Entstehung des Judentums," Kleine Schriften zur Geschichte des Volkes Israel, vol. 2 (Munich: C.H. Beck’sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1959), 316-337, argued that Judah had been added to the province of Samaria and that Gedaliah was only an officer in charge of Jewish affairs.

Note also that during the break in the siege, when the Babylonians had to withdraw to face the approaching Egyptians, Jeremiah attempted to leave Jerusalem to go to the land of Benjamin to receive some property (Jeremiah 37:11-12; see also 32:6-13). This is another indication that the area of Benjamin may have escaped wholesale destruction by the Babylonians. See A. Malamat, "The Last Wars of the Kingdom of Judah," JNES 9 (1950):226-227.
the unbroken forces which had escaped destruction in the field or during the attacks on the towns. Essentially Gedaliah asked them to give up their arms, till the land, and be subservient to the Babylonians (40:7-10). Clearly Gedaliah did not want to have any personal militias roaming the country-side which were not loyal to him. He also informed these officers that he would remain at Mizpah as the land’s representative to the Babylonians.

Once it was known in the surrounding lands that peaceful conditions had returned to Judah refugees who had fled to Moab, Ammon and Edom returned to Gedaliah at Mizpah (40:11-12). Where did these returning fugitives settle? The text says that they "came to the land of Judah, to Gedaliah at Mizpah." Does this imply that the land of Judah at this time was limited to the territory around Mizpah? Unfortunately there is no record of where they settled for the long term.

Next, Johanan ben Kareah and other loyal officers informed Gedaliah that Ishmael ben Netaniah was in league with Baalis, the king of the Ammonites, and was plotting to murder him. Johanan even offered to secretly murder Ishmael before he could harm Gedaliah. Gedaliah would hear none of this (40:13-16).

Ishmael was of the royal line and no doubt hoped to supplant Gedaliah, who though of noble lineage, was not a Davidic ruler. Baalis probably hoped to gain a pliant ally by helping Ishmael overthrow Gedaliah. It is unclear how much time elapsed between the events narrated in the first part of chapter 40, and those surrounding Ishmael’s plot. Verse 41:1 says that it happened in the seventh month, but not of which year. Was it the seventh month of the same year in

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139Jeremiah 41:1.
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which Jerusalem fell, or later? Jeremiah 52:30 states that there was a third deportation of 745 Judeans in Nebuchadnezzar’s twenty-third year, which would be five years after the fall of Jerusalem. It may well be that this deportation is connected with Gedaliah’s murder and was part of the punishment inflicted by the Babylonians. If so, Ishmael’s plot may have gone forward the previous year, ca. 582 B.C.

Ishmael and his ten followers murdered Gedaliah, the Judeans with him and the Babylonian soldiers assigned to him. The next day Ishmael lured a group of eighty pilgrims, on their way to Jerusalem to offer cereal offerings and incense at the temple, into Mizpah and murdered most of them, save for a few who purchased their release (41:1-8). This shows that Jerusalem was not uninhabited, and that even some part of the cult continued in practice.140 Some have suggested that the pilgrims were on their way to a temple in Mizpah.141 If so, there was no real purpose in Ishmael luring them to the town. It is also unclear why he murdered the pilgrims.

Ishmael dumped the bodies, which must have numbered around a hundred, into a large cistern constructed by Asa three hundred years before. Then he carried off many of the townspeople, probably as hostages, and set off for Ammon (41:9-10). It may be that Jeremiah was among the captives, for he suddenly appears with Johanan at the beginning of chapter 42. If Ishmael sought to supplant Gedaliah it is a little puzzling that he suddenly decided to flee. Perhaps the support he

140B. Oded, "Judah and the Exile," chap. 8 in Israelite and Judean History, ed. J.M. Miller and J.H. Hayes (London: SCM Press, 1977), 477-478, sums up the textual evidence suggesting that although the Babylonian invasion, destruction of Jerusalem and deportation of most of the upper class and artisans were a major catastrophe a measure of civic life at a reduced level did continue in the Babylonian period.

hoped to receive from the citizens of Mizpah did not materialize and he realized it never would. Overnight his dreams of kingship disappeared.

Ishmael, his followers and his hostages were overtaken at Gibeon (41:11-16). The size of Ishmael’s force is uncertain. He came to Mizpah with only ten men, (to bring a large force would have tipped off Gedaliah to his plan) and he fled from Johanan with eight comrades. The text gives no indication of an actual battle between Johanan’s forces, and those of Ishmael. In fact, it seems as if once the hostages caught sight of Johanan’s forces they simply left Ishmael and went over to Johanan. If Ishmael had only eight men it would have been difficult to control a large crowd, especially with a vengeful pursuing enemy bearing down. Ishmael may have fled as soon as he realized that he could not control his hostages.

Johanan, instead of returning to Mizpah, headed S toward Bethlehem (41:17-18). Probably he already feared a Babylonian reprisal. Soon he, his followers and the unwilling Jeremiah left for Egypt.

These two chapters provide a glimpse of Gedaliah’s court. He had with him Judean compatriots and Babylonian soldiers (41:3), the "king’s daughters" (41:10), soldiers and eunuchs (41:16). It is interesting that Johanan was not based at Mizpah. In fact, the bulk of the military forces loyal to Gedaliah do not seem to have been at Mizpah.

The transformation of Mizpah from border fortress to minor provincial capital is another important datum. Homes for officials had to be constructed, and also special quarters for the king’s daughters, Gedaliah himself, quarters for troops and supply magazines to support the royal court. This dramatic change in function should have been accompanied by a clear change in architectural form. And this change
should be observable in the material record of Tell en-Nasbeh, if it is Mizpah.

Nehemiah -

Nehemiah 3:7. And next to them repaired Melatiah the Gibeonite and Jadon the Meronothite, the men of Gibeon and of Mizpah, who were under the jurisdiction of the governor of the province Beyond the River.

Nehemiah 3:15. And Shallum the son of Colhozeh, ruler of half the district of Mizpah, repaired the Fountain Gate; he rebuilt it and covered it and set its doors, its bolts, and its bars; and he built the wall of the Pool of Shelah of the king’s garden, as far as the stairs that go down from the City of David.

Nehemiah 3:19. next to him Ezer the son of Jeshua, ruler of Mizpah, repaired another section opposite the ascent to the armory at the Angle.

There is no mention of Mizpah after Gedaliah’s murder until the lists in the book of Nehemiah, and so its fate during the rest of the Babylonian period and early part of the Persian period is a mystery. Among the more important questions which cannot be answered are whether it was destroyed by the Babylonians, whether it remained their provincial capital or if the ruler’s seat was moved elsewhere.\textsuperscript{142}

Nehemiah 3 is a list of the families, towns and guilds which participated in the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem. Several important details can be gleaned about Mizpah's role at this time. The first is that Mizpah (and Gibeon?) were under the special jurisdiction of the governor of Beyond the River province. It may be that they were crown lands providing supplies directly to the provincial court. The second is that Mizpah consisted of two sub-districts. Shallum was the ruler of one sub-district. Ezer is said to be the ruler of Mizpah, but perhaps a preceding "half the district of" has been lost, and he should be then the ruler of the other half of the Mizpah sub-district.

The Nehemiah 3 list mentions several other districts. Jerusalem also had two sub-districts (3:9, 12), as did Beth-zur (3:16) and Keilah (3:17-18). Beth-haccherem (3:14) consisted of one district, or at least only one is mentioned for it. There are thus four districts which consist of two sub-districts each, and one district without any sub-divisions. Towns mentioned in the list, but not associated with any district are: Jericho, Tekoa, Gibeon, Meron? and Zanoah.

It is not the purpose of this discussion to assess the organization of the Persian administration of this period. However, it is clear that although the capital had moved back to Jerusalem, Mizpah still enjoyed a special status, both as a district center and by being tied directly to the administration of the governor of the province of which the Judean sub-province was a part.

Mizpah is conspicuous by its absence from two parallel lists in Ezra 2 and Nehemiah 7. These lists must be mentioned in brief, for they bear on the history of Mizpah during the period of the return from the exile. The lists purport to contain the names of those groups which returned from the exile with Zerubbabel. Each list contains separate but
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inter-mingled sections with the names of families and of towns. The pertinent town lists are Ezra 2:20-29 and Nehemiah 7:25-33. Except for Bethlehem and Netophah, which are S of Jerusalem, all the other sites mentioned are found in the area from just N of Jerusalem (e.g. Anathoth) to the S edge of Ephraim (e.g. Bethel and Ai), and include all the most important towns of Benjamin, except Mizpah.¹⁴³

Since no explicit reason is given for Mizpah’s absence here, when it is mentioned as a district seat and as a town which sent workers to help rebuild Jerusalem’s walls, only a reasoned guess may be offered in explanation. It may be that since Mizpah was the seat of the former Babylonian province it either did not lose any citizens to exile, or was so well-settled at the time of the return that it could not accept any of the exiles.

Another point of interest is that out of eighteen towns mentioned in the lists thirteen come from N of Jerusalem, i.e. the old Benjaminite area. This may signify that the Benjaminite area was in the best condition to accept the exiles, i.e. that its towns, roads and farm lands, its infra-structure, had not suffered destruction at the hands of the Babylonians. Only two other districts, the area of Jerusalem and immediately to the S, and a corner of the Shephelah were also able to take in the exiles.

Nehemiah 12:31-36 purports to be a list of the towns of Benjamin at Nehemiah’s time. Mizpah is again missing from this list, but so are Gibeon and several other towns from the lists in Ezra 2 and Nehemiah 7. It may be that the towns which were under the direct jurisdiction of the governor of the Beyond the River province were left out.

¹⁴³Compare these list with that found in the allotment for the tribe of Benjamin in Joshua 18:21-27.
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The list of Nehemiah 3 shows that Mizpah continued to be an important town, even the capital of a district, down into the 5th century B.C., the time of Ezra and Nehemiah. The texts do not, however, provide us with any details about the town. If it had been transformed architecturally during the Babylonian period to be a minor capital, and there is no record of its destruction, it may be that the town's buildings continued in use into the Persian period.

Maccabees -

I Maccabees 3:44,46; (44) And the congregation assembled to be ready for battle, and to pray and to ask for mercy and compassion. ... (46) So they assembled and went to Mizpah, opposite Jerusalem, because Israel formerly had a place of prayer in Mizpah.

This is the last Biblical reference to Mizpah. Josephus and Eusebius only expand and comment on the Biblical passages, adding nothing new regarding its history. However, the Maccabees account follows that of Nehemiah by some 300 years. It is not at all clear if Mizpah was even a town of any importance at that time.

Israel gathered there for prayer and to "ask for mercy," supposedly because Mizpah had once been a place of prayer. The Maccabees account seems based on I Samuel 7:5-6, where all Israel gathers at Mizpah before a large battle. There Samuel prays for them and Israel confesses its sin. The Maccabees passage need not be a literary invention. Israel may specifically have gone to Mizpah precisely because it was the site of an earlier victory over a foreign foe. In other words, the Samuel account may have been well-known in the Hellenistic period and been used to bolster the morale of the Hasmonean forces.
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It is interesting that the author of Maccabees only calls Mizpah a place of prayer; it was not a place of sacrifice in his mind. Unfortunately it is not clear if he regarded Mizpah as having been a place of prayer from the conquest period through to the end of the monarchy, or only in the pre-monarchic period. It certainly had no special cultic role in the Hellenistic period.

Mizpah was still a known site in the Hellenistic period. Unfortunately the Maccabees reference is too brief to prove more than this. It is not clear if there was a settlement at that time, or not.

Since neither Josephus or Eusebius seem to have first-hand knowledge of Mizpah as a living settlement. This may mean that the site had dwindled to nothing by the Roman period.
A.5. Methodology -

This chapter discusses the methodology which was evolved to analyze and present the architectural remains from Tell en-Nasbeh. It is divided into two sections: the first deals with the problems encountered in working with the available materials, the second explains how these sources were then used.

i. Problems -

The problems involved with working with the Tell en-Nasbeh material may be divided into three broad categories: the natural topography of the tell, the excavation methods used, and limitations imposed by the nature of the surviving documentation.

a. Natural Topography of the Tell -

The surface of the tell when Badè began his work was basically flat, and still is today because the excavation was back-filled, except for several large and small "rubble heaps," mainly along the center of the tell. These are probably stones gathered from the soil on top of the site and piled together by the local farmers so that the surface could be plowed. How old these heaps are is unknown, but they appear in German aerial photographs from World War I.

The tell’s table-like appearance is due to the erosion of architectural remains inside the walls of the ancient town down to an elevation approximately level with the surviving top courses of the offset-inset town wall. In other words, the town’s wall acts as a dam which retains all the debris within it. Debris higher than these walls flowed over the walls, and covered them to some extent.
Methodology

In the case of Tell en-Nasbeh the town walls are preserved to about the same height as the highest bedrock inside the town. This is a ridge line which extends approximately from AH23 in the S (where the first elevations on bedrock were recorded), to AA21 in the center, to P20 in the N.\textsuperscript{144} Bedrock was either visible on the surface in several places during the excavations, or immediately below the surface in others, along the center of the tell. However, adjacent to the inner face of the offset-inset town wall excavation reached considerable depths: ca. 5.5 in AA12 on the W, ca. 5.0 in AB26 on the E, and ca. 3.5 in Q13 on the NW. Similar depths were reached in the S, as shown by photograph P 58 but there are no elevations for that area.

Thus the first problem at Tell en-Nasbeh, as recognized by the excavators, is that the closer to the center of the tell excavation reached, the more fragmentary the architectural remains became.\textsuperscript{145} This was most severe at the S end of the mound, in Plan 178, where only scraps of walls survive and the only other features are those cut into the bedrock, and only a little less so in the N, in Plan 74, where the ridge is slightly lower. Thus relatively little can be learned of the town's architecture in the center of the mound.

A second problem, one characteristic of hill sites, is that the bedrock limestone on which the town was built erodes to form shelf-like terraces of varying widths and lengths. This gives Palestinian hills a "stepped" appearance. Any town built on a hill must take into account both the slope of the ground and the natural terraces. This is one problem which Badè and his associates do not seem to have grasped in

\textsuperscript{144} Volume III.A.4.i-iv shows schematic cross-sections reconstructed for the tell's bedrock in three areas. These were derived from elevations on the site's 1:100 plans and are only approximations of its structure.

\textsuperscript{145} I, 179.
full, but was also a problem common to most excavators at the time.\textsuperscript{146} This will be discussed further below. Here it will only be noted that this stepped configuration means that buildings of the same period will be found at a lower elevation toward the bottom slope of the hill, and at higher levels toward its top.

A third Problem, following from the first two, is that erosion severely denuded the central part of the mound, removing most traces of Stratum 2 and Stratum 1. This makes it impossible to develop a site plan for these periods.\textsuperscript{147}

Finally, large heaps of stone rubble occupy ca. one fifth of the site, mostly along the central ridge. These stone piles are doubtless the results of the efforts of local farmers to clear the surface of the tell for crops. The heaps prevented Badè from excavating the complete plans of several buildings. This leaves gaps in the site plan, but also insures that future excavation of the site will encounter undisturbed deposits.

b. Excavation Methods -

Badè was a reasonably good archaeologist, considering the period in which he worked and that he came into the field in his mid-50s. The

\textsuperscript{146}W.F. Badè, \textit{A Manual of Excavation in the Near East} (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1934), 60: "Since the sites are rarely level, but are composed of hillocks and hollows to which the deposits have accommodated themselves, ..." shows that Badè had a basic grasp of this problem. I, 214: "It is barely conceivable that all of these stairs led down from the street, which is on the upper side of the buildings toward the hill, into rooms which lay below the street." This is part of McCown's discussion of stairs on the W side of the town, and shows that he was aware of the stepped nature of the hill here.

\textsuperscript{147}The following plans are the most affected: Plan 73, Plan 74, Plan 75, Plan 91, Plan 109, Plan 126, Plan 143, Plan 178, Plan 179, Plan 195 and Plan 196.
Methodology

artifact records, plans and photographs provide much useful information. The problems are mainly those common to all excavations between the World Wars.

The major methodological problem is that the tell was not excavated according to debris layers, i.e. by distinct and isolatable soil/debris types. Instead, the site was laid out on a 10 x 10 m grid and each season certain areas, or "strips" as Badè, called them were excavated according to the grid, modified by which parts of the tell belonged to which land owners. From the surface down to the point where 3 or more walls enclosed a space objects were only given a general square designation. Once a space was so enclosed it was usually given a "Rm" (Room) number. All objects from that enclosed space received that Rm number until a clear floor or threshold was encountered, or until the base of the walls was reached. If a floor or threshold was reached objects from below were tagged as coming from below the floor of the room above until such time as another set of walls below could be isolated.\(^{148}\)

Since much of the material inside a room comes from debris deposited many years after the room went out of use it is of little value for dating the feature. Only in situ material on the floor itself is of use. Also, if a floor level cannot be determined, material from before the room was constructed, i.e. the material from below the undetected floor, will get mixed with material from long after it went out of use. Since Badè and his teams essentially excavated most rooms as one giant "locus" down to its floor level, or below, it is difficult to date them precisely, or to analyze their use.

\(^{148}\) Badè, Manual, 16-18, 40-41, gives a résumé of the most important parts of the method employed.
Methodology

There are some instances, however, where floors with in situ pottery were isolated, and these are of special importance.

The second major problem is related to the first. Since the excavation was not conducted by debris layer, but only by rooms, any feature which was not enclosed by a stone wall was missed. The only exception is that tannurs constructed of pot sherds were traced. However, walls made exclusively of mudbrick were not detected, and it is also unclear if the excavators could actually discern beaten-earth floors. They recorded stone and plaster floors, and could estimate where a floor should have been on the basis of a surviving threshold, but it is likely that many purely dirt floors were missed.

More difficult to evaluate is the number of "intrusions" which were missed, i.e. pits, robber trenches and foundation trenches. Strata 5 and 4 were heavily disturbed by the construction of Stratum 3, but where erosion has not been a major factor, the walls of Stratum 3 are mainly intact. The walls of Strata 2 and 1 were much disturbed, but by erosion and the efforts of the farmers to clear the land. It thus seems that there was probably little deliberate stone-robbing at Tell en-Nasbeh in antiquity, and that the excavators probably encountered few robber trenches which they could have missed.

Pits and foundation trenches are trickier. Pits do not follow any systematic plan, and foundation trenches for houses are often narrow and difficult to trace under any circumstances. However, it seems reasonable to assume that if there had been a large number of pits a few walls would have been destroyed by them. but there is no clear evidence in any of the photographs of walls with large "gouges" in them which would indicate pitting activity. Thus it is probable that there were few post-Iron Age pits. It is likely that the excavators missed foundation
trenches, and that above floor material ended up being mixed with debris from below the floor.

These first two problems do not effect the architectural analysis of the site. It is still possible to establish the stratigraphy of the tell. The difficulty lies in that the methods used in that time could not help but lead to a mixing of artifacts from before a room was built, the last period of its use, and debris from later periods pushed into it. This makes establishing dates for the different strata very difficult.

There are two problems which affect the architectural analysis more directly. Although several thousand photographs were taken of the excavation - about 700 of the numbered architectural features - the quality and quantity is not uniform. In general, features from the first seasons are less well-documented by photographs than those from the last two. Some features only appear from a great distance in one photograph, or not at all. Others, such as the 2-chamber gate, appear from many angles over the course of their clearance. There are some features which can only be understood from the plans for no photographs exist of them. Also, the cleanliness of the excavation was not, in general, up to that of most modern excavations. Some photographs of some features are not very helpful because the walls have not been properly cleaned.

Finally, elevations are fewer than on most modern excavations. Often walls have only one top elevation, and if they have two or more they will be 10 m apart. Also, walls almost never have bottom elevations. The lowest points reached in most features are usually marked by an elevation, but not always. For some reason, the 1926 plans

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There are some digs today which are less tidy than Badè's in 1935, however.
contain no elevations at all.

Overall then, the 1926 season is the most difficult to examine because there are relatively few photographs, no levels, almost no specific records of artifacts (none for sherds), and digging was fairly unclean. 1927 is a somewhat better for there are some elevations, but the other criticisms remain. 1929 is better still: more artifacts, especially sherds are drawn, more elevations, photographs, etc. 1932 is when Wampler evolved his recording system in detail. In this campaign and in 1935 a real effort was made to collect a large and representative sample of all sherds from each feature. There are photographs of almost every feature and the walls are usually quite clean. There are a reasonable number of elevations for most features.

Although the Survey Map gives the impression that virtually the entire mound was excavated, this is not the case. There are several large and small areas covered by rubble heaps which are not along the central ridge, and which adjoin areas cleared by Badä.\(^{150}\) Similarly, along the NW part of the tell there are areas which are not covered by rubble heaps and appear to be well away from the high central bedrock.\(^{151}\) Modern stratigraphic excavation in these areas would yield important new material to check the conclusions reached in the 1947 report, and in this work.

c. Documentation Limitations -

The recording system achieved by 1932 was quite sophisticated, but the information it can supply today is tempered by the excavation

\(^{150}\) Primarily Plan 125 and Plan 142.

\(^{151}\) Primarily the W parts of Plan 90, Plan 107 and Plan 124.
methods described above.

Although only a 1:400 plan was published which shows the entire site, this was based on 45 1:100 scale plans. Most of these plans are laid out 3 squares N to S by 3 E to W; there are a few which are 2 by 3 or 4 by 3. A few of these were divided into an upper and lower level, especially on the N where the bedrock was dotted with rock-cut installations which were crossed by later walls; e.g. there is a Plan 74 Level I and a Plan 74 Level II.

When laying out the grid for the excavation Badê apparently extended it quite some distance beyond the bounds of the tell itself. This is apparent from the numbering system used on the plans. For example the row of squares from R-S-T10 to R-S-T25 is broken down into Plan 89, Plan 90, Plan 91, Plan 92 and Plan 93. The next series of plans to the S does not begin with Plan 94 but with Plan 106. The beginning of the grid on the W is some 90 m to the W of the offset-inset wall in Z12 and ends some 270 m to the E of the rampart in A827; similarly the grid on the N begins some 100 m from the wall in L17, but its farthest extension to the S is unknown. "Plan 1" should lie four plans diagonally NW of Plan 73.¹²

The plans are generally quite uniform across the years because most were done by Labib Sorial, though the work of at least one other hand is also discernible.

¹²This was determined by studying the plan in fig. 1 of the 1947 report. Note however that there are certain discrepancies in this plan compared with both the Survey Map or the 1:100 plan series. The tower room Building 109.01 is 10 m to the N of its actual position. Also the grid is off by one letter N to S. The row labeled "L" is really "K." This error persists until row "V," which is correct. Evidently the decision not to use a row "U" brought the sequence back into line.
Methodology

Above it was stated that ca. 700 photographs were taken of numbered architectural features, another 40 were of features not given numbers, such as the drains or sections of the offset-inset wall. About half were done in 5"x7" format, the others in 3.5"x4.5" format. Many of the smaller variety duplicate views of the large format camera, but occasionally a feature is only documented in one format or the other. However, ca. 300 numbered features do not appear in any photographs. And the information supplied by the photographs for those which do appear is not even. Some features appear in only one photograph, and then only from a distance or are obscured by shadows. The excavation did not create a comprehensive index of photographs and the features which appeared in them, or a list of features and the photographs which showed them.

There are irregularities in the terms used to describe architectural features. A "room" was supposed to be a space enclosed by walls on at least three sides. Usually this does mean an inner part of some structure. Occasionally it refers to a fairly large open area which is clearly not part of a building and in no way represents a homogeneous deposit. In the 1947 report it is stated what the distinction between a "cistern" and a "silo" is that cistern walls are covered with one or more layers of "water-proofing cement."\(^{139}\) However, such plaster may not always survive. Long study of the records suggests that a silo should really be thought of as a straight-sided rock hewn shaft, while a cistern was a rock-cut installation which had a relatively small mouth, but which broadened out below the surface. These definitions hold in the majority of cases, but sometimes not. The designations of some of these rock-hewn installation were changed from cistern to silo, or the reverse, for this study to standardize this terminology as much as

\(^{139}\)I, 129.
possible. "Bins" were usually thought of as circular installations with walls of field stones one stone wide. However, a few rectangular features inside buildings were also called bins, though strictly speaking they could just as well have been called "rooms." There are only a few such bins so their designations were not changed.

The system used for numbering features is a bit arcane. There were three series of numbers: one for rooms, a second for all non-room features on the tell, and a third for features (mostly tombs) found in the surrounding cemeteries. The first series runs from 1 to 672, the second from 1 to 388, and the third from 1 to 71. There are several gaps in these series. No records, either artifactual or on plans, could be found for "rooms" 32, 70, 71, 90, 109, 110, 113, 114, 116, 117, and 118. The first four should be in Plan 194 and Plan 177. The others should be in Plan 127. In the non-room series the location of oven 136 could not be found; it should be in the S part of the tell. Several numbers were probably assigned to features, but not only could they not be located, the type of feature (bin, cistern or silo) could not be determined. These are "features" 148, 278, 279, 280 and 284. At some point in 1935 several features in the series between 328 and 345 on different parts of the site were given the same number. When this was discovered most of this group was reassigned numbers from 370 to 388. For example, Ci 370 was originally 331. There is only one gap in the tomb series; the location of "tomb" 70 could not be determined, but is probably near 71 which is on the hill E of the tell.

Approximately 23,000 objects were recorded on millimeter cards. In the early seasons only intact vessels and finds of museum importance were drawn, measured, photographed and otherwise described in detail. In the 1926 campaign only 23 objects were recorded in detail from the 60 features uncovered, except for the three cave tombs of the EB I. Often
only vague notes about the types of pottery found are recorded. Only beginning in 1929 was much effort made to record data concerning the pottery, when ca. 2,000 sherds were drawn. In 1932 7,516 objects were described in some detail on the cards, 5,000 were drawn and ca. 4,000 of the drawings were of sherds. In the 1935 campaign twice that number were recorded.

There are thus many features for which no ceramic evidence, or any other artifactual data, at all is available by which their dating can be checked. Because rooms were not excavated according to debris layers, the lack of ceramics for the early seasons is less of a direct problem, though how much they may have helped will not become clear until a detailed study of the remains from the rooms cleared in the later seasons is undertaken. However, in the N and NW parts of the tell there are many rock-cut installations which have mouths crossed by walls of later buildings. These are precisely the areas excavated in 1929 and for more than half of them no ceramics at all are recorded.

Preliminary reports appeared during the course of the excavation and while the final report was in progress. These often contain observations or theories of Badè's which were not included in the 1947 report or which are mentioned only in passing. Most often these were ideas which subsequent excavation or evaluation disproved, but occasionally there are pertinent references which throw important light on some aspect of the excavation or topography of the site. Unfortunately these reports are often in two series not usually found in academic libraries, the Bulletin of Pacific School of Religion and the Palestine Institute Publications. Only a few are found in Bulletin of

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154I, 8.

155I, 9.
the American Schools of Oriental Research.

Badè kept diaries for each of the excavation seasons. Much that is recorded there concerns day to day affairs in running the excavation, visits to other excavations or visits by others to Tell en-Nasbeh, and other non-excavation matters. There are comparatively few observations on the dig itself. Most of these concern the tombs which were found in the cemeteries on the ridges to N, W and occasionally tombs to E and S. The notes on the tombs often contain important details on orientation or grave goods. There are occasional references to work on the tell, and most of these are cited by McCown in the 1947 report.

ii. Approach -

The first step in the re-analysis of the Tell en-Nasbeh material was to read through the 1947 report, all the preliminary reports, and the subsequent studies which made extensive use of the published material. This provided an understanding of the "accepted" interpretation of the site. This helped pinpoint and better define the problems which were described above.

Next it was necessary to go through all the records housed in the Badè Institute of Biblical Archaeology in Berkeley, California, and evaluate their usefulness.

The previous section of this chapter showed that there was a large and disparate body of data available covering the five excavation seasons at Tell en-Nasbeh. In order to make use of this volume of material a system was required which could store all the information

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154 Photocopies of Badè's diaries were kindly supplied to the author by Badè's daughter, Elizabeth Badè Bacon.
Methodology

and/or keep track of where it could be found. This is exactly the sort of task best handled by a computer data base.

Three data bases were created. The largest (ca. 23,000 records) contains information on all the objects recorded on the millimeter cards. The second pertains to the ca. 1,100 architectural features excavated, and the third covers all the excavation photographs. These data bases are still evolving and growing. The architectural data base makes up the Registry/Gazetteer section of Volume IV of this study.

The creation of the data bases into which all the data could be entered in standardized formats was the real beginning of the detailed analysis of the site. Each piece of data had to be examined carefully and then typed into the computer. It was during this close examination stage that the basic formulation of the tell’s stratigraphy was evolved, and most of the work since then has involved organizing and documenting the theories constructed earlier.

Most modern excavations give separate numbers to walls; however, Badè and his team did not. It would have been possible to assign post-excavation numbers to all the walls, but in most cases it would have added a great deal of clutter to the plans. Instead, as a room is described the walls are defined according to their location; e.g. "the N wall of Rm 607." One or two letter abbreviations are used for all directions in this study.

One major proposition was advanced as the data began to be studied. It was decided to analyze the tell’s stratigraphy on the assumption that Tell en-Nasbeh is correctly identified with Biblical Mizpah of Benjamin, and that all references to this Mizpah are to a single site, and that these sources contain some kernel of truth about
the site in the time which they purport to describe. In other words, it was decided to create a basic "model" of what the archaeological record should contain if Tell en-Nasbeh is the historical Mizpah.

The texts relating to Mizpah were discussed in Part A, Chapter 4.ii of this volume. If Tell en-Nasbeh is Mizpah the following evidence should appear in the archaeological record.

a. Some sort of town or village should exist there as early as the end of the 12th century down to the latter part of the 11th century. The town might be a new foundation in the Iron Age (Joshua, Judges, Samuel).

b. Fortifications attributable to the early 9th century should be found (I Kings).

c. Some change in the town plan in the early 6th century should be noticeable that reflects its role as a minor capital (II Kings and Jeremiah).

d. The town should still exist in the 5th century, and perhaps still be relatively well off (Nehemiah).

e. There should probably be some settlement in the 2nd century, though this is less certain (I Maccabees).

Mizpah is not mentioned in any texts from the Bronze Age or from the Roman period. This, of course, is only negative evidence; however, any extensive material dating from the Middle Bronze Age, and especially from the Late Bronze Age, would tend to weigh against the theory advanced here. Likewise, any extensive remains from the Roman period and later would also weigh against the identification, since Mizpah
disappears from the sources then.

Two factors dominated the analysis of the site’s architecture. The first was the lack of vertical stratigraphic detail; the second was the breadth of horizontal exposure and the excellent level of preservation in some parts of the site. For example, it was often possible to establish the complete plan of a building, its relations to buildings to all sides and above or below it, and even the existence of modifications or rebuildings within the structure. However, it was not possible to directly date the building, determine in which period its modifications occurred, or how the modifications related to those in adjacent structures.\textsuperscript{137}

These factors signified that the analysis would have to work from the stratum to the individual feature, rather than the reverse. The analysis showed that there were areas where the horizontal relations of most of the buildings were plain, and were there were clear examples of vertical relations to structures above and below.\textsuperscript{138} These areas of horizontal and vertical “certainty” became benchmarks for the interpretation of fragmentary or incompletely excavated buildings, and areas where vertical relations could not be discerned or were questionable if examined in isolation, i.e. without reference to the well-defined areas.

For example, in the 1947 report it was clear that a road ran along

\textsuperscript{137}This is just the reverse of the situation in most modern excavations where the micro-stratigraphy within a given feature is often clear, but where plans of entire buildings, let alone blocks of buildings (or the character of entire strata), are not recovered.

\textsuperscript{138}These are primarily the SW corner of the tell, the area between the two gates and a portion of the N central part of the tell.
the SW part of the town. However, the true nature and extent of the road system to which this one section belonged was not understood. Numerous extensions of this road can be traced, or presumed, as can roads leading off of it. This inter-connected system of roads linked together all the buildings of one stratum, Stratum 3. In other areas, where remains were fragmentary, but the orientation of the walls seemed to match with that of the line of the road, it was possible to assign the fragmentary features to that same stratum.

As the strata in the most well-preserved areas began to be defined, efforts were made to associate them with the model established from the literary sources for what should be found at Tell en-Nasbeh if it were Mizpah. In the areas examined it seemed that the remains from Tell en-Nasbeh matched well with the model established for Mizpah.

For example, several large well-constructed buildings were found over and at different orientations to those following the earlier ringroad and parts of the gate complex and offset-inset wall of Stratum 3. These remains became Stratum 2. Once the characteristic features of Stratum 2 were established it seemed reasonable to equate them with the Babylonian phase in the town's history. It made sense that the buildings of the old town would not be suitable for a center of government and would have to be replaced by more sumptuous constructions.

There was thus constant feedback between the model proposed as a result of the historical analysis and the model of the slowly emerging stratigraphy.

For example, once it was posited that Stratum 2 represented a

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I, 230.
governmental center of the 6th century, the more fragmentary remains were re-examined to see if they contained features which might be later than Stratum 3 and also have the characteristics already established for Stratum 2, i.e. large well-built structures. This analysis led to the identification of several other buildings of Stratum 2.

Ideally the literary-historical reconstruction of a site should be done completely independently of the reconstruction of its stratigraphy. The latter should be based on the division of the debris layers of the tell into different strata which are then dated by the ceramics and small finds which can be more closely dated, such as coins. Because of the problems in the excavation methodology discussed earlier in this chapter this form of analysis was not possible at Tell en-Nasbeh.

Some will argue that the methodology used here is based on circular reasoning and the results therefore suspect. This criticism is only partially true, being rather a pyramid hypothesis of mutually reinforcing deductions. A definitive proof of the dating of the different strata based on the old excavation results may never be possible. The results presented in this study are a model which needs testing. A new round of better-controlled excavations with well-defined goals for certain specific areas is required.

However, the analysis of the architecture of Tell en-Nasbeh offers certain advantages most modern excavations cannot hope to attain. This was alluded to above. Because approximately 67% of the site was uncovered, and the state of preservation in many areas was quite good, the true character of two Strata, 3 and 2, could be defined reasonably well. Most modern excavations uncover less than 10% of the settlement of any one period. Thus the character of only a small part of the site is revealed and it will never be certain how representative that sample is
of the rest of the site. For this reason it is often difficult to relate these snippets to the known history of the site.

The criticism also partially fails because of the nature of the literary references to Mizpah. One suggests a 9th century fortification scheme, and if this is a truly historical reference there should be some trace of these defenses in the 67% of the tell uncovered. Another text states that a town became a provincial capital. Such a drastic change in function probably demands a change in form, which should then be traceable in the material record. And it is precisely to these two events that Strata 3 and 2, are related.

Given the data available, both historical and archaeological, and the limitations imposed by the methods of excavation and the nature of the records, the methodology adopted for this study was that which seemed to offer the most promise for establishing a model of the tell's stratigraphy and history.
B. Stratigraphic Syntheses -

The purpose of this section of the study is to provide a synthesis of the detailed stratigraphic analysis in Volume II. The focus is on characterizing each stratum as a whole, including construction techniques, and town planning where this can be determined. Each chapter begins with the date and period of the stratum, as well as the type of settlement it represents. Each chapter also contains archaeological and historical settings for the beginning and end of each stratum, and a list of buildings and features which can be assigned with some confidence to the stratum under discussion. Uncertain features are not discussed here and presented only on the stratum maps. The reason for their exclusion from this discussion is usually their fragmentary condition and/or uncertainty in their stratigraphic position. The pertinent details will be found in Volume II.

Since this is a synthesis there will be relatively little discussion of the reasons why particular buildings or features are assigned to a given stratum. Such detailed reasons are to be found in Volume II.

Overview -

Stratum 5 -

Stratum 5 is the earliest settlement on the tell and belongs to the EB I period (ca. 3300 to 3050 B.C.).\(^{10}\) It is characterized by cave tombs, clearly so in the S end and probably so in the N as well, in

\(^{10}\) Possible Chalcolithic (or EB I?) remains were found in the cemeteries, but this area of the site lies outside the scope of the present work.
which generally a circular shaft leads off to usually one, but in one case two, burial caves. EB I pottery is also found in bedrock cavities, and generally in debris layers. The highest concentration of this pottery is in the NW corner of the tell.

There are no certain traces of above-ground EB I architecture. Either this has not survived, or the associated settlement is at some distance.

Stratum 4 -

The tell was abandoned until ca. 1200 B.C. At that time settlers hewed out scores of rock-cut silos and cisterns, the former presumably for the purpose of storing grain. There are only a few traces of walls which might be attributed to Stratum 4 (ca. 1200 to 1000 B.C.), though two caves seem to have seen use. Collar rim jars and Philistine pottery are examples of Iron Age I pottery found around the site.

Stratum 4 likely represents the initial settlement of one of the groups which eventually came to be known as the Israelites. It is likely that this settlement is the Mizpah of Benjamin.

Stratum 3C-

The Stratum 4 village was almost completely obliterated by the construction of 3C. This settlement is characterized by a casemate-like wall encircling an area of ca. 1.7 hectares. A gate likely existed in the NE corner of the town. The casemates formed additional back rooms to buildings, mainly of the 3- and 4-Room variety, which were built as part of the wall line. The walls of these buildings are generally one stone wide, with the stone laid in header fashion.
These peripheral buildings at the S end of the tell fronted on a ringroad, while at the N there is evidence of two ringroads with a belt of buildings in between. Sideroads ran from the ringroad to the casemates, and apparently also functioned as channels for water run-off. Crossroads ran perpendicular to the crest of the hill and provided access to buildings on the upslope side of the ringroad. This road system divided the buildings into irregular insulae.

At some point two thick-walled towers were added to the town’s defenses, one at the W side of the town, and another just to the NW.

Stratum 3C represents the establishment of a fortified town during the troubled early phase of the United Monarchy under Saul and David.

Stratum 3B -

At the beginning of the 9th century B.C. the Stratum 3C town was encircled by a massive (ca. 4+ m) offset-inset wall. Access into the town was provided by an elaborate 90 m long inner and outer gate complex. The area of the town increased to 3.2 hectares, but all of this was taken up by the walls, gates and the new intramural area created between the 3C casemate-like wall and the 3B offset-inset wall.

Stone-lined bins were constructed at the S end of the intramural zone in the debris poured in to level the slope between the two wall systems. Because the tell slopes downward from S to N a series of drains was constructed in the N and W intramural zone to channel runoff through the offset-inset wall. The bin and drain areas only overlap for a short distance.

Stratum 3B is thus seen as a relatively short period of intense
building activity centered on the construction of the new
fortifications. It is assigned a general date of ca. 900-850 B.C. and
represents the fortification of Mizpah by Asa of Judah.

Stratum 3A -

Stratum 3A represents the additions, modifications and rebuildings
made to the original 3C town after the construction of the 3B
fortifications. These are mainly seen along the periphery of the old 3C
town where many buildings gradually expanded into the intramural zone.
The walls of this phase are of mixed construction, but are most often of
double-stone construction, smaller stones than used in 3C but laid two
stones wide so that the 3A walls are generally thick than those of 3C.
This phase of Stratum 3 runs from ca. 850 to 586 B.C.

Stratum 3A represents the gradual growth of Mizpah during the
latter part of Iron Age II, coming to an end only at the time of the
Babylonian destruction of Jerusalem. Stratum 3 thus lasts ca. 400 years.

Stratum 3 can best be described as a provincial town which
retained its primary role even with the construction of the 3B defenses
which gave it the additional role of a border fortress. The excavated
remains show no trace of large scale public buildings.

Stratum 2 -

Stratum 2 continues basic Iron Age architectural forms found in
Stratum 3, such as the 4-Room building plan, but in different
configurations. Building walls are generally better constructed and the

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162 Z. Herzog, "Settlement and Fortification Planning in the Iron
Age," in RAI, 264.
use of monolithic stone pillars has completely replaced the use of columns built of rough stone drums. The average size of individual buildings is much greater. The 4-Room buildings, which are among the smallest Stratum 2 buildings, are larger than almost all Stratum 3 constructions. Remains of several buildings, or building complexes, were found which may fulfill the public roles of palace and storage magazine.

There is no connection to the Stratum 3 ringroad town plan. The buildings of Stratum 2 seem more widely-spaced and do not follow any clear orientation. The inner gate goes out of use but the 3B outer gate and offset-inset wall continue to function.

Stratum 2 lasts from ca. 586 to 450/400 B.C. and likely represents the newly-constructed capital of the Babylonian province of Judah ruled initially by Gedaliah, and later was an administrative center of the early Persian period. The reason for its demise is unknown.

Stratum 1 -

Stratum 1 represents a new foundation sometime in the early 3rd century B.C. It has no connection to Stratum 2 or 3. Remains are few, fragmentary and scattered around the tell. Walls seem to generally be thicker and made up of many small stones. A number of walls were built on top of the stump of the 3B offset-inset wall, showing that it now served mainly as a terrace wall and no longer had a defensive role.

The old outer gate area became an industrial area, as shown by the presence of two kilns. Two grape presses also belong to this period; one press was found in connection with a single chamber tower.

Stratum 1 lasts probably into the Roman period. The remains
suggest that the tell was partially planted over as a vineyard, and partially used in the production of pottery. It may be that only a few scattered "estates" existed at this time.

The remains of Tell en-Nasbeh easily fit into the proposed model for the history of Mizpah as assembled from textual sources. Of course to some extent this is a matter of interpretation. For example, the 3B wall does not have to be Asa’s work, it could belong to almost any part of Iron Age II. But it does fit what is known about Mizpah in the early 9th century B.C. Likewise, Stratum 2 could belong earlier in the Iron Age than the Babylonian period. Yet again, the dramatic change in plan fits well the role of Mizpah as a small capital. Ultimately one must choose between a positive approach which tries to take all the data and fit it into a reasonable picture, or that of the nihilist which refuses any proposed reconstruction and instead offers half a dozen other "possible" reconstructions which force the data from one extreme to another. In any humanistic endeavor there is no certain proof; however the model set forth here offers a simple, straightforward set of explanations of the data. Other combinations of the archaeological data may be possible; it remains to be seen how reasonable they will be.

Finally, anyone who rejects the Tell en-Nasbeh=Mizpah identification is left with the unenviable task of determining just what town Tell en-Nasbeh really is. There are not many major Benjaminites towns which remain unidentified. Tell en-Nasbeh is a reasonably large and important site at a strategic location. If it is not Mizpah or any other known Biblical town, any new model based on its remains will have to wrestle with its absence from the textual sources.
B.1. Stratum 5 -

Date: Early Bronze I

Period: 3300 to 3050 B.C.

Type: Cemetery; Possible Small Village

i. Introduction -

a. Archaeological Setting -

Chalcolithic sites in central Palestine tend to be found along wadi beds and in the foothill zone, in marginal semi-arid and steppe zones.162 Such settlements are unknown from the central hill country.163 Beginning in EB I a number of settlements are known in the area of Jerusalem and to the N.164 It may be that the possible Chalcolithic remains found in CR 68 in the North Cemetery actually belong to the earliest phase of EB I. In EB I fewer sites are located in what were later marginal agricultural zones and more are established in the well-watered plains and hills; perhaps the climate was slightly dryer, making some of these sites less attractive.165 However, the real reason for this shift in settlement pattern is still unclear, but the foundation of EB I Tell en-Nasbeh is a part of this phenomenon.

b. Historical Setting -

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164 Ibid., Map 4.1 on p. 95.

165 Ben-Tor, "Early Bronze Age," 83.
There are no texts which throw light on this period save those from Egypt and Mesopotamia. These sources have no bearing on the establishment of EB I Tell en-Nasbeh.

ii. Stratum 5 Remains

Remains of Stratum 5 are found in two main areas: the SE corner of the site, and its N end. However, except in one case, and even there it is not certain, the structural remains are all subterranean features. No certain aboveground remains survive. If the EB surface structures were flimsy and of perishable material there may have been nothing to trace, and only a few underground features would be observable.\(^{16}\) It may also be that the EB habitation was limited to the underground structures, but this seems less likely because of the small size of most of them.

Table B.1.1 lists all the certain and possible EB I features on the tell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Sqr.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT 5</td>
<td>AK26</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT 6</td>
<td>AK26</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT 7</td>
<td>AK26</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca 277?</td>
<td>AH27</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si 169?</td>
<td>AH-AJ23</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca 193</td>
<td>AF-AH28</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si 315</td>
<td>X12-13</td>
<td>123, 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca 243</td>
<td>P14</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca 244</td>
<td>N17</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{16}\)See already McCown, I, 60.
It should also be noted that the two areas where most of the remains of the Stratum 5 were uncovered were cleared in the 1926-1929 seasons, when the recording system was still rather limited. Thus the material for dating the features is often restricted.

A series of burial structures was found in the SE corner of the site. These are CT 5, CT 6, CT 7 (in AK26), Ca 193 (in AG28), possibly Ca 277 (in AH27) and two other unnumbered cuttings in AH26. These are described in detail in Volume II, in the chapters on Plan 196, Plan 179 and Plan 163. Note that they are all found in the intramural area, or farther E. This may be because the bedrock slopes more steeply here and made cutting horizontal entrances easier. Human remains were found in CT 5, CT 6 and below an Iron Age floor in Ca 193. Any records that belonged to CT 7 seem to have been lost. The bones from CT 6 went to the Rockefeller Museum, but there is no record of them after that. The 1947 report states skeletal material was sent to Dr. T.D. McCown, but his work does not seem to have been completed because of World War II, and was never published, so it is unknown if this included any of the EB bones. The cave tombs, at least, were plundered before the Iron Age, because no remains from that period were found within them. Besides a few objects left by the robbers, only pottery survived.

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167I, 5.

168I, x.
Stratum 5: EB I

Si 169 (in AH-AJ23) is in some ways similar to several underground installations found in the N, and not at all like the surrounding cisterns and silos. It has a narrow opening which leads down, and then by an tunnel to a slightly larger chamber. This second chamber was open, unlike those to the N. However, this might be due to roof collapse, or perhaps it had a perishable cover. Unfortunately no artifacts are recorded for it, nor were photographs taken. Only its unusual plan might tie it to Stratum 5.

In the N-NW corner Si 315 (in X12) is the best example of an EB feature on this side of the tell. 169 It is located in the intramural area and consists of a small chamber connected to two others by short narrow tunnels. The opening is apparently a hole in the roof of the smaller chamber. A few wall fragments were found on bedrock outside the opening, but their connection with the subterranean feature cannot be conclusively established. This feature contained only EB pottery. This is probably not an accident; its opening is small and the area inside fairly large. If it were used in the Iron Age, even if it were back-filled, some Iron Age pottery would be expected. The 1947 report mentions Si 209, Si 210, Si 210, Si 212, Si 214 and Si 217 as containing EB pottery, but these had large mouths, and the installations are straight-sided. 170 It would be surprising if some EB pottery did not get pushed into such "open" features when they were back-filled.

Two subterranean features similar in general arrangement to Si 315 were also found in the N. These are Ca 244 (N17, Plan 74) and Ca 243.

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169 See the discussion under Plan 123.

170 I, 68.
(P14, Plan 73). Each has a small chamber with a hole in its roof; a short tunnel connects the small chamber to a larger one. Si 250+Si 255+Si 261+Si 262+Si 263 (R18, Plan 91) may be a similar installation in which the roof has collapsed and the area reused for Iron Age silos. All three installations contained some EB pottery, but also some Iron Age. Ca 243 may have been reused in Stratum 4-3C, but had to have gone out of use by 3B. The other two are cut by walls of Stratum 3C and 3B-3A. It may be that the Iron Age pottery was pushed in during leveling.\textsuperscript{171}

Although their initial phase in Stratum 5 is not certain, assigning these features to the EB on the basis of comparison to Si 315 seems reasonable.

iii. Planning -

a. Settlement Plan -

That the caves in the SE corner of the tell were used as tombs is clear from the human remains found in them.

The interpretation of the Stratum 5 remains at the N end of the site (and Si 169) is problematic. It is difficult to imagine them as dwellings. However, cave burials and shaft burials are the most common burial type in EB I.\textsuperscript{172} Although no human bones are recorded for these features it may be best to understand them as tombs.

\textsuperscript{171}This is especially likely with Ca 243; part of its roof collapsed at some point and it would be surprising if some Iron Age material did not pour in.

\textsuperscript{172}See discussion under comparanda.
Stratum 5: EB I

The great majority of EB pottery was found in the N-NW corner of the site. Almost no EB material was found in the better recorded areas of 1932 and 1935. If leveling fills were not transported great distances in the Iron Age, this concentration of EB pottery, both that from architectural contexts and that found in later fills and debris, in the N-NW corner of the site is probably not fortuitous, though its interpretation is far from clear.

None of the multi-chamber features characteristic of Stratum 5 were found in the central part of the site, which lies between the two burial areas. Possibly this was the settlement area. The EB I pottery found primarily to the NW may have eroded downhill from the settlement area, and possibly also may be debris removed from tombs/installations during the Iron Age.

Although the necropolis of Tell en-Nasbeh is outside the scope of this study it will be noted that Tb 12, Tb 52, Tb 60, Tb 61, Tb 62, Tb 66 and Tb 67 in the N and NE cemeteries contained bones and EB pottery.\textsuperscript{173} Tb 63, Tb 65, Tb 9 and Tb 10 may have served as tombs, but contained scanty or no bones, and the latter two also contained much later material.\textsuperscript{174}

iv. The Stratigraphic Position of Stratum 5 -

No clear examples of built-up Stratum 5 architecture were discovered; only natural caves and rock-cut installations containing EB

\textsuperscript{173}I, 68, 72-75.

\textsuperscript{174}I, 76.
I material survived a millennium of erosion and the Iron Age building activities. Even some of these features saw use again in the Iron Age.\textsuperscript{175} There seems to be a basic distinction in the form of the rock-cut features of Stratum 5 and those of Stratum 4. The Stratum 4 installations are either simple rock-cut shafts (the "silos") or narrow mouthed chambers which broaden out below surface (the "cisterns"). The features assigned to Stratum 5 have small "shaft-like" chambers connected to larger chambers by short tunnels. Stratum 5 often uses natural caves for the larger chamber. These multi-chamber features always contain some EB I pottery, where anything at all was recorded. It thus seems possible to differentiate typologically those features cut in Stratum 5 from those of Stratum 4.

\textit{v. Comparanda} -

The most common type of EB I burial was that in caves, either natural or man-made.\textsuperscript{176} The best comparisons in tomb type, though not in pottery forms, seem to be Bab edh-Dhra' where there are many examples of shaft type tombs with one or more burial chambers.\textsuperscript{177} Although the majority of pottery forms found at Tell en-Nasbeh belong to common tomb types, others, such as hole-mouth jars, may be used in non-funerary

\textsuperscript{175}Ca 193 and Ca 243 seem to have been in use then.


\textsuperscript{177}R.T. Schaub and W.E. Rast, Bab edh-Dhrä': Excavations in the Cemetery Directed by Paul W. Lapp (1965-67) (Eisenbrauns: Winona Lake, 1989), tombs: A 5S, E (fig. 15); A 7S, E (fig. 27); A 45 + A 47 (fig. 34); A 65S, W, E (fig. 42); A 67E, N (fig. 51); A 69 (fig. 60); A 70 (fig. 62); A 76W, E (fig. 90); A 83 (fig. 105); C 6 (fig. 126).
Stratum 5: EB I

vi. Summary -

No clear remains of an EB I settlement were recovered except for what seems to be a series of tombs in the SE and NW corners of the tell. However, EB I pottery was found in cavities in the bedrock, and generally mixed in with later debris, especially in the NW. It may be that all trace of a settlement somewhere more toward the center of the tell were eroded away by the long centuries before the site was resettled at the beginning of the Iron Age.

vii. Conclusion -

a. Archaeological Setting -

The main distinction between the EB I period and the following EB II is the difference in settlement types. The EB I is characterized by small, unwalled agricultural villages. In EB II the first urban centers appear. If Tell en-Nasbeh was an agricultural settlement, and not just a cemetery site, its abandonment at the end of EB I may be connected with population shifts which resulted in the creation of the new EB II "cities." Its inhabitants may have moved to Ai or Jerusalem, which both continued into EB II.180

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177Ben-Tor, "Early Bronze Age," 88-90; Hanbury-Tenison, Transition, 129; Mazar, Archaeology, 101. The vessels in Volume II of the 1947 with Series Numbers 123-225 (pls. 8-13), are not only tomb types.

178Mazar, Archaeology, 96.

180Ibid., Map 4.1 on p. 95.
b. Historical Setting -

Historical sources which pertain to this period are scanty and come from Egypt and Mesopotamia and provide no clue to the demise of EB I Tell en-Nasbeh.
B.2. Stratum 4 -

Date: Iron Age I
Period: 1200 to 1000 B.C.
Type: Unfortified (?) Village

i. Introduction -

a. Archaeological Setting -

Tell en-Nasbeh lay abandoned for ca. 1800 years, from ca. 3000 B.C. until a new settlement was established some time around 1200 B.C. or a little thereafter. The presence of a settlement at that time is attested by Philistine pottery and typical Iron Age I pottery forms.\(^{10}\) The establishment of small hilltop settlements with a limited pottery repertoire in the central hill country is one of the characteristics of Iron Age I.\(^{11}\) Generally much of the pottery shows continuity with the preceding Late Bronze Age, while the buildings are in a new tradition, with little connection to the past. Tell en-Nasbeh is only one of scores of sites resettled or newly established at this time.\(^{12}\)

b. Historical Setting -

The period of the settlement is one of the most controversial in the history of ancient Palestine. The Biblical authors themselves saw this as a confused time, when tribes worked in isolation to secure themselves on the land, and when there was almost as much conflict

\(^{10}\)II, pl. 86; pl. 2:22-23; pl. 46:979-980, 982-983.


\(^{12}\)Ibid., 185-187.
between the tribes which became Israel as with enemies around them.\textsuperscript{184}

Although the precise cultural mechanism(s) by which Israel emerged as a people is obscure, it is clear that it occurred during the Iron Age I.\textsuperscript{185}

\textit{ii. Stratum 4 Remains -}

\textit{a. Characteristics of Stratum 4 -}

The most prominent feature of Stratum 4, in fact its defining characteristic, is the ca. 200 rock-cut installations found mainly at the N and S ends of the site. Only a few scattered walls, again mainly in the N, survive.

\textit{b. Building Techniques -}

Most of the rock-cut installations assigned to Stratum 4 are those which the 1947 report called "silos" to distinguish them from "cisterns" which were the other predominant type of rock-cut feature. These are roughly straight-sided shafts with wide mouths sunk into the bedrock. The shaft may flare out some at the base, or bend slightly as it goes down. Cisterns have narrow openings and open out, usually considerably, below the surface; they also tend to be plastered.

Of the 198 "silos" inventoried, 112 were measurable. "Silos" average ca. 1.7 m in diameter and 1.6 m in depth, with a surface area of 1.4 m\textsuperscript{2} and a capacity of 2.4 m\textsuperscript{3}, with a standard deviation of 2.3 m\textsuperscript{3} and

\textsuperscript{184} The book of Judges and the early portion of I Samuel are replete with examples. Even Joshua mentions the need for individual action by certain tribes; e.g. 14:13-14, 15:13-17, 17:17-18.

a range of 0.1 to 9.9 m³. This is well below the average of 18 m³ of the cisterns. If all 198 "silos" had this capacity they would total ca. 475 m³.

The sheer volume which these installations constitute, even allowing that not all may have been in use at the same time, is huge. Assuming that a standard storage form suggests a standard commodity contained, and assuming that the ancient economy was like that of medieval and pre-modern Palestine, these "silos" were probably used for storing grain.

In C.3.ii it is suggested that perhaps the smaller cisterns should, in general, be assigned an initial phase in Stratum 4. Stratum 3 walls cut across the mouths of 12 of the 58 measurable cisterns out of 104 total. These 12 cisterns are 20% of all the measured cisterns; however, they only account for ca. 11% of the total volume.

iii. Planning -

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186 The standard deviation measures the average deviation from the mean for a group of values. 67% of all values should fall within 1 standard deviation of the mean. The smaller the standard deviation is in relation to the mean the more uniform the distribution is. A standard deviation of 2.3 with a mean of 2.4 shows wide variance. Note that even the largest "silo" at 9.9 m³ is much smaller than the average cistern at 18 m³.

187 A capacity of 475 m³ is enough to hold 365,750 kg of wheat. If even 60% of this was available for human consumption it would support ca. 1100 people at 200 kg of wheat per person per year. This amount would be enough to support the entire estimated population of Stratum 3. If the population of Stratum 4 was less than that of Stratum 3, which seems likely since parts of the stratum 4 area were so densely covered with "silos" that building in those areas was impossible, the inhabitants may have had a food surplus to either lay aside for the next year, or to use for barter.

188 See C.2.i.b (p. 230) for the capacity of these silos and the number of people which they could feed if filled to capacity. For the local economy see C.1.iv.
Stratum 4: Iron Age I

a. House Plans -

No full building plans survive from this stratum. In R17 walls were found which intersected to form 4 corners; nothing else, however, survives of this structure.\(^{199}\) It is possible that the dwellings were either flimsy stone work, easily removed by the builders of Stratum 3, or were of perishable material, or a combination of both.\(^{190}\)

\(^{199}\)Ca 193 and Ca 243 may have been in use at this time. Ca 193 was clearly known about in Stratum 3C for the 3B defenses (revetment and moat) were split to go around it on either side. Likewise, Ca 243 went out of use by 3B for its mouth is in the intramural area which was filled in with debris at that time. The 1947 report lists Ca 243 as containing "Early Iron Age" material, and suggests that Ca 193 may have come again into use at the end of the "Early Iron Age."\(^{191}\) Pending a review of the objects from these caves, it nevertheless seems reasonable to suggest that they were in use at some time during Stratum 4.

b. Settlement Plan -

What is most striking is the distribution of the rock-cut installations. One arcing band was found along the N to W corner of the site. Another concentration was found at the S end. A few were found W of Building 110.01. None seem to have been found in the more central parts of the site. The reason for this distribution must remain obscure because of the lack of Stratum 4 dwellings. One point should be

\(^{190}\)Note that these walls cut across an especially large cutting in the rock. This cutting is much larger than typical "silos" and so its purpose and original date are unclear.


\(^{192}\)II, 124; I, 230.
Stratum 4: Iron Age I

considered. In some areas, especially in the N, the sheer number of "silos" in a given area likely precluded the construction of any dwellings. For example, in Q-R,17-18 there is an average of over 8 silos per 100 m². It is likely that some areas of the settlement were completely given over to agricultural installations. Perhaps many of the dwellings were more toward the center of the hill, with some scattered among the "silos" wherever they could fit in.

c. Stratum 4 Fortifications -

In Plan 73 and Plan 74 at the N end of the site are three wall fragments which lie on or beyond the line of the 3C casemate-like wall. They are ca. 60 cm wide. One section stretching from P14 to N16 is ca. 20 m long; the other sections in N17-18 are part of a single wall cut by installation Building 74.06 and are ca. 15 m long. The latter section is roughly on a line with the outer wall of the 3C casemate-like wall to the W, but seems to thin too belong to that construction. However, the former section is ca. 5 m farther to the N than the latter. If these sections connected there would have to be a sharp jag in the wall line, which is not impossible.

The P14 to N16 wall is well beyond the 3C casemate-like wall, apparently on bedrock in the intramural zone, suggesting a date earlier than 3B. Tentatively it seems likely to belong to Stratum 4, as may the section to the SE. Perhaps these wall segments should be seen as some sort of enclosure wall around the settlement, though whether they should be called a fortification is more debatable.

d. Grape Press -

In P16 of Plan 74 was found what seems to be a rock-cut grape
Stratum 4: Iron Age I

press. It is assigned to Stratum 4 because it is cut across its NW corner by the inner wall of the 3C casemate-like wall. The press is described in detail in C.2.i.b.

iv. The Stratigraphic Position of the Stratum 4 Remains –

Although the precise stratigraphic position of each rock-cut installation assigned to Stratum 4 cannot be proven in detail, the position of enough of them can be established that if it is agreed that the installations represent an unified phenomenon, then as a group they can be assigned to a single stratum. It is of course possible to argue back and forth the stratigraphic position of any given installation. Some may well have been cut as early as Stratum 5 and been reused in 4; a few may have been cut in Stratum 3. It is likely that some continued in use from Stratum 4 to 3. The lack of datable objects for many of these installations, or later features cutting them, means that in the end the analysis must rely on a few examples and trust that they are representative for the group.

First, the general homogeneity of these installations was noted above. Note also that they tend to be found in clusters. This is more noticeable at the N end of the tell, but also persists to a reasonable degree in the S. Thus they seem to have been dug with a common need in mind, and were purposefully cut close together; i.e. they represent a single phenomenon.

The detailed discussion for each feature is found in Volume II of this study under the plan in which it appears. These data are summarized in Table C.2.4 (p. 241). This table shows that 39 "silos" were cut by walls probably of Stratum 3, 29 were cut by walls probably of Stratum 2, 1 by a wall either of 3 or 2, and one may possibly have been cut by a
wall of Stratum 4. Thus ca. 19% of the installations at least precede Stratum 3, and another 14% predate Stratum 2.

Although the above data cannot be called conclusive, it seems to have enough weight to suggest that the rock-cut silos in general belong to a single stratum initially, Stratum 4, though some may be earlier or later, and some may have been cut in 4 and continued later. The comparanda discussed below, which attests to the wide-spread use of subterranean storage facilities in Iron Age I sites also suggests that the similar installations at Tell en-Nasbeh be attributed to Iron I.

v. Comparanda -

Despite the paucity of remains there are some comparisons which can be made. Primarily this is a result of the extensive work on the Iron I period over the last decade.

a. Rock-Cut Installations -

One of the outstanding characteristics of the Iron Age I are the many circular subterranean storage installations found at most excavated sites of that period.192 Most of these are dug into the debris layers of earlier occupations and lined with stones. Some sites, however, feature rock-cut installations.193 It is likely that the difference in material


Stratum 4: Iron Age I

is due to the topography of the site when the installations were created. On sites occupied for centuries, possessing substantial debris, the pits were dug into this accumulation. On sites founded at, or near, the natural surface of the site, storage installations would have to be cut into the rock.194 As more sites in the central hill country founded in Iron I are excavated it seem likely that more rock-cut installations will be discovered.

Another characteristic of these "pit" strata is the general lack of built-up architecture, or evidence for only flimsy constructions.195 As mentioned above, only a handful of walls attributable to Stratum 4 were uncovered, and these are fairly narrow.

b. Fortifications -

The enclosure wall tentatively identified above does have a few Iron I parallels, though sites of that period generally were not fortified or had defenses consisting of the outer-most walls of houses joined together to form an enclosure.196 'Izbet Sartah III possessed a narrow perimeter wall.197 Giloh may have had a double set of walls, ca. 1.9 m thick; both are much thicker than those of Tell en-Nasbeh Stratum 4.198

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194Finkelstein, 'Izbet Sartah, 125.
196Finkelstein, Settlement, 260-263. Finkelstein also notes that el-Jib and Bethel may have reused parts of Middle Bronze Age II defenses. Herzog, "Settlement," 232-238.
197Finkelstein, 'Izbet Sartah, p. 7, fig. 3.
c. Settlement Plan -

Plans of settlements from Iron Age I in the hill country are few. However, at those sites with any degree of exposure it seems that the rock-cut features are found in clusters scattered around the site. Some examples include Tell Beit Mirsim B, Hazor XII, 'Izbet Sartah III and II, and Samaria 'O.' The reason behind this clustering is unclear. Perhaps whatever agricultural goods were stored in the "silos" were produced in the immediate vicinity. Or perhaps the clusters represent the storage facilities of single families or extended families.

vi. Summary -

Stratum 4 was a "typical" Iron I hill country settlement. It was characterized by scores of rock-cut storage installations and at least one grape press. The presence of a small amount of Philistine pottery suggests at least some trade with the coastal area. Dwelling remains are few but possibly suggest thin stone construction and/or construction in perishable materials. Some use may have been made of caves first utilized in EB I Stratum 5. Fragments of a wall at the N end of the site may indicate that it was ringed, at least in part, by a thin enclosure wall.

The discussion of the historical sources in A.4.ii did not provide any data on the type of settlement Mizpah was in Iron Age I, other than that it did exist. The texts do not point to any special habitual cultic activity there. Tell en-Nasbeh was resettled in Iron Age I which means that it matches the first criterion for its identification with Mizpah.

vii. Conclusion -

a. Archaeological Setting -

The reason for the end of Stratum 4 is unclear because the builders of Stratum 3 removed virtually all above ground architecture of the earlier settlement. Thus it cannot be determined if the destruction was due to human aggression, natural disaster or "urban renewal." There is also no clear sign of how immediate the Stratum 3 reoccupation was; no walls of Stratum 4 seem to have been reused. Many of the rock-cut installations are cut across by walls of Stratum 3, and in some areas these cuttings are so dense that it seems impossible that all of them could have continued in use with Stratum 3 above them. However, it is quite possible that a number of these installations continued to function in Stratum 3.

b. Historical Setting -

The period of the late 11th to early 10th centuries B.C. was one of see-sawing warfare across the Benjaminitic area. Several battles with the Philistines occurred within a few kilometers of the site during the days of Samuel, Saul and early in David's reign; it was also the border area between David's realm and the tribes to the N, before they came under his control. If the Stratum 4 settlement was unfortified, or weakly protected, as many Iron Age I settlements were, it may be that the destruction of the Stratum 4 settlement and the construction of Stratum 3 with its casemate-like wall was undertaken by the inhabitants themselves in order to provide for better security in those troubled times. Perhaps other small villages in the immediate vicinity, fearful

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for their own safety, joined in this project and swelled the population of the settlement. 201

201 D.H.K. Amiran, "The Pattern of Settlement in Palestine," IEJ 3 (1953): 70, 259, has noted that in disturbed periods settlements tend to become larger as people seek greater security, and also that the number of settlements in such an area will diminish, thus increasing the distance between settlements.
B.3. Stratum 3 -

Date: Iron Age II
Period: 1000 to 586 B.C.

3C ca. 1000 to 900 B.C.
3B ca. 900 to 850 B.C.
3A ca. 850 to 586 B.C.

Type: Walled Town to Fortified Border Town

i. Introduction -

Stratum 3 is divided into 3 phases. At no time during this period was the site destroyed and rebuilt. Phase 3C represents the initial foundation and construction of the town at approximately the beginning of the 10th century B.C. Phases 3B and 3A represent additions, modifications or rebuildings to phase 3C. All the 3C buildings excavated seem to have served throughout all three phases, though a few underwent substantial changes. Thus the three phases are cumulative and not successive from the beginning of 3C to the destruction of the stratum; they are not to be understood as a sequence of constructions one replacing the other.

a. Archaeological Setting -

The builders of Stratum 3C seem to have almost totally removed any non-rock-cut architecture of Stratum 4. Nowhere does anything remotely resembling a Stratum 4 building survive. Many of the rock-cut installations of Stratum 4 also went out of use, as is shown by the Stratum 3 walls which cut them. However, many of the site’s rock-cut installations are not cut by later walls, and so some may have continued in use in Stratum 3. Note that the sheer density of the distribution of
Stratum 3: Iron Age II

these installations guaranteed that some of them would have to go out of use if the area around them was to be built upon.²⁰²

b. Historical Setting –

It is unclear from the literary sources what socio-economic-political constraint was involved in the removal of Stratum 4 and the establishment of the fortified settlement of Stratum 3C. Several battles were waged across this area during the period of Samuel and Saul between the Israelites and Philistines. Likewise, during the early reign of David, the area of Benjamin was a militarily-disturbed border zone between David’s realm and the tribes to the north.²⁰³ The Benjaminites area did not become reasonably secure again until some time after David had united the whole area occupied by the tribes of Israel under his rule. In times of political and social insecurity the inhabitants of small settlements in frontier zones tend to move to large, more easily defensible sites; the distance between settlements also thus increases.²⁰⁴ It may be that the inhabitants of Stratum 4, perhaps with the aid of other villagers in the area seeking greater security, demolished the Iron Age I village and built the better-defended Stratum 3 town in its place.

ii. Stratum 3 Building Remains –

The only remains of buildings, apart from defensive features, storage bins and drains, found in Stratum 3 are structures normally

²⁰²For example, in Q17 there are 11 rock-cut installations in an area of 100 m².


Stratum 3: Iron Age II

classified as dwellings or houses, though some served other functions as well. It seems that virtually all of these buildings were constructed at the founding of Stratum 3C and lasted, with modification to the end of Stratum 3A, ca 586 B.C. This section will first discuss the common characteristics of these buildings: construction techniques and installations. Later, the way in which these features were integrated into the most common house-types will be treated.

There has been some debate over what term to use to describe the standard Iron Age house plan in which two or three long rooms are attached to a rear broad room. Some prefer to call them "pillared buildings" because the presence of one or two pillared walls in the long rooms is a common feature.205 Others suggest the term "long-spaced house," or "long-room house."206 Yet the traditional designation of "3-" and "4-Room" seems best for not all buildings with pillars conform to this plan, and "long-space house" is cumbersome.

The following table summarizes the most important data on the remains of 73 buildings, most of which seem to be houses. Two of these are extramural structures. The remaining 71 buildings occupied an area of ca. 0.5 hectares, or ca. 29% of the total estimated area of Stratum 3C. If this same density of construction prevailed across the site, there would have been ca. 244 buildings. However, many of these structures were not completely excavated or were in fragmentary condition; thus their true extent is somewhat uncertain. An estimate of ca. 200 total buildings seems a safer total. Data from this table will

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Stratum 3: Iron Age II

be referred to many times in the discussions to follow.

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<th>Building</th>
<th>Ty</th>
<th>Rms</th>
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\[20\] Due to the stratigraphic complexities of Building 159.08 it is not possible to determine its internal area; its orientation to the road system seems to have changed from RRD to SRN.
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<td>RRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177.02</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>82?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>RRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177.03</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>82?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>RRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177.04</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4?</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>RRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177.05</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9?</td>
<td>56.4+</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>RRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179.02</td>
<td>3?</td>
<td>4?</td>
<td>20.0+</td>
<td>85?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>RRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196.01?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>3?</td>
<td>22.7+</td>
<td>57?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>INM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Summary Data by Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># in Type</th>
<th>Sample Avg. (in m²)</th>
<th># of Buildings with 1 example of each feature; Bold = Percentage within type.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># 3 Rm</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11 54 10 16 59 4 6 22 6 22 3 11 10 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 3+ Rm</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3 70 14 4 80 4 20 80 2 40 1 1 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

3a Shows clear signs of Stratum 3A additions.

53.0? with Stratum 3A additions.

21b Represents more than one building, but separation into separate structures not possible.

21c Initial phase in Stratum 3B? Possibly intramural defensive tower.

21d This cave-building lies off the SW corner of the main tell. This is approximately the area which would be numbered Plan 226 if the plan numbers were continued to the area of the caves.
### Stratum 3: Iron Age II

#### Table B.3.1: Stratum 3 House Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Ty</th>
<th>Rms</th>
<th>I.A.</th>
<th>E.A.</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>St</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>Loc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># 4 Rm</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 4+ Rm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># M Rm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average total external area for 23 measurable buildings is 65 m²
Standard Deviation of external area for measured buildings is 21 m²
67% of all buildings should fall between 44 m² and 86 m²

### Abbreviations:

- Build = Building Number
- Ty = Basic Type: 2 = 2-Room; 3 = 3-Room; 3+ = 3-Room with additions; 3* = unusual 3-Room; 4 = 4-Room; 4+ = 4-Room with additions; M = Multiple Room Type.
- Rms = Actual number of rooms; ? = probably uncertain number of additional rooms.
- I.A. = Internal Area in m²; does not include walls.
- E.A. = External Area in m²; includes walls.
- P = Number of pillars; - = insufficient evidence.
- S = Stairway; # = number of stairs present, - = insufficient evidence, 0 = no stairs.
- F = Floor; x = floor present in at least one room, - = insufficient evidence.
- C = Cistern; x = cistern present, - = insufficient evidence, 0 = no cistern.
- St = Storage Facility; x = facility present, - = insufficient evidence, 0 = no facility
- Loc = Location; RRD = on ringroad and downslope, RRU = on ringroad and upslope, CRN = on north side of crossroad, CRS = on south side of crossroad, SRN = on north side of sideroad, SRS on south side of sideroad, EXM = extramural area, INM = intramural area, - = insufficient evidence.
- ? = Indicates feature possibly present but uncertain.

### Note:
Summary statistics include only those buildings whose external areas are not marked with a "+.

### Examples of how to read the table:

1. **Building 141.01** is a 4-Room type building with 6 or more rooms. Its
internal area is more than 45.8 m$^2$ and its total external area is more than 90 m$^2$. It contains 7 pillars, no stairway, one room at least had a paved floor, there is a cistern, there is a storage facility of some sort, it contains an olive press and a stone basin, and it is on the downslope side of the ringroad.

2. Of buildings of the 3-Room type there were 27 in number. Of these 27, 11 had plans clear enough for their external area to be measured with reasonable accuracy; the average area was 54 m$^2$ with a standard deviation of 10 m$^2$. Of the 27 3-Room type buildings 16 (59%) contained pillars, 4 (15%) contained a stairway, 6 (22%) contained at least one room with a paved floor, 6 (22%) contained a cistern, 3 (11%) contained a storage facility, and 10 (37%) contained some additional installation.

The structures listed in Table B.3.1 (p. 117) were founded in Stratum 3C and were in use to the end of the Stratum in 3A. The 3C casemate-like wall and intramural towers are not treated here (see C.5.i-ii, p. 312). The 3B additions to the town include: the offset-inset wall and inner and outer gate complex (see C.5.iii-iv, p. 319), the intramural bins (see C.2.ii.b, p. 251) and the intramural drains (see C.3.i, p. 259).

Structures established as new foundations in 3A seem to be limited to the intramural area. Table B.3.2 lists all certain or probable new Stratum 3A constructions.
Table B.3.2: Stratum 3A Constructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Sgr.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Function?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 73.06</td>
<td>N17</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Water Installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 259</td>
<td>N21</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Water Installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 256, Rm 257, Rm 258</td>
<td>M19-20</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Pen? Storage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 185</td>
<td>M17</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Pen? Storage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 251</td>
<td>R13</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Pen? Storage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 294, Rm 299</td>
<td>V12</td>
<td>89-106</td>
<td>Pen? Storage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 532</td>
<td>AC14</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Pen? Storage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 507</td>
<td>AE15</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>Pen? Storage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 498, Rm 502</td>
<td>AE16</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>Pen? Storage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 46, Rm 47, Rm 55?</td>
<td>AK19-20, AL20</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>Pen? Storage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 49?</td>
<td>AL20</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>Pen? Storage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 14</td>
<td>AM22</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>Pen? Storage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 6</td>
<td>AM23-24</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>Pen? Storage?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Characteristics of Stratum 3 -

The remains of Stratum 3 are reasonably easy to detect, even when fragmentary. The construction technique of the walls of the initial phase of Stratum 3 (3C) are quite clear. Additions and remodelings are different wall types from those of 3C. Also, as is clear from Table B.3.1 (p. 117), the building plans of Stratum 3 are almost monotonously the same and usually oriented to a common road system. The walls of Stratum 3 are usually distinguishable from Stratum 2 above because the walls of these strata generally are on different orientations. Since almost no certain walls of Stratum 4 survive virtually all the earliest architecture may be assigned to Stratum 3.

b. Building Techniques -
Stratum 3: Iron Age II

In many places, especially in the SW corner of the site, the remains of Stratum 3 are well-preserved, often standing more than a meter high. This makes the study of the architecture of this stratum reasonably straightforward.

c. Walls -

The walls of the buildings of the initial phase of Stratum 3, 3C, are "single-stone" construction; i.e. the walls are a single stone wide. These stones are often, though not always, laid in header fashion. The Stratum 3C walls average 43 cm in width with a standard deviation of ca. 7 cm, signifying a typical range of ca. 36 to 50 cm.\textsuperscript{23} This distinguishes them from later additions and remodelings attributed primarily to Stratum 3A, occasionally to 3B, where the walls are "double-stone" construction; i.e. the walls are generally two stones wide with smaller packing stones in between. These stones typically range between 15 to 35 cm across and have no specific orientation because there is usually little difference between the length and width of the stones employed. Walls of Stratum 3A(/3B) average 71 cm in width, with a standard deviation of ca. 17 cm, signifying a range of ca. 54 to 88 cm.\textsuperscript{24}

These statistics show that the walls of the initial phase of construction in Stratum 3C are far more uniform than the later additions/remodelings. This is not surprising. Stratum 3C seems to have been built as a unit. The back walls of the back rooms of all the houses along the periphery of the site form a continuous line of casemate-like chambers. The road and drainage system show careful attention to the

\textsuperscript{23} The widths of 62 walls of clearly Stratum 3C buildings were measured.

\textsuperscript{24} 32 walls clearly belonging to Stratum 3A or 3B/3A were measured.
limits of the local topography yet function as a unit to smoothly channel foot traffic and water. The buildings are constructed in insulae apparently flanked on all sides by roads or the area beyond the 3C town wall. All buildings in these insulae share walls with two to three neighboring structures. All these data suggest that the 3C town was laid out and constructed as a unit in a relatively short time.

The later walls of 3A/3B are much more variable in their widths and construction techniques. This suggests that after the area of the town expanded with the construction of the 3B offset-inset wall and the creation of the intramural zone individuals along the periphery of the town increased the ground floor area of their homes by expanding into this new space as time and resources allowed. It is interesting to note that it is the houses immediately bordering the intramural zone which contain the most additions/modifications. Those upslope from the ringroad tend to contain double-stone walls which seem more like replacements to earlier single-stone walls than additions or expansions.215

d. Floors -

Remains of stone floors were found in 20 buildings of which 5 had 2 paved floors. Paved floors were found in 3 rooms which could not be assigned to buildings. Two sideroads were found with stone paving, and a segment of what seems to be part of a ringroad on bedrock was found. Table B.3.2 (p. 122) summarizes these data.

---

215 The buildings in Plan 142 and Plan 159 are good examples of this tendency.
### Table B.3.3: Stratum 3 Stone-Paved Rooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 73.02</td>
<td>Rm 242, Rm 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 74.03</td>
<td>Rm 136, Rm 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 74.05</td>
<td>Rm 175, Rm 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 90.03</td>
<td>Rm 341a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 90.04</td>
<td>Rm 361b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 125.03</td>
<td>Rm 661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 125.04</td>
<td>Rm 662, Rm 663b?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 125.05</td>
<td>Rm 664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 126.01</td>
<td>Rm 634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 141.01</td>
<td>Rm 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 141.02</td>
<td>Rm 386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 141.03</td>
<td>Rm 390? in installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 141.04</td>
<td>Rm 538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 141.06</td>
<td>Rm 605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 142.01</td>
<td>Rm 599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 142.11</td>
<td>Rm 614a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 143.02</td>
<td>Rm 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 143.03</td>
<td>Rm 381a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 160.01</td>
<td>Rm 518a?, Rm 529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 160.06</td>
<td>Rm 433c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rm 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rm 232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rm 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rm 388 - Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rm 541 - Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rm 669 - Road on bedrock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is quite possible that many additional buildings had stone floors which did not survive. The excavators do not seem to have found any plastered floors, lime or otherwise, and it does not seem that they were able to trace beaten earth floors.
Stratum 3: Iron Age II

Stratum 3 was essentially founded on topsoil on a hillside. It is possible that some rooms were able to use the natural bedrock as a floor surface. This is more likely to have been the case with rooms whose length ran perpendicular to the slope of the hill, i.e. which followed the natural terracing of the hill. A long room which followed the slope of the hill and attempted to use the bedrock as a floor faced the problem of a sometimes drastic slopes to the bedrock surface. It may have been possible to use bedrock for part of the floor surface, with earth fill brought in to level out the areas where the slope became too severe.

Rm 60 in Building 170.04 provides some evidence that this was done, at least on occasion. The room contains two stone basins with bottom elevations of 779.81 and 779.82. This must approximate the floor level. To the E elevations on bedrock are 780.19, 780.04 and 779.91 (E to W). Elevations on the thresholds to Rm 72 and Rm 59 are at 779.76 and 779.31 (the latter may be in error). P 161 shows the irregularity in the bedrock here. It seems likely that fill was brought in to level the area so that there was a ca 45 cm drop from the E to the W end of this ca. 8 m long room.

Nine of the paved long rooms were either the wide long room in a 3-Room building, or were the central room in a 4-Room building. These are the rooms which are usually assumed to be courtyards.\(^{26}\) Six of the paved long rooms were either the narrow long room in a 3-Room building or a side room in a 4-Room building.\(^{27}\) The plans of the other buildings were either too fragmentary to be certain, or the paved rooms were not long rooms. There is thus no clear pattern to the distribution of stone

\(^{26}\)Rm 242, Rm 289, Rm 341a, Rm 361b, Rm 386, Rm 397, Rm 634, Rm 662, Rm 664.

\(^{27}\)Rm 244, Rm 538, Rm 605, Rm 614, Rm 661, Rm 663b.
pavements. On the basis of the Tell en-Nasbeh material the presence of paving in a room does not necessarily indicate that the room was used as a stable.\textsuperscript{218}

e. Pillars -

Stone pillars are one of the most characteristic features of the Stratum 3 buildings. They were found in 38 of the 73 buildings. The front parts of many of the buildings which did not contain pillars were either not completely excavated or poorly preserved. It is likely that the actual number of buildings which contained pillars was much higher. Note too that many fallen monoliths were found scattered around the site in areas where architectural preservation was very fragmentary; eg. P 1260 of AE21.

The types of pillars found in Stratum 3 are of two types: those composed of single monoliths or those built up of stones roughly hewn into coarse drums. The former are stronger and more stable but more costly to produce and requires stone which can be hewn into long block.\textsuperscript{219} The other kind is cheaper but less stable, being in effect a tall narrow wall.\textsuperscript{220} It should be noted that at Tell en-Nasbeh in only one instance were the lintels found on top of the columns (discussed below). It may be that either type of column may have been continued to roof level by sections of wood, and a column which began as a monolith


\textsuperscript{219} R. Reich, "Building Materials and Architectural Elements in Ancient Israel," in AAI, 11.

\textsuperscript{220} Ibid.
Stratum 3: Iron Age II

may at some point have continued up as rough drum sections.221 The available data on the pillars is summarized in Table B.3.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar Type</th>
<th>Buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monoliths</td>
<td>90.03, 141.05?, 143.02, 177.03, 177.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drums</td>
<td>90.04, 125.03, 141.01, 141.03 (lintels), 141.04, 141.06?, 142.09, 159.01, 159.02, 159.03, 159.04, 159.06, 177.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum on Monolith</td>
<td>125.02, 142.03, 159.05, 160.03, 160.06, 160.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drums &amp; Monoliths222</td>
<td>159.08 (2 drum, 1 monolith), 160.07223 (1 drum, 1 monolith), 177.04 (1 drum, 1 monolith)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>90.05, 124.03, 125.05, 141.02, 142.04, 142.07, 142.10, 142.11, 144.02, 160.01, 160.04, 160.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rooms with pillared walls must have served a special purpose. Such architectural elements would be less stable than a normal wall of the same length. That they are ubiquitous features in the Iron Age dwellings of Tell en-Nasbeh indicates a common domestic role.

Stager and Holladay have plausibly suggested that such rooms, especially those with stone-paved floors, functioned as domestic stables in a way analogous to the assumed use of larger pillared buildings at

221 E.g. P 1427 of Building 142.03 shows two monoliths with drums on top; P 1357 of Building 160.03 shows three monoliths with drums on top. McCown, "Long-Room," 14, noted this possibility almost 50 years ago. Albright, TBM III, 51, notes that a number of monolithic pillars were found with smaller drums on top.

222 This refers to walls in which at least one pillar is a monolith and another is built up of drums.

223 Building 160.07 contains a wall which contains a monolith with drums on top and a pillar built up of drums.
Stratum 3: Iron Age II

sites such as Megiddo. Stager provides a number of examples of domestic pillared walls which had mudbrick and cobble mangers between the pillars, similar to the stone ones from Megiddo. Most scholars today seem to agree that these are stone troughs for feeding tethered animals, even if they do not agree on the function of the buildings. Unfortunately thin-walled managers constructed of mudbrick and cobbles are far less likely to survive than those cut from large blocks of stone. The only clear example of what might be a manger wall at Tell en-Nasbeh is in Rm 441a (see P 1299). Also, in the course of a room's history it might not always serve as a stable. For example, the gaps in Rm 440's pillar wall were at some time blocked up (see P 1357). It is possible too that part of a pillared-room might serve as a stable, while another part served another purpose. Finally, the ethnographic data discussed below suggests that most pre-modern Near Eastern households likely required a stabling area.

The pillar wall between Rm 389 and Rm 390 deserves special comment as it is the only example of such a wall in which the lintels were found preserved (see P A1156). There is no sign of a manager and the tops of the lintels are slightly over a meter above the floor of the building. McCown suggested that this might be a roofed over animal pen, though

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225 Ibid., 12, 14.


Stratum 3: Iron Age II

McClellan thought the lintels might be too low even for this. Cleaning this restricted space would have been difficult, as would be removing recalcitrant animals. However, it is important to remember that not all buildings of the same general plan must have the same function. The installations in the E half of Rm 390 might have an industrial function; the building may not have required a stabling area, but used a short pillared room as a sort of storage "crawl space."

The doorway between Rm 590 and Rm 596 also preserves an intact lintel. The height of the passage is ca. 1.5 m. This suggests that the ceiling was likely 10 to 20 cm higher. This would provide a height of 1.7 m (ca. 5' 7"), which does not seem unreasonable.

f. Stairways and Multiple Story Buildings -

Because of the great area of its exposed remains, and their relatively good preservation, Tell en-Nasbeh can make an important contribution to the discussion of multi-story buildings in Iron Age Israel. Some have suggested that the roofs of buildings were only surrounded by low parapets and were essentially open spaces for sleeping and processing grain. Others have suggested that there may have been

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22I, 213. T.L. McClellan, "Town Planning at Tell en-Nasbeh." ZDPV 100 (1984):61. Holladay, "House, Israelite," 309, also accepts the idea that it may have been an animal pen.


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substantial construction and enclosed spaces above the first floor.\textsuperscript{231} This problem is of more than architectural concern, for several methods of estimating the size of ancient populations are based on the amount of roofed living space available.\textsuperscript{232} If a building had an entirely enclosed second story it effectively doubled its floor space.

It is very difficult to determine the existence of enclosed second stories. To date no Iron Age buildings which were found standing to above roof level have been published.\textsuperscript{233} Thus there is no direct evidence at hand. There are several other types of evidence which may indicate the possible presence of an upper floor. Rarely, remains of fallen roofs may be found, including parts of the beams with plaster still clinging to them. In the best possible situation \textit{in situ} pottery would be found on top of this floor and also sealed below it on the ground floor of the building. Stairways with a series of steps rising more than a meter high may be evidence of a useable upper floor. Very thick walls, thicker than is normally required to support a mud-coated roof, may be evidence of an upper floor.\textsuperscript{234} Finally, ethnographic analogy may sometimes be used to heighten the possibility of the presence of an upper floor.


\textsuperscript{232}See Section C, Chapter 4 (p. 290) on estimating the population of Tell en-Nasbeh.

\textsuperscript{233}There are rumors that one or two have been found recently, but these remain unpublished.

\textsuperscript{234}It is not clear exactly how thick a wall has to be for it to be considered evidence of a second story.
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It is important not to make the issue of second stories an "either .. or" debate, assuming that all buildings across ancient Israel were built to one uniform standard, or another, when there is no evidence that this was necessarily the case. A more realistic approach would be to examine the remains of a large number of buildings with relatively well-preserved floor plans in a single town to determine just how many of them provide evidence of multiple stories. This would provide a sounder footing for understanding the diversity and uniformity of building plans.

Previous discussions have failed to address the issue of a site's topography. The natural terrain may present special limitations and possibilities to ancient builders. For example, sites newly founded on previously uninhabited hill tops must adopt construction techniques suitable to the stepped nature of Palestinian hillsides. A walled site inhabited for a thousand years will present a flatter building surface due to the amount of debris accumulated within the town walls.

Because of the methods of excavation in use at the time, no remains of fallen roofs were recovered at Tell en-Nasbeh. Save for the intramural towers and inner and outer gates, there are no unusually massive walls in Stratum 3. Therefore stairways are the only starting point for a discussion of multiple storied buildings, for they are the only concrete evidence of a need for vertical movement within a building.235 The following table lists all the stairways in use in Stratum 3 and their immediate contexts.

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### Table B.3.5: List of Stairways in Stratum 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Stairs</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 143.02</td>
<td>Rm 289</td>
<td>5?</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 159.08</td>
<td>Rm 426</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Uncertain context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 160.07</td>
<td>Rm 437</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm 448</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>Stepped road?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 141.04</td>
<td>Rm 537</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 160.12</td>
<td>Rm 562</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 159.03</td>
<td>Rm 583</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 159.02</td>
<td>Rm 590</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 159.01</td>
<td>Rm 594</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 142.01</td>
<td>Rm 598</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 142.01</td>
<td>Rm 604</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Steps down to cistern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 142.02</td>
<td>Rm 607</td>
<td>2?</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 142.11</td>
<td>Rm 614</td>
<td>3+?</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 141.06</td>
<td>Rm 617</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Steps up to room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 142.05</td>
<td>Rm 626</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 125.02</td>
<td>Rm 640</td>
<td>5+?</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 125.03</td>
<td>Rm 656</td>
<td>3+?</td>
<td>Steps down into room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tb 168</td>
<td></td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Steps down into room(^{26})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca 285</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Steps down to cave and cistern(^{27})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several patterns emerge when the locations of these stairways are studied. Rm 614, Rm 640 and Rm 656 are on either side of crossroad Rm 644 to Rm 671. Rm 289 and Rm 626 are on the N side of crossroad Rm 339 to Rm 627. Rm 562 is on the N side of crossroad Rm 563. Rm 437, Rm 583, Rm 590, Rm 594 and Rm 598 are all on the W side of the ringroad in the

\(^{26}\)Tb 168 may have been in use as early as Stratum 4 and continued in use into 3C. In Stratum 3B its opening was likely blocked by the construction of the wall which connected the W halves of the inner and outer gates. When this wall was removed in Stratum 2 Tb 168 went back into use.

\(^{27}\)The cave and cistern were probably in use from at least Stratum 3C, and continued in use possibly as late as Stratum 1.
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SW part of the town. Rm 537 and Rm 617 are both on the N of sideroad Rm 541 in the SW part of the town; in Rm 537 the stairs lead down, in Rm 617 they ascend. Rm 426's stairs are in a difficult context but seem to be on a Stratum 3 sideroad.238

The other examples are exceptional or isolated cases. Rm 448 may be a stepped road. Rm 607 may be a flight of two steps leading into a building on the E of the ringroad. Rm 604 is reached by a set of stairs leading up into the middle of a building. Ca 285 and Tb 168 are natural features.

Rm 604 is the crucial area. The stairs leading up in the middle of Building 159.01 are almost certain proof that household activities took place above the extant rooms. Note also that these rooms are fairly small; the walls may be so close together in order to support a second story. The evidence indicates that at least one building at Tell en-Nasbeh had a fairly extensively used upper floor. It would be odd if only one building in a site of ca. 200 buildings had an upper floor.

The stairways almost always lead down from an adjoining road. This is due to the terraced nature of the bedrock. Houses downslope were entered by stairways going downslope.239 This means that the roofs of the

238 The evidence from Tell en-Nasbeh thus contradicts Wright, Ancient Building, 453, that access to the upper parts of buildings was by external stairways. The building he cites from Tell en-Nasbeh, Building 110.01, is the exception to the rule.

239 Excavating the E parts of the partially excavated buildings in the NW part of the site (Plan 90, Plan 107 and Plan 124) would likely yield more buildings with stairs leading down. McCown also believed that many buildings at Tell en-Nasbeh contained stairways (see I, 213-214). However, he felt that the stairs in the buildings along the downslope side of the ringroad were internal stairs. He noted that the house walls there were higher than the adjacent road levels and contained no door sills. However, no real surface for the ringroad was discovered. Its height can only be judged by the top-preserved heights of the stairways themselves, and often the top steps are missing. McCown also does not state how the inhabitants entered these buildings. Did he imagine that
buildings along the ringroad were at nearly the same level as the road surface. Would such easily accessible spaces have gone unused? Although there can be no proof on this point, for most of the structures along the ringroad are small buildings with no internal stairs such as in Building 142.01, it seems odd that in such a crowded settlement as Tell en-Nasbeh such spaces would not have been put to some use. The situation was probably much the same for the buildings on crossroads and sideroads. In general the tell slopes down from S to N; buildings on the N side of any road would usually be lower than those to the S, though the local topography could alter this somewhat.\textsuperscript{30}

The stairways can be elaborate constructions, turning corners as they descend (e.g. Rm 594) but most often they are simple descents in small chambers at the front of the building. Small rooms, but without preserved stairs, were found at several points along the SW ringroad. Rm 433c contains what may be the top landing of a stairway. Small unnumbered chambers NW of Rm 60, and Rm 67 are the right size for stairways. It may be that stone stairs were robbed out, or that the stairs were of wood and have rotted away.

In the last decade much ethnoarchaeological work has been done on more-or-less pre-modern mudbrick architecture in the Middle East. Most important is the work of C. Kramer. In her work at "Aliabad" in Iran she noted that a two-story building was considered ideal, and that half the

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houses in the village possessed at least one upper floor room. She also noted that no house was initially constructed with a second story, and that the presence of an upper floor may be as much connected to the household’s wealth as its space requirements. Perhaps the thicker walls, either additions or new constructions in Stratum 3A mark buildings which have added upper floors, though this is no argument that the initial 3C buildings could not have already had upper floors.

What then may be said of the existence of multiple story buildings at Tell en-Nasbeh? First, as Table B.3.1 (p. 117) shows, 22% of the Stratum 3 buildings possessed stairways; most of these are on the downslope side of the ringroad or on a side- or crossroad. However, the front parts of none of the buildings in the part of the tell from Plan 124 to the NW, almost all of which would lie on the downslope side of the ringroad, were excavated. Also, the remains in the S part of the site were very fragmentary in general. It is thus quite possible that fully half the buildings excavated could have had stairways. Because most of these stairways lead down from a road into the building, there is no proof that roof areas were used as upper floors, except in the certain case of Building 142.01. As stated above, it would be odd if only one building in the entire site had a second story. It seems best to conclude that as many as half the buildings at Tell en-Nasbeh have a very good claim to possessing an upper floor, which is within the bounds of Kramer's study.

A secondary question is how much area a second floor occupied, and this is directly related to the question of whether Iron Age houses possessed open courtyards, which is discussed below. Since the majority

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of the buildings at Tell en-Nasbeh are of the 3-Room type only two-thirds of the area of the building could serve as a second story if one ground floor room was an open courtyard. This would increase the useable floor area of the building by 67%. If this same percentage is applied to all 3- and 4-Room buildings the external size range of the buildings would increase from 53 m² to 79 m², and 89 m² to 134 m². The multi-Room buildings could have an area of as much as 180 m².

How wide-spread the use of ladders was in the Iron Age cannot be determined. Assyrian siege reliefs show soldiers using them in warfare, but how common were they in day to day life?243 It could be that even buildings without stairways had some roof access by means of ladders.244

Finally, it should be noted that in the entire circuit of the 3B offset-inset wall there is not one stairway; nor do the inner and outer gates preserve any steps. Of course defenders had to ascend to reach their positions on the fortifications, and the lack of stairs is almost conclusive proof for the use of ladders to reach the upper parts of some constructions. RM 283 and the similar, but unnumbered niches N and S of it, may well be spaces where ladders were placed to provide access to the wall.

iii. Planning -

a. House Plans -

Table B.3.1 (p. 117) shows that the most common type of house plan


244Kramer, Ethnoarchaeology, 111, notes that ladders were a common means of ascent to second stories.
at Tell en-Nasbeh is the 3-Room plan, in which two long rooms front on to a broad back room, or its variant the 3+-Room plan, in which there is an additional back room making up a chamber in the casemate-like wall. If the buildings with unclear plans, but which are probably 3-Room types, are counted these buildings would compose almost 50% of all the houses. On the other hand, the 4-Room type, with three long rooms fronting on a broad back room, and its variant the 4+-Room house, and probable but unclear examples make up only 22% of the total; this is less than half the number of 3-Room types. Thus, at least at Tell en-Nasbeh, the 4-Room type is not the dominant house plan. 245

The origins of the 3- and 4-Room house types have been the subject of long debates. 246 A review of this discussion is beyond the scope of the present work, however a consensus seems to be emerging on three points concerning these building types. 247 First, they in some way developed from a nomadic tent plan, and are not connected to Late Bronze Age building forms. Second, they already appear fully developed by the 12th century B.C. Third, they are a development of the hill country, not the areas controlled by the Philistines. 248

245 Contra Y. Shiloh, "The Four-Room House: Its Situation and Function in the Israelite City." IEJ 20 (1970):180, 190. Idem, "The Casemate Wall, the Four Room House and Early Planning in the Israelite City," BASOR 268 (1987):4-5. Barkay, "Iron Age," 332. An important task, beyond the scope of the present study, would be to calculate the ratio of 3-Room buildings to 4-Room buildings at other sites. E.g. in Stratum II of Beersheba the only certain house plans are the 3-Room type; see BS II, pl. 84. It might be better to speak of the 3-Room house as the predominant Iron Age "type," with the 4-Room type as a variant.


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It is unfortunate that most studies of houses and other buildings do not specify if the measurements provided for room areas are those of the floor space alone, or if the area taken up by the walls is included. At Tell en-Nasbe'ah it was possible to accurately measure the floor area alone, and the total area (including walls), of 16 houses; this is 22% of the 73 buildings identified. The average amount of useable floor area was 63% of the total area, with a standard deviation of 11%. Thus ca. 37% of the total area of these buildings was made up of walls and other unusable areas. This will have a bearing on the functional analysis of the houses.

History of the Functional Analysis of Iron Age Houses

Recently a number of scholars have begun to investigate the functional aspects of Iron Age houses, drawing upon the artifacts found in the various rooms and ethnographic analogy. A full review of the artifacts from Tell en-Nasbe'ah, and an analysis of their spatial distribution, is beyond the scope of this study, but a few observations may be made based on analogy.

In his study, Holladay begins with a critique of earlier studies which saw the back broad room as main living area. However, to say essentially that typical back rooms were too small to be main living areas is not much of a critique. He moves to more certain ground when he begins his own analysis. Most of this is based on the

26Building 125.01, Building 141.02, Building 141.03, Building 141.04, Building 141.05, Building 141.06, Building 142.03, Building 159.01, Building 159.02, Building 159.03, Building 159.04, Building 159.05, Building 159.06, Building 160.05, Building 160.06 and Building 177.04.


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ethnoarchaeological work of Kramer and Watson, already referred to above. His departure point is the interpretation that pillared rooms with paved floors likely represent stable areas for the family’s animals. This is based on his own earlier study of larger pillared buildings, such as the Megiddo “stables,” which defended the interpretation of these other structures as stables. However, this interpretation is still not universally accepted.

It is the work of Kramer and Watson which forms the real basis for his study, and from which it derives most of its value. This will be taken up again below. Holladay does not seem to accept that 3- and 4-Room houses had open courtyards, for he does not include them in his list of required rooms for a typical house. The major problem with this assumption is that the semi-subterranean ground floor of any building on the downslope side of the ringroad would be completely dark at all times, except for the area immediately adjacent to the doorway, unless lamps were kept burning.

Stager strongly objects to the presence of an open courtyard, and suggests instead that the entire area of the building was covered with a second floor.

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25Stager, "Family," 15. Netzer, "Architecture," also objects to open courtyards, however his only argument against them is that sometimes the central long room in a 4-Room house is rather narrow and could not have functioned as a courtyard. In the face of the ethnographic data discussed below, this seems a weak argument.
First, he suggests that the pillared side rooms would not provide sufficient cover for animals in cold rainy weather; an open court would be similarly unusable. However, removable coverings could shield the animals, and in Kramer’s village every house had a courtyard, while in Watson’s almost 60% did. This is strong evidence that foul weather does not prevent people from having courtyards.

Stager next suggests that in a 2- or 3-Room house the use of one room as a courtyard would not leave enough space for a family of four’s other needs, even with the addition of a second floor. Table B.3.1 (p. 117) shows that 2-room buildings are rare, and that the average total area for a 3-Room building is 54 m². Only 63% of this area is usable floor space, or 34 m². Removing one third for an open courtyard from that leaves ca. 23 m². This is the total enclosed and roofed area. A second story over the whole of this amounts to 46 m². If 10 m² is removed as a small animal pen then 36 m² remains, which allows 9 m² for each person, which is not far below the ca. 10 m² generally required for an individual. Note too that many buildings at Tell en-Nasbeh would have much more floor area than this. For Tell en-Nasbeh, at least, Stager’s math is incorrect.

Stager’s three remaining points are not arguments against an open courtyard but suggestions concerning the viability of second stories in general, which is not in dispute here, or the possibility of securing beams strong enough to span the wide spaces normally considered open courtyards. In the absence of other supportive data, the availability of wood strong enough to span a 4 m wide room is not sufficient evidence to

256 Kramer, Ethnoarchaeology, table 4.1. Watson, Ethnography, table 5.1

257 See Chapter C.4 (p. 290) for a discussion of floor area requirements for dwellings.
be sure that it was ever done.

There is thus no a priori evidence against the presence of open courtyards in Iron Age houses, and Kramer’s and Watson’s evidence in fact suggests that courtyards should be a common feature. Kramer documents a wide variety of activities that take place in courtyards, including cooking, animal pens, storage of tools and building materials. Thus, it seems likely that most buildings at Tell en-Nasbeh had an open courtyard.

Towards a Functional Interpretation

Before an effort is made to suggest what functions the rooms in Iron Age houses served a word of caution is in order. It is virtually impossible to be certain what a specific room’s function was at a particular moment. This would require that an archaeologist uncover a house which was destroyed soon after it was constructed so that all rooms would still be serving their original purpose and not contain material from earlier times when the rooms had other duties. A building in use for generations, as apparently the houses at Tell en-Nasbeh were, would contain traces of material and artifacts that would cover all periods of the room’s use, thus muddling the statistical analysis.

For example, if a 3-Room house was originally constructed for a small, young family (2-3 members), a single story might be sufficient for their needs. One long room divided into a small stable and storage area, the other an open courtyard for miscellaneous tasks, and the broad

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28 Kramer, Ethnoarchaeology, 100, 108-111. The courtyard in pre-modern societies seems to function much as the family garage in the modern U.S.

29 There are exceptions. Building 142.01’s floor plan, with small rooms and two stairways, suggests that its entire area was roofed.
room as the family’s living area. With the arrival of more children a partial or entire second floor might be added. In this scenario the enclosed long room might be expanded to accommodate more animals and the back room used for storage. The second floor might contain a living room over the broad room with the area over the stable divided into light storage and additional sleeping space.

Rooms can also serve different functions at different times of the year. When kids and lambs are born, part of a storage room, or even a living room, might be temporarily partitioned off as a small pen. When visitors arrive a storage room might be forced into use as sleeping quarters. As food and other stored resources are consumed the space they occupied becomes available for other purposes.

A second point is that the house would have to be destroyed all at once, with all inhabitants dying in place and all objects left in situ; such a circumstance is likely only to arise in a severe earthquake. If a building’s inhabitants are able to gather their possessions and leave behind only lost and discarded objects the interpretation of a room’s function might differ dramatically from its real use. It seems that Stratum 3 came to just such a non-violent end. Other caveats might be added, but it is rare enough to find a building fitting the above description.

A second consideration concerns the terms "average" and "typical." Not all broad rooms in all houses necessarily have the same role. A single room in a single house does not necessarily have the same

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Kramer, Ethnoarchaeology, 119, notes that in smaller dwellings the kitchen doubled as a living room. Also, if the number of inhabitants increased beyond the area an existing living room could serve, and it was not possible to add space, the kitchen served as a second living room.
function throughout its life.

It is better to speak in terms of minimal space requirements; i.e. what "types" of rooms are most necessary for a family's minimum needs? This is the realm which ethnoarchaeology best serves. Holladay, using Kramer's and Watson's data, suggested "average" requirements to be: 1 stable, 1 "folding area," (a sheep pen) and 1 store room at ground level, and 1 living room, 1 entry hall and 1 utility/store room in a second story.²⁶¹

A close examination of Kramer's and Watson's data actually suggests a somewhat different arrangement of space.²⁶² In both studies all houses had at least one living room, as many as 20% to 30% had a second. All of Kramer's houses, and almost 60% of Watson's had open courtyards. All of Watson's houses had a stabling area, as did half of Kramer's. The average house in Kramer's study had two storage rooms, and Watson's each had at least one. All of Kramer's houses had a kitchen area; Watson does not tabulate kitchen areas.²⁶³

The above data suggest that a typical house would probably contain a living room, kitchen, storage area(s) (divided between light and heavy

²⁶¹Holladay, "House, Israelite," 315.

²⁶²Kramer, Ethnoarchaeology, table 4.1; Watson, Ethnography, table 5.1.

²⁶³In 12% of Kramer's houses a kitchen also served as a living room, see table 5.1. At Tell en-Nasbeh only 5 to 7 ovens/tannurs were found which might belong to Stratum 3. Undoubtedly some were missed as part of the excavation process. Also, if related families inhabited adjoining buildings it may be that one oven served two (or more?) families. Only one hearth was uncovered in all of Stratum 3, Rm 616, and this was found in association with a human skull, so the building may not have been a house. Other hearths must have existed but were not found.
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storage items), courtyard and stable.\textsuperscript{264} The courtyard, stable, kitchen and heavy storage area would be on the ground floor with a living room and light storage in a second floor.\textsuperscript{265} A hypothetical example using a 3-Room house would be to use a pillared room as a stable and for some storage, the broad room as a storage-kitchen area, and the other long room would serve as a courtyard where some cooking took place, odd items were stored, and as an "entry hall."\textsuperscript{266} On the second floor was a living room and light storage area. The basic layout and available area in a "typical" 3-Room house seems to accommodate the minimum requirements based on ethnographic data.\textsuperscript{267}

Multi-Room Buildings

Four large buildings had plans other than the typical 3- and 4-Room variety. Two were ca. 120 m\textsuperscript{2} and a third may have reached 200 m\textsuperscript{2}. Building 142.11's plan is not clear because of a Stratum 2 building in

\textsuperscript{264}Since many, if not all, buildings on the downslope side of the ringroad were entered by stairs, as were many on the crossroads, the stables in these buildings were also on the bottom floor, meaning that the stairs had to be negotiable by animals as well as people. Another animal which may have been fairly common by this time in Iron Age Palestine is the chicken, as shown by its appearance on the seal of Ja'azaniah, from Tell en-Nasbeh itself. At Aliabad the poultry coops were in the open courtyard; see Kramer, Ethnoarchaeology, 108-109. Kramer, 99-100 and table 5.1, notes that the all kitchen areas contained at least one storage bin, and one third contained a loom.


\textsuperscript{266}In chapter C.4 it is assumed that an average person requires 200 kg of wheat/year. A family of 5 would require 1000 kg which would occupy an area of 1.3 m\textsuperscript{2}. Even if this amount is quadrupled to account for barley (for human and animal consumption), oil, wine, vegetables and fodder the area required is only ca. 5 m\textsuperscript{2}. Fuel (wood and dung) and tools would also require space. An area of 10 m\textsuperscript{2} of floor space, well within the size range of long rooms at Tell en-Nasbeh, could accommodate this easily. How much material could be stored on shelves, in niches, or hanging from pegs or the ceiling is unclear from the available data.

\textsuperscript{267}Barkay, "Iron Age," 332, suggests that in a pillared 4-Room house the central long room was an open courtyard/work area, the side rooms were for animals and storage, and the back room was a living area; more living space would have been in a second story.
the same area, but is non-standard. Building 177.05 seems to be a large 4-Room building with an extra room. Building 142.01’s plan represents a basement area; there is no way to reconstruct the upper floor. Building 159.08?’s plan is fragmentary, but it is set off from the rest by its NE external pilastered wall, probably dating from 3A.

"Industrial" and Other Buildings -

A total of six olive presses were uncovered at Tell en-Nasbeh.268 Two were found reused in walls of a Stratum 2 building, and one was found at the edge of an excavated area in a room which was not cleared. Two of the presses found in clear contexts were found in 3-Room buildings.269 The third was found in Building 160.04 which was partially disturbed by later construction. However, what survives suggests that the press was found in a large courtyard. The two reused presses were found close to two buildings which also contained large courtyards, Building 142.02 and Building 142.06, and may have belonged originally to these buildings. The sixth press seems to belong to a room connected to, but N of Building 141.01, which seems to be an elaboration of a 4-Room plan.

These data indicate that although "industrial" activities could be undertaken in buildings with special floor configurations, such work was just as easily accommodated by the basic 3-Room plan. An interesting, but at this point unresolvable, question is whether the buildings which contained the presses were devoted solely to the olive industry, or served also as dwellings? Since olive pressing did not go on year round it seems quite possible that the 3-Room buildings which contained

268 The olive presses are discussed in Chapter C.2.

269 Building 125.04 and Building 142.03.
presses could have served some other industrial role or as dwellings. Although the presses are heavy they could be rolled to some convenient corner of a courtyard. Buildings containing large courtyards and a single additional room seem more likely to have had specialized roles, though it is unclear how they would have functioned once the pressing season was over.

In AM20-21 was found a kiln, Ki 106, which is outside the limits of the 3C town and is cut by the 3B offset-inset wall (see C.8).

A human skull was found on the floor of Building 141.06 next to a hearth. A few remains of possible cultic use were found in the same building. Building 141.06 is a 2-Room structure, one of the few in the town. It may be, though it is uncertain, that this structure was not a dwelling but served some specialized purpose. Holladay has suggested that Ca 193 may have served a cultic role; its location between the offset-inset wall and moat is unusual (see C.7).30

b. Settlement Plan: Original Form and Development

Stratum 3C -

The builders of Stratum 3C removed almost all previous architecture on the site. The 3C town was laid out to follow the natural terraced contours of the hill. The periphery of the settlement was defined by a casemate-like wall; the casemates served as extra back rooms to buildings which mainly were of the 3- and 4-Room variety. Inward from this belt of houses ran a ringroad which, with at least one

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interruption, seems to have run all around the site. In the N there may
have been a second ringroad. Crossroads at regular intervals ran over
the top of the hill and sideroads connected the ringroad with the
casemate-like wall also at regular intervals. These roads not only
created building insulae, but also served to channel runoff to the town
wall where drains carried it out. Inward from the ringroad and along the
crossroads were more of the same variety of building. The central and S
parts of the site suffered much erosion, but what does survive suggests
that the entire site was covered with 3- and 4-Room buildings. Some of
these buildings served industrial roles, as attested by 6 olive presses,
and perhaps also cultic functions. Many of these likely contained upper
floors.

The 3C town plan shows the skill the builders used in overcoming,
and even exploiting, the topography of the hill. That the essential
layout remained the same for 400 years attests to its utility and
functionality.

Stratum 3B

Stratum 3B begins with the construction of the massive offset-
insert wall around and downslope from the existing 3C settlement, and the
inner and outer gate complex in the NE corner of the site. The
intramural zone between the old 3C casemate-like wall and the 3B offset-
insert wall, and the passage between the two gates, sloped steeply down
hill. To make these areas useable, large amounts of debris were poured
in and leveled out to a flat surface. This sloping debris may be seen in
a number of photographs taken around the site. P 433, in P14; P 941,
somewhere in the NW corner of the site; P 1371, below the drain in AG16-17;
P 1376 shows alternating light and dark debris layers, almost like a
rampart; P 1367 shows what seems to be a plastered surface in the debris
Stratum 3: Iron Age II

below the drain in AF17.

At least 9 drains were constructed in the fill along the N and W sides of the town to channel away through the offset-inset wall the water which flowed into the intramural area from the 3C town. The downward slope of the site from S to N explains the position of the drains. The drains seem to be positioned at just those points where sideroads in the 3C town lead toward the casemate-like wall.

Around the S end of the town a series of stone-lined bins were constructed; 61 were found and more likely existed. They were constructed only at the S end because all the accumulated water in the town drained to the N.

Stratum 3A -

Stratum 3A represents the modifications and rebuildings of the core buildings founded in 3C over the long period covered by the stratum. These were done piece-meal at the discretion of the owner of each building and no precise dating of any one modification is possible. The general tendency was to expand buildings attached to the 3C casemate-like wall into the intramural area, adding more horizontal space to each structure. Occasionally other installations are found in this intramural zone, such as two mysterious water installations and flimsy walled structures which may be for storage or use as animal pens.

Suburbs -

Extramural remains were also uncovered in a trench down the E slope of the tell, and in a probe off its SW corner. In the E trench remains of one building, a "shed" and grape presses were found. In both
areas cave complexes were uncovered; the position of the cave on the E, lodged between the offset-inset wall and moat, may signify that it had a special role. That the defenses split to go around it on two sides suggests that it was in use at least by 3C. Unfortunately no plan was made of the caves in the SW area and their periods of use are uncertain. It may be that additional probes in the extramural area will reveal more building remains. It may be that in general these should be assigned to 3A, at a time when tensions along the border were reduced and the dangers of living outside the massive walls was also lessened.

Excavators have seldom probed the areas beyond the settlement's walls. There is thus no clear idea how extensive such extramural habitation was in various periods. In times of reasonable security it may be that the number of such structures was not inconsiderable.

c. Stratum 3 Fortifications –

The fortification system of Stratum 3 is discussed in depth in Chapter C.5. Here only a brief summary will be presented.

The Stratum 3C fortifications consists of a "casemate-like" wall which seems to have surrounded the entire town. "Casemate-like" is preferred to "casemate" in the strict sense of the word because of the irregular construction of the "casemate" rooms and because the "casemates" in almost all cases seem to be attached 3C buildings, mainly dwellings. Note too that the dimensions of the outer wall, inner wall and casemate room space vary widely. Different groups building different

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\(^{27}\) Albright notes the presence of Iron Age II buildings in the vicinity of the modern threshing floor, which he suggested was probably also put to such use in antiquity.

\(^{27}\) Occasionally a sideroad dead-ends at a casemate. E.g. \textit{Rm 388}. 
sections of wall would account for such non-uniformity of construction. Drains seem to have run below the casemates to provide drainage for the town. There is no sign of a gateway into the 3C town, though such must have existed. The most likely area for such a gate is the N half of Plan 144. After the 3B inner gate was constructed it was still necessary to have a route through the old 3C defenses, and putting the 3B inner gate near the old 3C gate is the most likely solution to this problem.

The greatest change to the initial form of the 3C town was the addition of the 3B fortifications. This 660 m long offset-inset wall added 1.5 hectares to the area of the 3C town. This wall is usually more than 4 m thick, and where any of the 10 towers project from the wall it is over 6 m thick. The wall is also strengthened for long stretches by the addition of a revetment, and occasionally also by a moat. This wall is among the strongest in either Iron Age Israel or Judah and continued in use in Stratum 2.

The entrance through the 3B wall is a unique example of an inner and outer gate complex. The inner gate is a 4-chamber type and the outer gate is a 2-chamber type. Both are protected on the E by a tower. Because of the topography of the NE part of the tell a direct access passage ca. 60 m long was required to connect the two gates. Other inner and outer gate complexes had a bent axis approach. The wall connecting the W halves of the two gates and the inner gate went out of use at the end of Stratum 3, but the other gate still functioned in Stratum 2.

d. Public Space and Private Space -

How much public space, areas not devoted to domestic or industrial use, was there at Tell en Nasbeh? In general it seems that the higher-up in the administrative hierarchy of a society a settlement is the more
Stratum 3: Iron Age II

space it will have devoted to public structures. In the unwalled village of Marib public space amounted to ca. 70% of the total. In Kramer's village, again unwalled, public space amounted to 40% of the total, and in general terms villages in Iran devoted between 30 to 55% of their area to open space.

A small area of Tell en-Nasbeh, amounting to 5% of the 1.72 hectares of Stratum 3C, was examined to calculate the amount of public to private area. This was done by determining the area of 10 buildings along a section of the ringroad, and comparing it to the area of the ringroad, and half the area of the other roads bordering these buildings. Only half the area of the bordering roads was used because they were also connected to buildings on the other side of the road. The area occupied by buildings was 746 m² and that occupied by roads was 87 m², for a total of 833 m². The roads accounted for ca. 10% of the area. Even if an additional 30 m² were added in to account for public structures (ca 117 m²), such as cult places, which might not differ from the basic 3- and 4-Room building plan, the total possible area for public structures would amount to only ca. 15% of the area of the town. This is far below the values cited by Van Beek and Kramer, but is probably directly related to Tell en-Nasbeh being a congested walled town, not an unwalled village.

If the same ratios hold for the rest of the 1.72 hectare area of

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275The buildings were: Building 142.01, Building 142.02, Building 142.03, Building 159.01, Building 159.02, Building 159.03, Building 159.04, Building 159.05, Building 159.06, Building 159.08. The road section were Rm 514, Rm 589, Rm 600, Rm 602, Rm 603. Half the area of the following roads was used: Rm 398, Rm 516, Rm 517, Rm 554, Rm 627.
Stratum 3C, the amount of public space would be ca. 2340 m², or 0.234 hectares. The 3B offset-inset wall added an additional 1.5 hectares to the town, of which ca. 0.5 hectares was taken up by the fortifications. The amount of public space not taken up by fortifications increased to ca. 1.2 hectares; the amount of public space would amount to ca. 37% of the total, and if the fortification are added in the "public" space would be ca. 1.7 hectares out of 3.2, or 53% of the total.

When Tell en-Nasbeh took on the added role of border fortress its position in the settlement hierarchy was changed by the addition of new defenses; these in turn increased the amount of public space compared to private space.

e. Social Stratification -

It is beyond the scope of this study to provide a detailed analysis of the social stratification which might have existed at Tell en-Nasbeh. This would certainly require an analysis of the contents of the buildings. However, a few observations may be made.

There are three building ranks based on size: ca. 53 to 54 m², 70 to 79 m², and above 100 m². Note that buildings of "basic" 3- and 4-Room plan group together, as do those of 3+ and 4+-Rooms. Those buildings with the "additional" room are those constructed with their backs to the casemate-like wall. Thus the distinction is not 3-Room vs. 4-Room, but between peripheral buildings and central buildings. Note too that three

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276 The circuit of the walls was 660 m, with an additional 70 m to connect the W halves of the inner and outer gate, for 730 m. The average width of the wall with its towers was ca. 5 m, for a wall area of 3650 m². The passage way between the two gates would add another 600 m², the plaza W and S of the inner gate another 300 m², and the 3C intramural tower ca. 100 m² each for ca. 4750 m², or ca. 0.5 hectares.
of the four largest buildings are also along the periphery.

In Aliabad Kramer noted a positive correlation between household wealth and building compound size. It may not be going too far to suggest an essentially three-tier system of social stratification based on building size. Since the largest buildings are along the periphery of the site, was this area considered to be the most valuable/desirable to live in? Note also that the only clear evidence of building expansion in Stratum 3A is the encroachment of the peripheral buildings on the intramural zone. Building 159.08?, almost quadruple the size of the normal houses, with its pilaster wall, certainly marks a household of special importance, even over those other multi-Room structures.

iv. The Stratigraphic Position of the Stratum 3 Buildings -

The general stratigraphic position and identification of Stratum 3 remains is quite clear. Since almost no Stratum 4 architecture survives any features built over rock-cut installations of Stratum 4 should be Stratum 3 or later. Three main factors allow the differentiation of Stratum 3 remains from those of Stratum 2.

First, wherever they are found together, Stratum 2 remains either cut or are built on top of those of Stratum 3. These are summarized in the chapter on Stratum 2. One example will suffice here. All the buildings between the inner and outer gate house are built over the wall which connected the W parts of both gates, or on the inner gate itself.

Second, buildings of Stratum 3 are constructed differently than those of Stratum 2. The 3C buildings, the core of Stratum 3, were

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277Kramer, Ethnoarchaeology, 126-130.
initially constructed with walls one stone wide laid as rough headers, and generally have additions two stones wide. Stratum 2 walls tend to be double-stone construction with large single stones reinforcing corners or other vulnerable spots. Compare the construction of Building 110.01 of Stratum 2 with Building 142.03 of Stratum 3.

Third, the buildings of Stratum 3 follow a clear orientation to a system of ringroads, crossroads and sideroads which itself conforms to the natural terraced form of the hill. The buildings of Stratum 2 do not seem to follow this orientation. When the buildings of Stratum 3 were leveled the mudbrick and stone debris of their walls formed a reasonably level surface on which the larger Stratum 2 buildings could easily be laid out with little concern for the hill’s original topography.

There are not many place where remains of Strata 4, 3 and 2 overlap. The clearest example is Building 74.01. This palatial structure clearly cuts Stratum 3 buildings to the W, which in turn are built over Stratum 4 rock-cut installations. Building 74.01 itself cuts Stratum 4 rock-cut installations and at least one small piece of a Stratum 3 structure.

Within Stratum 3, remains of the initial phase of Stratum 3C are the clearest. The single-stone construction and orientation of the buildings is unmistakable. The 3B defensive additions, bins and drains are also clear. In some cases, as in Plan 90 and Plan 107, it seems that there are two sets of rebuildings over the line of the 3C casemate-like wall, and it is impossible to determine if the initial rebuilding should be assigned to Stratum 3B, or if both should be assigned to 3A, which would not be impossible given the long duration of Stratum 3. It is thus possible that some "3A" modifications may belong to the 50-year span of 3B. On general principle it seemed best to assign modifications to the
3C architecture to the 260 years of 3A.

It is usually not possible to be certain of the date of any of the 3A modifications; the ceramic evidence is just not there. It is also usually impossible to determine the relative sequence of modifications between any two buildings. However, except in a few cases, such as Building 159.082, the plans of the buildings as determined in 3C changed relatively little until the whole town was leveled at the end of 3A. That such buildings could serve for 400 years says something of the durability of properly maintained stone and mudbrick structures.

v. Comparanda -

a. Buildings -

Since the 1970s a number of significant studies have appeared which have catalogued and discussed the basic plan of the Iron Age house, which is the predominant architectural form in Stratum 3 at Tell en-Nasbeh.278 Here it need only be noted that the house plans at Tell en-Nasbeh have excellent parallels at all other sites within the bounds of ancient Israel and Judah where complete plans of houses from the Iron Age have been recovered; the dwellings of Tell en-Nasbeh are unexceptional in this regard.279


279 The elements of the fortifications also have good parallels at other Iron Age sites. These are discussed in C.5.iii-iv below.
b. Settlement Plan

The most interesting parallels are not on the level of the individual house, but rather on the level of settlement planning. On this subject too a number of studies have appeared. When Tell en-Nasbeh Stratum 3 is compared with other sites exposed on a fairly wide scale a number of points are clear.

First, the plan of Stratum 3 in no way resembles the typical Iron Age I hill country settlement sites. This is clear from a comparison of Stratum 3 with Iron Age I levels from Beer Sheba VII, Ai, Masos II, Tel Esdar III, Giloh, 'Izbet Sartah, Shiloh and Khirbet ed-Dawwara. These are irregularly planned sites without roads and with a much lower building density than Stratum 3. Also, save for its casemate-like wall there is little resemblance between Stratum 3 and the Negev fortresses.

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295. Z. Meshel, "The Architecture of the Israelite Fortresses in the Negev," in AAI, figs. 1-11. After the dissolution of the United Monarchy Tell en-Nasbeh comes to have the role of a border fortress. However, in the N, Judah faced a large (relatively) kingdom with a regular army along a disputed border. The situation in the S was different. There was no neighboring kingdom, only raiders who could slip away into the wilderness after an attack and before the central authority could
Stratum 3: Iron Age II

Stratum 3 bears little resemblance to the large administrative centers such as Lachish III/IV or Megiddo VA/IVB, IVA and III, with their large fairly widely-spaced public buildings. The only point of similarity is that these sites are invested with strong solid walls and have inner and outer gate complexes, such as were added to Tell en-Nasbeh in Stratum 3B. The large public structures are completely lacking in Stratum 3.

In some ways Stratum 3 is similar to Tell Beit Mirsim Stratum A and Beth Shemesh II. At those sites the general concept of a peripheral belt of houses built up against a casemate wall and an accompanying ringroad is evident. However, the casemates in these sites seem to be more regular than those at Tell en-Nasbeh. On the other hand, the area inward from the ringroad seems more chaotic at Tell Beit Mirsim, with little planning and no sign of the crossroad of Tell en-Nasbeh Stratum 3. Beth Shemesh II seems to have had cross roads, and a drain through its casemate wall; however, the plans of Beth Shemesh are most confused. Although the buildings at Tell el-Far'ah (N) fall into the same types as in Stratum 3, there is no clear organization to their mobilize to meet them. Different needs led to different fortifications.


26Pritchard, Atlas, 121, for Tell Beit Mirsim. See also TBM III, 50, where Albright also notes the lack of systematic planning at Tell Beit Mirsim. Plans and explanations for Beth Shemesh must be culled from various reports: E. Grant, Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine) 1928-1929-1930-1931 Part I and Part II (Haverford: Haverford College, 1931 and 1932), Map 1. Idem, Rumeliah: Being Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine) Part III (Haverford: Haverford College, 1934), Map titled "The Iron Age (II-III). E. Grant and G.E. Wright, Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine) Part V (Text) (Haverford, Haverford College, 1939), 67-74.

26Grant and Wright, Ain Shems, 71, cite the drain and evidence for a possible ringroad. Note that at Beth Shemesh The "Residency" (and its 5.7 m deep associated silo) and the tripartite pillar building seem to cut the sweep of the ringroad and related buildings. These may well be later additions.
Stratum 3: Iron Age II

layout in the area exposed; nor do the buildings along the periphery of the town abut the wall, as they do at Tell en-Nasbeh.\textsuperscript{377}

Beer Sheba II is in some ways the closest approximation to Stratum 3.\textsuperscript{38} There are again a peripheral belt of houses attached to a casemate wall and a ringroad. Like Stratum 3 there is a crossroad. If the presence of a secondary ringroad in the N part of Tell en-Nasbeh is assumed it finds a parallel at Beer Sheba II; if the reconstruction there is also correct. Note too that Beer Sheba II also possessed a four chamber gate, as in the 3B defenses at Tell en-Nasbeh, though there is no outer gate. There is even a drainage system which channels water through the gate and below the casemates. The major differences are that Beer Sheba II's casemates are more regular and adjacent to the gate are a series of large pillared tripartite buildings, which are certainly public structures of some sort.\textsuperscript{389} Also, there is no intramural area at Beer Sheba.

From this brief survey of Iron Age site plans it seems that Tell en-Nasbeh is something of a hybrid. Its core 3C plan is that of a predominantly residential town such as Tell Beit Mirsim A or Beth Shemesh II. However, in the course of its development, it was invested with massive fortifications, as at the major centers like Megiddo and Lachish. Within the administrative hierarchy of the kingdom of Judah it

\textsuperscript{377}A. Chambon, \textit{Tell el Far‘ah I} (Paris: Éditions Recherches sur les Civilisations, 1984), plans II-V.


\textsuperscript{389}L.G. Herr, "Tripartite Pillared Buildings and the Market Place in Iron Age Palestine," \textit{BASOR} 272 (1988):47-57, provides a good summary of the interpretations of these structures.
Stratum 3: Iron Age II

probably ranked somewhere between these two groups of sites. 290

vi. Summary

Stratum 3's plan reveals its essential character as a densely
built-up residential settlement. The buildings packed together along
narrow roads inside a rough casemate-like fortification line shows that
protecting as many families as possible was the prime concern. This was
no royal administrative center with large palaces, storage magazines and
great paved courts; nor was it constructed as a fortress, for there are
no barracks, stables or military storage depots.

Even the addition of the massive 3B defenses and extra grain
storage facilities did not alter its original function. The core
dwellings of the town remained basically unchanged. Instead of a huge
storage pit or store house a series of small grain bins was installed to
provide room for extra supplies. Thus the fortification of Tell en-
Nasbeh seems to be something of a stop-gap measure.

The remains of Stratum 3 match well the Mizpah of the Monarchic
era when a settlement of no previous great importance was hurriedly
invested with defenses to protect Judah against attacks from the N.
Stratum 3C could well be the Mizpah of the era of Saul, David and
Solomon. If Tell en-Nasbeh is Mizpah the Stratum 3B construction might
well reflect the building campaign of Asa. Faced by Baasha's
encroachment Asa bribed the ruler of Damascus to attack Israel in the N.
Uncertain when Baasha might turn his attention again to the S, Asa

290 Herzog, "Settlement," 247-264, proposes a four-fold hierarchy:
national capitals (Jerusalem, Samaria), major administrative centers
(Megiddo, Lachish), secondary administrative centers (Beer Sheba),
provincial towns (Tell Beit Mirsim, Tell en-Nasbeh). This system is
incomplete because it leaves out smaller villages (Tell Qiri), royal
fortresses (Arad) and the other Negev fortresses.
Stratum 3: Iron Age II 161

appropriated Baasha’s building material and hurriedly fortified the two
most strategic towns guarding the approaches from the N: Mizpah and
Geba. Instead of the having the luxury of turning Mizpah into a fortress
at his leisure Asa had to fortify what was already there and hope for
the best. That Tell en-Nasbeh was never destroyed by hostile forces
during all of Stratum 3 shows that Asa’s gamble paid off.

vii. Conclusion -

a. Archaeological Setting -

Stratum 3 appears to have been peacefully dismantled and replaced
immediately by the totally new construction of Stratum 2. There are
three pieces of evidence which point to this deliberate and non-violent
destruction of Stratum 3. First, where preservation is good along the W
side of the town, the walls are often found standing more than 1.5 m
high, and even the columns (monolithic or built up) are preserved in
place. In one building (Rm 390) the stone lintels across the tops of the
columns were found in situ. In sites which are abandoned after their
final phase of use it is not unusual to find the walls standing so high,
but at Tell en-Nasbeh Stratum 2 seems to follow Stratum 3 without any
major gap. This suggests that the upper mudbrick parts of the buildings
were torn down and dumped into the lower parts of the buildings, thus
preserving their stone walls to a great height.

Second, the excavators found no signs of fiery destruction in any
of the Stratum 3 buildings. Badè’s team knew what destruction debris
looked like, and would not have missed it. Third, none of the Stratum 3
buildings contained in situ pottery, except that found in cisterns.
Badè’s team was quite capable of identifying such pottery, and would not
have missed it if they encountered it. Had the Stratum 3 town been
destroyed by enemy invaders, intact or restorable pottery should have been found on the floors of some of the rooms, and there should have been some evidence of violent destruction.

The available evidence suggests that the Stratum 3 structures were dismantled peacefully. Its inhabitants were allowed to gather their personal property, the upper parts of their houses were collapsed and leveled and the Stratum 2 buildings erected over them.

b. Historical Setting -

Jerusalem fell to Nebuchadnezzar's army in 586 B.C.; the city and temple were destroyed. However, the Babylonian invasions, like those of the Assyrians before them, seem to have spared the area N of Jerusalem from destruction. Nebuzaradan had his headquarters at Ramah, just S of Tell en-Nasbeh.\(^29\) Exactly why this area should escape such treatment is unclear. Perhaps the Babylonians, seeing a potentially long siege before them, allowed this area to continue in relative peace and prosperity so that they could exploit its resources to support their army, and also use it as a staging area for supplies brought from the wider area of ancient Palestine.

\(^{29}\)Jeremiah 40:1.
B.4. Stratum 2 –

Date: ca. 586 to 450?/400? B.C.
Period: Babylonian to Mid-Persian?
Type: Minor Provincial Capital to District Center?

i. Introduction –

It is only in the last decade that archaeologists have begun to revert to the suggestion that the period between the fall of Jerusalem to the Babylonians in 586 B.C., and the beginning of the Persian period in 539 B.C., be assigned to the Iron Age, rather than to the Persian Period.º Tell en-Nasbeh is the key site for establishing the viability of this suggestion.

a. Archaeological Setting –

As stated above, in the chapter on Stratum 3, the Stratum 3 town seems to have been deliberately, but not violently leveled and was followed immediately by the construction of Stratum 2. The walls of the Stratum 3 town often survive to 1.5 m in height and preserve occasionally lintels in place, no evidence of a conflagration was found, and no restorable pottery was found in any of the rooms assigned to Stratum 3; this may be evidence that the inhabitants had time to gather their possessions and leave before the site-wide demolition began. As will be discussed below, Stratum 2 continued to use the Stratum 3B offset-inset wall and outer gate; occasionally too the walls of Stratum

Stratum 2: Babylonian–Early Persian

3 buildings seem to have been used as foundations for Stratum 2 buildings. Although it is outside the scope of the present study, there does not appear to be any gap in the pottery sequence at Iron Age Tell en-Nasbeh which might indicate a gap in occupation after a violent conquest.

b. Historical Setting -

Following the destruction of Jerusalem, Gedaliah made Mizpah his "capital."290 It is not certain what exactly Gedaliah did in order to convert the border fortress of Mizpah into an administrative center; however, the texts do state that at Mizpah Gedaliah had "Chaldean" soldiers, the "king's daughters," eunuchs, and other unspecified citizens.294 In other words, he possessed some sort of administrative personnel and retinue.

ii. Stratum 2 Remains -

Following is a list of the major buildings, rooms and other architectural features which probably belong to Stratum 2. Those marked with an "!" clearly belong in, and probably only in, Stratum 2, those with a "?" may belong to Stratum 2, those with a "!-" may begin earlier and continue into Stratum 2. Only entire buildings or large groups of associated features are covered here. Isolated features and those whose stratigraphic position in Stratum 2 is uncertain are not treated, but they are found on the general Stratum 2 plan.

290 Jeremiah 40:7–12.
294 Jeremiah 41:3, 10, 16.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building 74.01</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 74.04</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 93.01</td>
<td>Outer Gate</td>
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<td>Building 93.04</td>
<td>Rm 363, Rm 364</td>
<td>Fragment</td>
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<td>Building 110.01</td>
<td>Rm 266b, Rm 267, Rm 268, Rm 269, Rm 375, Rm 376, Rm 377, Rm 379, Rm 380a, Rm 380b, Rm 400, Ci 326</td>
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<td>Rm 398, Rm 399, Rm 668, Rm 670, Ci 325</td>
<td>3-Room</td>
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<td>Rm 470(?), Rm 472, Rm 473, Rm 477, Rm 637(?), Rm 638, Rm 641, Rm 643, Rm 647, Rm 659</td>
<td>4-Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building 127.01</td>
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<td>Building 127.05</td>
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<td>Building 128.01</td>
<td>Rm 320, Rm 322</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building 142.00</td>
<td>Special (see below)</td>
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<td>Building 144.01</td>
<td>Rm 318(?), Rm 324, Rm 325, Rm 326, Rm 327, Rm 331, Rm 332</td>
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<td>Building 145.02</td>
<td>Rm 220(?), Rm 224, Rm 225, Rm 226, Rm 227</td>
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<td>Building 159.07</td>
<td>Rm 401(?), Rm 402a, Rm 402b, Rm 403, Rm 406(?), Rm 407, Rm 408, Rm 409(?), Rm 415(?), Rm 419(?), Rm 424(?), Rm 425, Rm 427, Rm 428, Rm 429, Rm 431(?), Rm 367</td>
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<td>Storehouse</td>
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<td>Building 194.01</td>
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<td>Building</td>
<td>Features</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Rooms ?</td>
<td>Rm 126, Rm 127, Rm 128, Rm 130, Rm 131, Rm 132, Rm 133, RM 140, Rm 144, Rm 158, RM 173, Rm 181, Rm 184</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure Wall ?</td>
<td>Rm 284</td>
<td>Enclosure?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms Over Inner Gate Complex ?</td>
<td>Rm 222, Rm 223, Rm 228, Rm 229, Rm 231, Rm 319</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms of Stratum 2 or 1</td>
<td>Rm 285, Rm 635</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer Gate Road? ?</td>
<td>Rm 373, Rm 374, Rm 377</td>
<td>Access Road?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Building 159.072 might possibly belong to Stratum 1, which means that elements of Building 159.082 could belong to Stratum 2, though more likely it ends in Stratum 3A. Building 74.06, the water installation, might continue into Stratum 2 if the "Associated Rooms" to its S which block it were limited to Stratum 3B, but this seems unlikely. Parts of Building 177.01, Building 177.02, Building 177.03, Building 177.04 and Building 177.05 might be reused in Stratum 2, especially the rear portions. This depends greatly on the true nature and extent of Building 177.06; how far to the NE it reaches. N of Building 125.01 there are a number of walls cutting remains of Stratum 3, but it is uncertain which walls belong to Stratum 2 and which to Stratum 1 (and which to both). Scattered around the intramural area are wall fragments which could belong to any period after Stratum 3B. Rm 285 is a single long room W of the inner gate. It is not connected directly to any other Stratum 2 remains, but its S end was not excavated and so its complete plan may be recoverable. It might be inside the Enclosure. It might also belong to Stratum 2. To its W is another triple-stone wall fragment which may align with it.

Finally, there are wall and feature fragments all around the site which cannot be assigned confidently to any stratum.
a. Characteristics of Stratum 2 -

For the most part, the remains of Stratum 2 can be easily distinguished from those of Stratum 3 below and Stratum 1 above. This is primarily based on the construction techniques used in the walls and the orientations of the buildings. Also, remains of Stratum 2 can almost always be seen to interrupt (cut) the Stratum 3 buildings, and are in turn cut by those of Stratum 1. However, there are a good number of similarities, in matters of construction and building plan, which show that Stratum 2 continues the Iron Age tradition of Stratum 3. This is not surprising since Stratum 2 was likely to have been founded soon after the destruction of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. and to have served as an administrative center into the Persian Period. 295

b. Building Techniques -

More than half of the Stratum 2 buildings are preserved only at foundation level; only a few preserve extensive superstructures.

c. Walls -

The walls of Stratum 2 fall into four categories: 296

295 Theoretically, pottery below the floors of Stratum 2 and from the makeup of its walls should be from the late 7th/early 6th centuries B.C. (and earlier), while the in situ material on top of the floors and the fills above should contain material mainly from the 6th century and later. Testing this hypothesis is beyond the scope of this study, and may be possible in only a general way due to the mixing of artifacts from above and below floor level which was an inevitable result of the digging methods in use in the 1930s and 30s.

296 The following examples are taken from the well-preserved 4-Room building Building 110.61.
Stratum 2: Babylonian–Early Persian

1. Mixed construction where parts of the wall are composed of two rows of stones, seldom showing any dressing, (often with debris packing between the rows), and other parts are single, large, sometimes roughly-hewn blocks, especially at corners. 297

2. Walls composed only of two rows of stones, seldom showing any dressing and often with debris packing. 298

3. Walls composed only of single, large, sometimes roughly-hewn stones. Often they are essentially "square"; where there is a clear difference in length and width they appear often as headers. 299

4. Flimsy partition or screening walls only one small stone thick (ca. 20 cm or less). 300

Technique 1 is a mixture of 2 and 3. Type 4 partition walls are found in all strata. Walls of type 2 can be found in Stratum 3B and later. Walls of types 3 and 1 are in the main limited to Stratum 2. 301

The widths of walls of types 1–3 were examined in eleven buildings

297E.g. the E and S walls of Rm 376, and the W walls of Rm 380a and Rm 380b.

298E.g. the N and W walls of Rm 267.

299E.g. the S wall of Rm 378 (= N walls of Rm 376 and Rm 380a).

300E.g. the N and W walls of Rm 400.

301Most of the walls of Building 74.01 are type 2. Building 125.01 contains examples of all four types. Building 127.01 and Building 127.03 contain types 1–3. Building 144.01 and Building 145.02 have only types 1–2. The "Enclosure" wall is type 2.
Stratum 2: Babylonian–Early Persian

clearly belonging to Stratum 2.\textsuperscript{302} the average width of these walls was ca. 70 cm, with a standard deviation of ca. 10 cm. This means that 67% of the Stratum 2 walls of types 1–3 should be from 60 to 80 cm wide.

d. Floors –

More than half of the Stratum 2 buildings are preserved only at foundation level. It is therefore impossible to say how frequently stone floors were used relative to those of beaten earth. However, stone floors were found in seven Stratum 2 buildings, and in four cases more than one room in a building had such flooring (see Table B.4.2, p. 165). In Stratum 3, where many more buildings than in Stratum 2 were preserved to floor level, stone-paved floors were relatively rare.\textsuperscript{303} It may be that stone floors were more common in Stratum 2, which might tie in with the suggested interpretation of that stratum as the seat of Gedaliah’s court; perhaps more labor was invested in the floors of buildings in governmental centers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 74.01</td>
<td>Rm 188, Rm 192, Rm 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 110.01</td>
<td>Rm 376, Rm 380a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 124.01</td>
<td>Rm 670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{302}Building 74.01, Building 93.03, Building 110.01, Building 125.01, Building 127.03, Building 144.01, Building 145.02, Building 160.10, Building 194.01, Building 195.02 and the Enclosure wall.

\textsuperscript{303}Three Stratum 3 buildings contained more than one room with stone flooring. The plans of two are fragmentary, but the third is complete and was an olive press installation. See the chapters on Stratum 3 above.
Stratum 2: Babylonian-Early Persian

Table B.4.2: Stratum 2 Stone-Paved Rooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 125.01</td>
<td>Rm 477, Rm 641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm 638 (smoothed bedrock)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 127.03</td>
<td>Rm 334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 144.01</td>
<td>Rm 326, Rm 331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 159.072</td>
<td>Rm 402a, Rm 402b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Pillars -

As in Stratum 3 a number, but not all, of the buildings of Stratum 2 contained stone pillars (see Table B.4.3, p. 171). However, unlike the pillars of Stratum 3, Stratum 2 pillars are exclusively monoliths; no Stratum 2 building contained pillars formed of rough column drums. Since only a few Stratum 2 buildings survive above floor level it is uncertain how many would have contained pillars, and if all these would have been of the monolithic variety.

If the suggestion that Stratum 2 represents Gedaliah's administrative center at Mizpah holds true this might explain the seeming preference for monolithic pillars. Monolithic pillars require more labor to produce and set up than those built of rough drums, but are also stronger and more stable.\textsuperscript{xvii} The use of more costly building materials in a governmental center might be expected.

\textsuperscript{xvii} R. Reich, "Building Materials and Architectural Elements in Ancient Israel," \textit{AAI}, 11.
Table B.4.3: Stratum 2 Pillared Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Between Rooms</th>
<th>Pillars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 93.03</td>
<td>Rm 366 and Rm 368+Rm 369</td>
<td>4 Monolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm 2 and Rm 368+Rm 369</td>
<td>5 Monolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 110.01</td>
<td>Rm 376 and Rm 379</td>
<td>6 Monolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm 380b and Rm 379</td>
<td>3 Monolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 125.01</td>
<td>Rm 2 and Rm 477</td>
<td>1 Monolithic (preserved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 144.01</td>
<td>Rm 331+Rm 326 and Rm 332+Rm 324</td>
<td>7 Monolithic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

f. Stairways and Multiple-Story Buildings

In the previous chapter on Stratum 3 the general question of the presence or absence of multiple-story buildings at Tell en-Nasbeh was discussed. Far fewer stairways were found in Stratum 2 than in Stratum 3 (see Table B.4.4, p. 171). Either fewer Stratum 2 buildings did indeed have second stories than those in Stratum 3, or else this absence is a product of the incomplete excavation of Stratum 2 buildings and/or that more than half the Stratum 2 buildings survive only at foundation level. Following is a list of the buildings with stairways:

Table B.4.4: Stairways in Stratum 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Stairs</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 110.10</td>
<td>Rm 400</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>From Rm 400 to 2nd floor?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 144.01</td>
<td>Rm 331</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>From Plaza down to Rm 331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 145.02</td>
<td>Rm 226</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Step down into Rm 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 127.02\textsuperscript{305}</td>
<td>Tb 168</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Steps down into cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm 377</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>Stepped road up from the outer gate plaza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{305}Tb 168 was probably in use in Stratum 3C, and perhaps earlier. It was likely blocked by the construction of the 3B offset-inset wall connecting the W parts of the inner and outer gates. It came back into use in Stratum 2. Thus, although the "tomb" has a long life, it (and its stairway) were in use in Stratum 2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Stairs</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ca 285</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Steps down to cave and cistern&lt;sup&gt;36&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 340</td>
<td>4?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uncertain&lt;sup&gt;37&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii. Planning -

The plans of many of the buildings of Stratum 2 carry on the basic forms common in Stratum 3, though there are almost equally many that are very different. Most striking is the completely different orientation and arrangement of the buildings as compared with those of Stratum 3.

a. Building Plans -

Table B.4.1 (p. 165) notes that as many as seven Stratum 2 buildings fall into the 4-Room building category. Two contained extra rooms which served probably as extra storage or service areas.<sup>38</sup> The others are not well-enough preserved, or were not completely excavated and so the presence of extra rooms cannot be established for them. Six of these buildings were well-enough preserved so that the length and width of the core parts of the structures could be determined.

<sup>36</sup>The cave and cistern were probably in use from at least Stratum 3C, and continued in use possibly as late as Stratum 1.

<sup>37</sup>In photographs (P 835) this area appears to be a stairway, but the architectural context is not completely certain.

<sup>38</sup>Building 110.01 and Building 125.01.
Table B.4.5: Stratum 2 4-Room Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 93.03</td>
<td>12.5 m</td>
<td>8.5+ m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 110.01</td>
<td>13.0 m</td>
<td>10.0 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 125.01</td>
<td>13.0 m</td>
<td>11.0 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 127.03</td>
<td>13.0 m</td>
<td>11.5 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 145.02</td>
<td>12.5 m</td>
<td>10.0 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 194.01</td>
<td>12.0 m</td>
<td>10.0 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average:</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.7 m</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.5 m</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard Deviation:</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.4 m</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.7 m</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Area:</strong></td>
<td><strong>133.3 m²</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These Stratum 2 4-Room buildings range (on average) from 1.3 to 2.2 times larger than the largest Stratum 3 buildings. Even more striking is that save for the two 3-Room buildings, Building 124.01 and Building 144.01, these 4-Room buildings are some of the smaller Stratum 2 structures. And even the 3-Room Stratum 2 buildings are as large as the largest Stratum 3 buildings.

However, there are even larger Stratum 2 structures. Unfortunately the plan of none of these larger buildings is complete, and only two are clear enough to suggest their general nature.

Building 74.01 consists of a stone-paved courtyard surrounded on

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67% of the Stratum 2 4-Room buildings should fall within a length range of 12.3 to 13.1 m and a width range of 9.8 to 11.2 m. Note that the average width and standard deviation did not utilize Building 93.03 because its total width could not be determined.

2.2 times larger than 4-Room building Building 142.05, 1.5 times larger than Building 160.06 (including the casemate-like rooms), 1.3 times larger than Building 142.01, which is the largest Stratum 3 building whose plan is reasonably clear.

Building 144.01 is virtually as large as Building 142.01 (101 m² vs 104 m²). Building 124.01 is close in size to the core 4-Room part of Building 160.06 and is larger than 4-Room building Building 142.05 (75 m² vs 81 m² and 60 m²).
at least three sides by smaller rooms, at least one of which was also paved. The N part of the building is not preserved, and its S limit was not excavated. The paved courtyard is as large as most of the Stratum 3 buildings. The preserved remnant of this structure (ca. 18 m x 15 m) is 2.6 times as large as Building 142.01, the largest clear Stratum 3 structure. The preserved part of this building is similar to the so-called "Open-Court" buildings found in Israel and apparently based on Mesopotamian models. Of the buildings of this type unearthed in ancient Israel, Building 74.01 seems most like Building 736 from Megiddo Stratum I, which is a smaller relative of the larger Stratum III buildings 1052 and 1369. Perhaps this structure should be interpreted as some sort of small "palace."

The preserved part of Building 160.10 is even larger than Building 74.01 (at least 20 m x 14 m). It contains at least two long rooms and several subsidiary chambers. The long rooms might suggest storage magazines.

The "Enclosure" wall is preserved for 26 m, and apparently extended farther to the S. Its true purpose is uncertain because most of the area to the W was either unexcavated or severely eroded. However, no walls to the W connect to it, and this suggests an enclosure with some presumed structure inside, to the W.

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317Building 142.05 was ca. 60 m², which is about the apparent minimum size of the courtyard.


319Megiddo I, 88, fig. 98. Building 736’s preserved extent is ca. 22.5 by 18.5 m.
Stratum 2: Babylonian–Early Persian

The plans of Building 159.07? and Building 177.06? are less clear than those described above, but the first measures at least ca. 19 m x 14 m and the latter ca. 22 m x 12 m.

Building 74.04, Building 142.00 and Building 195.02 are well-enough preserved to indicate that they were relatively large structures, but little else. Building 93.04?, Building 127.05? and Building 177.07? seem to be smaller structures, perhaps attached to the larger buildings around them. Building 128.01’s assignment to Stratum 2 is not completely certain. Only parts of its N and E walls survive. It may be some service or storage area connected to Building 144.01. The rooms over the inner gate have walls narrow for Stratum 2 and may represent storage or work areas attached to Building 144.01 or Building 145.02. The “Associated Rooms” NW of Building 74.04 are most uncertain. On the one hand they seem to follow the line of the Stratum 3 town; they almost look like rebuilds to back rooms of Stratum 3 buildings. Yet just enough survives to suggest they may be other than 3B or 3A rebuilds of the 3C town. If they do belong to Stratum 2 they represent a large complex of rooms.

b. Stratum 2 Fortifications -

As is summarized below (and discussed in more detail in Volume II, in the chapters on Plan 93, Plan 127 and Plan 145), the Stratum 3B inner gate went out of use at the beginning of Stratum 2, and a series of small, ill-defined rooms was constructed over its foundations. The outer gate and offset inset wall continued in use in Stratum 2. This is proved beyond a reasonable doubt by P All93, which shows the floor level of Building 110.01 at about the same elevation as that of the passage way through the outer gate. Also, Building 110.01 is built over the wall which connected the W parts of the inner and outer gates. All the buildings to the S of Building 110.01 are likewise built over remains of
the Stratum 3B defenses. At some point the outer gate was narrowed, and then blocked completely. The complete blocking should come no later than the end of Stratum 2, but the earlier narrowing could belong to anytime after the construction of the gate in Stratum 3B.\textsuperscript{313} The remains built over the outer gate and adjacent offset-inset wall belong to Stratum 1.

c. Settlement Plan -

Unlike Stratum 3, remains of Stratum 2 are not found uniformly across the site. The SE corner of the tell is severely eroded, and little survived inside the circuit of the 3C walls save for rock-cut installations. This problem is common to all the strata in this section of Tell en-Nasbeh.

The NW corner of the site also lacks clear remains of Stratum 2 N of Building 124.01, which itself is somewhat uncertainly assigned to Stratum 2. This lack of material is a little surprising because remains of Stratum 3 were found in this area, and also some from Stratum 1, on top of and adjacent to the 3B offset-inset wall. Photographs, such as P 486 and P 855, show that the walls of Stratum 3 were relatively near the surface here. It may be that all surviving trace of Stratum 2 in the NW has been removed due to erosion and stone-clearing operations by farmers, but other areas equally near the surface (such as Plan 125) do preserve extensive Stratum 2 remains. One option is to suggest that the Stratum 3 buildings in the NW continued in use into Stratum 2. Another is that this area was uninhabited during Stratum 2. The latter two alternatives seem less likely than the first; in this study it is assumed that Stratum 2 in the NW corner has disappeared.

\textsuperscript{313} Presumably the narrowing and blocking was done to better protect the gate in the face of an impending attack. Since Tell en-Nasbeh was on the N border of Judah the narrowing/blocking could have resulted from conflicts with Israel, Assyria, Babylonia or even Egypt.
Extensive remains of Stratum 2 have been found in four areas, and will be discussed in the following order: from the outer gate to just S of the inner gate, the N end of the town, the center of the town, and the SW corner to the S end. Each of these areas is separated from the other by areas where no remains of Stratum 2 survive, or by zones of unexcavated debris.

The gate area preserves the greatest number of Stratum 2 buildings, and it is only there that a "clear" idea of the town plan can be gained. Perhaps the most important point is that S of the outer gate there is no certain road to the inner part of the town. The way is blocked either by buildings or (especially in the N) a short scarp. It may well be that Rm 373, Rm 374 and Rm 377 (N of Building 110.01) do mark a stepped road leading W.

Building 110.01 opens on to a courtyard to the S, and presumably Building 127.01 faced N on to the same space. Access to buildings S of Building 127.01 would probably have been by a space just to its E. This SE (X-Y24) area was not completely excavated and was disturbed by Stratum 1 buildings. There may have been a plaza N of Building 144.01, and perhaps a stairway which led up to Building 127.03 and beyond it to the W (Rm 340?). Building 128.01 may have been a storage/service area on the E of this plaza.

Building 145.02 faced S, toward the intramural area with all of its bins. Presumably these had gone out of use by Stratum 2. Perhaps the area S and W of Building 145.02, up to the "Enclosure" wall was a plaza. This plaza also provided access to Building 144.01. There is no evidence of a direct connection of Building 144.01 with the area to its N, or with Building 127.03. Exactly what the "Enclosure" wall enclosed, and where its entrance was, is unknown.
Stratum 2: Babylonian-Early Persian

The gate area thus contains a series of relatively large buildings, which are probably, at least in part, dwellings. These are connected by small plazas or courtyards; one small road seems to lead off to the W. There is no specific orientation.

At the N end of the town is the "palatial" Building 74.01. The areas to its S and E are either unexcavated or were much eroded so that there is no direct link to other Stratum 2 remains in those directions. To the W are a series of fairly thick-walled structures which may belong to Stratum 2, but are so fragmentary as to provide almost no information.

In the center of the tell are remains of three buildings. Building 125.01 is a 4-Room complex facing to the E. However the area to the E was left mainly unexcavated, as was much of the area to the N and W. Also to the N and W there are remains of Stratum 1 which further obscure any Stratum 2 remains. To the S there are only remains of Stratum 3; this may indicate that the area directly S was an open area. To the SW is Building 142.00, but all that survives of this structure are two long rooms; its orientation is not even clear. Building 124.01, just NW of Building 142.00, probably belongs to Stratum 2, though this is not completely certain. It faces W, and there are no clear remains of Stratum 2 to the immediate W and SW. If this building does not belong to Stratum 3, that area may have been open. The area to its N was not excavated.

In the SW are remains of possibly three large buildings and one small structure. However the plans of these buildings are fragmentary and no orientation is clear. It is interesting that, save for questionable Building 177.07?, there are no remains from Stratum 2 between Building 160.10, and Building 159.07? and Building 177.06?.
Stratum 2: Babylonian-Early Persian

Perhaps this was a small open area?

In the extreme S is 4-Room Building 194.01, which is oriented to the NW. Its plan is clear, but unfortunately the remains around it are jumbled (NW, S and E) or eroded (NE). The same is true for Building 195.02, just to the E.

Two final points worth noting are, first, that there is no clear pattern to the Stratum 2 town. Three 4-Room buildings are oriented to the S, two to the E, one to the NW, and one questionable one to the N. One of the 3-Room buildings opens to the W, the other to the S. Unfortunately it is not possible to establish the orientation of any of the larger buildings. Second, there is no clear road system; the ringroad system of Stratum 3 had no effect on the layout of Stratum 2. In fact there is only one possible road. Where buildings are adjacent they seem to be connected by courtyards or other open areas, such as around the gates. How the different areas described above were connected is uncertain. If Rm 373, Rm 374 and Rm 377 do represent a road running W from the outer gate they possibly served to connect the gate area with the area around Building 74.01.

e. Social Stratification -

Little can be said about evidence of social stratification in Stratum 2. The 4-Room buildings are all well-constructed and of remarkably uniform size, though some have annexes. This might be indicative that the inhabitants of these structures were of roughly similar social standing. Note though that these structures are up to twice as large as the 3- and 4-Room buildings of Stratum 3, which may mark them as being above the middle rank of society.
Stratum 2: Babylonian-Early Persian

The large size of the other Stratum 2 buildings combined with their fragmentary condition makes understanding their roles difficult. If the best preserved of these, Building 74.01 is a residence it would have been the dwelling of an individual of greater importance than any of those who resided in the 4-Room building complexes; even its partially preserved area is about twice that of the 4-Room buildings.

iv. The Stratigraphic Position of the Stratum 2 Buildings -

This section contains a brief review of the reasons behind the assignment of the buildings discussed in this chapter to Stratum 2. All the details are found in Volume II.

The buildings S of the outer gate to within the inner gate are either built over the wall which once connected the W ends of the two towers, or over the inner gate itself. Several of these buildings are also cut by walls of Stratum 1. The 4-Room building S of the inner gate blocks the approach to the gate, is built over the 3B intramural bin area, and is similar in size to the 4-Room building S of the outer gate. The "Enclosure" wall is connected to the stairway leading down into a building which is built over the inner gate. The 4-room building W of the intra-gate area is similar in size and construction technique to that S of the outer gate.

The "palace"-like building at the N end seems to cut the Stratum 3 walls to the W, is also at a different orientation and is of different construction than those walls. The possible Stratum 2 buildings to the W may follow the lines of Stratum 3 but the walls are thicker; there are almost no single-stone walls among them.

The 4-Room building in the center of the tell cuts buildings and a
road of Stratum 3 and is in turn cut by later walls. Its construction technique and size are similar to that S of the outer gate. To its SW are fragmentary remains of a large building constructed over remains of Stratum 3. The 3-Room building to the W seems to obstruct the course of a section of the 3C ringroad.

The large buildings in the SW corner of the tell are either constructed over the buildings and ringroad system of Stratum 3C or are built out into the intramural area where they cover some of the 3B intramural bins and probably destroyed others. At least one of these buildings may be cut by a Stratum 1 building.

The 4-Room building at the S end of the tell is built over remains of Stratum 3 and is the same basic size as the 4-Room building S of the outer gate.

v. Comparanda

a. Buildings

If the interpretation advanced in this study that Stratum 2 represents buildings founded at the beginning of the Babylonian period, ca. 586 B.C., then, strictly speaking, there are no comparanda for the buildings of this stratum, or the settlement plan, for no other sites have yielded architectural remains that can be discreetly assigned to this time span. However, from the remains of the least fragmentary buildings of Stratum 2, it is clear that architecturally Stratum 2 is a continuation of the Iron Age.36 The 6 or 7 4-Room buildings are obvious

36A. Mazar, "Iron Age Fortresses in the Judaean Hills." PEQ 114 (1982):105, notes that "the continuity in pottery traditions between the Iron Age and the Persian Period in Judah reflects the continuation of local population throughout these periods." The same holds true for building types. Compare the buildings of Stratum 2, especially the 4-
Stratum 2: Babylonian-Early Persian

examples of a building tradition that extends back to the beginning of the Iron Age.\textsuperscript{317}

Unfortunately the remains of most of the other buildings are too fragmentary for direct comparisons. Only Building 74.01 is complete enough for that. Its basic form of a central paved courtyard with rooms on at least three sides, and its large size are not typical of local Iron Age domestic or public architecture.\textsuperscript{318} The buildings most like it are the "Assyrian Residencies" identified at several sites.\textsuperscript{319} So far the best comparison is building 736 from Megiddo Stratum II.\textsuperscript{320}

b. Settlement Plan

There do not seem to be any good parallels to the layout of this stratum, which admittedly is not completely clear. The relatively "open" nature of the plan, contrasts sharply with the preceding Stratum 3, and with Iron Age towns such as Tell Beit Mirsim A, Beth Shemesh II, Beer Sheba II.\textsuperscript{321} If anything, the larger size of the buildings and their


\textsuperscript{318}R. Reich, "Palaces and Residencies in the Iron Age," in AAI, 203-211.


\textsuperscript{320}Megiddo I, 88, fig. 98.

"dispersed" nature is more reminiscent of Iron Age Megiddo, VA/IVB, IVA and III, and Iron Age Lachish III-IV.\textsuperscript{322} These sites were major administrative centers or district capitals.\textsuperscript{323}

Since Tell en-Nasbeh Stratum 2 is so far the only site with extensive architectural remains possibly from the Babylonian period it is not possible to say how typical its plan is. However, its greater similarity to earlier Iron Age administrative centers (Megiddo, Lachish), rather than to Iron Age sites lower in the administrative hierarchy (Beth Shemesh, Tell Beit Mirsim), may well mark it as a major administrative center, despite its relatively small size.\textsuperscript{324}

vi. Summary -

Stratum 2 is characterized by dwellings considerably larger than those of Stratum 3, and by even larger buildings of a presumably public nature. All of these structures have thicker, better built walls than those in Stratum 3 and also employ more costly materials, such as more extensive use of monolithic pillars and perhaps stone-paved floors. The buildings are not oriented according to any clear plan. They do not seem as densely packed as those of Stratum 3, but it is unclear if they are linked by a system of roads, or more loosely by a series of courtyards and short sections of road. Part of the 3B gate complex was dismantled, but the outer gate and offset-inset wall continued in use. The remains

\textsuperscript{322}Pritchard, \textit{Atlas}, 120-121.


of Stratum 2 attest the continuity of Iron Age culture after the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C.\textsuperscript{335}

The complete change in plan from the preceding town and the new larger buildings provide a good match for what textual sources suggest should be present at Mizpah after it was made a provincial capital.

\textbf{vii. Conclusion -}

\textbf{a. Archaeological Setting -}

The ending date of Stratum 2 is more problematic than its beginning. However, the situation is in some ways similar to that for the end of Stratum 3. Here again there is no sign of a violent, fiery destruction. Also, where erosion has not been a problem, the walls of several Stratum 2 buildings are preserved as much as 1.5 m high, often with pillars still standing.\textsuperscript{336} In one major respect they differ in that restorable in situ pottery was found on the floors of three rooms of Stratum 2.\textsuperscript{337} Perhaps this is evidence that the town was deliberately destroyed immediately following either its conquest or surrender. The date for this is uncertain, but the latest Attic pottery found may suggest the latter part of the 5th century B.C.\textsuperscript{338}

\textbf{b. Historical Setting -}

\textsuperscript{335}G. Barkay, "The Iron Age II-III," in AAI, 305, stresses this point, yet on p. 332 states that the 4-Room house type dies out after 586 B.C.

\textsuperscript{336}See, for example, Building 110.01 S of the outer gate and Building 144.01 N of the inner gate.

\textsuperscript{337}Rm 376 and Rm 380 in Building 110.01 and Rm 643 in Building 125.01.

\textsuperscript{338}I, 175-178, 185.
Stratum 2: Babylonian-Early Persian

If the identification of Mizpah with Tell en-Nasbeh is granted, the textual sources do throw light on the latter part of Stratum 2. At the time of Nehemiah, when the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt, which is approximately the middle of the 5th century, Mizpah seems to have been under the direct jurisdiction of the governor of the Beyond the River province and consisted of two sub-districts administered by different officials. Mizpah was populous enough to send workers to help rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. Mizpah does not appear in any Biblical source after the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt, and thus there is no clue to the reason for its demise. Stern suggests that several towns in the Judea-Israel border area, including Tell en-Nasbeh, were destroyed (by the Persians) around ca. 480 B.C., but supplies no evidence to support this theory other than that this period witnessed much trouble along the Levantine coast. He then notes that this may also have been a partial destruction. Since Attic pottery continues at Tell en-Nasbeh to the end of the 5th century it may be better to assume that there was no destruction in this period. Thus the while the Biblical and extra-Biblical texts provide evidence of turmoil in the Levant in the late 5th century, they do not pinpoint those responsible for the sudden destruction of large parts of the town in the middle of the Persian period.

32Nehemiah 3:7, 15, 19.
33Nehemiah 3:7.
34Stern, Material Culture, 254.
35Ibid.
B.5. Stratum 1 -

Date: ca. 280 B.C.? to ? A.D.
Period: Hellenistic to Roman?
Type: Farming Estate(s) and Installations?

i. Introduction -

a. Archaeological Setting -

As indicated in the previous chapter, Stratum 2 seems to have been destroyed, though not by fire. It seems that the inhabitants were forced to speedily evacuate the town, which was then demolished. Occupation was evidently not immediately renewed. The only certain reuse of "Stratum 2" remains in Stratum 1 was that of the old 3B offset-inset wall which served as a foundation for several buildings. Only one coin of the Persian period was found, and no Attic pottery of the mid- to late 4th century BC. Seven coins of Alexander the Great’s successors were found, dating between 285 and 164 B.C., including four of Ptolemy II. It may be that the site was resettled in the early 3rd century B.C.

b. Historical Setting -

Only I Maccabees 3:44-46 refers to Mizpah during this period. However, in this text the Hasmonean army only gathers at Mizpah to prepare itself for battle. There is no clear indication of what sort of settlement Mizpah was at that time. In fact the text might be taken as referring to Mizpah as a site whose prominence was in the past, and that there was little, if any, significant occupation there in the later

\[\text{I, 275.}\]
Hellenistic period.

ii. Stratum 1 Remains -

The following is a list of the major buildings, rooms and other architectural features which probably belong to Stratum 1. Those marked with an "!" clearly belong in, and probably only in, Stratum 1, those with a "?" may belong to Stratum 1, those with a "!-" may begin earlier and continue into Stratum 1. Isolated features and those whose stratigraphic position in Stratum 1 is uncertain are not treated, but they are found on the general Stratum 1 plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 73.04 !</td>
<td>Rm 156, Rm 157</td>
<td>Grape Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 93.02 !</td>
<td>Rm 270, Rm 271, Rm 272</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 106.01? !</td>
<td>Rm 299 (possibly Rm 298, Rm 300, Rm 301)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 109.01 !</td>
<td>Rm 77</td>
<td>Tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 125.07 !</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 127.02 !</td>
<td>Rm 101, Rm 111, Tb 168</td>
<td>Storehouse?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 127.04 !</td>
<td>Rm 328, Rm 329</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 160.11 !</td>
<td>Rm 467, Rm 469, Rm 465(?), Rm 466(?)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W21</td>
<td>Si(?) 158</td>
<td>Grape Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm 487</td>
<td>Kiln?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Kiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Kiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm 303, Rm 310, Rm 277</td>
<td>Rooms Over Offset-Inset Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L18-19, M20-21, N21, P22, W-X11, W24-25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Walls Over Offset-Inset Wall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stratum 1: Hellenistic-Roman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rooms of Stratum 2</td>
<td>Rm 285(?), Rm 635(?)</td>
<td>Rooms With Triple-Stone Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJ21, AG27</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Modern Graves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&quot;Cement Troughs&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It cannot be ruled out completely that some buildings from Stratum 2 were reused in Stratum 1. Many Stratum 2 buildings survive only at foundation level and so all trace of reuse in Stratum 1 could have been effaced. However, where Stratum 2 remains are clear, such as in Building 110.01, it does seem that an intentional demolition was carried out and that there was a gap of perhaps of as much as 100 years until the beginning of Stratum 1.

a. Characteristics of Stratum 1 -

The remains of Stratum 1 are mostly fragmentary, but it is usually possible to distinguish them from the strata below. This stratum did not continue to use the 3B offset-inset wall for its defense, but instead constructed buildings on top of that fortification, using it as a foundation. The same is true of the outer gate area.34 Away from the 3B wall and gate, Stratum 1 remains can be seen to cut those of Stratum 2. Stratum 1, however, covered a long period and there are cases of Stratum 1 walls cutting other Stratum 1 walls. Thus, Stratum 1 has several phases. It is not possible to trace these sub-phases across the site; they are phenomena local to their areas of the site. It is not even possible to establish independent historical dates for these sub-phases. Only their stratigraphic position within Stratum 1 is certain.

34 The 3B inner gate had gone out of use at the end of Stratum 3. See the chapter on Stratum 2 (p. 88).
Occasionally there are separate but adjacent architectural remains of Stratum 1. Here again it is not possible to establish if the structures were built at the same time, if one comes after the other, or if they in part overlap. Finally, there are a few remains evidently from the late 19th or early 20th centuries A.D.

b. Building Techniques -

Since Stratum 1 represents the long slow dwindling of occupation on the tell it is not surprising that there is no uniformity in the building remains, or any settlement planning. The remains certainly cover a span of ca. 200 years, and perhaps as many as 400.

c. Walls -

There is no stratum-wide uniformity in the way walls were constructed. This is not surprising given the poor state of preservation and long duration of Stratum 1. However, in a number of areas, walls consisting essentially of three rows of small stones were noted as belonging to Stratum 1. These ranged in width from ca. 80 cm to 1.0 m, being usually ca. 90 cm across. It cannot be determined if this rough similarity in construction also indicates a rough contemporaneity in construction.

d. Floors -

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33 Building 125.00, Building 127.04, Rm 271, Rm 277, Rm 285, N of the kiln in Q24, S of the kiln in R23, on top of the 3B offset-inset wall in X11, and the E to W wall in X22-23-24. The walls of Building 160.11 vary widely, from ca. 60 cm to ca. 1.3 m. The walls of tower Building 109.01 are ca. 1.8 to 1.9 m thick. There are other triple-stone wide walls, but their attribution to Stratum 1 is less certain.
Stratum 1: Hellenistic-Roman

No certain floors are reported for any Stratum 1 remains, not even
tower Building 109.01.

e. Pillars -

No pillars were found in association with remains of Stratum 1.
However, the usage of rectangular monolithic columns, and pillars made
up of rough stone drums probably came to an end during the Persian
period.

f. Stairways and Multiple Story Buildings -

Adjacent to Rm 277, which is built partially over the E tower of
the outer gate, there may be remains of one step. This is the only
possible step surviving from a building founded in Stratum 1. If Ca 285
continued in use through at least the early part of this period its
stairway was still in use, though this is most uncertain and based only
on artifacts from the cave. If Tb 168 did serve in this period, than so
did its stairway. Building 109.01 may have been a tower. If so, it may
have had an upper story. Badè believed that the masonry remains in the
SW corner of Rm 77 could have been the foundation for a stairway.
Alternatively, any upper floor may have been reached by a ladder.

There is thus little evidence for upper floors in Stratum 1, but
given its very fragmentary state, this should not be taken as decisive
evidence that there were none.

g. Modern Remains -
Stratum 1: Hellenistic-Roman

On Plan 177 in AJ21 there is a stone-lined feature titled "Tomb of
the Turkish Soldier." Dug into the revetment in AG27 is a grave with no
special title. These two graves are not discussed in the 1947 report;
there are no record cards for finds found in them; they are not
mentioned in Badē's diary; and only one photograph of the latter grave
was taken. Presumably they are both late 19th or early 20th century
burials, and it is unfortunate that nothing else is known about them.

In AL22 two "cement troughs" were uncovered in 1927. These are
small, roughly rectangular, stone-lined installations. If they truly are
cement-covered they are probably modern features, perhaps indeed
"troughs" for watering animals.

iii. Planning -

Only one Stratum 1 "building" survives in its entirety, and only
two others survive beyond a single room or a wall fragment. These few
better attested remains will be discussed first, and then the fragments.
The buildings are discussed roughly in order of completeness.

a. Building Plans -

The tower Building 109.01 is the only Stratum 1 structure whose
floor plan is complete. This is because it is a 1-Room building with
thick walls. Only a few meters away is one of the two grape presses
assigned to Stratum 1. In Volume II it is noted that similar towers,
sometimes in association with a grape press, have been dated to the
Hellenistic and Roman periods.
Stratum 1: Hellenistic-Roman

Building 125.00 is in roughly the center of the site. It N, E and W walls are preserved, at least in part and are triple-stone work. The S wall may be under a rubble heap. If so, the structure was roughly square. It may be connected to other triple-stone walls to N and NE. If so, the complex was much more than ca. 10 m on a side. No inner partition walls survive, so it is impossible to say anything about its plan.

Building 160.11’s extent is uncertain. Part of its exterior W wall survives, yet it may have continued farther N and S. The area to the S was eroded; the area to the E was unexcavated. There is no clear evidence for its other exterior walls. The walls taken as bounding its rooms are thinner than the one clear exterior wall. It contains two, possibly four, rooms. The two long rooms are certain. One of these contained an oven, but the oven may have been below floor level.

Building 93.02, N and on top of the outer gate, consists of the E parts of three rooms. Its extent to the W is uncertain for the building seems to have eroded away there. To the N are two kilns in a small enclosure. To the E is Rm 277, a narrow chamber with triple-stone walls, showing at least two phases. It is uncertain what function Rm 277 served.

Building 127.02 is S of the outer gate and consists of one large, thin-walled room leading into cave Tb 168. Perhaps this was a storage area? This building is cut by an almost 10 m long triple-stone wall which turns a corner to the N at its surviving E end. The W end is not preserved. No other walls are preserved, so it is impossible to say how far to the N this building extended, or what its purpose was.
Stratum I: Hellenistic-Roman

Building 127.04 preserves its entire W wall, and parts of its N and S walls. These seem to be primarily triple-stone work, though the S wall may reuse a wall from Building 144.01 from Stratum 2. The N wall may preserve a threshold. The E end of the building is not preserved. What may be one inner partition wall does survive in part.

It is not possible to provide a clear description of the late walls that were built over the 3B offset-inset wall at the N end of the site. There are no photographs and the walls were not properly drawn; their extent is shown only by hatching.

Building 106.01?, Rm 303 (and walls in its vicinity), Rm 310 (and walls in its vicinity) are structures built over the 3B offset-inset wall on the W side. The latter two are only fragments of rooms and it is impossible to gain an understanding of the buildings to which they were connected. Building 106.01? is also fragmentary, but what survives seems to be part of a long room (ca. 10 m of its S wall survives). It is unclear how much farther to the W it may have extended. There is also no way of knowing if there were more chambers to the N. Perhaps it was a single large storage room?

In W24-25 a narrow wall was found built along the inner W edge of the 3B offset-inset wall, and later another wall was built against it to the W. There are no other remains in the vicinity to which to connect these walls, but the areas to the SW and NW were not completely cleared.

Stratum I also contained several installations whose general outlines should be summarized. The two grape presses seem similar in form and construction. In part they are cut into the bedrock, and in
Stratum 1: Hellenistic-Roman

part have rough ashlar walls covered with plaster. Each has a large, relatively shallow, pressing chamber connected by a short channel to a smaller but deeper settling/collecting basin.

The two kilns N of the outer gate have similar "horseshoe" plans with a rectangular block projecting from the rear wall on which the floor of the firing chamber sat. They both seem to have been lined with clay. Rm 487 has a "keyhole" plan similar to K1 106. Unfortunately it is not described anywhere; there are no good photographs; and the excavators even called it a "Room;" so its status as a kiln can be based only on its form on the plan, where it does appear to have had some sort of lining and a central support for the firing floor.

b. Stratum 1 Fortifications -

Stratum 1 was apparently an unfortified settlement throughout its existence, unless tower Building 109.01 is actually a fortified watchtower.

c. Settlement Plan -

Since the plans of most of the individual buildings are unclear, and since it is impossible to be certain of the contemporaneity (or lack of contemporaneity) of buildings at different parts of the site, it is difficult to speak of a settlement plan. However, the remains which do survive suggest a few reasonably large, widely scattered buildings, with associated agricultural and industrial installations. Most interesting is that no clear Hellenistic or Roman remains survive at the S end of the site. Such building remains which do survive from the center of the
Stratum 1: Hellenistic-Roman

site and N are fairly widely distributed, with the major "concentration" being in the area between the two gates. Other buildings were perched in part along the N and W sides of the site over the old 3B wall. Building 125.00 is not far from tower Building 109.01 and its presses. Could this be a small farming complex?

The presence of grape presses might indicate that parts of the old mound were turned over to viticulture. Tower Building 109.01 might be a combination watchtower/storage room connected with the wine-making industry.

The two certain kilns were located off the main part of the mound on the NE. Presumably if the other Stratum 1 remains in their vicinity are contemporary with the kilns they are probably directly connected with that industry. The third kiln may cut other Stratum 1 remains. Its position in the center of the tell is interesting. Perhaps most of the site was already abandoned when this installation was constructed. It is unclear why a potter would pick such a location. Was it because of its relative isolation from settlements in the area? Was it a spot which received good winds which helped feed the kiln?

iv. The Stratigraphic Position of the Stratum 1 Buildings -

This section contains a brief review of the reasons behind the assignment of the buildings discussed in this chapter to Stratum 1. All the details are found in Volume II.

Narrow walls built over the stump of the 3B offset-inset wall, and even fragments of rooms, were found at several points around the N part
of the site, but not on the S. Stratum 2 continued to use the 3B offset-inset wall, so these rooms and walls belong to Stratum 1.

The Stratum 3B to 2 outer gate was completely blocked and parts of two buildings were found over both its W and E towers. A Seleucid coin of the late 2nd century B.C. was found in the foundation of the building over the W tower. The area of the approach to the outer gate was blocked by several walls, which in part are built on top of the 3B revetment. These walls enclose an area containing two kilns. It is not likely that kilns would have been located in front of an active gate, so the kilns belong to Stratum 1.

The tower Building 109.01 is completely different from any other building on the site and does not follow the orientation of Stratum 3. Similar towers are known from Hellenistic and later times. On that basis the tower is assigned to Stratum 1.

The grape press at the NW corner of the site is completely out of alignment to other remains in the area and seems to cut such walls as are around it, and so is assigned to Stratum 1. The press near the tower is similar to that in the NW and is assigned to Stratum 1 on the basis of this similarity.

SW of the tower are remains of three walls of a building with triple-stone-thick walls which clearly cuts a Stratum 2 building. In its vicinity are other triple-stone walls, but they cannot be connected directly to it. This building is cut by a kiln which must belong to a later phase of Stratum 1.
Stratum 1: Hellenistic-Roman

In the area between the two gates remains of three buildings were found which were built over structures of Stratum 2. The one on the N incorporates a cave (Th 168) used in earlier periods. This building is cut by a building of a later part of Stratum 1.

To the W of the inner gate is a narrow room which preserves three triple-stone thick walls. This building technique is not common in buildings before Stratum 1, so this feature is assigned to the latest stratum.

In the S central part of the site is a building with walls of variable thickness and which seems to preserve remains of four rooms. It appears to cut a Stratum 2 building to the W. They are at different alignments, but the area where they meet is disturbed. However, it is possible that both buildings belong to Stratum 2 and merely abut each other.

The "cement" troughs in AL22 are assigned to Stratum 1 on the presumption that they really are cement covered. The use of cement suggests a Roman, or later date.

The graves are assigned to Stratum 1 because one evidently contained a "Turkish Soldier" while the other is cut into the 3B revetment, which probably did not happen until after Stratum 2 when these defenses went out of use.

In the area of the outer gate a "burnt layer" was found.\textsuperscript{336} This
layer extended from N of the gate (roughly to the kiln area) some undefined distance S of the gate. This burned layer covered buildings of Stratum 1. It is unclear exactly what this burned material is and to what period it belongs.

v. Summary -

Stratum 1 is characterized by remains primarily from the Hellenistic and Roman periods. There are, however, later features, including graves and installations, up to modern times. The Hellenistic to Roman occupation seems to have been unfortified and consisted of a series of relatively large buildings reusing the JB offset-inset wall as a foundation, two large buildings in the center of the tell, a tower, two grape presses and two or three kilns. There are also other fragmentary building remains. These are all widely-scattered and there is no trace of any road. Perhaps it is best to see these remains as a series of private estates with their own attached agricultural and industrial installations.

At this time Tell en-Nasbeh was evidently not a town or village; perhaps it was an estate. Its passing mention in Maccabees might indicate that Mizpah was an unimportant settlement in the Hellenistic period. This interpretation may match the archaeological remains of Stratum 1.

vi. Conclusion -

a. Archaeological Setting -
Stratum 1: Hellenistic-Roman

There is no clear-cut end to Stratum 1. Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine tombs were found in the adjacent cemeteries. Only three Greek inscriptions came to light. Sherds of Hellenistic and Roman pottery, such as storage jars and cooking pots were found in tombs and scattered about the tell. The floor of a presumably Byzantine church was found ca. 0.5 km W of the tell at Khirbet Shuweikeh. This evidence may perhaps be taken to show that occupation of the tell dwindled from the Hellenistic period until it ran out sometime in the Roman era; exactly when is uncertain. Occupation continued in the area in the Byzantine period, but not on the ancient mound.

b. Historical Setting -

There are no texts which provide any information for the final occupation at Tell en-Nasbeh. This is not surprising for its importance gradually diminished. The reason for this is certainly connected with the socio-economic realities of the Roman world, but such a study is beyond the scope of this work.

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337I, 101-128.
338I, 174, 275.
341I, 9.
C. Special Studies -

The following eight chapters cover site-wide phenomena which cannot adequately be treated in the chapters on the individual plans in Volume II of this study. They summarize all the available data from Tell en-Nasbeh on each topic, usually in tabular form, compare it with similar phenomena at other sites, and attempt to arrive at conclusions regarding the stratigraphic position of the phenomenon at Tell en-Nasbeh and how each phenomenon affects our understanding of the site as a whole.

For example, the Stratum 3B offset-inset wall appears in 20 of the town plans. It is redundant to summarize the data for the entire defensive system, and all its comparanda, in each of these 20 chapters. Similarly, but on a smaller scale, several grape presses were uncovered. For those interested in ancient agricultural processes, especially the production of wine, it is important to have all the relative data gathered, summarized and interpreted in one place, rather than to force the reader to pour through four chapters, construct his or her own tables, and then search out all the comparanda. In every instance the reader is referred to the chapter in Volume II where a particular feature is treated in depth, or where specific problems have been analyzed.

Although this treatment means that some data will be presented more than once, it is hoped that these comprehensive syntheses will be a help to those individuals interested in particular aspects of ancient societies.
C.1. Geographic Setting and Agricultural Potential -

Human settlements are not established in isolation from their geographic and cultural environment. Buildings, installations and fortifications are constructed as a response to these two external forces and so the architecture of a site must be examined within this wider context. This chapter will discuss various aspects of the Tell en-Nasbeh region and how these are connected to the development of the town. A detailed analysis of all aspects of the geography of the area is beyond the scope of this study and the following report should be understood as a sketch of the situation. In the process of clarifying some aspects of the site’s development it will raise even more issues which only a more in-depth investigation might resolve.

The following study is a rough attempt at catchment analysis.\textsuperscript{342} Catchment analysis is a way of evaluating the food-yielding potential of a site’s hinterland. This study also examines the potential impact other settlements would have had on the development of Tell en-Nasbeh. Generally, a pre-modern settlement’s exploitable agricultural hinterland is considered to be the area within an hour’s walk, or roughly 5 km. depending on the terrain; beyond that radius the return on the labor expended drops off dramatically, though the area within a day’s round trip could serve the site’s herds.\textsuperscript{343} The topography, geology, soils, hydrology, agricultural potential and settlement pattern will be

\textsuperscript{342}C. Vita-Finzi, \textit{Archaeological Sites in their Setting} (London, Thames and Hudson, Ltd., 1979), 23-31.

Geographic Setting

examined. Because of the uncertain political climate in the Ramallah region when this study was undertaken, information could only be gathered from maps and quick, superficial visits to Tell en-Nasbeh in 1991-92. Ideally the whole area within 5 km. should be examined on foot. Thus the results presented below are tentative and presented as a working model.

One problem which cannot be addressed here at length is that of overlapping catchment areas. In most periods when the area around Tell en-Nasbeh was inhabited there were other settlements within its 5 km. catchment area. For example, el-Jib (Gibeon) is only ca. 4.5 km. to the SW. It may be that the catchment areas for Iron Age sites should be limited to ca. 3 km.344

i. General Setting -

Tell en-Nasbeh is at an elevation of ca. 848 m above sea level.345 This is ca. 64 m higher than the 784 m (2587 ft) elevation provided in the 1947 report.346 This error must date from the beginning of the 1926 season when the topographic map of the site was prepared. The error is all the more puzzling because it was likely made by a member of the U.S. Geological Survey.347 However, it is close to the 2570 ft. (ca. 783 m)

344C. Kramer, Village Ethnoarchaeology (New York: Academic Press, 1982), 245, notes that catchment analysis is site-oriented and does not take into account neighboring sites which may have rival claims on the study site's hinterland.

345See map Israel 1:50,000, sheet 8-IV, Ramallah (Tel Aviv: Survey of Israel, 1988).

346I, 50.

established by Conder and Kitchener. This common discrepancy must be
due to a faulty bench mark elevation in the area. Unfortunately it is
not possible to determine the precise amount by which elevations on the
tell should be corrected, but since they are all based on a single bench
mark, they are consistent among themselves.

The tell is ca. 260 m long (N to S) by 130 m wide (E to W) and has
been described as "coffin-shaped." The tell sits at the N end of a
broad natural plateau which stretches ca. 750 m N to S and 500 m E to W.
On the E runs the Wadi Jilyan, and to the W is the Wadi Duweit. These
two steep channels converge below the tell on the S. The ascent to the
plateau from the wadis is quite rugged, but gentler once the plateau has
been reached, especially on the S. On the N the tell is connected to the
Ramallah ridge by a somewhat less steep saddle.

About 1 km to the E of the tell the ground rises sharply reaching
as high as 937 m. To the SE the terrain is just as rough, but the
heights reached are between 700 and 800 m. To the S and SW is a plain
dotted with low rolling hills; this is the most fertile part of the
region. To the W are low hills alternating with narrow strips of fertile
soil. Beyond Ramallah and el-Bireh to the N is a small plain bordered to
E and W by steep hills.

ii. Geology and Soil Types -

The region around Tell en-Nasbeh for many km is part of a

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34C.R. Conder and R.H. Kitchener, _Map of Western Palestine Part 1_  

34I, 53.
Cenomanian-Turonian limestone formation. All the soils described later in this chapter are thus the product of the weathering of this underlying geologic structure. This feature is characteristic of the Judean highlands in general. Limestone resists surface erosion but is subject to a chemical destruction process known as "karst." Eventually cracks appear, are deepened and then the rock breaks off in vertical sections. "Escarments, steep slopes and gorges result in the course of time and typify the limestone areas of the hills." Layers of chalky marl between the limestone deposits do not suffer from karstic destruction and so help give the hills a step-like appearance.

One researcher described the topographic features of the Benjamite area: "Their appearance matches their violent history. A desolate and fatiguing extent of rocky platforms and ridges, of moorland strewn with boulders, and fields of shallow soil thickly mixed with stone, they are a true border – more fit for the building of barriers than for the cultivation of food." As will be seen below, the picture Smith paints is not nearly so grim, at least for the area around Tell en-Nasbeh.

According to Webley the coexistence two soils, one well-drained the other poorly-drained, is the most common soil situation for

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32Ibid.

32Ibid.

34Ibid.

settlements in Israel.\textsuperscript{356} He notes that sites with long occupation histories tend to be located in areas with a variety of soils, which maximizes the area which the settlement can exploit.\textsuperscript{357} Different soils were exploited for different resources and so spread the risk of economic failure. Table C.1.1 (p. 223) and Map A.2.i in Volume III summarize the soil profile within 5 km of Tell en-Nasbeh.\textsuperscript{358} It should be noted that all these soils were probably much richer in antiquity than they are today. Erosion and thousands of years of farming have destroyed most of the humus rich topsoil for many of these soils.\textsuperscript{359}

The number on the left in the Webley column rates the soil’s agricultural potential, that to the right rates it as pasturage. Agricultural soils of type 1a are well-drained, gently sloping and have plant nutrients naturally replenished; it is the most productive soil. Type 1b is similar except that the nutrients are not naturally replenished. Type 2 is like 1 but has some deficiencies; 2a indicates poor drainage. Pasturage of type 1 is good grazing for sheep, goats, cattle and pigs, while type 2 is more limited and is exploited best by cattle, pigs, goats and camels.\textsuperscript{360}

\textsuperscript{356}Webley, "Soils," 170, table 2.

\textsuperscript{357}Ibid. For example, six soil types are found in the catchment area of Hazor.

\textsuperscript{358}The data in the table were compiled as follows. First the area around Tell en-Nasbeh in the 1:250,000 scale soil map presented in S. Ravikovitch, \textit{Manual and Map of Soils of Israel} (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1969) was enlarged to a more usable 1:83,333. Concentric circles with radii of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 km. were drawn around Tell en-Nasbeh and then a grid of 0.5 by 0.5 km. was superimposed over it. The approximate area occupied by each soil type within each of the 0.25 km\textsuperscript{2} areas was calculated and the total for each soil in each concentric band was computed.

\textsuperscript{359}Hopkins, 125-126.

\textsuperscript{360}Webley, "Soils," table 1.
All measurements in the table are in Km². Column 0–1 Km contains the data on all soils within a 1 Km radius of Tell en-Nasbeh, 1–2 Km for those 1–2 away, and so on. The top line in each cell is the total area within that specific band which that soil makes up. The second line in bold is the cumulative total. E.g. in the H Alluvial 1–2 Km band, alluvial soil amounts to 1.2 Km² and makes up 13% of the total area of that band. However, it occupies only 1.3 Km² total area within the 0–2 Km radius, which is only 10% of the total area of 12.6 Km² measured that far.

Table C.1.1 (p. 223) makes clear that Tell en-Nasbeh was well-sited to exploit several soil types. One point to keep in mind is that the area 3 km beyond the site to the N and E is steep and rough. The 1 hour travel radii in those directions would likely be shorter. Those areas are almost exclusively terra rossa soils. This means that perhaps up to one third of the soils of this type listed in the table might beyond the effective use range of the site. Also most of the colluvial-alluvial soils are in wadi beds to the E and their potential usefulness is uncertain. Thus the other soil types may make up larger percentages of the exploitable soil than a simple calculation based only on a 5 km circle would indicate.

Nevertheless, except for the alluvial soil S of the tell, the area around the site consists mainly of agricultural soils of types 1a and 1b and pasturage soils of type 1, and the other soils could have served at least as grazing land. Thus the soils around Tell en-Nasbeh have a high agricultural potential which would have been attractive to ancient farmers.

In chapter C.4 it is suggested that the population of Tell en-Nasbeh could have been ca. 900, and that this number of people would
have required ca. 310 hectares of land to produce the average amount of
grain required in a year. Assuming an every other year fallow cycle,
yields 620 hectares, or an area of 6.2 km². Probably other crops, making
up likely no more than 15% to 20% of the total diet, added only again
that much land, ca. 54 hectares (674 total), since most of it was not
fallowed.361

Additional land would be required for the town’s herds and flocks.
About 4.5 hectares per year can be plowed by an average ox.362 Thus to
plow the fields around Tell en-Nasbeh required ca. 67 oxen. Ancient
tribute lists and examples of typical pre-modern Near Eastern
communities show that the ratio of caprovinces (sheep and goats) to
bovines (cattle) was usually no more than 6.5 to 1.363 An estimate of ca.
450 sheep/goats for Tell en-Nasbeh would be acceptable. Cattle consume
about 5 times what sheep and goats do; thus 67 oxen are equal to ca. 335
sheep/goats.364 The area around Tell en-Nasbeh would have to support the

361 C. Kramer, Village Ethnoarchaeology (New York, Academic Press,
1982), table 2.2 and p. 181, reported that 0.7 hectares was felt to be
enough land to support an individual; on p. 191 it is reported that one
hectare produced considerably more wheat than is needed to sustain one
adult. In the case of Tell en-Nasbeh the former figure would amount to
ca. 630 hectares, very close to the amount arrived at here. P.J. Watson,
Archaeological Ethnography in Western Iran (Tucson: University of
Arizona Press, 1979), 293, reported a value of 0.6 hectares, or ca. 540
hectares for Tell en-Nasbeh.

362 B. Rosen, "Subsistence Economy of Stratum II," in 'Izbet Sartah,

363 Ibid., 160-165. E. Firmage, "Zoology," in Anchor Bible Dictionary
vol. 6 (New York: Doubleday, 1992) 1119-1123. I. Finkelstein, "The Land
table 4, reports that in the area N of Ramallah the percentage of
sheep/goats to cattle ranged from a low of 88% to 12%, to a high of 97%
to 3% as late as the 1960s. C. Kramer, Village Ethnoarchaeology (New
York: Academic Press, 1982), 59 and 69, provides data that in Iranian
villages the number of sheep/goats per household could be quite high, 30
to 44, and that the ratio of sheep/goats to cattle could be 24:1. P.J.
Watson, Village Ethnography in Western Iran (Tucson: University of
Arizona Press, 1979), 96, notes 20 sheep/goats per family for her
village and a ratio of sheep/goats to cattle of 12:1

364 Ibid., 168-170.
equivalent of 785 sheep/goats. A sheep/goat requires about .8 hectares of grazing land, meaning that 628 hectares would be required (5.3 km²). However, the fallow land, half the total arable land, would be available for grazing, as would the area of the harvested fields for about a month. Finally there are the areas sown specifically for fodder, which was already added into the 310 hectares required each year. The formula is:

\[ \text{total grazing land} = \frac{\text{arable land}}{2} + \left(\frac{\text{arable land}}{2} \times \frac{1}{12}\right) + \text{fodder land} = \text{required extra grazing land} \]

\[ 628 - (310 + 26 + 37) = 255 \text{ hectares} \]

Thus only an additional 2.6 km² is required for the town’s animals, making 929 hectares total (620 for grain, 54 for other crops and 255 for the animals). Within a 2 km radius of the town there are 1260 hectares (12.6 km²) of land well-suited for growing crops and grazing. This leaves 331 hectares for the town (3.2 hectares plus any buildings and installations outside the walls), grazing for other animals, such as donkeys, and any land too poor or rocky to be farmed; thus ca. one quarter of the land within the 2 km² radius was not required to support the estimated population of the town.\(^{36}\)

iii. Hydrology -

\(^{36}\) Even if we assumed 12 sheep/goats per 1 ox/cow the land around Tell en-Nasbeh could support the estimated 804 sheep/goats. Any additional flocks would have to be grazed beyond the 2 km limit. If there were 200 households in 3C Tell en-Nasbeh there would be an average of ca. 0.35 cattle per household and 2 sheep/goats (low estimate) or 4 sheep/goats (high estimate). Possibly cattle were shared around for plowing. If every household had at least one cow/ox, 200 total, this would suggest a minimum of 1500 sheep/goats which could not be supported within 2 km. Yet this amount could easily be accommodated with a 3 km radius of the town.
**Geographic Setting**

There are no year-round streams in the vicinity of Tell en-Nasbeh, only seasonally flooded wadi channels. Within 1 km of the site there are 2 springs, within 2 km there are 6, and within the 5 km radius there are at least 21.\(^{36}\) Unfortunately no firm information is available on the water flow and salinity of these springs. The 1947 report noted that the spring nearest the tell on the SE "fails in dry summers" and it may be that the others suffered similarly\(^{37}\). It may be that these springs provided a limited amount of hand-drawn irrigation water to plots in their immediate vicinity.\(^{38}\)

Tell en-Nasbeh is in an area which receives 500-600 mm of rain per year, most of which falls between November and March.\(^{39}\) The mean number of days in which at least 1 mm of rain falls is 50.\(^{40}\) In a rainy year the area can receive as much as 800-1000 mm, while in a dry year it could receive as little as 300-400 mm.\(^{41}\) Even this lower amount is well within the requirements of the 200 mm necessary for dry farming. Further, although evaporation can be a problem, the area around Tell en-Nasbeh has the lowest evaporation rate for any region of the country except for the coast.\(^{42}\)

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\(^{36}\) *Atlas of Israel*, Map V/2A. See also the 1:50,000 scale topographic Map 8-IV (Ramallah section) produced by the Survey of Israel.


\(^{38}\) Hopkins, 240.

\(^{39}\) *Atlas of Israel*, Maps IV2A and IV2B.

\(^{40}\) *Ibid.*, Map IV/2F.

\(^{41}\) *Ibid.*, Maps IV/2C and IV/2D.

\(^{42}\) *Ibid.*, Maps IV/3R, IV/3S, IV/3T. Hopkins, 92, notes that in the hill country only 5-15% of rainfall is lost to runoff, while 50-60% can be lost to evaporation.
Geographic Setting

Absolute rainfall averages do not tell the whole story. Sub-normal rainfall of 30% for three continuous years spells disaster for communities which can barely store enough to last them to the next planting. In a 40-year period Jerusalem experienced three cycles of below 30% rainfall. The seasonal timing of the rainfall is also important. It should not begin late or end early or all fall within a relatively short span and so be lost as runoff. It is quite possible to have above average rainfall and still suffer the effects of a drought if most of the rain falls at the wrong time.

A final point is that the hill country experiences a greater range of temperatures than areas closer to the sea. The olive is a hearty tree, but even it can be killed by severe frost and snow.

Despite the many caveats, it is clear that in terms of water availability Tell en-Nasbeh is favorably situated. The ample rain, relatively low evaporation rate and availability of spring water are important assets.

iv. Agricultural Potential

The original climax vegetation of the hill country is a Mediterranean evergreen maquis and forest. This maquis has been

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37Frick, 102-103.

34Ibid., 110-111.

32Ibid.

36Atlas of Israel, Maps VI/1A and VI/1B. Maquis growth is typified by shrubby, evergreen plants.
Geographic Setting

described as "almost impenetrable." 37 It is not possible to provide a reliable estimate of the exact quantities of specific crops grown in the area of an ancient site. However, some idea of the relative importance of particular crops can be gained, and these can be compared with estimates for other regions.

Tax records for Syria and Palestine in the late 16th century have been analyzed. 38 These provide information on the kinds of agricultural products produced by different villages. The tax rate assessed on the various products seems to have been uniform and so some idea may be gained of the relative importance of different products to each village. For the purpose of the present study 6 villages within a few km of Tell en-Nasbeh were examined. 39 The percentage of the total tax value for each product for each village was calculated and then averaged across the 6 villages. In other words, when the table states that the average value for wheat is 54% it means that for the 6 villages 54% of their tax was on wheat. STD. is the standard deviation. It signifies that 67% of all the values examined should fall within one STD. of the average. The


38 Hopkins, 114-116, 119.

39 W.D. Hütteroth and K. Abulfattah, Historical Geography of Palestine, Transjordan and Southern Syria in the Late 16th Century (Erlangen, 1977).

39 The villages examined are Ramallah (Z338, p. 121), Bira el-Kubra (Z200, p. 115); Kafr 'Aqba (Z247, p. 118), Burqa (P1, p. 112), Qaladiya (Z191, p. 116) and Bayt Una (Z339, p. 121).
table does not indicate how much of any product was produced. The data are summarized as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Avg.</th>
<th>STD.</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>46%-62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%-27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olives</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%-23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Trees, Vineyards</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%-17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep &amp; Goats (# Bees?)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%-8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows that grain crops were the staple of the local economy, accounting for 73% of the taxes. Olives, fruit trees and vineyards make up most of the rest, with sheep and goats contributing only a small part. Partially confirming this picture are the data on the same region in the early 1930s. The area around Tell en-Nasbeh was a mix of vineyards, orchards, olives, bedouin cultivation (grains) and forest/scrub (grazing land for sheep and goats?).\textsuperscript{31}

A casual survey of the regions farther away from Tell en-Nasbeh showed the following.\textsuperscript{32} The Judean hill country to the S of Tell en-Nasbeh as far as Bethlehem shows the same predominance of wheat with smaller, though not negligible amounts of olives, fruit trees/vineyards and increasing usage of sheep/goats the farther S one moves. To the N, just beyond Ramallah and W of the crest of the hills, grain crops are usually in the minority, the major crop being the olive, often 50% or

\textsuperscript{31}Atlas of Israel, Map VIII/1A.

\textsuperscript{32}This analysis is based on a visual examination of Map 5: The Agricultural Production, by Village, 1:400,000, sheet 2 in Hütteroth and Abdulfattah, Historical Geography.
more of a village’s produce. Sw toward Gaza olive production drops off dramatically. Grains are almost always the major crop, with summer crops, fruit trees/vineyards and sheep/goats making up half to one quarter. W to Jaffa olive production drops off gradually to almost nothing by the coast. Half the time grain is the major crop, while the rest of the time summer crops and fruit trees/vineyards are the major products.

Frick undertook a similar study in his analysis of the catchment area of Khirbet Raddana. He too notices the difference in the agricultural regime around Raddana (and thereby also Tell en-Nasbeh) and the area around et-Tell (Ai) only a few km to the NE. However, he takes Bethlehem as being typical of the Judean hill country, which it is not. Bethlehem’s economy relied on fruit tree/vineyards far more than any of the other villages in its vicinity. In these neighboring villages fruit trees/vineyards make up a much smaller share of the economy than in Bethlehem while wheat and barley are far and a way the main products. Thus Frick is correct in seeing Benjamin as having a economy distinctive from that to N, but is wrong in seeing a major difference in that to the S. It should come as no surprise that Benjamin continued with economically similar Judah after the break up of the Monarchy, rather than join the much different economy to its N.

This information shows that in the 16th century the Tell en-Nasbeh area was agriculturally identical to the rest of the Judean highlands, but was dramatically different from the area just N of Ramallah. Is this agricultural profile valid for the Iron Age? Unfortunately this question

383I. Finkelstein, "Ephraim," table 3 and fig. 5, also shows the prominence of olive production over grain in the area N of Ramallah based on 1931 census data.

384Frick, 126-128.
Geographic Setting

cannot be definitively answered. But it is tempting to see this coincidence of an ancient political border with a pre-modern agricultural border as more than chance. A recent study has shown that in the pre-motorized transport era of the late 19th, early 20th centuries Jerusalem received most, if not all, of its perishable food from a hinterland which extended out only 12 km.\textsuperscript{385} This was the effective limit on the distance a laden villager or donkey could walk in 4 hours. Tell en-Nasbeh is almost exactly 12 km from Jerusalem. Villagers beyond Tell en-Nasbeh to the N were outside Jerusalem's markets. Perhaps it was an inability to effectively and directly exploit the economic potential of the area N of Tell en-Nasbeh which contributed to the fixing of the border between the kingdoms of Israel and Judah along the Ramallah ridge area as much as any political factors.

v. Road System -

Tell en-Nasbeh is situated on the main N to S watershed road which linked Jerusalem with Shechem.\textsuperscript{386} The Iron Age road could have passed by the town in either the E or W wadi. The Roman road ran in the W wadi, as did the 19th century road. The present course of the road through the E wadi is a product of the construction and enlargement of the Ram Airport, and so the Iron Age route was likely on the W.\textsuperscript{387} It is possible that an investigation of the NE extramural area of the tell might

\textsuperscript{385}M. Brawer, "The Supply of Food to Jerusalem from its Rural Environment During the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries," EI 22 (1991):45-51 (Hebrew), 34*-35* (English Summary).


\textsuperscript{387}Dorsey, 132.
provide more data on the direction from which the town was approached.\textsuperscript{388} Both wadis are narrow and steep. Tell en-Nasbeh dominates both passages and could have blocked any advance on Jerusalem from the N. Isaiah 10:28-32 describes the detour taken by an enemy army through the Michmash pass, probably because Tell en-Nasbeh prevented an easy attack along the main road.

On the other hand, Tell en-Nasbeh is not located on any crossroad. The Beth Horon road is probably the most important lateral road in Judah, serving to link Jerusalem with the lowlands.\textsuperscript{390} The main branch of this road passes from el-Jib (Gibeon) to Ramah (er-Ram), to the S of Tell en-Nasbeh, where it joins the main N to S road, and also continues on to the Jordan valley.\textsuperscript{390} Another offshoot of this road likely branched off to the NE just W of el-Jib to join the main N to S road at Ramallah/el-Bireh, just as it did in the 19th century.\textsuperscript{390}

vi. Regional Archaeological Setting

Table C.1.3 (p. 218) lists the sites within a 5 km radius of Tell en-Nasbeh which contain material remains from the same periods of occupation as Tell en-Nasbeh: Early Bronze, Iron I, Iron II, Persian and Hellenistic to Roman.\textsuperscript{392} Materials from the Byzantine and later periods

\textsuperscript{388}Modern houses are already encroaching on the N end of the tell, even "nicking" away at the offset-inset wall. A survey of this area is necessary.


\textsuperscript{392}Dorsey, 181-184, Map 13.

\textsuperscript{394}Ibid., 184.

\textsuperscript{392}Most of the following data is from I. Finkelstein, Archaeological Survey of the Hill Country of Benjamin (Jerusalem:Israel Antiquities Authority Publications, 1993), 18ff. A few sites were also garnered from Z. Kallai, "The Land of Benjamin and Mt. Ephraim," in Judea, Samaria and
are not included, nor are those from the Middle and Late Bronze Ages. The size for each site is given, though this is no certain indication that the maximum area was occupied in every period. Also, the table does not make distinction as to site type. Cemeteries, farms, and larger settlements are attested.

Although survey data cannot be pressed too far, a certain development in the settlement density may be noted. The number of sites from each period is:

Early Bronze: 3
Iron I: 16
Iron II: 22
Persian: 10
Hellenistic-Roman: 47

Site density is lowest in the Early Bronze Age. There is relatively little difference in the density from Iron I to Iron II, 16 to 22, and even the area occupied is pretty much the same, 14.4 hectares to 16.8+. In the Persian period the number of sites drops to at most 10, with an area of probably 10 hectares. In the Hellenistic to Roman periods site density jumps to 34+, with an area of 22.7+ hectares.

It is unfortunate that the Iron II material was not divided into sub-phases. As the data is presented it seems that there was virtually no difference in the settlement picture from ca. 1200 to 586 B.C. Perhaps conditions during the length of the Iron Age were always somewhat unsettled in this border zone. Still, it would be interesting

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the Goans: Archaeological Survey 1967-1968, ed. M. Kochavi (Jerusalem: Carta, 1972), 153-195. I would like to thank Ilan Sharon for faxing me copies of Finkelstein's work as soon as it appeared in print, virtually the day before this work was printed.
to see if there are distinctions in the settlement pattern from Iron I to Iron IIa to Iron IIb to Iron IIc.

Probably the drop in the number of sites in the Persian period reflects the unsettled conditions brought on by the Babylonian exile and the various revolts of the western provinces during the Persian period. More peaceful conditions in the Hellenistic to Roman periods led to an increase in the number of sites. Though the number of sites doubles from the Iron Age to these later periods, it seems that there was only a relatively modest increase in area. Perhaps this signifies more small settlements and farms in the Hellenistic to Roman periods.

All these sites are within the 5 km catchment area defined above for Tell en-Nasbeh. It is beyond the scope of this study to explore in depth the relationship of these neighboring sites to Tell en-Nasbeh. The main difficulty is our ignorance of the population size of these adjacent sites in the different occupation periods. A high number of sites does not necessarily mean more population than a low number of sites, for the population density in the smaller number of sites may be higher than the population density in the greater number of sites.

For example, in the Iron Age there were half the number of settlements as in the Hellenistic-Roman periods, and these later sites also occupied more area. However, the Iron Age II sites may have been densely-packed walled settlements, while those of the later periods may have been unwalled with buildings spread farther apart. At a minimum, sample building densities have to be determined for all the sites within this 5 km radius.

It may turn out that the Iron Age and Persian period settlements were "daughter" sites of Tell en-Nasbeh, and so shared the catchment
area with littl conflict of interest. In the Hellenisitic-Roman era the
population per site may have been smaller, and so again led to little
conflict. Another problem with survey data is that it is not clear if,
for example, all Iron Age II sites were occupied throughout the period,
or not.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>EB I</th>
<th>Ir I</th>
<th>Ir II</th>
<th>Per</th>
<th>H-R</th>
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<td>Kh. 'Adase</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Kh. et-Tira</td>
<td>1674-1467</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kh. Raddana</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1723-1479</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R?</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kh. el-Burj</td>
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### Geographic Setting

#### Table C.1.3: Settlements Within 5 Km of Tell en Nasbeh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>EB I</th>
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<th>Per</th>
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<td>160</td>
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<td>H/R</td>
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<td>181</td>
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<td>182</td>
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<td>P?</td>
<td>H/R</td>
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<td>185</td>
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<td>1714-1441</td>
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### Geographic Setting

#### Table C.1.3: Settlements Within 5 Km of Tell en Nasbeh

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Grid</th>
<th>EB I</th>
<th>Ir I</th>
<th>Ir II</th>
<th>Per</th>
<th>H-R</th>
<th>Sz</th>
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<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>er-Ram</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>H/R</td>
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<tr>
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<td>H/R</td>
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<td>H/R</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>?</td>
<td>1716-1399</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>?</td>
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<td>+</td>
<td>H</td>
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</tr>
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<td>431</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. = Site number in
Name = Name of site; ? = no name given
Grid = Grid reference number
Sz = Size in hectares

In the total area of the tribe of Benjamin 100 Iron Age II sites
Geographic Setting

have been reported: 59 from 0.1 to 0.3 hectares, 22 from 0.4 to 1.0 hectares, 18 from 1.1 to 4.9 hectares, and 1 from 5.0 to 9.9 hectares; this yields an approximate built up area of 90 hectares.\textsuperscript{393} Apparently many of these sites were established in the 7th century B.C. If a coefficient of 250 inhabitants per hectare is applied, the total population of the Benjamite area would be ca. 22,500.\textsuperscript{394} If Tell en-Nasbeh had a population of ca. 900 it would constitute 4\% of the population of Benjamin at some time.

The Assyrian invasions of the 8th century B.C. and those of the Babylonians in the 7th century probably inflicted a great deal of damage on the area immediately around Jerusalem and Judean territory to the W. Likewise Edomite encroachments upon the Negev probably also resulted in some destruction.\textsuperscript{395} During its long Iron Age II history there is no evidence that Tell en-Nasbeh suffered destruction. Moreover, no texts mention any destruction of the area to the N of Jerusalem; in fact Ramah served as a staging area for the Babylonians after Jerusalem was destroyed.\textsuperscript{396} It may be that as sections of Judean territory were lost to the Philistines and Edomites the area of Benjamin had to absorb dispossessed Judean citizens. Possibly refugees from Israel also settled


\textsuperscript{394}Ibid. The merits of an assumed population density coefficient of 250/hectare as applied to Tell en-Nasbeh itself is discussed below in Chapter C.4. For roughly estimating the population of a region or country where settlement density likely varied considerably among sites of different sizes and functions, 250/hectare may be a reasonable estimate.


\textsuperscript{396}Jeremiah 40:1.
in this region. Thus the 7th century may mark the beginning of the prominence this area enjoyed during the Exile and after.

vii. Conclusion -

Tell en-Nasbeh was situated in an area with good water and soil resources. It sat on an easily defended hill top which commanded a major N to S road. Its large size in the Iron Age, relative to the other sites in the area, marks it as a settlement of special importance. Its proximity to the border with the kingdom of Israel, and its position at the farthest limit of Jerusalem’s directly exploitable hinterland, insured that it would play an important role in the kingdom of Judah.
<table>
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<th>Webley&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>0-1 Km</th>
<th>1-2 Km</th>
<th>2-3 Km</th>
<th>3-4 Km</th>
<th>4-5 Km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>A Terra Rossa</td>
<td>1b 1</td>
<td>47.9 61%</td>
<td>0.1 3%</td>
<td>0.1 3%</td>
<td>2.0 21%</td>
<td>6.5 41%</td>
<td>15.2 69%</td>
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<td>AB Terra Rossa and Mediterranean</td>
<td>1b 1</td>
<td>14.0 18%</td>
<td>2.9 94%</td>
<td>2.9 94%</td>
<td>5.8 61%</td>
<td>4.9 31%</td>
<td>0.4 2%</td>
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<td>Brown Forest</td>
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<td>Rendzina</td>
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<td>C Rendzina</td>
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<td>1.6 2%</td>
<td>0.0 0%</td>
<td>0.0 0%</td>
<td>0.0 0%</td>
<td>0.7 4%</td>
<td>0.8 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Alluvial</td>
<td>2a 2</td>
<td>2.2 3%</td>
<td>0.1 3%</td>
<td>0.1 3%</td>
<td>1.2 13%</td>
<td>0.9 6%</td>
<td>0.0 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Colluvial-Alluvial</td>
<td>1a 1</td>
<td>3.7 5%</td>
<td>0.0 0%</td>
<td>0.0 0%</td>
<td>0.5 5%</td>
<td>1.1 7%</td>
<td>1.1 5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>HJ Colluvial-Alluvial and Alluvial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>28.2</td>
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</table>
C.2. Agricultural Installations -

Tell en-Nasbeh contains two broad categories of agricultural features: architectural installations, and easily movable implements. The architectural installations are distinguished from the movable implements used in food processing by their fixed, or relatively fixed, nature. They are either cut into the bedrock or are built of stones or are too heavy to be moved easily. Transportable implements, which range from field tools to small mortars and querns, are not covered in this study.

Architectural installations related to the processing of agricultural products into food stuffs can be broken down into two broad categories: those used in transforming the produce of the field into edible food, and those used either for storing the field produce or the processed food. The former include, at Tell en-Nasbeh, presses for grapes and olives, "cup-marks," and ovens/tannure for baking. Presumably there was a threshing floor(s?) in the vicinity, but detecting such a feature is most difficult. The latter include subterranean installations, either cut in the bedrock or dug into debris and lined with stones, and above ground storage units constructed as parts of buildings.397

The following discussion will treat first the installations used for transforming the field produce into food, and then facilities used for storage.

i. Food Processing Installations -

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397Storage jars were, of course also used; sacks and baskets may also have played a role in home storage.
Agricultural Installations

Installations used for food processing include: olive presses, grape presses, "cup-marks" and ovens/tannurs. The presence of these installations alone attests to the importance of olives for oil, grapes for wine and grain for bread, which are the three fundamental crops of the Mediterranean agricultural regime.

a. Olive Presses -

A total of six cylindrical stone drum olive presses were found at Tell en-Nasbeh, as listed Table C.2.1 (p. 226). This table contains several discrepancies when compared with the list in the 1947 report. There it is stated that Rm 341 and Rm 361 contained presses. This is incorrect. Rm 341 contains two stone mortars and an oven/tannur, as is clear from P 842; Rm 361 contains only a stone mortar, as is seen in P 916. Also, the 1947 report fails to report the press in Rm 588.

Under the influence of Albright's work these presses were referred to as "dyeing plants" in the 1947 report. Since the 1940's several studies have appeared which have established the true nature of these installations and examined their distribution. Eitam lists 30 presses similar to those found at Tell en-Nasbeh: Tell Beit Mirsim 10; Tell en-Nasbeh 6 (5 listed); Beth Shemesh 5; Dir el-Mir 2; Khirbet Titorah 2; Tel Sha'alvim 2; Bethel 1; Taiybeh 1; Beit Ur al-Tachtia 1; Banat-bar 1. Frankel adds 4 more examples: Tel Mevorakh 1; el-Burj 1; el-Jib 1;

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398I, 256-257, fig. 67.
399I, 256-257; fig. 67. TBM III, pp. 55-60; pls. 11b, 51c-d, 52a-b, 53a-b.
400Eitam, "Presses," 150.
Agricultural Installations

Tel Zeror 1.402 Thus there are 34 total. Frankel’s distribution map shows that most of the sites with such presses are found to the NW of Jerusalem, either in the hill country or adjoining Shephelah. Tell Beit Mirsim is farthest S, and Tel Mevorakh is farthest N.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Sqr.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>AA13</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>P 1063</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 445</td>
<td>AF20</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>P 1278</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>AC17</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>P 1427</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 600</td>
<td>AC16</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>P 1417</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 602</td>
<td>AC16</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>P 1428</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 662</td>
<td>Z16</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>P 1471</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Average: | 62 | 82 | 40 |
| Standard Deviation: | 6  | 7  | 5  |

All measurements are in centimeters and are taken from the plans.

Height = height of press
Width = width of press
Depth = depth of internal cavity of press

The dimensions of the presses listed above are comparable to those from Tell Beit Mirsim. Those presses were 70 to 90 cm high, by the same in width.403

The details of the stratigraphic analysis of the presses will be found in Volume II of this study under the rooms in which they were found. This may be summarized as follows: the presses in Rm 396?, Rm 445, Rm 588 and Rm 662 were found in buildings of Stratum 3; those in Rm 600 and Rm 602 were found reused in walls of a building probably of Stratum 2. The presses were in use then before the beginning of the 6th century B.C., when Stratum 3 came to an end. This accords with Eitam’s

402Frankel, History, 26.
403TRM III, 56.
suggestion that since Tell Beit Mirsim A2 came to an end ca. 701 B.C. the presses found there must have been in use before the end of the 8th century.

The presses, though similar, can be divided into two types. In Type A a circular channel was cut into the top of the press; from this channel a short tunnel ran into the central collecting cavity.\textsuperscript{405} In Type B a low wall is left around the circumference of the press and the area inside and there is no channel; a short tunnel runs from the surface near the rim into the central cavity.\textsuperscript{406} Perhaps the two Type B presses were intended originally to contain a channel like those in Type A, but a mistake was made in cutting them and the rest of the stone surrounding the central cavity was leveled to the depth of the channel.

Each of the four \textit{in situ} presses was found associated with at least one stone basin or vat. These basins ranged from 50 to 70 cm high (average 62), by 70 to 95 cm wide (average 82), by 15 to 55 cm deep (average 35; note that some basins appear broken). In \textit{Rm} 445 three basins were found; one was about the size of the others discussed above; one was much smaller - cm high x 50 cm wide x 20 cm deep; the other much larger - cm high x 125 cm wide by 60 cm deep.\textsuperscript{407} The large basin was hollowed out on the interior and was slightly closed over. Probably one of the presses found in reuse was originally located in the large courtyard \textit{Rm} 607 of Building 142.02 because that room also contained a

\textsuperscript{405}Eitam, "Presses," 153.

\textsuperscript{406}Frankel, \textit{History}, 26. This corresponds to his Type 2.1.1.

\textsuperscript{407}Ibid.; the Type B presses are hybrids between Frankel's types 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. See the photographs listed in Table C.2.1 (p. 226) for illustrations of these presses.

\textsuperscript{407}Not enough elevations are present to determine the height of several of these installations.
large basin. The other reused press might also have served in Rm 607, or perhaps in Rm 625 of Building 142.06, which apparently is a similar large courtyard, though no basin was found there.

The presses found in Rm 662 and Rm 588 are in 3-Room buildings which are in no way remarkable; they could easily be private dwellings. Rm 445 seems to be in a building with a large open courtyard. If the presses found reused in walls originally stood in Rm 607 (and Rm 625?), then they too were found in buildings which were mainly a large open courtyard. This means that one, and up to three presses were found in buildings constructed or modified for a special purpose. The architectural context of the press on the edge of Rm 396 is not clear. It is interesting that the basic 3-Room plan, the basic house type, could also serve an industrial purpose.

It is beyond the scope of this study to review the architectural contexts of all the olive presses found in ancient Israel. However, a few points are worth noting. At Tell Beit Mirsim 6 of the presses were found in side by side pairs with a crushing basin between. These presses were found in rooms separate but attached to adjacent 3- and 4-Room buildings. A fourth room, in which no presses were found but press weights were, was similarly arranged. At Tel Migne, Building 1 in Field III may be a variation of a 3-Room building though this is not certain. Here the press room also has side by side presses with a basin between. Another room may be arranged similarly to the Tell Beit

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40S. Gitin, "Tel Migne-Ekron: A Type-Site for the Inner Coastal Plain in the Iron Age II Period," AASOR 49 (1989): figs. 2.3 and 2.4.
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Mirsim examples, i.e. attached to an adjacent 3- or 4-Room building. This thus, at least in some towns specialized rooms were set aside for olive oil production, while at Tell en-Nasbeh standard "house" plans also served "industrial" roles.

It seems that the olives were first put into the basin where they were crushed by hand with a stone pestle. This yielded a small quantity of high quality oil. Next the pulped olives were placed in baskets on the circular press. There a flat stone, or stones, was placed on top to put pressure on the baskets. In more advanced presses a beam with one end anchored in a slot in a wall ran across the flat stone; weights were then hung on the other end to significantly increase the pressure on the baskets. None of the photographs from Tell en-Nasbeh show slots in any of the walls around the presses. However, plate 91.2 of the 1947 report shows an example of the sort used for this purpose, showing that the beam press was in use at Tell en-Nasbeh. It is not clear why Rm 445 required three basins of different sizes.

A seventh possible, and more primitive press, appears in pl. 99:1 of the 1947 report. Its location is at the entrance to Rm 206 in AG26. It is a flat rock surface ca. 1.6 m long by 1.0 m wide on which the olives were crushed; the surface slopes down to a small circular collecting basin (see P A553c). Si 277 in Q14 is a rock-cut installation with its mouth set in a circular depression. The depression

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40S. Gitin, "Ekron of the Philistines, Part II: Olive Oil Suppliers to the World," BAR 16 (1990): Plan of Field III on p. 36. This isometric plan shows Building 1 and another press room near the lower right corner of the illustration.


42Frankel, History, p. 23.
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may have held a stone to cover the opening, or possibly baskets filled with olives. This would not have been a beam press, but one which simply used the weight of stones piled on top of the baskets. Si 174 in P18 seems to be a similar installation. Plate 91.2 of the 1947 report shows a small portable press similar to Type B. Instead of a central collecting cavity, it had a spout which allowed the oil to flow to an adjacent collecting bowl.

Rm 60 contains a broken circular stone basin ca. 90 cm in diameter 38 cm high and 24 cm deep, and also a smaller rectangular stone basin. The floor of the room contains three "cup-marks" and an unnumbered rock-cut installation. All the features of a pressing installation are present, as in Rm 445, except for the circular drum press itself. It may be that Rm 60 was a pressing installation, but that its press was moved or reused else where.

b. Grape (Wine) Presses -

The excavators recognized two grape presses; they are briefly described in the 1947 report.43 These presses are described in detail in Volume II of this study, in the chapters covering the plans in which they appear; this information is summarized below.

One is Building 73.04 in Q15-16 and consists of Rm 156 and Rm 157; the other was called Si(?) 158 and is in W21. The stratigraphic position of neither is very secure; there are, however, considerations which suggest an assignment to Stratum 1. Grapes are a delicate fruit and cannot be transported far without risk of damage. Generally, grape presses were located in, or adjacent to the vineyards themselves. The

43I, 257; fig. 68.
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two presses mentioned above were found inside the walls of the Stratum 3 and Stratum 2 town. Bringing the grapes from the fields all the way into the town may not have been practicable.44 It seems reasonable to suggest that these two presses belong to Stratum 1. At that time only a few buildings existed on the old tell, and it may be that a good part of this area was converted to use as a vineyard. The press in Q15-16 does not seem to be connected with any of the Stratum 3 or Stratum 2 buildings around it, but this area is quite disturbed. Note also that in his survey of Samaria, Dar often found grape presses in association with square towers dating to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, very similar to the position of the press in W21 and tower Building 109.01.45

Several other installations which can reasonably be interpreted as rock-cut grape presses were also found. These, however, were not recognized by the excavators and were not commented upon in the 1947 report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Sqr.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Size: LxW</th>
<th>Main: LxWxD</th>
<th>Other: LxWxD</th>
<th>Str.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rm 156, Rm 157</td>
<td>Q15-16</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>P 374</td>
<td>4.4 x 3.4 m</td>
<td>2.6 x 2.2 m x 40 cm</td>
<td>90 x 60 cm x 1.0 m</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si(?) 158</td>
<td>W21</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>P 174</td>
<td>5.0+ x 4.0+ m?</td>
<td>2.7 x 2.7 m x 40 cm</td>
<td>1.0 x 1.0 m x 60 cm</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P16</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4 x 3.7 m</td>
<td>2.2 x 3.7 m x 30 cm</td>
<td>3.2 x 3.7 m x 50 cm</td>
<td>4?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44Borowski, Agriculture, 111, notes that sometimes masonry-built presses are found within towns.

Table C.2.2: List of Grape Presses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Sqr.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Size: LxW</th>
<th>Main: LxWxD</th>
<th>Other: LxWxD</th>
<th>Str.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AF-AG32</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.7 x 4.5 m</td>
<td>4.0 x 4.0 m x 35 cm</td>
<td>S: 4.5 x 3.5 m x ? cm N: 6.2 x 4.5 m x ? cm</td>
<td>3?-?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF-AG29</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>P 401a, P 401b</td>
<td>7.0+ x 3.1 m</td>
<td>2.1 x 1.4 m x 20 cm</td>
<td>S: 2.3 x 1.9 m x 30 cm N: 2.0 x ? m x 80 cm</td>
<td>3?-?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All dimensions taken from plans:
Size = Maximum external dimensions
Main = Internal dimensions of main chamber
Other = Internal dimensions of other chamber(s)
Str. = Stratum

*Rm 156 and Rm 157* are built of rectangular blocks set on end length-wise and are connected by a narrow V-shaped channel. Only one course of stones survives, in part. The walls and floors of both chambers were plastered.

In *Si(?) 158* was a press partially cut into bedrock, and partially masonry built. In the NW corner of the N unit, the treading basin, was a circular cutting ca. 60 cm across and 60 cm deep. Possibly this is an earlier "silo" in reuse as a basin for collecting dregs. A shallow channel runs from near this basin through a V-shaped cut in the S wall into the smaller collecting basin. A subsidiary channel on the W joins the main channel just before the V-shaped cut. To the NE of the press are a number of rock-cut installations: several silos, possibly a cistern and a small basin with a channel leading N. It is uncertain how many, if any, of these features were in use with the press.

In *Pl6* was found a rectangular rock-cut hollow. The smaller S end was ca. 50 cm higher than the N end; it also contained a small "cup-
mark" in its SW corner, perhaps to collects dregs. Presumably the S end
was the treading basin and juice flowed down into the larger basin. Many
circular rock cuttings border the S and E end of this installation. The
NW corner of the installation seems to lie below the S wall of **Rm 215**, which is part of the 3C casemate-like wall. This suggests that the press
belongs to Stratum 4, and may well be the earliest Iron age press known,
and that already in Iron I grapes were being grown on the slopes of Tell en-Nasbeh.

In **AG32** were found three large rock-cut hollows. Unfortunately
elevations only exist for the central unit, and no photographs show this
area. Note that in the S hollow is a "cup-mark," perhaps to collect
dregs. In the central unit was found a shallow stone bowl and the
irregularly shaped **SI 186**. Perhaps the side hollows were treading
platforms and the central unit was the collecting basin.456 To the W was
a building probably of Stratum 3; unfortunately the full plan was not
recovered because it is poorly preserved and its S limit was not
explored. On the E was apparently a retaining wall of some sort.

In **AG29** were found another three rock-cut hollows, of which
only two were completely excavated. Enough elevations exist to indicate
that the central unit is higher than those to the N and S, to which it
is connected by short rock-cut channels. The purpose of the ca. 2.5 m
long by 70 cm wide finger-like extension in the SW corner of the S unit
is not clear. Presumably the central unit was the treading floor, and
juice could flow either N or S. This suggestion must remain conjectural

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456 Its plan is quite irregular and there is no indication of any
plastering on the walls. It may well have had some other role than as a
collecting basin, though what this was is unknown.
because the N unit was not completely cleared. On the W of the
installation is a wall one course thick, preserved only one stone high;
farther W is the moat protecting the base of the town wall, and then Ca
193. On the E the bedrock drops quickly. When bedrock levels out on the
E there are remains of two small rooms, probably connected with this
installation. The date is uncertain. It cannot be decided if the press
was cut first (in 3C?), and the moat (3B) was later cut to avoid it, or
if the moat was cut first and the press followed (in 3A?).

The rock-cut grape presses at Tell en-Nasbeh may prove to be very
important for tracing the history of these sorts of installations at
other sites. Most such presses are not found in certain stratigraphical
and chronological positions because they are usually found in fields
away from settlements.47 Stager has suggested that the rock-cut grape
press at Samaria, along with the 20 rock-cut olive presses and 6
cisterns, belong to the pre-Omride Iron age I-IIa estate of Shemer.48 No
other site has installations more directly comparable to those at Tell
en-Nasbeh.

At Tell en-Nasbeh the evidence seems reasonably clear that one
press was cut in Stratum 4, while two others come from Stratum 3. The
Stratum 4 press is the simplest, being only a large rectangular basin
with two floors at different levels, and a "cup-mark" for collecting
dregs. The Stratum 3 presses are more complex, having several floors (in
one case connected by channels), one press seeming to include a crude
settling/collecting basin. In Stratum 1 the presses are partially rock-

47Borowksi, Agriculture, 111.
cut, partially masonry-built, and each has a well-defined treading floor and separate collecting basin.

c. "Cup-Marks" -

The N and S ends of the town are dotted with circular rock cuttings which are probably too small to be used for storage. Although their purpose is uncertain, they may have been used as mortars for producing small amounts of olive oil, or to hold the bases of storage jars.

d. Ovens/Tannurs -

The remains of several ovens are discussed in the 1947 report.\textsuperscript{419} In that report a distinction is made between the two types of ovens that were used by Palestinian Arabs at the time of the excavations. The tabun is "a large domed masonry structure with a door at one side," while the tannur is "made of thick walls of clay, or of a large pottery vessel which is plastered over with mud and potsherds."\textsuperscript{430} All of the ovens found at Tell en-Nasbeh fall into the tannur class. On the plans they are generally marked as double concentric circles.

The coverage in the 1947 report, however, is not complete. Note that in one instance an oven is described in these words "another oven of which no more than a clay ring remained was found in the north end

\textsuperscript{419}I, 251, 253.

\textsuperscript{430}I, 251.
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(of the site)." It's exact location is not given. Careful analysis of the photographs revealed that this oven was in Rm 108. Also, the 1:100 site plans contain several circular installations for which no description is given in the text. The hatching used on these features is not consistent; sometimes diagonal hatching means a stone installation; sometimes not, sometimes no hatching indicates an oven, sometimes not.422

There are circular installations on several of the 1:100 plans which may be ovens, but for which there are no photographs to provide proof. The following table summarizes the data on the various ovens, and possible ovens.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Sqr.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Diam.</th>
<th>Str.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rm 431</td>
<td>S14</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>P 842</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 108</td>
<td>X23</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>P A432</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 602</td>
<td>AC16</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>P 1428</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 469</td>
<td>AD21</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>P 1269</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>3?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 564?</td>
<td>AD20</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 524?</td>
<td>AF19</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ov 136?</td>
<td>AJ21</td>
<td>177?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AH23?</td>
<td>178?</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ov 126?</td>
<td>AG25</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>P A322</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ov 118?</td>
<td>AK22</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>P A439</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

421 I, 253 n. 18.

422 Note that in Rm 60 there is a circular installation without hatching, yet P 144 clearly shows that this is a stone basin; yet in Rm 602 P 1428 shows that the circular installation without hatching is an oven. In Rm 341a is a circular installation with hatching, yet P 842 shows this to be an oven; on the other hand, the circular installation in Rm 607 is a stone basin, as seen in P 1432.
Table C.2.3: List of Ovens/Tannurs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Sgr.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Diam.</th>
<th>Str.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diameters taken from plans; all distances in centimeters:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average: 87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Standard Deviation: 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the records of the Badè Institute there are photographs listed as being Ov. 136, yet in pl. 93:3 of the 1947 report one of these photographs is said to be Ov. 126.\(^\text{43}\) Also, on Plan 179 the feature assigned number 126 is drawn more like a silo or cistern; it is not indicated by a double concentric circle. In AJ21 and AH23 are features marked with double concentric circles; neither is numbered. It is likely that if 136 does belong to an oven it is probably one of the unnumbered features. Note several features numbered in the low 130’s are in AK22. It may also be that 126 has been mislocated on the plan; perhaps the unnumbered feature in AH23 is really Ov. 126?

The oven in Rm. 431 is associated with two stone basins. This led to the mistaken conclusion that it was an olive press.\(^\text{44}\) It is part of Building 90.03 which shows modifications through Stratum 3A.

The oven in Rm. 108 of Building 127.01 is built over the stump of the 3B wall which connected the west halves of the inner and outer gates. All the buildings in the area belong to Stratum 2, or later, and so the oven likely belongs to Stratum 2.

The stratigraphic position of the oven in Rm. 602 seems the most certain. It is in a space closed off by walls which in two places incorporate olive presses of Stratum 3. It may in fact be connected with

\(^{43}\)I, 253 n. 18.

\(^{44}\)I, 256.
the large poorly-preserved Stratum 2 building in AB16-17. However, it is just possible that this oven belongs in Stratum 3, and like the possible oven in Rm 524 was constructed outside the building to which it belongs, in this case Building 142.01. It is very likely on bedrock, or very nearly so; its bottom elevation, 776.92, is very near that of the exposed bedrock to the W at 776.88. Also the olive presses might be in the foundation courses of the later building. Its stratigraphic position must remain open.

The stratigraphic position of the oven in Rm 469 is not certain. It is in exactly the corner of the room; the massive walls of Rm 469 of the probably Stratum 1 (possibly Stratum 2) Building 160.11. If the oven belongs to Stratum 3, the builders of this later structure missed destroying it by mere centimeters. The walls of Rm 469 are preserved only a stone high. It may be that the oven does belong to Stratum 3 and was below floor level of the later building. Alternatively, the oven may have been sunk below floor level of the later building and set deliberately on bedrock.

The possible oven in Rm 524 is in the Stratum 3 ringroad; a stone curb loops around it from the SE. This curb probably functioned to prevent runoff flowing NW down the ringroad from washing into Building 160.07. If so, the oven may also belong with this building. Placing an oven in the road is not so unusual; it would certainly do away with smoke problems in the building, and provide more room inside for the building’s inhabitants.

The possible oven in Rm 564 seems to be in a room with one curving wall of Stratum 3. Rm 564 is cut by a Stratum 2 building on the SW and
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by a building probably of Stratum 1 (possibly of 2) on the E.

Ov 118, Ov 126 and Ov 136? are in uncertain contexts, found standing almost isolated on bedrock. Ov 118 does cut across Si 133, probably of Stratum 4.

ii. Storage Installations -

The clearest and most obvious storage facilities uncovered at Tell en-Nasbeh are the rock-cut "silos" and the stone-lined intramural storage "bins". A total of 201 of the former and 61 of the latter were excavated, and this is certainly not the full total of either which once existed at the site. It is, however, important to remember that storage jars, sacks and baskets all played a role in long- and short-term food storage. Since the silos belong primarily to Stratum 4, and the bins to 3B and 3A they will be discussed separately, the silos first.

a. Silos -

Rock-cut "silos" are the most common type of installation carved into the limestone bedrock of Tell en-Nasbeh. The distinction between these two types of installation as defined in the 1947 report is that cisterns were found coated with lime plaster, while silos were not so treated. However, such plastering may not have been noticed in some cases, or did not survive in others. It seems better to make a distinction based on form: silos being straight-sided pits with openings not much smaller than the interior shaft, while cisterns have narrow

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42I, 129.
mounds and broaden out below the surface. This is not a perfect system for a cistern's mouth could cave in, leaving it with the appearance of a silo, while some silos have very large openings and widen fairly considerably below the surface. Still, these criteria stress the probable function to which each type of installation was best suited: silos (presumably) for grains and cisterns for water. Thus though some errors of assignment probably exist on both sides, the totals reached are not likely far off.

Excavated silos outnumber cisterns by about 2 to 1 (198 to 104). The total number of either installation cannot be precisely determined. More cisterns were found in the central part of the town than were silos. This may indicate in general a fairly uniform distribution of cisterns across the Stratum 3 town, with one for every house or so. In some areas, such as Q-R,17-18, the silos are cut so close together that it is impossible to believe that any contemporary buildings could have existed with them. It may be that the dwellings of Stratum 4, to which most of the silos probably belong initially, lay between the two major clusters of silos, somewhere in the center of the site.

The stratigraphic position of each silo is discussed in Volume II of this study, in the chapter covering the plan in which it occurs. The following table summarizes the relevant data for each silo, including whether it is cut/crossed by a feature of a particular stratum. It should be noted that often the Stratum 2 feature which cuts a silo has probably destroyed most remains of Stratum 3 in the vicinity, as in the case of Building 74.01 where there is evidence for a lower Stratum 3 building. In many cases where a "-" indicates no later cutting feature this refers to a silo in the S central part of the site where erosion
and land-clearing operations have removed almost all non-bedrock features. It is thus uncertain how many of these S features were cut by a wall. If the N end of the site is any guide, probably the majority of the silos were cut across by walls of Stratum 3, indicating that most, if not all the silos were cut in Stratum 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Silo #</th>
<th>Sqr.</th>
<th>Pln</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Vol.m³</th>
<th>Cut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Si 12</td>
<td>AK25</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si 13</td>
<td>AK25</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si 14</td>
<td>AK25</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si 15</td>
<td>AJ25</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si 16</td>
<td>AJ25</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si 17</td>
<td>AK25</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si 18</td>
<td>AK25</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si 19</td>
<td>AL24</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Si 20</td>
<td>AL24</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si 21</td>
<td>AL24</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si 22</td>
<td>AJ25</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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## Agricultural Installations

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## Agricultural Installations

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</table>

**Total Silos: 200**

- **Average:** 1.4m³
- **Standard Deviation:** 0.9m³
- **Range:** 0.1 to 9.9 m³

**Total Volume of 112 Measurable Silos:** 261m³

**Possible Total Volume of 198 Silos:** 475m³

### Codes:
- ? = Cut/crossed by wall of uncertain stratum
- # = Uncertain if wall of stratum cuts/crosses silo
- #? = Uncertain if wall is of given stratum number
- - = Data not available
- 2* = Stratum 2 wall possibly following Stratum 3 wall
- * = Special: Si 133 below Ov 118; Si 143 and Si 144 in Stratum 3 ringroad; Si 185 in grape press
- + = Contains possibly datable pottery

Si 373 is in a cave SW of the town and does not appear on any plan.

The average capacity of the 112 measurable silos is ca. 2.4 m³; however, the standard deviation is large compared to the average, 2.3
m$^3$. This signifies that 67% of all the measured silos should fall within a range from 0.1 m$^3$ and 4.7 m$^3$. There are several which have a capacity of almost double the 4.7 m$^3$, with Si 223 topping the list at ca. 9.9 m$^3$. It should be noted that the capacity of the majority of the silos is much less than the average for cisterns, 18 m$^3$. This suggests that the function of these two types of rock-cut installations may partially be determined by their size. However, what this function was cannot proved decisively.

If the remaining 86 silos also averaged 2.4 m$^3$ this would add another 206 m$^3$, for a total of 475 m$^3$. If the average is assumed, 475 m$^3$, the 198 silos could hold ca. 365,700 kg of wheat, which, if there was no loss and all was used for food, could feed ca. 1830 individuals at 200 kg of wheat per person per year.$^{46}$ If the silos were at only 70% capacity and another 30% was lost to pests, spoilage or seeds for the next year there would still be 179,200 kg, enough for 900 people. If it is assumed that barley was the staple, silos at 70% capacity and 30% lost to pests, spoilage or seed, then there would be enough grain for 710 people.

The 1947 report pays scant attention to the rock-cut silos as a phenomenon. Two contained enough datable pottery to receive special attention: Si 295 and Si 348.$^{47}$ The most extensive coverage is actually in one paragraph and two footnotes, where they are placed in that report’s Stratum II, though it is not stated if they should be attributed to the

$^{46}$See Section C, Chapter 4 (p. 290), for the origin of the statistics employed here.

$^{47}$I, 135, 136.
earlier or later part of that stratum.\textsuperscript{428}

The rock-cut silos at Tell en-Nasbeh are paralleled at only a few sites. Pritchard uncovered 63 rock-cut installations at el-Jib, averaging 5.8 m\textsuperscript{3}, which he called "wine cellars" believing that they were too porous to be cisterns, and also because of other rock-cut installations found in the vicinity which he interpreted as grape presses, though the "cellars" have narrow mouths and broaden out below the surface.\textsuperscript{429} The date of these installations was uncertain; in general the latest pottery they contained was said to be from the end of Iron II, and that some also contained Iron I material.\textsuperscript{430}

The three excavations at Tell el-Ful uncovered 43+ rock-cut installations similar to the Tell en-Nasbeh silos.\textsuperscript{431} The dimensions for 23 are given and provide an average between 2.5 and 3.0 m\textsuperscript{3}. Lapp concluded that the installations were cut in Iron I, some continuing in use even into the Roman period, and that they were probably "used for storage of grain or liquids in storage jars."\textsuperscript{432}

A few rock-cut pits were found as the earliest Iron I remains at

\textsuperscript{428}I, 180 and ns. 8 and 9.

\textsuperscript{429}J.B. Pritchard, Winery, Defenses and Soundings at Gibeon (Philadelphia: University Museum, 1964), 2-16.

\textsuperscript{430}Ibid., 13-16.

\textsuperscript{431}N.L. Lapp, ed., The Third Campaign at Tell el-Ful: The Excavations of 1964. AASOR 45, 1981, 59-62; pls. 11-12. It is uncertain how many rock-cut installations were found by Albright in his campaign.

\textsuperscript{432}Ibid., 59, 62.
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Beer Sheba, in Stratum IX. Some of these may have been used for storage, but others are so large that they equally may have been used as dwellings.

Although the evidence is not conclusive it may be that the rock-cut installations at the neighboring hill country sites of Tell en-Nasbeh, el-Jib and Tell el-Ful are analogous to the stone-lined bins of the Iron I period found from Dan to Arad. They are cut into rock at these three sites because all three lack earlier Bronze Age debris over bedrock. When Iron I settlers reached these sites they found exposed bedrock and so cut their storage pits into that. At sites such as Tell Beit Mirsim or Hazor there was significant Bronze Age debris, and so the settlers dug pits into the debris and lined them with stones. Note, the intramural bins at Tell en-Nasbeh belong to the Iron II period, and are probably contemporary with the construction of the offset-inset wall. It is the Tell en-Nasbeh silos which Finkelstein should have used in his study of the Iron I settlement phenomenon, not the intramural bins.

Probably not all of the silos went out of use at the beginning of Stratum 3C. Some silos are clearly not cut by any walls of that period. These perhaps continued in use into Iron II, providing storage facilities for the new buildings.

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43II, 8-11, 70-71.

44Ibid.

45See the discussion of stone-lined bins below (p. ?).

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b. Bins

A total of 61 circular storage bins was excavated in the S intramural area, the zone between the 3C casemate-like wall and the 3B offset-inset wall. The walls of the bins are composed of large cobble-size stones. These bins were constructed in the topsoil and debris poured into the area between the two walls to level it up. The intramural area slopes steeply, as can be seen at any point where excavation reached bedrock. Unfortunately debris sections were not drawn of these areas, and balks, such as they were, were not kept trim. There are thus few photographs which show this sloping debris. The following photographs are some of the best: P 58, P 132, P 432a, P 810, P 819, P 1371 and P 1376. Only Bn 388 and Bn 386 were preserved to any depth, and this amounted to ca. 2.0 and 1.7 m. P 1402 shows the greatest depth reached in the former, and it seems to have only an earth floor.

The available evidence contradict’s Finkelstein’s suggestion that the bins predate the offset-inset wall. Also, it is not clear why the town’s inhabitants would construct storage units outside the defenses of the town; it is not enough to claim that buildings took up too much space within the wall for there to be any left for storage.

---

43See Borowski, Agriculture, 71-73, and Finkelstein, Settlement, 264-269, for brief discussions of this kind of installation.

43The material in P 1376 looks almost like a rampart. It is unclear why alternating layers of different kinds of debris were used there.

43Finkelstein, Settlement, 266.

44Ibid.; Finkelstein’s idea that bins had to be constructed outside the walls of the town because the interior was too densely built-up implies that the town planners bungled the job by not taking into account one of the basic necessities of ancient town life, adequate food storage.
Several of the bins are cut or covered by walls of later buildings, both of Stratum 3A and 2; these include: Bn 283, Bn 384, Bn 385, Bn 386, Bn 387 and Bn 388.

Since the intramural bins seem to reflect a planned development they may well represent a single constructional phase following quickly upon the construction of the offset-inset wall. They are thus attributed to Stratum 3B. These bins are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bin No.</th>
<th>Sqr.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Vol. m³</th>
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The table shows that although the bins are not standardized in size, they are more uniform than either the rock-cut silos discussed above, or the cisterns discussed in Section C, Chapter 3. The purpose of these bins was almost certainly to store grain. Remains of grain were reported from "silos" at Shiloh and Beth Shemesh.

Only one circular bin was found in the N intramural area, Bn.175. The stratigraphic position of this bin is not so certain as those to the S; it may well belong to 3A.

Three circular bins were found inside the 3C town: Bn.301, Bn.366

---

Table C.2.5: Stratum 3B Intramural Bins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bin No.</th>
<th>Sqr.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Vol.m³</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Average: 1.4 m³ 2.8 m³
Standard Deviation: 0.7 m³ 1.3 m³
Total Volume: 168.0 m³

Volume was calculated assuming an average depth of 2.0 m for each bin.

---

40% of the bins should fall within one standard deviation of the average, which means that most of the bins fall within a range of 1.5 m³ and 4.1 m³.

41Pinekstein, Settlement, 264. E. Grant, Rumeileh: Being Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine) Part III. (Haverford: Haverford College, 1934), 61, reported "straw which had been calcined."
Agricultural Installations

and Bn 372. Unfortunately the first and last are in severely disturbed areas and all that can be said is that they seem to belong to Stratum 3. Even Bn 366, in courtyard Rm 625, could have been dug at any point from 3C on.

Circular stone-lined subterranean bins were not the only means of storing grain the Stratum 3 inhabitants possessed. Indeed since the intramural bins are a 3B phenomenon, the founders of the 3C town must have had other facilities.

First, it is possible that at the N-NW and S ends of the town the 3C inhabitants were able to continue to make use of some of the rock-cut silos of Stratum 4. Not all of these were cut by the walls of the new town. Second, where the front parts of buildings are well-preserved, many of these structures possess small square spaces which seem too small for work or sleep spaces and may best be interpreted as storage areas (bins?). Some of these received numbers: Bn 350, Bn 355, Bn 362, and Bn 379. Sometimes similar small chambers were listed as rooms, e.g. Rm 42, Rm 587 and Rm 529. Often they did not even receive separate numbers; take the small spaces at the W end of Rm 464 and the two to the SE of Rm 587.

Thus, a combination of old silos, bins within houses, and non-architectural facilities such as jars, sacks and baskets probably served the inhabitants of the 3C town.

Why then the trouble of creating the new storage bins in the intramural area? Unfortunately this question is unresolvable. Two alternatives present themselves. First, the bins may have belonged to
those living in nearby houses. If so, did the inhabitants at the N end of the town make do with their old facilities, or did some of them own units in the “new development”?

The other theory is to tie the bins in even more directly with the construction of the offset-inset wall. The construction of the wall, its revetment and moat, and the inner-outer gate complex must have been undertaken through royal initiative, whether that of Asa or another. If so, perhaps the bins are also connected with the royal building campaign and are linked with the town’s position on Judah’s N border, a position where it might come under siege. Perhaps the bins should be seen as royal stores that could have been called on in the event of a siege.

The reason such humble facilities were used, instead of spacious store houses or large silos, such as are found at Megiddo, is that the rest of the area inside the walls was occupied by private housing which the government did not wish to disturb.\(^{44}\) Note that instead of building the offset-inset wall over the line of the casemate-like wall, it was built farther downslope, on difficult terrain. Perhaps the government did not want to offend the loyalty of its subjects on this sensitive border by depriving them of their homes.

Finkelstein tends to regard stone-lined “silos” as characteristic of the process of the Israelite settlement.\(^{44}\) It is because of this

\(^{44}\) The large silo is in Stratum III; see Megiddo I, 66 and 68; figs. 72, 77–79. There is also a large silo in Beth Shemesh Stratum II. E. Grant, Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine) 1928–1929–1930–1931 Part I and Part II (Haverford: Haverford College, 1931 and 1932), Map of Iron Age (II–III). Grant E., and Wright, G.E. Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine) Part V (Text) (Haverford, Haverford College, 1939), 69–70.

\(^{44}\) Finkelstein, Settlement, 264–266.
settlement model that he attributes the Tell en-Nasbeh bins to the pre-
Stratum 3B offset-inset wall period. Nonetheless, as noted above, the
use of bins in Stratum 3B Tell en-Nasbeh probably is connected with
governmental policy and space considerations in the Iron II period.

However, stone-lined storage bins are characteristic of Iron I and
have been found in strata of that period from all over ancient Israel. A
partial list of these sites include: Arad, Beth Zur, Tell Halif, Tell
Beit Mirsim, Tell en-Nagila, Beth Shemesh, Shiloh, Shechem, Aphek,
'Izbet Sartah, Tel Zeror, Dothan, Hazor and Dan.\(^{445}\)

Average dimensions and standard deviations are not available for
the facilities from most of these sites. Finkelstein reports that the
average capacity of "silos" at 'Izbet Sartah = 1.4 m\(^3\), Aphek = 3.4 m\(^3\),
and Tell Beit Mirsim = 5.1 m\(^3\).\(^{446}\) At Shiloh the "silos" averaged 1.5 to
1.9 m in diameter and up to 1.6 m. deep, yielding a volume of ca. 3.6
m\(^3\).\(^{447}\) A "silo" at Dothan had a volume of ca. 1.8 m\(^3\).\(^{448}\) The relatively
small size of these installations may be due to their construction
technique. It may have been easier to maintain small stone-lined pits
than those with a diameter much above 2.5 m.

c. Storage Facilities in Stratum 2 -

\(^{445}\)See the literature cited by Borowski, Agriculture, 72-73, and
Finkelstein, Settlement, 264-265.

\(^{446}\)I. Finkelstein, 'Izbet Sartah, BAR International Series, 299,

\(^{447}\)I. Finkelstein, S. Bunimowitz and Z. Lederman, "Excavations at

Relatively little can be said about post-Stratum 3 storage facilities. The only stone-lined bin from that period is Rm 367, in Rm 403 of Building 159.077. However, Stratum 2 contains several large buildings, and one of these, Building 160.10 might qualify as a storehouse. Two of its rooms are long, wide chambers with no preserved internal partition walls; either such have simply not survived, or the building did not contain any. If the latter is the case, these long rooms might best be interpreted as storage magazines.
3. Drains, Cisterns and Other Water Installations -

i. Drains -

No one has yet attempted a systematic study of drain construction and drainage patterns in Iron Age Israel.\(^{448}\) Although site reports note the existence of drains, they are not always photographed or described in detail. At most ancient sites only a small fraction of the settlement is usually cleared, and only isolated segments of channels uncovered. It is difficult, then to say much about the planning behind the drainage system at most sites. A comprehensive examination is a monograph in itself and lies outside the scope of the present work. However, many sections of drains were recovered at Tell en-Nasbeh, and given the large area uncovered, it seems reasonable to attempt a reconstruction of the way water was channeled through the town. It is also worthwhile to compare briefly the drains of Tell en-Nasbeh with a sample of drains found at a few other sites.

A settlement drainage system is required for several reasons. Runoff from heavy rains can lead to erosion in some parts of a settlement and silting in others.\(^{449}\) This water also collects in any low places, and the resulting seepage next to a wall (building or defensive) weakens its foundations, hastening its collapse.

The construction of a drainage system is evidence of civil

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\(^{448}\)T.L. McClellan, "Town Planning at Tell en-Nasbeh," ZDPV 100 (1984): 64-65, devotes a short section to the problem of the drainage system at Tell en-Nasbeh. His discussion, however, is largely limited to the area of the 3C town. He does not treat the intramural drains more than in passing or the gate drain(s) at all. Nevertheless his analysis of the way roads were used to channel runoff agrees with that presented here.

\(^{449}\)Ibid., 64.
planning. Drains which feed out below a building’s walls have to be constructed before those walls. If a drain is to run through or below the settlement’s wall, or below some part of the gate other than its passageway, the drain must go in first. The town’s buildings and roads have to be laid out so that water does not collect in unwanted areas, but flows toward outlets.

There are three basic factors which determine the character of any drainage system: fixed natural or man-made obstacles to water flow, the natural slope of the site, and whether the area through which the water is to flow is also going to be used for human or animal traffic.

The most obvious man-made obstacle is a town wall. Drainage in a small, unwalled settlement is a much smaller problem than in a walled town. A wall turns a town into a sort of reservoir which traps and holds in water. The very fact that a town has a wall demands that it have drains.

Examples of smaller man-made obstacles include architectural terraces, stairways and thresholds. Natural obstacles include high and low points in the bedrock.

The natural slope of the site is of great importance. A site built on a ridge, like Tell en-Nasbeh, will have water running off on both sides of the ridge. A settlement built on a reasonably flat plain will not have this natural bifurcation. A ridge is not usually level from one end to the other, there is usually some slope. Water pouring downslope perpendicular to the crest of the ridge will eventually have to flow parallel to it once it meets a natural or man-made obstacle, such as the town wall, or else collect in a pool. At Tell en-Nasbeh the slope is from S to N.
Those responsible for planning and constructing the walls, roads and open places of a settlement had to take into account water runoff and accumulation. A certain amount of water could be collected in the town’s cisterns. In modern settlements each building has its own elaborate internal plumbing which connects to the settlement’s own system of drains and sewers. Before Roman times elaborate civic drainage systems are rare. When an elaborate sub-floor drainage system is found it is usually limited to an elite complex. It was probably too expensive, in terms of human labor, to lay out and construct such a system town-wide, although the knowledge was certainly there, as attested by the drains and water systems which do survive.  

Since site-wide sub-floor drainage was impossible for most settlements, water had to be channeled above ground most of the time, going underground only when necessary. The only practical avenue for extensive aboveground drainage is a town’s road system. However, the roads must remain serviceable for human (and animal) traffic. The water cannot be allowed to impede movement by either collecting in extensive pools or too badly eroding the dirt surface of the roads.

How do the above observations match the roads and the observable drainage pattern at Tell en-Nasbeh? The remains of Strata 5, 4, 2 and 1 are too fragmentary for a systematic study. The stratum 3 town is the best-preserved, and most of the observable drains seem to originate in that period. Where drains may have continued in use into later strata is noted in the discussion below. Table C.3.1 (p. 288) lists all the drains and channels uncovered at Tell en-Nasbeh.

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43 W.F. Albright, *The Archaeology of Palestine* (Gloucester: Peter Smith, 1971), 210, notes that as time went on subterranean drains are found more frequently.
The drains may be broken down into three functional categories: drains channeling water into cisterns, drains channeling water through the town’s defenses, drains channeling water within the town.

Ci 119 and Ci 363 belong to Stratum 3, originating probably in 3C along with their buildings, while Ci 326 belongs to Stratum 2. Ci 119 was found isolated on bedrock; the building to which it had belonged had disappeared. Ci 363 was found in Building 141.06, a 2-Room building at the intersection of three roads. A square stone with a circular hole in it was built against the SE wall of the building. This brought water into the channel either from the adjacent road, the roof of the building, or possibly both. Ci 326 is fed by a rock-cut channel in Building 110.01; a few stones form part of its wall. The 1947 report says this drain was below the floor, but without defining the nature of this floor.432 The channel runs up to the W wall of Rm 267. This room must have been roofed because a stairway outside of it on the W could only have led to the area above this room. Possibly a drain ran down the side of the wall and channeled in water from the roof.

Only 3 of the more than 76 cisterns uncovered showed clear evidence of being fed by channels. Possibly some other cisterns had similar feeder drains which have not survived. Other cisterns were probably situated in low spots in courtyards and water either poured in all around the rim, or was fed in by shallow open channels in dirt floors which have not survived.

The only two drain sections found within the town are located in Y16 of Plan 125. The architectural and stratigraphic context of these

432I, 209. Note that the cistern is referred to incorrectly as Ci 325; it is really Ci 326.
Drains

Drains is uncertain because the area around them on three sides was left unexcavated, and there are no photographs of this area. They cannot be assigned with confidence to a particular stratum. They do show that drains were built at some points within the town.

However, enough rooms and sections of roads were excavated to below surface level to show that such drains were not common. This suggests that runoff within the town was channeled along the tops of the roads themselves. The road system is discussed below in Section C, Chapter 6. That the town is girded by a sort of ringroad is beyond question. Crossroads which run perpendicular to the ringroad occur at intervals. This is clearest in the SW part of the town where three crossroads can be traced: Rm 653+Rm 671, Rm 338+Rm 627 and Rm 516+Rm 563. There is probably a fourth in the area of Rm 448. From the highest points where they can be traced, to the lowest is a drop of from ca. 2.5 to 4.0 m. Rain which fell and was not channeled into cisterns flowed down these slopes to the W. Once they encountered the ringroad they would flow N until they encountered an outlet through the line of the casemate-like wall. The S wall of road Rm 516 curves to the N, probably to divert runoff in that direction. Note that the ringroad drops ca. 4 m from AJ21 in the S to AC16 in the N.

Outlets through the casemate-like wall seem to occur very close to where these crossroads intersect with the ringroad. Rm 517 seems to be an outlet just S of Rm 516, and probably channeled water flowing from farther S along the ringroad. This may explain why Rm 523 juts out so far into the line of the road; it could be a barrier to divert water into road Rm 517. Rm 541 is a raised road continuing the course of Rm 627. Rm 388 is likely a similar raised road connected with road Rm 653,

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45McClellan, "Town Planning," 65.
though just possibly it might be part of Building 141.02. During 3C
water probably flowed down these sideroads and out through the casemate-
like wall in some way not always clear from the surviving remains.

The occasional loops of narrow single stone walls found in the
roads may be connected with directing water runoff away from doorways.
Such stone loops are found in AG20 (Rm 95), AH19, and AD20 (Bn 352 and
unnumbered) and possibly in AD19.\textsuperscript{454}

The stratigraphic position and role of the intramural drains
connected with the offset-inset wall have to be discussed together. Here
only the most salient points will be summarized. The drains are
discussed individually in Volume II.

The 3B offset-inset wall was built slightly downslope from the
earlier 3C casemate-like wall. During 3C this intramural area was
outside the town but some structures and installations existed there.
Once the 3B wall was constructed debris was brought in to level up this
area. Because of unexcavated rubble heaps and high bedrock nothing is
known for certain about the intramural area in the middle of the E side
of the town. Around the S part of the site a series of storage bins was
constructed. No such bins were found along a large part of the W side of
the town, or along the N. Instead, there is a series of 8 drains. These
drains must be later than, or contemporary with, the 3B offset-inset
wall. McCown realized that the drain in M18 might be "prexilic," but
felt that it was not an original part of the wall, though he does not
explain his reasoning.\textsuperscript{455} Similarly, he believed that the drain channel

\textsuperscript{454} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{455} I, 202.
in AD14 was cut into the top of the remains of the offset-inset wall.\textsuperscript{456} Wampler assigned all these drains to the later (postexilic) phase of his Stratum I.\textsuperscript{477}

An examination of the plans shows, however, that there is no \textit{a priori} reason to assume that any of these drains could not have been built with the offset-inset wall. It is probably fortuitous that the drains are often preserved near the preserved top of the offset-inset wall; also, they may have been reused in Stratum 1. Note that in Q13 the top of the drain is ca. 80 cm below the preserved top of the wall. In most cases no remains later than Stratum 3 are found associated with the drains. Since the offset-inset wall continued in use in Stratum 2 the drains probably also continued to function.

The discussion of the drains in the 1947 report also does not take into account the slope of the tell, which is S to N.\textsuperscript{488} All the runoff from the W side of the town would eventually find its way to the intramural area, and from there the slope would funnel it to the NW end of the town. No bins were constructed in that area precisely because of this flooding problem. Instead, drains were installed at several points to channel the water through the offset-inset wall. There is only a short overlap in the bin and drain zones, AC13 to AG17. Note that the standing water would also weaken the foundations of the offset-inset wall. Note that in AJ26 there may be remains of an intramural drain; however, neither the plan or the photograph are clear enough to decide the issue. If it is a drain, it is the only example in the intramural

\textsuperscript{456}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{477}I, 185.

\textsuperscript{488}fig. 54 in the 1947 report shows a small section of this S to N slope in the area of Plan 177.
zone on the E side of the town.

The walls of the drains are generally composed of small and medium stones. The drain in M18's inner walls are lined with larger roughly squared stretchers. Some, but not all, of the drains have stone floors (AF-AG17, Y11-12, possibly that in AC13). Some other drains may have, but excavation may not have gone deep enough to reach them.

Note that each of the three outlet roads discussed above line up almost perfectly with a drain through the offset-inset wall: Rm 517 with the drains in AF-AG17, Rm 540 with the drain in AD14, and Rm 388 with the drain in AB13. Water flowing down these roads would have immediately encountered an outlet through the wall if it is allowed that the drains belong initially to Stratum 3B. Further, it may not be too much to suggest that crossroads be reconstructed along approximately the lines of the drains farther N along the wall. If so, it may be that a drain should be reconstructed between Y11 and Q13. The 70 m between the two presumed crossroads is more than twice the distance between the known crossroads farther S.

The drainage system on the E side of the Stratum 3B town is much less certain because the remains there are more fragmentary and not so broadly exposed as on the W. Enough may be available to make a reasonable conjecture.

First, the series of intramural bins in AC25-26. It is not likely that those responsible for the town's drainage would have directed water S through an area where grain was stored in bins with walls a single stone thick and not coated with plaster. More likely it was directed N.
To the N, however, lay the massive inner-outer gate complex.\textsuperscript{499}

Three sections of a drain channel were found in the area between and including the inner and outer gates: R-624, W24 and Y-224. The mouth in R24 may have emptied into a roughly circular, ca. 1.5 m deep cutting in the rock; this may have been a sort of cistern. It is likely that all three channels are part of the same system though their channels vary in width. They are all on roughly the same line and there is a drop in elevation of ca. 4.3 m over the ca. 70 m of exposed drain. Water channeled around the inner gate to the drain in Z24 could then have flowed out of the city through the outer gate.

There is one major problem with this theory. The drain in Z24 runs across the presumed course of the wall which connected the W towers of the two gates. This, however, may be a Stratum 2 construction, added to facilitate drainage among the dwellings N of the inner gate.

How then did runoff reach the drain between the two gates in Stratum 3B-3A? The small segment of drain found in AB25 may be the answer.\textsuperscript{460} This drain would have had no purpose in 3C or earlier because it lay outside the line of the casemate-like wall. In 3B-3A the area S and W of the inner gate was likely a small plaza. It may be that runoff collecting in this plaza was directed to this drain which then continued underneath the inner gate to connect with the drain in Z24. In Stratum 2

\textsuperscript{499}On the nature of the town's defenses see Section C, Chapter 5, below.

\textsuperscript{460}The elevation on this drain fragment, 776.84, is below that of the W bend of the drain in Z24, 777.44 to 777.84. However, as the plans indicate, many of the levels in the area of AB-AC24 should be raised 1.0 m. Though the elevation of the drain was not corrected, this may be an oversight. Note also the elevation in the W bend of the drain in Z24 may be slightly higher than that of the N to S section in the same square; no elevations were taken there.
Drains

this drain may have continued in use. Unfortunately its mouth in the area of AB25 was not discovered during the excavation. The W bend in the drain ZZ4 may have been added in Stratum 2 to provide drainage for the new buildings constructed partially on and N of the old inner gate. Excavation may not have reached deep enough to discover the original 3B S continuation of the drain through Z-AH24. It may also have been partially destroyed at some point. Note that the S wall of the drain in ZZ4 is just missing at the point where the continuation is expected.

The drainage pattern in 3B from N of the inner gate to the drain in M18 cannot be traced. Probably water flowed down the crossroads that existed on the E side of the town. Were there any channels through the wall which connected the W towers of the two gates and which then connected to the drain through the gate? Was any of it channeled to CI 285? Or was it all channeled N to the drains in M18 and N15?

The 3C drainage system was probably like that on the W: sideroads feeding runoff through the casemate-like wall.

The fully developed Stratum 3B drainage system can be summarized as follows: runoff not collected in cisterns was channeled through the town along the roads until on the W it passed beyond the line of the 3C casemate-like wall to reach the intramural area. Opposite each point where the runoff emerged into the intramural area was apparently a drain which led through the offset-inset wall. As much as possible this runoff was channeled away from the S end of the town where grain bins dotted the intramural area. In the middle of the E side it seems that runoff was channeled through the inner-outer gate complex until it flowed beyond the walls. The drainage pattern along the NE part of the town is unknown.
Drains

How does the Tell en-Nasbeh system compare with drain systems found at other towns? Only a few examples can be cited here.

In 8th century Beer Sheba Stratum II a large drain runs from street 38, below room 48 and casemate 46 ca. 8 m beyond the casemate wall to pour out on the glacis. Another drain runs through the inner 4-chamber gate, beyond the limit of the old Stratum V-IV outer gate to empty into a well. Inside the town this drain is connected to three buildings: 416 (the "Governor's Residence"), 430 and a building E of 430. It may also be connected to a drain running along the crossroad in sector 218. This drain segment is ca. 60 m long. A secondary drain also ran out through the area of the outer gate, apparently from the "storehouses" just above. The drain section in building 430 seems to channel runoff from the roof of the building, as do those in Ci 363 and Ci 326 at Tell en-Nasbeh. In Beer-sheba Stratum II the exposed drainage system has some similarity to that at Tell en-Nasbeh, some of the water is diverted by drains directly through the town wall, while some runs through the gate. Some was channeled along the top or roads, but along at least part of the main crossroad the drain was underground.

At Tel Yogne'am in Stratum 10 (9th? to 8th centuries) and Stratum 11 (10th century) a drain was located in the town wall at the lowest point of the site. The Stratum 11 wall was a casemate wall, while that

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468 BS I, 35, pl. 94.
471 BS I, 14, pls. 84, 92. Also Herzog, "Stratigraphy," fig. 1.
of Stratum 10 is called a "double wall," a variation on a true casemate wall. The area adjacent to the wall in each stratum was open and paved with plaster. Beneath the wall both drains were divided into two channels. This is probably to help support the wall above and prevent attackers from entering by way of the drain. Both drains have stone walls and floors.\(^{466}\) The gate at Yqne'am has not been excavated. However, it is interesting to note that like at Tell en-Nasbeh runoff was channeled toward the lowest point in the town, at least in part by an open area adjacent to the drain.

In Jerusalem, excavation in the City of David revealed a drain which in part rested on bedrock, but where it ran through the ca. 5 m-wide city wall it was composed of limestone slabs hewn in a "U-shape."\(^ {467}\) The drain stood ca. 1 to 2 m high, and its walls were covered with white plaster. It ran between two buildings. This drain belongs to Strata 12 to 10, the 8th to 6th centuries.\(^ {468}\) The drain in Q13-R14 at Tell en-Nasbeh is similar to this. Here again is a drain built between two buildings and running through a solid wall.

At Hazor the area beneath the 6-chamber gate in Area A was left unexcavated. However, S of the gate was a street which ran along side the casemate wall in Strata XB to VII. In the middle of this street was an open gutter which slanted toward the gate, though the excavators


\(^{468}\) Ibid.
thought it emptied into an earlier cistern which was still in use. In area G, the "Forward Bastion," a drain was found adjacent to the gate, running below the casemate wall. This was at the lowest point in the open space just inside the gate. This drain was in use in Strata VIII to V. In the latter two strata a road ran around the outer base of the wall and an open gutter was constructed to channel the water beyond its retaining wall. Originally the water poured out of the wall through a basalt spout. At Hazor the area adjacent to the defensive walls was kept open and used to channel runoff. At least in one case this was directed through the wall, not the gate.

In his excavations at Gezer Macalister uncovered several drains within the town. However, because of problems in his excavation methodology and publications it is uncertain which of these drains belong to the Iron Age. Two are of interest. The first is a vertical stone-built drain channel, and the second is a U-shaped channel cut in row of stone slabs.

A 6-chamber gate connected to a casemate wall (like Hazor) was also found at Gezer. Drainage for the earliest phase of this gate may have been provided by a small channel shown running below the outer

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46\textsuperscript{Y}. Yadin et al., 	extit{Hazor III-IV Text} (Jerusalem, Ben-Zvi Printing Enterprises, Ltd., 1989), 32-39; Plans VIII, IX, XII and XIII. Also Y. Yadin et al., 	extit{Hazor II} (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1960), Plans CX, CIX and CCI.

47\textsuperscript{Y}. Yadin et al., 	extit{Hazor III-IV Text} (Jerusalem, Ben-Zvi Printing Enterprises, Ltd., 1989), 174, 178-179, 190, 195; pls. XCIII.3-4, XCIV.1; Plans XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII and XXXVI Section D-D.

47\textsuperscript{Gezer I}, 277-279; figs. 146, 144. The other drains found within the town are described as being constructed of a "double row of small stones, set on end and cemented with mud; the more perfect examples were covered with similar stones laid across. The channel was paved with stone or beaten mud."
threshold.\textsuperscript{47} The casemate chambers on either side of the gate each contained a drain partitioned into three channels by two stone walls; these also served to drain the area around the gate.\textsuperscript{48} Subsequently a much larger drain was built down the center of the 6-chamber gate which required the raising of the road level through the gate.\textsuperscript{49} This drain was traced by Macalister for over 60 m inside the town; at one point it is partitioned into two channels.\textsuperscript{50} This drain ran below the S half of the outer gate, showing that the 6-chamber gate originally stood alone, even if only for a short time within Stratum VIII.\textsuperscript{51} After the 6-chamber gate was destroyed and rebuilt as a 4-chamber gate in Stratum VII the course of the drain was changed; the old drain leading SE was blocked and the channel bent around to the SW.\textsuperscript{52} At Gezer the casemate drains are each sandwiched between the 6-chamber gate and a large public building; in this area there was no open space next to the wall. From the size of the large Gezer drain's channel (ca. 1.0 m deep by 0.75 m wide) it must have handled the runoff for a wide area.

In Lachish Strata IV to III a drain ran through the 6-chamber gate and out through the bastion, but was intended only to handle runoff from

\textsuperscript{47}Gezer I, fig. 104.

\textsuperscript{48}Gezer I, 217; fig. 103. These are Macalister's "kok graves." J.S. Holladay, Jr., "Red Slip, Burnish, and the Solomonic Gateway at Gezer," BASOR 277/278 (1990):26, notes that erosion channels ran up to the entrance of each casemate.


\textsuperscript{50}Gezer I, 222-223; fig. 109. Gezer III, pl. VI.

\textsuperscript{51}Dever, "Solomonic Defenses," 19, 24; fig. 12.

\textsuperscript{52}Gezer I, 222. Dever, "Further Excavations," 118.
Drains

the gate itself. In Stratum IV a drain ran out from below the N tower of the 6-chamber gate and bent W to run through the outer defense wall; the point of origin for this drain is unknown. In Stratum III this drain went out of use and another was constructed through the city wall to the N of the gate. This later drain was partitioned into 3 channels by 2 walls, and connected up to the earlier drain's opening in the outer wall. In Stratum II there was also a drain through the gate and bastion; its early phase ran to a "plastered installation" inside the bastion, later it was channeled out below the threshold. This drain served in Stratum I as well. Unfortunately excavation did not uncover much of the area immediately adjacent to these drains. At Lachish, in Strata IV to III, the gate drain was subsidiary to larger drains which diverted water to the N of the gate.

In Stratum II at Beth Shemesh a drain was discovered leading off a ringroad and between two houses. The drain ultimately passed out of the town through one of the chambers in the casemate wall. This is strikingly similar to the drain in Rm 250 at Tell en-Nasbeh.


44D. Ussishkin, The Conquest of Lachish by Sennacherib (Tel Aviv: University of Tel Aviv, 1982), 42; figs. 11, 27. Ussishkin, "Lachish," 62; pl. 19.3.

45Ussishkin, Conquest, 42; figs. 11, 27.


Megiddo provides many examples of drains. In Stratum VA-IVB drainage around the simple gate was provided by a drain which ran straight through the gate to the retaining wall of the approach to the gate. In IVA(early) a well-constructed drain directs runoff from the plaza in front of the 6-chamber gate to run out below the offset-inset wall. Within the IVA(early) town another drain was found serving the palatial building 338 and the N "stables." In Strata III-II drainage was directed through the 2-chamber inner gate and then through the outer wall of the approach road. An elaborate series of drains and sumps served the large buildings adjoining the plaza in front of the gate. Building 1052 was served by 2 drains, as was building 490. Drains were found inside building 1369, but their course outside the building was unknown. Buildings 1853 and 1854 each contained a drain. The plaza between buildings 1052 and 1369 contained a drain which reached the offset-inset wall. Several drain fragments were found serving private dwellings. In Stratum I many drains were found in or connected to medium-sized buildings. Often they drain courtyards, and sometimes they

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48 Megiddo II, 45; figs. 388 (plan), 93-95 (photographs).
49 Megiddo II, 54; figs. 105, 389 (plans), 117-120 (photographs).
46 Megiddo I, 47; figs. 45 (plan), 58, 119 (photographs).
46 Megiddo II, 79-81; figs. 89 (plan), 90 (section), 92 (photograph).
47 Megiddo I, 69, 71; figs. 89 (plan), 82, 117 (photographs) = 1052. Megiddo I, 73; figs. 89 (plan), 90 (section), 92, 117-118 (photographs) = 490.
48 Megiddo I, 71-72; figs. 89 (plan), 116 (photograph).
49 Megiddo I, 72; figs. 89 (plan), 85, 116-117 (photographs) = 1853. Megiddo I, figs. 89 (plan), 116-117 (photographs) = 1854.
49 Megiddo I, fig. 89 (plan).
49 Megiddo I, figs. 72-73 (plans).
seem to empty out into streets.\textsuperscript{492}

At Megiddo there seems to be an increase in the sophistication of the drainage system over time. In Strata VA-IVB and IV(early) only the gate area and one public building have drains. By Strata III-II all the major public buildings and some of the private dwellings have drains. In Stratum I the many drain fragments attest to a quite advanced drainage system. At times runoff in the gate area is directed through the gate, at other times to one side. In Stratum III, at least, runoff from other parts of the town are directed through the offset-inset wall.

This review of the drains and drainage systems at some of the more broadly excavated sites in Iron Age Israel shows that the pattern attested in 3B Tell en-Nasbeh is quite normal. There is nothing in the construction techniques of the intramural drains that requires them to be later than the Iron Age II. In fact they are somewhat less sophisticated than the drains formed of limestone slabs with U-shaped cut channels found at Jerusalem, Megiddo and Gezer. Tell en-Nasbeh may in the future serve as point of comparison for understanding the drainage systems of other sites.

\textit{ii. Cisterns -}

Information on cisterns is scattered throughout the 1947 report; it is not presented systematically in one place. Water storage facilities of some sort were required for permanent settlement by a large population. Albright suggested that it was the invention of waterproof lime plaster at the beginning of the Iron Age which made it

\textsuperscript{492}Megiddo I, 88; figs. 98 (plan), 79, 100-102 (photographs).
possible for the Israelites to settle the hill country. It is now known that waterproof plaster was known much earlier than the Iron Age. Still, it was the application of this technology on a wide scale which appears at the beginning of the Iron Age. The two nearest springs, the 'Ein Abu-Iskender and 'Ein el-Jidi, are about half a kilometer and a kilometer from the center of the site. Also, the 'Ein el-Jidi fails during dry summers. The 'Ein Abu-Iskender does not appear on maps before the mid-1940s, and is not mentioned in the 1947 report; it too may be a seasonally inconsistent water source.

Wampler states that the distinction between "cisterns" and "silos" is that the former are plastered with at least one layer of "waterproofing cement." On this basis he identified 53 cisterns. However, it does not seem likely that such plaster will survive on all rock-cut installations used for water storage; there is even doubt if plaster was required for more than patching cracks in the natural limestone.

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49 W.F. Albright, _The Archaeology of Palestine_ (Gloucester: Peter Smith, 1971), 113.


49 I, 53.

49 I, 129. Stager, "the Family," 10, suggests that the nature of the local limestone may have dictated whether cisterns required plastering, or not.

49 J.A. Callaway, "A New Perspective on the Hill Country Settlement of Canaan in Iron Age I," in _Palestine in the Bronze and Iron Ages_, ed. J.N. Tubb, (London: Institute of Archaeology, 1985), 39, notes that Senonian chalk formations are "self-sealing," i.e. when the chalk become wet it expands, becoming denser and impervious to seepage. L.E. Stager, "Shemer’s Estate," _BASOR_ 277/278 (1990):97, suggests that even cisterns cut in limestone did not have to be completely plastered on the interior to make them waterproof; only cracks in the bedrock would have to be so treated.
Drains

Probably the main difference is that silos are straight-sided installations, while cisterns have narrow mouths and broaden out below ground. This difference in form may well reflect a functional difference; the narrow mouths of cisterns would have served to reduce the amount of debris falling into the cisterns, and to reduce evaporation. On this basis a total of 104 cisterns were uncovered. In some instances the roofs of cisterns may have collapsed, giving them the appearance of large silos. Also, some installations classed as silos widen slightly towards their bases. It is likely then that a few installations used for water storage have been classified as silos, and a few silos as cisterns. Most of the cisterns were roughly bottle-shaped, a few were roughly cylindrical. Some cisterns were found with their mouths sealed by stones. Unfortunately no specific records were kept on which were found covered. It is sometimes possible from the photographs to determine if a cistern was found sealed. Some cisterns were not sealed but were cut across by later walls. The following table summarizes the available data.

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50 I, 129 and n. 1.

51 I, 216-217, 254.
## Table C.3.2: Cisterns

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Table C.3.2: Cisterns

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Average: 18
Standard Deviation: 20

* = Special: see following discussion.
Cover: S = Sealed, C = Cut by Feature Above, ? = Uncertain if Sealed or Cut, N = Not Sealed or Cut; + = datable pottery from cistern, - = no datable material.
Shp. (Shape): B = Bottle-Shaped, C Cylindrical, ? Shape uncertain.

Ci 152 has two mouths into one chamber. Ci 170 has two openings into one large chamber and a third opening into another chamber which is connected to the main chamber by a tunnel. Ci 306a and Ci 310 are connected by short tunnels. Ci 314a and Ci 314b are either connected by a tunnel, or one cuts the other to form one large cistern. Ci 364 and Ci 368 also have two parts connected below ground; Ci 368 having a masonry wall between the two halves.\(^{502}\) It has been suggested that in cisterns so connected, one cistern acted as a "trap" or "settling basin" for the other, though how this would work when both halves of the cistern have mouths is uncertain.\(^{503}\) Ci 306b cuts Ci 316, or the other way around.

The total capacity of the 61 measurable cisterns out of the 104 total excavated is 1062 m\(^3\). This is the maximum capacity for these cisterns, filled to the tops of their mouths (except for Ci 231 which has a long narrow neck), so the usable volume is probably around 1000 m\(^3\).

\(^{502}\) I, 129, 138.

m³. The average cistern volume for these 61 is ca. 17 m³; however, the standard deviation is 20 m³. This shows that the volumes vary widely, and are not at all uniform. This is also borne out by the range of volumes, from less than 1 m³ to over 106 m³.

Note that many of the smaller volume cisterns (under ca. 10 m³) seem to have been cut in Stratum 4; some went out of use when walls of Stratum 3C were constructed over them; others may well have continued in use in Stratum 3. Larger volume cisterns (ca. 15 m³ and up) may have been cut in Stratum 3. Because cisterns were used for very long periods, and periodically cleaned, it is difficult to date their period of construction, unless they went out of use fairly early and were soon covered over by a wall or floor. 13 of the measured cisterns are either clearly cut by Stratum 3 walls, or may be cut by walls of that stratum. This is 20% of all the measured cisterns; however, these only account for ca. 11% of the total volume. This means that the remaining 44 cisterns have a capacity of ca. 20 m³. This probably represents the average capacity for all cisterns in use in Stratum 3, while an average storage capacity of ca. 25 m³ for cisterns cut in Stratum 3 is probably reasonably correct.

Callaway noted the size of two cisterns excavated at Khirbet Raddana. After converting them from yards to meters their capacities are 21.6 m³ and 17.8 m³.\footnote{J.A. Callaway, "A Visit with Ahilud," BAR 9.5 (1983):50.}

If 20% of all the 104 uncovered cisterns are limited to Stratum 4,
then ca. 83 cisterns should have served in Stratum 3. These 83 Stratum 3
cisterns were found in the ca. 67% of the site which was excavated. If
the same cistern density persists across the site, then the site
probably contained ca. 110 cisterns and had a total storage capacity of
ca. 2200 m³ in Stratum 3.

Rainfall at Tell en-Nasbeh is ca. 500 mm per year, the total area
of the Stratum 3C town, is 17,150 m², and this remained essentially the
area of the inhabited area of the town throughout Stratum 3.
Approximately 8575 m³ of rain would fall within the town. If even half
this total could be trapped in cisterns, ca. 4300 m³ ended up as runoff;
this does not include what fell in the intramural area or the space
occupied by the inner-outer gate complex of Stratum 3B-A. This averages
ca. 715 m³ per month, or 715,000 liters per month. It is no wonder that
careful planning went into the town’s drainage system.

The implications of the capacity of the cisterns in relation to
the population size of Stratum 3 Tell en-Nasbeh is discussed in Section
C, Chapter 4: "Estimating the Population of Tell en-Nasbeh." However, it
should be noted that the inhabitants clearly realized that they could
not count on the local springs to supply all their needs.

Few details of construction are provided on the cisterns. A few
photographs show marks of the tools used to hew the cisterns. There are
also a few photographs which show one or more layers of plaster coating
the walls of the cisterns; e.g. P 194 of Ci 159. Others show how the
plaster was keyed to the wall; e.g. P 69 of Ci 33. P A70 shows what
seems to be a floral design impressed into the plaster of Ci 33. The
Cistern mouths vary somewhat. The majority seem to be simple round holes in the bedrock. Occasionally the mouths are enclosed by a low circle of field stones: Ci 155?, Ci 364 and Ci 370. The mouths of Ci 368 (in road Rm 447) and apparently Ci 34 are surrounded by square-walled enclosures. Ci 33's mouth is half-surrounded by a solid stone ring (see P A68). Some have "built-up" mouths; i.e. the hole in the bedrock is surrounded by a narrow wall several courses high. This may be evidence of rising floor levels in the rooms which contained the cisterns. It seems that Ci 361 cannot be reached from any of the rooms at its level. Apparently it could only be reached from an upper floor by means of a stairway. Ci 357 is under the N wall of Rm 534, but a niche seems to have been left in the wall in order to reach the cistern. As discussed in the sections on drains, Ci 119, Ci 326 and Ci 363 are all fed by drains which bring water from roofs and/or roads.

Three cisterns were found in the intramural area, and so are of special interest. Ci 31 was found sealed at the bottom of Bn 9. Most likely the cistern's location was known when the fill was poured in to level up the intramural area. It seems less likely that its mouth was encountered by chance when the bin was built. Ci 285 was at the bottom of Ca 285. The 3B offset-inset wall cuts along the stairway which descends to the cave. Ci 231 has a neck going down through the bedrock ca. 5.0 m. Its mouth is enclosed closely by a wall, and a small niche was left in the inner face of the offset-inset wall to accommodate it, and so may not have been reachable from ground level, but only from the
offset-inset wall itself.  

The available evidence from these cisterns indicates that they were in existence prior to the construction of the 3B offset-inset wall. Possibly they go back as early as Stratum 4, but they were certainly in use in Stratum 3C. This is further evidence of extramural settlement or activity in 3C. Note also the presence of Ci 188 in AG30, well beyond the offset-inset wall; evidence of settlement outside the town probably in 3B-3A.

iii. Water Installations -

One, and possibly two installations located at the N end of the tell, apparently connected with water usage, deserve special attention because of their unique form.

The better preserved of the two is Building 74.06. This installation is ca. 6 m long and 3 or 4 m wide on S and N. On the S it consists of a large masonry-built basin, ca. 2 m on a side and at least half a meter deep. The photographs do not reveal any plaster on the walls of this basin, but probably there was some originally. At the N end of the basin is a channel which leads into Ci 176, at the S end is a channel which leads out of the basin. No plan of the cistern was prepared, so its size cannot be gauged. To the W of Ci 176 is another,  

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505 See the discussions in Volume II in the chapters on Plan 76, Plan 162 and Plan 196 for additional details on the context and form of these cisterns.

506 See the discussion in Volume II, in the chapter on Plan 74, for details on this structure.
smaller basin, the plastered floor of which is at about the same level as the masonry mouth of the cistern. The walls of the small basin did not survive, but its floor curves up to show where the walls were. Possibly a channel connected the small basin to the cistern, but no clear trace survives. A flimsy wall may surround this installation. This structure probably belongs to Stratum 3A since it is built into the intramural area but is partially blocked by a building likely of a later phase of Stratum 3A or 2.

The plastered basin connected to a cistern shows that this was a water installation. It is not clear how water reached the installation. Was the channel at the S end of the large basin at floor level, allowing water to flow into the basin? This would put the basin itself below floor level. Or did the large basin stand above floor level? In this case water was probably poured directly into the cistern, or through the small basin, for future use. Could it have been used for watering animals, as a wash basin for clothes, or for some other industrial purpose?

**Rm 259** in Plan 75 is a basin similar in size and construction to that in Building 74.06. It too has thick stone walls and a cobbled floor and is about 3 m wide externally and 2 m internally. The hatching at the NE end of this installation may hide features similar to the raised basin and cistern at the N end of Building 74.06. It is built up against the offset-inset wall and perhaps water was channeled into it from that wall. Otherwise, water may have been brought from the nearby Ci 285. That it is built out in the intramural area, and against the offset-inset wall, suggests a date in Stratum 3A.
Although it is not as well-preserved as its neighbor to the SW Rm 259 seems to be a comparable water installation. The two installations also seem to be of the same period, though they do not necessarily belong to the same phase within that stratum. What is striking is that two comparable water installations were built at the N end of the town in the same stratum. Because the purpose of the installations is unclear, there is little to explain the reason for their placement. The intramural area on the N is especially wide; perhaps whatever task was associated with these installations required a fair amount of open space.
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Table C.3.1: Drains and Channels

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<td>AJ26</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>P 405</td>
<td>O-I Wall</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK22</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>P 126</td>
<td>C 119</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

O-I = Offset-Inset Wall; C = Casemate-like Wall; W. = Width; Dep = Depth of Channel; Cap = Number of cap stones preserved. All distances in meters.
C.4. Estimating the Population of Tell en-Nasbeh -

i. Introduction -

Interest in calculating the size of ancient populations is itself very old. The Old Testament contains several lists which purport to be enumerations of the fighting men available to Israel and/or Judah.\textsuperscript{50} The Biblical writers were also interested in the areas occupied by the different tribes and provided several lists of tribal boundaries and associated settlements.\textsuperscript{50}\textsuperscript{a} There was relatively little interest in the specific populations of individual towns. It is only at the time of the return from the Babylonian Exile that references to village populations appear.\textsuperscript{50}\textsuperscript{b} However, the interest of these ancient writers was not that of the modern demographer and the strict reliability of the totals is open to some doubt.

Attempts to estimate the population of ancient towns is always difficult. Almost always there is some variable which must be assumed, and although the assumed value may seem reasonable to one investigator, another may find it too high or too low. Since the values are assumed, there is also usually little way to check them objectively.

Still, an effort to determine the size of the population of Tell en-Nasbeh, if only to give some idea of the minimum and maximum which can be expected for a site of this size, should be made. The remains of

\textsuperscript{50}\textsuperscript{a}Numbers 1:20-43 and I Samuel 24:2-9 are examples.

\textsuperscript{50}\textsuperscript{b}For example, the area and settlements of the tribe of Judah are given in Joshua 15:1-63.

\textsuperscript{50}\textsuperscript{b}For example, Ezra 2:26-27 records that "The sons of Ramah and Geba (were) six hundred and twenty-two. The men of Michmas (were) one hundred and twenty-two." These three sites are to the S and SE of Tell en-Nasbeh.
Strata 5, 4 and 1 are so fragmentary that no population estimates can even be attempted for them.

Although remains of Stratum 2 are fairly extensive they are also too few to form a solid basis for an estimate. The available plan of Stratum 2 shows larger buildings, which often stand independently of other structures. This suggests that the population per hectare might be less dense than what will be determined for Stratum 3. However, Stratum 2 covers more of the site than does Stratum 3, and so the absolute total for Stratum 2 might be reasonably close to that of 3. This section, however, will be limited to Stratum 3 which was a densely built-up town, with buildings shouldering each other on all sides.

The estimate offered here can only take into account that part of the population which actually resided permanently within the town’s walls. Badé’s probes outside the town showed that there were dwellings and industrial areas there, but it is not possible to calculate the number of citizens who generally resided outside the town walls. These would have sought shelter inside only during times of war. Estimating the extramural but settled population, and the pastoral and nomadic citizens associated with a specific town, is an avenue of research which has yet to be explored.

There have been many attempts to estimate the population of ancient settlements in Israel. These attempts can be grouped into two main categories: those using some form of population coefficient applied

\[\text{Albright, TBM III, 39, noted the problem of estimating a settlement's population when the number of extramural dwellings was unknown. He estimated a population of 2000 to 3000 for Tell Beit Mirsim, a site of ca. 3 hectares, about the same size as Tell en-Nasbeh, in an estimated 150 to 250 buildings within the walls, and an unknown number outside. Note that if a total of 250 buildings was available inside and outside the walls, the number of inhabitants per dwelling is ca. 8 to 12, which is probably too large.}\]
to the total area of the site, and others which use the availability of natural resources. Table C.4.1 (p. 292) summarizes the methods for some of the most important studies. It should be noted that, over time, there has been a general tendency toward smaller and smaller estimates of the appropriate population coefficient.

Among those employing population coefficients there are three sub-methods: those using inhabitants per square area, those using inhabitants per household and households per site, and those using the amount of roofed space, or total space, per dwelling.\textsuperscript{511} Each of these methods makes an assumption concerning the coefficient to be applied which is arrived at by comparisons to late 19th to early 20th century population estimates for Middle Eastern cities, towns and villages. Estimates for household size are also somewhat subjective. Shiloh felt that a range of 6-10, averaging around 8, per household was viable, while Finkelstein felt that only half that number was reasonable (4-5 per household).\textsuperscript{512} One factor which has only recently begun to be taken into account is the possibility of multi-story buildings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table C.4.1: Population Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author: Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garstang\textsuperscript{513} 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort\textsuperscript{514} 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naroll\textsuperscript{515} 1962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{511}A hectare is equal to 10,000 m\textsuperscript{2} or 2.47 acres. A dunam is one tenth of a hectare and about 0.247 acres.

\textsuperscript{512}See Table C.4.1 (p. 292).

\textsuperscript{513}J. Garstang, \textit{Joshua-Judges} (London: Cambridge, 1931), 167.

### Table C.4.1: Population Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author: Year</th>
<th>Inhabitants/hectare</th>
<th>Other Measurements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avi-Yonah'64</td>
<td>1000/hectare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremias'77</td>
<td>330-400/hectare</td>
<td>135-160/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stager'75</td>
<td>150-200/hectare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watson'79</td>
<td></td>
<td>4-5/household (mean 4.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broshi'80</td>
<td></td>
<td>5-6/household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marfoe'80</td>
<td>200-250/hectare</td>
<td>1/10 m² total house space; 1/6 m² total roofed space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiloh'80</td>
<td>400-500/hectare</td>
<td>8/household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kramer'82</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1-6.3/household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Beek'82</td>
<td>290-300/hectare</td>
<td>5/household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broshi+Gophna'84</td>
<td>250/hectare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


519 P.J. Watson, Archaeological Ethnography in Western Iran (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1979), 47.


Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Inhabitants/hectare</th>
<th>Other Measurements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stager</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.1-4.3/household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finkelstein</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>250/hectare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finkelstein</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>170-250/hectare</td>
<td>4-5/household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holladay</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/21 m² of roofed space, including wall space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenan</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-3 liters/day/person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosen</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 kg wheat/person/year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii. Coefficients of Density: Areas and Households

In the introduction to this study it was stated that Tell en-Nasbeh is a 3.2 hectare site, and this is the figure usually cited in the scholarly literature. However, this is the total area measured from the outer face of the offset-inset wall on the north, to the outer face on the south, and the same from east to west. The town wall was "dead space" in which no one lived. If the area occupied by the wall is


deleted, the area of Tell en-Nasbeh is ca. 2.44 hectares. But, the intramural area was uninhabited storage/drainage space. If this area is discounted the total inhabitable area of Tell en-Nasbeh in Stratum 3 is ca. 1.72 hectares, slightly more than half the original 3.2 hectares. Table C.4.2 (p. 295) shows what the population for Tell en-Nasbeh would be using the different coefficients for the different areas.

| Table C.4.2: Population Coefficient Comparison |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Coefficient     | 3.2 ha.         | 2.4 ha.         | 1.7 ha          |
| 1000/hec.       | 3200            | 2445            | 1715            |
| 625/hec.        | 2000            | 1528            | 1072            |
| 300-500/hec.    | 960-1600        | 734-1222        | 515-857         |
| 250/hec.        | 800             | 611             | 429             |
| 200/hec.        | 640             | 489             | 343             |
| 170/hec.        | 544             | 416             | 292             |
| 150/hec.        | 480             | 367             | 257             |

This provides a range of estimates from 3200 to 257. Although the middle and lower figures in the 2.44 to 1.72 hectare columns are probably more realistic, this still leaves a range of 1222 to 257. Is there a way to check these figures against other constants? By using several of the other methods listed above it may be possible to narrow the range of possible estimates.

Shiloh estimated that there were 36 dwellings excavated at Tell Beit Mirsim in an area of 0.68 hectares.\textsuperscript{52} This is a density of 53 dwellings per hectare. At Tell el-Far'ah (N) he found 9 dwellings in 0.16 hectares for an average of 56 dwellings per hectare and at Tell Masos 8 dwellings in 0.14 hectares for an average of 58 dwellings per

\textsuperscript{52}Shiloh, "Population," 29.
hectare. Assuming 8 inhabitants per dwelling brought him to his approximation of 400-500 inhabitants per hectare.

The situation seems to be much different at Tell en-Nasbeh. A large contiguous block of buildings in Plan 141, Plan 142, Plan 159 and one building from Plan 125 were examined. A total of 22 buildings were found in an area of ca. 0.15 hectares, yielding 147 buildings per hectare, over twice the density Shiloh quotes for his sites. Two, at least, of these structures were used for olive pressing, a third may have been, and a fourth, in which a human skull was found on the floor, may have had some special non-dwelling function. Even after factoring out the non-dwellings there are still some 120 dwellings per hectare. Using Shiloh’s average of 8 inhabitants per dwelling for 18 dwellings yields 144 people, approximately 1000 people per hectare. The area examined was ca. 1/11th of the total site. If the same ratio of dwellings to non-dwellings holds across the Stratum 3 town, there would be ca. 242 buildings, of which 198 would be dwellings; the total population would be 1584. Using Finkelstein’s lower ratio of 4 to 5 inhabitants per dwelling provides 792 to 990.

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533 Ibid.

534 The buildings used are: Building 141.01, Building 141.02, Building 141.03, Building 141.04, Building 141.05, Building 141.06, Building 142.01, Building 142.02, Building 142.03, Building 142.04, Building 142.05, Building 142.06, Building 142.07, Building 142.08, Building 142.09, Building 142.10, Building 142.11, Building 142.01, Building 159.02, Building 159.03, Building 159.04 and Building 152.01.

535 The olive press buildings are Building 142.02 and Building 142.03. The possible press is Building 142.06, and the building of special use is Building 142.04.

536 The area examined contains remains of four roads. This is additional non-“living” space. The proportion of space taken up by roads, plazas and other open areas will probably vary from settlement to settlement.

537 This density seems to hold in a smaller area where the Stratum 3 remains are not as clear; e.g. AE19, AF-AG,18-19, and S-T,13-14.
Population

Naroll and Marofe used estimates based on space per dwelling. Naroll’s figures are based on total roofed area, while Marofe includes estimates based on total floor space and total roofed area. Other studies have tested Naroll’s figure, and these seem to indicate that the 1/10 estimate should be applied to only human dwelling areas, not the storage or stable areas, if any, in a house.

Holladay’s figure of 1/21 assumes that the total amount of roofed space per person, including wall thickness, should be doubled to account for storage and stable space. Holladay also suggests that Iron Age dwellings did not have courtyards, but did have second stories over the entire building. This reasoning seems suspect. For example, the smallest 3- and 4-Room buildings at Tell en-Nasbeh average 53-54 m². Doubling this space for a complete second story would allow ca. 5 inhabitants, so far okay. However, the 3+- and 4+-Room buildings average ca. 75 m², yielding an area of 150 m² for 7 inhabitants, well above the typical household sizes cited in Table C.4.1 (p. 292), and discussed below.

Van Beek examined a contemporary abandoned village in North Yemen. The house density was ca. 57/hectare, close to Shiloh’s values. Census data indicated each house averaged 5 inhabitants, yielding a density of

58See Table C.4.1 (p. 292).

ca. 300/hectare. The study village, though on a tell, was unwalled and this may have been a factor in the low house density.

Finkelstein has examined records of Ottoman and British Mandate period Palestine. Since the villages studied were only on the edge of the modern world, he suggests that the census data might be applied to the area in antiquity. These data indicate that the number of inhabitants/household ranged between 4.3 to 4.75.

Approximately half the buildings in Kramer's village had second floors, while in Jacobs' village the percentage was higher, over 80%. Some buildings at Tell en-Nasbeh in stratum 3 clearly had a second floor because a stone stairway climbs up from the center of the building; e.g. Building 142.01. Some buildings may have had a second floor reachable by perishable wooden ladders. Buildings on the downslope side of the ringroad had stairways which led to lower floors; it may be that an upper floor could be reached directly from the road. This suggests that any areas on a lower floor "lost" to storage or stable use may have been made up by roofed dwelling space on an upper floor; i.e. in many cases it may be that the roofed area of the lowest floor is a reasonable indicator for the total roofed dwelling area of the building.

How do figures based on floor area match those already determined by using households? The same buildings as used above were examined for floor area. Five of the buildings had incomplete plans. The other 17 had

50Van Beek, "Marib," 64-66.


52Ibid., 48-49.

an average internal floor area, excluding walls, of about 37 m².\textsuperscript{544}

Applying a factor of 37 m² to the partial buildings yields a total area of 814 m². If at least half the buildings had an upper floor, and this added another 1/3 to the area of a single building, then the total area is 950 m², and the 22 buildings would have an average area of 43 m².

Marfoe provides a ratio of 1 inhabitant per 10 m² total area. This yields about 81 people for the area studied and 891 inhabitants for the site total if no upper floor is assumed; with upper floors there would be 95 people for the area studied, and 1045 total inhabitants. This yields an average of ca. 520 inhabitants per hectare for the smaller area, and 610 per hectare for the larger. Either estimation of dwelling size approximates Finkelstein's 4 to 5 per household.

Naroll uses the total roofed area of each building. This is much harder to estimate. Most buildings probably contained one open courtyard. 3-Room buildings are the most common form in Stratum 3. There are a good number of 4-Room buildings, a few 2-Room buildings, and a few large multi-room structures. Probably between 2/3 and 3/4 of a building's ground floor area was roofed. In the area studied, somewhere between 543 m² and 611 m² of the ground floor area was probably roofed. This means that an estimate using Naroll's method would be between 595 and 671 inhabitants (ca. 3.0 to 3.4 per dwelling). As suggested below it may be that a partial second floor on many dwellings compensated for the loss of ground floor dwelling space to storage and/or stables. If at least 1/2 of all buildings had second floors adding an additional 1/3 to their roofed area the range would be between 633 m² and 713 m², yielding 693 to 781 inhabitants (3.5 to 3.9 per dwelling). Marfoe suggested a 1:6 ratio if only roofed areas were used in the estimate, which would yield

\textsuperscript{544}Stager, "Family," 17-18, notes that houses in the hill country were smaller than those in the low lands, by almost one third; 50 m² vs. 75 m².
between 996 and 1120 inhabitants for the site for the smaller area (ca. 5.0 to 5.7 per dwelling), and 1160 to 1307 (5.8 to 6.6 per dwelling) for the larger figure.\textsuperscript{545}

Note that a building’s maximum area, including external walls, is much greater than the usable floor area. In the Tell en-Nasbeh sample, the average external area of the 22 buildings was 59 m\textsuperscript{2}, compared to the 37 m\textsuperscript{2} floor area. For estimating population it seems best to use the smaller figure. Unfortunately not all researchers specify whether they are using the larger or smaller figure.

The small 3- and 4-Room buildings in the sample used above had an internal area of 34 m\textsuperscript{2}. If one third of this is set aside as a courtyard the roofed area of the building is reduced ca. 23 m\textsuperscript{2}. If this area is doubled by adding a second story over the remaining area it would provide 46 m\textsuperscript{2}, sufficient living and storage space for a small family of 3 or 4 individuals. The larger buildings, with an external area of ca. 75 m\textsuperscript{2} would have an internal area of ca. 47 m\textsuperscript{2}. If one third is lost to a courtyard (and this is being very generous), leaving an area of 31 m\textsuperscript{2}, which could be doubled to 62 m\textsuperscript{2} with a second floor, enough room for a family of 5 or 6 people.

The key point is that all buildings need not be squeezed into one average model. A house with less than the optimum amount of space for the assumed average family size might have been occupied by a smaller than average family, or by a larger impoverished family which simply

\textsuperscript{545}These should be understood as minimum values. For example, if a 3-Room house with a floor plan of 37 m\textsuperscript{2} contained an open court which occupied 1/3 of its area it would have ca. 25 m\textsuperscript{2} of ground level roofed space. If there was a second story over the roofed area this would double the roofed space, ca. 50 m\textsuperscript{2}.
could not "afford" a house with more space.\textsuperscript{546}

The estimate using floor space generally yields results closer to those arrived at using a lower per household figure than that advocated by Shiloh. Although the Old Testament indicates that large families were considered important and desirable it does not provide any information on the number of people inhabiting any one building. It may well be that an extended family would occupy several adjacent buildings facing out on the same road. Thus there might be a large extended family residing in one section of a town or village, but in several dwellings.\textsuperscript{547} The \textit{Tell en-Nasbeh Population Estimates} Table C.4.3 (p. 301) compares the results arrived at for Tell en-Nasbeh using several of the coefficients from the \textit{Population Estimates} Table C.4.2 (p. 295).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Basis</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shiloh</td>
<td>8 per household</td>
<td>1584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiloh</td>
<td>500 per hectare</td>
<td>857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finkelstein</td>
<td>4-5 per household</td>
<td>792-990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finkelstein</td>
<td>250 per hectare</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marfoe</td>
<td>1/10 m$^2$ floor space</td>
<td>891; 1045 with 2nd Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naroll</td>
<td>1/6 m$^2$ roofed space</td>
<td>595-671, 693-781 with 2nd Floor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{546}Most studies on population per household do not provide the standard deviation for the number of inhabitants per dwelling, or the floor area of the dwellings. For example, Watson, \textit{Ethnography}, table 2.1 and p. 47, states that her village contained 43 households with 193 people, averaging 4.5 inhabitants (not 4.59 as she has). However, the standard deviation is 2.2, showing that 67\% of all households fall within a range from 2.3 to 6.7 inhabitants. Likewise, Kramer, \textit{Ethnoarchaoelogy}, table 3.7, provides data to show that the average family size in her village was 6.2, but the standard deviation is 2.9, yielding an expected range of 3.3 to 9.1. Kramer's table 4.1 provides data showing that the average amount of "dwelling" space (living rooms and kitchens, but not storerooms or stables) was 55.2 m$^2$, but the standard deviation is 25.2 m$^2$, yielding a range of 30.0 to 80.4 m$^2$.

\textsuperscript{547}This is also the conclusion reached by Stager, "Family," 18-20.
Population

Note that the results using Shiloh's and Finkelstein's coefficients based on the size and number of households are less than half what is obtained using even the highest densities they advocate based on inhabitants per hectare. This is because at Tell en-Nasbeh the buildings are packed together very tightly. This shows that it is very difficult to arrive at a per hectare coefficient that can be applied to all sites without reservation. Each site's plan must be examined individually to determine the building density there.

iii. Limits Imposed by Natural Resources -

Is it possible to use the availability of natural resources to help bracket the reasonable upper and lower limits of the population of Tell en-Nasbeh? It may be that water and food storage capacity will be of help.

An average adult requires one milliliter of water for every kilocalorie of energy expended. A sedentary adult of 70 kg requires about 2.5 liters per day; someone engaged in moderate activity requires 3.0 liters, and a very active person needs 3.5 liters.\textsuperscript{5d} This is in an environment where the temperature varies between 65 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Someone engaged in moderate to strenuous activity in the summer around Tell en-Nasbeh no doubt required somewhat more, but these are good minimum figures from which to work. However, this is only drinking water. It does not include water required for cooking, cleaning, bathing and other miscellaneous uses. A study of rural townships in the Ciskei area of South Africa showed that impoverished

families used about 9 liters per day per person.\textsuperscript{549} This agrees with an estimate of 10 liters per day used by Broshi and Callaway.\textsuperscript{550} Wilkinson notes that Jerusalem in 1918 used about 16 liters per day per person, relying only on cisterns.\textsuperscript{551}

Tell en-Nasbeh is in an area which receives at least ca. 500 mm of rain per year. The total volume of water falling within the Stratum 3C town is 8875 m\textsuperscript{3}.\textsuperscript{552} This amounts to 8,575,000 liters. This is the maximum available to the inhabitants without going outside the walls to use springs more than half a kilometer from the 3B outer gate. This amount of water could support 2610 people using 9 liters per day for a year. This provides a maximum upper limit for human habitation; it does not include usage for any animals customarily kept within the town, nor allow for much use of springs to replenish the supply.

It is not likely, however, that the inhabitants were able to achieve total conservation of the rainfall. It is impossible to determine how much was lost. It is possible to measure the capacity of the cisterns found in the excavated areas. Most of the rain comes between November and April. Whatever was in the cisterns at the end of April would usually have to suffice until the beginning of the next

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{549}F. Wilson and M. Ramphele, \textit{Uprooting Poverty: The South African Challenge} (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1989), 51 and fig. 2.05. Unfortunately no break down of how each individual used the water is given.
\item \textsuperscript{551}J. Wilkinson, "Ancient Jerusalem: Its Water Supply and Population," \textit{PEQ} 106 (1974):49. He advocates in general 20 liters per day, twice the estimate used here.
\item \textsuperscript{552}This is 17,150 m\textsuperscript{3} multiplied by 500 mm of rainfall.
\end{itemize}
rains, without trips to the springs.\textsuperscript{53}

It was possible to estimate the storage capacity of 61 cisterns scattered from north to south, the length of the tell\textsuperscript{54}. These had a combined capacity of 1062 m\(^3\), or an average of 18 m\(^3\). The capacity of these cisterns varied from a little less than 1 m\(^3\) to 90.6 m\(^3\). Not all the 61 cisterns belong to Stratum 3; 13 (20\%) were cut by walls of that stratum, indicating that they were earlier features which did not continue in use. The average capacity of cisterns not cut by later walls was 20 m\(^3\).

These 48 cisterns, if full at the end of April, would contain enough water for 585 people, using 9 liters per day, for 6 months. There were 43 additional cisterns for which no depths could be determined. If it is assumed that 20\% of these were not in use in Stratum 3 (leaving 35) and these also averaged 20 m\(^3\) they would support another 425 inhabitants, for a total of 1010.

These 83 Stratum 3 cisterns were found in the 67\% of the site which was excavated. If the same proportion of cisterns exists in the unexcavated area this would be 27 additional cisterns, which at 20 m\(^3\) could support another 329 people. The total population which could then be supported would be around 1340 people, assuming full cisterns in April for 6 months. If these 110 possible cisterns were only at 70\% capacity at the end of April this would still be enough to support 938 people.

\textsuperscript{53}Callaway, "New Perspective," 40, also accepts a "dry season" of 180 days.

\textsuperscript{54}See above, Section C, Chapter 3: "Water Usage: Cisterns and Drainage System," for more details (p. 259).
If every dwelling had a cistern of 20 m$^3$ this would be enough water for 12 individuals for 6 months per dwelling. If a 20 m$^3$ cistern were at 70% capacity it could support ca. 8 people; even at 50% it could support ca. 6. The estimate arrived at above for ca. 110 total cisterns for Stratum 3 suggests that not every dwelling had a cistern. If extended families lived in adjoining dwellings it may be that one cistern sufficed for two households. It cannot be determined how many animals were kept within the walls. This would have put an additional strain on the water supply. Table C.4.4 (p. 305) summarizes the data presented above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of 20 m$^3$ Cisterns</th>
<th>100% Capacity Supports For 6 Months</th>
<th>70% Capacity Supports For 6 Months</th>
<th>50% Capacity Supports For 6 Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data show that in a "wet" year when the 110 estimated cisterns are full in April a population of ca. 1340 could be supported. In the event that they were not at full capacity ca. 900+ could be supported, while in very bad conditions ca. 650+ could survive.

Besides the water storage capacity of the cisterns at Tell en-Nasbeh it may be that a study of the intramural storage bins can help in estimating the population of the site.

Rosen's study of the subsistence economy at 'Izbet Sartah is a mine of useful information for determining the amount of food which
could be stored at Tell en-Nasbeh. All the statistics used below derive from his work.

A total of 61 numbered and unnumbered storage bins were found in the intramural storage area. These had an average estimated capacity of 2.8 m$^3$ and a total capacity of 171.6 m$^3$. There are gaps in the string of intramural bins, and it is likely that an additional 7 bins were destroyed during post-Stratum 3B building activities, which would bring the total storage capacity to 199.6 m$^3$. This will be rounded to an even 200 m$^3$. Rosen cites studies which indicate that during the 1940s-50s in Syria-Lebanon-Jordan village storage facilities were customarily at 70% of their maximum capacity. If this held true for Iron Age Palestine the bins would have usually held ca. 140 m$^3$. In the 16th century A.D. Levant approximately 2/3 of the grain sown was wheat, the remaining 1/3 was barley. The barley was primarily used to feed animals.

Wheat has a specific weight of 770 kg/m$^3$, while barley is at 610 kg/m$^3$. Typical amounts lost to waste ranged between 10% and 15% and the amount required for seed was 17% to 20%. This means that around 30% of the harvested and stored grain was not consumed. The average person whose diet consists mostly of grain requires 150 to 240 kg per year. Broshi cites figures of 185-195 kg per year in antiquity and early modern times. A more recent study of eight villages in the province of Aleppo, Syria, showed that grain consumption was around 140 kg per year,

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Population

constituting ca. 88% of the local diet, but varied widely.\textsuperscript{552} The average amount of grain consumed by Iranian villagers in Kramer's study was ca. 168 kg, and this amounted to ca. 87% of the villagers' diet.\textsuperscript{559}

This can be tabulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Storage Volume</td>
<td>200 m\textsuperscript{3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Storage Volume (x 70%)</td>
<td>140 m\textsuperscript{3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume Used for Wheat (x 67%)</td>
<td>94 m\textsuperscript{3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume Used for Barley (x 33%)</td>
<td>46 m\textsuperscript{3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Weight of Wheat (770 kg)</td>
<td>72,380 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Weight of Barley (610 kg)</td>
<td>28,060 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat Available after 30% Loss</td>
<td>50,666 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley Available after 30% Loss</td>
<td>28,060 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population Supported for 1 Year at 150–250 kg per Year</td>
<td>338–203 People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population if all 200 m\textsuperscript{3} Used for Wheat, Nothing Lost or Used for Seed.</td>
<td>1027–616 People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>720–431, 70% Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>504–302, 30% Unused or Lost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If Tell en-Nasbeh contained 198 dwellings, with a minimum household size of 4, and a total population of 792, then the amount available in the second to last row of the above table, enough for less than 338–203 people, could not have supported the population for an entire year.


\textsuperscript{559}C. Kramer, \textit{Village Ethnoarchaeology} (New York: Academic Press, 1982), table 2.2. She also cites a range of 100 to 250 kg, p. 181.
Population

If the population was about 792 the amount of wheat required for one year would have ranged between 118,800 kg and 198,000 which would require a storage capacity of 154 m³ to 257 m³, only 0.78 m³ to 1.30 m³ per dwelling, which is toward the low and middle range of the intramural bins (0.89 m³ to 1.48 m³ for 900 people).

It should also be remembered that the intramural bins are a Stratum 3B phenomenon. During the earlier Stratum 3C, the only storage facilities available would have been those in each dwelling. It does not seem likely that other plant and animal products could make up the gap between what the bins could hold and the demand of the minimum population based on the number of dwellings. Grain products made up some 86% of the food supply of the villages in the Aleppo province, and the percentage was probably no lower in antiquity.⁵⁶⁰

If all the intramural bins were used for wheat consumed by people, and the bins were at full capacity every year, and nothing was lost or used for seed then the minimum 792 inhabitants could be supported. This certainly was almost never the case. It seems best to accept the premise that the intramural bins provided additional capacity and were not the sole source of stored grain at Tell en-Nasbeh. Each dwelling had its own storage facilities, either as sacks or baskets of perishable materials which would not survive, and/or storage jars, and/or occasional stone-built storage bins within dwellings.

The yield of wheat per hectare is 650 kg, while the barley yield is 800 kg.⁵⁶¹ This means that 181.6 hectares were required to produce

⁵⁶⁰Mokbel, "Nutrition," 203, table IV.
⁵⁶¹These figures match well with those cited by F.S. Frick, The Formation of the State in Ancient Israel (Sheffield: The Almond Press, 1985), 150, for areas in which metal plows were in use, i.e. up to 750 kg of wheat per hectare for wheat, though smaller yields are also
72,380 kg of wheat (146.5 hectares) and 28,060 kg of barley (36.6 hectares). To produce the amount of grain required for a population of 900, not including the barley, would require 207.7 to 346.2 hectares, averaging 277, or ca. 2.8 km², including the area used for barley would be 3.1 km². These areas would be doubled if the farmers followed a 1 year-on, 1 year-off fallow system.

What then is a reasonable estimate for the population of Tell en-Nasbeh in the ca. 1.72 hectare core Stratum 3 settlement? The key for this estimate is the high density of ca. 120 dwellings per hectare; this is far higher than the values Shiloh used in his study. At 8 people per dwelling this would yield a population of almost 1600, which is 200 people above the maximum assumed capacity of the cisterns. At an average intake of 200 kg of wheat per year this would require a storage capacity of 743 m³, allowing for 70% average volume and 30% not consumed, more than 3.7 times the intramural capacity; each dwelling would have to have a storage capacity of at least 2.7 m³.

The estimates supplied by Finkelstein’s formula for households, 792 to 990, and Marfoe’s, ca. 891 to 1045, are in close agreement. A population of ca. 900 could be supported by the 80 known and 27 presumed Stratum 3 cisterns for 6 months starting at 70% capacity in April. A wheat storage capacity of 475 m³, less than 2.5 times the intramural capacity, would be required for this number of people.

If a value of 150 to 250 inhabitants per hectare is used, the result is an average of less than two inhabitants per dwelling. For example, at 150 people per hectare Tell en-Nasbeh would have a

reported. Kramer, Ethnoarchaeology, table 2.3, shows that 500 to 800 kg of wheat per hectare is toward the low end of the range. Watson, Ethnography, cites 642 kg per hectare.
population of ca. 257; this is an average of 1.3 people per building, assuming 198 dwellings.

Thus it seems reasonable to conclude that the human population which customarily resided within the walls of Tell en-Nasbeh was about 900 people, plus or minus 100. It may be more toward the lower end of the range if a significant number of animals were kept inside the walls and had to be watered there.

It also seems reasonable to suggest that those wishing to pursue population estimates for entire regions, such as ancient Israel, will have to develop a hierarchy of settlement densities. It is perhaps intuitively obvious that an unwalled village is probably less densely packed than a large walled town like Tell en-Nasbeh. Estimates of 150 to 250 inhabitants per hectare may very well fit an unwalled village, 500 to 600 per hectare might not be unreasonable for a fortified rural town, while urban centers with some areas devoted to large administrative complexes, and others to dwellings might be around 400 per hectare. Tell en-Nasbeh seems to have had a density of 470 to 580

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[56] C. Kramer, Village Ethnoarchaeology (New York: Academic Press, 1982), 168-169, notes that archaeologists sometimes assume a direct positive linear relationship between settlement size and population, but that there is no real evidence for this.

[56] Van Beek, "Marib," 65-66, correctly notes that towns/cities could have population densities as high as 500/hectare, while small unwalled villages could be as low as 125/hectare. Finkelstein, "Notes," 49-50, notes that density coefficients can vary widely based on the settlement's environment (villages dependent on herding might have a lower density than agriculturalists) and the size of the settlement itself. G.A. London, "Tells: City Center or Home," EI 23 (1992):74, notes that separate estimates are likely required for urban centers and rural communities. Without formally stating it, these authors seem to have an awareness of the need for the development of a house-density hierarchy based on the type of settlement being studied. Kramer, Ethnoarchaeology, provides figures that show that the average household size in 41 villages was ca. 5.1, but the density was low, 97/hectare. Her table 5.3 records 14 other sites in which the density is less than 100/hectare. This is probably so because these are small, unwalled villages. A study is needed comparing the building density in different types of settlement, especially walled vs. unwalled.
inhabitants per hectare, assuming a population between 800 and 1000.\textsuperscript{564} Finally, the Stratum 3B defensive additions to the core 3C settlement almost doubled the area of the town, but added no new dwelling space, thus the site's density dropped to 250 to 310 per hectare, without any change in the absolute number of people living at the site. This is a double reminder that every site's density must be determined by examining its own specific plan.

\textsuperscript{564}London, "Tells," *76, suggests that 50-90\% of a pre-industrialized society's population was rural, i.e. lived outside the walled centers. If so, the population dependent on Tell en-Nasbeh might range from 1800 to 6400.
5. Defenses -

Individual treatments of the town's defenses, in the different strata in which they occur, are included in the chapters covering the plans where the defenses were uncovered. Since, for example, the offset-inset wall appears in 20 of the 40 plan areas, it is difficult to achieve an over-all feel for it by paging through these chapters and reading the relevant paragraphs. The purpose of this chapter is to pull those data together in a comprehensive summary. A similar discussion is found in the 1947 report.\textsuperscript{56} This chapter will also summarize the conclusions reached in that earlier study and highlight how they differ from the analysis in the present work.

The EB I Stratum 5 village probably did not have any sort of fortifications. Two wall segments beyond the line of the 3C casemate-like wall and on Plan 73 and Plan 74 may belong to Stratum 4. Possibly they are an enclosure wall around that settlement. Clear defensive walls are only apparent from Stratum 3 onward. Therefore this study begins with the defenses of Stratum 3C.

i. Stratum 3C: The Casemate-Like Wall -

That Tell en-Nasbeh had a town-wall earlier than the massive offset-inset wall was recognized as early as 1926.\textsuperscript{56} The 1947 report devotes about a page to this wall.\textsuperscript{57} McCown did not believe that there was clear evidence of any casemates connected to this wall, but allowed

\textsuperscript{56}\textsuperscript{57}I, 189-203.


\textsuperscript{57}I, 190-191.
for the possibility of some in AG-AH26 and S-T-V,13-14. It was McClellan, working some 50 years later, who established the existence of a casemate-like wall at Tell en-Nasbeh, but even he seems to have misunderstood it in part. McClellan demonstrated that Rm 549, Rm 553 and Rm 558 in AF17 (Plan 159) shown on fig. 42 as rooms of Stratum II are part of the same building as Rm 430, Rm 432, Rm 433, et al., which in this study are called Building 160.06. He also showed that the "casemates" continued to the NW, though there the phasing was more complicated, and to the SE where Rm 550 is part of Building 160.07 and Rm 418 is part of Building 177.01.

However, this is not a true casemate wall as is found at Hazor; nor do the "casemates" have the same regularity of plan as in Tell Beit Mirsim A and Beer-sheba II, where similar chambers form the back rooms to dwellings. The outer wall is not of uniform thickness wherever it is found. Nor is the inner wall in those few places where it can be discerned, and the short walls connecting the inner and outer walls range from 1 to 3 stones in width. Because of this non-uniform construction this study refers to this wall system as "casematelike."

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568I, 222. Here it is noted that Rm 544, Rm 545, Rm 545, Rm 549 and Rm 550 "might be casemates built against the early city wall."


570In the 1947 report the back rooms of this building appear on fig. 42, which is stratum II, and the front part is on fig. 43, which is the early phase of Stratum I.

Defenses

This wall cannot be directly traced all around the site. First, there is a gap of ca. 115 m along the E side between one segment in P20 and the next in AC24. Second, after the 3B offset-inset wall was built the 3C wall lost its defensive purpose. In the ca. 260 years between the mid-9th century and the fall of Jerusalem later walls were built over the earlier casemate-like rooms, following essentially the same line, but their outer walls were thinner. These later rebuilds are what give the chain of broad back rooms along the W side of the town a ragged casemate-like appearance. It is possible that in some places the 3C wall was completely removed, and new walls founded in its place. Still enough of it survives in different places to suggest that it existed all around the town. The following table summarizes the available data on this wall system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Squares</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Out. Wall Width</th>
<th>In. Wall Width</th>
<th>Part. Wall Width</th>
<th>C-mate Length</th>
<th>C-mate Width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N16</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6-0.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-P15</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-R14</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S13-14</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z-AA13</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1.5-1.7</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD15</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>1.0+?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF17-AG18</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.6-0.8</td>
<td>0.2-1.3</td>
<td>2.5-4.3</td>
<td>1.2-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK-AL20</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>1.8-2.0</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF-AH26</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>1.8+?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD25-26</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1.6-2.3</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB-AC24</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>1.5-1.6</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N18-19</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1.5+?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P20</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2.6+?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Squares</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Out. Wall Width</th>
<th>In. Wall Width</th>
<th>Part. Wall Width</th>
<th>C-mate Length</th>
<th>C-mate Width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Out. Wall Width = Width of outer wall
In. Wall Width = Width of inner wall
Part. Wall Width = Width of partition wall between casemates
C-mate Length = Length of casemate chamber
C-mate Width = Width of casemate chamber

Essentially the system consists of an outer wall, generally 1.5 to 2.0 m thick, against which were built 1 or 2 broad back rooms of common dwellings. The "inner wall" of the casemates is even less uniform than the outer wall because it is merely an internal house wall. The walls which divide the space between the outer and inner walls into "casemates" vary even more in width.

The system either was not cleared, or does not survive, over a long enough stretch to be able to determine if there were gaps in the outer wall. In those areas where it was excavated there are no gaps, but this may be because only foundations survive. It is thus not clear if the town was surrounded by an impassable wall and so required a gate, or if there were occasional alleys leading through the wall. The available evidence tends to support the former theory. The outer wall runs in smooth stretches, with no clear offsets or insets. This suggests that the outer wall was built first, and the broad back rooms of the houses were built up against it later, and this implies some communal planning. The relatively uniform plan of the outer wall shows that the system was not formed by simply constructing the dwellings' back rooms together in an irregular chain.\(^{57}\)

\(^{57}\)See the discussions of "Enclosed Settlements, Israelite Settlement Villages and A Peripheral Belt of Houses" in Z. Herzog, "Settlement and Fortification Planning in the Iron Age," in APAI, 233, 269, for a slightly different view.
Defenses

If it is assumed that the wall encircled the town in an unbroken line it must have had a gateway, even a simple one. In the discussion of Plan 145 in Volume II of this study it was suggested that such an entrance may have been in the vicinity of AA-AB23. There are two interconnected reasons for this.

The first is that anyone entering the 3B town by way of the inner gate (Building 145.01) still had to have a way to pass through the line of the old 3C defenses. Although the remains of the 3C casemate-like wall are not especially clear SW of the inner gate, there is no sign of a passage through it. Nor is there any sign of a passage through it farther S among the storage bins in Plan 162 or Plan 179. This suggests that the 3C gate was NW of the 3B inner gate.

Second, there is a rock scarp which extends from V21 to Z23, which at points is more than 2.0 m high. It seems likely that the 3C wall ran along the top of the scarp. Since the scarp levels off in Z23, and an entrance N of V21 is too far away from the inner gate, the 3C entrance should be somewhere to the S of Z23. This suggests the area of AA-AB23. Unfortunately this area was so heavily disturbed by Stratum 2 construction that no trace of an entrance was uncovered.

ii. The Intramural Towers -

Two towers were found in the intramural area, between the line of the casemate-like wall and the offset-inset wall. Both were treated
briefly in the 1947 report. These are Building 73.01 and Building 123.01. The dimensions of the towers are summarized in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Build.</th>
<th>NW/N Wall</th>
<th>NE/E Wall</th>
<th>SE/S Wall</th>
<th>SW/S Wall</th>
<th>Wall Width</th>
<th>Part. Wall</th>
<th>N Room</th>
<th>S Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73.01</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>1.6-2.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.1 x 1.7</td>
<td>3.1 x 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123.01</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1.8-2.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.7 x 1.5</td>
<td>5.7 x 1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the maximum preserved length of Building 123.01 is ca. 11.2 m. Both towers are founded on bedrock. The stones used are larger, and squared almost to ashlar quality, and are laid in regular courses down to bedrock. No doorways are preserved in either tower.

Building 123.01 was said to be cut by the offset-inset wall on the W. Unfortunately no reason is provided for this thesis. It is possible that this theory is based only on the odd angle in the offset-inset wall into which the tower fits. The E wall does not seem to be connected to what appears to be the outer wall of the 3C casemate-like wall. Given these data it might be argued that the tower was built after the offset-inset wall, though it is difficult to explain why a tower was built within the town, and not simply added to the outer face of the offset-

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571 I, 189-190.

574 Wall lengths are maximum lengths from corner to corner. These measurements may differ slightly from those in the 1947 report.

575 I, 189.
inset wall.

The situation of tower Building 73.01 clarifies the stratigraphic position of Building 123.01. The former is located ca. 5.0 m inside the offset-inset wall, and seems to be connected to the outer wall of the casemate-like wall, though as an addition. This means that Building 73.01 is probably an addition to the 3C defenses of the town; it would have no real purpose in the 3B defense system. Although the S tower is more regularly constructed than the N tower they are similar enough to suggest that the S tower belongs to the same late phase of 3C.

Another, less likely, possibility is that the towers belong to Stratum 4 and were originally free-standing structures which in some way protected the probably walled settlement of that period. The builders of the 3C town would have built their wall to make use of these existing towers.

If the towers belong to 3C it is not immediately clear why they were considered necessary; why only two towers, and why on the W and NW sides of the town? However, the same dilemma arises if their foundation is in Stratum 4. The use of well-dressed stones in regular courses might better fit the time of the United Monarchy of the 10th century (3C) than the time of the settlement of the 12th to 11th centuries (4).

No walls were found crossing either tower, but this is not a definitive proof that they continued in use after 3C; these may only be foundations. Building 123.01, however, is well situated for continued use in 3B and beyond. Note that this tower is located along the W wall at a point where there is a ca. 100 m break in the sequence of external towers attached to the offset-inset wall. It may be that the builders of the offset-inset wall intended Building 123.01 to function in the same
Defenses

capacity as these external towers. On the other hand Building 73.01 lies so far inside the offset-inset wall that it is not at all clear what purpose it was intended to serve.

iii. Stratum 3B: The Offset-Inset Wall

As has been mentioned above, the association of the offset-inset wall of Stratum 3B with Asa’s fortification of Mizpah in the early 9th century is one of the key assumptions in determining the chronology of the proposed stratification of Tell en-Nasbeh.

The 1:100 plans provide a macro-view of the town’s defenses; however, they show only top views, and the "stones" inside the inner and outer faces are a fill pattern, not an accurate stone by stone rendering. Some micro-views come from photographs; however, most photographs of the wall are from a distance. There are detail photographs from only a few areas. The understanding of the construction techniques of the walls must be rounded out by the 1947 report, and Badè’s preliminary reports and diary. Even with these resources, only a few sections of the wall are covered in detail.

Badè estimated that the offset-inset wall was 660 m long.576 When the length of the overlapping section which connected the W parts of the inner and outer gate is included it is ca. 730 m in length.

Badè cut a trench up to the face of the offset-inset wall in AN22, beginning ca. 60 m downslope. In the debris from the wall collapse were stones "so large that three or four workmen could not move them."577 The

576W.F. Badè, Diary, March 11, 1932; also I, 191.

Defenses

wall still stood over 8 m high in places, and was coated 5 to 6 m high with a plaster of crushed limestone.\textsuperscript{57n} The stones were laid in a clay mortar on a foundation of "immense rocks" a meter or more across which projected ca. 0.5 m from the superstructure and contained no chinking stones.\textsuperscript{59}

In AN24-25 he found "an embankment buttressed with a retaining wall on the lower side."\textsuperscript{58o} However, this does not appear on any plan.

In the N a trench was run up to the town wall in L18 (see P A512). A section through the wall was made there and another in N14 (see P 438). The construction technique differed from that in the S. Here the foundation was of "loose rocks, mostly small" to a height of 2.0 m.\textsuperscript{58i} On top of this was a superstructure of large stones in clay mortar (see P 437). This foundation was not enough by itself to support the wall and the wall began to tilt sharply outward. This required the construction of a retaining wall to help support it. Originally Badê seems to have believed that the collapse of the wall was due to its lack of an initial counter-weight to the outward pressure of the debris from the intramural area within the wall.\textsuperscript{58t} Later he attributed it to an Assyrian attack upon the town by Sennacherib.\textsuperscript{58s} In the 1947 report it is not clear which theory was favored, though it seems that McCown wanted to see it as a

\textsuperscript{57n}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{57n}Ibid., 19.

\textsuperscript{58o}Ibid., 29.


\textsuperscript{58t}Ibid., 486.

\textsuperscript{58s}W.F. Badê, "New Discoveries at Tell en-Nasbeh," Werden und Wegen des Alten Testaments (Beilieft 66 zur EAM):31-32.
Defenses

Beyond this retaining wall was a moat.

Other data on the wall are available from some of the cross sections in the 1947 report. fig. 55 shows a cross section through the wall in AK-AL26, and another just to the SW in AM25. The section in AL26 shows the wall founded partially on fill, partially on bedrock. While the section in AM25 shows it completely on bedrock. It does not seem likely that Badé actually made sections through the wall here, since such are not mentioned anywhere. They are probably reconstructions based on what was visible of the foundation of the wall on its inner and outer faces.\textsuperscript{584}

fig. 56 shows the wall in P22 founded on bedrock, and partially cutting the stairway leading into Ca 285\textbackslash Gi 285. This must be a similar reconstruction of that described above.

fig. 57 shows a section through the wall in W25. Here again the wall is on bedrock. However, it is unclear how far down excavation actually reached adjacent to the wall; e.g., the Survey Map reconstructs a revetment against the outer face of the wall, yet such is not visible in the cross section. Unfortunately none of the photographs of this section show the face of the wall clearly.

fig. 59 shows a cross section through the wall, and Gi 231, in AF27. Since the cistern was cleared it is likely that the inner face of the wall was visible at this point. The lower face of the revetment is also on bedrock. However, the bedrock shown in between is reconstructed.

\textsuperscript{584}I, 7, 231.

\textsuperscript{585}I, 217 does not provide much information about this section.
Defenses

A few photographs also give some idea of the wall construction. P 943 shows where tower Building 123.01 is apparently cut by the offset-inset wall. Although it is not very clear, it appears that the wall here is founded on bedrock. On almost the opposite side of the town, P 819 shows the deep probe in AB25, S of the inner gate. Here, too, the photograph is not very clear, but it seems that the wall is founded on debris. However, though the wall is partially, at least, on debris the outer-most part of the revetment to the E, and its retaining wall, are on bedrock. Badē's diary for March 19, 1932 reveals that in adjacent sections of the town wall, part of the wall was on bedrock, while the other was on debris. The area excavated at that time was the probe in AB25, as shown by records in the Badē Institute.

This may mean that, in general, the builders were not overly concerned that the wall itself be on bedrock, as long as there was a counter-weight (a revetment and/or retaining wall) exerting inward pressure against it which was founded on bedrock. Thus the available data from written records, sections and photographs indicate that several methods of construction were used in building the offset-inset wall.

Photographs also provide information on the stone work in the walls (e.g. P 857). These show that the outer face of the wall was constructed of squared stone blocks, which though not quite ashlars in the uniformity of their working, are by no means simple field stones. The best-dressed blocks seem to have been used most often in the corners of the offsets. The stones were laid in reasonably uniform courses. Where necessary, chinking stones were used to fill gaps. The interior of the wall was of undressed stones. It is unclear to what depth dressed

---

Defenses

stones were used. In the S dressed stones were used right down to the boulder foundations. Unfortunately, this seems to be the only area where the outer face of the wall was cleared to its base. In most other areas the revetment masks the face of the wall.

There are seams or straight joints in the wall at three places. In N-P14 it is between an offset and an inset. In Z25-26 it is between the tower of the inner gate and the wall. In AD26-27 and AE27 there are seams on both sides of the tower. This shows that the wall was built in stages. The question of the relation of the inner gate to the wall is discussed below. There may be also a lengthwise seam in the wall in N14-15, but it is difficult to tell from the plan. The "seam" may be an attempt to show the outward tilt of the wall at this point.

The wall varies in thickness; Table C.5.3 (p. 323) summarizes these data for each plan in which a section of the wall occurs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Revetment</th>
<th>Moat</th>
<th>Width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>3.8-4.4</td>
<td>1.5-1.8</td>
<td>Width?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>3.8-4.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>4.0-6.3</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>4.2-6.0</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>5.5-8.4</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>4.9-5.0</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>4.2-5.5</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>3.8-4.3+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>3.6-4.7</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>4.4-5.3</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>4.5-5.4</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

587 I, 193.
Defenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Revetment</th>
<th>Moat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>4.5-5.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.0-3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>4.2-4.7</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>4.1-4.3</td>
<td>6.0 + wall</td>
<td>1.3+?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>4.2-4.8</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>3.8-4.3</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93E</td>
<td>4.3-5.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93W</td>
<td>4.2-4.7</td>
<td>3.2-3.5</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>3.5-4.2</td>
<td>2.7-3.4</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>4.1-4.4</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Throughout most of its course the wall averages ca 4.4 m in width. On the W however, from W11-12 to AC13 it is wider, up to 8.4 m, and averaging ca. 5.7 m. These thicker wall sections are discussed in Plan 106, Plan 123 and Plan 140 in Volume II of this study. It should also be noted that these sections are at a lower elevation than the main parts of the wall on the E.

The most likely possibility is that the outer wall surfaces may have been added as an extra facing while the wall was being built, or later, when it was felt that the defenses there were not adequate. In this scenario the "thickening" parts of the wall are not bonded into the offset-inset wall. This is the conclusion reached in the 1947 report.⁵⁴⁸ Note that in AJ-AK18 it was determined that the extra masonry "skin" (ca. 2 to 3 m thick) was founded in part on the revetment of the tower.

Another possibility is that in some places these thicker sections are simply the base of the wall, and that the base here is thicker than at other points in the wall. The E part has a thinner upper section.

⁵⁴⁸I, 193.
Defenses

Since the base of the wall is the area most subject to attack, it would make sense to reinforce the lower part by making it thicker. The upper reaches, less subject to direct assault, could be thinner.

Unfortunately, neither theory explains why the wall along the W section needed to be especially thick. Of course both possibilities may have been implemented: one along one section, the other in a second. Note that the wall construction in AA-AB,11-12 may contain a combination of both.

The length of 50 of the offsets and insets was measured. The longest section was ca. 21.6 m, the shortest ca. 6.0. The average length was 9.6 m with a standard deviation of 3.1.\textsuperscript{30} If the four longest sections are discounted (all lengths greater than 14.0 m) the average is 8.0 with a standard deviation of 2.7 m. There is no apparent pattern to the lengths of the offsets\textbackslash insets based on distance between towers or side of the town or tightness of the curve of the wall.

At several points in the excavation sections of a revetment were found reinforcing the offset-inset wall. No evidence of a revetment was found on the N, though a retaining wall was found in N14. On the S the revetments only protected the towers. Areas where the revetment was found include Plan 76 and Plan 93 (around the outer gate), Plan 128 and Plan 145 (adjacent to the inner gate), AG27-28, Plan 176, and S11-12. The base of the revetment was only reached with certainty in a few

\textsuperscript{30}The standard deviation measures the average disbursement of a set of observations around the mean. Two thirds of all the measurements fall within 1 standard deviation of the average of all the measurements. In this case 67\% of all the offsets and inets (34) should fall within a range of 6.5 to 12.7 m. In the second case (mean = 8.0, standard deviation = 2.7) 67\% of the measurements will be between 5.3 and 10.7 m.
Defenses

places: Plan 128 and Plan 145, AG27-28, and S11-12. It may be that the base was reached around the outer gate, but this is not certain because bedrock was not reached. In the other areas only the upper parts of the revetment/glacis were uncovered.

The revetment varies between 6.0 and 8.8 m in width in those areas where it was cleared down to bedrock. It is difficult to determine the slope of the revetment because nowhere is it preserved to its full height.

The stonework in the revetment is not as good as in the wall, as shown in P 896. The stones tend to be smaller. In some areas, such as adjacent to the gates, they may be almost as well-dressed as the outer face of the wall and laid in regular courses, while in others they are field-stones in irregular courses.

Stone revetments are rather rare in the Iron Age. Examples are known from Beer Sheba II, and Tel Halif VI. The Middle Bronze revetment was reused in the Iron Age at Tell Beit Mirsim. Since Tell en-Nasbeh was an Iron Age foundation, the revetment was not constructed to shield the built up debris of earlier periods from erosion or enemy sappers; it was clearly intended to protect the new 3B offset-inset

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51BS I, 10-11.


53TBM III, 11-12.
A moat was found at four points around the town, not three as stated in the 1947 report. The first, for which no dimensions can be determined was apparently in N14-15. It is mentioned in a preliminary report as being beyond a retaining wall which supported the offset-inset wall. This retaining wall is shown in fig. 1 of the preliminary report, and Plan 73, but not on the Survey Map of the 1947 report. The moat, however, does not appear in any plan. A portion of it may appear in P 401a which shows the retaining wall, and a drop in the bedrock beyond it.

On the E sections of a moat were found in AA27 and AG28. The part in AA27 is ca. 2.5 m wide; its depth cannot be determined. It seems that a retaining wall for the adjacent revetment was subsequently built along the length of the moat, narrowing it. That in AG28 was 3.5 to 5.0 m wide and up to 1.5 m deep. Ca 193 lay between the moat and the revetment.

On the W a section of the moat was found in S10-11. This was ca. 2.0 m wide and 1.8 m deep.

No trace of a moat was found on the S, even though extensive areas were cleared to bedrock adjacent to the wall.

594 I., 193.
595 Badè, 1929, 484, 486.
596 I., 193.
597 Ibid.
Defenses

Moats in the Iron Age are relatively rare. One was found at Beer Sheba which was "at least 3-4 m deep."\textsuperscript{598} However, its width is not mentioned. The moat was at the base of a rampart ca. 7 m high; the width of the rampart is not reported.\textsuperscript{599}

The total height of the defenses is difficult to estimate. Badè calculated that the tower in AN20 may have stood ca. 13.0 m high. It was suggested that in AG27 the revetment would have reached the face of the wall ca. 6 m above bedrock, and that the wall may have risen ca. 6 to 8 m above that.\textsuperscript{600} In S10-11-12 the distance from the base of the moat to the top preserved part of the revetment is ca. 6.7 m; it is unclear how much higher the revetment would have reached. In AA26-27 the distance from the base of the moat to the top of the stump of the wall is ca. 10.0 m.

Drainage channels that either run up to or through the wall were found in at least 8 places along the wall. These are discussed in Chapter C.3, above.

Towers were found on all sides of the town except the N. A total of 9 full towers, and a large offset very much like a tower, were uncovered. This does not include towers associated with the inner and outer gates. The following table summarizes the most important points.

\textsuperscript{598}IB, 9.
\textsuperscript{599}Ibid.
\textsuperscript{600}I, 192-193.
## Defenses

### Table C.5.4: 3B Towers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sqr.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Revetment</th>
<th>Bonded?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P12</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>1.8-3.2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V12</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF15</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.3-6.5</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK18</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>6.5 (2.5)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN20</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>6.4 (2.0)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN23?</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM26</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.0 (2.5)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH27</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.4-3.9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD27</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2.4-2.9</td>
<td>No?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N22</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows that towers constructed as an integral part of the walls are uniformly 10.0 m long. This includes those in P12, V12, AF15, AH27, AD27, and N22. Their widths are a little more variable, between 6.2 and 6.9 m, averaging 6.5 m. The three towers which are not bonded directly into the wall are not as long, averaging 9.0 m, but on average are slightly wider, averaging 6.6 m. Also interesting is the fact that the three towers which were not bonded into the wall are all on the S end of the town.

It is unclear if the three S non-bonded towers are part of the initial construction of the offset-inset wall, or are post-construction additions. Since they are very similar in appearance to the bonded towers it seems likely that they represent additions made to the S wall as the project neared its completion, or merely represent a different sub-phase of the construction of the wall.

---

60 The tower in AN23 is not included though it is integrated directly into the wall because it is more of a "half" tower, or a large offset. AD27 is included because although it is not directly bonded into the wall it was clearly planned from the beginning to be part of the wall.
It is puzzling that non-integrated towers should be at the S end of the site because that is where the plateau on which the town sits is broadest and the easiest area to attack. It seems that it would be easier to tear down such structures, and so weaken the wall, than if they had been bonded in. Badè felt that these "tear away" towers actually strengthened the wall because even if the attacker pulled one down he would still have the wall behind to deal with.  

Badè also notes, without explanation, that the tower in AN20 showed clear indications of reconstruction after a previous destruction.  

It should be noted that wherever excavation did more than trace the outer face of the wall, a revetment was invariably found at the base of a tower, suggesting that all towers were so strengthened.

Also somewhat puzzling is the lack of towers on the N end. This is the area where a saddle ridge connects the tell's plateau with the Ramallah ridge to the N. Aerial photographs show that the saddle is relatively narrow and reaches the town wall mainly along its NW section; the saddle then broadens out to become the plateau on the W side of the town. On the NE the saddle drops off fairly rapidly and the ascent to the wall is much more difficult. Perhaps the builders simply thought, against our expectations, that attacking the wall across the saddle was a difficult task, and so preferred to fortify more strongly those areas that were more accessible from the plateau.

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608 Ibid., 19.

604 Badè, "Discoveries," 32 suggests that the towers "were deemed unnecessary because the wall there stood on the edge of a declivity."
The above discussion demonstrates several points about the 3B wall system. The first is its massiveness. The offset-inset wall is certainly the most massive wall ever found in the Iron Age at a site the size of Tell en-Nasbeh, with an average width of ca. 4.4 m. Compare, for example the defenses at the following sites:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Width (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Megiddo IV</td>
<td>3.6 (3.8-4.0 near gate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lachish III-IV</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lachish II</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazor V</td>
<td>3.2-4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer-sheba V</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel Batash III</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>5.0-7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the width of the wall is added the revetment which defended about two-thirds of the length of the wall, and was at least another 3.0 m wide, and then a moat which was at least 2.0 m wide, the amazing strength of the defenses is clear. Note also that the slightly later offset-inset wall at Megiddo, one of the principal cities of the kingdom of Israel, was not reinforced by any towers.

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605 Megiddo I, 28-29.
606 Lachish III, 87, 102.
607 Lachish III, 87.
608 Y. Yadin et al., Hazor II (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1960), 47.
609 BS I, pl. 87. This report (p. 9) states that the wall was about 4 m. thick, but it measures slightly less than that.
The second point is the complexity of the defenses. The revetment and moat do not extend completely around the town, and there are no towers on the N. Some parts of the wall are founded on bedrock, others on debris. The wall's thickness is not uniform. And extra sections of masonry were added to thicken it at least at one point. Seams at several points show that the defenses were built in stages. The 1947 report suggested that this non-uniformity in construction might be interpreted as different groups with varying skills building at different rates, and might be tied in with Asa's use of corvée labor to build the walls of Mizpah.\textsuperscript{612} This interpretation cannot be proved, but does provide one model for understanding some of the differences in construction technique.

\textbf{iv. The Inner-Outer Gate Complex -}

Two impressive gates were uncovered at Tell en-Nasbeh, the outer gate (Building 93.01) and the inner gate (Building 145.01); these are called the city gate and the "earlier" gate in the 1947 report.\textsuperscript{613} McCown and Wampler took these to be gates from different periods, and almost all commentators have followed them in this assumption. It is a thesis of this study that these two gates are of the same period and are part of a massive inner-outer gate complex. The details of the construction of these gates appear in Volume II of this study. Here only the most salient points will be reiterated.

Both McCown and Wampler realized that originally a wall extended S from the W tower of the outer gate as far as W23.\textsuperscript{614} This wall ranged in

\textsuperscript{612}I, 191-193. See also W.F. Badè, "New Discoveries at Tell en-Nasbeh," Werden und Wesen des Alten Testaments (Beihf 66 zur ZAW): 31.

\textsuperscript{613}I, 195 and 199.

\textsuperscript{614}I, 200-201, 219-221 (fig. 57).
width from 4.5 to 5.0 m, which is wider than the offset-inset wall less than 13 m to the E. They also realized that if this wall continued its course to the S it would reach the W side of the inner gate.\textsuperscript{65} Likewise they understood that the inner gate went out of use before the outer gate. A whole string of buildings was constructed over the wall which connected the two gates on the W, and that the S-most (Building 144.01) was partially built on a corner of the inner gate.

Much effort was invested attempting to explain the relations of the two gates. Wampler’s theory was that the inner gate was a "false" start. It was begun early, but when in the process of building the offset-inset the flat area of bedrock in Plan 93 was revealed, work was stopped on the inner gate and apparently also on the W connecting wall.\textsuperscript{66} McCown seemed to believe that the inner gate was constructed first, functioned until an assumed destruction by Sennacherib in 701 B.C.; the outer gate was erected afterwards.\textsuperscript{67}

Neither seems to have even considered the possibility that the two gates may have been in use at the same time and constituted a massive unified entry complex. There are probably three reasons for this.

The first is that in the time in which they were working the only inner-outer gate complexes known were those in Megiddo V-II and the bastion of Lachish IV-III-II. However both of these are relatively narrow and have an internal bent axis, and are not obviously similar to

\textsuperscript{65} The probable reason why no trace of this wall was found farther S is that excavation did not reach low enough. The top preserved part of the W connecting wall in W23 is at 776.12, while excavation only reached 777.03 in Y24.

\textsuperscript{66} I, 201.

\textsuperscript{67} I, 201-202.
the proposed complex at Tell en-Nasbeh.\textsuperscript{68}

Second is that there is a seam, or straight joint, in the offset-inset wall where it joins the E tower protecting the inner gate. This they took as a clear sign that the wall running N to the E tower of the outer gate was a later addition.

Third, even if they had entertained the possibility of the two gates being in use simultaneously, they probably could not conceive of only the inner half of the complex going out of use while the outer part continued to function.

It is interesting that in the 45 years since the 1947 report was published only one scholar has suggested that the two gates were part of a single complex; this was Aharoni, and even there it is a reconstruction in an atlas without any accompanying explanation.\textsuperscript{69} Even in the latest review of the subject Tell en-Nasbeh is not included in the list of sites with such complexes.\textsuperscript{70} This may be for the same

\textsuperscript{68}Inner and outer gate complexes are known at a number of sites. Z. Herzog, \textit{Das Stadttor in Israel und in den Nachbarländern} (Main am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern, 1986), shows the following: Dan (p. 89), Megiddo IVB (p. 94), Beer-Sheba V (p. 120). Others are known from Lachish II, Lachish III, pl. 111; Lachish IV/III, D. Ussishkin, \textit{The Conquest of Lachish by Sennacherib} (Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv University, 1982), 31; Batash, G.L. Kelm, "Tel Batash (Timnah) Excavations: Third Preliminary Report, 1984-89," \textit{BASOR Supplement} 27 (1991):47-68, fig. 13; Gezer, W.G. Dever, "Late Bronze Age and Solomonic Defenses at Gezer: New Evidence," \textit{BASOR} 262 (1986): 29 and fig. 2; Dor, E. Stern, A. Gilboa, I. Sharon, "Tel Dor, 1991: Preliminary Report," \textit{IEJ} 42 (1992): 34, 38-40, fig. 9, and personal observation.


\textsuperscript{70}A. Masar, \textit{The Archaeology of the Land of the Bible} (New York: Doubleday, 1990), 467-469.
reasons given above.

However, once the possibility that the gates were originally intended to be used together is allowed, all of the difficulties faced by McCown and Wampler disappear.

The reason behind the great distance between the two gates, ca. 60 m, is the topography of the E side of the town. The builders probably first chose the site for the outer gate. As noted by Wampler, the bedrock area of Plan 93 forms a relatively flat surface; the drop seems to have been less than 2.0 m over 30.0 m E to W. Aerial photographs show that the area N and E of this point drops fairly rapidly in a series of rugged terraces, making this in fact the best possible site for a gate. All other sides of the town are bordered by a fairly broad terrace which provides much easier access to the offset-inset wall, or by the saddle which connects the tell to the ridge to the N.

Next the location for the inner gate had to be selected. As was discussed above, a rock scarp can be traced from the vicinity of V21 to Z22; at times this scarp is over 2.0 m high. If the builders wanted to avoid constructing a steep ramp over the scarp to provide access to the town they had to build the inner gate at a point where the scarp diminished to a reasonable level. This would seem to be the area of AA-AB, 24-25-26. Even here the ground slopes steeply and the inner gate was founded on fills, not bedrock.

Given the topography of the area, and the builders' desire to erect an inner-outer gate system, this was the best area for their labors.

\footnote{\cite{I}, 201; also fig. 1 of the 1947 report.}
Defenses

The seam at the juncture of the E tower of the inner gate with the offset-inset wall is something of a "red-herring." There is no a priori reason to suppose that this wall is any later in construction than any other part of the wall. Note that ca. 30.0 m to the S the offset-inset wall which runs S from the inner gate ends in a seam at the tower in AD27, and that on the other side of the tower is another seam. This seam represents a sub-phase within the overall construction of the offset-inset wall, and it is likely that the seam at the N end of the E tower of the inner gate represents a similar sub-phase, not a much later construction.

The reasons for which the inner gate and the wall which connected it to the W tower of the outer gate went out of use were discussed above in Chapter 8.3-2; here only a few salient points will be made. Stratum 2 is characterized by more substantial and more spacious dwellings than Stratum 3, by even larger public structures, and by a town plan in which the buildings are not packed as closely together as in Stratum 3. This change in form suggests a change in the town's function, which, if Tell en-Nasbeh is Mizpah, may well reflect Mizpah's transformation into the seat of the Babylonian province in the early 6th century. Even if this dating is not accepted, the site-wide change in plan seems well-established. Whatever the reason for the change, those who instigated it felt that using the area between the two gates for buildings was more important than its defensive role. Thus, the W connecting wall and inner gate were razed, and the outer gate became the only gate. This scenario adequately explains why more than half the gate complex went out of use.

v. Strata 2 and 1 -

In the previous section evidence demonstrating that the inner and outer gates were initially part of the same massive entrance complex was
Defenses

presented. In the course of that discussion it was shown that the wall
which once connected the two gates on the W and the inner gate itself
went out of use when buildings of Stratum 2 were constructed over them
or blocked them.

The most important proof that the outer gate, and by extension the
entire offset-inset wall, continued in use into Stratum 2 is the fact
that the floor of Building 110.01, one of the structures built over the
wall which once connected the two gates on the W, is at about the same
level as the floor of the gate. This means that the elaborate blocking
of the gate belongs in Stratum 2, and does pertain to the invasions of
either Sennacherib or Nebuchadnezzar. Since, as seems likely, Stratum 2
came to an end in the latter part of the 5th century, this should be the
date for the final use of the gate.

By Stratum 1 the offset-inset wall and outer gate had gone out of
use. This is shown by the features built over the stump of the town wall
or blocking the gate area as summarized in the following table. McCown
and Wampler also realized that the latest buildings on the tell post-
dated the offset-inset wall and the gates.62

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Squares</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L17-18</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>&quot;Maccabean Structure&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L19, M20-21</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>&quot;Maccabean Structure&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P22</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>&quot;Maccabean Structure&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P22-23</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Wall over revetment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q23-24</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Wall and kiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-S23</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Building 93.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R24</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Rm 277 and walls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defenses

Table C.5.5: Stratum 1 Remains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Squares</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R23</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Kiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R23-24</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Double wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T23-24</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Floating walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-W12</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>Rm 299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V24-W25</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Walls over 3B town wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y11</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Rm 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X25</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>Wall over 3B town wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD13-AC14</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>Wall over 3B town wall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As was discussed above in Chapter B.5 (p. 186), the Stratum 1 remains are very fragmentary; no building plans can be reconstructed. However, the remains that do exist suggest that it was probably an unwalled settlement.

vi. Final Note —

One of the factors which never seems to be examined when evaluating the defenses of a town is the nature if its defenders. Extensive areas of the stratum 3 town were uncovered, but nowhere are there remains of any large public buildings, let alone one that might be characterized as a barracks. If a military detachment was not stationed permanently at Tell en-Nasbeh who were its defenders? It seems most likely that the inhabitants were responsible for the defense of their town. Perhaps an officer and a few professional soldiers resided there who organized and led the citizen soldiery in times of war.

This is actually not so surprising. Permanent garrisons of the regular army were probably not that common. In Judah, Jerusalem presumably had a large garrison, probably also Lachish. Relatively isolated fortresses may have had small regular garrisons. A massive
Defenses

wall, such as that of Stratum 3B at Tell en-Nasbeh, was sufficient to
deter raiders, even on the kingdom's N border. In time of war the king
probably chose to concentrate his army either for attack or defense,
rather than garrison each and ever township. It makes more sense to
believe, therefore, that the central government erected the
fortifications for most large rural towns, and then left the citizens to
effect their own defense.

If the Stratum 3 population of Tell en-Nasbeh totaled about 900,
and a third of this number served in its active, front line defense on
the walls, then the "garrison" strength should be reckoned at a maximum
of 300. The length of the wall is ca. 660 m, which, if all the defenders
were stationed evenly along the wall, would leave a gap of ca. 2 m
between soldiers. However, this would have left the defenses too weak to
be effective when attacked at any single point. Probably attackers were
not able to attack a town's wall at all points along its circumference.
Rather they selected one or two points on which to concentrate their
efforts. The defenders could see in advance where the attack was likely
to come and would mass themselves there to repel it. Thus, most of the
wall was likely empty of all but a few lookouts who would have been
stationed to report enemy troop movements.

The town gate is always the weakest point in a town's defenses.
Yet the outer gate of Stratum 3 represents one of the most formidable
fortifications in Iron Age Judah. How many troops could have massed
there to defend it? The E tower is ca. 10 m on a side, so about 40 m
total. If it is assumed that soldiers stationed along the W tower and
the wall running N from there for ca. 25 m, and the section of wall
running S from the E tower for ca. 10 m, could contribute actively to
the defense, and each soldier required ca 1.0 to 1.3 m of space, then 60 to 75 soldiers could man these 75 m of defensive area. Perhaps another 20 to 25 stood close by to replace those injured or killed. Presumably a certain number of non-combatants (women, children, the elderly) were ready to tend the wounded, pass up needed supplies and equipment, and run errands and the like. So, approximately 1/3 to 1/4 of the town’s defenders would defend the outer gate, while the others were stationed at other "hot points" along the walls.
6. Road System -

1. Introduction -

The individual numbered and unnumbered parts of the various roads of Tell en-Nasbeh are discussed in Volume II of this study, in the chapters concerning the plans in which they are found. Occasionally reference is made in Volume II to the larger road system, especially when the immediate context of an individual stretch of road is not clear. The road system is also mentioned in Section C.3 of Volume I, in connection with the town’s drainage system. The present chapter will set out the full details of the detectable existing roads, and suggest on this basis how the site-wide system may be reconstructed.

The remains of Strata 5, 4 and 1 are far too few to even begin a discussion of the roads of those periods, if any existed. Stratum 2 is better preserved, but the preserved buildings are too widely scattered to suggest a road plan. The only possible road from Stratum 2 is Rm 377, Rm 374 and Rm 373 which runs between Building 110.10 and the outer gate. Rm 377 is built over, and may reuse the wall which originally connected the W halves of the inner and outer gates. P 954 and Plan 93 give the impression that the upper part of this wide wall was reused as a set of stairs leading down to the E, to the outer gate. Later photographs show that the excavators reconstructed several lower steps to "complete" the stairway. This theory’s main attraction is that it provides a route from the gate area to the central part of the town in Stratum 2; there is no clear passage to the center of the town farther S. For some unexplained reason, McCown believed that Rm 373, Rm 374 and Rm 377 were roofed after the outer gate went out of use.\textsuperscript{63} It may be that the buildings of

\textsuperscript{63} I, 231.
Stratum 2 are separated by wide spaces/plazas so that no real road system was required.

The remainder of this discussion is limited to Stratum 3, for here there are enough remains to reconstruct much of the system of that period. Indeed, it is because many fragmentary remains at the N and S ends of the site seem to follow the line of this system that they can be attributed to Stratum 3.

Already in the 1947 report the presence of a "Circular Road" was noted.634 This is the section of road which stretches from AH2O to AC16. The function of Rm 627 as a road which fed into this circular road was also recognized, but there was also a misconception that Rm 566 marked a road, rather than being part of the back rooms of two buildings.635 McCown believed that there was little planning to the town’s plan, and that such as there was, was done poorly.636 This is the extent to which the road system was analyzed in the 1947 report.

The next major advance in understanding the roads of Tell en-Nasbeh was Shiloh’s work.637 He suggested a 4-fold division of the basic Israelite town from the defenses inward: fortifications, buildings of the outer belt, ringroad, central core.638 The fortifications are usually of the casemate type. The back rooms of the outer belt either are the casemates, or are built against them and provided access to them. The

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634I, 250.
635Ibid.
636I, 206.
638Ibid., 41-43, fig. 5.
ringroad runs completely around the site with crossroads periodically branching out toward the center of the town. The central core was least clear because the central areas of most of the sites used to construct this model had not been excavated or were poorly recorded.

This system has been criticized; at Tell en-Nasbeh there is at least one break in the circuit of the ring road.\textsuperscript{63} The model Herzog proposed allows for one or more concentric ringroads bisected by one crossroad leading into the town from the gate.\textsuperscript{60} Shiloh’s model also does not fit small villages (Tel Qiri) or royal centers (Lachish, Megiddo, Hazor) dominated by sprawling administrative complexes.\textsuperscript{61} Herzog suggested that these royal centers were often laid out on an orthogonal plan.\textsuperscript{62} Notwithstanding certain exceptions, a combination of the models of Shiloh and Herzog seems to work well for mid-sized rural towns and smaller administrative centers.\textsuperscript{63}

McClellan made a considerable advance in the understanding of the road system of Tell en-Nasbeh.\textsuperscript{64} The present study almost fully agrees with the conclusions he reached. However, a number additions and modifications can still be made, as will be shown below.

\textsuperscript{62}Z. Herzog, "Settlement Planning and Fortification in the Iron Age," in AAI, 261-262, fig. 20. See also the following discussion.

\textsuperscript{63}Ibid., 247-248, fig. 12B.


\textsuperscript{63}Ibid., 247-248, fig. 12A.

\textsuperscript{63}Tell Beil Mirsim (Stratum A), Beth Shemesh (Stratum II) and Tell en-Nasbeh (Stratum III) belong to the first category; Beer-sheba (Stratum II) belongs to the latter.

Road System

Also, it seems that no scholar has really come to grips with the key factor which determines the road system of a walled-town in the hill country. This is the natural topography of the hill itself. Tell en-Nasbeh was laid out on top of a hill/ridge running roughly SE to N. Buildings ascended toward the high point of this line from both sides. As the surrounding hills suggest, the natural limestone bedrock of the tell probably falls away in a series of semi-regular terraces on either side of the ridge line. These terraces do not necessarily continue around the hill in unbroken lines; rather, they extend for longer and shorter distances and can be interrupted by gaps where erosion has worn away the even face of a terrace line.

These topographic features required a certain road system which consisted of the following elements:

1. A Ringroad - This was a road (or roads) which ran completely around the town.

2. Crossroads - These ran across the width of the town, perpendicular to the ringroad, providing "short-cuts" from one side to the other.

3. Side roads or "Alleys" - Sometimes short roads were required to provide access to a special feature or building.

4. A Ridgeroad - If the slope of the ridge near its crest was fairly steep it is not likely that a building would be constructed straddling

635 McClellan, "Town Planning," 61, comes closest. He clearly appreciated the affect "patches" of bedrock and the natural slope of the tell had on certain areas of the town plan. It may be that in the space of a single article he was unable to develop fully all his ideas. Herzog, "Settlement and Fortification," 247, understands the role the natural hill plays in the horizontal arrangement of the town, but not the effect its vertical dimension and slope have.
the ridge line. Most likely a road ran roughly along the spine of a
tell.\textsuperscript{636}

How does this road "typology" fit at Tell en-Nasbeh?

\textit{ii. Analysis -}

It seems that wherever possible, the builders of the 3C town tried
to place the ringroad on the outside edge of a natural terrace line.
Buildings downslope from this terrace generally had to be entered by a
descending stairway, while those on the inner side of the road generally
did not require such stairs. This is most clearly seen in AC16. The NE
wall of \textit{Rm 599} of Building 142.01 is the outer face of one of these
terraces. Beyond this face is the ringroad, consisting here of \textit{Rm 602}.

This terrace line probably stretches for some distance to the SE,
though this is not always clear from the plans. These do not always
indicate if an elevation is on bedrock or on debris. However, even as
far to the SE as AJ21 there is as much as a 60 cm difference in
elevations on opposite sides of the ringroad.

It may be that the decision to site a few key buildings in
relation to the terraces also played a part in establishing the line of
the ringroad. For example, if Building 142.01’s site and length was
determined first, then the front lines of the buildings to the SE would
have to follow roughly the line established by this building and by the
terrace. It is important to remember that the back wall of the outer
belt of buildings was the outer wall of the casemate-like wall, and that
this outermost wall also had to follow the topography of the hill.

\textsuperscript{636}Naturally on a small hill only a ringroad might be necessary.
Essentially buildings of the outer belt had to be "fit in" between the determined lines of the road and the fortifications. Even if the terrace diminished to the SE the buildings at the SW corner of the tell would still have to roughly conform to the predetermined line of the ringroad and fortifications. To do otherwise would lead to problems in channeling water down the roads and out of the town.

Both sides of the ringroad can be traced SE from AC16 for over ca. 70 m. The numbers assigned to it along this distance are: Rm 600, Rm 602, Rm 603, Rm 589, Rm 514, Rm 521, Rm 524, Rm 436, Rm 447, Rm 94 and Rm 95. 637

Along this section two, and probably three, crossroads can be traced. The N-most is Rm 627; this road is probably continued in Rm 339. This latter room is cut by a later wall, but is exactly on line with Rm 627.

To the S is a crossroad consisting of Rm 516, Rm 522, and Rm 563. Note that Rm 522 is cut by walls of Building 160.10 of Stratum 2.

The S-most crossroad is the least certain because its architectural context is vague. This is the section marked by Rm 448 and Rm 450. Because of erosion and rubble heaps the nature of building remains which may have flanked these spaces on the S is unknown. The possibility that they are simply rooms in a building cannot be ruled out. McClellan thought that Rm 448 might be a road because of the stairs leading up into it from Rm 447. 638 However, in Volume II, in the chapter of Plan 177, it is suggested that Rm 447 and Rm 94 may have been

637 Note that the road in Rm 447 and Rm 94 is partially obscured by a Stratum 2 building.

638 McClellan, "Town Planning," 64.
Road System

modified in Stratum 2 and turned into a narrow building. The stairs may well be connected with this later modification. The distance between Rm 627 and Rm 522 (the two crossroads to the N) is ca. 28 m, while that between Rm 522 and Rm 448 ca. 26 m. If there was a pattern to the distance between crossroads this may mark Rm 448 as such.

Along this clear section of the ringroad there are also two, perhaps three, sideroads which lead out toward the intramural area. The first is Rm 541 which roughly continues the line of Rm 627 to the W. The third is Rm 517 which roughly continues the line of Rm 516. These side roads seem to feed directly out to drain channels in the intramural area.\(^63\) It may be that they were intended to provide access to buildings fronting on them, and possibly to channel water through or below the town wall. McClellan, and possibly the excavators at one point, believed that the thin series of spaces Rm 581, Rm 505, Rm 509 and Rm 504 may have marked a sideroad.\(^64\) However, this is the only sideroad cut by cross walls, and these are preserved as high as those inside the buildings to N and S (see P 1426). It is not possible to be certain on the function of this series of spaces.

The last certain trace of the ringroad in the SE is in AK21. Only the wall which marks its SW edge survives here, but from more complete segments to the NW its width is probably ca. 1.4 m. Ci 146 and Ci 163 are probably in buildings on the NE side of the road.

The lengths of the long rooms facing out on the ringroad to the NW is ca. 8 m. If the N walls of Rm 15, Rm 16 and Rm 17 in Plan 195 mark the back of similar long rooms which once existed there, the ringroad

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\(^63\)See the discussion of drains in Section C, Chapter 3 (p. 259).

\(^64\)McClellan, "Town Planning," 64.
probably ran along the N edge of AL22-23. The single-stone walls which mark Rm 34 and Rm 35 may have been part of Stratum 3 buildings facing on to the ringroad.

If the few stones drawn as representing the W walls of Rm 206, Rm 207, Rm 208 and Rm 209 do mark such a boundary, it is possible that the ringroad ran along the W edge of AG-AH25.

Farther N from here only the line of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall survives. The casemate-like rooms tend to average between 1.5 and 2.0 m in width, so the ringroad paralleling this wall is probably ca. 9.5 to 10.0 m from the wall's inner face.

The continuation of the ringroad to the N of AC16 on the W side of the town is blocked by a series of buildings constructed back to back which stretches for over ca. 55 m to the E, from AB-AC16 to Z-AA19. A careful examination of the plans of this area show no way to reconstruct the road through this block of buildings.

However, the topography N of this block and the requirements of the builders seem to have been different than to the S. The natural terrace on which the road in Rm 600 in AC16 is built seems to be traceable again in 215 in Rm 669. P 1482 clearly shows that back room Rm 668 of Building 124.01 is built against a rock terrace, and given the natural curve of the hill, this could match very well the terrace in AC16. A continuation of the ringroad in Rm 669 would also provide access to the front of Rm 664 in Building 125.05, and any buildings to its N.

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61This is McClellan's "Perpendicular Insula." See his "Town Planning," 57-61 and especially fig. 7.

62McClellan noted the possibility of this road, but was less certain; "Town Planning," 64.
The placement of the ringroad at this point in the NW does leave a problem. There is a whole series of buildings to the W, beginning with Building 141.02 and stretching as far as Building 90.04, which cannot possibly front on a ringroad so far to the E as Rm 669. The solution seems to be to posit two ringroads in the NW corner of the town. This would create a pattern slightly different from that which Shiloh suggested: fortifications, outer belt of houses, outer ringroad, intermediate belt of houses, inner ringroad, core of town.

Building 124.01 is probably a Stratum 2 building replacing an earlier, slightly smaller version from Stratum 3. Its W end seems to be built over the E part of Building 141.02 and the continuation of the outer ringroad, here Rm 394. Possibly there is a short jag in the road to the W where it continues N as Rm 396. Such a short, sudden turn is not impossible, as attested by a similar jag between Rm 514 and Rm 589 in AD17. Excavation of AA15 might clarify this situation. The outer ringroad probably follows a line within ca. 1 to 2 m of the W edge of W-Z14. From V14 it probably bends E and runs to near the W edge of S15. From there on its continuation is much less clear, and is connected with the line of the intermediate belt of buildings. The line proposed allows a length of ca. 8.0 m for the long rooms of all the buildings along the outer belt.

The buildings of the intermediate belt, if they are to fit in between the proposed line of the outer ringroad and the terrace can have a maximum total length of ca. 8.0 m. This is not impossibly small, several buildings in the immediate area are no longer than this; such are Building 125.04 and Building 125.05. The terrace’s outer face and/or the back walls of the intermediate buildings (if the terrace drops off in height) should roughly parallel the line of the outer ringroad. It probably runs along a line ca. 2.0 m E of the edge of W-Z15. Form V15 it
Road System

probably bends E, running to ca. the middle of S16. The inner ringroad lies just E of this proposed line.

The continuation of these two ringroads and the intermediate belt of buildings to the N is uncertain. This area was heavily built over in Stratum 2. However, a few points can be made without stretching the available evidence too far.

The remains of the back part of the two long rooms of Building 73.02 are clear (Rm 242 and Rm 244). If both rooms were ca. 8.0 m long, this would place their SE walls on a line which would continue NE to ca. Rm 134, and to the SW would link up nicely with the outer ringroad in S15. The wall between Rm 134 and Rm 137 belongs to a Stratum 2 building, but may well follow the line of an earlier wall. If so, it may be that Building 74.02, for which Rm 137 marks the front, is a continuation of the intermediate belt of buildings. What cannot be determined, if this suggestion is granted, is where the line of the inner ringroad ran. There are two candidates: the first runs through Rm 153 and Rm 154, the other runs through Rm 155 and Rm 161. The first choice runs directly behind Rm 159 which clearly belongs structurally to Building 74.02, and is only crossed by one apparently later wall. The second choice fits better the proposed course of the terrace as determined from clearer remains to the S.

The area to the E of this was close to the surface and heavily eroded. Also, the construction of Building 74.01 of Stratum 2 seems to have removed most of the Stratum 3 remains below it. It may tentatively be suggested that the outer ringroad continued E along a line marked roughly by the N edge of Q17-18, before probably turning SE in Q19. What the fate of the inner ringroad was to the E cannot even be guessed.
Because excavation did not uncover the outer ringroad anywhere from Z14 to R15, and the remains farther E are cut by buildings of Strata 2 and 1, there is no certain evidence for the crossroads which must have existed farther N than that marked by Rm 644, Rm 655 and Rm 671. This crossroad essentially parallels the course of Rm 627 and Rm 339 to the S. Traces of this road are also found farther W, N of Rm 614. The nature and purpose of Rm 388, are discussed at length in Volume II, in the chapter on Plan 141. It is probably an elevated road which in some way allowed water to pass through the area of the casemate-like wall, in order to reach the drain in AB14, much like Rm 541 to the S. The roads Rm 394, Rm 644 and Rm 388 intersect in AB14.

The drains along the NW and N sides of the town may provide a clue to the presence of crossroads. Along the SW side it was noted that sideroads Rm 517, Rm 541 and possibly Rm 388 all run along lines which match those of intramural drains which run to the offset-inset wall. Also, all these sideroads are near an intersection with a crossroad. It may be that the drains were laid out to coincide with pre-existing drainage patterns determined by the sideroads and crossroads. If so one might expect a crossroad and sideroad combination to feed into the drains in Y12, Q13, N15 and M18.

This pattern seems to hold for the drain in Q13 which lies in Rm 250b; it seems to lie between buildings on either side, very much like one of the sideroads to the S. Rm 250b might then be another example of a sideroad.

In the discussion of the crossroads in the SW sections of the town it was noted that the three reasonably clear crossroads were separated from each other by a distance of ca. 26 to 28 m. This is roughly the distance from the intersection of Rm 644 and Rm 394 to a line running E
from the drain in Y12.

If the lines established by the drain in Y12 and Q13 are extended to the presumed line of the outer ringroad, the distance between these two drains along the road is ca. 60 m. This is about twice the distance between crossroads seen to the S. It may be possible to suggest that a crossroad and sideroad should be found somewhere in T-V14 and a corresponding drain in the area of Rm 293 and Rm 294 against the offset-inset wall.

As mentioned above, the road plan and building remains of Stratum 3 at the N end of the town are quite confused because of erosion and building activity in Stratum 2. However, the presence of a drain in the casemate-like wall in N15-16, between Rm 213 and Rm 215 of Plan 74's Level II, should be noted, as should the presence of a "canal" in N-P15. It is probably more than fortuitous that the drain in N15 is in such close proximity to these two drains, especially the one through the casemate-like wall.

The drain in M18 is not aligned with any of the rooms in its vicinity. However, Rm 182, a small space to the W of Building 74.05 may mark the approximate line of a sideroad. The mass of stones which marks the N end of the space numbered Rm 186 may also mark the line of a wall which fenced in part of the area of installation Building 74.06; if so it may have partially blocked the flow of water to the drain.

An alternative to the double ringroad system on the NW corner of the town envisioned above is to posit only the outer ringroad as a full road running along the periphery of the town. Instead of an inner ringroad there would be a series of alleys feeding off N and S from crossroads which would end in cul de sacs, and thus not run around the
town in an unbroken line.

The only area where the ringroad cannot be traced with any real confidence is the NE corner of the town. Because of the many large rubble heaps this area was left almost untouched, except adjacent to the offset-inset wall. In the chapter on the town’s defenses it was suggested that the 3C casemate-like wall ran W of the scarp traceable from V21 to Z-AA23. This in turn suggests that the ringroad is ca. 11 to 12 m to the W of the scarp.

The existence of the "ridgeroad" is more difficult to document than any of the other road types. This is so because of its position. Since it does run along or near the crest of the ridge on which the town was constructed the buildings around it suffered most from erosion; also soil is shallow there and what walls were not eroded suffered damage from the efforts of modern farmers to make the top of the tell farmable. However, there are a few pieces of evidence which point to its presence.

Building 126.01 in Z19 and Building 143.01 in AA19 contain long rooms facing E. This means that the entrances to these buildings almost certainly were in the E walls, and this suggests the existence of a road at the E edge of Z-AA19 in the space marked Rm 635. It is also likely that this road formed intersections with a E continuation of Rm 644 on the N, and Rm 399 on the S.⁴⁴³

To the N the continuation of this road cannot be traced because of Stratum 2 building activities. There are, however, indications of its presence to the S. Note that there are four buildings which face on to

⁴⁴³Apparently McClellan did not recognize the existence of these two buildings, though they and Building 143.02 form the E-most extension of his "perpendicular insula;" see his "Town Planning," fig. 7.
the ringroad Rm 514. The area immediately E of the buildings lay under a rubble heap, and was left unexcavated. The buildings which were situated here are probably close to a mirror image of those which face on to the ringroad, i.e., E of the back rooms of the four excavated buildings there were probably four matching broad rooms, each with one, or more likely, two long rooms facing E. The entrances to these buildings were likely in the E faces of these long rooms. This, in turn, suggests that there was a road by which these doorways could be reached. This part of the ridgeroad would be roughly opposite Rm 649 or Rm 650 in AB18. The space marked Rm 382 may be part of this road. To its E seem to be fragments of two long rooms which could have faced W on to it.

What is not clear is if the proposed ridgeroad intersected with the crossroad Rm 522 and Rm 563. The only real candidate for a continuation of the ridgeroad to the crossroad is Rm 571. If Rm 571 is part of the ridgeroad, the building E of Building 159.05 is probably only ca. 5.5 to 6.0 m long, which is not impossible, for Building 159.06 is only a little over ca. 6 m long. Alternatively, the ridgeroad might end here in a sort of cul de sac, and Rm 571 be part of a building to N or S.

There is one final area where this a little evidence for the ridgeroad. There are four buildings which face on to the ringroad in Rm 521, Rm 436 and Rm 447. Although one of these is a large olive pressing installation (Building 160.04), the others are reasonably typical 3- and 4-Room buildings. The area E of these four buildings was destroyed by the construction of the large stratum 2 Building 160.10. However, there are traces of single-stone walls typical of Stratum 3 in the area marked Rm 462 and the SW wall of Rm 567. These traces suggest that the buildings E of Building 160.01 and Building 160.03 (AE20) were close in form and size to these two structures. Rm 567 is in the perfect position
to mark a road on to which would have faced the long room traces around Rm 462. Unfortunately, S of Rm 462 there are no more traces which can be assigned to the ridgeroad.

The suggested reconstruction of the ridgeroad shows that it followed a ragged, zig-zagging course, not a reasonably smooth line like the ringroad. It is not to be understood as a continuous road, but as a series of segments running near the crest of the town. In some areas it might end in a cul de sac, in others it might run clear across a block of buildings and connect two crossroads. In some places its line is conjectured on quite limited evidence; however, the layout of the town blocks, and the predilection for Stratum 3 buildings to have their entrances in the short face of their long rooms, makes the above reconstruction less speculative than at first glance. Only the broad exposure of so much of the plan of the site makes this reconstruction possible.

The intramural area was kept clear of large buildings for the most part. The S half of this area was dotted with storage bins, while to the north were drains, certainly sub-surface, and possibly small sheds and enclosures. It would thus have been possible to circumambulate most of the town in the intramural area; the tower in Q14 does not block progress, but the one in Z12 does. The sideroads gave access to this area, but since only the back rooms of house lined the intramural area, this zone should probably not be thought of a road per se, but as a large open storage area which just happens to run around the site, instead of being a single storage building.

The above discussion has shown that it is possible to successfully reconstruct most of the Stratum 3 road system on the W side of the town, and that reasonable conjectures can be made for the ringroad's
continuation on N and S. Only the E side is mostly a blank. Possibly excavation in R-S-T,19-20-21 could make up this deficiency.

One point to bear in mind is the scale of the site. The total circumference of the walls is only ca. 660 m, less than half a mile. The length of the town inside the walls is ca. 240 m, and the width is ca. 140 m. And this again includes the intramural area and the gate complex. The total circumference of the ringroad, if it ran without interruptions, would be only ca. 390 m, and to take one of the crossroads across the town was a trip of only ca. 60 m. These are straight line distances, but they serve to demonstrate that it would take little time to walk anywhere in the ancient town.

Also, to call these passages "roads" or "streets" hardly does either term justice. The Stratum 3 roads average ca. 1.7 m in width. At some places, notably intersections, they broaden out and reach ca. 2.5 m wide. However, this width is quite variable. At one point Rm 514 is over 2.0 m wide, but where it meets Rm 589 it narrows to a mere 50 cm. Thus, although planning went in to laying out the road system of the town, there was no attempt at uniformity or standardization.

There are a few further minor points concerning the road system of Stratum 3 which should be mentioned. The first is that none of the roads show any sign of cobbles or other stone paving. Neither does the passage between the inner and outer gate complex constructed in Stratum 3B, nor the plaza S of the inner gate, nor the passage through the outer gate. The only paved public area is the plaza in front of the outer gate (Rm 276) and the guard rooms within the gate (Rm 273a and Rm 273c), and it

---

\(^{644}\)I, 191.

\(^{645}\)The surviving walls of the inner gatehouse are only foundations, so no flooring is expected here,
is not even demonstrable that this paving is original to Stratum 3; there is no reason that the surviving traces of paving, and the benches above them, could not be additions in Stratum 2. It is fairly certain that the excavators went through most of the packed earth surfaces of the roads without noticing them. Thus, elevations in the road are suspect, unless confirmed by elevations on adjacent thresholds or stairways.

Second, is that the single-stone walls shown on the plans cutting across the roads are not necessarily late blocking walls, especially if they seem to continue the line of the wall of an adjacent building. These may be low barriers designed to reduce the erosion of the roads themselves. 646 This seems especially the case in the area between Rm 521 and Rm 447. The double-stone walls cutting Rm 522 and those incorporating the olive presses in Rm 600 and Rm 602 belong to Stratum 2 buildings.

Third, several narrow walls may be found looping out into the road (Rm 352, Rm 524, Rm 95 and the unnumbered example in front of Rm 568). These may be curbs designed to deflect water from rushing into the doors of nearby buildings. 647

Fourth, walls on either side of the road sometimes seem to cut across the mouth of a cistern, or would do so if the wall was fully preserved. This is especially noticeable in the SW corner of the ringroad. However, the walls and cisterns may be in use at the same time. The walls could be constructed to leave a niche for the cistern opening; such a niche would divert water running down the roads into the

646McClellan, "Town Planning," 62, 64.

647Ibid., 64. See also Section C, Chapter 3 on water usage (p. 259).
cisterns. The only clear example of such a niche is that for Ci 368 in AG19.

Fifth, as mentioned above, many of the buildings on the W side of the ringroad are entered by descending a stairway. This is especially noticeable in the section from AC16 to AF19. Stairways lead into the following rooms: Rm 598, Rm 594, Rm 583, Rm 433 and Rm 437. Rm 75 and Rm 67 are about the right size for stairways, but none were found in them.

The following table lists all the numbered road sections discussed above, along with elevations to provide an idea of the slope. A few selected photographs are also listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road # and Type</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Slope</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ringroad, South: Rm 95, Rm 94, Rm 447, Rm 435, Rm 521, Rm 514, Rm 589, Rm 602, Rm 600</td>
<td>AK21-AC16 ca. 92 m</td>
<td>194, 177, 160, 159, 142</td>
<td>781.23 to 776.88</td>
<td>P 232, P 1299, P 1240, P 1357, P 1404, P 1415, P 1430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringroad, Outer: Rm 394, Rm 134?, Rm 135?</td>
<td>AB14-Q17 ca. 104 m</td>
<td>141, 124, 107, 90, 74</td>
<td>? to 775.82</td>
<td>P A1156, P 361, P 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringroad, Inner: Rm 669, Rm 135? or Rm 135?</td>
<td>AA15-R17 ca. 88 m</td>
<td>141, 124, 107, 91</td>
<td>777.62 to ?</td>
<td>P 1482, P 369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossroad: South? Rm 448, Rm 450</td>
<td>AG20 ca. 6 m</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>779.65 to 779.94</td>
<td>P 1260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossroad, South Center: Rm 516, Rm 522, Rm 563</td>
<td>AE18-AD20 ca. 24 m</td>
<td>159, 160</td>
<td>777.41 to 780.12</td>
<td>P 1357, P 1393, P 1390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

64 This seems to be what McClellan suggests, "Town Planning," 65.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road # and Type</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Slope</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crossroad, North Center: Rm 627, Rm 339</td>
<td>AC16-AB19 ca. 36 m</td>
<td>142, 143</td>
<td>778.04 to 779.21</td>
<td>P 1430, P 964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossroad, North: Rm 671, Rm 652, Rm 644</td>
<td>AB15-AA18 ca. 40 m</td>
<td>141, 142, 143</td>
<td>777.30 to 779.52</td>
<td>P 1482, P 1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideroad: Rm 517, Rm 544</td>
<td>AF18-AE19 ca. 10 m</td>
<td>159, 160</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>P 1295, P 1357, P 1395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideroad: Rm 541</td>
<td>AC16-AC17 ca. 12 m</td>
<td>141, 142</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>P 1384, P 1398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideroad: Rm 388</td>
<td>AB14 ca. 8 m</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>P 1088, P 1090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideroad?: Rm 250b</td>
<td>R14 ca. 8 m</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>776.30 to 776.00</td>
<td>P 483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideroad?: Bn 360, Rm 581, Rm 505, Rm 509, Rm 504</td>
<td>AD-AE17 ca. 13 m</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>P 1358, P 1405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratum 2 Road: Rm 377, Rm 374, Rm 373</td>
<td>T22-23 ca. 18 m</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>ca. 777.50 to 774.70</td>
<td>P 917, P 936, P A955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. "Cultic" Remains -

The 1947 report devotes an entire chapter to remains thought to be associated with ancient Israelite cultic practices.69 However, nowhere is any mention made of buildings or rooms which were devoted specifically to cultic practices. This is no wonder, since no structures resembling the temples at Dan or Arad were uncovered. Nothing in the form of the buildings of Stratum 3 or 2 seems other than domestic, or, in the case of a few Stratum 2 buildings, administrative. Yet a desire of the inhabitants to connect with supernatural forces is evident from the scores of figurines, fragments of altars, and other objects discussed in the 1947 report. It is a legitimate question to ask if these objects were used only in the many private dwellings uncovered, or if some, at least, belonged originally to "shrines" of some sort.

Inside the Stratum 3 town only Building 142.04 might have any special significance. Its plan is obscured by a structure probably of Stratum 2, but may originally have been a 3-Room building. It is Rm 616 which calls for special attention. It is the only room in the town in which clear evidence for a hearth was uncovered. Near the hearth, at about the same level, was found a human skull (see P 1431). That the hearth was found indicates that excavation probably did not go below floor level. Among the fragments of bowls, cooking pots and storage jars were found a part of a stand with triangular holes in its side, an ostracacon bearing one uncertain character and fragments of two pinch-faced female figurines. Rm 622 provided fragments of one human and one animal figurine. Whether this concentration of cultic objects indicates

69I, Chapter XIX, "Cult Remains," 233-248. Since the purpose of this study is an analysis of the architecture of Tell en-Nasbeh, not ancient Israelite religion, the terms "cultic" and "religious" are purposefully left vague. This is not the place for a discussion of the degree to which religion infused the daily practices of the inhabitants of Tell en-Nasbeh.
a special status must remain uncertain pending a complete review of the
distribution of similar objects across the site. For the present it
remains only a possibility.

Ca 193 in AF-AG28 of Plan 163 occupies a special position. It was
used in the Early Bronze period at least in part as a burial place. It
was used again in the Iron Age. It was already in use during Stratum 3C,
if not 4, as shown by the location of its opening between the base of
the 3B revetment and moat in AG28. The builders of this defense system
were aware of the cave and diverted the moat around it, whereas just to
the N (AA27) and on the W side of the town (S11) the moat runs at the
base of the revetment. Were the cave not in use it would either have
been filled up, or incorporated into the defenses.

Ca 193 is described in detail in Volume II of this study under
Plan 163. Briefly, it consists of three chambers running S to N (sloping
down to the N). Entrance is by way of the S chamber which contained
several rock-cut installations. Part of the roof of the S chamber
collapsed in antiquity and a wall was added to the opening. The next
chamber N is small and leads into the long narrow N chamber.

Holladay suggested, on the basis of "religiously affective
artifacts" found in the cave, or around it, that this cave complex might
have had a cultic function.\(^{60}\) Unfortunately the material from within the
cave is mixed, and although there are a few items which might be cultic,
such as an entire ceramic "couch," by themselves they may not be enough
to clinch a special role for the cave. If anything might indicate a
unique function it is its position in the middle of the outer defense

\(^{60}\) J.S. Holladay, Jr., "Religion in Israel and Judah under the
Monarchy: An Explicitly Archaeological Approach," in Ancient Israelite
Religion, ed. P.D. Miller Jr., P.D. Hanson and S.D. McBride
works. Yet even this is not decisive. The cave might be a dwelling
connected with the probable grape presses found farther E, for example.

All in all, the evidence for the cultic associations for specific
buildings at Tell en-Nasbeh is meager at the present. Only a thorough
statistical analysis of the small finds that might have had a cultic
role is likely to shed more light on this issue.
B. Kilns

The 1947 report notes the existence of three pottery kilns.\(^{631}\) These kilns, and a possible fourth, are discussed in detail in Volume II, in the chapters on the plans in which they occur. Here the data pertaining to them will only be summarized. On the form and function of kilns in ancient Israel see the study by A. Killebrew.\(^{632}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Sqr.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Str.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kl 106</td>
<td>AM20-21</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>P 72</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>key hole</td>
<td>3C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q24</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>horseshoe</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R23</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>P 995</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>horseshoe</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm 487?</td>
<td>Y12</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>P 1295</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>key hole</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Str. = Stratum
Measurements are taken from plans and are in meters

The wall of the Kl 106 is mainly two stones thick, ca. 50 cm. On the SW it is cut by the 3B offset-inset wall, which shows that it belongs probably initially to 3C, and was outside the wall of that settlement which was ca. 3.5 m to the NE. Since the intramural area was filled and leveled with debris once the offset-inset wall was built, the kiln went out of use at that time. This kiln belongs most likely to late Iron I to Iron IIa.

Only the lowest part of Kl 106 survives. This includes three walls on either side of a central channel. The central channel continues to the SE and forms the mouth of the kiln. The walls supported the floor on

\(^{631}\) I, 258; see figs. 52b and 60, and pl. 100.

\(^{632}\) A. Killebrew, Approaches to Reconstructing the Ancient Potter's Craft During the Late Bronze and Iron Ages in Eretz Israel (M.A. Thesis, Jerusalem: Hebrew University, 1989).
which the pots were stacked. The channel, and perhaps the spaces between
the support walls, were where the fuel was placed. NW of the kiln is a
space marked "ash room" where much burnt debris was found, probably
either the remains of unused fuel or refuse from firings.

The kilns in Q24 and R23 were not numbered separately. They are
similar in size, shape, and orientation (to the E) and both belong to
Stratum 1. Only the lowest part of these kilns survive. The walls are
relatively small stones, one or two stones thick (ca. 40 cm) and lined
with clay on the inside. The mouth of the kiln in R23 is composed of two
much larger stones. From the back of each kiln a single long block
projects inward which supported the floor on which the pots were
stacked.

These two kilns are associated with a late, Stratum 1, reuse of
the outer gate area. These remains are fragmentary and difficult to
interpret. However, it seems that the area of the kilns was partially
enclosed on three sides (W, N and S), forming an open courtyard of
sorts. Over the gate was constructed a relatively large building, which
probably was associated with the kilns.

Rm 487 is not discussed in the 1947 report, and appears only from
a great distance in the one available photograph (and not very clearly).
However, its basic shape is similar to Kl 106, though smaller and
without the flanking walls to support the floor on which the pots stood.
Instead, it has a wall projecting inward from the rear of the kiln, like
those N of the outer gate. It is also oriented to the E like those two
kilns. The outer wall is poorly preserved, but at one point is 40 cm
thick. The way the interior of the Rm 487 is drawn may indicate that it
was clay-lined. It thus seems likely that this poorly documented feature
is also a kiln. Rm 487 may cut a Stratum 1 wall, and be built against a
It is difficult to decide if Rm 487 was in use at the same time as the kilns in R23 and Q24, though they both belong to Stratum 1. Remains of that stratum are scattered across the site and very fragmentary. Yet in a few places features assigned to Stratum 1 cut each other, showing that there are at least two phases to this stratum. All three kilns face E, but this may be to catch a wind blowing from that direction, not an indication of contemporary construction. Like-wise, it is impossible to say if these kilns were in use at the same time as the grape presses at the N end of the site.

Where did the potters who used these Stratum 1 kilns live, and for whom were they producing their wares? Did they serve Hellenistic or Roman settlements in the area, or was there a more extensive settlement on the old tell than the remains might suggest? If it is the latter, what sort of settlement would require two or three kilns operating at the same time? Did they produce storage jars for the products of the Stratum 1 grape presses? It is indeed unfortunate that both the archaeological and textual material pertaining to Tell en-Nasbeh/Mizpah are so sparse for these late periods.
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Tell en-Nasbeh:
A Re-evaluation of the Architecture and Stratigraphy of the Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Later Periods

Volume II
Catalogue and Analysis of Architectural Features

by

Jeffrey Ralph Zorn
B.A. (University of California at Berkeley) 1980
M.A. (University of California at Berkeley) 1983
Cand. Phil. (University of California at Berkeley) 1990

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
in
Near Eastern Studies
in the
GRADUATE DIVISION
of the
UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA at BERKELEY

Committee in charge:
Professor David B. Stronach, Chair
Professor Andrew F. Stewart
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Tell en-Nasbeh:
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Introduction -

Volume II is devoted to a feature by feature analysis of the ca. 1100 rooms, bins, silos, cisterns, tombs and other installations which were uncovered by W.F. Badè between 1926 and 1935. Each chapter covers one of the 1:100 scale maps produced as a result of the excavations. Admittedly this is an artificial division, but any attempt to discuss large contiguous blocks of architecture must employ some sort of unnatural schema in order to break the discussion into manageable sections.

Each chapter begins with a summary of the remains belonging to the strata worked out for the site. Then follows a brief evaluation of the types of data available for that area. This includes the plans, photographs and any section drawings. All buildings and architectural features are underlined and all photograph numbers are in bold characters.

Following this introductory material comes a discussion of rooms which can be grouped together into buildings, by the building numbers assigned to them for this study. This number is based on the number of the plan on which most of the building is found. For example Rm 607 and Rm 609 are discussed under Building 142.02 to which they belong.

Building 142.02 is the second building described in the chapter on Plan 142. Each feature within a building is discussed individually, down to all its walls, floors and doorways, and how it relates to the other features around it. Features cut by the building are noted, as are any features which cut the building itself. Photographs are always cited where they can throw light on a feature and these are included in Volume III of this study. If Badè, McCown or Wampler provided a noteworthy comment on a feature this is included. If the feature was treated
by T. McClellan in his important article, this too is noted.⁶⁵³

All the rooms which cannot be assigned to specific buildings are treated later, as are any installations not found within buildings. If the massive offset-inset wall appears on a plan section it too is treated separately. Sometimes the remains on a plan are so difficult to understand that the whole area, or part of it, must be discussed purely stratigraphically, and no reconstruction offered. Often the results achieved are tentative, and a note of caution is always added. Chapters also contain occasional summarizing sections and references to other parts of this work.

Plan 57: K-L-M,16-17-18 — Overview

No remains of Strata 5, 4 or 3C were uncovered here. This area appears to have been outside the limits of settlement in those periods.

Stratum 3B is attested by a section of the offset-inset wall, and probably by a drain channel through the wall.

Stratum 3A is represented by a small room built against the offset-inset wall. Remains of what may be a flimsy enclosure wall were also found.

Nothing certainly founded in stratum 2 was uncovered, though possibly the features assigned to stratum 3A belong here. Also, the offset-inset wall continued in use.

Stratum 1 is attested by a section of wall built over the stump of the 3B town wall. Possibly the drain is to be assigned to this period.

Evaluation —

This area was excavated in the middle of the 1929 season. Approximately half the area of the plan lies outside the town wall and was left unexcavated. Only a few photographs are available: one of the drain, and several general views. Elevations are sparse; at only a couple points are there top and bottom levels for walls. A strange convention was used to mark a late rebuild over the stump of the offset-inset wall. Instead of producing a stone by stone drawing, only diagonal hatching was used to show the limits of the wall. Since this wall does not appear in any of the photographs its analysis becomes almost impossible. No complete plans of any buildings were recovered because
only a narrow area inside the town wall was cleared.

**Features** -

**Rm 185** is a small room formed by double-stone walls on three sides, and the offset-inset town wall on the N. The external SE corner of the room is thicker, forming an almost square protuberance to the S. There is no sign of a doorway in any of the walls. Its E and W walls appear to reach, but not cross over, the offset-inset wall. It is built in the intramural area between the line of the casemate-like wall to the S and the offset-inset wall to the N. These data suggest that the room is probably Stratum 3A. No artifacts were recorded from this feature, but its small size and placement indicate that it was not a dwelling but perhaps a storage or service area.

**The Drain** -

The drain in M18 is one of the seven or eight drains found along the N and W sides of the town in the intramural area. Its walls range from ca. 60 to 90 cm thick. The inner channel walls are made of large, rough ashlar blocks set stretcher fashion. These are up to ca. 1.3 m long and 35 cm wide. The external part of the drain walls is composed of smaller cobbles.

About 2.0 m from its S end were found two large stones apparently set so as to form part of the drain floor. P 693 shows that no such stones were found in the N part of the drain. None seem to have been found to the S, but the photograph does not show if excavation reached the depth of the stone flooring in this area. It is also unusual that where these stones are found, the walls of the drain are missing. This might be taken as evidence that the stones represent a feature cutting
the drain, but there is no other indication of this. Perhaps this marks the place where a secondary channel fed into the drain. But again, there is no other evidence of such a drain. The stones must remain a puzzle.

The plan and P 693 both show the drain running into, and continuing through the offset-inset wall. At the point where the drain reaches the wall, there is on the W a double-stone wall built partially on fill over the drain, and partially over the stump of the town wall. This wall seems to follow the curve of the inner face of the town wall to the W where it almost reaches Rm 185. The hatching on the plan seems to indicate that remains of the "late" wall cover the drain on the N, and flank it to E and W. Unfortunately the drain simply ends just S of the middle of M18. There is no evidence on how much farther to the S it extended, or how water fed into it.

The stratigraphic position of the drain is difficult to establish. It is built on and in fill deposited against the inside of the offset-inset wall. This means that the drain is contemporary with, or later than the 3B town wall. On the other hand, it is also below the "late" walls built over the 3B wall. If, Stratum 2 continued to use the 3B defenses, which only went out of use in Stratum 1, then the "late" walls here belong to Stratum 1. Unfortunately no material was recorded from inside the drain itself. There are two possibilities. The first is that the drain was constructed along with the 3B wall and continued in use perhaps as late as Stratum 1. The other is that it was installed after the 3B wall had gone out of use, i.e. in Stratum 1, and served some structures from that period which have survived only as fragments. In Volume I of this study it is argued that the drains found along the W and N sides of the town represent a preplanned effort by the builders of the 3B wall to channel off excess water that collected in that area. McCown noted that the drain could have been preexilic, but he regarded
it as postexilic because of "the nature of its construction". Unfortunately he does not explain what in the construction technique of the drain led him to believe it was postexilic. 654

The Offset-Inset Wall -

The wall in this area consistently averages ca. 4.1 m wide. It contains parts of one offset and one inset. The 1947 report, citing Badê's earlier report, describes how a trench was dug up to the N wall, but without giving the square's coordinates, which are given for the two other extramural test trenches. 655 However, the map of the excavated areas of Tell en-Nasbeh shows that this anonymous trench was cut approximately N to S in K-L18. 656 A second trench was dug up to the offset-inset wall in N14 of Plan 73. In the treatments of the N trenches there seems to have been some confusion. The map in the 1947 report cited above shows a trench reaching the wall in K-L18, but the descriptions in the text seem to describe the N14 trench. The published plans do not show a trench in N14, but what appears to be a retaining wall is found just N of the wall on the 1:100 Plan 73. Photographs exist of the N14 trench (e.g. P 381), as they also do for the K-L18 trench (e.g. P A512), though these latter are not labeled and were identified on the basis of the topography depicted. These photographs also seem to show that the trench in K-L18 is actually 2 trenches less than 10 m apart.

Badê describes the wall in some detail. The description seems to relate specifically to the wall in N14, but likely applies here as well.

654î, 202.
655î, 191.
656î, fig. 1.
The builders cut a foundation trench to bedrock, then filled it to a height of ca. 2.0 m with cobble-size stones, instead of the substantial masonry which is usually required for massive constructions. Larger stones in clay mortar were laid on this foundation. However, the pressure of the debris inside the wall gradually caused it to buckle and lean out to the N. In N14 a retaining wall was added, but in K-L18, this was not done; perhaps the wall was sturdier here. The builders may not have erected a revetment/glacis in this area because the ascent outside the wall here is steeper than at any point around the site and they did not feel that such an extra defense justified the expense.

It seems from the 1947 report that a cut was made through the wall at this point. The pottery recovered from this, and other sections at other points around the wall, yielded pottery of the Iron Age, evidently from the 10th century B.C.

As mentioned above, the diagonal hatching over the offset-inset wall indicate a large feature belonging to Stratum 1, but without pictures or a detailed plan nothing can be noted for this feature except its date.

Other Remains –

A corner of installation Building 74.06, discussed in Plan 74, appears in the SW corner of M17. More enigmatic is the mass of stone, also in the S part of M17, which in width is similar to remains found in Plan 73 and Plan 75. It appears in P 379, where it looks much like a wall, though not with the thickness shown in plan 57. Perhaps what the plan shows is the stump of a wall obscured by stone tumble falling away

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657 I, 195.
from it to the S. The tumble would not show in the photograph because it would be somewhat lower than the top of the wall and was not visible when the photograph was taken. This photograph also shows something else not on the plan, a possible continuation of the wall just discussed around the N of installation Building 74.06 and continuing to the W. The function and stratigraphic position of this wall are unclear. It is N of the presumed line of the casemate-like wall, and so in the intramural area. Since it seems to have extended around installation Building 74.06 perhaps it should be considered part of an irregular enclosure around that installation. It is not connected to the 3B town wall, so it should most likely be placed in Stratum 3A, or later.
Plan 58: K-L-M, 19-20-21 - Overview

No remains of strata 5, 4 or 3C were found in this area.

Stratum 3B is represented by a section of the offset-inset wall. No other certain remains from this phase were uncovered.

Stratum 3A is likely attested by walls of a flimsy storage unit built against the offset-inset wall, but nothing more.

No remains of new foundations of Stratum 2 could be discerned, though the offset-inset wall continued in use.

Fragmentary remains of a wall built along the outer face of the offset-inset wall probably belong to Stratum 1.

Evaluation -

This area was cleared in about the middle of the 1929 season. Most of the area of the plan lies outside the area of the town, and so was left unexcavated. Photographs and elevations are sparse. As in Plan 57, diagonal hatching was used to indicate a late wall built over the stump of the offset-inset wall. No stone by stone drawing was done of this feature. Since this is only a small sliver of area against the town wall, no complete building plans were recovered.

Features -

Rm 256, Rm 257 and Rm 258 are the only architectural remains on this plan other than the offset-inset wall. A double-stone wall and a mainly single-stone wall, which extend S into Plan 75, partition off a
small space adjacent to the town wall. The space enclosed by the walls is Rm 257, to the W is space Rm 258, to the E is space Rm 256. The two walls are built against, and do not appear to extend over, the offset-inset wall. On the S the walls come to an end without making corners or connecting to other walls and features. They are built in the intramural area between the 3C casemate-like wall and the 3B offset-inset wall. Since the walls are built against the town wall they post-date it and belong probably to Stratum 3A, or perhaps 2. It may be that Rm 257 is part of a small enclosure for keeping a few animals or storing other materials. Rm 256 and Rm 258 are empty spaces to either side which were given numbers by the excavators. The 1947 report suggests that these spaces belong to the latest phase of its Stratum I, which is the Persian and alter periods, but without elaboration.\footnote{I, 183 n. 15.}

The Offset-Inset Wall -

The wall in this section ranges in width from ca. 4.1 m to 4.4 m. There is no sign of any outer defenses such as a revetment/glacis or moat. However, in Plan 73 to the W a retaining wall and moat were both found. No elevations are given for the area N of the offset-inset wall, so it may just be that excavation did not reach deep enough there to uncover any external defenses. Parts of two offsets and one inset were recovered; part of a tower, most of which appears on Plan 76, was found in the SE corner of M21.

The diagonal hatching over the offset-inset wall indicates what McCown calls a "late thin wall".\footnote{I, 202.} This presumably belongs to the same phase as the "Maccabean" walls in Plan 76, which are also built over the
stump of the town wall. This wall extends as far as N21 in Plan 75.
Since the stones of this wall were not actually drawn in, it is
impossible to describe its construction. Since the offset-inset wall
probably continued in use in Stratum 2, this late wall should belong to
Stratum 1, though no other obvious features from that period could be
detected on this plan. If such once existed they have been lost to
erosion.
Plan 73: N-P-Q,13-14-15 - Overview

The only feature belonging to Stratum 5 was a rock-cut installation containing EB I pottery.

Stratum 4 is represented by a large cave subdivided into two chambers. The 3B town wall was partially built over this cave. Fragmentary lengths of narrow stone walls found at a very low level in the intramural zone, probably also belong to Stratum 4.

Stratum 3C is attested by parts of two rooms of the casemate-like wall, and a drain through the wall. Remains of a second drain, also passing through probable remains of the casemate-like wall were found in the SW portion of the area. A large tower in the intramural area also seems to be connected to the 3C wall, perhaps as an addition within that phase. Fragmentary remains of at least one house founded in 3C, and modified throughout the stratum, and possibly continuing into Stratum 2, were found.

Stratum 3B is represented by the offset-inset wall, modifications to houses founded in 3C, and by an extension of the SW drain up to the offset-inset wall.

No remains could be assigned with certainty to 3A, though it is possible that some of the material assigned to 3B or 2 could belong here.

Several rooms which seem out of alignment with the Stratum 3 structures, but roughly following their lines, may be of Stratum 2. Some Stratum 3 buildings, such as the tower, may have continued in use into this period. The offset-inset wall continued to function in this period.
Plan 73

No indisputable remains of Stratum 1 were discerned, although what seems to be a grape press seems to cut Stratum 3 and 2 walls. This area was, however, very disturbed.

Evaluation -

As described in chapter Volume I, Chapter A.5 "Methodology," the area encompassed by Plan 73, Plan 74, Plan 75 and Plan 91 is one of the most difficult on the entire site to understand. Briefly again, this area in particular was very near the surface, and even less than usual of Strata 1 and 2 survives. What does survive, combined with the better-preserved material from Strata 3, 4 and 5 gives the plan a very disjointed appearance. The conclusions offered in this chapter, and those for the plans mentioned above, are offered tentatively, and hopefully as a basis for further inquiry.

The area was excavated near the beginning and middle of the 1929 season. For all its difficulties, Plan 73 is very well-documented. Like all the areas cleared in 1929, it was divided into two levels, which appear on different plans. It is the upper level (Level I) which appears on the published survey site plan. The lower level (Level II) only appears in figure 41 of the 1947 report. There are no photographs of the lower level of this plan. More than a dozen photographs cover the area, leaving almost no room unshown. Unfortunately few photographs were taken of Level II. An almost surprising number of levels dot the area, giving a good sense of the elevation of the features.

Building 73.01, the Tower: Rm 243, Rm 249 -

This is the first of two towers found at Tell en-Nasbeh which stand inside (in this case ca. 5.0 m) the offset-inset wall, but outside
the line of the casemate-like wall. The other is Building 123.01 in Z- AA12 in Plan 123 and Plan 140. The 1947 report describes Building 73.01 as being over 9.0 m long on its NW side, ca. 8.5 on the SE, while its width on the SW is ca. 7.0 and the NE is 7.5 m.\(^6\) The walls are from 1.6 to 2.5 m thick. Internally it is divided in to two chambers Rm 243 on the NE and Rm 249 on the SW by a 1.5 m wide wall. There is no sign of a doorway through any of the walls, or any evidence for a stairway. Interestingly, the thickest part of the wall is on the side facing the town. The NW corner of the tower was robbed out to a great depth, near to bedrock (see Level II plan).

It seems that the stones used on the NE, NW and SW outer and inner faces were roughly dressed and laid in regular courses; the best- squared stones seem to be at the corners (see P 673). The stones are laid in regular courses. The SE outer face seems to consist mostly of field stones in less regular courses, though this may be an accident of preservation; its inner face seems to be consist of better-dressed stones. On the other hand, since the SE wall faces toward the town its rougher construction may be a deliberate time saving device. The best construction would be directed toward the direction of attack. The cores of the walls are of field stones. The stones are generally 40 to 70 cm long by 30 to 40 cm wide.

In the S there is a masonry extension which runs off to the SW into Rm 246. As noted by McCown, this may be part of the early casemate- like wall, which he called the "inner-wall", but he was hesitant to affirm this.\(^6\) It should also be noted that the N wall of Rm 213 and Rm 214, which is ca. 1.4 m thick, turns and bends sharply SW. If it

\(^6\)I, 189.

\(^6\)I, 189.
originally continued on this course it would just reach the E corner of
the tower. From there it would need to bend slightly more SW to connect
with the previously mentioned extension from the tower. Most of the
photographs of the tower (P 482, P 483, P 486, P 487) do not show
evacuation below the second or third course of the tower, though P 673
may show the NW corner of the tower on bedrock. The Level II plan seems
to indicate that bedrock was reached all around and inside the tower,
and does not show the hypothesized wall in this area. This may only mean
that at some point it too, like the N corner of the tower, was robbed
out.

**Dating of Building 73.01, the Tower**

If the tower is connected to the 3C casemate-like wall by a short
section of masonry it probably does not belong to the wall’s earliest
phase. But it is probably a pre-3B addition. This is one of the few
instances of reasonably clear phasing within 3C. There is no reason to
suppose the tower went out of use once the offset-inset wall was
constructed; however, there is nothing either to indicate when it did go
out of use. It... have served throughout 3, into 2.

**Function of Building 73.01, The Tower**

The tower was likely added to strengthen the defenses along the NW
corner of the town. A similar free-standing tower was found adjacent to
the Stratum Va citadel at Hazor. At Giloh was found a slightly larger
tower, which stood on a hill by itself. After the construction of the
3B town wall it could still have served a defensive role as a platform

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69. Hazor I, 33-34. Hazor II, plate CCV.

60. A. Mazar, "Iron Age I and II Towers at Giloh and the Israelite
for archers of slingers. McClellan suggests that this may have been part of a gate. This is a tempting idea, and would help explain the wallish mass of stone to the SW of Rm 250a (see below), but there is not enough evidence to really support it.

Building 73.02: Rm 239, Rm 241, Rm 242, Rm 244, Ci 276, Si 2777 -

This structure is just SE of tower Building 73.01. Although its plan is fragmentary, it seems to have been a 3-room house with a second back chamber. The front part of the building, and presumably the road on to which it faced, lie in an unexcavated part of the tell.

Rm 242 and Rm 244 (see Plan 90 for the latter chamber) are the two front long rooms. The plan shows these rooms to have stone paved floors; the photographs which show the area (P 483 and P 486) show what may be the floor in Rm 244. The N back wall shared by these rooms is double-stone construction; the S wall of Rm 244 and the wall separating it from Rm 245 are also double-stone work. The NE wall of Rm 242 is problematic. A short section of four stones could have made a corner with Rm 242's NW wall; the excavators shaded in a continuation of these stones to the point where it would form this corner. However, a little farther to the NW, adjacent to the four stone wall, is the SW wall for Rm 248. This wall continues NW to form the side wall to Rm 241, which is the chamber immediately behind Rm 242. It seems best to take the four stone wall segment as a possible rebuild or strengthening of the original wall between Rm 242 and Rm 248.

Rm 241 is the first back room to Building 73.02. There is a short partition extending perpendicular from its NW wall to the SE. This short

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Plan 73

wall, the two side walls, and probably originally the NE wall were single-stone work. At some point the NE part of the back wall seems to have been thickened, or partially replaced. No trace of stone flooring was found; in fact Ci 276's mouth is adjacent to, but not cut by, Rm 241's S wall. It is not possible to say how early this cistern is, but it seems at least to have been in use at the same time as Building 73.02. The 1947 report notes that this is a bottle-shaped cistern.\footnote{I, 129 n. 1.}

\textit{Rm 239} is a much less certain feature. It is a space NW of \textit{Rm 241} which is crossed from NW to SE by a single-stone wall. Its original back and side walls do not survive. It may be that the SW wall of \textit{Rm 238} replaced \textit{Rm 239}'s original side wall, and that \textit{Rm 239}'s SW wall was robbed out. The nature of \textit{Rm 239}'s back wall is uncertain and intriguing. It is exactly through the area where the back wall should be found that the presumed continuation of the 3C casemate-like wall (see \textit{Rm 214} and \textit{Rm 215} on Level II) is expected. If the ca. 1.5 m wide wall segment found below \textit{Rm 246} in R14, which is connected to tower Building 73.01 by a short 1.5 m wide wall, were extended to the NE, it would form a good back wall for \textit{Rm 239}. Since excavation did not uncover any of these suggested walls, this theory must be considered only tentative. However, the wall bisecting \textit{Rm 239}, and the pithos shown in P 482, show that this area was not just empty space.

What is noted on the Level II plan as "277" is similar in appearance to \textit{Si 174} in P17 on Plan 74. Like this other, there is no photograph for \textit{Si 277}. This is also another rare instance of two features receiving the same number in the non-room numbering series; in AG26 of Plan 179 there is a \textit{Ca 277}. A pencil note on the plan suggests that this is a \textit{Si 281}, since there is a record card for a \textit{Si 281} in Q14,
but there is already a Si 281 in P20 of Plan 75. The mouth of this rock-cut installation is not drawn like the other "silos." It has a circular depression around its rim, as seen in the section drawing on the plan. Perhaps this is an early "fixed" version of the late "moveable" olive presses. The depression could have held the baskets which held the olives, and the cavity below captured the oil. The depression could also held a covering stone. Since it is not cut by any walls it is difficult to assign to a specific stratum. It may, like most of the rock-cut installations in the N of the town, have been cut in Stratum 4, and perhaps continued in use into Stratum 3.

**Dating of Building 73.02**

The dating is difficult to establish. The mixture of single- and double-stone walls, especially the evidence of rebuilds, may mean a foundation in Stratum 3C, with continuous use throughout this stratum. Note also that the walls are aligned with the presumed course of the town’s ringroad, and bear no resemblance to Stratum 2 walls. If it could be established that this building was connected to the casemate-like 3C town wall, the assignment of its initial phase to 3C would be strengthened. No late walls cut it, so it may have continued in use as late as Stratum 2; there is nothing to suggest a date as late as Stratum 1.

**Function of Building 73.02**

Though it is adjacent to one of the town’s early defensive towers there is nothing about this building to indicate a military role. It is probably a domestic structure. If Si 2772 was used during the life of this building, it may also have had an industrial role.
Plan 73

Building 73.03?: Rm 168, Rm 238, Rm 240, Rm 248 -

This is the most speculative reconstruction in the area, and is offered with all due caution.

Rm 240 seems to share its SW wall with Rm 241, and Rm 248 does the same with Rm 242. Both these rooms have surviving walls of single-stone work. If Rm 248 was originally the front long room of the building, a second parallel long room to the NE is expected. Any such chamber was demolished by the construction of installation Building 73.04. Rm 248 also contained a small square installation formed by four large round stones standing on their long sides. Part of this installation is on the Level I plan, and all of it appears on the Level II plan. On the same line as the wall dividing Rm 240 from Rm 248 is a short two stone wall fragment which forms the SE limit for Rm 168. Perhaps originally Rm 168 was part of the back room of this building.

Rm 238 is an addition to the NW side of Rm 240. It is a uniform double-stone construction on all sides, except for the wall it shares with Rm 240, which is single-stone work. The SW wall does not reach the back wall of Rm 240, but instead reaches its neighbor on the SW, Rm 241. This shows that Building 73.02 was in use when Rm 238 was constructed. Rm 238 is built over the area where the 3C casemate-like wall is expected. Since excavation reached bedrock in this area the 3C wall was likely robbed out before Rm 238 was built. If the casemate-like wall did run through here, there would have been an earlier room off the back room of Rm 240.

Dating of Building 73.03 -

The building generally follows the presumed line of the Stratum 3
ringroad. The core part of the building is single-stone work, with a double-stone addition on the back which may replace an earlier room connected with the 3C casemate-like wall. This evidence may indicate a foundation in 3C, with modifications through to 3A. Its final phase is based on the construction date of the grape press installation Building 73.04, which itself is uncertain. If the press belongs to Stratum 2, then Building 73.03 went out of use by the end of 3A. If the press belongs to Stratum 1, the building may continue into Stratum 2.

**Function of Building 73.03**

Given the problematic nature of the remains, it is not possible to offer a suggestion for its purpose.

**Building 73.04, the Grape Press: Rm 156, Rm 157**

These are not "rooms" in the conventional sense, but are parts of an agricultural installation, possibly a grape press. Rm 156 was the press and Rm 157 (on Plan 74) was the vat in which the juices collected. This installation seems to cut Building 73.03 and is therefore later. It is uncertain what other features in this area might belong to the same phase as this installation, it is so severely eroded.

The walls of Rm 156 are large rectangular blocks standing on edge lengthwise. Externally it is ca. 3.4 m square, internally ca. 2.6 by 2.2 m and ca. 40 cm deep. From P 374 it seems that the floor of Rm 156 was plastered, and that this plaster continued up the walls. A narrow channel connected the press with the collecting vat Rm 157, which was about half a meter deeper than the floor of the press.

The walls of Rm 157 are also stones standing on their long sides,
as shown in P 419. The photograph shows that these walls were plastered, and so also meant to hold a liquid. Internally it is ca. 90 cm by 60. cm and ca. 1.0 m deep.

**Dating of Building 73.04, the Grape Press -**

It cuts Stratum 3 buildings, and therefore must be of Stratum 2, or later. It may be related to the press in W21, which seems to be connected with a tower probably of Hellenistic to Roman date. This may indicate a date in Stratum 1.

**Function of Building 73.04, the Grape Press -**

It is clearly a pressing installation, and is in many ways similar to the unnumbered installation in Plan 109.

**Other Features -**

The rooms discussed here cannot be easily grouped into recognizable plans, though some can be associated as part of the same building operation.

**Rm 121** is best shown in P 352 and P 358; it is a space delineated on its SW by a narrow drain running NW to SE, and on the NE by a narrow wall preserved only a course high. The Level II plan shows that the lower portion of this space is crossed by another drain running NW-SE. **Rm 121** is also over part of **Rm 213**, which is part of the 3C casemate-like wall. **P 352** shows a line of rubble marking the NW side of this space. The rubble extends both SW and NE. There is also a short wall extending into this space from the wall to the NE. The functional limits of this area cannot be defined because of the poor preservation here.
Plan 73

Although it is not the lowest place on the tell, two drains were built through it. The lower drain was in use with the casemate-like wall, and may have ended at approximately its preserved NE limit. It is not clear to which phase the upper drain belongs, or whether it extended farther to the NE. It could originally have lead up to the offset-inset wall, or simply emptied into the intramural area. It does not look like it would connect with the drain in N15.

Rm 122 is SW of the upper drain of Rm 121 and appears in the same photographs. From P 352 it seems that the wall between it and Rm 123 to the SW is a scrappy thing one stone wide and preserved only a course high. The space marked Rm 123 extends all the way to tower Building 73.01. Both of these spaces are over the area of what seems to be the outer wall of the 3C casemate-like wall and Rm 213 and Rm 214 (see the Level II plan). The NW limit of both spaces is a mass of rubble which looks like collapse from a wall.

It is difficult to judge whether Rm 121, Rm 122 and Rm 123 are parts of almost totally destroyed buildings, or are enclosures or penned open spaces in the area between the house walls and the offset-inset wall. They likely belong to Stratum 3A.

The same degree of uncertainty surrounds Rm 124 and Rm 125. These appear to be only spaces to either side of the drain in N15. They do not have any function as parts of buildings and are part of the Stratum 3B intramural fill. The drain is interesting. The plan shows it leading through the offset-inset wall, though it has no obvious connection to any building in the town (see also P 357). Several cap stones seem to have been found in situ. The drain walls are field stones of the size used in tower Building 73.01. It may have had a plastered floor, though P 358 is not unequivocal on this. The 1947 report dated this drain to
the last phase of Stratum I, this report's Stratum 1. However, as no material is reported from inside or below the drain it may well have been earlier, and have served to channel run-off brought from inside the town by smaller drains, such as the upper one in Rm 121, and out through the offset-inset wall, and so belong to Stratum 3B.

At several points above mention was made of a great mass of stone which stretches on the plan from tower Building 73.01 NE to the upper drain in Rm 121. P 352 seems to show part of this mass continuing on farther to the NE. Exactly what this mass represents is difficult to say. Its narrow extension toward (and beyond?) Rm 121 looks almost like a wall. Further, the Level II plans shows another thin wall running NE parallel to the offset-inset wall, under the N part of the mass, below the drain in N15, to end just inside N16. This mass may be collapse from the tower, debris from some otherwise completely vanished structure, or tumble from the wall of a flimsy enclosure/pen. Also curious are the markings on the plan which read "traces of fire". These are not mentioned in the report, and they do not show up in the photographs.

The thin wall below both the stone mass and the drain in N15 is another question. It is quite low down. Its top preserved level is 775.88, with a bottom level of 774.84; this does not seem to be on bedrock for the wavy line used elsewhere on this plan to indicate bedrock is not used in this area. This wall is ca. 4.5 m N of the line of the casemate-like wall. This wall might be part of an enclosure wall for the Stratum 4 settlement if the material it is built on is topsoil. Since it is below the 3B drain it should be 3C or earlier. If so it would be the most extensive piece of architecture from that period uncovered. Or perhaps it is a retaining wall for the 3C casemate-like

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*I*, 185.
wall, or something else all together. This wall completely misses both
the openings to Ca 243 which contained material dated by the excavators
to the Iron I period.\textsuperscript{667} If the wall was built to avoid the cave, which
went out of use by the time the offset-inset wall was constructed in 3B
the wall would have been constructed in either Stratum 4 or 3C. The wall
does cross Si 242, a small rock cutting, which contained EB I
material.\textsuperscript{668}

\textbf{Ca 243} appears on the Level II plan. It has two openings: the
larger oval one (ca. 4.0 by 2.0 m) is primarily in M14, the other almost
triangular one is in P14. Perhaps the triangular opening is the original
mouth since from it one enters a short tunnel before entering the large
irregular main chamber. If this is so, the larger opening may be the
result of a roof collapse. The cave contained EB I and Iron I material,
indicating initial and final periods of use (Strata 5, 4 and possibly
3C). Perhaps the cave served as a dwelling in Iron I. It is possible
that it served as a tomb in EB I. The offset-inset wall is built across
the N edge of the larger opening (see P 439). This also shows that the
cave had gone out of use by the beginning of Stratum 3B.

The area of the plan incorporating \textit{Rm 130, Rm 131, Rm 132 and Rm
153} is baffling. No satisfactory plan can be reconstructed from these
rooms. The salient points to note follow. First, the walls are almost
all double-stone work, which tends to be characteristic of Stratum 3B
and later construction. This suggests that these rooms may be rebuilds
or late constructions. Note that they generally follow the lines of
\textbf{Building 73.02} and \textbf{Building 73.03} to the SW which were probably founded
in Stratum 3C. This suggests that the walls under discussion were built

\textsuperscript{667}II, 124.

\textsuperscript{668}I, pp. 68, 75.
at the same time as the latest phases of the buildings to the SW, at the latest. The rooms are also built over the remains of Rm 213 and Rm 214, probably part of the 3C casemate-like wall. This suggests that these rooms belong to 3B or 3A. Finally, the bedrock rises steeply just S of the S wall of Rm 158 and Rm 132. The bedrock becomes as high as the preserved tops of any of the walls. Any immediate connections to rooms to the S were thus lost.

The photographs do reveal a few interesting points. P 352, P 359, P 360, P 365 and P 366 show that the S wall of Rm 158 and Rm 132 is of the same basic appearance and elevation as the wall which separates them from Rm 131 and Rm 132, and also the N wall of Rm 130. The N wall of Rm 131 is completely different, being only single-stone work. The plan shows a segment of masonry making a SW corner to Rm 131. None of the photographs show this specific area. The wall segment to the SW could match the other double-stone walls mentioned above, but the NW wall is not only thicker than the single-stone wall, but also than the other near by double-stone walls. Unfortunately none of the photographs show the SW end of Rm 158. The last point to mention is that the walls which cross these rooms from NW to SE are usually preserved to a lower height than the walls running SE to NE. The continuation of these walls to the E is discussed in Plan 74.

Rm 213 and Rm 214 have been mentioned several times already. They are likely parts of the 3C casemate-like wall. They continue into Plan 74 as Rm 215 (see P 403 and P A570; these photographs also show the sloping debris poured into the intramural area in Stratum 3B to level it). The points which have been made so far are as follows. They lie under the later rooms Rm 130, Rm 131, Rm 132 and Rm 158. The thickness of the outer wall is ca. 1.4 m. If this wall was continued on its present course to the SW it would reach tower Building 73.01 and form a
good back wall for Rm 239 of Building 73.02. A drain channel separates Rm 213 from Rm 215. This is not very clear because the drain is split between Plan 73 and Plan 74. It seems that both contained round stonewalled installations built against their outer walls. No parts of the rest of the buildings to which these rooms belonged could be discerned. These were either robbed out, or are represented in the later rebuilds to the S discussed above. The 1947 report places these rooms in its Stratum II, which they were unable to date more closely than the 11th to the 7th centuries B.C.\(^{66}\)

Rm 250b is a space SW of tower Building 73.01. The excavators did not distinguish between Rm 250b in Q13 and Rm 250a in R14. The Level II plan shows a square game board incised in the bedrock in the NE part of this space, adjacent to the tower Building 73.01. It is checker board-like and appears in P 692a.

More interesting than Rm 250 is what appears to be a 1.3 m thick rubble wall which separates it from Rm 252. This wall-like construction is nowhere discussed, yet its position so near tower Building 73.01 is striking. Was it another addition to the defenses of the casemate-like wall, like its neighbor to the NE?

Below this mass of stone was found the remains of another drain channel which connects with the lower part of Rm 250a to the SE, after passing below or through the line of the casemate-like wall (see discussion in Plan 90; part of the drain is visible in P 672). This drain is not discussed in the 1947 report. Eleven cap stones were found in situ. The drain in Q13 has two different construction techniques. The part which lay underneath the stone mass/wall is formed by walls only

\(^{66}\)I, 180 and fig. 41.
one stone thick, while the area not covered by the cap stones is consistently three stones wide. The top elevations of the cap stones are 776.19 and 775.73, and the lowest point in the channel is 774.90. The drain runs up to the 3B offset-inset wall, and must have run through it. The Level I plan shows what looks like a channel running through the wall in N12-13. Unfortunately this does not match with the line of the drain which is a little to the N. It is possible that the exact line of either or both features(s) is off and that the two channels do go together. Perhaps the drain was first in use with the 3C casemate-like wall and was later extended to reach the 3B offset-inset wall. The section three stones wide would be the late extension.

**The Offset-Inset Wall**

The offset-inset wall here varies from ca. 3.8 to 4.4 m thick. It contains one offset and one inset. The width of the tower is ca. 6.4 m and its length is ca. 10.0 m. The tower is reinforced by a revetment/glacis ca. 1.8 to 3.0 m wide. On the Survey Map of the tell the draftsman continued this revetment/glacis S along the W side of the town to meet with a fully excavated section of the revetment/glacis which was uncovered in S11. Evidently excavation SW of the exterior of the tower did not reach low enough to establish the presence of this external defense here.

The 1947 report notes that Badê examined the N town wall at two points by digging test trenches up to it. Unfortunately it seems that only one of these trenches, that in L18, was indicated on the plan. It was reported that at one point the wall leaned out at a very sharp

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angle, so far that shoring it up enough to safe guard the workers was impossible. Rock debris against the wall he suggested was collapse from the tilting wall. He also reported finding a retaining wall, added to support the collapsing wall, and a moat. Later he suggested that this collapse resulted from an Assyrian attack on the town during Sennacherib's invasion, though he did not offer a new interpretation for the retaining wall.\textsuperscript{57}

There is no trace of a wall on the Survey Map. However, in N14 on Plan 73 there is what is probably this retaining wall just opposite the section of wall with the length-wise seam. Moreover P 371 is labeled as showing debris in an extramural trench in N14. The moat also does not appear in any plan, but does appear in P 401a.

Badè describes the wall in some detail. The builders cut a foundation trench to bedrock, then filled it to a height of ca. 2.0 m with cobble-size stones, instead of the substantial masonry which is usually required for massive constructions. Larger stones in clay mortar were laid on this foundation. However, the pressure of the debris inside the wall gradually caused it to buckle and lean out to the N. The builders did not erect a revetment/glacis in this area, probably because the ascent outside the wall here is steeper than at any point around the site and they did not feel that such an extra defense justified the expense. Without the external pressure of the revetment to counteract the pressure from the interior the wall began to give way, and a retaining wall had to be constructed.

It seems from the 1947 report that a cut was made through the wall

\textsuperscript{57}W. F. Badè, "New Discoveries at TELL en-Nasbeh," \textit{Wenden und Wesen des Alten Testaments} (Beil. 66 zur ZAW): 31-32.
at this point. P 438 seems to show this cut through the offset-inset wall in N14. The pottery recovered from this, and other sections at other points around the wall, yielded pottery of the Iron Age, evidently from the 10th century B.C.

In N-P14, at the point of the inset, there is a straight seam in the wall, suggesting that the section to the SE was built independently of that to the NE. There is also what seems to be a seam here along the length of the wall. Possibly the seam running along the length of the wall may be an indication of the outward slump of the wall.

As noted above, a drain channel in N15, and what is probably another drain channel in Q12-13, run through the offset-inset wall. The offset-inset wall is built over part of the collapsed roof area of Ca 243. There is no evidence of Stratum 1 rebuilding over the stump of the 3B wall, unless the drains are really that late.

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67I, 195.
Stratum 5 is represented by a small rock-cut chamber, perhaps a tomb. Two other rock cuttings also contained EB material, but were mixed with later material too.

Stratum 4 is attested by the many rock-cut installations which honey comb this area. Many probably went out of use when the Stratum 3C houses were built, though a few may have continued in use longer. These features were likely used for processing and storing agricultural products.

Because of the fragmentary remains of the buildings in this area it is difficult to separate the sub-phases of Stratum 3. Many of the dwellings probably served, with modifications throughout this stratum. An enigmatic water installation, with possibly its own enclosure wall, is in the intramural area and should be 3B or 3A. Possibly some of the larger cisterns were cut in Stratum 3. One chamber, and a drain channel, were found which likely belong to Stratum 3C.

Stratum 2 is represented by the major portion of a large public building which extends to Plan 75 and Plan 91 as well. Several thick-walled rooms in the N part of the area may also belong to Stratum 2. One of these blocks a channel of the Stratum 3B or 3A water installation. A Stratum 3 house, slightly modified, may have continued in use in Stratum 2.

No clear remains of Stratum 1 were found, save for a continuation of the grape press which is predominantly in Plan 73. Perhaps the large Stratum 2 building continued in use into Stratum 1, though this is quite uncertain.
Evaluation

This area was dug at several points in the 1929 season. Like Plan 73 to the W and Plan 75 to the E, Plan 74 is one of the most difficult areas of the site to analyze and arrive at a satisfying architectural phasing and reconstruction. Unlike some areas the problem is not a dearth of photographs; there are over a score which show parts of this area, some in good detail (though there are gaps). Yet only three of the photographs appear in the 1947 report, and two of those are detail views of installations.

Like all the areas cleared in 1929, it was divided into two levels, which appear on different plans. It is the upper level (Level I) which appears on the published Survey Map. The lower level (Level II) only appears in figure 41 of the 1947 report. These plans are well-executed, though the use of diagonal hatching here is inconsistent. Some times it indicates stones missing from a wall but restored, other times it indicates stones actually found but not drawn. It is also used to show patches of stone floor as distinct from adjacent walls. There is a moderate number of elevations, though as usual not enough.

The key factor which dominates the analysis of this area is the arc of unusually high bedrock which curves N from the N part of Q16, through the middle of P16-17-18, and then S again in Q18. The level of preservation in that zone is poor; only a few stones and rock cuttings survive. Also, it may be that a narrow band of soil, ca. 1.5 to 2.0 m wide was left as a "balk" on which to pile stones in a line from the SE corner of Rm 184 to the vicinity of Rm 149 (see P 360 and P 390). P 390 shows a gap through this "balk" so that Rm 184 could be completely cleared. Some of the walls beginning to the W of this line may have continued farther E.
One last factor is that relatively few objects were recorded from the rock-cut installations. This is most unfortunate because many of these installations are cut by later walls and a larger sample of pottery from them would have helped both to date the installations and the walls above them.

Building 74.01: Rm 149, Rm 187, Rm 188, Rm 189, Rm 190, Rm 191, Rm 192, Rm 193, Rm 196, Rm 199 —

All the rooms listed seem to belong to one large structure which interrupts the course of the walls of buildings to N and W. The building is characterized by double-stone construction virtually throughout, and three patches of paving were found. As large as its preserved remains are (ca. 20.0 by 16.0 m), it must have been considerably larger. The N and NE sections are lost due to the high bedrock in that area, and the entire S half (in Plan 91) lies in unexcavated area. The basic arrangement seems to be a series of rooms, some stone paved, around a large stone-paved courtyard. Furthermore, Building 74.01 is constructed over sixteen rock hewn installations, some of which have dating significance. This discussion will begin with the courtyard, then the surrounding rooms, and finally the underlying rock cuttings.

The excavators assigned numbers to different areas of the courtyard without indicating on their plans the boundaries. Therefore the limits used here should be taken only as suggestions. Since no thresholds survive for any of the rooms it is not possible to determine "traffic" flow.

Rm 191 is the NW corner of the courtyard. Its probable boundary to the S is the area of the stone paving. To the E its border is likely a line extending N from the SW end of the wall between Rm 193 and Rm 199.
**Plan 74**

**Rm 193** is the NE corner. Its boundary with **Rm 191** was just described, and its N and E limits are clear. **P 391, P 392** and **P 393** show its relation to **Rm 199** to the S. **Rm 199** is a long stretch of cobble flooring between two narrow double-stone walls. This flooring is said to be at the same elevation (777.33) as those to the S (777.18) and W (777.50). However, the photographs show this section of floor below the tops of the two walls, and these walls look appear to be below the level of the pavement to the W. This means that the original stone paving which once extended across this entire courtyard covered this lower floor and two walls. Either that or the flooring between the walls is later than the walls and has "settled" in to a level close to the height of the walls. It should be noted that these walls are on the same basic alignment as the walls to the W of **Building 74.01**. The area of **Rm 198**, and **Rm 194** and **Rm 195** to its E are treated in Plan 75. W of **Rm 198** and **Rm 199** is **Rm 192**. This seems to include the largest patch of paving, and the area to its S. The floor is well-laid with large flat stones.

Immediately W of the courtyard are three rooms, with one more beyond. **Rm 196** is the longest; if there were any inner partition walls, they have not survived. The plan makes it appear that the E wall of this room is extremely thick. However, the W "thickening" is at a lower level (777.21) than the rest of the wall (e.g. 777.68). This may be an earlier wall in partial reuse as a foundation, though its alignment does not match that of the Stratum 3 buildings to N and W. Unfortunately there is no photograph of this room.

**Rm 188** is to the N; it is a small chamber with a patch of flooring in its NW corner. This shows up best in **P 392**. This section of the floor is ca. 40 cm lower than that in **Rm 192**, but it does not look it from the photograph.
Plan 74

Rm 187 is another small room, N of Rm 188. No flooring was found in it.

Rm 149 is a small, odd-shaped chamber stuck off to the W of Rm 196 and Rm 188. It only appears in P 369, and then only in a corner of it. There are two large stones in the middle of the wall section it shares with Rm 196. This may mark the entry way to Rm 149.

Only portions of Rm 189 and Rm 190 survive; it is uncertain how much farther N they originally extended. These lie to the N of the courtyard and the series of rooms just described. The W wall of Rm 189 is farther W than that of Rm 187 to the S, and it also slants slightly to the E. The S wall of Rm 190 makes a short jag in its course near its W end. Why this should be so is not clear.

As mentioned above, the area below Building 74.01 is honey-combed with rock-cut installations: sixteen total in the area described here, twenty-nine including those described in Plan 75. Unfortunately recorded objects from most of these features are non-existent or negligible. Those with anything like a homogenous deposit end ca 700 B.C., suggesting that Building 74.01 is later than that. Those installations found in Plan 74, and their depths in meters, are: Si 251 (1.40), Si 252 (0.35), Si 253 (1.15), Si 254 (not available), Si 256 (1.25), Si 257 (1.40), Si 258 (1.65), Si 259 (0.24), Ci 260 (5.55), Si 264 (1.0), Si 265 (1.66), Si 268 (3.95), Si 269 (0.85), Si 270 (1.80) and Si 270 (1.43). Most of these installations are ca. 1.4 m in depth, though two Ci 260 and Si 268 were considerably deeper, while Si 252 and Si 259 were much shallower. The discussion of the date and function of these installations will come at the end of this chapter. Si 251 contained EB
Plan 74

I material. 673 Here it will only be noted that the excavators placed Si 254 in the earliest part of their Stratum II, which for them was the 11th to 10th centuries B.C. 674

Dating of Building 74.01 -

As mentioned above, Building 74.01 seems to interrupt the lines of the buildings to the W and N. Though these buildings show modifications which suggest use throughout Stratum 3, Building 74.01 is at a different orientation to all of them. The stone floor of its central courtyard was built over a fragment of one of these buildings. A great number of rock-cut installations below Building 74.01 also attest to its late use. Those with late, closely datable material, indicate that these installations went out of use by ca. 700 B.C. All this suggests that Building 74.01 be assigned to Stratum 2. Because of erosion there is no material to date the building’s last phase of use; it could have continued into Stratum 1.

Function of Building 74.01 -

It is certainly too large to be a private dwelling, and contains no equipment suggesting any industrial use, though such could be missing because of erosion. It is probably a large public building. Perhaps it was an official residence, or a small palace.

Building 74.02: Rm 137, Rm 159 -

This seems to be the remains of a 3-Room building. No single

673 I, pp. 68, 75.
674 I, 180.
photograph shows the entire building. The most important are P 361, P 363 and P 367.

Rm 137 was the front portion of the structure and was likely divided into two long rooms, as is suggested by two wall stubs, one against its S wall, and the other next to the later double-stone wall on the N. This N wall is double-stone construction; P 361 and P 367 show that this wall cuts the E and W walls of Rm 137 and is also preserved to a higher elevation. The line of this wall, however, may be fairly close to where the original N wall of Building 74.02 stood. The double-stone wall jutting E from the W wall may be a later modification. The wall running diagonally in the NE corner is partially underneath the E wall of Rm 137 (see P 361). This may be a remnant of a pre-Rm 137 building (of Stratum 4?), though it may also be a storage unit within and contemporary with Rm 137.

Rm 159 is a rather wide back room (see Plan 91). Its walls are almost completely single-stone work. This chamber appears only in P 369.

There are six rock-cut installations below Building 74.02: Si 205, Si 209, Si 214, Rm 216, Si 219 and Si 220 (see P 409a and P 409b). Si 209 and Si 214 contained EB I material. Si 220 is of the bottle-shaped variety according to the 1947 report. Those features below Rm 159 are discussed on Plan 91. Those installations with datable ceramics suggest that these installations went out of use by the end of the 10th century B.C. (though Si 220 might contain some later material).

**Dating of Building 74.02**

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69-*I*, pp. 68, 75.

69-*I*, 129 n. 1.
The main factors are: the building is single-stone construction throughout, except for later modifications; it is built over rock-cut installations which went out of use by the 10th century B.C.; it is cut by a later, long double-stone wall. This suggests a foundation in Stratum 3C, and a life through to the end of 3A. The later wall might be part of a Stratum 2 building, and the diagonal wall in one corner may be of Stratum 4 or an installation of Stratum 3 inside the building.

Function of Building 74.02 -

The remains are fragmentary, but there is nothing to indicate other than a domestic role for this building.

Building 74.03: Rm 136, Rm 143, Rm 148, Rm 152, Rm 164 -

This building is the E neighbor of Building 74.02. Its plan is not certain and seems somewhat irregular in any case. Even the number of rooms is not certain. It appears only in P 367.

Rm 143 seems to be a long room oriented to the N, and that Rm 148 and Rm 152 to the S are part of a back room. Like Building 74.02, Rm 143’s N wall is cut by a double-stone wall. Its W wall is single-stone work, while those to E and S are double-stone. P 367 seems to show the late N wall which cuts this room turning a corner and running N, and although the photograph is not especially clear, it may run over the E wall of Rm 137, if it indeed continued in that direction. This would mean that Building 74.03 may have extended a little farther N than the late double-stone wall.

Rm 148 and Rm 152 make up the back room. Their walls are double-stone construction throughout. This is especially interesting in regard
to its relations to Rm 159 to the E. The S wall of Rm 152 continues on the same line as that for Rm 152; it is the same width, but different construction. The wall between these two rooms is also double-stone, and continues the line of the wall between Rm 143 and Rm 137. Rm 152 is separated from Rm 148 by a narrow partition wall. Rm 148's NE half seems to have been destroyed when Rm 149 of Building 74.01 was constructed. How much farther to the NE it extended is uncertain.

Rm 164 is a cobble paved floor N of Rm 148 and E of Rm 143. It does not show up well in any photograph. All of its walls are double-stone work.

Rm 136 is a narrow room N of Rm 164. Its N half is paved with cobbles; perhaps originally it was all so paved. Most of it can be seen in P 367. Its E, S and SW walls are double-stone work. The NW part of the W wall, as mentioned above, seems to be a later construction, possibly built over or replacing the original wall in this space, which forms a corner with the wall on the N of Rm 137 and Rm 143. The N wall of Rm 136 is not at all certain. A few stones which might be such a wall are marked on the plan, but this wall does not match well with the N wall of Rm 138, to which it is roughly parallel.

It is probable that Rm 138 and Rm 151 are also part of some stage of Building 74.03; they are delimited in part by walls which are direct continuations of those from Building 74.03. However, no photograph shows this area well, and, as discussed above, the area immediately E of these rooms may have been left as a balk on which stones could be piled. Thus, parts of these rooms may never have been excavated.

Six rock-cut installations lie below Building 74.03, these, with their depths in meters, are: Si 206 (1.5), Si 208 (not available), Si
210 (1.07), Si 211 (1.05), Si 212 (2.0) and Si 225 (1.74). These average ca. 1.5 m deep. Most of the material from these installations cover a broad time range, or contain EB material, such as Si 210. Si 225 seems to contain the most homogenous late material, and is not later than 700 B.C.

**Dating of Building 74.03**

It contains a mixture of wall types, suggesting use over a relatively long period. It shares walls with, and is on the same alignment with Building 74.02. It is cut by Building 74.01 and the wall on the N of Rm 143 and Rm 137 which belong to Stratum 2. It is built over rock-cut installations probably cut in Stratum 4, though some may have been in use beyond that. All this indicates Stratum 3 as the main period of use, with a probable foundation in 3C.

**Function of Building 74.03**

Since the plan is fragmentary it is not possible to assign a clear function. Nothing, however, suggests any use other than domestic.

**Building 74.04: Rm 134?, Rm 135, Rm 141, Rm 147?, Ci 171?**

Whether these rooms truly belong to the same structure is not certain. This area is right in the middle of the arc of high bedrock mentioned above, and only bits and pieces of walls were found. No doorways could be discerned.

Rm 134 is bounded on the S by the double-stone wall which cuts the

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67I, pp. 68, 75.
N parts of Building 74.02 and Building 74.03. P 363 seems to show a small patch of stone flooring in the SE corner of Rm 134 which reaches this double-stone wall, and probably also the wall between Rm 134 and Rm 135. This suggests that at least these two rooms do indeed belong to the same structure, and that the double-stone wall marks its S limit. It is not clear how far to the SW Rm 134 extended. One relatively thin wall extends N from the S wall of Rm 134, but this might possibly be a continuation of the W wall of Rm 137, rather than the limit of Rm 134. A thin single-stone wall even farther SW is the only other candidate for its limit in that direction.

Rm 135 is reasonably well-defined. Its S wall is the double-stone wall which cuts Building 74.03 on the N, and its E wall is a direct continuation of the S wall, possibly built over part of the W wall of Rm 136. The E wall it shares with Rm 134 was described above. Only its N wall is not clear. P 367 shows most of this room, but not really the area of its N wall. There is no trace of a stone floor.

The area occupied by Rm 134, Rm 135 and Rm 138 probably mark the approximate line of the Stratum 3 ringroad. The front wall of any building connected with Rm 214, Rm 213 and Rm 215, all back rooms in the casemate-like wall, should just about reach this area. Also, the projected continuation of this road to the NE, just S of Ci 183, would match well with the expected S wall of Building 74.05. A continuation curving around to the SW would match well the presumed front SE wall of Building 73.02. The area of Rm 134 would also provide a road onto which Building 74.02 would face.

Rm 141 and Rm 147 are ill-defined spaces to the N of Rm 134 and Rm 135. It may be that Rm 147 was cut by the construction of the grape press installation Building 73.04 (see P 363), unless what appears on
the plan as Rm 147's N wall is really connected with the press. Rm 141's E wall seems from the plan to be of somewhat different construction and alignment than that of Rm 135 to the S. Its N wall is not clear on P 363, nor is the isolated segment of masonry in its SW corner. Only a few stones running N-S and about equally distant between Rm 141 and Rm 147 might mark the division between these rooms.

Ci 171 is a large cistern just S of what may be the N wall of Rm 141 and Rm 147. The 1947 report notes that this is one of the few cylindrical cisterns uncovered. How early it was cut is uncertain, but it contained material which the excavators dated as late as the 7th to 6th centuries B.C.

There are several other rock-cut installations in this area of high bedrock. Two unnumbered examples are in the area of Rm 134. These show up best in P 363. Si 215 is below Rm 135, but is not cut by any of its walls, so it could have continued in use along with Building 74.04. Si 213 is cut by Rm 135's N wall, but contained no datable material. Thus the rock-cut installations are not of great value in dating Building 74.04.

**Dating of Building 74.04**

Its S wall cuts buildings of Stratum 3, and it overlies several rock-cut installations, probably cut in Stratum 4. There is no certain evidence that it was cut by later features, but the grape press installation Building 73.04 may have done so. If the rooms discussed here do belong to the same building, it should probably be assigned to Stratum 2.

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[67]I, 129 n. 1.
Function of Building 74.04 -

There is no evidence from the plan indicative of what sort of building this was, or what its connection might have been to Stratum 2 public building Building 74.01. In any case, it is a large structure, bigger than most of the Stratum 3 houses.

Building 74.05: Rm 170?, Rm 174, Rm 175, Rm 176, Rm 177?, Rm 178, Rm 180 -

This again is a building whose plan and extent are not totally clear. It may be that Rm 170 and Rm 178 belong with Rm 169 and Rm 197 to the E. The walls which do survive are not well-preserved. With a few exceptions the walls are single-stone work; they are not preserved high enough to display the presence of doorways. Most of these rooms appear in P 380 and P 390.

Rm 178 seems to be a fragmentary broad room. Presumably the area to the S would originally have consisted of two, or, if Rm 177 does belong to this building, more likely three long rooms. Only a single large stretcher survives of the wall which separated it from Rm 170; the E end of its S wall is also fragmentary.

Rm 174 and Rm 176 are two chambers N of Rm 178, perhaps they were originally one room which was later partitioned; note that the partition wall, such as it survives, is a different style of masonry than the enclosing walls. A short but thick wall sticks out E from the partition wall into the middle of Rm 176. This is an unusual place for such a thick wall; it reduces the area of Rm 176 considerably. Perhaps it is the base for a stairway, or a patch of flooring. P 380 shows this area, but it is difficult to reach a conclusion on this point.
Plan 74

Rm 180 contains a clear section of stone flooring on its E end which was separately numbered as Rm 175. However, its E wall is poorly preserved, and its W wall is lacking all together. Its N wall is the most problematic, since there are three in that area, and they are all double-stone work. The lowest of these appears on the Level II plan; it runs farther W than the other two, below water installation Building 74.06. This low wall is crossed over by another, which runs off farther E, but which is not connected to any clear building. The upper-most of these walls seems to be the latest back wall to Rm 180. These walls indicate a complicated phasing, and the presence of more than one structure which either did not survive or which were not completely excavated.

Rm 177 is W of Rm 176 its E and S wall are double-stone work, while the wall it shares with Rm 176 is single-stone work. Its N wall is less certain; it is drawn as narrow single-stone work, but this looks too thin to have been a real external wall. Perhaps a second row of stones should be reconstructed. At the right edge of P 390, in what looks like Rm 177, are some flat stones which look like a floor, though no paving stones are indicated on the plan.

Rm 170 is E of Rm 178, but only a single stretcher survives of the partition wall. Likewise its E wall is fragmentary, and disappears as the bedrock rises to the S. The wall it shares with Rm 177 is double-stone.

Although there is no conclusive evidence to group Rm 170 and Rm 177 with the other rooms of Building 74.06 it seems better to do so than group them with the buildings to the E which are even more different in construction technique and layout.
Plan 74

To the S of Rm 170 and Rm 178 the bedrock rises considerably and no walls survive across it. There are, however, six numbered and five unnumbered rock-cut installations there. These are as small as ca. 30 cm across and half a meter deep, to ca. 4.5 m deep and 3.2 m across. Only in one case is it possible to determine the phasing of these installations; Ci 182 cuts the unnumbered installation to its immediate S. Whether any or all of these installations were in use at the same time as Building 74.05 cannot be determined. Some of these were cisterns (Ci 180, Ci 182, and Ci 183); others were probably used for storage (Si 177, Si 181 and Si 184). The 1947 report suggests that Si 177, Ci 180 and Ci 183 were bottle-shaped.\textsuperscript{697} The 1947 report discusses the material from Ci 183, which is dated from 450-200 B.C. for its last phase of use, but says little about the cistern itself.\textsuperscript{690} Some of the larger unnumbered cuttings may have been used for food processing while the smaller ones may have had the same use or were for holding storage jars up right.

There are three further rock-cut installations partially cut or sealed by Building 74.05. Si 245 is partially cut by, but not completely under, the wall between Rm 180 and Rm 174. Si 246 is completely sealed below the stone floor in Rm 180, but it contains no datable material. Si 247 is below the double-stone wall between Rm 177 and Rm 197; it does not contain material after 700 B.C., according to the excavators. P A610 shows that Si 247 was found sealed by a covering stone.

\textbf{Dating of Building 74.05 -}

The building is mainly single-stone work, with likely later

\textsuperscript{697}I, 129 n. 1.

\textsuperscript{690}I, 132-133.
Plan 74

modifications in double-stone work. Its N-most wall shows clear evidence of several phases, and Rm 180 cuts two earlier rock-cut installations. Building 74.01 to the S is of Stratum 2. Its orientation is different than that of Building 74.05. It may be that the Stratum 2 building cut Building 74.05, but because of the high bedrock no evidence of the inter-phasing of the two buildings has survived. Possibly the three back walls should be taken as representing the three sub-phases of Stratum 3: 3C, 3B, and 3A. Thus the evidence, such as it is, suggests use throughout Stratum 3, with the building probably going out of use by Stratum 2.

Function of Building 74.05 -

It seems large compared to most common houses on the site in Stratum 3, but there are no remains to suggest any specialized use. Perhaps it should be understood as the dwelling of a more well-to-do family.

Building 74.06, the Water Installation: Rm 171, Rm 172, Ci 176 -

Most of this installation lies in M17 of Plan 74, though a small part appears in M17 of Plan 57. The contents of Ci 176 were discussed in the 1947 report, though little is said of the installation itself. In plan it is similar to Rm 259 in Plan 75. It appears in P 379, P 389a and especially P 389b.

Rm 172 is ca. 1.9 m square internally with double-stone walls and a cobble stone floor. A shallow narrow channel connects it to Ci 176 on the N. Another short channel leads out of it to the S, but is not seen

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61 I, 131-132.
well in any photograph. The preserved depth of this basin-like chamber is at least half a meter.

**Rm 171** if off the W side of **Ci 176**, but its floor is at the same level as the opening to the cistern. The walls of this small space do not survive above the floor level. The floor itself is thickly plastered; it curves up around the edges where it would have met the missing walls. There is no clear evidence of any channel connecting it with **Ci 176**, though its floor seems to slope toward the middle of the wall next to the cistern.

**Ci 176** is at least 2.5 m deep. Unfortunately its internal dimensions were not mapped, so it is impossible to estimate its total capacity, or whether it is bottle- or cylinder-shaped. However, it is shallower than the large cisterns in the central part of this area.

Several other points about this installation should be noted. Its overall length is ca. 6 m; on the N it is ca. 4 m wide, on the S it is ca 3 m wide. The Level II plans shows a short wall segment just W of **Rm 172**, and another longer section to the E. It seems that **Rm 172** cuts this earlier wall, as its sits in the gap between the two. This early wall seems too narrow to be part of the casemate-like construction to the SW made up of **Rm 213**, **Rm 214** and **Rm 215** though it is on the same line. In thickness it is more like the narrow wall stretching from N16 to P14. This latter wall may belong to Stratum 4 since it lies outside (N of) the 3C casemate-like wall and seems to be founded on bedrock, which makes it prior to 3B.

**Rm 173**, and the rest of the rooms associated with it, is probably later than installation Building 74.06 since it blocks the mouth of the channel leading S from **Rm 172**. Finally, **P 379** and Plan 57 show a rubbly
stone wall to the E of Building 74.06; the wall continues into Plan 74 in N18. Although it does not appear on the plan, this wall appears on P 379 to circle around Building 74.06 on the N.

**Dating of Building 74.06, the Water Installation**

As mentioned above, Rm 172 cuts an earlier wall below it, but its S channel is blocked in turn by Rm 173. This may be taken as evidence for at least three phases here. The early wall may be 3C, Building 74.06 being 3B, or more likely 3A since it is primarily in the intramural area, and Rm 173 being Stratum 3A or 2.

**Function of Building 74.06, the Water Installation**

Clearly this is some sort of water installation, as proved by the cistern. Exactly how it worked, and toward what purpose is a mystery. Even more perplexing is the presence of what seems to be a similar installation (Rm 259) 40 m to the E. Was water poured into Rm 172 until it flowed over into Rm 176? In this case the S channel would have been used to carry away overflow, perhaps in jars. In this scenario the purpose of Rm 171 remains a puzzle. Had the walls of this small basin survived its function might be clearer. Perhaps the installation was used for watering animals, otherwise it had some industrial use as yet unexplainable.

The arrangement of units here: large basin leading into a unit with a smaller opening which is flanked by a smaller and higher surface is somewhat similar to the grape press in W21 in Plan 109. Though the channel connecting the two basins in Building 74.06 is high up in the wall of the Rm 172. Thus, it is not clear if Building 74.06 should be interpreted as a press. If it is a press, it is worth noting that the N
end of the town seems have been a favorite area for such installations; there is an earlier press in P16, and a probably later one in Q15-16.

Related Rooms: Rm 126, Rm 127, Rm 128, Rm 133, Rm 140, Rm 144, Rm 173, Rm 181, Rm 184 -

These rooms seem to be connected to Rm 130, Rm 131, Rm 132 and Rm 158 from Plan 73. It is possible that all these chambers are part of an almost 30 m long building complex, but not enough architecture survives in this area to decide the point. The S part is totally lost due to the very high bedrock in that area. One important point is that all of these rooms have fairly substantial double-stone walls. Rm 130 and Rm 132 were treated in Plan 73.

Rm 173 and Rm 184 clearly belong to the same structure. The SW half of Rm 184 is separated into Rm 127 and Rm 128. The wall separating Rm 127 from Rm 128 is preserved to the same height and is the same thickness as the other walls in its vicinity (see P 379). Perhaps Rm 128 is a raised platform within Rm 184, a storage unit, or the base for a stairway. Rm 173 block access to the channel at the S end of Rm 172 of water installation Building 74.06.

Rm 144 and Rm 181 are in the same area of high bedrock where little is preserved. Only a short stub of a wall projects S into Rm 144. The wall which marks the E limit of Rm 181 is offset from the E wall of Rm 173, but is on roughly the same line. P 390 shows some of the area of Rm 181 and P 360 shows some of Rm 144. Both photographs show the unexcavated "balk" between these areas.

Rm 182 is a narrow space E of Rm 181. If Building 74.05 continued into Stratum 2 then Rm 182 marks an alley between the two buildings; if
not, then Rm 182 marks only a small area of what would have been a large open space in N-P, 17-18. It may be that this space was used to channel water out of the main town area to reach the drain in 1M8 of Plan 57. Note that the drains in AG17, AD14, AB13 and Q13 seem to be fed by sideroads leading off from the ringroad through the outer belt of buildings.

Rm 140 is W of Rm 144 and is separated from Rm 133 by a short partition wall. A ca. 1.3 m thick wall separates Rm 133 from Rm 132. Bedrock again rises up on the S end of these rooms. Both the plan and P 390 and P 360 show shallow circular rock cuttings in this area, probably belonging to Stratum 4 agricultural installations. The narrow space N of Rm 133 and W of Rm 126 is unnumbered and is not closed off to the N by any wall. P 352 shows the area, but provides no certain trace of a wall across this area. Either it was robbed out, or this space was purposefully left open.

Rm 126 is N of Rm 140. The plan of its N wall is confused because it contains elements belonging to Rm 215 below. Approximately the N quarter of this wall belongs to the S wall of Rm 215; this wall seems to serve in part as the foundation for the N wall of Rm 126. The S thickening of this same wall may also be an earlier lower wall. P 352 and P 365 show this area.

Dating of the Related Rooms -

The dating is uncertain. Since Rm 173 blocks access to Rm 172, which is in the intramural area and so is Stratum 3B or 3A, Rm 173 and its associated rooms should be 3A or later. The walls are double-stone work throughout, suggestive of Stratum 2 where buildings are exclusively of this construction technique, but they follow the
alignment of the ringroad of Stratum 3. Possibly a date late in Stratum 3A is best, with Stratum 2 a lesser possibility.

_A Grape Press? –_

Two numbered (Si 185, Si 202) and four unnumbered rock-cut installations are found on the Level II plan for Pl6; these are not at all indicated on the Level I plan. The circular installations vary from 30 cm to 1.2 m deep; three are ca. 1.0 m wide and the other is less than half a meter wide.

More interesting is the large rectangular unnumbered rock-cut installation. It is ca. 5.4 m long and ca. 3.7 m wide. Internally it has two parts. The S part is ca. 2.2 m long and cut ca. 30 cm into the bedrock. In its SW corner is a small circular cutting about half a meter wide and 20 cm deep. The N part of the installation is 3.2 m long and ca. 50 cm lower than the S part. Its NW end is crossed by a later double-stone wall. This wall seems to be connected with _Rm 215_, part of the 3C casemate-like wall. If this is so, the installation would belong to Stratum 4.

Certainly this is some sort of agricultural installation; perhaps with the same function as the later _Building 73.04_ to the SW, which seems to have been a grape press. If the elongated oval cutting to the W is in some way connected with this press is uncertain.

_Other Rooms –_

_Rm 145_ is a space S of _Rm 132_. Little can be said of it other than the bedrock slopes sharply from NE to SW. _P 360_ shows this area well. It does contain a roughly oval rock-cutting, and in this cutting there
appears to have been found the intact base of a large storage jar; though from the photograph it is difficult to be certain. It is also impossible to be certain of its date.

_Rm 169_ and _Rm 197_ belong to an architectural complex extending into Plan 75. Like _Building 74.05_ it probably once extended farther to the S, as suggested by the E and W walls of _Rm 169_; but any such construction has been lost to erosion in the high bedrock area. Because of their fragmentary nature it is difficult to characterize the walls of _Rm 169_. Its W wall is single-stone work, as is possibly its N wall. The E wall is double-stone, and the S wall seems to be the same.

_Rm 197_ has thick double-stone walls to the N and W; there is no clear partition with _Rm 264_ to the E. Just beyond _Rm 197_'s N wall are what may be parts of two earlier walls. _Rm 197_'s N wall seems to be founded on an earlier wall, which may be the outer wall of the casemate-like wall. Ca. 60 cm beyond the N wall of _Rm 297_ is a ca. 1.7 m thick mass of stones which stretches as far as P20 to the SE. This wall also is built on the wall below the N wall of _Rm 297_. This mass of stones is possibly either stone tumble of the 3C casemate-like wall or an ill-defined 3A (or 3B?) rebuild over the 3C wall.

_Rm 169_ and _Rm 197_ follow the line of the Stratum 3 ringroad and casemate-like wall but are a mix of single- and double-stone construction which suggests a 3C foundation with modifications through 3A when they probably went out of use because _Building 74.04_ of Stratum 2 to the S may have blocked access to this area.

_Si 246_ is partially under the W wall of _Rm 169_. They follow the line of the casemate-like wall and ringroad. See the discussion under
Plan 74

Plan 75 for other rooms probably related to these.

Rm 120, Rm 129 and Rm 179 are numbers assigned to open spaces roughly N of Rm 184 and W of water installation Building 74.06 and so are part of the 3B fill used to level up the intramural area. Nowhere are the "traces of fire" noted on the plan described. The only point to note is that below Rm 120 is Rm 215 which is probably part of the early casemate-like wall of 3C.

Rm 215 is part of the 3C casemate-like wall and is separated from Rm 213 on the W by a drain channel (see Plan 73 and P A570 and P 403). The width of Rm 215's N wall is much thinner than that of Rm 213 (80 cm vs. 1.4 m), but is on the same line. The wall segment below Rm 179, and the longer piece E of water installation Building 74.06, are also on the same line, and could possibly be connected with the wall line N of Rm 264, though this is very conjectural.

Rm 186 is a space N of Building 74.05 and containing Rn 175, the only such installation in the entire N part of the town. Rm 186 is bounded on the E and N by the same rubbly wall which circles N of water installation Building 74.06. The S end of this wall is missing. Perhaps it was connected with the N wall of Rm 197. Perhaps Rm 186 is part of a rough enclosure associated with water installation Building 74.06, though the purpose of Rn 175 in this enclosure is uncertain. Both features likely belong to Stratum 3B or perhaps more likely 3A.

Rm 183 is a poorly defined space N of Rm 197. It is enclosed on the N by a wall, but the purpose/use of this area is unclear. It is part of the 3B intramural fill.

Rm 139 and Rm 142 are rooms E of Building 74.04. Whether they are
part of the same structure, or even the same stratum, cannot be established. Rm 142 was sub-divided by a single-stone wall running N to S. The E extensions of these chambers probably lie in the oft-mentioned "balk" seen in several photographs. Si 217 is partially below the S wall of Rm 139, and Si 218 is below the wall between Rm 139 and Rm 142. Si 217 contained EB I material.62 These areas belong to either Stratum 3 or 2.

Ci 173 is a large cistern whose mouth was sealed at some point. It is of the bottle-shape variety according to the 1947 report.63 Ci 216 is to the NW; it too is bottle-shaped.64 Ci 216 seems to partially cut the installation numbered Ci 174. No photographs show a close up of this feature. The plan represents it in a way somewhat similar to the top surface of the free-standing olive presses so common along the W side of the town. The mouth may have a channel around it, though this is not certain; it might also be a depressed opening, like Si 277 in Q14. It probably did serve in some food processing capacity. The 1947 report suggests that this was a bottle-shaped installation.65 These installations are isolated from any other architecture, which makes their dating uncertain. Ci 174 is similar to stratum 4 rock-cut installations in the S part of Plan 74 and may have a similar date. If so, then Ci 216 belongs most likely to Stratum 3. Ci 173 is even less certain; it may belong to Stratum 3.

Ci 224's mouth is partially covered by the small tank Rm 157 which is part of grape press Building 73.04. It contained material dated by

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62I, pp. 68, 75.
63I, 129 n. 1.
64Ibid.
65I, 129 n. 1.
the excavators to the late 6th to early 5th centuries B.C., reinforcing the theory that the grape press is very late, either Stratum 2 or 1, though the cistern may be Stratum 3.

**Si 241** is just S of **Ci 224**. Its mouth is partially cut by a single-stone wall, but this wall itself is an isolated feature. The excavators dated the material to Iron I. It is similar to Stratum 4 rock-cut installations to the E and so may date to the same period.

**Rm 146** is SW of **Building 74.02**. It is not part of that structure, and it is not clear that it belongs with **Building 91.01** to the S either. Its SW continuation lies in an unexcavated area, and its connections to the NE are cuts by the S wall of **Building 74.04**. The only certain thing about it is that the S wall of **Building 74.04** cuts the mouth of **Si 221** below **Rm 146**. It was in use in Stratum 3 and/or 2.

**Ca 244** is the final feature to be discussed in this plan. The mouth of this cave is sealed under the E double-stone wall of **Rm 181**. Although it is mentioned in the 1947 report, it is not discussed. It does not appear in any of the photographs, but is shown on the Level II plan for the area.

A vertical shaft descends ca. 1.53 m and opens into a meter wide tunnel which runs N and then turns sharply SE. It opens into a chamber ca. 1.6 m long by 1.5 m wide with two internal steps, and finally ends in a little chamber ca. 1.1 m wide by 60 cm long. The 1947 report lists this as a silo, which is plainly incorrect. It contained only EB I material, but not enough to determine its function. It may, perhaps be a

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685I, 180.

687I, 180.
Note on the Rock-Cut Installations -

There are almost sixty rock-cut installations in this area; most of these are recorded on the Level II plan. While some of them are clearly large cisterns, others are narrower, shallower cuttings termed by the excavators "silos". Some of them probably did serve a storage purpose. Some of the smallest ones may have been used to hold jars up right. One may have been a grape press, another a press for olives. Did any of the shallow cuttings have a role in the processing of grain?

Many of these installations are cut and/or covered by later walls. Perhaps as the Stratum 3 town was developed industrial facilities and storage units once cut from the rock itself were transferred to free-standing presses and bins with stone-lined walls. If the dating of these installations to Stratum 4 is correct, the gradual replacement of rock-cut by free-standing installations in Stratum 3C may represent an increase in the density of population at the site. Industrial units were fewer in number in the town, or took place outside the offset-inset walls. Storage units to supplement food kept in the houses were crowded into a narrow band around the S end of the site in 3B.
Plan 75: N-P-Q.19-20-21 - Overview

No remains of Stratum 5 could be traced.

Stratum 4 is represented by a continuation of the series of rock-cut installations, used for agricultural processing and storage, found in Plan 74 to the W. Most of these went out of use at the beginning of Stratum 3, though a few continued on.

Stratum 3C is attested by what appears to be the outer wall of the casemate-like wall, and possibly a few wall fragments.

The offset-inset wall is the only certain evidence of Stratum 3B, though some of the rebuilds of Stratum 3C may be of this period.

Stratum 3A is represented by a probable water installation built against the 3B town wall and by most of the rebuilds and modifications to the 3C plan.

Part of a large public building, most of which is on Plan 74, represents the only certain remains of Stratum 2. A few ill-defined walls over the line of the 3C casemate-like wall extending into the intramural area, may also be Stratum 2. The offset-inset wall continues into this period.

Stratum 1 is attested by a small section of wall built over the stump of the 3B offset-inset wall.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in 1929. No clearance was undertaken in
Plan 74

Q20-21. There are only a few photographs, and these do not cover the entire area. Elevations are moderately plentiful, but seldom occur where most needed. As there are not many top and bottom levels, it is especially difficult to gain an impression of the heights of the walls. Like all the areas cleared in 1929, it was divided into two levels, which appear on different plans. It is the upper level (Level I) which appears on the published Survey Map. The lower level (Level II) only appears in figure 41 of the 1947 report.

Bedrock was reached in P19-20 and Q19. In the space adjacent to the offset-inset wall the depth reached was only ca. 1.2 m below the top of the town wall. Because a part of the area was left untouched and because bedrock is quite high here (which led to much erosion, and explains why so few walls survived in the center of the area) it is not possible to offer a complete plan for any building, and even some of the relations suggested here are open to doubt.

Building 74.01: Rm 194, Rm 195, Rm 198 -

The description and general evaluation of this large structure were begun in Plan 74. The rooms described here may be seen in P 392 and P 393. None of these rooms shows any sign of a doorway.

Rm 194 is a space to the N of Rm 195. It is bounded on the W and S by double-stone walls, but no walls are preserved to the N and E. It is possible that walls enclosed this space following the lines of the N wall of Rm 193 to the W and the E wall of Rm 195 to the S. If such walls existed, they have not survived. P 392 shows what may be a section of an earlier wall what would be below the floor level of this space.

Rm 195 is bounded by double-stone walls on all sides. Its S wall
Plan 75 does not appear on the 1947 Survey Map, but does appear on Plan 75 and Plan 92 and in P 392. Presumably entrance to this room was by way of the courtyard to the W which includes Rm 198.

Rm 198’s borders are ill-defined. It would seem that Rm 198 is the area of the patch of stone-paving W of Rm 195, the small spaces empty of stones N, E and W of Rm 195, and all the area S of the pavement to the limit of the excavation. On the basis on the photographs, the paving seems a little rougher than that to the W.

Dating of Building 74.01 -

As discussed above in Plan 74, the plan of this building disrupts all the earlier walls to the W which belong to Stratum 3. Note also that the walls of this structure are all double-stone work. For these reasons the building’s foundation is ascribed to Stratum 2, with a possibility of use into Stratum 1.

Function -

At least one, possibly two side rooms off a paved central court. This is as monumental a structure as will ever be found at Tell en-Nasbeh; perhaps it is a palace.

Rock-Cut Installations Below Building 74.01: Si 266, Si 267, Si 271, Si 272, Si 273, Si 274 -

Like the equivalent area of Plan 74 to the W, this area is dotted with rock-cut installations from ca. 1.0 to 2.0 m deep. These appear on the Level II plan. Si 266 is in line with the W wall of Rm 194 and may originally have been cut by such a wall. Si 267 is isolated from all
other features; it is not cut by any wall. Si 271 is cut by the wall between Rm 198 and Rm 199, and is partially covered by the stone paving of Rm 199. This wall belongs to a Stratum 3 building below the Stratum 2 public building and is strong evidence for a date for this installation in Stratum 4. Si 272 is cut by the W wall of Rm 194. Si 273 is cut by the N wall of Rm 195, and the same room’s E wall cuts Si 274.

Dating of the Rock-Cut Installations -

An absolute dating for these features is difficult, as was discussed in Plan 74 above. Clearly they have nothing to do with the great Stratum 2 building (Building 74.01) above them. One is even cut by a wall of the Stratum 2 building, and another is cut by a wall of a building earlier than the Stratum 2 building, i.e. Stratum 3. Since most walls in Stratum 3 were rebuilt and modification to the original 3C plan, it is likely that virtually all of these rock-cut installations were cut in Stratum 4, though with final use phases varying. Some came to an end before Stratum 3C, others continued on into that stratum.

Function -

None of these installations are "classic" cistern shapes. They may have been used for storage, as their designation "si(lo)" by the excavators suggests, or perhaps were used for food processing at that time.

Other Features -

It is not possible to group the remaining rooms into recognizable buildings. The following discussion treats together rooms which probably were related, but cannot now be reconstructed into larger wholes.
Plan 75

Rm 253 is a long chamber bounded on the SW by a double-stone wall, and on the NE by a very thick, but fragmentary (or perhaps only partially excavated?) wall, which has a maximum width of 2.6 m. Though there are no partition walls within Rm 253, the thick wall may be part of the 3C casemate-like wall, or perhaps a later rebuild over it. Note that in N18-19 this wide wall appears to be founded on an earlier, lower wall which may be part of the 3C casemate-like wall. In the NW a short section of masonry is preserved adjacent to the SW wall of the room. This wall is preserved at a lower elevation, and may therefore be earlier. There is no continuation of Rm 253 to the NW; instead there are the N and E walls of Rm 262. It may be that Rm 262 and related features to the W cut and interrupt such a continuation. It may be that a continuation of the wall between Rm 255 and Rm 263 ran from SW to NE across Rm 253. This would make Rm 253 a more reasonable size. To the SE Rm 253 narrows considerably and ends at a thin double-stone wall, which is discussed in connection with Rm 254. The gap in the SW wall is probably an accident of preservation, rather than a doorway, for the bedrock is high in this area. The gap in the NE wall may be more apparent than real. It may be that the wall in this area was not well-preserved.

Rm 255 is SW of Rm 253. Only one other wall survives for this room, a single-stone wall with Rm 263. Built against this was is an installation numbered Rm 261. It should probably have been numbered in the non-room number series, but for some reason was not. Rm 261 looks like a storage unit, or "bin", which may mean that Rm 255 was at least partially a courtyard. At the S limit of the excavated area of Rm 255 is SI 281. Isolated as it is, it cannot be related to any feature in its vicinity.

It seems likely that the SE part of Rm 253, Rm 255 and Rm 261 are
part of the same structure. Single-stone walls tend to indicate an early phase, but no other walls of this type are preserved anywhere in this area. The NW wall of Rm 255 may be a late flimsy partition wall. These rooms may have been founded in Stratum 3C, and continued into 3A.

Rm 254 is an empty space. It is not clear why it received a number, when the room fragments NE of it did not. The 1947 report placed it in the late part of Stratum I, but without explanation.601 Also, on the plan the N and NE wall of Rm 254 are shaded as belonging to the "Maccabean" period. Note that P 675 and P A632b show the N and NE walls of Rm 254 to be only one course high and floating above the walls of Rm 253. It is these unnumbered rooms which will be discussed here.

Built over the SE end of the massive wall in P20 is the end of a chamber which continued NE, but which now is lost. The walls of the room are all double-stone work. It may be that the top of the earlier thick wall served in part as a floor for this room.

Immediately SW of this small room is a line of diagonal hatching over the wide wall. This may indicate a wall built over the wide wall, but which was not indicated in a stone by stone plan. As mentioned above, at the SE end of Rm 253 is a thin double-stone wall. This wall stops at one end of the diagonal hatching, while the other end seems to be built against the SW wall of Rm 253. This thin wall turns SE, and on the plan comes to an end at the edge of the excavated area; it may continue in that direction in the unexcavated area.

Running NE, and serving as the NW border for Rm 254 is a double-stone wall. This wall may have continued SW, as suggested by a few

601, 183 n. 15.
Plan 75

stones, but the bedrock is high there, and such a continuation is not preserved. The small patch of stones N of this wall, but S of the chamber built over the wide wall, may actually be a portion of the wide wall. The NE boundary of Rm 254 is a jagged double-stone wall. The NE and NW walls of Rm 254 are preserved to about the same height, but are not aligned so that their possible meeting forms a right angle corner.

It seems that all of these walls are later than Rm 253, Rm 255 and Rm 266, or at least a later addition to that complex. This means probably Stratum 3A or more likely 2 since it is at a different orientation than most Stratum 3 remains. The function of these rooms cannot even be guessed at. It should only be noted that the intramural area seems to have been a service-storage area, and it may be that these rooms served in such a capacity.

Rm 259 is not a room per se, but some sort of an installation (see P 666). On the plan it is shaded as belonging to the "Maccabean" period. It seems to be built-up against the offset-inset wall on the NE, though shading on the plan suggests that the excavators may have thought that it extended over part of the town wall. In P 666 the angle of the view of where Rm 259 reaches the offset-inset wall is bad, but it looks like the installation is lower than the offset-inset wall. Unfortunately the wall of this installation, and the masonry connecting it to the town wall is partially robbed out.

The walls of the installation are double- or triple-stone work, and its floor is cobbled. There are no indications whether it was plastered. Its internal dimensions, ca. 1.9 m on a side, match those of Rm 172 of installation Building 74.06, which is also a cobble-paved installation. Possibly Rm 259 has a similar function. Note that the hatched areas NE of Rm 259 may have been basins such as Rm 171 and Ci.
Plan 75

176 were for installation Building 74.06. Perhaps Rm 259 was a water installation of sorts. Water may have been channeled off the adjacent town wall, or brought up from a nearby cistern, such as Ci 285 to the SE. The function of the installation is less clear. Perhaps it was a trough for watering animals. If so, some of the amorphous or irregular features in the area (Rm 257 or Rm 254) might be construed as animal pens. Since it is built against the 3B town wall, it is likely Stratum 3A or later.

Rm 257's connection to the offset-inset wall is on Plan 58, it is discussed there.

Rm 262 and Rm 264 seem to be part of the same constructional phase as Rm 197, possibly 3A. The N wall of these rooms is built over a continuation of the short wall segment on the SW side of Rm 253 (this lower wall is the hatched area N of the two rooms). Yet the way that it is drawn also makes it appear to be lower than the continuation of the wide wall N of Rm 253. Is the hatched wall part of a foundation for the wide wall, or perhaps a later wall built against the inner face of the wide wall?

All the walls of Rm 262 and Rm 264 are double stone construction throughout. What is puzzling in that the S wall of Rm 264 overlaps the S wall of Rm 262, and they seem to be preserved at about the height. It is not clear if this is evidence of different construction phases, or the same. If they are of the same phase, the reason why such thick walls were needed here is not obvious. As mentioned above, these rooms may be late, 3A, modifications to whatever was the original, 3C, configuration of the building to which Rm 169 in P18 belonged.

Rm 265 was constructed at the same time as Rm 262. One of its
stones dovetails into the S wall of Rm 262. Also, the W wall of Rm 265 is double-stone work, like the rest of the area. The S wall is not preserved. It is trapezoidal and rather small; perhaps it was a storage area. Its connection with Rm 262 suggests that it too may belong to 3A and later.

Rm 263 is an irregular space between Rm 265 and Rm 255. Its NE and NW limits are double-stone wall, while its SE wall is single-stone; its SW wall is not preserved. It is not at all clear if Rm 263 was a closed space, it seems too wide for that. It may have been an open work area. Alternatively, some internal walls may have not survived and this may have originally been a small dwelling or other roofed structure. The mixed construction suggests a use from 3C to 3A, with possible use beyond that.

Ci 178 this rock-cut installation sits isolated from the other features in its vicinity, though it may have been connected with the Rm 262-Rm 264 complex. It is probably bottle-shaped.\textsuperscript{689} It is likely near the front of some building. Given the dimensions of most Stratum 3 buildings at Tell en-Nasbeh, the front of the building should be within a meter of the mouth of the cistern on the S. It is one of five large cisterns in this area of the town, the others are to the W in Plan 74. Whether it was cut in Stratum 3C, or in 4, cannot be determined.

The Offset-Inset Wall -

Only a small section of the wall and a corner of a tower appear on this plan. The wall here is ca. 3.9 m thick, and the tower is ca. 6.1 m thick. As mentioned above, the installation Rm 259 was built against it,

\textsuperscript{689} I, 129 n. 1.
as well as a meter long stretch of wall. The short wall could be part of a larger enclosure, or just a "fence" for Rm 259. The diagonal hatching on the NW part of the town wall indicates that it is a late feature built over the stump of the 3B town wall. The excavators called it "Maccabean". It probably belong to Stratum 1.
There are no remains of Stratum 5.

A cave-cistern complex was cut initially in Stratum 4 or 3C. There is not enough evidence to date it more closely.

Stratum 3B is attested by a section of the great offset-inset wall. The cave-cistern continued in use at this time.

The town wall continued in use in Stratum 2, continued use of the cave-cistern is less certain. There are no new foundations in this area in Stratum 2.

Stratum 1 is represented by an extramural kiln, one of two just N of the outer gate, and by several extramural walls.

**Evaluation**

This area is on the border of areas excavated in 1929 and 1932. The cave was partially cleared at the end of the 1929 season, the rest of the complex, and the rest of the area were cleared in the middle of the 1932 campaign. Elevations are scarce, and the only photographs are those of the cave-cistern. This makes the analysis more difficult, and it rests more heavily on the plan itself and McCown’s notes in the 1947 report. The area of N-P, 23-24 was not excavated.

**Ca 285-Gi 285**

This is a two part rock-cut installation in F22. Badè did not normally assign the same feature number to two differently designated
parts of the same installation. Standard practice would have been to
give the cave one number, and the cistern another. A total of twenty-
five steps lead down from the a small rectangular stone landing on the
surface (elevation 777.47) to a landing in a small cave (ca. 3.5 m by
2.0 m, elevation 772.65). Part of a roof of stone slabs survived over
the stairway.\textsuperscript{690} In the E part of \textit{Ca 285} is a shallow depression ca. 2.0
m across, at the bottom of which were two stone slabs covering the
opening to a large cistern (length 5.8 m, width 4.6 m, depth 3.2 m).
The cistern was of the cylindrical variety.\textsuperscript{691}

The excavators dated the material from the cave (Persian-
Hellenistic) later than the material from the cistern (750–650 B.C.),
indicating that the cave continued in use longer than the cistern.\textsuperscript{692} Of
great importance for dating the beginning of this complex is the fact
that the 3B offset-inset wall is founded on the stairway which leads
down into the cave and on the floor of the cave itself as seen in \textit{P 663}
and \textit{P 911}.\textsuperscript{693} It narrows the passage at its base to only about half its
original width.\textsuperscript{694} This proves that \textit{Ca 285-Ci 285} pre-date the 3B town
wall, and is either Stratum 4 or 3C. However, this complex is also
outside the line of the 3C casemate-like wall. As McCown noted, this
suggests that in Iron I and/or Iron IIa there were already "suburbs"
beyond the town’s walls, clustered around the settlement.\textsuperscript{695} All other
trace of extramural structures from 4 or 3C have, however, disappeared.

\textsuperscript{690}I, 8.

\textsuperscript{691}I, 129 n. 1.

\textsuperscript{692}Note that on the plan the stairs leading down into \textit{Ca 285} were
shaded as belonging to the "Maccabean" period.

\textsuperscript{693}I, 134.

\textsuperscript{694}I, fig. 56.

\textsuperscript{695}I, 217.
The Kiln -

In Q24 is an unnumbered kiln, the first of two N of the outer gate. It is roughly oval or horseshoe shaped, ca. 4.0 m long by 3.2 m wide. Its walls are composed of small stones, and the interior is lined with clay. Projecting from the back wall of the chamber are one large, and two small stones. These supported the floor on which the pottery sat. The area around the block, the fire box, was where the fuel was piled. It does not appear in any photographs, only on the plan.

To the NW of the kiln is a triple stone wall running E-W from the town wall, over the revetment/glacis. This wall is similar to two in R23. Perhaps it is part of an enclosure which delimited the area of pottery production. W of the kiln are two single stone walls. The one more to the W extends into R23 and runs N-S; the other is a fragment and runs slightly SE-NW. These two may be connected with the pottery producing area.

Dating of the Kiln -

This kiln, its neighbor to the S, and the walls associated with them block the approach to the town gate. The gate was in use through Stratum 2, and it makes most sense to assign these installations to Stratum 1.

The Offset-Inset Wall -

The wall here ranges in thickness from ca. 3.5 m to 4.2 m, while the revetment/glacis varies between 2.7 m and 3.4 m. The total width of the defenses ranges from 6.2 m to 7.6 m. From the top preserved part of the wall 777.65, to the base of the revetment, 773.73, is almost 4.0 m,
and originally it would have been more. There are no seams in the wall to indicate independent construction units, nor any obvious later reinforcements. This section of the wall contains two insets and one offset.

The tower in N22 is one piece with the wall, there are no seams between it and the wall to the S. It is ca. 10.0 m long and 6.0 m wide. Its revetment/glacis is ca. 2.5 m wide. The tower’s revetment does not appear to continue around the N end of the town.

A few walls which the excavators refer to as "Maccabean" were built over the stump of the 3B town wall. No trace of the structure to which these belonged was found to the W. It is not clear from the plans how much of the area immediately W of the wall was uncovered; it may be that further evidence for these late features does survive there.

The offset-inset wall was founded in Stratum 3B and continued in use into Stratum 2. The "Maccabean" walls built over it belong to Stratum 1.
Plan 89: R-S-T, 10-11-12 - Overview

No remains of Strata 5, 4 or 3C were found in this area; the settlements of those periods did not extend this far to the W.

Remains of Stratum 3B are the earliest in the area. These consist of a stretch of the great offset-inset wall, a revetment and a moat. These defenses reach a maximum width of almost 15 m and could have stood 13 m above the base of the moat. The offset-inset wall continues in use into Stratum 2.

The only other feature on the plan is a pair of partially preserved rooms. Their thick S wall may indicate a fragmentary piece of a small tower. Its relationship to the offset-inset wall is uncertain. It may be either cut by the wall, which would make it 3C or earlier, or reach the wall, in which case it is 3A or later.

There were no certain remains of Stratum 2 or 1.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in parts of two seasons. A test trench was dug up against the offset-inset wall, from W to E, in 1927. The top of the wall, and the area inside the wall was cleared in 1929 as Badé traced the circuit of the walls while looking for the town gate. There is only one photograph (P 789) which shows the area inside the walls; this is from a distance, there are no detail shots. There are several photographs (e.g. P 479) which shows the W-E trench. Elevations are fairly plentiful along the top of the wall, but there are no base levels; excavation seems to have only proceeded deep enough to define the top of the wall. This seems to have been the case all along the wall.
Plan 89

from Z11-12 to R12-13. It is possible that more intramural features, such as drains, would have been uncovered had excavation continued down. There is one elevation inside the walls, but it is higher than for the wall itself, and so must be considered an error. There are enough elevations outside the wall to give an idea of the slope of the defenses.

Building 89.01: Rm 295 and Rm 296 -

Rm 295 and Rm 296 (on Plan 90) are parts of two rooms of a thick walled building. It may be seen in P 789. Its S wall is ca. 1.5 m wide and preserved for 5.0 m in length. The thick E-W wall is deeply founded, surviving to at least five courses. Further excavation might have revealed more. P 790 seems to show it almost, but not quite reaching the town wall. The wall separating the two rooms is preserved for a length of 2.5 m, and only survives one course high. P 789 shows it standing on its own debris pedestal. There is no evidence for a corner at the E end of the thick wall in T13, nor any parallel cross wall to the N which would have closed off Rm 295 and Rm 296 to the E.

Dating of Building 89.01 -

If these rooms are built on the fill between the casemate-like wall and the offset-inset wall these rooms must be Stratum 3A, or later. However, since excavation did not reach bedrock, it cannot be proved that the thick E-W wall does not predate the town wall, as the massive intramural towers to N and S do. The 1947 report placed Rm 295 in the latest part of its Stratum I, but without elaboration.606

606 I, 183 n. 15.
Function of Building 89.01 -

It is also not clear what function these chambers served. The E-W wall is only a little thinner than the walls of tower Building 123.01 and tower Building 73.01. If its foundations continue to bedrock this might be a 3C extramural defense tower which was partially destroyed by the construction of the 3B offset-inset wall. It is difficult to imagine another use for it.

The Offset-Inset Wall -

As mentioned above, a test trench was dug from W to E, up to the outer face of the offset-inset town wall. This trench was ca. 10 m wide and 20 m long. The excavation revealed a ca. 2.0 m wide moat and an 8.8 m wide revetment/glacis. The wall itself ranges from ca. 3.8 to 4.8 m wide in this area. Thus the total width of the defenses then varies from ca. 14.6 to 15.6 m. Elevations taken on bedrock W of the moat range from 771.11 to 771.50, the ground then slopes down to the W. The bottom of the moat ranges from 769.36 to 769.70. This is a drop of ca. 1.8 m from bedrock to the W; certainly ground level was higher than bedrock, so that the functional depth of the moat was more likely ca. 2.0 m, or more.

The revetment/glacis slopes upward to 776.37 and 776.40, a ca. 6.7 vertical meters over a horizontal distance of 8.8 m. The wall is preserved only a little above the revetment, e.g. 776.83, but would have risen much higher. If the wall had stood 6.0 m above the top of the revetment, the total height of the defenses would have been around 13.0 m.

The lower half (section) of fig. 45 from the 1947 report shows a
depression in the bedrock labeled "Grave." There is no mention of it anywhere else. The plan and section do not look like a grave; perhaps it is an extramural agricultural installation.

The Survey Map published in the 1947 report shows the revetment/glacis revealed in this trench extending N to the tower in P12 and S to the tower in AK18. There is no certain evidence that Badé cleared the outer face of the wall to this depth along this entire stretch. It seems that the draftsman, instead of using a light line to indicate a theoretical continuation of this feature, used a heavy line, which gives the impression that all these defenses were actually uncovered. However, it is quite possible that these continuations do exist for short sections of them were found along the W and E sides of the town, though they are not found on the S or N (except for the moat on the N).

It is remotely possible that the S wall of Rm. 295 extended over the stump of the 3B offset-inset wall, but has not survived. This would put Rm. 295 and Rm. 296 in Stratum 1. Save for this possibility, there is no evidence for later walls built over the town wall, such as is seen in Plan 106, Plan 123, Plan 140, Plan 141 and Plan 158. Perhaps buildings of Strata 2 and 1 did not exist here, or have not survived at all.
Plan 90: R-S-T,13-14-15 — Overview

This area contained no material from Stratum 5.

Stratum 4 is represented by several rock-cut installations. Four of these are cut by walls of later buildings.

Remains of probably five 3-Room houses can be reconstructed, which in their original phase belong to Stratum 3C. It is likely that they all continued in use through the end of 3A, as shown by multiple rebuildings. One, and possibly two, of the buildings contained installations, one connected with the baking industry, the other indeterminate. The intramural space may have contained animal enclosures, storage facilities or other flimsy structures. There is some evidence for the 3C casemate-like wall, but in some areas where it was expected but was not found it may have been robbed out. A drain which seems to have been constructed in 3C was probably extended in 3B to reach and flow through the offset-inset wall.

There is no real evidence for new Stratum 2 construction. Either some or all of the dwellings continued in use in that period, as did the offset-inset wall, or more likely, the area was not in use then.

Nothing clearly belonging to Stratum 1 was uncovered, except possibly for a wall which continues in Plan 89.

Evaluation —

This area was excavated in several stages. The N part (R13-14-15) was cleared near the end of the 1929 season. The rooms numbered in the 290s were cleared in the early part of the 1932 season, with the rest of
the area completed in the middle of that season. The area of R-S-T15 was not excavated, which means that the front parts of none of the buildings were recovered. Connecting the E part of Plan 90 with the W part of Plan 91 would usefully link the two areas and provide a check on the stratigraphy in the area. The plan of the 1929 area looks a bit less precise; the stones are drawn more rounded, as if they are often only meant to be representational of what was found.

The N part of this plan, like all the areas cleared in 1929, was divided into two levels, which appear on different plans. It is the upper level (Level I) which appears on the published Survey Map. The lower level (Level II) only appears in figure 41 of the 1947 report. There are no photographs of the lower level of this plan.

The S, 1932, area seems to have been mapped more precisely. There are many photographs of this area; however they tend to focus on the vicinity of tower Building 73.01 in Plan 73 and Plan 90, and on the pillared Building 90.03 in S13-14. Some sections appear only in distant views, and some key areas of architectural overlapping do not appear at all. There are a good number of elevations across the area, both on top of the walls and on the floors. There are even a few bottom levels for walls.

Building 90.01: Rm 245a, Rm 245b, Rm 246, Ci 2822 –

By combining material from the upper and lower level plans for the N part of Plan 90 it is possible to outline tentatively the remains of a 3-Room house. The E part of this building was not excavated.

Rm 245 represents two long rooms. The Level II plans shows a single stone wall partitioning Rm 245 into N (Rm 245a) and S (Rm 245b)
halves. Another fragment of a single-stone wall was found at the E limit of the excavated area of Rm 245a. A short piece of what may be a single-stone wall was found on the S edge of Rm 245b, and two stones of a wall fragment were S of the wall between Rm 245a and Rm 245b. The rest of the walls are double-stone construction. This suggests several building phases. P 482 bears this out. It shows the W wall of Rm 245; it is clear that this wall has at least two phases, as the top wall is slightly offset to the W. Since the upper wall seems to jut out to the E beyond the lower wall this shows that the lower wall is not originally a foundation course for the upper wall, It is being reused as a foundation.

Rm 246 is the back room. Its upper E and W walls are double-stone construction, while its N wall (restored from the Level II plan) and S wall are single-stone. The Level II plan shows that the W wall is built on a wall ca. 1.5 m wide. This is perhaps the outer wall of the casemate-like wall which originally defended the 3C town. It should be noted that the probable continuation of the wall to the N, on the line between Q14 and R14, is directly connected to tower Building 73.01 (see P 482 and P 483). The upper part of the W wall of Rm 246 itself shows two phases of rebuilding. The N, slightly thinner section, is offset about 30 cm to the W of the S half. In the S half of this room is Ci 282. Evidently no artifacts were saved from this installation. Since no wall of Rm 246 cuts the mouth of Ci 282, it cannot be ruled out that this installation continued in use, at least for a time, with Building 90.01.

Dating of Building 90.01 -

The use of single-stone construction and the structure's general orientation to the presumed ringroad suggest an initial date in Stratum
3C. The double-stone walls and multiple phases evident in some walls suggest modifications in Strata 3B and/or 3A. There are no obvious later walls cutting it, therefore it cannot be ruled out that the building may have continued in use into Stratum 2, though this seems less likely.

**Function of Building 90.01**

There is no evidence in its fragmentary remains to suggest other than a domestic role.

**Other Features Excavated in 1929: Rm 250a, Rm 251, Rm 252**

There are several enigmatic features on the plan. *Rm 250a* in its upper level ca. 1.1 m wide. However, the Level II plan shows that it narrows to half a meter, and even less. *Rm 250a* continues NW into Plan 73. But there is a problem. The upper level of *Rm 250a* carries on in Q13, adjacent to tower *Building 73.01* on the S as *Rm 250b*. The lower level of *Rm 250a* has quite a different continuation; it extends into Q13 as a drain channel. This is absolutely clear when the Level II Plan 73 is joined with the Level II Plan 90 for eleven of the drain’s cap stones were found in situ. In Q13 the drain was sealed beneath what appears to be a 1.4 m wide wall. No where in the 1947 report is this drain mentioned (though it does appear in figure 41). Yet it seems clear from the plan that this channel reaches the 3B offset-inset wall, and surely channeled water out through that wall.

Unfortunately no photographs of the drain exist, and its plan is not extremely precise. This makes its constructional history difficult to unravel. Originally it may have belonged to the 3C town, emptying just outside the casemate-like wall adjacent to the SE corner of tower *Building 73.01*. Later it was extended to the W, up to the 3B town wall.
Plan 90

Alternatively the entire drain may be a 3B feature which was installed in one piece. Since the plan seems to show the drain running under part of the casemate-like wall, and under a 1.4 m wide wall S of tower Building 73.01 which may also be an addition to the 3C defenses, and that the drain walls become thicker W of the line of the 3C casemate-like wall, it is best to consider the drain a multi-phase construction.

Rm 251 is primarily a space W of Rm 246 which does not belong to any obvious architectural feature. It is bounded on the W by a single-stone wall, and there is no boundary to the S. To the N, in Q13 of Plan 73, it is bounded by the 1.4 m wide wall which forms the S limit of Rm 250b and by a thin scrappy wall. This area lies outside the W limits of the casemate-like wall, and within that of the offset-inset wall. The W wall does not appear in any of the photographs of the area, so it is not possible to say if this is a late feature floating on the debris dumped between the two wall systems, or is some early, 3C, feature outside the limits of the town wall. It cannot be determined if it is founded on bedrock like similar walls in Plan 141, Plan 158 and Plan 159 to the SE. Adding to this uncertainty is the small cluster of wall fragments in the SE corner of R13. There are no photographs of these walls, and the plan is not clear enough to show if any of these walls are built over, cut or reach each other. Finally, the fact that Rm 251's W wall seems to end against the 1.4 m wide wall in Q13, which itself is almost as thick as the walls of tower Building 73.01 and of uncertain use, further obscures the issue. Perhaps the area of Rm 251 should be seen as a fenced animal enclosure, or crude storage space.

The same uncertainty surrounds Rm 252 to the W of Rm 251. Here too the space so numbered continues into Q13 of Plan 73, and is bounded by the 1.4 m wide wall. And again there is no S wall. On the W is a small wall fragment, but it is unclear whether this piece has any connection
Plan 90

with the 1.4 m wide wall, or belongs to some undiscovered feature.

Building 90.02: Rm 247, Rm 290 -

Very little of this structure survives, most of it lies in the border area between the sections excavated in 1929 and 1932, and so may never have been excavated. That some structure existed S of Building 90.01 is shown by the wall stubs which continue the E and W walls of Rm 246. There are also walls continuing N from Building 90.03, but these are at such an alignment and of such different construction that they cannot have connected with the walls continuing from Rm 246. These walls in the space marked Rm 290 should be taken as evidence of multiple phase in this area.

Rm 247 and Rm 290 should be taken as opposite ends of the back chamber of what likely was a 3-Room building. The unexcavated area to the SE is where the building’s long rooms would have stood.

Dating of Building 90.02 -

Because of its very fragmentary nature there are no solid clues on which to base a dating. It seems to have shared walls with buildings to N and S which were likely founded in Stratum 3C, and to be oriented to follow the line of the presumed ringroad. This may indicate a foundation in 3C. The evidence of double-stone walls which overlap single-stone walls between Rm 290 and Rm 291 suggest likely use through Stratum 3A. Use into Stratum 2 is possible, but less likely.

Function of Building 90.02 -

To the N was probably a domestic structure, to the S was an
industrial complex, which seems to have encroached on the area of Building 90.02. Since nothing of the front of the building was cleared the function of this structure cannot even be guessed at.

Building 90.03: Rm 291, Rm 292, Rm 341a, Rm 341b –

In some ways this is one of the site’s most well-documented buildings. Six photographs show some aspects of this structure. The plan has an unusually large number of elevations. Yet there are puzzling gaps in the record. No photographs were taken of Rm 291 or Rm 292. McClellan’s reconstruction is essentially that given below.697

Rm 341b is the S long room. It is difficult to decide if either this space, or Rm 341a to the N were roofed since they are both relatively wide. The wall between the two rooms contains five monolithic stone pillars, each about a meter above floor level, connected by short stretches of double-stone masonry. No lintels for the pillars were found. The E end of the building was not excavated, but it probably did not extend much more than an additional meter to the E. The S wall is slightly out of alignment with what seems to be the original N wall of the building (discussed below), as well as with the S wall of the back chamber of this structure (Rm 292). Further, the present line of the S wall makes Rm 361 to the S a narrow, trapezoidal chamber. Finally, Rm 341b apparently had two different back walls. The one farthest to the W fits with the alignment of the original N wall of the building, and also with the S wall of the back room. The E wall fits with Rm 341b’s S wall and with the later N wall of the building. Given all this data, it seems that at some point Building 90.03 was enlarged to the S at its neighbor’s expense.

697“Planning,” fig. 13.
Plan 90

Rm 341a is the N long room. Its wall with Rm 341b was described above. Rm 341a also went through changes over time. What appears to be its original N wall is a single-stone construction in roughly the middle of the room. This wall continues to the W where it also forms the original N wall for Rm 291 as well. At its E end this wall turns a corner to the S and almost reaches the pillar wall. That the pillar wall continues beyond the end of the single-stone walls indicates either that the latest form of this structure was longer that the original, or else the narrow N-S single-stone wall is an internal partition wall or step. Like Rm 341b, Rm 341a also has two back walls: the earlier to the W, the later on the E.

At the point where the early N wall crosses the E back wall there is on the plan what seems to be a half meter wide doorway. This also appears in P 916. The later double-stone N wall is ca. 1.2 m to the N of the original single-stone N wall. It is not clear if the original N wall continued in any kind of use after the later wall was erected. P 842 shows this wall preserved at about the level of a few surviving paving stones across the S part of the room, next to the pillars. Possibly this single-stone wall served to partition the latest form of Rm 341a into different functional units.

The plan shows that the original area of Rm 341a contained an oven (ca. 90 cm wide, 93 cm deep), a stone basin (ca. 70 cm wide, 52 cm deep), a very thick-walled stone basin (ca. 90 cm wide, walls 35 cm thick, 41 cm deep), and a third stone basin (ca. 60 cm wide, 25 cm deep) is just outside the NE corner of this space. The 1947 report states that this room contained an olive press, but this is a mistaken interpretation of the plan.\(^{69}\) P 842 clearly shows that the installation

\(^{69}\) T, 256-257. McClellan, "Planning," 68 and fig. 14 also makes this mistake.
Plan 90

in the SW corner of this room is an oven. P 810 shows what may be a shallow rectangular basin adjacent to the pillar wall. It is unfortunate that there is no single photograph which shows the entire area of this room. The photograph indicates that the top of the thick-walled basin is at approximately floor level, but the walls of the oven are preserved above floor level. It is difficult to decide if these installations were in use throughout the life of the building, or only in its last phase.

Rm 291 and Rm 292 make up the back room and show evidence of several rebuilds and modifications. Probably the earliest W back wall is the 1.1 m wide wall just W of the middle of the room. This may be part of the town's original casemate-like fortification, though it is a little thin for that unless this is an upper, narrower part of the wall. The wide wall which separates Rm 291 from Rm 292 is founded on a small, probably single-stone wall, which is just visible in Rm 292. This short wall is in turn connected to the W-most front wall of Rm 291 and Rm 292. The earliest N and S walls to this room do not survive. The single-stone N wall of Rm 291 seems to be built over the thick N-S wall. The same is true of the S wall of Rm 292. This is the 3C phase.

The second phase of construction consists of the W-most back wall, the E-most front wall, the single-stone N wall and possibly the wall below the S double-stone wall of Rm 292 (this may be single-stone work, but the upper wall obscures its construction). Since this phase extends beyond the line of the early casemate-like wall it could be 3A, but since there is another phase above it, it seems best to assign it to late in 3B or possibly early 3A.

The third phase includes the double-stone N wall of Rm 291, possibly the thick wall between Rm 291 and Rm 292, and probably the S double-stone wall of Rm 292. This would belong to 3A.
Plan 90

Since the character of the lower S wall of Rm 292 is not clear it could be either a single-stone wall similar to the N wall of Rm 291 and so belong to the second phase, or a double-stone wall belonging to the third phase. If the latter possibility is assumed, then the upper-most S wall of Rm 292 belongs to a fourth phase. Considering the lack of evidence for the lower phase of this S wall, it seems best to limit this area to the three phases outlined above. It is most unfortunate that there are no photographs of this area.

Dating of Building 90.03

The multiple building phases, at least three and as many as four, all following the same basic orientation indicate a long period of use. The possible presence of the casemate-like wall, the orientation to the presumed ringroad, and single-stone construction suggest a 3C foundation. The multiple phases indicate use throughout the stratum, into 3A. There are no clearly late walls cutting it, so the building may have continued in use into Stratum 2, but this seems less likely.

Function of Building 90.03

At least in its last phase the structure had an industrial purpose. The presence of the oven and three basins, one with especially thick walls (for crushing or grinding?) indicate that this building was used for food preparation. Perhaps it was a bakery.

Building 90.04: Rm 358, Rm 361a, Rm 361b, Ci 3027

There are five photographs which show this building, and several are especially useful. However, there are no good photographs of the back room. There are many elevations. The E end of the building was not
excavated, but probably did not extend much beyond its excavated E
limit. McClellan’s reconstruction is the same as what follows. 699

Rm 361b is the N long room. Its S wall contains five pillars which
survive to a height of at least three rough stone drums each. The pillars
are connected by short sections of masonry. It cuts the mouth of Gi
300a, but not that of Gi 300b. Its E wall is narrow single-stone work,
and there was likely another E wall a meter or two beyond which would
mark the final limit of the building. Its N wall is basically a double-
stone construction. It is not well-aligned with the other walls of this
structure, and makes Rm 361b into a narrow trapezoidal shape, which is
especially constricted at its E end. It is likely that this wall
represents a post 3C construction enlargement of Building 90.03 to the N
at the expense of Building 90.04’s Rm 361b in 3B or 3A. The W wall is
thick double-stone work and is a late rebuilding probably along the line
of the room’s original back room. Note that it is bonded into the wall
between Rm 358 and Rm 292 which belongs to the latest phase in the area.
P 915 seems to show a cobble stone floor in this room, though P 871
makes the stones look more like a collapse or tumble.

Rm 361a is the S long room; since it is the wider of the two it
may be an open courtyard. Its N wall with Rm 361b was described above.
Its S wall is single-stone work. Its E limit was not excavated. Its back
W wall is a continuation of that of Rm 361b which belongs to the latest
phase in the area, 3A. The plan and P 854 seem to indicate a doorway in
the SW corner of this room, providing access to Rm 358.

Rm 361a contained a circular stone basin which is drawn like those
found in Rm 341a to the N. The 1947 report seems to indicate that Rm

699 “Planning,” fig. 13.
Plan 90

361a contained an olive press, but the only installation recorded on the plan is a stone basin.\textsuperscript{70} It is not clear how this idea came about. No other moveable or built-up installations were found. Ci 302 is in the middle of the floor of Rm 361a. The 1947 report states that this is probably a bottle-shaped cistern.\textsuperscript{70} It is difficult to date the cutting of this feature since it is not cut by any later walls. It may be earlier than the building, and have continued in use with it, or have been dug during the life of the structure. Ci 300b’s mouth is adjacent to the middle pillar of the N wall, but is not cut by it. Unfortunately no artifacts were recorded from it (the excavators did not even assign it a number). Si 299 is cut by the S wall of this building. In the E part of the room was some other rock-cut installation which went down to a depth of 772.56, ca. 3.3 m below the bedrock surface. This may have been a cistern whose roof collapsed.

Rm 358’s S wall is single-stone work and a direct continuation of the S wall of Rm 361a, while all the other walls are thick double-stone construction. Excavation was carried to a depth of 774.85 and no trace of the early casemate-like wall was found. Perhaps it was robbed out by those who constructed Rm 358’s later walls. As mentioned above, there appears to be a door linking Rm 361a and Rm 358. In the discussion of Rm 292 above it was noted that the N wall of Rm 358 belong to the latest phase in the area. It is bonded into the E wall, and is of similar construction to, but not bonded into the W wall. Possibly these thick walls replaced original single-stone walls.

Dating of Building 90.04 –

\textsuperscript{70}I, 256-257.  
\textsuperscript{70}I, 129 n. 1.
Plan 90

The single-stone S wall shared with Building 90.05 to the S and the orientation to the presumed ringroad suggest a foundation in Stratum 3C. If the N wall of Rm 361b continues below the N wall of Rm 358 there are two subsequent building phases. In any case there is at least one later phase; it probably continued through 3A. There are no later walls cutting the building, so it may have continued into Stratum 2, though probably not beyond. Si 300a, cut by Building 90.04 contained material dated by the excavators to 950-800, which would tend to confirm a 3C foundation.

Function of Building 90.04 —

The stone basin suggests some industrial use, such basins are usually found in association with food processing, either olive pressing or perhaps baking. McClellan suggests that this building was a "workshop," though he does not define what activities took place there. Xu Unfortunately no other installations were found which might better define the building’s purpose. If it did not have an industrial role, it was probably a dwelling.

Building 90.05: Rm 357, Rm 359, Rm 360 —

This building shows up obliquely in only one photograph (P 913), and yields no useful information. The plan, on the other hand is clear with a good number of elevations. McClellan’s reconstruction is similar to what follows, though it is difficult to be sure. Xu

Rm 359 is the S long room. Its E end was not excavated and it is

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"Planning," fig. 13.
Plan 90

difficult to gauge how far it extended in that direction. Its back W
wall is single-stone construction. The wall which separates it from Rm
360 to the N is drawn as having a single stone pillar at its W end. It
would be unusual for a room to contain a single pillar, it may be that
any other pillars have not survived or were replaced by a solid wall. Rm
359's S wall is double-stone work and fits better with the construction
technique of Building 107.01 and is probably a rebuild from Stratum 3A.
The S wall cuts Si 298b and the N wall cuts Si 298a.

Rm 360 is the N long room; since it is by far the wider of the two
it may have been an open courtyard. Its S wall with Rm 359 was described
above. All of its excavated walls are single-stone work, though its E
wall was not uncovered. Its N wall cuts Si 299 which at some point was a
least partially lined or enclosed by cobble-size stones.

Rm 357 is the back room. There is no trace on the plan of a
doorway into either of the two long rooms. Save for its W wall, all the
walls are single-stone work. Excavation was carried to a depth of 774.82
without encountering the early casemate-like wall. Perhaps the excavated
back wall of Rm 357 is founded on the stump of that wall. Note that the
presumed outer wall of the casemate-like wall which was identified in Rm
291 and Rm 292, if extended to the SW, would run under the back wall of
Rm 357. The published Survey Map shows a hatched line connecting the W
wall of Rm 358 with the W wall of Rm 356, indicating that the excavators
believed that this wall continued W of the uncovered W wall of Rm 357.
Perhaps this section of the wall was robbed out, or excavation did not
reach low enough to uncover it, or both.

Dating of Building 90.05 -

The single-stone construction, the orientation to the presumed
Plan 90

course of the ringroad, the fact that two of the single-stone walls cut
rock-hewn installations suggest a foundation in 3C. The excavators dated
the material from the installations to the 10th and early 9th centuries
B.C., which tends to support the 3C date. The double-stone walls
indicate a least one subsequent phase of rebuilding in 3B or 3A.
Probably the structure was in use throughout Stratum 3. Since there are
no obvious later walls cutting it, it may also have continued into
Stratum 2, but probably not beyond that.

Function of Building 90.05 -

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

Other Features: Rm 293, Rm 296, Rm 356, Rm 362 -

Rm 293 is simply an open, unwalled space to the W of Building
90.03. The purpose of the wall on its E side is uncertain since it is a
fragment. Like the walls around Rm 251 and Rm 252 this area is composed
of debris poured between the casemate-like wall and the offset-inset
wall, indicating that this space was probably used only from 3B onward.

Rm 296 is a space formed by the intersection of two walls. Most of
its W wall, and the W continuation of its S wall, are on Plan 89. Plan
90 and P 913 and P 914 show what look like two phases to the S wall. Its
top preserved course seems to be set back about 10 cm from its lower S
face. From the available evidence it cannot be determined if this is a
rebuilding, or the juncture between sub- and super-structure within a
single phase wall. Rm 295 and Rm 296 are further discussed on Plan 89
above.
Plan 90

Rm 356 and Rm 362 are discussed below as part of Building 107.01.
Stratum 5 is attested possibly by one rock-cut installation; it contained only EB I material, but whether this is real evidence of use in Stratum 5, or fortuitous back-filled debris, is uncertain.

Stratum 4 is characterized by a continuation of the dense series of rock-cut installations so common in Plan 74 to the N. A few scraps of walls may also belong to this phase, but this is far less certain.

The remains of Stratum 3 are fragmentary and it is not possible to discern sub-phases within the stratum. The variety of wall types and orientations does suggest rebuilding throughout the life of the stratum. Most of the walls seem to be of domestic structures.

Stratum 2 is represented by a section of the large public building found predominantly on Plan 74 and Plan 75. There are no other remains from this phase.

No remains of Stratum 1 were uncovered.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in 1929, and only parts of R16-17-18 were cleared. The squared-off lines in which all the walls end indicate that this was the end of one excavation field. The features here are direct continuations of those of Plan 74 to the N, and share many of the same difficulties. In this area, however, bedrock is not so near the surface, and the remains are more connected than to the N. Only one photograph, P 369, shows this area.
Elevations are sparse, some walls and rooms do not have any. Like all the areas cleared in 1929, this area was divided into two levels, which appear on different plans. It is the upper level (Level I) which appears on the published Survey Map. The lower level (Level II) only appears in figure 41 of the 1947 report. Had excavation continued to S and W the plans of several of the buildings would have been much clearer. Excavating the W area of Plan 91 and the E part of Plan 90 would link the two areas and provide control over the interpretation of both areas. It would also be valuable to trace the limits of the large public building to the S to certify its stratigraphic position.

Building 91.01: Rm 162, Rm 166 -

The plan of this building is uncertain due to its incomplete excavation. Unfortunately P 369 shows only Rm 162. The plan shows one short, curved dashed line at the S limit of this room, and another not far from its N end. The photograph may show traces of a low stone wall about where the N dashed line is located, but the angle of the photograph makes this difficult to determine. The walls of Rm 162 are basically single-stone work.

The main problem is deciding if Rm 162 is a long room, or a broad room. The fragmentary condition of remains to the N in Plan 74, and the incomplete excavation of the areas to S and W are what makes the choice difficult.

If Rm 162 is a long room, than so should be Rm 166, since Rm 159 belongs to Building 74.02. Rm 166 is partitioned across its width, if it is a long room, but this could be an interior step. The plan seems to show it bonded into the E wall of Rm 166, so they should be contemporary. In this case Rm 153 would be the back room to the
building, while **Rm 146** (in Plan 74) would be a road in front of the structure. **Rm 155** would likely be part of another building.

Alternatively, if **Rm 162** is a back room, then the N part of **Rm 166** (**Rm 166a**) is one long room, and its S half (**Rm 166b**) another long room. **Rm 166a** would perhaps be a courtyard, since it is the wider of the two long rooms. In this scenario either **Rm 146** or **Rm 153** (or both) could be roads. It is also possible that **Rm 153** could be part of a building connected to **Rm 155**. The area of **Rm 153** shows much evidence of rebuilding over time, note the overlapping walls and double-stone construction. It is very difficult to decide this space’s original use given this prolonged usage.

The N and E walls of **Rm 166a** are single-stone work. The wall between it and **Rm 166b** is narrow double-stone work. The E wall of **Rm 166b** is a double-stone continuation of the E wall of **Rm 166a**. Its S wall is narrow double-stone work.

The E wall of **Rm 153** exhibits a complicated phasing. The Level I plan shows two clear overlapping walls; the uppermost is double-stone, the nature of the one below it is not clear. The Level II plans shows that these two are founded on a single-stone wall. The phasing, from the bottom up, is either 3C, 3B and 3A or 4, 3C and 3B/3A.

**Si 222**, on the Level II plan, is in the middle of **Rm 166a** and was probably cut in Stratum 4. It is not cut by any walls, and so could have continued in use into Stratum 3.

**Dating of Building 91.01** -

The mixture of wall types may indicate a lengthy period of use.
Since it does not cut any earlier features, or is cut by any later ones, it is only possible to phase this structure by comparing its style and orientation with buildings around it. In this light its orientation fits with Building 74.02, which belongs to Stratum 3. Perhaps this is another 3C foundation which survived throughout the period.

Function of Building 91.01 - 

Its fragmentary remains suggest nothing other than a domestic role.

Building 74.01: Additional Notes on Rm 149, Rm 192, Rm 196 - 

The overall architectural context of these rooms in relation to large public building Building 74.01 was discussed in Plan 74 above. Only a few comments are required here to clarify its relations with features on Plan 91.

Rm 192 contains a narrow double-stone wall which is very well-aligned with the structures SW of Building 74.01, but does not match the orientation or construction technique of Building 74.01. It is likely a fragment of a Stratum 3 building destroyed to make way for Building 74.01. The only level on this fragment seems to be just at, or slightly below the patches of cobbled floor to the N.

This wall in turn cuts the mouths of Si 262 and Si 263; the former contained material, according to the excavators, of Iron Age I. In a very small area then, Strata 4, 3 and 2 are attested. Si 261 is below, but not cut by walls of Rm 192. Si 255 is cut by the W wall of Rm 192. Si 250 is below, but not cut by walls of Rm 196. Si 207a is partially cut by the W wall of Rm 149. Of the rock-cut installations which are cut
by later walls, only two are recorded as containing datable material. Si 250, Si 261 and Si 262 contained EB I material.\textsuperscript{74} Si 207a is Iron I-IIa.

Associated Rooms: Rm 160, Rm 161, Rm 163, Rm 165 -

These four room fragments all share the same single-stone wall. The S parts of Rm 160, Rm 163 and Rm 165 lie in unexcavated debris. Rm 163 is separated from Rm 160 to the SW and Rm 165 to the NE by double-stone walls. The wall between Rm 163 and Rm 165 partially cuts the mouth of Si 204 from the Level II plan. It is not possible to determine how many, or to which structures these rooms belong.

Rm 161 is NW of the rooms just described. It could be either part of the same building(s) or part of a road. Note that its SW wall is single-stone work similar to, but not bonded into the SE wall shared with the three rooms. This area, however, saw much rebuilding. Even the SW wall is founded in part on an earlier wall (see Level II). The same is true for the NW corner of this space, where three walls overlap (see discussion of Rm 153 above). The walls which form the N limit for this space are of different techniques and orientations. One is double-stone wide and may have originally cut the mouth of Si 172. Another part is narrow double-stone work and is connected to the wider section by a short section of single-stone construction. All these features appear in P 369. Si 172 may have been encircled originally by some sort stone wall or curb, but neither the plan or photograph can confirm this.

The single-stone construction of several of the walls, the apparent orientation to the ringroad, and the construction of one of the

\textsuperscript{74} I, pp. 68, 75.
Plan 91

wells over a rock-cut installation suggest a foundation in Stratum 3C, and the double-stone walls suggest rebuilding, perhaps as late as 3A. The large Stratum 2 Building 74.01 cuts the E limit of Rm 165 which indicates that they went out of use by the end of 3A.

Other Rooms:

Rm 150 is an ill-defined space just S of Rm 149. It may have been part of a road in Stratum 3, though this is quite uncertain because its E limit is cut by the large Stratum 2 Building 74.01.

Rm 167 is a room fragment SW of Rm 160. It is totally out of alignment with the walls N of it. Also, its walls are partially double-stone work. This may mean that it is part of a later structure; or perhaps the area SW of Rm 160 was a large open area, perhaps industrial, and Rm 167 is part of a small installation. It probably belongs to Stratum 3.

Rm 154 is the space S of Building 74.02. Because of the disjointed and fragmentary state of the walls which define it, it is difficult to arrive at a reasonable interpretation for this space. If Rm 153 is a road, Rm 154 might be its continuation. The only certain relation is that the NE end of this space was interrupted by the large public structure Building 174.01.

Several rock-cut installations under lie the rooms just described (see the Level II plan). Si 203 is partially cut by the SW wall of Rm 161. Si 226 seems to have been partially covered by a circular patch of stones. Unfortunately this is not in any photograph. It is below, but not sealed by Rm 161. Si 223 is barely cut by the N wall of Rm 155. These belong to Stratum 4.
Plan 91

Rm 216, Rm 217, Rm 218 and Rm 219 (see Level II plan) are not rooms per se. P 409a and P 409b show parts of this area. These spaces look like a large rock cutting in which two walls crossing at right angles were constructed. It is not possible to decide if the walls belong to the same stratum in which the cutting was made, or were added later when the buildings above were installed. The S and W walls of Rm 216 serve as foundations for the S and W walls for Rm 159. The W wall of Rm 219 serves as a foundation for the W wall of Rm 154. Only the wall between Rm 217 and Rm 218 did not obviously serve as a foundation. However, if a wall were reconstructed along that line of the Level I plan, it would make a decent S wall for Rm 162 and the rooms associated with it. This reconstructed wall would bisect the length of Rm 153 and could turn the S half of that space into an alley. The Level II plan shows a Si 249 cut into the area of Rm 219. The wall between Rm 218 and Rm 219 is built partially over this installation, as is a short, enigmatic single-stone wall. The placement of this wall over this installation is the best evidence that the walls do not belong to the original phase of the cutting.

The cutting in which the walls were built likely belongs to Stratum 4. The walls are single stone work and may belong to 3C because several of the walls above them are double-stone work which suggests rebuilding later in 3A, though they might possibly belong to 4.

Rm 152 and Rm 159 are discussed under Building 74.02 above. So too are Si 205 and Si 208 (see Level II plan). The chapter on Plan 74 also contains a short discussion on the purpose and date of the rock-cut installations so common in this area. In summary: they probably originate in Stratum 4 and were likely used in the processing and storage of agricultural products. Most of them probably went out of use when Stratum 3 was built, though some may have continued on.
Plan 92: R-S-T,19-20-21 - Overview

No remains of stratum 5 were uncovered.

Two rock-cut installations were uncovered which probably were hewn in stratum 4.

No remains specifically of strata 3, 2, or 1 were exposed. It may be that the two rock-cut installations continued in use into stratum 3, and beyond.

Evaluation -

Most of this area was left unexcavated. Only small parts: R19 in 1929, and T21 in 1932 were cleared. Two large rubble heaps cover most of R19-20-21, S19, and T19-20-21. Only a narrow space was left between them and this was left unexplored too. Only two rock-cut installations were uncovered; there are top and bottom levels for both. P 392 shows Si 179 and P 917 shows Si 287.

This would be an important area to excavate fully. The uninvestigated W portion of 4-Room building Building 93.03 should lie in R-S21; likewise, more of large public structure Building 74.01 should be found in R19, and perhaps to the S. There should also be structures connecting these two stratum 2 buildings. Depending on the height of bedrock, some even earlier remains might be found.

Excavated Features -

Si 179 lies just S of Rm 195 of Building 74.01. If the W wall of Rm 195 continued S it would cut the W portion Si 179; otherwise this
installation is quite isolated. There are no records of artifacts from it, but it may be a stratum 4 feature, like many of the similar installations to the W.

The S half of the S wall of **Fm 195** also appears on this plan. For some unknown reason this wall did not make it on to the published Survey Map.

**Si 287** is one of a series of rock-cut installation in T-V-W21, which in general are similar to those in Plan 73, Plan 74 and Plan 75. It is set in a depression in the bedrock and is isolated from any excavated built-up remains, though if any had existed here they may simply have not survived. The stratum 3C casemate-like wall probably passed nearby, perhaps just E of **Si 287**. This would allow the wall to curve down from the N in P20 and then follow parallel to the short scarp which runs from V21 to Z23.
Plan 93: R-S-T, 22-23-24-25 - Overview

No remains of Strata 5, 4 or 3C were uncovered. This area was likely outside the limits of the settlements of those periods.

Material of Stratum 3B is the earliest attested. These include the E and W towers of the outer gate with its guard rooms and outer plaza, and sections of the offset-inset wall with its revetment/glacis. Possibly also of this period is a stone-lined drain channel.

Remains of Stratum 2 are extensive. The gate and offset-inset wall continued in use in this phase. Two 4-Room building complexes were constructed adjacent to the gate and offset-inset wall. Also found was a room of possibly a third building.

Stratum 1 is also well-attested here. Walls built over the gate show that it had gone out of use in this late period. A kiln was found in the middle of the approach to the gate; this installation, and another in Plan 76 to the N, also belong to Stratum 1. Fragments of walls which must belong to Stratum 1 are found S and W of the outer gate.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in two parts of the 1932 season. The gate, the area immediately inside it on the S, and the area stretching outside to the N was cleared early in the season. The area inside the offset-inset wall in R-S-T22 and T23 were uncovered in the last weeks of that campaign. The discovery of the gate of Tell en-Nasbeh was one of Badè’s driving concerns. He spent a great deal of time tracing the town walls searching for it. Ironically it was found in almost the last unexcavated
spot along the circuit of the walls.

There are a moderate number of elevations. Most walls have a top level, but often one level must suffice for a 10 m stretch. Surprisingly, a fair number of walls actually have bottom levels, though many rooms do not. This is the reverse of the usual situation. Dozens of photographs were taken of the gate; it is photographically the most well-documented feature on the site. Unfortunately only a few photographs are available for the area of R-S-T22.

Building 93.02, the Outer Gate: Rm 273a, Rm 273b, Rm 273c, Rm 274, Rm 275, Rm 276 -

As mentioned above, this is the most photographed feature at Tell en-Nasbeh. Elevations are relatively few, and it is surprising that there are none for the floors of the gate chambers. The discussion will proceed from S to N.

Rm 274 and Rm 275 represent part of the plaza inside the outer gate which led to the inner gate. The wall which separates them is poorly constructed of small stones, is only one course high and floats about two thirds of the height of the E wall of Rm 378 (see P 909). This is a late addition to the area, post-dating even Building 110.01, putting it in Stratum 1. Originally this space extended to the W as far as the first dotted line in Rm 378. This marks the line of the wall which connected the inner and outer gates, but which went out of use in Stratum 2. See the discussion under Plan 110 below. The niche in the W face of the offset-inset wall S of the E tower may have been for a ladder.

Rm 273a, Rm 273b and Rm 273c are the two guard chambers and
central passage of the gate. Rm 273c is the E chamber. Benches were found along its N and S walls, and a slot for the bolt which shut the gate leaves was found inside the N wall. Photographs seem to indicate a stone slab floor on which the benches sat (see P 952). Rm 273b, the central passage way, seems to have had a plastered surface. Rm 273a also had a stone slab floor. Photographs taken of this room before it was completely cleared do not show benches along its N and S walls (P 950). Photographs taken after the gate was cleared do show benches (P 1076b). These were reconstructed by the excavators. Rectangular blocks for these reconstructions are visible in the blockage later used to close off the gate, especially in the blockage of the W half (see P 958). The presence of the benches in the blockage makes the reconstruction reasonable.

The blocking took place in several stages. First the gate was narrowed by extending the walls of the W chamber ca. 1.0 m. Later Rm 273a and Rm 273c were blocked by N-S walls. Finally, Rm 273b was filled with debris and a section of wall, preserved two courses high, was built connecting the N walls of both chambers (see P 992, P 996 and P A890). Badè believed that the double wall in R23-24 was built at the same time as the gate was blocked, suggesting it was used to narrow the approach to the gate.\(^n\) If so, it probably later served as a retaining wall for the debris on which Building 93.03 was constructed.

In his clearance of the gate, Badè noted that the extensions of the walls of Rm 273a were built on clay-gravel debris 40-60 cm thick, and posited that this was wash from his "stepped street" inside the gate (see discussion of Rm 377, Rm 374 and Rm 373 below). It is possible that this is wash, but it could also be debris deliberately placed when blocking was begun.

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There is no clear sign that the gate was ever destroyed by enemy attack. A "burned layer" was found outside the gate, in the area of R24 and extending to the S and to the N, almost a meter over the gate, to V24 (see P 930). This lack of a clear-cut destruction makes it difficult to assign a date to the blocking of the gate. The gate was blocked in stages. It is uncertain if the blocking was all done in the face of the same threat, though this is the more likely probability. Since the gate continued in use in Stratum 2 there are two main possibilities. First, the gate may have been partially blocked at the end of Stratum 3, in the face of the Babylonian attack, and continued in use in this state during Stratum 2. Secondly, the gate may have been blocked during the last part of Stratum 2, in the late 5th century B.C., though against what foe is unknown. This study leans toward the latter theory.

Rm 276 is the plaza outside the gate. Benches extended along the W face of the E tower, and outer face of Rm 273c. Remains of a bench which would fit along the outer face of Rm 273a were found in the gate blockage, and so reconstructed by the excavators. P 932 shows what appears to be fragments of paving stones sticking out from below the benches. On the W side of the plaza was the offset-inset wall and its revetment/glacis, on the E was the E tower of the gate. The drain running through the plaza is discussed at the end of this chapter. When the gate went out of use in Stratum 1 the plaza may have continued in use with buildings connected to the kilns to the N. A tomb was found below the road leading up to the gate; it appears in P A937, but not on any plan. It was not given a number and no records were kept of it.

Badè provided the following dimensions of for various parts of the

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\[\text{IXI, 232.}\]
Plan 93

gate; these match well with measurements taken from the plans.\textsuperscript{[n]}

Base of E tower (with revetment): 13.35 m E-W; 13.20 m N-S
Platform of E tower: 9.40 m E-W; 9.99 m N-S
Width of Rm 276: 9.15 m E-W
Width of Rm 273b: 4.25 m E-W
Width of guard rooms: 2.30 m N-S
Width of piers: 1.55-1.50 m N-S
Width between town walls inside gate: 11.70 m E-W
Width between town walls outside gate: 12.10 m E-W

Badë did not provide measurements for the W tower. In the discussion of Rm 377 below it will be suggested that the original 3B version of the tower may have extended somewhat farther S than it is shown on Plan 93. The W tower as it is depicted on the plan is that of Stratum 2. The measurements of this later version are ca. 7.1 m E-W and 5.2 m N-S.

The E and S faces of the E tower appear in P 1018 and P 1020.

The stone work on parts of the outer gate is some of the best in the town. The faces of the piers of the guard rooms (inside and out) and the faces of the outer plaza are mostly of stones of ashlar and near-ashlar quality, especially at the corners. The NW corner of the revetment/glacis of the E tower is especially fine work, though the rest of the N face is of smaller, less well-worked stones. Still, there were gaps in the masonry which had to be filled with mud and small stone chinking. It is unclear if bedrock was reached around the outer gate

\textsuperscript{[n]} I, 196.
though Wampler implies as much in the 1947 report.\textsuperscript{38} However, none of the photograph clearly show the walls on bedrock, so character of the lowest courses of the gate are uncertain.

The following section summarizes the data presented about the outer gate as described in the 1947 report.\textsuperscript{29}

The gate complex is formed by the overlapping of a section of the offset-inset wall coming from the N by another from the S. Each overlapping end formed a tower, but that on the E was larger than that on the W. The gate itself is composed of two opposing pairs of piers, each pair serving to form one guard chamber on each side.

The following "accessories" were found associated with the gate. The slot for the gate bar in the NE pier, an opposing lock hole in the NW pier, stone sockets for each of the outer piers on which the gate leaves turned, a stone threshold running between the sockets with a gate stop in the middle of the threshold (see P 996), benches in the guard chambers and lining the outer plaza (see P 950 and P 993), and the drain in the outer plaza (see P 992). Note that the door sockets and lock hole stone were not found \textit{in situ} but apparently in the area of \textit{Rm 274} and \textit{Rm 275}.\textsuperscript{70} One of the sockets was found broken in half (see P 918).\textsuperscript{71}

\textsuperscript{38}I, 201.

\textsuperscript{29}I, pp. 195-199, 202-203.

\textsuperscript{70}In \textit{More News from Tell en-Nasbeh}, an unpublished paper in the Bade Institute in a file labeled "Miscellaneous Manuscripts, Tell en Nasbeh," p. 3, it is stated that "the gate sockets and the perforated gate-lock stone, however, were found in the inner court of the gate," i.e. not \textit{in situ}.

\textsuperscript{71}Badè, W.F., "New Discoveries at Tell en-Nasbeh," \textit{Werben und Wesen des Alten Testaments} 66 (1935):33. Badè suggested that the socket was broken deliberately in antiquity to remove the W gate wing when the W half of the gate was narrowed.
The gate was constructed shortly after 900 B.C. and was put out of use either by the Assyrians in 701 B.C., or more probably by the Babylonians in 586 B.C. The fact that no destruction level was found inside the town, that the gate was not demolished or burned, and that no conclusive evidence that the town wall had ever been torn down, caused many problems when trying to establish the final date for the defensive system. The excavators seem to have believed that the gate area continued to function as some sort of building after it ceased to be used as a gate for they suggest that Rm 273 and Rm 274 (and Rm 373, Rm 374, and Rm 375 to the W) were "enclosed and roofed." 712

Dating of Building 93.01, the Outer Gate -

This massive gate was built downslope of the 3C town, which shows that it post-dates that phase of the town, and thus belongs to 3B. The final phase of use is in Stratum 2. Note especially that the floor level of Stratum 2 building Building 110.01 is at roughly the same level as the floor of the gate (see P A1193). This shows that the inhabitants of that building had every intent of using the adjacent gate. 713 Building 93.02, constructed over the gate, shows that it went out of use by Stratum 1.

Function of Building 93.01, the Outer Gate -

This was the town first line of defense in Strata 3B-3A, and its only defense in Stratum 2. It was an especially strong construction.

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712 I. 231.
713 I, 231. McCown was less certain of the building N and NW of the outer gate, Building 93.03 and Building 93.042. At one point he suggests that they post-date the offset-inset wall (230), yet on the next he allows that they may be earlier than the blocking of the gate (231); earlier he affirms that the wall and gate went out of use at the same time (203).
Corners and outward faces were of ashlars and the E tower is one of the most massive defensive works in ancient Judah. Note especially the constricted space of the outer plaza (Rm 276), only ca. 9 m across, and how defenders could hurl missiles from three sides on their attackers.

The location of the gate in the NE corner of the town troubled Albright, who believed that if Tell en-Nasbeh were Mizpah its gate should point S, toward Jerusalem. Badè also expected the gate to be located in the S, or toward the W where the ancient N to S road lay. It is one of the ironies of the excavation that Badè found the gate in virtually the last uncleared section of the wall. However, the reason for its location here is clear from aerial photographs. Access to the wall on the E, S and W is fairly easy once the top of the natural plateau on which the tell sits is reached. On the N a low saddle connects the plateau with the ridge on which Ramallah sits. However, the saddle drops sharply on the E side, and it is exactly the NE corner of the town which provides the steepest approach to the wall. It is because of the defensibility of the terrain that the gate was built here. Wampler notes that the area on which the gate was built was "rather flat," and this may also have played a part in the selection of this spot.

Building 93.02: Rm 270, Rm 271, Rm 272

There are no photographs which clearly show the areas of these rooms. They are also very fragmentary and so little can be learned about their maximum extent. The W limits of none of these rooms could be

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74 W.F. Albright, "Review of P. F.-M. Geographie de la Palaestine," JBL 58 (1939): 180. "That the Mizpah which Asa fortified against Baasha of Israel should not have a gate opening southward toward Jerusalem, is simply incredible."

75 I, 201. See also fig. 1 in the 1947 report.
determined. Their stratigraphic position is, however, clear. The walls of all these rooms are double-stone work, and each is defined on the E by the same wall. There are no signs of any doorways.

Rm 270 is built over the W tower of the outer gate. Its S wall turns a corner to the W but only extends ca. 1.0 m before it is no longer preserved. Its N wall is built on the rectangular projection described above. The wall with Rm 271 is rough work, perhaps a foundation only.

Rm 271 is built partially over the rectangular projection, partially over the revetment/glacis. Neither its N wall with Rm 272 or its S wall with Rm 270 extended over the town wall when found, but originally probably did so. A silver Seleucid coin, possibly of Demetrius II (130-125 B.C.), was found underneath one of the walls of this room.\textsuperscript{76}

Rm 272 is built on top of the revetment/glacis. There are two walls (a double wall) on the N of this room, both extending to the E well beyond the limits of these rooms. The wall more to the N is lower at its base than the one to the S; it is also preserved at a lower level. Perhaps the N wall is a retaining wall for that on the S. Rm 272's W wall does not reach either of the two N walls. It should also be noted that another double-stone wall in P23 was built over the revetment/glacis, and runs almost, but not quite, parallel to the two on the N of Rm 272. Note also that both N walls end just short of the drain channel. Badè suggested that the double wall was used to narrow the approach to the gate (see above). If so, it may have been reused as both a retaining wall and the N wall for Building 93.02.

\textsuperscript{76}I, 232, 275 no. 6.
Plan 93

Dating of Building 93.02 -

This structure lies over both the 3B outer gate and offset-inset wall, both of which continued in use into Stratum 2. This puts Building 93.02 in Stratum 1. This shows that the gate had gone out of use by this late date. There is nothing to indicate the final phase of use here. The excavators realized that these were the latest features in the area and assigned them to the latest phase of their Stratum I, which they date ca. 586-400 B.C., though they also provide a date of 500-150 B.C. for Rm 270.\textsuperscript{77} The late Hellenistic coin from below a wall of Rm 271 suggests a second century B.C. foundation.\textsuperscript{78}

Function of Building 93.02 -

It is uncertain if the two N walls of Rm 272 are original to that room, or were reused from an earlier phase. If they are earlier than Rm 272 to what phase do they belong? It may be that the walls are hasty extra defenses thrown up outside the gate at some time prior to the Babylonian conquest of Jerusalem at the end of Stratum 3, or more likely are defenses erected at the end of Stratum 2 at the end of the 5th century. This would explain the narrow gap at the E end. It provides a narrow space, with two turns, for those wanting to enter the town. On the other hand, they could belong originally with the three rooms under discussion. In this case perhaps they and the wall in P23 formed a work space connected with the two kilns found between the walls. Probably the area of Rm 276 continued as some sort of plaza connected with the building. If this latter possibility is accepted, then Building 93.02 may be connected with pottery production. If the walls are in reuse in

\textsuperscript{77}I, pp. 185, 231.

\textsuperscript{78}I, 232.
Plan 93

Stratum 1, then this is still an extensive pottery production area. Given the fragmentary condition of these remains, this suggested use is offered only tentatively.

Building 93.03: Rm 365, Rm 366, Rm 367, Rm 368, Rm369, Rm 370 -

This seems to be the remains of a 4-Room building similar in size to the core part of Building 110.01, but some what more irregular in plan.

Rm 366 is the E long room. Its E and N walls are double-stone work, its W wall is single stone and the S wall is triple-stone. The E wall is built-up against the offset-inset wall. Substantial intramural architecture does not occur in Stratum 3. The situation of this building in the intramural area suggests a date in Stratum 2. The W wall with Rm 368 and Rm 369 preserves four monolithic stone pillars separated by short sections of masonry. There is no sign of a doorway in any of the walls, but there was probably one in the W wall to allow passage to and from the central court.

Rm 368 and Rm 369 are two parts of the central court, which may well have been open. Its E wall with Rm 366 was described above. Its W wall is very similar in construction, also preserving five monolithic stone pillars with intervening sections of masonry. The space to the E was left unnumbered by the excavators, but was probably similar to Rm 366, though wider. The unnumbered room did not likely extend farther W than the preserved W limit of its double-stone S wall. The S wall of Rm 369 is double-stone work. Note that just W of the E pillar wall of Rm 369 the double-stone wall becomes triple-stone construction. The reason for this is not at all clear. P 936 and the plan show what looks like a doorway in the SE corner of Rm 369 which leads into Rm 370. The N wall
of Rm 368 was either not completely excavated or not well-preserved, and
there is no sign of a doorway. P A1066 shows the partition wall between
Rm 368 and Rm 369. Only the top course is clear, but it seems that this
is the only course, and that it rests on fill. From the photograph this
course seems only slightly below the top level of the pillars, and well
above the floor of Rm 368 and Rm 369. Unfortunately there are no
elevations on this wall.

Rm 365 and Rm 367 make up the back room to this structure. Rm 365
is on the E. Its N, W and E walls are single stone work. The E wall is
built-up against and offset in the offset-inset wall. According to the
plan, the E wall is bonded into the double-stone S wall. Although the
plan shows no doorway in the wall between Rm 365 and Rm 367, one
probably did exist there. There is no sign of a doorway into Rm 364, but
this may be part of a separate structure. The plan shows that the S wall
of Rm 365 (and Rm 367) is built on top of a lower wall. This could be an
earlier phase of the wall (attesting to two sub-phases within the
stratum), or perhaps more likely a foundation for the wall above. P
A1066 shows this S wall preserved three or four courses high.

Rm 367 shares the same N, E and S walls with Rm 365; however, only
about half of this room was excavated. It probably did not extend more
than another 3.0 m to the W. No trace of a doorway in any wall is
preserved, but such likely existed between it and Rm 365 to the E and
into Rm 368 to the S.

Rm 370 is probably a short alley way which provided access to Rm
369. A doorway in its NE corner leads directly into Rm 369 There is no
sign of a doorway leading into Rm 371 or Rm 372 (see the discussion
above on these rooms). Because the area to the W was not excavated it is
not possible to say into what kind of space this alley opened.
Plan 93

Dating of Building 93.03 -

This structure was built on the debris in the intramural area and up against the 3b offset-inset wall. This shows that the structure is at least 3A. But even during that long period, there was relatively little new construction in the intramural area, most of it was rebuilding or expansions, and nothing on the scale of this building. There is also its general similarity in size to the core 4-Room structure Building 110.01. Building 110.10 is 13.0 m by 10.0 m, compared to the 12.5 m by 9 m of Building 93.03. This suggests a date in Stratum 2. It is not clear when this building went out of use, but if Building 93.02 extended W of the offset-inset wall it would have cut Building 93.03, which would then limit it to Stratum 2. The excavators realized that these rooms were late; how late they were uncertain. Since all the other walls which reached the town wall according to their scheme were postexilic, they assumed that these rooms were too; i.e. they belonged to their late Stratum I.79

Function of Building 93.03 -

There is nothing to indicate more than a domestic role for this structure.

Building 93.04?: Rm 363, Rm 364 -

The assignment of these fragmentary rooms to a separate building is most tentative. It seems more likely that they are independent of Building 93.03 than a part of it. There are no close up photographs of these features. No doorways are preserved.

79I, pp. 183 n. 15, 230; though on 231 they are less certain about this dating.
Plan 93

**Rm 363** seems to be a partially excavated space N of **Rm 364**. No walls, other than the one it shares with **Rm 364** were uncovered. Its extent is unknown.

**Rm 364** is built right against the inner face of the offset-inset wall. Unlike **Rm 365** to the S it does not have its own E wall. Its other walls show multiple phases or foundation courses. The N wall is a mix of single- and double-stone work, but its W end seems to show that it is built on a line of stones laid in stretcher fashion. The same is true about its W wall. Here there is a single-stone wall, with another wall below it on the S. Note that the S-most stone of the W wall is below **Rm 364**’s single-stone S wall. This may indicate that the walls dovetail together. In the W half of the room is a single-stone wall laid in stretcher fashion which reaches the lower phase of the N wall.

Without photographs, or more extensively excavated remains, it is difficult to decide if the lower phases of these walls are foundations, or earlier walls being reused as foundations. The stretcher wall in the W half of **Rm 364** does not show any signs of reuse. This may be taken to indicate that the lower walls are an earlier phase of this structure, and the upper walls a subsequent rebuild along virtually the same lines.

**Dating of Building 93.04?**

Like **Building 93.03** it is built against the 3B offset-inset wall in the intramural area. Substantial structures were not built in the intramural area in Stratum 3, this suggests that the building belongs to Stratum 2 or later. Since it shares a wall with **Building 93.03** it is a Stratum 2 foundation, and since it is not cut by later walls its final period of use remains open; it may have continued as late as Stratum 1.
Plan 93

Function of Building 93.04 -

There is not enough information to suggest a role for this structure.

Other Features -

Rm 277 is a difficult feature to interpret, primarily because there are no photographs of it. Its walls are all double-stone work, but no N or S walls are preserved for it. There is a gap in its W wall which may possibly be a doorway. Note especially the one header at the S end of the N section of the wall. A short section of single-stone masonry extends perpendicular to the W from the S section of the wall. This is drawn as though to represent the bottom of a series of steps. If here are remains of a doorway and set of steps it is difficult to understand the role of the wall blocking the doorway on the W and running N from the step. Perhaps this is evidence for two phases of construction in the area. Note also that the E wall of Rm 277 consists of two overlapping wall segments.

Since this feature is built over part of the Strata 3B to 2 defenses it seems likely that it belongs to Stratum 1. How far it extended in any direction is impossible to determine. Its function is also obscure.

Rm 371 and Rm 372 are just S of Building 93.03. It is uncertain if these two rooms constitute a separate, independent structure on their own, or perhaps represent an annex connected with 4-Room building Building 93.03 (described above).

Rm 371 is built-up against the W tower of the outer gate (Building
Plan 93

93.01. Its N and S walls are thick triple-stone construction. The nature of the W wall is difficult to determine. The one course high wall between Rm 373 and Rm 374 seems to cut across the original W wall of Rm 371 at a slight SW-NE angle, which explains why the S end of the W wall of Rm 371 widens out (see P 936). The photograph shows that the W wall is preserved ca. three to four courses high.

Rm 372 is of much cruder construction than Rm 371. Its N wall varies between double- and triple-stone work, while its W wall appears to be single-stone construction, though it may not have been completely excavated. P 936 seems to show that the N and S wall are only one course high. The top of the N wall is similar in elevation to the N wall of Rm 370 (778.22 and 778.04). There is a ca. 1.5 m gap in the S wall of Rm 372 before the W wall is reached. Extending perpendicular to the N from the W end of the W wall is a short section of wall, which from P 936 looks to be preserved ca. half a meter below the top of the S wall.

The interpretation of this data is difficult. If the N wall of Rm 372 is only one course high and is over a meter above the floor threshold from Rm 369 to Rm 370, it does not seem likely that Rm 370 (attached to Building 93.03) and Rm 372 could be in use at the same time. There would have been no wall to retain the debris to the S of Rm 370. If this is the case, then Rm 372 probably belongs to Stratum 1. On the other hand, the short wall extending perpendicular into Rm 372 is much nearer to the threshold elevation of Rm 370. It may be that the lower courses of the N and S walls of Rm 372 were not cleaned well-enough before being photographed (note especially the slope of the debris below the S wall in P 936), and so these walls may only appear to be preserved to a single course, when they might be deeper.

The walls of Rm 371 are thick and survive to several courses. The
E walls of Building 93.03 appear to be built against it. It may be that Rm 371 belongs to the defenses of Stratum 3B and was used in Stratum 2 along with Building 93.03. Either in Stratum 2, or later, Rm 372 was built against Rm 371. Nothing more specific seems possible to determine.

Rm 377 is an area of some importance. Unfortunately there are no photographs specifically of this area. P 919 and the plan indicate that the wall which forms the E limit of Rm 377 floats at a level even with the top preserved corner of Rm 378 of Building 110.01. It is probably part of the same poorly preserved building as the similar floating wall between Rm 274 and Rm 275.

The two parallel dotted lines in Rm 378 mark the course of the wall which originally connected the inner and outer gates in Stratum 3B. These lines extend N into Rm 377 where they actually define the E and W faces of this wall. That this massive wall is preserved to a greater height in Rm 377 than in Building 110.01 shows that the builders of Stratum 2 removed only those Stratum 3 features which they had to for their construction purposes. P 936 shows the W face and P 954 shows the E face. P 954 shows that the E-most line is preserved at least four courses high, and the line of stones just to the W is two courses higher still. Badè interpreted these lines as part of a "stepped street" leading W away from the gate. Photographs taken near the end of the season show that the excavators reconstructed several more steps, but these were not so found (see P A955). P 954 shows two other features not marked on the plan.

There appear to be two more steps to the W of two indicated on the plan. Extending S from the SE corner of the W tower of the gate and below the NE corner of Rm 378 there is a line of stones W extending in front of the first excavated "step" in the "street." It may be that the
W tower originally (in 3B) extend farther S than when its final phase (2). When the area between the inner and outer gates was redeveloped in Stratum 2, part of this tower may have been disassembled. This line of stones and the stone work to its W, may be remains of a more extensive W tower. This might explain why the S face of the W tower, facing on to Rm 377, seems to have a lower and upper phase (see P 954). This may not have been the original S face of the tower, but only what was left once the tower had been partially dismantled.

Badè’s reconstruction of Rm 377 as a stepped street is certainly possible and would explain the purpose of Rm 373 and Rm 374 to the W.

Rm 373 and Rm 374 are W of Rm 377. They both lie in the intramural area between the presumed line of the 3C casemate-like wall and the 3B offset-inset wall. In Stratum 3 the area extending N from Rm 373 would have been mostly empty space, such as in other parts of the intramural area. The wall which separates Rm 373 and Rm 374, and continues N between Rm 372 and Rm 371 is a scrappy affair floating one course high. It ends at the N wall of Rm 375. This shows that the builders took that Stratum 2 house wall into account when they put in the scrappy wall. If Rm 377 was reused as a stepped road in Stratum 2, then the road must have led through Rm 373 and Rm 374. This indicates that the scrappy wall probably belongs to some Stratum 1 structure. As discussed above, Rm 371 was probably constructed in Stratum 3B or 3A and continued into 2. The nature of the area covered by the probable Stratum 1 walls of Rm 372 in Stratum 2 is unclear. It is possible that the area between Rm 370 and Rm 373 was open during Stratum 2. At the W end of Rm 373 there appear to be two short E-W sections of wall, one built partially on top of the other. P 936 shows these walls, but not clearly. They are at elevations similar to Rm 372’s walls; they may thus be further fragments of a Stratum 1 building.
Plan 93

Although they do not explain their reasoning for it, the excavators thought that the road formed by Rm 373, Rm 374 and Rm 377 was enclosed and roofed after the outer gate ceased to function as a gate.\(^{730}\)

Rm 375 and Rm 378 are discussed under Plan 110 below.

The Offset-Inset Wall -

Parts of two insets and one offset are found in the W part of the overlapping sections, while in the E overlap are one offset and an inset. The width of the W wall varies from 4.2 to 4.7 m, with the revetment/glacis varying between 3.2 to 3.5 m. The maximum width of the W defenses is 7.6 to 8.2 m. The E wall varies between 4.3 and 5.0 m, with the revetment/glacis at ca. 3.2 m. This gives the E defenses a range of 7.5 to 8.2 m. From the base of the revetment on the E tower to a point on the preserved top of the tower is a distance of ca. 6.5 m, and this would have been much higher when the tower was intact. From the floor of the outer plaza to a preserved point on the town wall is a vertical height of ca. 3.0 m.

The Kiln -

In R23 is one of the two kilns located N of the outer gate (see P A1073 for a general view of the kiln and its relation to the offset-inset wall). It is horseshoe-shaped and ca. 4.0 m long by 3.0 m wide. Its walls are made of stone and evidently lined with clay (see P 995). Extending from the E wall is a large block which served to support the floor of the chamber which held the pottery. The area around the block was the used to hold the fuel. W of the kiln is a narrow single-stone

\(^{730}\)I, 231.
Plan 93

wall which perhaps served to mark off the kiln itself from the general work area around it. This wall continues N into Q23, but it does not directly reach the kiln in Q24, but runs roughly 3.0 m W of it. See the discussion of Building 93.02 above for the possible architectural context of this feature.

The Drain -

In R-S24 a ca. 14.0 m length of drain channel was uncovered. It was stone lined and preserved twenty-nine of its cover stones (see P 993). Similar segments of drain channel were found in W24 and Y-224 to the S. It is possible that all these channels belong together as a unit. Unfortunately the area beneath the floor of Rm 273b, the central part of the gate, was not excavated, so it cannot be proved that the drain runs through the gate. See the discussion under Plan 127 for more details on the dating of the drains. The drain ends on the E of what seems to be a rock-cut installation. This feature is roughly 2.0 m on a side and 1.5 m deep. There is no photograph of this feature, but possibly it is a cistern into which the drain emptied. This would have provided water outside the town for arriving people and animals.
Plan 106: V-W,10-11-12 Overview

No remains of Stratum 5, 4 or 3C were discovered in this area. This area was outside the limits of the settlements of those periods.

Stratum 3B is represented by a section of the great offset-inset wall with one tower.

No remains attributable to Stratum 2 were discerned, except that the offset-inset wall continued in use.

Stratum 1 is attested by the walls of fragmentary buildings constructed over and/or against the 3B offset-inset wall.

Evaluation -

This was one of the first areas excavated in the 1932 season. This was at the time when Badè was still focusing his efforts on tracing the town wall and locating the gate. Elevations are very sparse, even along the top of the town wall. There is only one photograph for this area, P 790, which shows mainly the top of the town wall. Other walls appear, but at a poor angle.

Building 106.017: Rm 299 -

The reconstruction of a building based on this one room is suggested very tentatively. Its plan is most fragmentary.

Rm 299 is the only room which can be assigned to this building with certainty. Its S double-stone wall is founded on the 3B offset-inset wall and extends E across W12 into W13 on Plan 107 where it cuts
across rooms of Stratum 3 and eventually is lost. There is no sign of a
corner connected with this wall to the E. Nor is there any sign of a
threshold in this length of wall. P 790 shows that this wall floats on
the debris poured between the casemate-like wall and the offset-inset
wall. This data shows that Building 106.01 was originally a much larger
structure than the remains of Rm 299 alone suggest. The W wall of this
room does not survive, or at least is not indicated on the plan or show
in the photograph. A possible candidate for a W wall is discussed under
the offset-inset wall below. However, the N and E walls do show in the
plan and photograph. P 790 seems to show both of these walls floating,
at least in part, on debris. The plan also shows two large, roughly
rectangular stones lying E-W with one similarly sized stone, (and
several smaller stones in between) in the E wall facing out on the area
marked Rm 298. This may be a doorway, but the photograph is not clear on
this.

Dating of Building 106.01 -

It is built over the 3B offset-inset wall, and the debris
deposited against this wall to the E. Its S wall cuts remains of Stratum
3 on Plan 107. Since Stratum 2 seems to have continued to use the
Stratum 3 fortifications, it is best to assign this structure to Stratum
1. The 1947 report assigns this room to the latest phase of its Stratum
I. 721

Function of Building 106.01 -

Too little survives to suggest a role for this structure. However,
since one incomplete wall is preserved for ca. 10.0 m this was likely a

721I, 185.
fairly large building, or perhaps a single large store room.

Other Intramural Features -

**Rm 300** is a narrow space between the S wall of **Rm 229** and a similar floating wall only a meter to the N. There is no evidence of an E wall. Whether this floating wall and **Rm 330** belong to **Building 106.017** is uncertain. If it is, it can have been nothing more than a storage space, or an area for a stairway. If it is associated with **Building 106.017** it would belong to Stratum 1, otherwise it is either 3A or 2.

**Rm 298**'s role is also uncertain. It is N of the floating wall which marks the N limit of **Rm 300**. Its N limit with **Rm 294** is marked by a short, wide wall. There is no clear indication on the plan or photograph that this wall ever ran over the offset-inset wall. Either it ended at the E face of the town wall, or its continuation over the wall was lost. Also, it is uncertain if this wall is contemporary with the S wall since they are on slightly different orientations. There is no trace of an E wall. Its dating is similar to that of **Rm 300**.

**Rm 294** is a space like and to the N of **Rm 298**. Its S wall with **Rm 298** was described above. Its short ca. 1.5 m wide N wall is in T12 of Plan 89. P 790 and the plan do not show any trace of this N wall continuing over the offset-inset wall. It may have ended at the E face of the town wall, or its W continuation has not survived. Note that these walls are at slightly different orientations. There is no trace of an E wall for this room. It is not possible to date this room closely. It is certainly 3A or later.

**Rm 301** is S of **Rm 300**. Its N wall with **Rm 300** was described above under **Rm 299**. The plan shows a narrow double-stone wall separating **Rm**
Plan 106

301 from RM 302. This wall appears to be built over part of the E face of the offset-inset wall. No sign of a doorway in this wall could be traced. There seems to have been a narrow double-stone S wall, but this is difficult to determine from the plan. A wide section of masonry to the S, possibly reinforcing for the town wall, obscures the line of this wall. If anything, the plan makes them seem part of the same building operation. If this room is connected to Building 106.012 it belongs to Stratum 1, otherwise it is 3A or 2.

RM 302 is a space S of RM 299. It is not clear that this is a room at all. It may be only a corner formed by the meeting of two walls which was given a number. Its N and E walls have been discussed under RM 299 and RM 301. Its dating may be similar to that of RM 301. The 1947 report assigns this room to the latest phase of its Stratum I.722

The Offset-Inset Wall -

The wall across most of this area is ca. 4.0 m wide, increasing to ca. 6.3 m at the S edge of W12; the tower which projects from its W face reaches ca. 6.5 m in thickness and is ca. 10.0 m long. To the N of the tower is an inset, to the S is an offset.

The wall does have a couple irregularities. The plan in W11 shows what appears to be two W faces to the wall. That to the W running slightly NE to SW, that to the E running more N to S. There are no photographs for this section of the wall, nor does the plan provide elevations for these wall segments. The W wall face does reach the tower. The E face also continues S into X11 of Plan 123. There it is clearly depicted as a slightly curving double-stone wall about 1.0 m

722I, 185.
wide, built on top of the offset-inset wall. Possibly this wall originally ran farther N and formed a W wall for Rm 299; unfortunately there is no evidence that it did exist farther N. It is likely a Stratum 1 construction.

The second irregularity is just to the W in W12 where there is a section of masonry ca. 2.3 m wide extending ca. 8.2 m to the S from the S wall of Rm 301 (ca. 5.0 m on this plan). This masonry does not appear on the published Survey Map or in any photograph. Perhaps it served as a reinforcement to the wall inside the defenses. It could date to anytime from Stratum 3B on.

On the published Survey Map a stone revetment-glacis further defends the wall. However, P 790, which focuses on the inside of the town wall, shows only modest clearing around the tower; perhaps a meter in depth. There is no indication that excavation reached the necessary depth to reveal these lower defenses. In S10-11 of Plan 89 to the N a trench was cut from W to E, reaching the W face of the offset-inset wall. Here evidence for a revetment-glacis and moat were found. It is likely that instead of indicating a theoretical continuation of this feature to the S with lighter lines the draftsman used a heavier line all along this side of the tell. On the E side a lighter line weight was used.
Plan 107: V-H,13-14-15 - Overview

No remains attributable to Stratum 5 were uncovered.

Stratum 4 is represented by a series of rock-cut installations. Twenty-two of these were uncovered in an excavated area of only 220 square meters. Although not all of these can be assigned with certainty to Stratum 4, the majority of them are clearly cut by walls of Stratum 3, and probably many of those not cut by Stratum 3 walls originated in Stratum 4 as well.

Stratum 3C is attested by several buildings apparently of the 3-Room variety. Only a small piece of the casemate-like wall was traced.

No remains of Stratum 3B were discerned, though the W area of the plan probably contains fill debris from that period. Possibly some of the modifications to the 3C buildings were made at this time.

Stratum 3A is limited to rebuilds and modifications to the 3C structures.

No remains directly attributable to Stratum 2 were found. Either the Stratum 3 buildings continued into Stratum 2, or nothing of that stratum survived.

Stratum 1 is represented by a continuation of a wall found in Plan 106 which there crossed over the 3B offset-inset wall. This wall ends suddenly, and there are no other remains which can be attributed to it.

Evaluation -
A small part of this area in VI3 was cleared in the early part of the 1932 season, the rest was excavated toward the latter part of that season. There are three photographs which document this area; they are clear and show parts of almost every feature in the area. All rooms have bottom elevations, and some more than one; walls have top levels, but not bottom levels.

For some reason, which is nowhere stated in any publication or notes, excavation was only carried out in the W part of the area, mainly in V-WI3. There are none of the rubble heaps to the E which impeded work in some other areas. Since much of Badé’s early efforts went into tracing the town wall and locating the gate, he may have purposefully limited his digging in this area to those sections closest to the town wall. Because of this limitation, the front portions of none of the buildings in this area were traced, nor the road on to which they presumably faced. Renewed excavations in the E part of this area might yield important stratified remains.

**Building 107.01: Rm 297, Rm 355, Rm 356, Rm 362, Si 296?, Si 297?**

This seems to be a 3-Room type building. Its N half is partially on Plan 90. Most of the preserved walls are double-stone work; these likely replace walls of single-stone work. None of the walls shows signs of a doorway.

**Rm 355** is the S long room; since it is the wider of the two long rooms it may be an open courtyard. Its N wall with Rm 362 and W wall with Rm 297 are double-stone work, while its S wall is single-stone. Note that the W wall follows the line of the similar single-stone wall of Rm 359 and Rm 360 of Building 90.05. This may indicate that the double-stone walls in Rm 352 are rebuilds from Stratum 3B or 3A. Its E
extension was not excavated.

_Si 296_ is in the middle of _Rm 355_ and is not cut by any walls. It is possible that it predates the building, as do many of the other rock-cut installations in the area.

_Rm 362_ is the N long room. All of its walls are double-stone work. Note that the N wall follows the line of the single-stone N wall of _Rm 356_ and that its W wall follows the line of the single-stone wall of _Rm 359_ and _Rm 360_ to the N. This suggests that the walls of _Rm 362_ may be 3B or 3A rebuilds. The N wall also cuts across the mouth of _Si 298b_ which the 1947 report dates to 1000-850 B.C. This rock-cut installation predates the building.

_Rm 297_ is the S half of the back room. It is separated from _Rm 356_, its N continuation by a single-stone wall roughly on line with the wall between _Rm 355_ and _Rm 362_. Its E wall with _Rm 355_ was described above. The plan shows that its double-stone W wall is built over an earlier wall composed of larger stones. This lower wall is most likely a section of the casemate-like wall. The wall above it is probably a 3A (3B7) rebuild along the line of the earlier wall. Its S wall is also double-stone. Note, however, that this wall is on a line with the single-stone S wall of _Rm 355_ to the E. This suggests that the S wall of _Rm 297_ is a rebuild. It is not clear if this wall is connected to, or cut by, the wall which runs diagonally through _Rm 351_ from NE to SW. It may originally have reached the area of the upper back W wall.

_Si 297_ is a rock-cut installation, part of which is cut by the S wall of _Rm 297_. This irregularly shaped feature probably belongs to

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72II, 124.
Plan 107

Stratum 4 and not to Building 107.01.

Rm 356 is the N continuation of Rm 297. Its S wall with Rm 297 was mentioned above; its E wall with Rm 362 was also discussed above. Its N wall is single-stone work. The arrangement of its W walls is similar to that of Rm 297. The lower wall is possibly a section of the casemate-like wall, though here it is slightly thinner than to the S and the S wall of Rm 356 crosses over it. Perhaps this lower wall here is also a rebuild (3B?) of the casemate-like wall and the upper wall is a later 3A rebuild.

Dating of Building 107.01 –

This structure cuts two rock-cut installations. It contains several single-stone walls, seems to have been connected to the casemate-like wall, shares walls with two buildings, and is oriented along the line of the town’s ringroad. This suggests a 3C foundation. The double-stone walls suggest modifications during 3B and 3A. There are no walls of Stratum 2 or 1 cutting it, so its final phase is open to question. It may have continued into Stratum 2, but it a final use at the end of Stratum 3A seems more likely.

Function of Building 107.01 –

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

Building 107.02: Rm 351, Rm 352, Rm 353, Rm 354, Si 2927 –

The plan of this structure is fragmentary and uncertain. It may have been a 4-Room building, but its S end has been destroyed by later
building. The preserved walls are mainly double-stone, with some single-stone. They contain no sign of any doorways. The E end of the building was not excavated. McClellan's reconstruction seems similar to that proposed below, but it is difficult to tell from his plan. 

Rm 354 is the N long room. Its single-stone N wall with Rm 355 contains a gap (see P 913), but this is probably an accident of preservation, not a doorway. This wall cuts the mouth of Si 293b. The double-stone W wall with Rm 351 cuts the mouths of Si 293b and Si 297. Its double-stone S wall cuts the mouths of Si 295b and Ci 295c. Si 294b is cut by the curving wall of a roughly rectangular installation ca. 2.7 m long by 60 cm wide in the NW corner of the room. This was perhaps a storage area. Si 294b is not cut by any wall. On the E is a single-stone wall. That this is not the E end of the building is indicated by the E continuation of the room's N wall.

Rm 352 and Rm 353 make up the S long room. Their N wall with Rm 354 was described above. These two spaces are separated by a single-stone wall which cuts the mouth of Si 295a. As seen in P 913, this wall floats on debris; it is not founded on bedrock. A fragment of a single-stone wall reaches the E face of this partition wall. The W wall with Rm 352 is a continuation of the W wall of Rm 354. Its S wall is triple-stone work. The E part of the room was not excavated.

Rm 351 is the back room. Its E wall with Rm 354 and Rm 352 was described above. The wall which marks its S limit is not original to the room. It is a continuation of a wall in Plan 106 which is built over the 3B offset-inset wall and belongs to Stratum 1. The true S limit of this room is uncertain. The W wall is also problematic as there are two walls

\[724\text{"Planning," fig. 13.}\]
that so qualify. The one most W continues a wall line which extends to the N edge of Plan 90. This wall appears to be founded on the casemate-like wall, as seen in Rm 297. No trace of the casemate-like wall was found in this room, but excavation may not have reached low enough to do so. Its elevation in Rm 297 is 776.15, while on that line in Rm 351 excavation reached 776.21. Thus this W-most wall is a 3B or 3A rebuild. The double-stone wall running diagonally NW to SE is probably partially founded, in the NW, on the casemate-like wall. A slightly thicker wall continues its line to the S, between Rm 342 and Rm 345, but any connection is cut by the Stratum 1 wall. The diagonal wall may replace the wall to its W, but if so it greatly reduces the area of the back room. The only alternative is to suggest that this diagonal wall post-dates the building and is in some way connected to the Stratum 1 wall. This question must be left open.

**Dating of Building 107.02 -**

It cuts rock-cut installations of Stratum 4, contains single-stone walls and is oriented to the ringroad. This data suggests a 3C foundation. Its preserved back room seems to be a rebuild over the 3C casemate-like wall. It also contains double-stone walls, suggesting use through 3A. Its S limit may be cut by a Stratum 1 wall, showing that it was not in use then. Possibly it continued into Stratum 2, though this seems less likely.

**Function of Building 107.02 -**

There is nothing about the building to suggest other than a domestic role.

The area S of Building 107.02 is also problematic. Probably no
satisfactory solution can be achieved with the information available. Its discussion is included here because it affects the linkage between Building 107.02 and Building 107.03.

The N wall of Rm 345 is the Stratum 1 wall which has been mentioned above. In this area it cuts across three or four walls. This is evident both on the I:an and from P 914. The photograph also shows this wall preserved to a slightly higher level than those it cuts. This wall continues W into Plan 106 where it crosses over the stump of the 3B offset-inset wall. Its E continuation is lost at the W edge of Si 291.

One of the walls it cuts is the short, ca. 1.0 m long, segment just S of the S wall of Rm 352. This wall may make a corner with the E wall of Rm 351, but if so, it cannot be contemporary with the S wall of Rm 352; they are too close together. This short segment might also be a patch of flooring, but this is quite uncertain.

Rm 345's W wall may be cut by the Stratum 1 N wall of Rm 345; this W wall is on roughly the same orientation as the diagonal wall in Rm 351. However, the W wall of Rm 345 is the only wall in the area which might make a corner with the Stratum 1 wall. Its S wall with Rm 344 is a fragmentary single-stone wall on the E, and a double-stone wall on the W. The double-stone wall seems to be connected to the similar double-stone wall which forms the W wall for Rm 344 and rooms to its S. This pair of double-stone walls is probably part of a 3A rebuild of the casemate-like wall.

Note also that the W wall of Rm 352, like similar long rooms to the N, is on a different orientation than the W wall of Rm 344 and similar long rooms to its S. It is just in the much disturbed area of Rm 345 that the change in orientation is expected. Above it was suggested
that Building 107.02's S limit is Rm 352 and Rm 353, and below it is suggested that Rm 344 marks the N limit of Building 107.03. The area of Rm 345 and the sliver of space N of the Stratum 1 wall and S of Rm 352 might be large enough to accommodate two long rooms of a small 3-Room building. It is just about the width of the two long rooms of Building 124.02. The space seems too wide for a road. This seems to be the solution for which McClellan opted. The only other solution is to assign it to one or the other (or both?) buildings to N and S, though this would make for one (or two) uncommonly wide Stratum 3 buildings. The alternative to see in the area of Rm 345 a space for a 3-Room building seems best.

_Si 347a, Si 347b, and Si 348_ contain deposits which seem to belong roughly to the 9th century, which would mark their final period of use. This means that the double-stone W wall of Rm 345 should be later than or equal to the 9th century. _Si 291_ seems to be of about the same period, or a little earlier. The plan shows a single-stone wall built against the N face of this rock cut installation. Since there are no photographs of this wall, it is not possible to determine its purpose.

_Rm 342_ is an ill-defined space W of Rm 345 and separated from it by a double-stone wide wall. There is no indication of how deep excavation reached in this area. _P 914_ shows the E wall; as mentioned above, it is on roughly the same line as the diagonal wall in Rm 351, though it could also form a corner with the N wall of Rm 342 which is the Stratum 1 wall. Its width better matches the latter than the former. It was separated from Rm 343 by a double-stone wall, though only a short section of this has survived. The E area of Rm 342 was likely originally part of a back-room for some building in the area of Rm 345 to the E.

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73"Planning," fig. 13.
Like *Rm 345* it was heavily disturbed and no certain trace of its presumed 3C walls survive. Its undefined W area was outside the line of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall, which must roughly run along the line of the W wall of *Rm 351*. This W area of *Rm 342* was part of the intramural area and belongs originally to 3B. If the E wall is connected to the long Stratum 1 N wall it means that a Stratum 1 building likely spread some undefinable distance to the S of the N wall.

**Building 107.03: Rm 311, Rm 312, Rm 343, Rm 344**

This seems to be the very fragmentary remains of a 3-Room structure; it cannot be ruled out that *Rm 346* might also belong to this structure, which would make it a 4-Room structure. The levels of *Rm 344* and *Rm 311* are 776.16 and 776.05, while *Rm 346* is 775.76, which is closer to the 775.59 of *Rm 349*. There are many floor levels, but only top levels for walls are available. The walls are fragmentary and so it is difficult to say if gaps represent doorways or areas where the wall has simply not survived. Unfortunately the only photograph which shows this area (P 855) was taken from ca. 20 m away and contains no details of this building. McClellan's reconstruction seems identical to that proposed below.\(^{726}\)

*Rm 344* is the N long room; since it is the wider of the two long rooms, it may have been an open court. Its E half was left unexcavated. Its N wall with *Rm 345* is very fragmentary but is single-stone construction. Its S wall is mainly thin double-stone work. It is possible that the gap in the W end of the S wall marks a doorway. The S wall cuts the mouth of *Ci 305*, dated by the excavators to 1050-900 B.C. The W wall is double stone work and extends into X13 of Plan 124. This

\(^{726}\)"Planning," fig. 13.
wall cuts the mouth of Si.308a, also dated to 1050-900 B.C. This wall is discussed below under Rm 343. P 841 shows most of the rock-cut installations in Rm 344 and Rm 345.

Rm 311 and Rm 312 together make up the S long room. Its E half was not excavated. Its N wall with Rm 344 was discussed above. Its S wall with Rm 346 is single-stone work, as is the partition wall separating Rm 311 from Rm 312. The partition wall might represent an internal step, though there is no top elevation which might confirm this. There is no sign of a doorway in the S wall. The S wall cuts the mouth of Ci.310, dated by the excavators to 950-700 B.C. The W wall is a continuation of that of Rm 344 and is discussed below under Rm 343; however, it does cut Ci.307 which is dated to 1050-900 B.C.

The long walls of these two long rooms are probably original to the structure and were founded in Stratum 3C.

Rm 343 is the area in which the back room associated with Rm 344 and Rm 311-Rm312 should be located. Its double-stone construction technique is quite different from the other walls of this building, and Stratum 3C in general. It is no doubt a later phase of construction, but determining which phase is impossible because the W and S areas of Rm 343 are heavily disturbed. There is no W wall for this area, and the S wall is the N wall of Rm 347 in Plan 124.

There are two possibilities. The first is that the E wall of Rm 343 (and the short segment of its N wall which makes a corner with the E wall) belong to Stratum 3B or 3A and is a rebuilding of an original 3C single-stone wall. The W wall would have connected the end of the W wall of Rm 351 with the W wall of Rm 347. The S wall would have been on approximately the same line as the S wall of Rm 311-Rm 312. The second
option is that the E and S walls are connected with the Stratum 1 N wall of Rm 342 and Rm 345. Note that they are on approximately the same orientation and of the same construction style. It is even possible to combine these two possibilities so that the wall originated in the latter part of Stratum 3, and was reused in Stratum 1.

Excavation in Rm 343 reached bedrock, at least in part, since the mouths of five rock-cut installations were uncovered: Ci 303, Ci 308b, Si 349a, Si 349b and Ci 350. The excavators dated Ci 303 to 900-700 B.C. and Ci 308b to 1050-900 B.C. None of the walls cut these installations, but many, if not all, likely predate Stratum 3C. Probably most of them are agricultural installations cut in Stratum 4, some of which may have continued in use into Stratum 3.

**Dating of Building 107.03**

The building cuts the mouths of Ci 307, Si 308, and Ci 309, dated by the excavators to 1050-900 B.C.; it also cuts Ci 310 which was dated 950-700 B.C. Since the other rock-cut installations are not cut by walls it is not possible to use them to date the initial phase of the building. The dating arrived at by the excavators, primarily the 11th to 10th centuries, puts the founding of the building into Stratum 3C. The building’s alignment to the ringroad, its single-stone construction, and the wall it shares with at least a building to the S tend to confirm a date in 3C. No certain Stratum 2 or 1 walls cut the building, so its final phase is less certain. If the E wall of Rm 343 dates to, or was reused in, Stratum 1, then the 3-Room structure went out of use by the end of Stratum 2, a probably by the end of 3A.

**Function of Building 107.03**
Plan 107

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

Additional Notes on Rock-Cut Installations -

Certain of the rock-hewn installations are inter-connected. Si 293a goes down as a circular shaft and is then connected by a short tunnel to Si 293b. The slope from Si 293a to Si 293b is 775.20 down to 774.45. The function of these two chambers is uncertain, but they are somewhat similar to Si 315a and Si 315b in X12-13. Perhaps Si 293 was originally an EB feature which, unlike Si 315, was completely cleared of objects and reused in the Iron Age. At some later time Si 297 was dug down and cut into Si 293b. The excavators dated Si 293a (no material is reported specifically from Si 293b) to 1000-850 B.C., while Si 297 is 600-450 B.C.

Si 295a, Si 295b and Ci 295c are linked in a circular chain and are discussed in the 1947 report. There is nothing to indicate which installations were cut before which others. The excavators dated Si 295a to ca. 1200-1000 B.C., Si 295b to 1000-800 B.C. and Ci 295c to 700-600 B.C. Their contents are discussed in the 1947 report. If these installations are interconnected and below walls of Stratum 3 they probably belong to Stratum 4. Note that Si 295b and Ci 295c are below a double-stone wall which may be a rebuilding of an original single-stone wall. The later pottery may have reached these installations during the construction of the new wall.

Si 347a and Si 347b are linked together by a short narrow tunnel.

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77I, 135.
78I, 135.
Plan 107

To the E there may be two overlapping features. There is a large circular feature which is drawn with a dotted line and is connected to Si 247a by a passage also indicated by dots. There is also a small circular installation indicated by dotted lines just to the E which is connected to the larger installations by a dotted passage. This suggests that this was a sub-surface feature. Then there is an irregularly-shaped rock-cutting which seems to begin at the surface since it is drawn in with a solid line. It is not clear if it is the irregular cutting or the sub-surface feature which is Si 248. For this discussion they will be combined. The depth reached by each installation increases from E to W. Si 347b = 775.17, Si 347a = 774.92, Si 348 = 774.07; this is no guide to the order in which they were cut. Si 347a (1000-800 B.C.) was dated earlier by the excavators than Si 348 (850-700 B.C.). These three installations were probably cut in Stratum 4, and Si 347a and Si 348 may have continued in use into Stratum 3, since no walls cut them. The contents of Si 348 are discussed in the 1947 report.79

It is difficult to decide from the plan if Si 308a and Ci 308b are connected. They were cut very close together. It seems that the mouth of Ci 308b partially cuts into Si 308a, which would make Ci 308b the later of the two. The excavators assigned the same date (1050-900 B.C.) to both features, which may indicate that they were connected internally and their deposits then lumped together.

Ci 346a seems to have been cut first. Later three small shafts were cut adjacent and into it on the NW and SW. Perhaps Ci 346a had gone out of use and these installations were dug without knowledge of Ci 346a’s existence. It is difficult to explain them otherwise. Ci 346a was dated by the excavators to 1000-800 B.C.

79I, 136-137.
Ci 303 was cut to a depth of 773.88. Later Ci 350 was cut down from above the N end of Ci 303. Ci 350 only reached a depth of 774.88, and so did not obliterate the bottom of Ci 303.

Though these installations some times cut into each other or are linked by short tunnels many of them are cut by Stratum 3 walls. Most of them were probably cut at various times in Stratum 4 and used in agricultural processing or storage. Some continued in use into Stratum 3, but none seem to be later.
Plan 108: V-W,16-17-18 - Overview

This area was not excavated. Most of squares W16-17-18 and V16 are covered by large rubble heaps. The area just to the N, Plan 91 has a large rubble heap along its S edge which spills partially into Plan 108. This left little area for excavation. Whether excavation in this area would have yielded much information is not certain. This area lies on and W of the ridge which runs from N to SE through the tell and on which the ancient town was founded. Plan 125 to the S shows that bedrock is very high there, and may be just as high in Plan 108. If so, the remains are likely to be just as fragmentary as to the S. Probably there is little depth of accumulation and what does survive will be of the latest periods. On the other hand, the state of preservation in Plan 91 to the N seems relatively good, so some reasonably intact remains might be found here. Still, there are other areas which could be more profitably excavated at some future date.
Plan 109: V-W, 19-20-21 - Overview

No remains attributable to Stratum 5 were uncovered.

Stratum 4 is likely attested by half a dozen rock-cut installations. No built-up remains can be assigned with certainty to this period.

No remains belonging to Stratum 3 were uncovered. It is likely that the E part of the area was crossed by the 3C casemate-like wall and attached buildings, but these have not survived.

Short sections of walls connected with Building 110.01 of Stratum 2 were uncovered in V21.

The tower-like room found in W20 is probably of Stratum 1. The date of the grape-press may also be of Stratum 1.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in two different seasons. Squares W19-20-21 were cleared in 1927. These are the W-most squares of a ragged test trench which reaches to W25 on the E. Very little of the area around the tower was investigated because of rubble heaps, so it is not possible to understand its architectural context. V21 was cleared in 1932 as part of the excavation of 4-Room building complex Building 110.01 to the E.

Very few finds were recorded for the 1927 season, and the rock-cut installations uncovered in 1932 evidently contained few remains. A good number of photographs are available for the tower room, and there is one good one of the grape press. Some of the rock-cut installations show up
incidentally in photographs taken of Building 110.01. All installations and the tower have floor elevations, and walls have top levels, though not usually bottom levels.

Building 109.01: Rm 77 -

This is a problematic structure. It is unlike any other building on the tell. It is a single chamber ca. 4.4 by 3.8 m internally, 8.0 by 7.5 externally, with an entrance 1.5 m wide facing toward the N. Its walls are 1.9 m thick, almost as wide as those of the inner gate (Building 145.01) and the two intramural towers (Building 123.01 and Building 73.01) to the W and NW.

Against the inner face of its S wall is another low wall which Badê took as a foundation for a stairway. In the NW corner was a stone basin ca. 1.0 m across and 60 cm deep. The building seems to cut a thinner wall to its E, for there is a narrow gap between the two. Perhaps this latter wall is a remnant from a Stratum 3 structure.

The interior and exterior facing of its walls are coarsely squared stones laid in roughly regular courses. The interior of the wall seems to have been packed earth and smaller field stones (see P 261 and P 262).

Dating of Building 109.01 -

Building 109.01 is oriented to the points of the compass. It does not at all fit the plan of the Stratum 3 town. The Stratum 2 plan is not well-known, but this building does not match any construction attributable to that stratum either. Badê reported finding many "Roman" sherds in its vicinity and was inclined to date the tower to that
period. McCown was not inclined to assign it a date.

In his survey of the region of Samaria, Dar recorded 962 towers, of which he excavated 45. His "Square" and to a lesser extent his "Very Large" towers are very similar to Building 109.01. His square towers tended to be from ca. 3.0 to 5.0 m on a side externally, with walls 70 to 80 cm thick and a door varying between 60 to 80 cm, and the large towers were usually more than 5.0 m on a side, with some more than 7.0 m. The earliest datable material found in association with these towers belonged to the Hellenistic period, with continuation into the Roman period, but not after the 4th century A.D. The tower at Tell en-Nasbeh probably has a similar range.

**Function of Building 109.01**

The purpose of the tower is not clear either. It seems best to assign this structure to a late phase of Stratum 1. Badè called it a watch tower, either for agricultural or military purposes. Dar also connected the towers with agriculture, specifically the grape/wine industry, believing that they were used for storage and in the fermentation process. If this suggestion is true, it may be possible

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79(i), 201-202.


79 Ibid., Figs. 65-69, 131-132.

79 Ibid., 93.

79 Ibid., 109, 113, 121.

79 Ibid., 110, 157-158.
to connect the tower with the grape press discussed below.

**Other Features**

**The Grape Press (Si? 158)**

This is one of two, possibly five, grape presses found at Tell en-Nasbeh. P 174 shows this installation; on a nearby rock is painted "158." Since Rm 158 is accounted for in Q15 (Plan 73) the press must belong to the non-room number series, although its number is nowhere listed in the 1947 report. A clue that it was likely located in the vicinity of tower Rm 77 is the location of Ci 157a and Ci 157b just to the E. For the purpose of this study it will be numbered Si? 158.

Its pressing basin measures ca. 2.7 m on a side internally and is sunk ca. 40 cm into the bedrock. Traces of a masonry wall were found on its W side, on top of the scarp left by the cutting of the installation. The floor slopes from N to S. In the N end of the floor is a circular depression ca. 60 cm across and 61 cm deep. Possibly this was for collecting the dregs. A narrow channel leads from just S of this depression across the pressing basin to a v-shaped cut in the bedrock. A short secondary channel flows into the main branch from the W near the S wall. The v-shape cut leads into a second tank, probably a settling basin. This tank is ca. 1.0 m on a side internally and 60 cm deep. To the E of the tank is a shallow basin about 1.1 m on a side. Into the W wall of the pressing basin is cut a "cup-mark" ca. 30 cm deep.

On the E of the settling basin is a shallow square depression. Its purpose is unclear. The arrangement of large basin leading into a smaller basin which is flanked by a small higher surface is roughly similar to installation Building 73.06. Though the channel connecting
the two basins in the latter installation is high up in the wall of the larger chamber.

**Dating of the Grape Press (Si? 158) -**

No material was recorded which can be used to date this press, nor does it clearly relate stratigraphically to any structures in its vicinity, including the tower. Thus its relation to tower Building 109.01 is ambiguous. However, as mentioned above, the two may have been in use together, probably in Stratum 1.

**Other Rock-Cut Installations -**

_Ci 157a_ and _Ci 157b_ are NE of the grape press, and separated from it by a small collecting basin with a channel leading off to the N. The cisterns are probably connected by a short tunnel, but the plan is not clear on this. When _Ci 157b_ was being dug it cut into an unnumbered circular rock-cut installation similar to another rock-cut installation just to the W. This latter installation is ca. 50 cm deep. To the N of this cistern complex is a drop in the bedrock. _Ci 157a_ and _Ci 157b_ were not likely directly associated with features N of this scarp for their openings are 1.3 to 4.0 m above the installations to the N. The stratum in which they were cut is uncertain. They may be as early as Stratum 4, or as late as 1 (perhaps being used in connection with the press?).

_Si 286, Si 287, Si 288, Si 289_ and _Ci 290_ are on the N end of a rock scarp which extends to the S as far as 223. The scrappy single-stone wall on the E edge of V21 is similar to the W wall of _Rm 400_ in Building 110.01. It may have served as facing against the rock scarp. To the W of _Si 289_ is another scrappy wall. These two walls, with the scarp to the SW, may form a small enclosure around _Si 289_. Why this particular
installation should require an enclosure is not clear.

Here the ground drops ca. 4.0 m over 4.0 m. To the SE, in Plan 110, the drop becomes more of a true cliff. The casemate-like wall of Stratum 3C was not uncovered for its full length. There is a ca. 130 m gap on the NE side of the site. It seems most probable that this wall line should be reconstructed along the top of, or just W of the top of the scarp. This would add extra height to the defenses. If this possibility is accepted, the 3C wall and attached buildings should run along the E side of W21, possibly cutting the mouths of Ci 157a and Ci 157b, skirting the scarp and continuing N just W of Ci 230.

Probably these rock-cut installations were hewn in Stratum 4. When the Stratum 3C wall was erected the installations in V21 were left outside the town, but may still have continued in use, some possibly going out of use over time. Possibly when Building 110.01 was being built Si 289 was still in use or was cleared and enclosed to serve as extra storage attached to Building 110.01.
Plan 110: V-W.22-23-24 - Overview

No remains belonging to Strata 5 or 4 were found. This area was probably outside the limits of the settlements of those periods.

Clear remains of Stratum 3C are also lacking. Two walls might belong to this period, but their stratigraphic context is not certain.

Material from 3B includes the great town wall along the E edge of the plan, and traces of the wall which linked the inner and outer gates visible below Rm 378 and in W23. The drain in W24 likely belongs to 3B.

There are no certain remains from 3A in this area except the town wall erected in 3B which continued in use.

A large 4-Room building complex, Building 110.01, belongs to Stratum 2; it is clearly built over part of the Stratum 3B-A town wall. How late this building continued in use is uncertain. Ceramic evidence suggests possible use in to the early part of the Persian period. Its main importance is its orientation to the outer gate. The builders took the gate into account when they constructed this complex, indicating that the outer gate still functioned in Stratum 2. The offset-inset wall along the E part of the area continued in use.

To the N and S of Plan 110 are walls and other features of Stratum 1, however no clear remains from this stratum could be defined in this area.

Evaluation:

This area was excavated as a test trench in the early days of the
1927 season and in two parts of the 1932 season. The methods of excavation and recording improved much between these campaigns. The 1927 trench was cut roughly from the SW of W22 to the NE of W25. The sections of the trench were not cut in a straight line or vertically. None of the features excavated in 1927 received numbers, no artifacts were recorded, and only three poor photographs were taken. There are, however, a good number of elevations; there are even bottom levels for some walls, which is rare. Also, a rough section drawing was made through the trench. Unfortunately subsequent excavations to the N and S did not establish direct links between this trench and other excavated areas.

The NW corner of V22 was excavated early in the 1932 season, in the same period as the excavation of the town gate. The rest of V22 and V23-24 were cleared in the last part of the season. The structure uncovered here is important as it contained two rooms with in situ pottery. Its plan is clear, as is its stratigraphic position. There are levels for floors and the tops of walls, but none for the base of the walls. There are many photographs of the entire building, and others showing various rooms.

Building 110.01: Rm 376, Rm 378, Rm 379, Rm 380a, Rm 380b, Rm 375, Rm 266b, Rm 267, Rm 268, Rm 269, Rm 400, Ci 326 -

This is the dominant feature of Plan 110. The plan for this 4-Room house complex is clear and photographic coverage is extensive. The core rooms will be examined first (Rm 376, Rm 378, Rm 379, Rm 380a and Rm 380b), then the annex to the W.

The walls of the 4-Room house are well-preserved. From six to eight courses usually survive above floor level, ca. 1.0 m high. Doorways to most of the rooms are usually clear. Approximate floor level
could be determined for the rooms on the basis of surviving floors, thresholds and pillar bases.

Rm 376 is the E long room. Its entire cobble floor was preserved, and with it many in situ vessels (P 959). Its N wall is single-stone work in header fashion; the S and E walls, which are outer walls, are double-stone. Its W wall is the only one which calls for special comment. Six monolithic stone pillars, separated by low sections of masonry, were uncovered there. The pillars stand ca. 1.7 m tall. How high the connecting masonry walls originally stood is unclear; one must have been low enough for passage to the central court. This may be the area between the N-most pillar and its neighbor to the S.

It seems that the front part of the building was constructed first, and that the back room, Rm 378, was begun later and only joined to the front at an advanced stage in the work. This is demonstrated by P 919 which shows a vertical seam in the house wall where Rm 378 connects with Rm 376. A long stretcher in the top preserved course bridges the two walls, "locking" them together. The opposite corner where Rm 378 meets Rm 380a was not photographed, but the plan seems to indicate a similar seam there.

Rm 378, the back room, was entered from the central court, Rm 379, through a door just to the W of the center of its S wall. P A1191 and P 928 show remains of what may be a blocked doorway to the E in the same section of wall, and separated from the W doorway by a short section of masonry. A short partition wall bisects Rm 378 from N to S. It meets the S wall in the middle of the masonry section which separates the two doorways. Perhaps Rm 378 was originally two smaller chambers, each with their own entrance to the central court; later the partition wall was removed and covered with a floor and one doorway was blocked. Its N, W
and E walls are mainly double-stone work, while its S inner wall is single-stone work. Remains of the town wall are visible in the E part of this room and are clearly a continuation of the wall described in Rm 377 above.

*Rm 380* is the E long room and was divided into two roughly equal parts by a narrow single-stone wall running E-W. P A1212 seems to show this wall resting on top of a patch of stone cobbles floor in *Rm 380a* (the N chamber). How late this addition is cannot be determined. It is on, or in the vicinity of, this floor that several storage jars were found. Since the floor was not entirely preserved it is impossible to describe them as *in situ*, but that they were found essentially complete suggests that this is a primary deposit. The entrance to *Rm 380a* was in its NE corner, near the entrance to *Rm 378*. Its N and E inner walls are single-stone work, while its W wall is double-stone construction. *Rm 380b*'s E wall has three monolithic stone pillars separated by sections of masonry. The lowest preserved masonry section is between the north pillar and the wall dividing *Rm 378* in two; perhaps the entrance to *Rm 380b* should be located here. Its W wall is mainly double-stone work, while its S wall is composed of large single stones.

*Rm 379* is the central court, and may have been open to the sky. The entrance to Building 110.01 was through a doorway in the center of the S wall of this room. The E and W walls of this court, and the court itself, appear to be built over the stump of the 3B town wall. Badè did not attempt to excavate below the floor level of this building. Excavations in W23 to the S and *Rm 377* to the N uncovered other extensions of the town wall which connected the two gates. Dotted lines on Plan 110 indicate that the excavators had no doubt that this wall ran underneath this 4-Room house.
The W annex of Building 110.01 is more problematic. P 917, P 936 and P A1068 show that the bottom courses of these W walls are at a level above that of the floors of the core chambers of the 4-Room house. These are usually preserved only one or two courses high, and must also in part be foundations. Elevations across this area are spotty. The floor of Rm 379 seems to range between ca. 776.00 and 776.30. Rm 267's floors seems to be between 776.22 and 776.43. The base of the stairway in Rm 400 is ca. 776.90. From the arrangement of the walls of the W annex it is clear that they are an integral part of the building complex. The difference in elevation from E to W probably has more to do with the natural slope of the bedrock than anything else. From the top of the rock scarp in W22 to the base of the town wall in W25 the bedrock descends from 781.00 to below 772.00, a drop of 9 m over a distance of 30 m. The slope below Building 110.01 is probably similar. It is thus quite possible that this complex was a terraced structure, with a second story over part of its area.

Rm 267 shares its east wall with the core 4-Room house.

Photographs for this area are not plentiful or very helpful. P A1068 and P 936 show a gap in the wall between Rm 380a and Rm 267, McCown suggested that there might have been a doorway in this area, though there is no proof of this. The plan does indicate a doorway in the S wall, a little east of center. This may mean that this room's function was not tied up directly with activities in the core rooms to the E.

Portions of the W wall visible in the photographs show the base of this wall to be above the floor levels in the core part of the house. If this is true, and not just a product of a poorly cleaned wall in a photograph, then the floor was probably higher than to the E. P A1191 may show portions of a cobble floor in this room, though no mention is made of this in McCown's report. Ci 326 is in approximately the center
of this room and may have been bottle-shaped. It was fed by a short channel which runs up to the W wall of the room; there is no indication of how water reached the channel. Did it run down the inner wall of this room? Similar channels were found associated with Ci 119 and Ci 363.

Rm 400 and Rm 266 are spaces up against the steepest part of the E-W slope. The flimsy W wall of this area is really a facing against the almost vertical rock surface. The back wall of this area is also floating higher than the floor of the core 4-Room house, indicating a higher floor level in this area. A stairway is built along the S half of the E wall. The distance between the E and W walls is over 4 m. Given this expanse, and the flimsy character of the W wall, this space should be conceived of as an open area, with Rm 266 functioning as a large bin.

The back chambers of the W annex are formed by Rm 375, Rm 268, and Rm 262. Photographs of this area are not very clear. P A1068 gives the impression that the back wall of these chambers is preserved three to four courses high, and that its base is below the bases of the walls which partition the annex into its various chambers. There are two possibilities here: The first is that the walls of the annex, with the exception of the back wall, may be late additions used to partition a large space in to smaller units. The second is that the builders may have needed a deeper, stronger wall across the back of the annex to retain the debris to the N, while the walls within the annex did not need to be built so sturdily. The latter seems the simpler solution.

Rm 375 is immediately W of Rm 378, and shares a wall with it. This wall seems to be preserved at least three to four courses high. The W wall, which separates it from Rm 268 is a ragged little affair of small

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stones preserved only one course high. The wall between Rm 268 and Rm 269 is of similar construction. This, and the fact that no thresholds survive to indicate where doorways were, suggests that the floors of these back chambers were higher than those to the S. Rm 269 is an odd space. Its back wall is not on an alignment with the rest of the Building 110.01 complex, and only a handful of stones less than a meter in length mark what might be the remains of its W wall. Rm 269 has all the appearance of an ill-executed addition or modification to the basic plan of the complex. As in Rm 400 the bedrock rises quite high here, as seen in P 936. Above it was noted that the W wall of Rm 400 was more of a facing against the sloping bedrock than a true wall. The same analysis likely applies to the W part of Rm 269 too.

This building is discussed in the 1947 report. The conclusions reached here are essentially in agreement with those reached in the earlier study. McCown noted that the stairs were not built as part of the wall of Rm 267. He seems to have questioned whether the entire W annex was built during the same construction period as the core of the 4-Room building. The uniformity of construction suggests that the whole complex was erected at one time. McClellan does not discuss this building directly but recognizes that it, and two other 4-Room buildings, post-date the 3C casemate-like wall.

Dating of Building 110.01 -

The in situ pottery from Rm 376 and the primary material from Rm 380a are of the highest importance for the dating of this building.

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78I, 209.
79Ibid.
complex, and by extension the rest of Stratum 2. Since all the pottery found within the walls of a room were treated together by the excavators it is not possible to determine which pots were actually found on the floor and which not, though photos are of some help. The material from Rm 376 and Rm 380a are, for the most part, forms common to the end of the Iron Age into the first part of the Persian Period. There are some earlier and later forms, but the bulk falls into this fairly short range.

Its stratigraphic position over the remains of a massive 3B wall which once connected the outer and inner gates on the W is also clear. The structure was built at a time when such defenses were no longer necessary. However, it was built at a level equal to the threshold of the outer gate, showing that this outer defense was still important. The building is similar to as many as five other 4-Room buildings which are also built over remains of Stratum 3.

The evidence of local stratigraphy and similarity to other post-Stratum 3 buildings strongly suggests a date in Stratum 2. Since the nearby outer gate was blocked at the end of Stratum 2, Building 110.01 likely went out of use at that time as well.

**Function of Building 110.01**

Clearly the core part of this complex is the basic 4-Room building. Here there are three rooms surrounding a central court, and it is only through the central court that access to the flanking rooms is gained. Rm 376 and Rm 380a each contained complete storage jars, suggesting that they served, at least in part, for storing some material. Probably living quarters were in the core area, with some activities going on in a second story. There is no doorway to the W
annex. The only room of the annex which has a preserved door, Rm 267, has it in its S wall. Rm 400 apparently did not require a door, but opened on to whatever space was to the S. Perhaps the annex served as further storage capacity and as a work/service area. That this structure was built adjacent to the gate, over part of the original town wall, and belongs to Stratum 2 may indicate that whoever lived there may have had some connection with activities customary to gate areas. Its size and complexity suggest that it was the home of an important individual, probably an official connected with the Babylonian appointed government.

Other Features -

Rm 283 is a small chamber built against the inner W face of the town wall in V24. The plan does not give any elevations for its walls, and there are no photographs of it. It encloses a niche along the town wall formed by two short sections of masonry. The N piece appears to be part of the original construction of the 3B town wall and probably went as late as Stratum 2. A niche with an enclosing wall was also found in Plan 162. The wall there was thicker and enclosed the mouth of Ci 231. Could Rm 283 have served a similar function? Apparently excavation did not reach bedrock here, so this question cannot be answered.

Remains S of Building 110.01: the 1927 Test Trench -

In the early part of the 1927 season Badè had a test trench dug from the top of the rock scarp in W19 to the outer face of the great town wall in W25. Near the end of the 1927 season the rooms numbered Rm 97 to Rm 112 to the S, in Plan 127, were also cleared (these are discussed in detail under Plan 127 below). Building 110.01 was cleared in 1932. For some reason Badè did not link this test trench with either of these subsequently excavated areas. The published general Survey Map
Plan 110

does not show the limits of this test trench, nor the excavational gaps which separate it from the buildings to N and S, nor are all the building remains from this test trench on the general plan; only figure 57 in the report shows all the excavated features, and also a section down the length of the W22-25 trench! A discussion of the remains which may be linked with Building 127.01 will be found below under Plan 127. All the other remains will be dealt with here. This treatment, however, is made more cumbersome because Badè did not assign feature numbers to any of the remains from the test trench. The discussion will proceed from W to E.

Two scrappy walls, apparently continuations of the W wall of Rm 400, serve as a facing for the steep rock scarp in W22. This suggests that other structures which can be associated in time with Building 110.01 probably stood in this area, or at the least that this space was used by the inhabitants of that complex. The thicker wall running across these walls on the S is either built over them or cuts them; in any case it is a later construction, likely of Stratum 1.

Further E are two walls which meet at a right angle; one is composed of many small stones, the other is formed of a single line of larger stones. Presumably it continued to the S, but there is no clear sign of it in Plan 127, only two walls running in roughly the same direction in X22 might have any connection with it.

Next down the slope is the stump of the 3B town wall which connected the inner and outer gates. It may be seen on P 160 and P A371. It was preserved to a height of about 1 m and was 4.3 m wide, as wide as the town wall in W22. Built over it are remains of Building 127.01 discussed below. Here it will only be noted that a wall running perpendicular from the N wall of this building may have been connected
with a similar wall running S from Building 110.01, forming perhaps a small court between the two structures.

Next is a drain channel which still had two cap stones in place. It is almost certainly a continuation of the drain leading from the outer gate in R-S23 to the N and that in Y-Z24 to the S. The drain is built partially over one of a pair of almost parallel walls, both of which were founded on bedrock. There is no trace of features N or S with which they might be connected.

Finally, there is a short section of a 1 to 1.5 meter wide wall built over the stump of the outer town wall in W24, and preserved eight or nine courses high. P A370 shows that this wall is made of courses of thin ashlars laid stretcher fashion alternating with roughly squared field stones packed with small chinking stones. Parallel and adjacent to this wall on the W was a fragment of a wall only two courses high.

Interpreting these remains is difficult. If the drain channel is part of the same building operation as the great wall and gates of 3B, then the walls below must be of the same phase, or earlier. Could they be remains of structures outside the 3C town wall, or could they be part of some retaining construction for the fill in the 3B gate area? The N edge of Building 110.01 is built over both the drain and the stump of the town wall. In many points of construction it is similar to Building 110.01; it should be assigned to Stratum 2. The corner of the room in W22 is roughly at the same level as these two buildings and is perhaps some storage or service facility connected with either (or both?) of them. The walls parallel to the rock scarp are also Stratum 2, while the wall cutting across them is Stratum 1. Specific problems relating to this drain and its possible continuation in Plan 127, especially its dating, are discussed in Plan 127 below.
The Offset-Inset Wall -

The wall here varies in width between 3.8 and 4.3 m. As mentioned above, there are several later walls built over or at a higher level than the stump of the town wall, and also that Rm 283 is built against it. The Survey Map reconstructs a revetment against the outer face of the wall. Excavation there evidently did not reach low enough against the outer face of the wall to prove the revetment's existence. Since the beginning of such a revetment was found extending S from the E tower of the outer gate, this seems a not unreasonable reconstruction.
Plan 123: X-Y-Z,10-11-12 - Overview

Stratum 5 is represented by a small cave or rock-cut chamber. It may have been a tomb, or less likely a dwelling since it may have been associated with several walls just outside its entrance.

No remains from Stratum 4 could be defined.

Stratum 3C is only clearly attested by a large tower built outside the casemate-like wall which seems to be cut by the offset-inset wall of 3B.

Stratum 3B is represented by the offset-inset wall and by a ca. 5.0 m length of a drain channel which runs through the town wall.

If Stratum 3A is attested here at all it is only by two walls built on the debris poured in between the 3C and 3B wall systems. If they belong to Stratum 3 they probably represent a storage or service area. However, they are poorly preserved and do not match well with the Stratum 3 plan; they could also belong to Stratum 2. The offset-inset wall continues in use.

There are no remains which can be definitely assigned to Stratum 2, though the offset-inset wall continues in use.

Stratum 1 is represented by a small room built on top of the stump of the 3B offset-inset wall. It is poorly preserved.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in about the middle of the 1932 season.
The remains here do not yield plans of complete buildings because this plan represents one of the intramural zones. Only the tower is well-documented by photographs. Elevations are extremely sparse; there are none for the walls of the tower, only the bottoms of the two chambers. However, this is the only area of the tell where there are remains from Stratum 5 to 1.

**Building 123.01: The Intramural Tower, Rm 305, Rm 304**

This is a massive tower; it is discussed briefly in the 1947 report. Its S wall is shown on Plan 140. Its maximum length on each side is: N 10.5, S 10.0, E 8.3, W 8.4; however, its greatest length is along its center, at 11.2 m. The thickness of the walls ranged from ca. 1.8 to 2.2 m. The stones used in its construction are quite large, up to 80 cm long by 50 cm wide. The stones of the outer and inner facings are roughly squared and laid in regular courses. The inner stones are smaller. The whole tower was founded on bedrock. On the S side (Plan 140) the bedrock in one section drops over 3.1 m in 7.0 m (see P 810, P 813). There is no indication of any doorway in any of the walls, so the manner of entry remains unclear.

**Rm 304** is the N room. It is 5.7 m long by 1.5 m wide. **Rm 305** is the S room. It is 5.7 m long; its width varies from 1.5 on the E to 1.7 on the W.

**Dating of Building 123.01**

The excavators were quite certain that the W wall of the tower was partially demolished to make room for the offset-inset wall, and in fact

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*I*, 189.
had been rendered useless by the new defenses (see P 943). However, there is no *a priori* reason to suggest that the tower went out of use when the new wall was constructed. True, its former function as a primary fortification was lost, but it could still have served as a secondary defense to the main wall, or even as a watch tower.

P 818 shows the small gap between the E wall of the tower and the casemate-like wall. It seems reasonable to assume that the casemate-like wall was built first, and the tower added later to strengthen the W defenses. This, and the fact that it is cut by the 3B offset-inset wall, puts the tower in 3C, but later in the phase than the construction of the casemate-like wall. This is in agreement with the phasing arrived at by the excavators.

**Function of Building 123.01**

This tower was added to the casemate-like wall to strengthen it at the point where it begins to bend almost due N from a more NW course. This is similar to the buttressing of the offset-inset wall, done apparently for the same reasons, which is seen in Plan 140. Its position in the intramural area is similar to Building 73.01, the tower in Q14.

A later parallel to this tower is found at Hazor where a similar two-chamber tower is found adjacent, but not built into, the Stratum VA citadel. An isolated tower of slightly later date and somewhat larger dimensions was found at Giloh.\(^3\)


"Si 315": Si 315a, Si 315b —

This feature should lie just outside, or partially below the line of the casemate-like wall, but no clear trace of that wall was uncovered here. It is cut into the bedrock and consists of three small chambers. Si 315b seems to be two chambers connected by a short tunnel. Si 315b "W" is the smaller of the two, 1.7 by 1.3 m, and has an opening in its S face and/or its roof. From mouth to floor is ca. 1.8 m. Si 315b "E" is ca. 2.0 by 1.5 m. Si 315b "W" is connected to Si 315a to the N by a short, narrow passage. Si 315a measures 1.7 by 1.7 m; part of its roof seem to have caved in.

Si 315 does not have the configuration of the other cisterns or silos. Further, all the remains were from EB I. It seems too small to be a dwelling unless it was a subterranean annex to an aboveground structure which has disappeared. Perhaps the short, single-stone section of wall extending S from its entrance is part of such a structure; P A1046 shows this single course high wall at about the same level as the mouth of Si 315a, while the wall to the NE may be floating above it, though this is not certain. Perhaps, more likely, Si 315 may be a type of shaft tomb. Si 315b "W" would be the shaft, with the other two chambers for burials. Although it is mentioned in passing several times in the 1947 report, its architectural attributes are not discussed.74

Other Features —

Rm 303 is a small chamber built over the stump of the offset-inset wall. If it was connected to a larger structure to the E this building did not survive. The plan is drawn in such a way as to suggest that the

74I, pp. 60, 72, 74, 75.
W wall of this room extends a little to the S, and also to the N, more than half way through X12. It further seems to suggest that this N extension is cut or crossed over by another wall built on the W edge of the offset-inset wall. P 790 shows the walls crossing over the offset-inset wall. If these are truly late walls crossing each other it is indicative of at least two sub-phases to Stratum 1.

Rm 384 is a space formed by the near intersection of two walls near the E edge of X12. The base of the wall running NW-SE is at a level above the top preserved part of the S wall. They are probably foundations, but it is still uncertain if these two walls, in fact, belong to the same phase, or if the space numbered Rm 384 is an accident of the TEN recording process. If they do belong together it is not clear to what stratum they should be assigned since they are at variance with the Stratum 3 plan, and there are no Stratum 2 or 1 remains preserved in the vicinity. They seem to be close to bedrock, if not built on it, suggesting they may have been built in Stratum 5.

P 875 shows a group of seven mostly intact storage jars standing up right; suggesting that they sit on a floor. The records indicate that these are from X12. Unfortunately the photograph does not show a broad enough view of the jars to determine where in X12 they were found; nor are the records specific on this point. Probably they were found in the area of Rm 384, but this cannot be proved. The records indicate that these are mostly sack-shaped storage jars, though one looks like a LMLK type.

S of Rm 384 and Si 315, in X-Y12, are two walls and a drain which were not numbered. The wall fragment along the X12-Y12 border is similar to that separating Rm 384 from Rm 348, though they are on different orientations. Nor does it seem to be aligned with Rm 303. This wall
belongs to Stratum 3A or later.

The wall which curves SE from the border of X12-Y12 appears to be cut by the drain. If so the curving wall is 3C or earlier. It is not clear if the curving wall is founded on bedrock; if it were it might even be possible to associate it with the EB I, Stratum 5, Si 315 complex.

The plan of the drain channel is not very clear. It almost gives the impression that there are two drains, one above the other. P 791 shows a close view of the drain; there it seems that a later wall is built partially over the S wall of the drain, obscuring its plan. Plan 123 and P 791 do show the drain crossing the offset-inset wall. In the photograph it looks more like a late feature crossing the stump of the wall, but this may well be an illusion created by the later wall built over part of the drain. The 1947 report assumes that the drain is a very late feature crossing the stump of the wall, whereas this analysis takes it as being an integral part of the 3B construction in the area.\(^{74}\) The visible drain wall is two stones wide, and the drain had a stone-paved floor. It may be that two capstones survived. This drain is one of a series of drains found along the W and N sides of the town. Since the town slopes from S to N most of these drains were probably installed at the same time as the offset-inset wall in order to drain water from the intramural area. Although the drain could have continued into the Stratum 3 town, it could just as well have served only the intramural area. The late wall built on top of it is probably of Stratum 1.

The Offset-Inset Wall

\(^{74}\)I, 185.
Plan 123

The wall in this area ranges from 4.2 to 6.0 m in width, averaging about 5.0 m. A puzzling aspect of the plan is the heavy line paralleling the W face of the wall about 1.0 to 2.0 m to the E. This probably represents a lower, wider base (W of the line) with a somewhat narrower upper part (E of the line). This is borne out by the few elevations on the wall. One elevation on the "upper" section in Y-Z11 is at 776.27, and another in X11 is at 776.50. In the "lower" section in Y11 there are two elevations at 774.85 and 774.89, a difference of ca. 1.03 m between the two areas. Unfortunately there are no photographs of this part of the wall which would confirm this hypothesis.

Excavation did not reach bedrock against either the inner or outer face of the wall in this area. Thus it is not possible to gauge its preserved height. However, in Plan 140 to the S the base of the wall is ca. 5.0 m below the preserved upper-most course. This is confirmed by P 810. Likely the wall is preserved to a similar height in this area too.

As noted in the discussion of Plan 106, there appears to be a curving wall, ca. 1.0 m wide, built along the top W edge of the 3B offset-inset wall. It extends from W11 to X11. It belongs probably to Stratum 1, and as discussed above, may cross over an earlier wall of Stratum 1.

The plan contains two sections of masonry which do not appear in any photographs, or if they do appear it is difficult to distinguish them; nor do they appear on the published Survey Map. The first is a 3.2 m long by 2.0 m wide mass of masonry at the N edge of X12 which extends N into W12. It seems to be built against the inner face of the offset-inset wall; perhaps it is a retaining wall. The other wall section is just to the S. It is ca. 8.0 m long and 1.0 m wide at its widest. The NE corner of Rm 303 seems to be built over its S end. In the N it is very
thin and looks to be built against both the town wall and the wall described earlier in this paragraph. In the S there is a narrow gap between it and the town wall. This wall is too thin to be a retaining wall. If it did not serve as a foundation for some now lost Stratum 1 building, it is difficult to imagine what purpose it had.

The published Survey Map of the site shows a stone revetment-glacis all along the W face of the offset-inset wall. P 943, which focuses on the inside of the wall, shows that excavation had not reached any great depth along the outer face of the wall, at least when the photograph was taken. To N and S (Plan 89, Plan 158, Plan 176) excavation reached low enough to find traces of these outer fortifications. It is likely that the draftsman used a heavy line for the reconstructed line of these defenses all along the W side of the town, instead of a light line such as was used along the E wall. It is likely that the revetment-glacis extended along most, if not all of the W wall, and may have been further reinforced by a moat, such as was found in S10-11.
Plan 124: X-Y-2,13-14-15 – Overview

A part of a rock-cut chamber from Stratum 5 (discussed on plan 123) is the earliest feature attested. There are no other clear remains from this stratum.

Stratum 4 is represented by rock-cut installations in the NW corner of the plan which are cut by walls probably of 3C. It is not possible to assign all of these to 4 with certainty as only a few are cut by later walls. But it seems likely that most were hewn then. Some of these installations may well have continued into Stratum 3.

Stratum 3C is attested by a section of the casemate-like wall and a few walls associated with it which cannot now be reconstructed into convincing rooms. Possibly some of the rock-cut installations were dug at this time.

It is difficult to distinguish between Stratum 3B and 3A in this area. There are rebuilds and additions to the 3C basic plan, but most of them could belong to either stratum.

Stratum 2 is represented by remains of a variant of a 3-Room building. Although it is fragmentary, it does seem to cut remains of Stratum 3.

No certain remains of Stratum 1 could be traced.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in the 1932 season, and the last few days of the 1935 season. X13 and Z13-14 were cleared primarily in 1932 and
Z15 in 1935. There are no photographs for the 1932 season, and only two for the latter campaign. Problems in the evaluation of Z14-15 are compounded by two other difficulties. The first is that the W half of this area was excavated in 1932, while the east was cleared in 1935. None of the photographs show the complete plan of the building. The second consideration is that the original 1:100 plan of this area was lost. A new copy was prepared from partial plans available in the Badè Institute of Biblical Archaeology, but these lacked elevations. However, levels for X13 are fairly plentiful.

Most of the area of this plan was not excavated. This includes X14-15, Y13-14-15 and parts of Z13-14. The extreme E parts of X-Y-Z15 are covered by a rubble heap, but not the area to the W. Photographs indicate that the debris was relatively thick here, at least ca. 2.0 m worth. Because of its position between areas excavated to N and S this is an especially important area to excavate. It would provide necessary architectural links between N and S, and also E and W. Hopefully it would provide good stratified remains as well.

Building 124.01: Rm 398, Rm 399, Rm 668, Rm 670, Ci 3252 -

This seems to be a 3-Room type building with a small additional chamber in the NW corner. Though fragmentary its plan and stratigraphic position seem reasonably clear. Its walls are mainly double-stone work. Oddly, McClellan offers no reconstruction for this building, though its plan is fairly clear.746

Rm 668 is the broad back room. Its E wall is primarily the face of a steep rock scarp evened out by masonry additions (see p 1482). A

746 "Planning," fig. 13; see also p. 61 and n. 36.
threshold in its W wall leads to Rm 339. The N part of the room was not completely excavated, therefore the gap in the W wall to the N of the threshold may only indicate that excavation there did not reach deep enough to locate the continuation of the wall. The S wall is built over a rock-cut installation called Ci 367. Since the excavators attempted to number all non-room, non-tomb features in a continuous series, it is disturbing to note that at the end of the 1935 season they also had a Rm 367 in AF17.

Rm 399 is the N long room; it is wider than Rm 670 and may be a courtyard. Only its S part was completely excavated; most of its NW section is still buried. In the wall separating it from Rm 670 are two gaps, one at either end, which probably indicate doorways. This wall is made of large stones, some almost a meter long, by half that in width.

Rm 398 is a small room W of Rm 399. P A1156 and P 1088 show the single-stone walls to be better-constructed, with more regularly dressed stones, than those in Building 141.01 to the SW. They are also preserved to a higher level. Rm 398 seems to cut the N part of Rm 395 of Building 141.01. For these reasons Rm 398 should be connected with Building 124.01. Unfortunately the photographs and plan do not give any indication of doorways into Rm 398.

Rm 670 is the S long room. It also was not completely excavated; most of its S wall (on Plan 141) lies under a rubble heap. P 1482 shows what may be a stone-paved floor in this room; however, the 1947 report does not list it as having one.\textsuperscript{247} Since this room was one of the last excavated, it may be that this possible floor may not have been recorded. The same photograph also confirms that there was no direct

\textsuperscript{247}I, 183 n. 12.
access from Rm 670 to Rm 668.

Ci 325 is an interesting feature. Its mouth is ca. 1.5 m wide, at its widest, and the cistern is almost 6.0 m deep. It also lies roughly in line with where the E wall of Rm 670 should be, unless it made a short jag to the S to allow room for the cistern. It may well have been dug at the same time that Building 124.01 was constructed, rather than being a feature which continued in use from an earlier stratum, since it would otherwise block N to S traffic through road Rm 394 (Plan 141). It was likely bottle-shaped.\footnote{74I, 129 n. 1.}

**Dating of Building 124.01 -**

The W end of the building not only seems to cut Building 141.01 of Stratum 3, but also seems to block the road, Rm 394, on to which Building 141.01 and Building 141.02 must have faced. This road seems to turn a corner to the E just S of the wall which marks the S border of the space marked Rm 672. Also Ci 325, which seems to be connected with Building 124.01 is in the middle of road Rm 394. It is possible that road Rm 394 is an alley which ended at Building 124.01. Weighing against this are the buildings in Plan 90 and Plan 107 which also must have fronts facing on to a road like Rm 394. It seems better to assume that this road continued all along this path, rather than create one or more dead end alleys. Finally, it should also be noted that Building 124.01 is mainly double stone work, which is common in rebuilds of 3A, but when used building-wide is most common in Stratum 2.

**Function of Building 124.01 -**
This is not one of the larger Stratum 2 structures. There is nothing to indicate other than a domestic role.

Building 124.027: Rm 346, Rm 348, Rm 349 -

In the discussion of plan 107 it was suggested that Rm 311 and Rm 312 belonged with Rm 343 and Rm 344 as parts of a 3-Room building. If this hypothesis, for the moment, is accepted it may also be possible to suggest, very tentatively, that Rm 346 and Rm 349 and part of the space defined as Rm 348 also be considered as elements of a similar 3-Room building.

Rm 346 would be the N long room; since the two long rooms are virtually the same width it is not possible to suggest which may have been the courtyard. The N single-stone wall cuts the mouth of Ci 310. This cistern is connected by a short, narrow tunnel to Ci 306a. If the two were connected it is likely that both went out of use at the same date; i.e. when the N wall of the room was built. It cannot be determined which of these cisterns was cut first. The narrow double-stone S wall cuts just a part of Si 305, probably indicating that this rock-cut installation also had gone out of use when the building was constructed. The mixed single- and double-stone W back wall cuts Ci 306c and Ci 313, showing that these cisterns had also gone out of use early. The purpose of the short section of wall adjacent to the W wall is uncertain. It may be a fragment of the original back wall of the building left in place when the new back wall was constructed. The E part of the room was not excavated; however, it must have faced out on a ringroad in the W part of X14. The plan does not show any threshold to the back room, and the other walls are not well enough preserved to determine the placement of doorways. The 1947 report notes that Ci 310 and Ci 313 are both covered by walls of that report’s "Stratum I," which
placed these rock-cut installations into "Stratum II."  

_Rm 349_ would be the S long room. Its E half was also not excavated; its W wall is a continuation of that of _Rm 346_ and was described above. Its S wall is single-stone work but is not preserved all the way to the W wall of _Rm 349_. There are no traces of any doorways. None of its walls cross rock-cut installations. In the middle of its floor is the mouth of _Ci 306b_ which may be an earlier feature which continued in use with this building, or have been cut specifically for use with the structure, or have gone completely out of use by Stratum 3. The 1947 report notes that a fragment of an altar/stand was found in this room, but this is not enough to assign it a special role since the find was not in its original context and no other cultic material came from the vicinity.  

_Rm 348_ is an ill-defined space W of _Rm 346_ and _Rm 349_; most of it is actually on Plan 123. Part of this area likely formed the back room of the building. In Z13 a part of the casemate-like wall was found. Its course at that point suggests that it followed a line approximately along the W edge of X-Y13. If so, this line would mark the original W wall of the back room. Its N and S walls would have been roughly on a line with the N wall of _Rm 346_ and the S wall of _Rm 349_. The single-stone wall shown on the plan is probably a late wall, either Stratum 2 or 1; it is oriented along the same line as the NE wall of _Rm 384_ in Plan 123 and so may belong with it.

_Dating of Building 124.02_ -

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79 I, 180 n. 8 and n. 9.

80 I, 241; pl. 84:18.
Plan 124

The building shares single-stone walls with buildings to N and S. It is oriented both to the line of the casemate-like wall and to what was probably a version of the town’s ringroad. It also cut the mouths of five rock-cut installations. All this suggests a founding date in 3C. An unattached wall fragment may be indicative of use throughout the stratum. The area of the back room seems to have been demolished by a later structure, but it is not certain if this is a Stratum 2 or 1 feature. Thus the building could have continued into Stratum 2, though more likely its end is at the close of 3A.

Function of Building 124.02 -

There is nothing in the plan to suggest other than a domestic role; but the plan is fragmentary, so not too much weight should be placed on it.

Building 124.03? Rm 347, Rm 350 -

This building is even more uncertain than its neighbor to the N. Neither its E or S limits were excavated. While Rm 350 is certainly a long room of some building, and Rm 347 is part of a partitioned back room, it cannot be absolutely established that these two rooms do not belong to Building 124.02, rather than being elements of an independent structure.

If the faintly drawn-in line of four stone pillars which appears on some plans of Rm 350 is just evidence of incomplete inking of the plan, and truly reflects what was excavated, this would be strong evidence that Rm 350 was independent of Building 124.02. To have such a pillar wall implies that there was yet another related room to the south. This would make Building 124.02 a very wide 5-Room building; not
impossible, but not likely either. It would make better sense then to set off Rm 347, Rm 350 and the space S of the possible row of pillars as a separate 3-Room building, at least until such time as excavation in X-Y13 clarifies the matter.

Rm 350’s N wall seems to cut the mouth of Ci 316, but not that of Ci 314a. Ci 316 is thus probably earlier than the building. The 1947 report notes that this is a bottle-shaped cistern.\(^731\) Above it was suggested that Ci 306b could have been cut at the same time as Building 124.02 was constructed. If this is so, then Ci 306b cuts Ci 316 rather than vice-versa. Ci 314a is connected by a short narrow tunnel to Ci 314b, which is cut by walls of Rm 347; this suggests that both cisterns went out of use when the building was constructed, though which of these two was cut first cannot be determined. The 1947 report notes that Ci 314(b) and Ci 316 are both cut by walls of that report’s “Stratum I,” which placed them in “Stratum II”\(^732\).

Rm 347’s S and E walls are single-stone work; its N wall seems to be a relatively narrow double-stone wall; the W wall is wider double-stone work. If this is a back room, then the S wall is probably only a partition wall; originally Rm 347 was probably extended a meter or two more to the S. Its E wall is quite different from the similarly positioned wall of Building 124.02 to the N. This may be additional evidence for the separation of Rm 347 and Rm 350 from Building 124.02. The W wall follows the line of the casemate-like wall found in Z13 and is probably a rebuild over it.

Dating of Building 124.03 –

\(^731\)I, 129 n. 1.

\(^732\)I, 180 n. 9.
Plan 124

The building shares double- and single-stone walls with one excavated building. It is oriented to the casemate-like wall and the line of a probable ringroad on the E. It also cuts the mouths of two cisterns. This suggests a founding in 3C. There is no real evidence to suggest a final date; it likely continued through 3A, and may have been used as late as Stratum 2, though a closing data at the end of 3A seems more likely.

Function of Building 124.03 -

The plan is so fragmentary that its function is uncertain. However, in the absence of further information it is probably best to consider that it served a domestic role.

Other Features -

Rm 669 is a road. P 1482 shows that it is ca. 1.6 to 1.9 m higher than the floor area of Rm 668. The drop in the bedrock here marks one of the natural terraces on the hill on which the town was constructed. It is likely a continuation of the terrace on which the ringroad Rm 600 and Rm 602 is built in AC16 in Plan 142. This area of bedrock also must have allowed access to Building 125.05 to the E, which is mostly on Plan 125. The front of this building must have been within a meter or two of the E wall of Rm 668, and if Rm 669 was not a road there was no way to get into the building. This road probably continued to the NW for some undefinable distance, and also to the SE where it would have intersected with the road defined by Rm 644 to Rm 671. McClellan also recognized that this was a road which sat on a continuation of the scarp in AC16.\(^{73}\)

\(^{73}\)"Planning," p. 61; fig. 7. The road is not numbered on the map.
In Z13 a segment of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall was found. At this point it is ca. 1.5 m thick. It continues in Plan 141 to the SE; it likely follows a course approximately along the W edge of X-Y13 and is picked up again in V13 of Plan 107. The present W wall of Rm 347 is probably a rebuild constructed over, or at least on the line of, the casemate-like wall.
Plan 125: X-Y-Z,16-17-18 - Overview

No remains assignable to either Stratum 5 or 4 were traced. Especially noticeable is the complete lack of rock-cut installations so characteristic of the central part of the site in the N and S.

Stratum 3C is represented by remains of five reasonably clear 2- and 3-Room buildings, by fragments of an uncertain number of additional buildings, and by part of a crossroad. One of the buildings contained an olive press.

Several of the buildings contain signs of rebuilding or modifications over time. However, it is not possible to separate these into 3B and/or 3A.

Stratum 2 is attested by remains of a large 4-Room building complex, similar to several others from the same period.

Stratum 1 is represented by a large building complex for which no clear interior wall or floors could be defined; probably only the foundations survive. This is the most extensive set of remains from this stratum found on the site. Probably the latest pottery in the area should be associated with this structure. Remains of what appears to be a kiln, cutting the large Stratum 1 building, belong to a late phase within Stratum 1. However, the area around it is heavily disturbed.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated at two points during the 1935 season: the N part near the beginning and the S section at its end. These two areas are separated by a long rubble heap which was not removed and so the
area below was not excavated. The N and W limits of the N part are also
deﬁned by rubble heaps. The amount of covering soil thins considerably
toward the E, until in Plan 126 bedrock is very near the surface.

Almost every room has bottom elevations, and most walls have top
levels, though not all, and there are no bottom levels for walls. The
photographic documentation for the N is sparse, some features are
visible only from a great distance. The S is reasonably well-covered.
The S is also clearer architecturally; some rooms in the N cannot be
assigned to buildings at all because the remains are too fragmentary.

Building 125.01: Rm 472?, Rm 473?, Rm 477, Rm 638, Rm 641, Rm 643, Rm
647, Rm 659 -

The possibility that rooms farther E, in Plan 126, are part of the
Building 125.01 complex will be discussed in that plan. This building is
bisected by the long E to W rubble heap; almost its entire NW corner
lies unexcavated. There are few wall levels, but the building is well-
documented in general view and detail photographs. It is mainly double-
stone work, with some large single-stone sections.

Rm 477 is the N long room. It was evidently partitioned from the
unnumbered central court by a line of pillars, as is suggested by the
survival of a single stone pillar on the edge of the rubble heap. There
is room for four or ﬁve additional pillars. P 1296 clearly shows its
stone-paved floor, and may also show a section of masonry which would
have connected the pillar with its neighbor to the W. A wide wall
composed of small packed stones cuts the N wall of this room. It seems
that excavation did not reach low enough in the tiny area available W of
this later wall, for no pavement is visible in the photograph. Probably
Rm 477 was separated from a northward continuation of Rm 659 by that
room's E wall.

Rm 641 is a long room S of the unnumbered central court. It has a stone-paved floor similar to that in Rm 477, as shown by P 1456. Its walls are all double-stone work, and at the W end of its N wall there is a doorway into the unnumbered central court. There is no evidence for any other doorways. This room cuts the Stratum 3 road on to which Building 125.02 faced.

Rm 643 is a second long room S of the unnumbered central court. Its walls are of mixed construction. It has only one doorway, in the E end of its N wall, which leads to the court. This room extends W into the area where normally a S extension of Rm 659, the back room, should be found. Thus, Building 125.01 deviates slightly from the basic 4-Room pattern. Rm 643 has a special significance, for on its unpaved floor were found the in situ remains of two large hole-mouth pithoi, and possibly other in situ vessels as well (see P 1455, P 1456 and P 1458). This room also cuts the line of road Rm 644, and probably destroyed a Stratum 3 building N of that road.

Rm 647 is set off from the unnumbered central court by a wall of thin stone slabs set on their narrow ends. This is probably a small storage area. It probably did not extend farther N, for if it did this would block access to the back room from the court. Note also that the entrance to the building was probably through the central court, and that this doorway would have to lie below the rubble heap.

Rm 659 is the back broad room. Normally such a back room would span the whole back of the building, but in this structure it does not because of the W extension of Rm 643. The N half of this room is under the rubble heap. It is likely that there is a doorway in the N part of
its E wall which leads into the central court. Its walls are mixed work.

Rm 473, Rm 638 and possibly Rm 472 on Plan 126 probably form an E annex to Building 125.01. This is borne out by P 1457 and P 1295 which show the N and S walls of Building 125.01 extending E to form the N and S limits of Rm 473 and Rm 638. Rm 472 is less certain, but may also belong to this building.

Dating of Building 125.01 -

The building cuts features of Stratum 3 and is on a completely different orientation from that stratum’s ringroad plan. The mixed building technique of large single- and double-stone work is similar to buildings of Stratum 2, such as Building 110.10. This suggests that it is a Stratum 2 foundation. The building is cut on the N by a later building, which is oriented differently to the plans of both Stratum 3 and 2; this structure would have to belong to Stratum 1. This means that Building 125.01 is probably limited to Stratum 2.

Function of Building 125.01 -

If the attribution of the rooms in Plan 126 adjoining the core part of Building 125.01 to this same building is correct, then this is another example of a 4-Room building serving as the core for a more extensive complex, as can be seen in Building 110.01 adjacent to the city gate. Such a large structure is probably more than a common dwelling, though there is nothing in its plan to suggest any specialized use. It should likely be regarded as the dwelling of a wealthy individual or official.

Building 125.02 Rm 640, Rm 645, Rm 646 -
Plan 125

This is a typical 3-Room building. There are several good photographs and the plan is reasonably clear, although the back room (Rm 646, on Plan 142) is mostly under a rubble heap. It faces out on to a crossroad which is an E extension of road Rm 644. Building 125.01 of Stratum 2 cuts most of this road and the entrance to the building (see P 1457). Its walls are single-stone, except for that on the N, which is double-stone. McClellan discusses this building briefly.754 His treatment agrees with that put forward here. He too recognizes that Building 125.02 likely shares its back wall with Building 142.08.

Rm 640 is the E long room; it is considerably wider than the other long room and so may be an open courtyard. It is entered from the road to the N by a flight of four stairs with an upper landing (see P 1460). There is a small pillar at the base of the stairs. The elevation on the landing, 779.52, gives an approximate level for the road. The wall with Rm 640 contains three stone pillars separated by sections of rubble masonry. The pillars seem to be monoliths, with smaller drums on top. The doorway to Rm 640 may have been at the N end of this wall. Plan 142 shows a clearly marked doorway leading into back room Rm 646.

Rm 645 is the W long room. There do not seem to have been any doorways to either the back room or the stairway, only to Rm 640.

Rm 646 is the broad back room. Most of it was left unexcavated under the rubble heap, but the doorway with Rm 640 and segments of its E and W walls attest that the building did have a back room. It probably shares its S wall with Building 142.08.

754"Planning," 59-60, fig. 7.
Plan 125

Dating of Building 125.02 -

It shares single-stone walls with at least three, and probably four buildings. It is oriented along a crossroad which intersects with parts of the Stratum 3 ringroad. There are no clear signs of rebuilding or modifications, unless the double-stone N wall is such. The building went out of use by the end of 3A, at the latest, because its entrance is blocked by Building 125.01 of Stratum 2.

Function of Building 125.02 -

The plan suggests nothing other than a domestic role for this building.

Building 125.03: Rm 655, Rm 656, Rm 661 -

This is either a 2- or 3-Room building; the back part of the structure has in part been lost to erosion, and in part lies probably under the rubble heap, so it is not possible to say for certain if there was a back room. Only P 1482 shows any part of this building, and then only from a distance of ca. 30 m. It faces S on to a W extension of crossroad Rm 644, which on Plan 142 is numbered as Rm 653. Note also the differences in elevation across this area. Rm 657 to the E is at 779.41, Rm 661 is at 778.12, and Rm 663a is at 777.15. This suggests that the crossroad probably sloped considerably and that stairways would have been necessary to enter many buildings. The walls are mixed construction. McClellan briefly discusses this building.\(^{75}\) He believes it is a 3-Room building, but notes that its back room is "obscured."

\(^{75}\)"Planning," 60, fig. 7.
Rm 655 and Rm 656 together make up the E long room; since they make up the wider of the two long rooms they may have constituted an open courtyard. They are separated from each other by a double-stone wall and from Rm 661 by a wall containing four pillars, apparently built-up from rough stone drums, which are connected by short masonry sections. Their E wall is part stone facing against a high bedrock outcrop, and part outcrop. Rm 656 seems to be the entrance to the building. Its S wall preserves four steps which descend from W to E and a small piece of bedrock which serves as a bottom fifth step. There was probably a landing on the top of the stairs, but this has not survived. The single-stone wall with the lone pillar at the top of the stairs marks the S limit of this room. The E continuation of this wall seems to have been lost, or was destroyed by the construction of the double-stone wall which marks the S limit of Rm 657. The difference in elevation between Rm 655 and Rm 656 is 78 cm. It may be that it was not possible to move directly from one room to the other, or if it was, then there must have been a short stairway to connect the two which has not survived. Otherwise access to Rm 655 would have been only through the N part of Rm 661. However, there is no sign of a threshold there, or an elevation on Rm 661’s E wall to prove that such passage was possible. Since the contemporary structure to the E was destroyed by the construction of Building 125.02 it is not possible to say if access to Rm 655 was possible from the area of Rm 657, or not.

Rm 661 is the W long room; it has a stone-paved floor. Its wall with Rm 655 and Rm 656 was discussed above. It is not clear, however, if a direct connection to Rm 656 was possible through the pillar wall, or if communication between these two rooms was only possible through the unnumbered room at the S of Rm 656 and Rm 661. If communication was by this small room, then the landing at the top of the stairs would have been quite narrow, otherwise access to Rm 656 would not have been
possible. Its W wall with Rm 662 is single-stone work in a rough header construction.

**Dating of Building 125.03 -**

It shares a single-stone wall with one building and faces out on a crossroad which intersects with the Stratum 3 ringroad. It is probably a 3C foundation. There are no clear signs of later additions or modifications, unless the double-stone wall between Rm 655 and Rm 656 is such. The area to the S of this building, in Plan 142, is cut by a series of walls probably of Stratum 2. These remains are very fragmentary. It may be that this late construction blocked access to Building 125.03. If so this building went out of use by the end of 3A; if not the building could have continued into Stratum 2. The former seems the more likely possibility.

**Function of Building 125.03 -**

There is nothing to suggest other than a domestic role for this building.

**Building 125.04: Rm 662, Rm 663a, Rm 663b -**

This is either a 2- or 3-Room type building. Most of the back of the structure was left unexcavated under a rubble heap. As noted above, there is a ca. 1.0 m drop from the floor of Building 125.03 to that of Rm 663a. There is no significant difference in elevation between Building 125.04 and Building 125.05 to the W. The difference in elevations between the floor of the building and crossroad cannot be determined accurately; Rm 663a is at 777.15 and an elevation in Rm 653, part of the crossroad, is at 778.06. A flight of steps may have been
necessary to enter the building, but none have survived. The building fronts on a W continuation of the crossroad Rm 644, here numbered Rm 671. The walls are uniformly single-stone work.

Rm 662 is the E long room; since it is the wider of the two it may have been an open courtyard. The 1:100 plan shows no evidence of doorways into any of the neighboring rooms. However, the N wall is fragmentary and there may well have been a doorway there which led into the area of the unnumbered back room. The 1:400 Survey Map shows a doorway leading into Rm 663b, but this does not appear as such on the 1:100 plan. The S wall, on Plan 142, seems to have been a double-stone wall, though this is difficult to prove because there is a later wall built over it. This later wall seems to be part of a complex of walls which belong to a Stratum 2 building, more of which is visible on Plan 142. Rm 662 also contained a stone olive press ca. 64 cm high, ca. 85 cm across with a narrow channel around its circumference and a central collecting hollow ca. 33 cm deep. There is no sign of a narrow hole connecting the peripheral channel with the central hollow. Near by was a stone basin ca. 58 cm high, 95 cm across and 39 cm deep. Both of these installations are shown clearly in P 1471, which also shows traces of a cobble floor beneath and between the press and the basin. The 1947 report refers to these presses as "dyeing plants." 726

Rm 663a and Rm 663b together make up the W long room. There is no sign of a doorway from Rm 663a into the area of the back room, but this wall is not well-preserved. Nor is there any trace of a doorway between Rm 663a and Rm 663b; however this wall is quite scrappy and was no more than a thin partition wall. The possibility of a doorway connecting Rm 663b and Rm 662 was discussed above. On the plan Rm 663b is shaded as

726 I, 256.
though to indicate a possible stone floor; the photographs of the area can neither confirm or disprove this. P 1482 and the plan show a later rebuild over the original W wall of Rm 663b. This photograph shows the surviving courses of the rebuild 10–20 cm above the barely visible earlier wall. The S wall of Rm 663b is a continuation of that of Rm 662 and displays the same early and late phases. Plan 142 shows a stone pillar at the point where the W and S walls of Rm 663b should meet, but do not because of a small gap in the S wall. The purpose of this pillar is uncertain. It seems to belong to the late wall built over the original W wall of this building.

The E wall of Rm 662 continues N beyond the room’s N wall. This may be evidence of a broad back room which was not excavated. However, at the W end of this space, N of Rm 663a, is a double-stone wall. This wall is too close to Rm 663a’s N wall to be part of Building 125.04; it is probably a fragment of an ill-preserved late (Stratum 2?) building. The S wall of this possible room is poorly preserved and there is no sign of a doorway into either room to the S.

**Dating of Building 125.04** -

This building shares single-stone walls with structures on either side and faces out on a crossroad which connects with the Stratum 3 ringroad plan. This suggests a foundation in 3C. The front of the building is cut by a later wall, as is the area of the possible back room. These probably belong to Stratum 2 structures. The building probably then went out of use by the end of 3A.

**Function of Building 125.04** -

The presence of the olive press installation shows that this
building clearly had an industrial use. Whether it also served a
domestic role is uncertain. McClellan also notes that this is an
industrial building. Although he does not discuss it, his plan seems to
reconstruct a back room to this building.\textsuperscript{757}

Building 125.05: Rm 664, Rm 665 -

This appears to be a 4-Room building in which all the rooms run
parallel to each other, i.e. there was no back room. It is oriented E to
W and faces out on road \textit{Rm 669}, which is a continuation of the ringroad
which stretches from AC16 to AH20. The front part of the building, on
Plan 124, has mostly disappeared, but cannot have extended much farther
W than the ends of its present walls. Room is necessary for the ringroad
which runs along the natural rock terrace there. There are a few
elevations. \textit{P 1482} shows most of this building, some of it in detail.
The walls seem to be uniformly single-stone work.

\textit{Rm 664} is the center long room; it has a stone-paved floor. It is
separated from \textit{Rm 665} to the S by a wall of four pillars connected by
short masonry sections. Two pillars survive to indicate a similar means
of partitioning \textit{Rm 664} from the unnumbered space to the N. This N wall
has room for at least one additional pillar. Unfortunately the
photograph is at such an angle that it is impossible to describe the
nature of these pillars. \textit{Rm 664} has a stone-paved floor; a small part of
its E end is separated off by a narrow wall, possibly to create a
storage area about 2.2 m long by 80 cm wide. A roughly square stone
basin sits on the floor; its height cannot be determined, but it was ca.
27 cm deep and ca. 80 by 70 cm.

\textsuperscript{757}"Planning," 60; fig. 7.
Plan 125

The unnumbered space to the N of Rm 664 contains fragments of two double-stone walls meeting to form a corner. These walls are on a different orientation than the rest of Building 125.05; they are also too close to the N wall of Rm 664 to have been in use at the same time. Perhaps these are remains of a Stratum 2 building.

Rm 665 is the S long room. Its plan is much less clear than that of Rm 664. Since its E wall is shared with Rm 663b, it has the same two phases of construction. A line of five medium size stones running into Rm 665 from its NE corner seem to form a corner with the rebuild; P 1482 gives the impression that these stones are floating above the floor of this building. If this is true, these two walls are evidence of a 3B/3A modification to Building 125.05 or an entirely new construction of Stratum 2, or later.

The unnumbered room to the S of Rm 665 is probably also part of Building 125.05 since the area beyond this space to the S is a W continuation of crossroad Rm 644. However, the S and W limits of this room are uncertain because these areas are under the rubble heap. In the NE corner of the room is a small (a meter on each side), square enclosed space, probably a small storage unit. The E wall of this installation is crossed by the late wall described above.

McClellan mentions this building in passing. He notes the probability, also advanced here, that a continuation of the ringroad ran past the front of this building as a N branch of Rm 644, an E-W crossroad. This report advocates the reconstruction of a long room S of Rm 665, while McClellan prefers to leave this area as an open space, sort of a small plaza. Since the area is unexcavated, either possibility

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758 "Planning," 64; fig. 7.
could be true.

**Dating of Building 125.05** -

This building shares a single-stone wall with a neighboring structure. It is also oriented toward a continuation of the Stratum 3 ringroad and a crossroad connected to it. It is probably a 3C foundation. There is no certain evidence for remodeling or additions within Stratum 3, unless the walls crossing Rm 665 and the room to the S are earlier than Stratum 2. The walls in the room N of Rm 664 are probably of Stratum 2. This suggests that the building had gone out of use by the end of 3A.

**Function of Building 125.05** -

The building does not have a standard plan. This may be because of its position at the intersection of two roads. It contains a stone basin and two walled-off enclosures. There is not enough evidence to determine if this was a dwelling, or possibly a storage facility.

**Building 125.06: Rm 475, Rm 483, Rm 484, Rm 486, Rm 491, Bn 372?** -

The reconstruction of this building as outlined here is offered tentatively because the remains in this area are fragmentary and most unclear. The debris above bedrock was thinner here than to the S. Even the presumed E to W orientation of the building is not certain. It seems to be a 4-Room type building. Most rooms and walls have elevations, but these are spaced far apart. P 1295, a general view of the area, does not show enough detail to be useful, and there are no other photographs. Most of the walls are single-stone work.
**Plan 125**

*Rm 475* is taken to be the central court and is the clearest of all the rooms since all of its walls can be traced. It would have faced out on a road to the E, in the area of *Rm 474* and *Rm 476*. None of its walls shows any trace of a doorway, but this is probably because only foundations are preserved. There is a narrow wall in its E end. This may be a partition wall or an internal step. Its S wall is the only double-stone wall in the building.

*Rm 491* would be the N long room. Its W and S walls are clear, and its E wall seems to continue that of *Rm 475*. Its N wall was destroyed when the wide Stratum 1 wall of small packed stones between it and *Rm 478* was constructed. There may also have been an internal step or partition wall similar to that in *Rm 475*. *Bn 372* is just W of the center of the room. It too seems to be cut by the Stratum 1 wall. It probably belongs with *Building 125.06* since its W wall seems to connect with the S wall of *Rm 491*, but it could have been an earlier feature preserved below the floor level of the building.

*Rm 483* would be the S long room. Only its N wall with *Rm 475* is clear, though a few stones following the line of the W wall of *Rm 475* probably mark *Rm 483*’s W limit too. Its E wall is cut by another wide Stratum 1 wall made of small packed stones. Its S limit is cut by the N wall of *Building 125.01*, and also probably was lost to erosion since bedrock is quite high there. There are two "cup-marks" in the bedrock, and also a short thin wall fragment. It cannot be determined if the "cup-marks" are contemporary with the building, or are earlier or later. A narrow partition wall runs S from the N wall and seems in line with the E face of a drop in the bedrock. The W end of this room would have been higher and access would have been by a stair or two.

*Rm 484* is the broad back room. Only its E wall is preserved at
Plan 125

all. Its N and W walls, however, may have followed approximately the lines of the two wide Stratum 1 walls made of small packed stones. The S limit of the room is lost on the high bedrock and also seems to have been cut by the construction of Rm 487, which seems to have been a kiln, though it is not described as one (or even discussed at all) in the 1947 report.

Rm 486 is an ill-defined space which originally probably included parts of Rm 483 and Rm 484.

Dating of Building 125.06 -

The building is of single stone construction, but it cannot be connected with any other buildings in its vicinity. Even its orientation is uncertain. Since it is cut by buildings of Stratum 2 and Stratum 1 it is a Stratum 3 structure. It was likely founded in 3C and went out of use by the end of 3A.

Function of Building 125.06 -

Its plans and remains are too fragmentary to reach any clear decision. If the "cup-marks" could be assigned to this building it might have had some industrial use. However, since this is uncertain it is best to consider this a domestic structure.

Building 125.07 -

This is a building to which no rooms can be assigned. It is a collection of walls which likely belong to a large Stratum 1 structure which is preserved only in its foundations. The general characteristic of its walls is that they are wider than those of Strata 2 or 3, and are
composed of small well-packed stones. Many of these walls cut features of Strata 2 and 3. It is not possible to discuss the building’s plan since so little of it survives. All that can be offered here is a list of the walls which can be assigned to it:

1. W wall of Rm 474 and Rm 476
2. N wall of Rm 474 and Rm 479
3. E wall of Rm 480
4. N wall of Rm 484 and Rm 491
5. W wall of Rm 484
6. W wall of Rm 485?
7. W wall of Rm 496?
8. W wall of Rm 495?
9. E wall of Rm 490
10. S wall of Rm 490

It is likely that this building also reused walls of buildings from Strata 2 and 3 in its foundations, but it is not possible to determine which of these were so used.

Crossroad: Rm 644 –

This is part of a crossroad which can be traced with some certainty from Z19 on the E to AB16 on the W. Over much of its course in Plan 125 and Plan 142 it is cut by walls of Stratum 2 buildings. It continues W as Rm 653 and Rm 671 in Plan 142. It almost certainly forms an intersection with a S extension of Rm 669 in Plan 124, which is a continuation of the Stratum 3 ringroad. It also likely forms an intersection with an unnumbered road leading S in Z-AA19 (see Plan 126 and Plan 143).
McClellan discusses this road, and its extensions, in some
detail. He reaches essentially the same conclusions as advocated in
this report, i.e. that a road stretched from Building 125.02 on the E to
Building 141.02 on the W, and that two versions of the ringroad branched
off it to the N, one at Rm 669, the other at Rm 394 (in Plan 141).
McClellan has the E end of Rm 644 branch off to the S just E of Building
125.02; as will be seen in the discussion of Building 126.01, there is a
branch to the S, but it is ca. 7.0-8.0 m E of where McClellan puts it.
Also, he extends the road farther W, into Rm 388.

Other Features:

Rm 487 mentioned above, is probably a kiln. On the plan, and from
a very distant view of it in P 1295, it has the same basic plan as Kl
106 in AM20: "key hole"-shaped, with some sort of internal lining, and a
short central wall which supported the floor of the firing chamber. It
seems to cut one of the Stratum 1 walls, but is perhaps built-up next to
another, which would make it one of the latest features in the area. It
is oriented to the E like the kilns N of the outer gate. Unfortunately
this installation is not discussed anywhere in the 1947 report.

Rm 657 is a number assigned to an out crop in the bedrock between
Building 125.01 and Building 125.03. Possibly there was a building here
in Stratum 3, but no trace of its survives.

Rm 495 and Rm 496 are in Y16 and appear in P 1295. The remains are
fragmentary and seem to be a jumble of walls from Strata 3 to 1. A small
stone mortar ca. 50 cm high, 45 cm across and 23 cm deep was found. The

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79"Planning," pp. 59-61, 64, fig. 7.

78Could it have produced wine jars for use with the two grape
presses also assigned to Stratum 1?
intersection of a drain and a feeder channel was also found, with three
in situ cap stones.

*Rm 478, Rm 480, Rm 481, Rm 482, Rm 488, Rm 489,* and *Rm 490* are a
series of "rooms" in X17-18 which cannot be grouped into coherent
building plans. Nor can they be assigned to specific strata since walls
of different types are used to mark off these areas. They belong to
Strata 3 and 2, but that is all that can be said.

*Rm 474, Rm 476* and *Rm 479* are N of Building 125.01. There is a
narrow partition wall at the E end of *Rm 476*, possibly marking a small
storage bin. Possibly *Rm 476* is a crude storage and/or service area
attached to Building 125.01. If so, perhaps *Rm 474* and *Rm 479* were also
part of a N annex belonging to the same building. Unfortunately Stratum
1 remains cross the area making any such determination impossible.
Plan 126: X-Y-2,19-20-21 - Overview

No remains of either Stratum 4 or Stratum 5 were discerned. Especially interesting is the complete lack of rock-cut installations found in the N and S parts of the site.

Stratum 3C is represented by the fragmentary remains of a 3-Room building, and possibly by a few scattered walls.

No clear remains of 3B or 3A could be traced. Since remains of these strata are represented mainly by rebuilds or modifications of 3C it is not surprising, given the small exposure of 3C, that no material assignable to the latter part of Stratum 3 was found.

Stratum 2 is attested by what appears to be an E annex to Building 125.01, and by a few scattered walls.

Stratum 1 is represented by a wall of a tower-like structure which is discussed in Plan 109.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated primarily in 1935, in the first and last quarters of that season; a sliver of it was cleared in 1927. X20 was cleared in 1927; Y19 was excavated early in 1935 and Z19 in the last part of 1935. The area between the 1935 sections is crossed by a rubble heap. Rubble heaps also cover most of X19 and X-Y-Z,20-21. P 1295 and P 1457 indicate that bedrock is very close to the surface here. Architectural remains are thus fragmentary, and more so the farther to the N one goes. It is not clear if excavation in these unexcavated areas would yield much undisturbed material. Bottom levels for almost all
rooms, and top elevations for about half the walls are available. There are only a few useful photographs.

Building 126.01: Rm 633, Rm 634, Rm 639, Rm 639a –

This is apparently a 3-Room type building. Its plan is fragmentary, but enough is available for a successful reconstruction. It is oriented W-E and likely faced out on a road running N-S. This N-S road would have intersected with an E extension of road Rm 644 (Plan 125) somewhere along the E edge of 219. The E extension of road Rm 644 is lost due to the construction of Stratum 2 buildings N of Building 126.01. The building is uniformly single-stone work.

Rm 633 is the S long room. It seems to be unpaved. Typically Iron Age houses have paved roofed areas and unpaved courtyards. Since Rm 634 is paved, Rm 633 may be a courtyard. The E end of the room is lost due to the construction of a late (Stratum 2 or possibly 1) wall which marks the W limit of Rm 635. The room seems to have been somewhat trapezoidal. A gap in its E wall probably marks a doorway into the back room Rm 639a and Rm 639. The plan shows a sharp 30 cm drop at the W end of the wall between Rm 633 and Rm 634. Unfortunately no photograph shows this area, so it is difficult to judge if this marks a narrow (ca. 45 cm) doorway, or not. It is possible that only foundations survive here and that no doorway was preserved at all. Alternatively, the doorway may have been in the demolished E end of the room.

Rm 634 is the N long room and is said to have a paved stone floor. This may be the irregular section of stones visible in the N part of this chamber in P 1457. Like Rm 633 its E end was lost due to the construction of the late wide wall marking the W limit of Rm 635. Its original N wall was lost when the S walls of Rm 638 and Rm 637 were
built. However, Rm 634’s N wall must have followed approximately the line of the N wall of Building 125.02 (Plan 125), which would place it roughly where the late walls now run. No sign of any doorways are preserved to either Rm 633 or Rm 639, but this is probably because only foundations survived here.

Rm 639 and Rm 639a together comprise the back room. They are separated by a partition wall, which according to the plan contains a threshold. This doorway is not visible in P 1457. Like Rm 634, the N wall of Rm 639 is cut by the S wall of Rm 638. Both rooms share their W wall with Rm 640 of Building 125.02. Rm 639a’s doorway with Rm 633 was discussed above. Bade’s diary for June 8, 1935 note that much crushed pottery was found in Rm 639a, as if a roof had fallen on it.

**Dating of Building 126.01 -**

The building shares single-stone walls with buildings on two sides. It is also apparently at an intersection with a Stratum 3 crossroad and a sort of "ridgeroad" running along the spine of the town. This suggests a foundation in 3C. There is no evidence for internal modifications. It is cut on the N by a wall probably of Stratum 2, and on the E by another wall of Stratum 2 or 1. This indicates that the building went out of use by the end of 3A.

**Function of Building 126.01 -**

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

**East Annex for Building 125.01?:** Rm 472, Rm 473, Rm 638, possibly Rm 470 and Rm 637 -
The walls of Rm 472, Rm 473 and Rm 638 are aligned similarly to, and built in a technique much the same as Building 125.01. Unfortunately the doorway of Building 125.01 which would best demonstrate the connection between the two areas is below the E to W rubble heap.

Rm 638 appears in detail in P 1452; this photograph shows how the bedrock was roughly smoothed to form a floor for this chamber. How far to the N this use of bedrock continues cannot be determined from the photographs, though Plan 125 may indicate traces of bedrock along the W wall of Rm 473. The construction of the S wall of Rm 638 probably demolished the N wall of Building 126.01. Its E wall with Rm 637 is wider than the other walls of Building 125.01, and looks like the Stratum 1 walls in Plan 125 which are made of small well-packed stones. Also, the S wall of Rm 637 is wider than the S wall of Rm 638, though it continues the same line. Nor is the S wall of Rm 638 dovetailed into the walls of Rm 637. It may be that the Rm 637 is actually part of a Stratum 1 building reusing part of Building 125.01, or a late Stratum 2 addition to Building 125.01. The evidence to decide the issue is not at present available.

Rm 473 appears in P 1295. This photograph may show that the scrappy little wall which appears on the plan between Rm 472 and Rm 473 is only a poorly preserved part of a more substantial wall. Its E wall with Rm 470 is also not well-preserved, but it does not look like a continuation of the wall now marking the E limit of Rm 638.

Rm 472 is not clear. Its E and N walls are fragmentary. Its W wall is a continuation of the E wall of the core part of Building 125.01. This wall makes a good corner to the E (and perhaps continuing N as well), but then disappears, and just to the S is another short wall section which ends right where the N continuation of Rm 472's E wall is
expected. Either the N wall of Rm 472 made a jag to the S here before continuing E, or this is a later modification, or is part of some even later, poorly preserved structure.

Rm 637 was discussed above in connection with Rm 638. It may be connected with Building 125.01, but its walls are wider and not directly bonded into Rm 638, and so it could be a late Stratum 2 addition, or belong to Stratum 1.

Rm 470's walls are ill-preserved, but seem to match the technique of Building 125.01. However, the area suffered so much from erosion that no conclusion can be reached.

**Dating of East Annex of Building 125.01** -

If these rooms are connected with Building 125.01 they belong to Stratum 2. In any event, they are later than Stratum 3 since they cut walls of that Stratum (Rm 638), and are at a different alignment.

**Function of East Annex of Building 125.01** -

If these rooms are connected to Building 125.01 they may be storage or work areas, while the core 4-Room building was the dwelling area.

**Other Features** -

Rm 635 is a space bounded by walls from different periods. Its N wall may be a continuation of the S wall of Rm 637 but it is set off slightly more to the S. Its W walls is composed of small, well-packed stones similar to the Stratum 1 walls in Plan 125. It is also similar to
the S wall of Rm. 637, so possibly they are connected. Its E and S walls are single-stone work and might well be survivals from Stratum 3. The S wall might in part be a continuation of the S wall of Rm. 633. The E wall forms a corner with another wall running off to the SE. Above it was suggested that the area of Rm. 635 also marks the area where a N-S "ridgeroad" intersected with an E extension of road Rm. 644. This "ridgeroad" likely continued S to intersect with an E extension of road Rm. 627 in Plan 143.

Rm. 471 is too poorly preserved to be certain that it is anything more than a jumble of walls from different strata, possibly 3A and later.
No remains of Stratum 5 or Stratum 4 were discerned.

Remains of Stratum 3C likely once existed here, probably parts of the casemate-like wall, but no certain trace of them survives. It is possible that two caves were in use by this time, if not in Stratum 4. Two sections of wall which would be outside the 3C town may belong to this period.

Remains of Stratum 3B are also difficult trace. Almost certainly a wall connecting the W parts of the inner and outer gate ran through here. There were probably other buildings which have not survived.

Stratum 3A is also uncertain in this area.

Remains of Stratum 2 are the clearest and most extensive in the area. Sections of two dwellings, possibly of the 4-Room variety were discerned, as well as fragments of other structures likely of this period. A drain may also have been constructed at this time, or in 3B. The two caves may have been in use again in this stratum.

Stratum 1 is attested by remains of two distinct but fragmentary phases. The earlier phase probably witnessed the last use of the caves. The later phase is represented by a wall and corner of a large building, which however is too incomplete to reconstruct.

Evaluation

This area was excavated at the very end of the 1927 season and the early part of the 1932 campaign. X-Y, 22-23-24 were cleared in the early
season, and 222-23-24 were cleared in the latter. There are only a few photographs of the N squares (none of them very clear), and a few general views toward, or inside, the two caves (see P 233 for a good view of the scarp). Also, the area from about the middle of X-Y24 and E was never excavated, which explains why walls running E from X-Y23 stop as though cut by a later feature. The area W of the rock-scarp running roughly diagonally NE to SW from X22 to Y23 was not excavated; approximately half of it is under a rubble heap and probably much of the rest was exposed bedrock, though this is not shown on the plan.

The S section is better-documented photographically, especially from the middle of Z23 and E. However, there are no photographs which show details of the buildings to the W of this line. About half the rooms have bottom elevations, and about half the walls have top levels; there are also a few bottom levels for walls. This area occupies the middle ground between the inner and outer gates; the analysis of its stratigraphy must make constant reference to areas in Plan 93 and Plan 110 to the N, and Plan 144 and Plan 145 to the S.

Building 127.01: Rm 97, Rm 106, Rm 108 —

This may be the remains of a 4-Room type building. Its plan, however, is extremely fragmentary and may well be only foundations. There is no sign of a doorway in any of its walls. Its N part is on Plan 110 and was excavated in a test trench in 1927; none of the features in that trench were numbered. Its S part was cleared in the last days of the 1927 season. The E and SE sections are under unexcavated debris, as is a small piece in the NW. However, enough is available to offer a reasonable outline of the building. The only photograph of this area is P A371, which shows only the test trench; for the more extensively cleared S area there are P A431 and P A432.
Plan 127

First it should be noted that the walls of Building 127.01 are comparable in construction technique to those of Building 110.01, a 4-Room building complex to the N. In both are found substantial walls of large single stones laid one stone wide, and smaller stones usually laid two across. Further, the dimensions of the front parts (i.e. excluding the broad back room) of each structure are similar. Building 110.01 is ca. 10.0 m wide by 9.8 m deep; Building 127.01 is ca. 10.5 m wide by 10.0 m deep. The interior depth of the back room for the former is ca. 2.5 m, for the latter it is ca. 2.0 m. Each is also built over the wall which connected the W parts of the inner and outer gates. Finally, a short section of wall extending perpendicularly from the N wall of Building 127.01 is aligned with a similar section running S from Building 110.01. All of this suggests that these two buildings belong to the same stratum.

Rm 108 is the only number assigned to the area of the front of the building. Its N and W walls are a mix of single- and double-stone work. Its S wall with Rm 97 and Rm 106 is single-stone work. Its E wall is in an unexcavated area. Its W wall, and part of the N wall are founded on the stump of the wall which once connected the west parts of the inner and outer gates. This early wall can be seen in fig. 57 of the 1947 report and in P A371. The 1947 report notes that most of the "loci" above this early (38) wall could be dated 600-450 B.C. The early wall is every bit as massive as the offset-inset wall which connects the E parts of the two gates. Two stones project S from the N wall of Rm 108; these may be remains of an interior wall within Rm 108, or possibly the remains of an inset in the massive early wall, or both. It is possible that the stump of the early wall served as the foundation for two later walls, such as also seem to have occurred with the E and W walls of Rm

76I, 201.
379 in Building 110.01. The N wall seems to be built over an earlier drain, which itself crosses over an earlier wall. The W wall is cut by a wide wall built of small packed stones.

The plans show two circular installations in Rm 108. The first is in the NW corner; it measures ca. 1.2 m across and was ca. 10 cm deep, there is no way of determining its height. The second is in about the middle of the W wall; it is ca. 1.0 m across and ca. 40 cm deep, no height can be determined. These installations are not discussed in the 1947. They are drawn according to conventions used elsewhere on the plans to denote stone basins and tannurs. However, fig. 57 in the 1947 report shows a section through the installation in the NW corner, and this shows it to be a flat basin. P A432 is said to be an oven in the N part of the tell. P A431 shows the area of X-Y,23-24, and so it is likely that P A432 shows the second installation in Rm 108.

Although the E portion of Rm 108 was not excavated it is possible to suggest, given the preserved dimensions of the building, that the front part of Building 127.01 (Rm 108) contained two long rooms flanking a central court.

Rm 97 and Rm 106 together make up the broad back room of Building 127.01. They are separated from each other by a thin single-stone partition wall. Its W wall is an extension of the W wall of Rm 108 and is cut by the E wall of Building 127.02; its N wall with Rm 108 was described above. The S wall is wider double-stone work than found in any other part of the structure. The E half of the back room was not excavated.

Dating of Building 127.01 -
Plan 127

The building is built in the intramural debris area which makes it at least 3B. Further, it is built over the 3B wall which connects the W parts of the inner and outer gates. Originally it was probably linked with Building 110.01 to the N, which is similarly related to the 3B defenses. All of this suggests a founding date in Stratum 2. The W wall of Rm 97 is cut by the E wall of Building 127.02, and this later wall is in turn cut by the wide wall of small packed stones, which itself cuts the W wall of Rm 108. This wide wall is the latest feature in the area; it runs roughly parallel with a wall on the N edge of W22, but no direct connection between the two can be established. This evidence suggests that Building 127.01 went out of use by the end of Stratum 2, and that two phases of Stratum 1 are represented here.

Function of Building 127.01 -

The building contained a tannur/oven and apparently a stone installation of some sort; however, the building's condition is in general so fragmentary that it is difficult to decide if it had an industrial or domestic role, or perhaps both.

Building 127.02 Rm 101, Rm 105, Tb 168 -

This building consists of two "rooms" and an associated cave. The true extent of this structure is unknown because it is very fragmentary. The only doorway preserved is into Tb 168.

Rm 101 is a large room; Rm 111 is really only a small N extension which is cut off from the rest of Rm 101 by the late wide wall made of small packed stones. The W wall of Rm 101 is a single course wide of small and medium size stones built as a facing against the scarp wall in which Tb 168 is found. This facing exists N and S of the cave opening.
There is a small landing at the top of the stairway which leads down into the cave. Its N wall, and that of Rm 111, is also single stone work, but the plan is not clear enough to show if this also is a facing against a natural rock outcrop, or is a free-standing wall. There are no photographs of this area. If the wall is free-standing it is very thin and perhaps its true width is not preserved. It cannot be determined if there was any connection to the space numbered Rm 112. The E wall is drawn as a single stone in width, but with hatching. The hatching indicates either that other stones were found in the areas so shaded but not drawn, or that the excavators believed the wall was originally as thick as the hatching suggests and have so reconstructed it. This E wall cuts across the wall which separates Rm 98 from Rm 105, and Rm 99 from Rm 100. This shows that Building 127.01 and Building 127.05 are both earlier than Building 127.02. Its S wall is the 1.6 m wide piece of wall which seems to be constructed as a E extension of the natural rock outcrop between Rm 100 and Rm 102.

Tb 167 and Tb 168 were designated "tombs" when they were first discovered because they bore a superficial resemblance to other cave tombs uncovered at Tell en-Nasbeh. However, their interiors bear no resemblance to the other Early Bronze I, Iron Age and later tombs excavated, nor did they contain any bones or typical tomb furnishings. They are probably natural features adapted for human use. Tb 168 is connected with Rm 101 and Rm 111 to the E and is discussed here; Tb 167 will be treated below.

Tb 168 is connected by ten steps to Rm 101; these descend ca. 1.52 m from upper to lower landing. The steps seem, from the plan, to be constructed of stones, not carved from the natural rock. The floor is uneven, descending another 1.62 m to the lowest point in the cave. It consists of two irregular chambers. The larger, outer chamber is ca. 7.0
m wide by 6.5 m deep; the smaller, back chamber is ca. 4.0 m wide by 4.5 m deep. P 236 shows the exterior of this cave.

Dating of Building 127.02 -

It cuts across two buildings of Stratum 2 and is in turn cut by a wall with the characteristic small packed stone construction typical of some Stratum 1 buildings. Theoretically it could belong to a late phase of Stratum 2, or an early phase of Stratum 1. Since the remains of Stratum 2 from the inner to outer gate have a fairly coherent plan it seems best to assign this structure to Stratum 1.

Tb 168 may have a long occupational history. Although in its last use it probably belongs to the beginning of Stratum 1, it did contain pottery suggestive of use beginning in the earliest part of Iron II (if not Iron I). If, as suggested, the original town wall ran west of the scarp above the "tombs," this cave was outside the Stratum 3C town, and probably outside that of Stratum 4 as well. In this early phase Tb 168 (and Tb 167) could have served as a primary dwelling, or perhaps as storage/service space connected with extramural 3C buildings. When the 3B wall which connected the W parts of the inner and outer gates was constructed it likely made access to the cave more difficult, perhaps making its use more limited. Once the builders of the Stratum 2 4-Room building complexes had removed most of the massive 3B wall access to the cave would have been much easier. The cave was cleaned up and reused, perhaps again as a storage/service area in connection with Building 127.01 of Stratum 2, and later with Rm 101 and Rm 105 in Stratum 1. The 1947 report is rather vague on the dating of this cave. It seems to suggest that it belongs to the Hellenistic, perhaps into the Byzantine
Function of Building 127.02 –

Since the true extent of this building is not known its function is not certain either. The structure as it is preserved consists of one large room and a cave. This is not typical of a dwelling, so perhaps the building served some more specialized role.

The 1932 Excavations in Z22-23-24 –

Here it is necessary to discuss the general topography of the area between the two gates and its relationship to the interpretation of the remains in Z22-23-24 and to the S.

The discussion of Plan 93 and Plan 110 above has shown that the 3B town wall continued S from the W tower of what in this report has been called the outer gate. Portions of this wall, every bit as massive as the Stratum 3B wall which connects the E tower of the outer gate with the E piers of the inner gate, were shown to continue below Building 110.01 and Building 127.01. The only certain elevations for this immense wall are a base elevation of 774.96 and top preserved level of 776.12 in W23. Plan 127 and Plan 144 show no trace of this connecting wall farther S than W23. Excavation in this S area, however, reached a maximum depth of 777.03 in Y24, over 1.0 m above the highest preserved elevation to the N. It is therefore quite likely that had excavation continued down ca. 1.0-2.0 m in the S remains of the connecting wall would have been encountered.

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791, 185-186.
Plan 127

The significance of this is that all the remains exposed in 222-23-24, and to the S, must be Stratum 3A, or later.

Another point which needs to be considered is the relation of the inner gate, Building 145.01, to the remains N of it. Elevations on the stumps of the gate's walls are: 780.55, 779.37, 779.91, 780.01 and 779.57. These should be compared with those on the stone-paved floors of Rm 331 and Rm 326 of Building 144.01: 778.23 and ca. 778.34, and the minimum elevations for the floor level in Building 127.03 (discussed below): 779.93 (bedrock) and 780.53. Also the S wall of Building 144.01 seems to make use of part of the N wall of the inner gate. Finally, stairs lead down into Building 144.01 from the level of the plaza W of the inner gate.

This data indicates that Building 144.01 was "dug in" next to the inner gate at a time when the gate was no longer in use. This means a date in Stratum 2 or later. The issue next to be resolved is the phasing of the architecture NW, N and NE of Building 144.01.

Instead of discussing Building 127.03 in Z-AA,22-23 first, it is necessary to examine the miscellaneous features to its E. This is of primary importance for understanding Building 127.03 itself. These features will be discussed from lowest to highest.

The lowest features are the drain canal which curves from N to SW in Y-224, and the 1.7 m wide wall running N-S which abuts it on the W. All other walls in this area either float directly above these two features, or are at a higher elevation. The drain almost certainly is the same one uncovered in W24 and R-S24 to the N. P 160 shows this drain below (or cut by?) the Stratum 2 Building 127.01. This means that the drain itself must be Stratum 2 or earlier, but not earlier than 3B
because there would have been no use for a drain in the 3C or 4 extramural area. If this channel was intended to provide drainage on the E side of the 3B town, it is a little disconcerting that instead of continuing S through the inner gate it suddenly bends here to the W and ends abruptly at a wall. Most perplexing of all is that the drain canal crosses over the presumed course of the 3B wall which would have connected the W parts of the inner and outer gates.

There are two possibilities here. The first is that the drain originally did run through the inner gate, but later building activity on the area destroyed all trace of it and the course of the channel was turned to the W. Note especially that the S wall of the drain is missing just where it begins to bend to the W. Note also that a small section of drain was found just S of the inner gate which might have connect with the section under discussion. Another possibility is that water was funneled around the inner gate to the W and somehow fed into the drain as it was found by the excavators.

The problem is compounded by the presence of the 1.7 m wide wall which the drain abuts. Clearly many walls cross over this wall. Like the drain it cross over the area where the wall connecting the two gates on the W should be. There are two possible relations for the wall and the drain. Either the wall cuts the drain, or the drain reaches the wall. Unfortunately excavation does not seem to have reached the level of the drain channel to the W of the wide wall. If the stone at the W end of the drain is taken as part of some down spout for the drain, it would indicate the contemporaneity of the drain and the wall.

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The drain S of the gate is slightly lower than that N of the gate (777.60 vs 777.44), which means that water would have flown into the town through the gate if the two sections are connected. However, many of the elevations S of the gate had to be corrected upwards by a meter. No correction was made on the drain, but possibly such an emendation should be.
Plan 127

It may be that the 1.7 m wide wall is a retaining wall for the Stratum 2 buildings above it, and that it is built over the 3B wall connecting the two gates on the W. The drain could have served the 3B-3A gate complex, and then been modified in Stratum 2. Below it is suggested that the area around Rm 330 might have been a courtyard or plaza for the Stratum 2 buildings around it. If so, perhaps the drain collected runoff from W of the 1.7 m wide retaining wall and the plaza area and channeled it out through the outer gate.

Rm 340 is a stairway of four steps which leads from the 1.7 m wide retaining wall associated with the drain up past the NE corner of Building 127.03 into the space marked Rm 338. This is not clear from the plan, and is better seen on P 835. The S wall of Rm 340 runs across the top of the 1.7 m wide wall associated with the drain and is preserved at least two courses high. The N wall of this room sits on a low rock projection (possibly remains of quarrying?).

Rm 337 is an ill-defined area. It shares its N wall with Rm 340 and its W wall with Building 127.03. On the E is the 1.7 m wide wall associated with the drain, a short stretch of wall at about the same elevation as the S wall of Rm 340, and the wall which separates Rm 337 from Rm 329. This latter wall floats above the level of the short wall extending N from it and the S wall of Rm 340. Rm 337 seems linked to Building 144.01 by a N extension of that building’s W wall, which is built against the E wall of Building 127.03, Building 144.01, and Rm 340. There does not seem to have been a passage way between it and Building 144.01; the walls between them are preserved too high for that. Possibly Rm 337 in some way allowed access to Building 127.03, perhaps by means of a now lost stairway. Or possibly it was connected with a building extending from it to the E which is now lost. If, as discussed below, Building 127.03 is a 4-Room type building, an entrance in the
vicinity of Rm 337 would be expected. The 1947 report seems to realize that Rm 337 was some sort of space to the N of Building 144.01.764

If the above suggestions are accepted, it is likely that Rm 337 and Rm 340 belong to Stratum 2 in their earliest phase. The construction of Building 127.04 of Stratum 1 probably destroyed some elements of this stratum.

Building 127.03: Rm 333, Rm 334, Rm 335, Rm 336 –

This seems to be the remains of a 4-Room building; its S half is on Plan 144. No near views or detail photographs were taken of this area. P 833 shows the N part of the building well. P 838 shows the E wall of this building, and its relations to other features there; P 835 shows a view across the area, but at a level even with the tops of the walls. Virtually the only clear documentation of the building comes from the plans. For some reason, the builders of this structure were compelled to build its E end over steeply sloping ground. In Rm 335 and Rm 336 there is a drop of over 1.0 m in 2.0 m. Its plan may be slightly trapezoidal, but this is difficult to establish from the incomplete remains. Its walls are mixed construction, somewhat like those of Building 110.01. No doorways can be discerned, but probably these are foundations with only a single course of preserved superstructure.

Rm 333 and Rm 334 make up the S long room on Plan 144. Rm 334 is said to have a paved floor, but this is not visible in any photograph.

Rm 333 was excavated ca. 1.56 m lower than Rm 334. It has two E walls; the one more to the W continues to the N as the E wall of Rm 335

764I, 214.
and **Rm 336**. The one more to the E is shorter and extends only the width of **Rm 333**. This shorter wall is also preserved to a lower level and is connected to the N wall of **Building 144.01**. It is uncertain if the shorter E wall originally extended farther N and is only incompletely preserved. It is also not certain what purpose this shorter wall originally served. Perhaps as **Building 127.03** was being constructed it was realized that its SE corner needed reinforcing and this additional wall was constructed. It may be that **Rm 333**’s S single-stone wall is more directly associated with the shorter E wall than with the longer wall which makes up the E side of the building. The S wall continues to the W in **Rm 334** where it becomes mainly double-stone. Perhaps its original width in **Rm 333** is not preserved. It is separated from **Rm 334** and **Rm 335** by walls of mixed work.

**Rm 334**’s plan shows patches of cobbles at two points, these are presumably sections of the stone paving. Only short sections of its N wall with **Rm 335** and the W wall with the unnumbered room to the W are preserved. All the walls are mixed work. It is not clear what the relation of the N wall of **Rm 284** on Plan 144 to the S is with the S wall of **Rm 334**. They seem to run almost, but not quite parallel to each other.

**Rm 336** is the N long room. Only its E, S and half its N walls are completely traceable. The W wall is missing all together. It is not certain if the stairs in **Rm 340** are in any way connected with this room.

**Rm 335** is the central long room; since it is wider than the rooms to N and S it may have been an open courtyard. There is no trace of any pillars along the N and S walls, such as were found in **Building 110.01**. Its walls are mixed single- and double-stone work. Only the N and E walls can be completely traced. However, the line of its W wall matches
that of Rm 334 to the S. A short section of wall extends S from its N wall; how far it extended in that direction, and what its purpose was, are both uncertain. Typically 4-Room buildings have an entrance way in the central long room. Probably none can be traced here because only foundations have survived. However, it is troubling that there is a 1.0 to 2.0 m difference in elevation between Rm 337 to the E and the approximate floor level of Rm 335. If the entrance were on the E a stairway up to Rm 335 would be expected. The stairway which Rm 340 seems to be apparently goes up to the W, and then N around Rm 336, not toward Rm 335. It may be that the expected stairway has not survived.

The unnumbered space W of Rm 334’s and Rm 335’s W walls is likely the building’s back broad room. Its reconstructed length and width are close to those of Building 110.01’s and Building 145.02’s back rooms. The construction of its W wall is different from most of the walls of the building; it is composed of small stones. However, it is somewhat similar to that of the E walls of Rm 333.

Another possibility is that Building 127.03 ends on the W with the W walls of Rm 334 and Rm 335, and that the unnumbered space beyond these walls is actually a road, and the wall beyond part of another building. In other words, Building 127.03 could have been a 3-Room building with no back room. Unfortunately there is no evidence to decide the issue conclusively. However, the length of this building is similar to that of Building 110.01 and this report favors a reconstruction as a 4-Room building.

**Dating of Building 127.03**

The building shares a wall with Building 144.01, which in part is built over the 3B inner gate. Since the gate likely continued to the end
of Stratum 3, it is likely that Building 144.01 is a Stratum 2 construction, and the same applies to Building 127.03. The relations with Building 144.01 are described in greater depth under that building. Building 127.03 could have continued into Stratum 1 since there are no later remains cutting it, though such later remains could also have eroded away.

Function of Building 127.03 -

There is nothing to indicate other than a domestic role for this building. It does not seem to have any "extra" rooms such as were found in Building 110.01, Building 125.01 and perhaps Building 145.02. Like all of the Stratum 2 dwellings, it is larger than most of the dwellings of Stratum 3.

Building 127.04: Rm 3272, Rm 328, Rm 329 -

This is a very poorly preserved building; only a few walls at all survive. It may reuse walls of the inner gate Building 144.01 as foundations.

Rm 329 is enclosed on W, N and E by double-stone walls preserved only one course high. However, they float above all the other walls in the area. It is not clear from the plan, or any photograph, if the W wall cuts/crosses over the S wall. This S wall was originally the N wall of Building 144.01; it would form a good S boundary for Rm 329. P 837 seems to show the wall between Rm 329 and Rm 328 preserved to the same levels as the walls bounding these two spaces.

Rm 328 is an E continuation of Rm 329. Both the plan, P 835 and P 837 show what may be a threshold in the N wall of Rm 328. Its S wall is
probably a reuse of the N wall of Rm 324 of Building 144.01. The E end of this room did not survive, so its extent in that direction is unknown.

Rm 327’s early phase as part of Building 144.01 is discussed under that plan. Here it will only be noted that the wall between Rm 327 and Rm 322 is the same as the W wall of Rm 328; i.e. it is a later construction. This wall then turns a corner to the E, running along the N face of the pillar wall between Rm 327 and Rm 326. The E extent of this late phase use of Rm 327 did not survive.

The 1947 report seems to realize that Rm 328 and Rm 329 belonged at some point to Building 144.01. This report suggests that these rooms post-date Building 144.01, but that this area, in Stratum 2, could have been a courtyard or other annex connected to Building 144.01

**Dating of Building 127.04**

This building crosses over and/or cuts buildings of Stratum 2. It may also reuse walls of that stratum. This shows that the building is solely a construction of Stratum 1.

**Function of Building 127.04**

The role of this building is undeterminable. Only fragments of its foundations have survived.

**Building 127.05?: Rm 98, Rm 99, Rm 100, Rm 105, Rm 107**

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745, 214.
Plan 127

The grouping of these rooms together into a single building is not certain. However, they do seem to share walls, are oriented the same way, are attached to the back of Building 127.01, and are cut by Building 127.02. There are no photographs for this area. No doorways could be traced; probably only foundations survive. The walls vary widely in construction technique. Only P A431 shows any part of this area.

Rm 98 and Rm 107 seem to be part of one room; the wall which separates them is on a line with the E face of the wall which connects the W parts of the inner and outer gates in W23. Note that the N and S walls of these rooms are built over this "partition" wall. The E continuation of Rm 107 was not excavated. The W wall of Rm 98 is cut across by the E wall of Building 127.02; it is only preserved one course wide, but it is not certain if this was its original width.

Rm 105 is W of Rm 98 and Rm 107. It is on the same orientation, but its walls are constructed differently than its neighbors on the E. Its N and W walls are single-stone work; the N wall to the E is double-stone. Its S wall is a double-stone wall composed of small stones; the S wall to the E is single-stone mixed with double-stone work. As mentioned above, the true nature of the wall between Rm 105 and Rm 98 is uncertain because of the wall cutting across it. All this suggests that Rm 105 (and Rm 100 with it) may be an addition to the main structure. Note also that the W wall is not built flush against the rock scarp.

Rm 100 seems to be a S extension of Rm 105. It shares its N wall with Rm 105, and its E wall seems to be the same construction technique as Rm 105. Its W wall is composed of a short section of double-stone wall, and then the natural rock scarp. It is difficult to determine from a plan alone, but the scarp here may be partially cut or quarried, it
Plan 127

seems far too angular at this point to be natural. If the E wall were continued S it would reach the E extension of the rock scarp. However, the 1.6 m wide wall which forms the S wall of Rm 101 seems to cut the southward continuation of this E wall.

Rm 99 seems to be part of a room S of Rm 98 and Rm 107. It is separated from an unnumbered and partially excavated space to the E by a narrow single stone wall. This wall does not quite reach the N wall of Rm 99, so it is not certain if this is a truly contemporary wall. Its W part is cut over by the E wall of Building 127.02. It is not clear if the wall it shares with Rm 100 on the W is completely preserved, or was perhaps disturbed by the construction of the E wall of Building 127.02. Its SW corner is disturbed by the 1.6 m wide wall which forms the S limit of Building 127.02. Finally, it is not clear if Rm 99 is associated with Rm 104 to the S. The plan does not show any intervening walls or other features, but this area was excavated in only a few days at the end of the 1927 season when recording methods were not so rigorous. The two areas may be connected, and if so Building 127.05? continued much farther S than the limits assigned to it here.

Dating of Building 127.05?

It is connected to another building likely of Stratum 2, and in any event is later than the 3B wall system over which it is probably built. It is also cut by a later wall, which also cuts its neighbor to the N. A life span limited to Stratum 2 seems warranted.

Function of Building 127.05?

Not enough of the building or its surroundings survive to suggest any possible use.
Other Features -

*Rm 102, Rm 103 and Rm 104 may be rooms or spaces connected with Building 127.05?, but which were not assigned to it for lack of clear connections. There is no sign of any doorway preserved between any of these spaces. Rm 102's W wall is the rock scarp. Unfortunately there are no elevations to indicate how vertical the scarp is here, though P A431 shows that it had not yet come to an end. The wall it shares with Rm 103 to the S and Rm 104 to the E seem to be essentially the same construction technique. The E wall seems to be crossed over at its N end by the 1.6 m wide wall which forms the S wall of Building 127.02. The E extension of Rm 104 was apparently not excavated, though part of the drain canal was found to its E. It is also not clear how completely the area of Rm 103 was excavated. It is odd that no trace of a continuation of the 1.7 m wide wall between Rm 330 and Rm 340 was found there. If Rm 102 and Rm 104 do belong to Building 127.05? perhaps Rm 103 is an area outside the building. All three features are post-Stratum 3, probably 2.

The "squirish" protrusions from the bedrock in Y24 and Z24 are unusual shapes. Perhaps they are the result of quarrying activity in the area associated with the wall which connected the W parts of the inner and outer gates.

*Rm 112 is an ill-defined space N and W of Building 127.02. It is bounded on the W by two stone walls, one narrow, the other wide. Both of these walls seem to be cut by the wide Stratum 1 wall of small packed stones. This shows that there are several building phases in this small area, but their plans are too fragmentary to reconstruct. Rm 112 did contain what appears from the plan to be a stone basin ca. 70 cm across, ca. 55 cm high and ca. 25 cm deep. It was probably used in Strata 3 and 2, but how is unclear.
Tb 167 has already been mentioned in connection with Tb 168 above. P 213 shows the exterior of the cave, while P 234 shows part of the interior. It is ca. 6.0 m wide by 4.4 m deep and has an irregular floor which drops a maximum of 3.73 m from the entrance to the lowest point in the cave. Its doorway is marked by single stone pillar. Unlike Tb 168 its doorway is not a narrow passage but a wide natural opening. Its occupational history is probably similar to that of Rm 168. Its role in Strata 4 and 3 cannot be determined; it could have been part of a dwelling or a service/storage area. The exterior walls to the E are probably from Stratum 2 and the early part of Stratum 1, and served to restrict access to the cave. The thick wall on the N edge of the cave probably served the same function. Perhaps in Stratum 2 it served as a service/storage area connected either with Building 110.01 or Building 127.01. The 1947 report seems to suggest that this cave was used from the Hellenistic into perhaps the Byzantine period.\textsuperscript{766}

Rm 338 is apparently a number assigned to the bedrock exposed N of Building 127.03.

Si 339 is a rock-cut installation also N of Building 127.03. To the W in Z22 is what on the plan looks like an unnumbered rock-cut installation ca. 42 cm deep and ca. 70 cm across. It has no architectural context, and so it cannot be assigned to a stratum.

\textsuperscript{766}I, 185-186.

No remains assignable to either Stratum 5 or Stratum 4 could be
discerned. This area may have been outside the settlement of those
periods.

No remains of Stratum 3C could be traced.

Stratum 3B is represented by the offset-inset wall with its
revetment-glacis and a retaining wall.

No remains established in Stratum 3A are attested.

Stratum 2 is represented by sections of a building later than
Stratum 3B, and which are associated with probable Stratum 2 buildings
in plan 127 to the W. The function of the building is unknown. The 3B
offset-inset wall continued in use.

Stratum 1 is attested by walls crossing over the 3B offset-inset
wall. There are probably two phases to the Stratum 1 remains here,
however, their connection to remains to the W and NW is not clear.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in 1932. The area of X-Y,26-27 and 227
were not cleared. The only photograph which shows the section inside the
town wall is P 834, but the area adjacent to the gate is difficult to
distinguish. The area ca. 2.0 m beyond the inner face of the W edge of
the town wall was also evidently not excavated. The excavators seem to
have been interested only in tracing the line of the town wall and did
not do much more than clear its W face. A number of photographs are
available for the outer, E face of the fortifications. Several walls cut across the top of the offset-inset wall; however, these are not clear from the photographs, and some times even difficult to evaluate on the plan.

**Building 128.01: Rm 320, Rm 322**

The exact nature and limits of these two rooms cannot be determined. Even their existence as an independent building is open to doubt. The following discussion treats these chambers together, rather than separately.

Like other buildings to the S and W its preserved upper courses are below the upper courses of the inner gate **Building 145.01**. If this gate was the direct access type then **Building 128.01** stood directly in front of its entrance.

The W wall of **Rm 320** and **Rm 322** (in Plan 127) seems to reach the N face of the inner gate. P 834 shows only one clear course in this wall, though there may be more. This wall also forms the back E wall to **Rm 325** of **Building 144.01** of Stratum 2 and this building’s apparent extension to the N in 224.

There are two possibilities. The first is that the E wall of **Building 144.01** (W wall of **Building 128.01**) is a later construction replacing and extending to the N the original E wall of **Building 144.01**. This would indicate some construction in the latter part of Stratum 2. Note especially **Rm 318** in AA25 of Plan 145. This small chamber could fit very well as a second back room attached to **Rm 325** at an early stage in the building’s history. It does not fit well with plan of **Rm 320**; the E wall of **Rm 318** is too close to the E wall of **Rm 320** for both to have
been in use at the same time.

The second possibility is that the back E wall of Building 144.01 was built at the same time as the rest of the structure, and in association with Building 128.01. This would leave Rm 318 as a remnant of a pre-Stratum 3B building cut by Building 144.01. This problem will be taken up again below.

The N wall of Rm 322 extends from its W wall to ca. 70 cm beyond the edge of its E wall, and ends abruptly. Neither P 834 nor the plan give any indication that it ever reached the town wall, or crossed over it. Because very little of Y25 was excavated it is impossible to understand the relation of Building 128.01 to structures to the N, and therefore the reason for this very short extension of the wall. The wall could have extended all the way to the town wall, but the evidence to decide the issue is not available.

The E wall of Rm 320 and Rm 322 is visible in P 834 and appears to have been preserved three to four courses high. This wall continues S into Z25 on Plan 141 and stops ca. 80 cm short of the N wall of the inner gate, without making a corner. It is unclear if this gap is a doorway, or is due to poor preservation. In Rm 316 of the inner gate is a short section of masonry which is on the same line as the E wall of Building 128.01, but its base is about 1.0 m higher than the top of the wall in Rm 316.

From P 834 it seems that the wall which separates Rm 320 from Rm 322 is preserved only one course high. It crosses these two rooms on a slightly diagonal course from NW to SE. It is difficult to decide if it is perhaps a later addition to this building, or is a fragment of a later building, one perhaps connected with Building 127.04. The
photograph gives the impression that this wall actually crosses over the W wall of Building 128.01, and possibly connects with the other wall fragments floating above the level of Building 128.01’s W wall. If so, this would clinch its position in Stratum 1.

All in all, it seems best to consider Building 128.01 a later addition to a small complex consisting of Building 127.03, Building 144.01 and Building 128.01 with the space numbered Rm 330 (and perhaps the area occupied by Rm 328 and Rm 329 during Stratum 2) serving as a open courtyard. Rm 318 would have been part of the original Building 144.01, but was replaced by Building 128.01.

Rm 321 is the space between the E wall of Building 128.01 and the offset-inset wall. The function of this space is not at all apparent. Nor is it clear if this space was roofed; its N half was probably too wide to be roofed anyway. Perhaps it was a storage and/or work area connected to Building 128.01.

**Dating of Building 128.01**

The building blocks access to the 3B inner gate and is connected to a Stratum 2 building to the W. It seems best to assign this structure to a later phase of Stratum 2, though the partition wall within it could belong to Stratum 1.

**Function of Building 128.01**

The building does not seem domestic in character, but there is not enough evidence to determine its true role.

**The Offset-Inset Wall**

Two insets, one offset and a portion of the massive tower defending the inner gate are shown. The tower, its revetment/glacis, and retaining wall are well-documented in photographs. Since no elevations are given for the wall N of the tower it may be that excavation only uncovered its upper courses; there are no photographs of this N stretch of the wall.

The wall varies in width from ca. 4.2 m in the S to 4.8 m in the N. There may have been a revetment-glacis here, as is restored on the Survey Map of the 1947 report since such additional defenses are found outside the inner gate and a stretching a few meters S from the E tower of the outer gate. However, excavation evidently did not reach low enough against the outer face to prove this.

Five short fragments of walls can be seen cutting across the top of the offset-inset wall in X25. There are too many of these spaced too closely together for them all to belong to the same stratum. If, as suggested above the town wall and outer gate continued in use through Stratum 2, then these wall fragments belong to Stratum 1 and represent early and late phases of that stratum. They may be connected in some way with Building 127.02 (the Tb 168 structure) and the large wall which cuts it. If X24 were further excavated possibly some clue as to the relationship of these two areas could be determined.

The plan gives the impression that a ca. 1.3 m wide wall stood on the E edge of the offset-inset wall, and might be connected with the middle wall of the five fragments already mentioned. Whether this is truly a later addition to the town wall, or an accident in the drafting of the wall, must remain an open question.

The offset-inset wall is not bonded to the tower of the inner
gate. The total width of the tower in Z25-26 is 12.7 m. The tower makes up ca. 6.5 m, the revetment-glacis ca. 4.5 m, and the retaining wall 1.7 m. From the base of the retaining wall to the upper-most preserved part of the tower is ca. 6.0 m.

The 1947 report states that the excavators believed that a later glacis covered an earlier one.\textsuperscript{67} The reason for this assessment can be seen in P 896 where a small patch of the "early" glacis can be seen. It does appear to be below the level of the "late" glacis. If the "late" glacis changed its slope at the top of its preserved upper course it might join with the "early" glacis and so really form one glacis surface. This question must remain open.

Also unclear from the plans and photograph is the relationship of the retaining wall to the revetment-glacis. P 896 shows the glacis in Z26 coming down almost on top of the retaining wall, while in AA26 the glacis is clearly behind the retaining wall. The 1947 report notes that the retaining wall was indeed built E beyond the "later" glacis.\textsuperscript{68}

Other Features -

Fragments of two walls which may have met to form a corner were found in Y25. Since the area to the N and W was not excavated their further relations cannot be known. They are either Stratum 2 or 1.

\textsuperscript{67} I, pp. 193 , 200.

\textsuperscript{68} I, 200.
Plan 140: AA-AB-AC,10-11-12 - Overview

No remains which could be assigned to Stratum 5 or 4 were uncovered. This area may have been outside the settlements of those periods.

Stratum 3C is the earliest phase, represented by the SW corner of one of the two intramural towers found on the W side of the town.

Stratum 3B is attested by a section of the solid offset-inset wall. The wall seems to have been thickened at this point, where it bends more directly N, by two low piers. However, the uppermost section of the wall is 1.0 to 2.0 m thinner than its base (not foundation courses).

No remains attributable to Strata 3A, 2 or 1 were discerned, except that the offset-inset wall continued in use through Stratum 2.

Evaluation:

This area was excavated in 1932. The outer SW corner of one of the two intramural towers appears on this plan. This tower, Building 123.01 was treated in Plan 123. The discussion in this chapter will be devoted to the great offset-inset wall. Elevations are very sparse on this plan, and no photograph shows closeups of the wall, only details of the tower. A photograph of the outer face of the wall would have been of considerable value.

The Offset-Inset Wall:

The wall at this point displays several stages of construction.
Plan 140

Its maximum overall width is 8.4 m, and the minimum is 5.5 m. The wall contains one offset. The plan shows four constructional units. Two seem like external buttresses; these are in AA11 and AB11. The maximum width of the unit in AB11 is 2.7 m, with an elevation of 773.74, and that in AA11 is 2.4 m wide, with an elevation of 774.57. Between these two units and the main part of the wall is a strip of masonry ca. 1.0 to 2.0 m wide. At the N it is 775.52 and in the S it is at 774.46. The main part of the wall is from 2.8 to 5.2 m wide, with elevations ranging from 776.13 in the N to 775.18 in the S. The inside face of the wall rests on bedrock at ca. 770.45; no bottom elevation is given for the outer face.

The interpretation of these features is difficult. The plan is not drawn in such a way as to show any of these wall units cutting across stones of the wall sections below them. This could, however, just be part of a convention used in drawing the stone filling of the walls; usually only the outer facing stones are accurately drawn in, most interior stones are a "pattern fill".

There are two solutions. The first is that these features overlap each other, that the units lower in elevation serve in part as foundations for those higher up and farther E. The lower two units would provide additional strength at the point where the wall turns from a NW course to one running more directly N. The next upper course would be the base of the wall, and the highest section would be a slightly thinner superstructure. Perhaps it was felt that, given the thickness of the three lower sections, the upper-most did not have to be so massively constructed.

The alternate solution would be that the highest unit of the wall actually extends to bedrock on both its inner and outer faces, and that the lower three units of masonry are in fact built as a series of
Plan 140

retaining walls/buttresses against its outer face. This was the case to
the SE where extra masonry was added to the wall and was founded in part
of the revetment for the tower in AJ-AK18.

Unfortunately the evidence necessary to decide the issue, one or
two good photographs of the outer face(s) of the wall, is not available.
This report favors the first solution. The second highest unit, the long
thin band of masonry, does not look thick enough to have served as an
effective retaining wall.

Another point, mentioned already in Plan 123, is that the bedrock
slopes sharply here. Over a distance of ca. 6.0 m it descends from
773.56 to 770.45; this is a drop of over 3.0 m.

A last point is also one mentioned before. The published Survey
Map shows a revetment/glacis extending along most of the W side of the
offset-inset wall. However, only in S11 to the N, and AH17-AJ18 in the
south, does it appear that excavation actually reached low enough to
detect these features. It may be that the draftsman used a heavy line to
render these, when instead he should have used a lighter, finer line
such as was used to indicate the presumed course of similar construction
on the E side of the town.
Plan 141: AA-AB-AC,13-14-15 – Overview

No remains which could be assigned to Stratum 5 were found.

Bedrock was reached in a few places, and uncovered several rock-cut installations. One is cut by a Stratum 3 wall, another blocks a Stratum 3 doorway. These two at least belong to Stratum 4. Others may have been cut in Stratum 4, and continued in use in later strata.

Traces of what may be the 3C casemate-like wall were found. Most of the buildings uncovered, three of the 4-Room type and two of the 3-Room type, were likely connected to this wall at an early stage in their history.

Remains of two bins, a possible drain and the offset-inset wall belong to Stratum 3B.

The walls built over the 3C casemate-like wall may belong to 3B or 3A. Modifications to the 3C buildings likely belong to Stratum 3A.

Stratum 2 is represented by a corner of Building 124.01 in AA14, and probably by a few foundations walls crossing over Stratum 3 structures, and which some times block off all access to Stratum 3 rooms. The offset-inset wall continued in use.

Only a part of one room can be assigned to Stratum 1. Its walls cross over the stump of the 3B offset-inset wall.

Evaluation

This area was excavated over two seasons. AA13-14, AB13-half of
AB15 and AC13 were cleared in 1932, mostly toward the end of that season; half of AB15 and AC14-15 were cleared in the latter half of the 1935 campaign. Most of AA15 was left untouched, mainly because of the presence of the end of a long rubble heap.

The area is well-documented photographically; often there are two different angles of the same set of features. Still, there are a few items which do not appear in any photograph. Although there are relatively few elevations on the plan, most, but not all, rooms have bottom levels, and most walls have at least top levels. There are no elevations for the offset-inset wall.

Building 141.01: Rm 393, Rm 395, Rm 396a, Rm 396b, Rm 397, unnumbered rooms, Ci 324, Si 327 —

Although rather fragmentary, this building appears in many photographs, especially its pillared wall. Its N wall is especially ill-preserved and difficult to define. The building seems to be an elaboration of a 4-Room type structure. McClellan essentially reconstructs this building along the lines presented below, though he erroneously assigns Rm 398 to Building 141.01 instead of Building 124.0176.

Rm 393 is the S long room. Its S wall is a mix of single-stone and narrow double-stone work; its E and W walls are mainly large single stones. P 1071 gives the impression that the inner face of the E wall might be part of the casemate-like wall, but this is uncertain. The N wall contained seven pillars, though only six show in the photograph; perhaps the missing one (the second from the E) is reconstructed on the

76"Planning," 59-60, 64; especially fig. 13.
plan. The pillars are built-up of rough drums; usually three or four are
preserved here. The pillars are founded on, and connected by, masonry
section. P 1088 shows a roller sitting where the missing pillar should
be (see also P 1087). The plan shows a N to S double-stone wall leading
up to the place from where the pillar is missing. This wall may be a
later addition which displaced the original pillar. Note that it is
approximately on the same line as the E wall of Rm 397. Although bottom
elevations are given for this room, and most of the others in Building
141.01, is not clear that these represent an actual floor level. The
small cobbles area between Rm 393 and Rm 397 may be a patch of paving
(see P 1054). If so, floor level was closer to the level of the base of
the pillars. Passage to the rooms to the N was probably through a gap,
or gaps, left between the pillars. It is unclear how high the connecting
sections of masonry were preserved, so the number and position of
doorway leading N is unknown. P 1088 may show a doorway from the road Rm
394 into Rm 393, but this is uncertain.

Rm 395 was apparently a broad chamber across the N part of the
front of the building. Its wall with Rm 393 is the pillar wall described
above; its W wall with Rm 397 is single-stone work. A single-stone wall
separates it from a small stone paved area to the N in which was a
circular stone basin ca. 70 cm across, 46 cm high and 30 cm deep.
Probably the original N wall of this extension of Rm 395 was just N of
this stone basin; this would match the line of the N wall of Rm 396a.
However, the W wall of Building 124.01 cuts the NE corner of the
extension, eliminating much of the evidence for the N end of this room.
Most of the E wall of Rm 395 is a later rebuild also connected with
Building 124.01. Si 327 is cut in the bedrock below Rm 395; it is not
cut by any of its walls. It may have been cut earlier than Rm 395 (in
Stratum 4) and continued in use with the room, or have been cut as part
of the construction of the building.
**Plan 141**

Rm. 397 is west of Rm. 395; its walls are single-stone work wherever they can be seen clearly. There are no signs of a doorway, so it is impossible to guess its relations with the surrounding rooms.

Rm. 396b is the structure’s middle long room. Often these are open courts, but Rm. 396a to the N is even broader, and a more likely candidate for a courtyard. Rm. 396b is connected to Rm. 395 by the narrow cobbled area S of Rm. 397, mentioned above. Its N and E walls are single-stone work, to the S is the already mentioned pillar wall. The W wall is less certain. On the plan it looks too thin to be a real wall; perhaps it is a facing against the casemate-like wall? A large block in the SW corner of the room, shown in P 1071, might be a threshold to the back room of Building 141.01.

Rm. 396a is the N long room, and probably an open court. Its walls to S and E are single-stone work, as was probably its N wall, though this one is fragmentary. If the line of this wall is extended west it would cut the mouth of Si. 323; suggesting that this rock-cut installation predates the building. Ci. 324 is not cut by any wall, and is in the middle of the room; it was likely in use with the building, though it could have been hewn as early as Stratum 4. The W wall is again uncertain; some connection with the casemate-like wall may be possible. There is no sign of a threshold leading into the back room(s).

The press and collection vat of an olive oil press were found just beyond what should be the N wall of Rm. 396a. Unfortunately this area was not excavated so no architectural context for the pressing installation is available. The press is about 90 cm across and 60 cm high. Its top has a circular channel around its circumference with a small drain hole leading into an interior hollow. In the center of the press is a small circular opening. The vat is roughly square, ca. 85 cm across; its basin
is about 50 cm wide and 50 cm deep. McClellan seems to think that the presses belong to his building, though as stated above this is very unclear.\textsuperscript{7n}

**Building 141.01** had a long back room, but it does not show up clearly in any of the photographs. For some reason it did not receive a number. Its S wall is single-stone work, as is a fragment of an E to W inner partition wall. Its W wall is double stone work, ca. 70 cm wide. The E wall is not well-defined. The plan shows large stones running N to S the length of this room, extending S into Rm 385. Very probably these are the top surviving courses of the early casemate-like wall. This back room is built over the line of the original town wall and gives **Building 141.01** more space to the W.

**Dating of Building 141.01** —

**Si 323** contained only Iron I material according to the 1947 report, which is Stratum 4.\textsuperscript{7m} If **Building 141.01**’s N wall cut it, this would indicate a foundation date in Stratum 3C. Note that it shares wall with a similar building to the S and both face out on Rm 394, which was almost certainly a ringroad. That the present back room is built over the 3C casemate-like wall, as well as the appearance of walls of different widths, suggests modifications throughout Stratum 3. **Building 124.01**, probably of Stratum 2, cuts the NE corner of **Building 141.01**. But it is not clear if the whole building went out of use by that time, or only part. Its main phase is thus 3C-3A, with a possible (though much less likely) extension into 2.

\textsuperscript{7n}“Planning,” 68, fig. 14.

\textsuperscript{7m}II, 125.
Function of Building 141.01 -

There is only the stone basin in Rm 395 to indicate possible industrial use. The building to the N was clearly an olive press. There is nothing to indicate a direct connection between the two. Thus, this building may have had mainly a domestic role.

Building 141.02: Rm 385a, Rm 385b, Rm 386, Rm 387, Rm 392 -

This is probably a 3-Room type building, with modifications over time. Adjacent Rm 388, however, is a problem. There are certain other difficulties as well.

Rm 392 is the N long room. P 1088 seems to show a doorway connecting it to Rm 387. P 1071 shows no other passages through either its N or S walls. Possibly one could gain access to Rm 385b by way of Rm 392, however, no doorway is visible in any of the photographs. They are obscured by a pillar of soil which contains a local bench mark. The N, E and W walls are single-stone work; the S wall is double-stone. The plans shows a 90 cm wide wall cutting N to S across Rm 392, and continuing into Rm 386. The plan seems to show this thick wall cutting through the wall between these two rooms, but this is not certain. On P 1089 this wall looks only one course high, but this too is uncertain.

Rm 386 is the long room S of Rm 392. It is the widest room in the building, and so may be a courtyard. Its S and W walls are single-stone work, its N and E walls are double-stone. There is no hint of a doorway in any of its walls. It may well be that the N wall is a later addition, a fragment of a foundation for a building of which there is little trace, and that originally Rm 386 and Rm 387 were one long chamber. The plan shows two walls crossing the interior of the room from N-S. Already
mentioned is the thick wall at the W end which may be a single course of stones cutting the wall between Rm 386 and Rm 392. The second wall does not show in any of the photographs. The plan has it ending in a pillar, only the pillar has a level, not the rest of the wall. The top of the pillar is 1.25 m above the level of the stone-paved floor. Rm 386 probably allowed entrance to Rm 385a, though the plan does not show a break in the line of the wall.

Rm 387 may be the area through which the building was entered. Perhaps the extra line of stones along part of its E wall is a step down into the building. Rm 387 also seems to allow access to Rm 392, and as mentioned above, the wall between it and Rm 386 is probably a late foundation. Its N wall is double-stone work while the E wall is basically single-stone.

Rm 388 is very odd. On the plan it looks like a long stone-paved room, rather like Rm 541 in appearance. There are no levels for it, though P 1089 does show it. It seems to have a top level close to that of the S wall of Rm 386. Further, it seems to have a N wall built against the S wall of Rm 386. Note especially that this wall continues beyond the end of the S wall of Rm 386, and continues at least up to the E wall of Building 141.02, though this E wall is none too clear on the plan. The W and S walls are also single work.

McClellan noticed the similarity of Rm 388 to Rm 541 to the SE, which is a true road, and suggested that Rm 388 may have been a similar road, only ending in a cul de sac at the edge of Rm 385a.77 However, he suggests no purpose for this cul de sac, except perhaps to hint that it may be in some way connected with the drain fragment in AB13. Rm 541 had

77"Planning," pp. 59, 61, fig. 7.
Plan 141

a very clear purpose: it allowed access, to Building 141.04, Building 141.05, Building 141.06 and Building 142.01. It is a raised road leading off from a natural terrace in the hillside. This terrace does not continue in AA-AB14, but in Z15. Since it does not lead through Rm 385 it is difficult to see its connection with the drain in AB13. Only if it is assumed that Building 141.02 and/or Building 141.03 had a second story (or stories) which were entered from an elevated road, in the same way that the probable second story of Building 142.01 was entered, could Rm 388 really make sense as a road. How it connected with the drain in AB13 is also unclear.

Rm 385a and Rm 385b are the back room(s) of this building. Its E, N and S walls are narrow single-stone work, the W wall is wider single-stones. The plans shows a line of large stones running through these rooms N-S. There is no clear photograph of this area, nor any levels, but this may well be the top surviving course of the early casemate-like wall. Since the N wall of Rm 385b and the wall which separates Rm 385a from Rm 385b are built over this line of stones, they represent a post-3C phase to the building, probably 3A.

Dating of Building 141.02 -

The building shares walls with its neighbors to N and S, and so must be contemporary with them. It is oriented toward the ringroad, also as they are. Like Building 141.01 it seems to have back rooms built over the 3C casemate-like wall. Its original phase was likely 3C, with the back of the structure modified in 3A. Late walls cut across it, but these are very fragmentary and could be Stratum 2 or 1. Thus the building has a main life of 3C to 3A, with a possible extension into 2, but coming to and end by 1.
Function of Building 141.02 -

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

Building 141.03: Rm 389, Rm 390, Rm 391, Ci 317, Ci 320, Si 318?, Si 319?, Si 321 and Si 322 -

This is an elaborate form of a 3-Room building. The two long rooms are well-documented in photographs, but neither the back room or the two small chambers in front appear. Though unique, the plan is quite clear.

Rm 390 is the S long room, and the largest of the three; it is probably a courtyard. Entrance to the building was probably through the space between Rm 389 and the small room labeled "cement floor." Its E, W, S and part of its N walls are single-stone work. The wall it shares with Rm 389 contains five pillars, four with four drums each, and one with two drums. The pillars at the E and W ends are connected to the adjoining NW and SE walls by low sections of masonry. All photographs of this building (e.g. P 1090) show these pillars supporting stone lintels, six all told. The 1947 report states that these were found in situ. In the SW is a doorway which allows access to Rm 391; this leads right through Si 321, which suggests that this installation had gone out of use by the time Building 141.03 was constructed.

In the NE corner of Rm 390 are two small chambers, the first (1.4 by 1.2 m) has a "cement floor," by which is probably meant a plastered floor of some sort; the other (ca. 0.9 by 0.6 m) was unpaved. In the corner formed by their walls is what looks from the plan to be a...
Plan 141

rectangular stone basin, about 80 cm long by 60 cm wide. The walls of these small "rooms" are ca. 80 cm lower than the tops of the building's main wall, and the floor of the "cemented" space is 30 cm to 60 cm above the floor level of Rm 390 (this is difficult to judge from the elevations on the plans). Without photographs of this area it is difficult to evaluate these spaces. They could be rectangular storage units. Alternatively, the plastered floor and stone basin may indicate an area for processing agricultural products. Rm 390 also contained four rock-cut installations: Si 318, Si 319, Si 322 and Ci 320. Part of the roof of Ci 320 collapsed, taking a section of the S wall with it. No walls of Rm 390 cut these installations suggesting that they may have been in use at least during the last phase of the building. For some reason Badè believed that Ci 320 would have gone out of use when the pillar wall was erected, but it is well clear of that wall and need not have gone out of use when the building was constructed.\textsuperscript{774}

Rm 389 is N of Rm 390 and shares its pillar wall. All its other walls are single-stone work. There is no indication of a doorway between it and Rm 391. To the N is the debris filled and stone-paved Rm 388. In the space between the second and third columns from the W is the mouth of Ci 317. P 1073 does not show any masonry cutting its mouth, indicating that though it could predate the building, it may also have been in use with it. The 1947 report calls Ci 317 a bottle-shaped cistern.\textsuperscript{775}

Rm 391 is the back room. It N, S and E walls are narrow single stone work, but its back wall is large single-stone, similar in size to the stones running N-S through Rm 385 to the NW. It may be that this is

\textsuperscript{774}I, 213.

\textsuperscript{775}I, 129 n. 1.
a part of the early casemate-like wall, perhaps the inner face of its outer wall. If so, the casemate-like wall may have contained offsets and insets of its own, for this section of wall is set off from that to the NW. As mentioned above, Si 321 is in the middle of the doorway to Rm 390, which means that it had probably gone out of use at some time before the building was put into use, or at least before its final period of use.

**Dating of Building 141.03 -**

It cuts two earlier features, probably from Stratum 4, and is cut by nothing later. All of its walls are single-stone work, and many of these are shared with neighboring structures, with which it also shares a common orientation toward the ringroad. And this building is also connected to a crossroad which begins in Plan 125 as Rm 644. Its back room seems to be built against, rather than over, the 3C casemate-like wall. All this suggests a foundation in 3C. Since it is not cut by any later features it may go as late as Stratum 2, though there is no certain proof of this. Thus the building has a life of 3C to 3A, with a much less likely extension into 2.

**Function of Building 141.03 -**

The 1947 report notes that the columns (with lintels?) were only 1.1 m high. McCown believed that Rm 389 was an open court in front of Rm 390 and Rm 391. He was rightly troubled by the presumed height of the ceiling in the "roofed" space of Rm 390. He surmised that the extant plan of Building 141.03 was "a 'basement' shelter for asses, sheep and goats." He believed that the rubble paved area of Rm 388 allowed access

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77I, pp. 213, 228.
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to the upper, living quarters. McClellan seems, in general, to have
accepted this evaluation, though he doubted whether even animals could
have used such a low space.\textsuperscript{777}

Above it was suggested that \textit{Rm 390} was the open court, not \textit{Rm 389}.
Note that it is \textit{Rm 390} which contains two built-up installations, a
stone basin and four rock-cut installations. It is also a wider space to
roof. It seems more likely that \textit{Rm 389} and \textit{Rm 391} were the roofed
spaces. Even so, there is no certain proof that either or both had a
second story, unless the unusual stone-paved \textit{Rm 388} is truly an access
to road. This would then provide easy access to a second floor.

The 1947 report also suggests that the rock-cut installations \textit{Ci
317} (the report here calls it \textit{Si 317}), \textit{Ci 320} and \textit{Si 321} had gone out of
use before the building was erected.\textsuperscript{78} This cannot be proved, nor does
it seem very likely for the former two; certainly the inhabitants would
have required water storage facilities. The report dates \textit{Ci 320} to the
8th and 7th centuries B.C.\textsuperscript{79} However, \textit{Si 321} probably had gone out of
use as suggested. The building’s many installations suggest that this
was not a mere dwelling but may have served an industrial role as well.

Other Features in AA14-15: \textit{Ci 325, Rm 394, Rm 672} –

\textit{Ci 325} is associated with \textit{Building 124.01} and was treated there.

\textit{Rm 394} marks what should be the area of a road on to which the
three buildings described above open. On the other side of the street

\textsuperscript{777}"Planning," 61.
\textsuperscript{78}I, 213.
\textsuperscript{79}I, 136.
would have been a band of similar buildings. From 215 in Plan 124 it is known that the bedrock should drop sharply about the middle of AA15. Rm 614a (at 776.41) is on the upper terrace, and Rm 386 (at 774.45) is on the lower terrace. This means that any buildings NE of Rm 394, including the space marked Rm 672, were likely backed up against the scarp, as Building 124.01 was. McClellan places Rm 394 to the N in Plan 90 and Plan 107, while calling the road E of Building 141.01 and Building 141.02 Rm 395; the road should be Rm 394 throughout its length since Rm 395 is part of Building 141.01.\(^7\)

Building 141.04: Rm 537, Rm 538, Rm 566b —

This appears to have been a 4-Room type structure. Elevations for this building are sparse, but there are several useful photographs (see P 1384, P 1397, P 1398). It is oriented toward the SE. Almost all of its walls are single-stone work.

Rm 537 was probably originally divided down its length by a row of three or four pillars, of which only the N-most survives; this was of the built-up type. The only double-stone wall is a short section in the NE corner. Entrance to this room, and the building, from road Rm 541, was through a stairway in its SW corner. The elevation on the top preserved stair is 776.04, but the next step down is at 776.24; the elevations were probably reversed in writing. Note that the hatching on the stairs indicates a descent to the NE. Unfortunately none of the photographs provide details about this stairway. A gap in the wall with Rm 538 may be where there was a doorway. Likewise, the doorway to Rm 566a may have been in the NE corner; the double-stone wall may be a later addition forcing indirect access to the back room.

\(^7\)"Planning," 64, fig. 13.
Plan 141

_Rm 538_ was the third long room. It did not have any connection with _Rm 566b_; its doorway with _Rm 537_ was mentioned above. The wall it shares with _Rm 536_ is double-stone. The S half of the room has a stone-paved floor (see P 1397). This provides a guide, within 10 cm, to the general floor level of the building at 775.77.

_Rm 566b_ is the back room. The gap in its NW wall with _Rm 390_ was caused by the collapse of part of the roof of _Cl 320_. The wall which separates it from _Rm 566a_ is fragmentary, but enough survives to show its limit to the SW. Its only doorway is with _Rm 537_.

The 1947 report suggests that _Rm 566a_ and _Rm 566b_ were part of a road which connected the intramural area with the ringroad.\(^{71}\) The suggestion advanced here that they are back rooms makes better sense of the plan; besides, road _Rm 541_ serves this purpose. McClellan supports the identification of these spaces as back rooms and reconstructs this building along the same lines as presented above.\(^{72}\)

_Dating of Building 141.04 -_

This building cuts no earlier features, nor is it cut by anything later. It does share single-stone walls with buildings on all sides and is connected with a crossroad which connects with the ringroad. Its beginning phase is probably 3C. Its final phase is open; it likely lasted through 3A, and may have extended into Stratum 2 as well.

_Function of Building 141.04 -_

\(^{71}\)I, 230.

\(^{72}\)"Planning," figs. 7, 13; also p. 61.
Plan 141

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

Building 141.05: Rm 530?, Rm 531, Rm 536, Rm 566a –

This seems to be a 3-Room type building, though not all elements of its plan are clear. There are few elevations. It does, however, appear in all the same photographs as Building 141.04. McClellan’s reconstruction is identical to that presented below.\(^{73}\)

Rm 536 is the N long room, and is the best-preserved (see P 1397). A stone mortar about 45 cm across, 25 cm high with a central hole 15 cm across was found at an elevation of ca. 775.79; this probably marks the approximate level of the original floor. Its S wall is narrow single-stone work, its W wall was probably a mix of single- and double-stone, and its N and E walls are double-stone. The plan and P 1384 show a threshold leading up into Rm 530. There is no indication of a stairway leading down from road Rm 541 into Rm 536, but such must have once existed, perhaps in the disturbed part of Rm 530.

Rm 530 must have originally been a part of the long room SW of Rm 536, an extension of Rm 531. As excavated, however, it was so fragmentary that no clear wall line to W or S could be fixed. Therefore its limits on the plan are undefined. It is not even clear if the ragged line of stones between it and Rm 531 is really a wall. However, it seems reasonable to extend the SW wall of Rm 531 and the SE wall of Rm 536 to enclose it. Its wall and doorway with Rm 531 were described above. It is possible that a stairway leading into the building once existed here.

\(^{73}\)“Planning,” figs. 7, 13; also p. 61.
Plan 141

Rm 531 is the N extension of Rm 530; together they make up one long room. Its W wall is narrow single-stone work, its E wall is wider single-stone, and its N wall is double-stone wide. P 1397 shows its back wall; it does not show any trace of a doorway to Rm 566a. The narrow line of stones running NW-SE is about on the same line as those to the NW in Rm 385 and those to the SE in Rm 525 which may well be elements of the casemate-like wall. The stones in Rm 531 seem too small to be part of the casemate-like wall, but may perhaps be founded on that earlier wall. They may mark off Rm 531 into small sub-units, perhaps for storage. The room seems to contain two fallen monolith stone pillars.

Rm 566a is the back room. Parts of it can be seen in P 1397 and P 1398. Its NW, NE and SW walls are single-stone work, though the latter two are fragmentary. Its SE wall is preserved at a fairly low level, perhaps right about the level of the floor, which would explain the lack of a doorway with either Rm 536 or Rm 531.

Dating of Building 141.05 -

There is no evidence that it cuts anything earlier. Its SW corner was disturbed by something, but there is no clue to what or when. It shares walls with two other buildings and fronts on a sideroad connected to the ringroad. Its walls are in several types of construction, which may indicate use and modification over time. Although certain traces of the casemate-like wall were not found, it is likely that its SW room is built over that earlier wall. If this building was originally connected with the casemate-like wall, it would have been somewhat smaller. It is probably a 3C construction which survived at least to 3A. It may have continued to Stratum 2, but this is much less likely though, there is no certainty of this.
Function of Building 141.05 -

There is no evidence to suggest other than a domestic role for this building.

Sideroad: Rm 541

On the plan this area looks very much like Rm 388. It is clearest in P 1384 and P 1398. Its NE end is in AC16. Although in the photographs it has a rough appearance, it is probably the remains of an elevated road which allowed access to the two buildings just described, among others. It is discussed in detail on Plan 142. The 1947 report also notes that this may have been a road. 74

Building 141.06: Rm 605, Rm 617, Ci 363 -

This structure is most problematic. It is either a 3- or 2-Room building. Elevations are few, and one may contain a transposition of numbers. There are no general view photographs of this building. For Rm 605 there are no photographs at all, and Rm 617 only appears in detail photographs of Ci 363. Also walls of a large later building seem to have disturbed its E side. McClellan reconstructs this building along the line presented below. 75

Rm 617 is the most crucial room to define. It is entered from road Rm 541 by two stairs leading up to a threshold. In the W side of the room was the mouth of Ci 363. The mouth of the cistern was built-up above bedrock by about three courses of stones. Several rectangular

74I, 214.

75"Planning," 60, 61 and n. 36; figs. 7 and 13.
stones sealed it. The height of the top of one of the stones in the wall is at 776.65. The cistern is fed by a channel which runs into it from the SE. A square stone against the S wall of Rm 617 had a circular hole which was part of a drain bringing water into the channel from road Rm 541. A large block laid over the S end of the drain is at 776.81. Therefore, the approximate height of the floor should be around 776.65 to 776.81. The lowest point reached in the excavation was 776.19. P 1433 shows all these features, and also what looks like a stone lined bin E of the cistern's mouth. This feature does not appear on any of the plans, and from the photograph it is difficult to decide if it is below the presumed floor level. The top of the threshold is some distance above this floor level; perhaps there was a step or two down into the room which has not survived. The N and S walls are single-stone work, and the wall with Rm 605 is double-stone with at least two, possibly four, preserved pillars of the built-up type. The E wall is a question. In the SE corner of the room it looks like there are two walls. The W one continues the line of Rm 598 to the S, but only for about a meter into the room; the other wall is built just to the E, and becomes wider in the N half of the room. It seems that the short fragment is the original wall, and that the other is later. This thick later wall is probably related to similar walls farther E which disturb other buildings of this stratum. There is no trace of the doorway which once connected Rm 605 with Rm 617, unless it is the slight gap at the NW end of the pillar wall; doorways tend to be at one end or the other in long rooms (see also P 1430 for the very right edge of these two walls).

The 1947 report suggests that Rm 617, Rm 365 (not 345 as written in the report), Rm 613, and Rm 566 formed a passage connecting the

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741, 137.
ringroad with the intramural area. As mentioned above, it is much more likely that Rm 566a and Rm 566b are back rooms, and this means that the other rooms listed are also not passage ways, but rooms within buildings. McClellan supports the idea that Rm 617 is a room within a building, and not part of a road. He suggests that the stairway leads to a second story, though he notes that this set of steps is the only evidence for an upper floor. He doubts that Rm 617, because of the presence of Ci 363 and its channel, was an area where "human activity occurred." It (and Rm 613) "were low half-cellars or basements, possibly not even used for storage." While this possibility cannot be ruled out, it does not provide an explanation for how the inhabitants of Building 141.06 entered Rm 617 and Rm 605. Also, it is not clear why a ring of stones around a cistern mouth is indicative of a basement. On still expects a set of stairs leading down to the "basement". For this reason it seems better to accept the suggestion that the preserved steps led up to a threshold from the lower road Rm 541, and that the few steps necessary to reach the lower interior floor have not been preserved.

Rm 605 is said, on the plan, to have a paved floor at elevation 776.16. This is half a meter below the top of the opening to Ci 363. The 1947 report states that the floor of Rm 617 "is almost the same as that of the adjoining R. 605, which has a paved floor." If it is true that the floors were at the same level, then some elevation here is off. Since several levels support the height of the floor in Rm 617, it may be that the last two digits of the floor level for Rm 605 have been transposed. Perhaps it should be 776.61 instead. Rm 605's walls are all

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78I, 230.

78"Planning," pp. 59 n. 28, 61; fig. 7.

79"Planning," 61 and n. 36.

79I, 137.
single-stone-work, except for the pillar wall with Rm 617. Plan 142 shows a short single-stone wall in the SE corner; perhaps this is the original partition wall, and the double-stone wall is a later modification?

The architectural relations of Rm 613 and Rn 365 are difficult to determine. Were they a back room connected with Rm 605 and Rm 617, or to Rm 614a? McClellan attaches both these features to Rm 614a, and to Building 142.11 in general.\textsuperscript{73} He notes that this insula of building narrows so much here that there was no room for the traditional back room which one would expect for Building 141.06. These features are dealt with under Building 142.11.

**Dating of Building 141.06**

The building seems to be essentially single-stone work in its initial phase. It shares walls with buildings on three sides and is oriented to both the crossroad and the ringroad. The thin wall adjacent to the pillar wall is evidence of modifications subsequent to its construction. The original E wall seems to have been destroyed or partially incorporated into a large late building, quite likely from Stratum 2 (see discussion in Plan 142). All this suggests a foundation in 3C, sustained use, possibly with rising floors, into 3A. Although an extension into Stratum 2 is possible, it seems less likely.

**Function of Building 141.06**

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

\textsuperscript{73}"Planning," 60; see especially fig. 7.
Plan 141

Note: **Rm 600** is the N-most point in a ringroad which can be traced from as far SE as AH20. Originally it seemed that ingenious reasoning might find an extension through AB15-16 which would continue on and connect with the road fragment in **Rm 669** in Z15. However, neither **Rm 617** or **Rm 616** seems likely to allow such a passage; there are too many walls and stairways in the way. It seems then that Tell en-Nasbeh does not have a true ringroad, as was also recognized by McClellan\(^72\). Rather, a block or insula of buildings, which stretches from roughly AC15 to AA19, interrupts the ringroad. Someone coming up the stairs of **Rm 598** would have had to take road **Rm 627** E, turn N in AB19 (see discussion in Plan 143), turn W in Z19 (see discussion in Plan 126) and follow a road which includes **Rm 671** and **Rm 653** in Plan 142. Still, this distance is less than 100 m and would have taken only a minute or two to traverse.

**Other Rooms and Features** -

**Rm 534, Rm 535, Rm 539, Rm 540** and **Ci 357** are part of **Building 142.01** and are discussed in connection with that building. **Rm 614a** and **Rm 614b** are part of **Building 142.11** and are discussed under that building.

There are several features built-up against the offset-inset wall. On the S edge of AB13 are two narrow double-stone walls which look very much like a fragment of a drain, as also recognized by McClellan.\(^73\) Unfortunately there is no photograph of this feature. The purpose of the narrow double-stone wall just to the SE is uncertain. Both of these are probably 3B or later.

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\(^72\)"Planning," pp. 57, 59; fig. 7.

\(^73\)"Planning," 59.
Plan 141

Rm 310, and other features in the vicinity, appear in P 798. Only the E and S walls of this room survive. They are basically double-stone work. The E wall cuts Bn 312 and the S wall crosses over the stump of the town wall. Whatever structure these walls belong to should belong to Stratum 1. The 1947 report also recognizes this as belonging to the latest phase on the site.794

Bn 311 and Bn 312 are the N-most bins in the long semi-circular chain of bins that dot the S intramural area. They were built into the debris poured when the offset-inset wall of Stratum 3B was constructed, and so belong to the same phase. The 1947 report assigns these to the latest phase on the site, but clearly this does not take into account the wall cutting Bn 312.795 In the space between the two bins is a mass of cobbles, perhaps some sort of small pavement? Perhaps it was part of an installation used in preparing the grain to go into the bins?

Rm 532 is a space formed by the meeting of two walls. If it was ever more than a semi-enclosed space, its W extension may have been destroyed by Rm 310. It may be connected with similar intramural walls found to the SE which seem to partition off groups of bins. This would make it a 3B or 3A feature.

Rm 667 is a space just NE of Rm 614. It does not appear on all plans. Possibly it was assigned a number near the end of the season but was never excavated. It is on the line of crossroad Rm 644 to the E.

The Offset-Inset Wall -

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794I, 183, n. 15.
795I, 183, n. 15.
Plan 141

The wall here is ca. 4.9 to 5.0 m wide, and contains parts of an inset and offset. Also uncovered was a small section of the revetment/glacis which is ca. 1.8 to 2.0 m wide. No elevations are provided for the wall or the revetment. There are no seams in the wall which might indicate different stages of construction. As mentioned above, a wall belonging to a Stratum 1 building (Rm 310) cuts NE-SW across the stump of this 3B wall.
No remains assignable to either Stratum 4 or 5 were discerned. Especially curious is the relative lack of rock-cut installations, so noticeable in the N and S ends of the site, which seem to have been cut in Stratum 4. Perhaps bedrock was seldom reached in this area it is not surprising that such features were not uncovered. If it is assumed that most buildings had their own cistern(s) it may well be that excavation just did not go low enough to find them.

Stratum 3 is well-represented by one 10-Room structure, two 4-Room, five 3-Room, two 2-Room, one irregular and several too fragmentary for an exact room count. Up to four of these buildings may have had some industrial use, and one contained an assortment of finds which one might term "cultic". Parts of three roads can be traced across this area. All of these structures likely began in 3C, and with modifications lasted through 3A. Some were clearly cut by buildings of later strata.

Stratum 2 is fragmentary, but apparently wide-spread. Walls associated with this phase block streets (even reusing Stratum 3 olive presses) and cut the earlier buildings. The traceable rooms seem to be of large, thick-walled structures.

Nothing directly attributable to Stratum 1 was found.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in 1935, in the last part of the season. Two areas were left untouched because of rubble-heaps. The first stretches E-W across the center of AA16-17-18; the other is a bulge in the SW of AB18 and NE corner of AC18. Both areas are prime spots for
Plan 142

renewed excavations, as they would provide connections with relatively well-preserved previously excavated buildings. Elevations are sparse; there are long stretches of wall without any levels, and more than a few rooms without bottom levels. Photographic documentation is patchy. A few rooms have several photographs, but this is because they all contain some sort of installation, which gave them added importance. Fortunately the plans of most of the eleven buildings to be described are fairly clear, and many can be reconstructed reasonably well.

Building 142.01: Rm 525, Rm 526, Rm 534, Rm 535, Rm 539, Rm 540, Rm 597, Rm 598, Rm 599, Rm 601, Rm 604, Bn 362, Bn 382, Ci 357, and Ci 361 -

This is the largest building of Stratum 3 with a reasonably clear plan (see Building 159.08 for a larger, but more fragmentary building of this stratum). It approaches in size some of the 4-Room building complexes of Stratum 2. It contains ten rooms, two storage bins and two cisterns. All of its walls, except in the W-most room, are single-stone work. As was discussed in the chapter on topography, the tell falls from the central ridge on the E to the W in three or four natural terraces. The lines of these terraces are not always clear because excavation did not reach bedrock everywhere. Part of one of these terraces makes up the E wall of Rm 599; this is an 80+ cm drop (see P 1422). It seems reasonable to suppose that the line of the ringroad roughly follows this terrace. Those entering buildings on the down hillside of the terrace naturally had to go down stairways. Such stairways are found in most of the buildings west of the ringroad as far S as AF19. The description of this building will proceed from E to W.

McClellan seems to reconstruct this building in a way similar to that described below. However, he does not present a discussion of it,
only a plan.\textsuperscript{796}

\textbf{Rm 598} was entered by a flight of five steps from \textbf{Rm 541} on the NW. The drop from street level is ca. 1.0 m, 777.13 to 776.17. It leads directly into \textbf{Rm 599}. The intervening wall is a later construction; its base floats ca. 70 cm above floor level. \textbf{P 1419} shows this area. On the basis of \textbf{P 1419} it does not seem possible to gain entry to \textbf{Bn 362} from \textbf{Rm 598}. This bin seems to have two compartments. The late wall cuts across the SW wall of the S bin. This spot is not clearly seen in any of the photographs, nor are there any elevations. It may therefore have been possible to reach the S bin from \textbf{Rm 598}.

The 1947 report notes the possibility that \textbf{Rm 598} may have allowed access to \textbf{Rm 604} and thus to \textbf{Bn 362} and \textbf{Ci 361}.\textsuperscript{797} Given the heights on the walls in the vicinity, this does not seem very likely.

\textbf{Rm 599} had a stone-paved floor, though this is not clear from \textbf{P 1422} which shows a corner of this room. As mentioned above, the east wall of \textbf{Rm 599} is part of a natural rock terrace. A doorway leads to \textbf{Rm 597}. The plan and \textbf{P 1418} show a ca. 50 cm gap in the SE corner of \textbf{Rm 604}. This could have provided access to \textbf{Ci 361} from \textbf{Rm 599}. The plan, however, shows dashed lines crossing this gap, indicating that the excavators believed that the wall continued here.

\textbf{Rm 604} is of great importance. It contains a flight of five steps leading down from the SW to \textbf{Ci 361}, and there is space for two additional steps. The highest preserved step is at 777.70, and the height of an adjacent wall is 777.26, roughly 1.3 m above the preserved

\textsuperscript{796}"Planning," fig. 13.

\textsuperscript{797}I, 214.
floor of the chamber. Presumably these stairs led to a second story. The small size of many of the rooms in this building may also be an indication of a second floor; the walls had to be so close in order to bear the weight of the upper rooms. Access to the upper floor must have been from either the road to the NW (Rm 541) or that to the NE (Rm 600 and Rm 602) because there does not seem to be a doorway from Rm 604 into any of the rooms around it. Unfortunately nothing survives to characterize the missing floor.

Ci 361's opening is a large circular stone with a smaller circular mouth in its center. This block seems to sit on a pedestal of earth which must lead down to an opening in the bedrock. In effect it was a built-up "well". Unfortunately the large stone is not drawn on the plan, so there are no elevations for it; it does, however, appear in P 1418 and P 1419. This cistern is of the bottle-shaped variety.\textsuperscript{786}

Rm 601 has a threshold connecting it with Rm 540 at an elevation of 776.41. Although Rm 601 was excavated to a depth of 775.80, its floor level must be closer to the level of the threshold. There does not seem to have been access to either Rm 598 or Rm 604 from this chamber.

Rm 540's only doorway is with Rm 601. Neither the plan, nor P 1384 show any passage through the wall to Rm 535. Perhaps entrance to Rm 540 was by way of the stairs in Rm 604? No elevation is given for its floor.

Rm 535 has a clear threshold with Rm 539 to the S at 776.00, which also marks its approximate floor level. It shows up especially well in P 1398. There is no entrance to either Rm 534 or Rm 540.

\textsuperscript{786}I, 129 n. 1.
Rm 597 is entered from Rm 599. There is a gap in its N wall leading into Rm 604. Since this leads to the back of the stairway the gap is probably only an area where the wall was destroyed. Possibly it is a doorway to a small "closet". Unfortunately there is no photograph of this corner, nor is there one of the wall it shares with Rm 539. Presumably there was one, but the plan gives no clue to its location.

Rm 539 is the longest room on the "bottom" floor. As mentioned above, there was probably a doorway into Rm 597, but it does not appear in plan or photograph. Doorways to Rm 535 and Rm 534 are in the NW corner. P 1384, on the right hand side, shows what may be blockage in a doorway leading into Rm 526.

Rm 526 was probably entered from Rm 539, as mentioned above. The plan shows two heavy black lines across the W wall. P 1384 shows the N part of this wall, and there is a discontinuity here, but the S part of the wall is not shown; so it cannot be determined if this is a blockage of a doorway into Rm 525, or not. Rm 526 also contains Bn 382 in its SE corner.

Rm 534 has a doorway leading into Rm 539. P 1398 shows this room well; it shows no trace of a doorway into Rm 525, nor does the plan. The photograph may show this area to be at a lower level than Rm 539. Ci 357, a bottle-shaped cistern, is shown in the photograph to be below the N wall of Rm 534. This wall is double-stone work and is set off slightly to the south from the rest of the N wall of Building 142.01. This may be an indication that the thick wall is a later rebuild cutting the mouth of the cistern, which served an early phase of the building. It is because of the wall cutting its mouth that the 1947 report placed

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799 I, 129 n. 15.
Plan 142

Ci 357 in the early part of its Stratum I.\footnote{180}

Rm 525 is the back-most chamber of the building. Its exact relationship, however, is uncertain. Its N wall is narrow double-stone work; the W wall is wide double-stone; its E wall is only a single stone wide; its S wall is not clear. Down the middle of the room is another double-stone wall; the plan makes it seem that the W wall partially cuts or crossed this wall. P 1397 shows the N ends of these walls, but not the part where they cross. This wall fragment is on a line with similar fragments to the NW, e.g. in Rm 385, and may be a trace of the 3C casemate-like wall, while the wall on the W may be a 3A rebuild. Any floor of Rm 525 would have to be higher than the 776.31 of this fragment.

Dating of Building 142.01 -

Except for the back-most room the walls are single-stone work. It shares walls with one other building and is oriented to both the ringroad and sideroad Rm 541. This suggests a foundation in 3C. Originally it would have been connected to the casemate-like wall. The variety of walls in the back of the building suggest modifications over time, in 3B and/or 3A. On the E, a wall cuts across Rm 598 and Rm 599, and also floats above their floor level. Ci 361 contained material of the 5th century B.C. Thus the building may have had a final use in Stratum 2, which would place the wall fragment in Stratum 1. Or perhaps only Ci 361 was kept clear and in use in Stratum 2, while the rest of the building was demolished.

Function of Building 142.01 -

\footnote{180}{1, 180.}
Plan 142

This is a very large building. Its lower floor does not contain anything to suggest any exceptional use; nor does its position in the town plan indicate any special function. The lack of evidence from the presumed upper floor adds another dimension to the problem. Was it industrial space? Living quarters? Something else? Its size at least suggests that it was the dwelling of a large, wealthy family.

Building 142.02: Rm 607, Rm 609

This is a 2-Room building, but not one with two long rooms; instead it has a large front room and a narrower back room. Most of its walls are single-stone work. Details of its construction are obscured by later modifications. Elevations are few. There are several photographs, but none shows the E part, which is where most of the trouble lie. McClellan reconstructs this building in the same manner as described below, but without discussion.\textsuperscript{861}

Rm 609 is the broad back room. Two well-constructed piers mark the doorway to Rm 607 (see P 1424). To the E is Rm 611, which is probably the back room of a building facing NE.

Rm 607 is a large open space, probably a courtyard. Its W wall is not clear. In the NW corner there is evidence for two walls. The W-most continues to the NW, blocking road Rm 627. The blockage includes an over-turned olive press (see P 1417). This wall continues SE and turns a corner to the SW. This SW extension also includes an over-turned olive press (see P 1415), and blocks road Rm 602 and Rm 603. It seems quite likely that one, if not both, presses originated in Rm 607 and ended up in secondary use in these near-by late walls. If the W wall of Rm 607 is

\textsuperscript{861}"Planning," fig. 13.
Plan 142

A late addition, then the wall to its E is likely the original. How far it extended to the SE is uncertain. In the space between Rm 607 and Rm 603 are two narrow lines of stones. These do not appear in any photographs, nor is there an elevation for the one to the W. Perhaps these are remains of steps leading down into Rm 607. If so they might serve as part of the entrance to Building 142.03 also, as another set of steps leads down into Rm 606 of that structure from Rm 607.

Within 40 cm of the door between Rm 607 and Rm 609 is a stone basin. An individual could squeeze past this installation, but it probably would have been cumbersome. It may be that this basin was originally positioned elsewhere in the courtyard. The basin is almost 1.0 m across, with the central cavity being ca. 60 cm wide. The elevations written on the basin are in error. As they stand, the outer wall is lower than the depression. Possibly the wall should be 777.54, and the bottom be 777.07, which would make the cavity 47 cm deep.

Dating of Building 142.02 -

The building is single-stone work throughout, shares walls with two other buildings, and is oriented along both a crossroad and the ringroad. The structure was likely constructed in 3C. There are no obvious 3B or 3A modifications. If the olive presses in the near-by walls originated in this building then those walls are later than the building’s initial phase, and since these walls block the road with which the building is associated they likely post-date the building. These walls could belong to Stratum 2 or 1, it is impossible to decide. This makes the final phase of the building difficult to determine. It probably lasted through 3A; less likely did it continue into 2.

Function of Building 142.02 -
Plan 142

A large open courtyard with a basin, and possibly originally two olive presses, is a strong indication of an industrial use of this structure. The back room may have been for storage. Possibly the owner lived in adjacent Building 142.03. McClellan notes that this may be a workshop, but does not mention the reused olive presses.\(^{80}\)

Building 142.03: Rm 588, Rm 606, Rm 608, Rm 610, Bn 355, Ci 359?

This is a basic 3-Room building. Levels are sparse; two rooms do not have bottom elevations. There is one fairly good photograph. Almost all of the walls are single-stone work. McClellan reconstructs this building in a way identical to that outlined below, but without discussion.\(^{90}\)

Rm 588 is the S long room, and probably an open courtyard since it is the wider of the two long rooms. Doorways lead from it into both Rm 610, the back room, and Rm 608 the other long room. The wall it shares with Rm 608 contains three stone pillars connected by short sections of masonry. The SW end of the room poses certain problems. Neither the plans or P 1427 shows any sign of a doorway leading from road Rm 589 into Rm 588. Compounding the difficulties are Bn 355 and Ci 359. The SW wall of Bn 355 cuts across the mouth of Ci 359; this wall is a continuation of that of Rm 588. So the cistern had gone out of use by the times this wall was built. The NE wall of the bin is double-stone work, and its NW wall blocks Rm 606. As mentioned above, Rm 606 seems to be part of a stairway beginning in road Rm 603 which leads down into Building 142.03. The first two steps provide access to Building 142.02; a turn to the SE and then two more steps lead down to a level about the

\(^{80}\) "Planning," 68.

\(^{90}\) "Planning," fig. 13.
same as that of Rm 588, 776.86 vs. 776.85. Perhaps originally these stairs led straight into Rm 588; later this passage was blocked to create Bn 355. After this area was blocked, entrance to the building had to be by some other route; unfortunately this route is not clear.

Ci 359 is a large, bottle-shaped cistern. Its mouth is cut by the SW wall of Bn 355 (see P 1416). The 1947 report place it in the early part of Stratum I.

Rm 588 contains an olive press ca. 85 cm in diameter and 70 cm high. It has a narrow channel around its circumference. There does not appear to have been a drain from the channel to the interior collecting basin. On the N was a basin ca. 70 cm across, 70 cm high and 35 cm deep. P 1427 shows that the basin was in a very fragmentary state. It looks almost as it was constructed of upright stone slabs.

As mentioned above, Rm 606 is probably an entrance stairway to Building 142.03. The SW wall of this small room incorporated what looks from the plan to be a small stone basin, no doubt in secondary use. This may be the basin on which Badé rests his hand in P 1432, though it has been removed from its place in the wall (note that the two olive presses shown here have been moved into Rm 607 from their original find spots in Rm 600 and Rm 602).

Rm 608 is the northern long room. Entrance from Rm 588 was probably through the space between the first and second pillars from the SW. Its NE wall is double-stone work.

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\[80^I_T, 129 n. 1.\]

\[80^I_T, 180.\]
Plan 142

Rm 610 is the back room. The elevation in the threshold reads 777.11, about 25 cm above the floor of Rm 588. The unexcavated space behind Rm 610 may have been a similar back room to a building facing E.

Dating of Building 142.03 -

The building is not cut by any obvious later features, but its SW wall cut Ci 359. This area seems to have been modified at least once, so it is not clear at what stage in the structure’s life the cistern went out of use. The cistern could pre-date the building, or have been inside the building before the area was modified. The building is almost completely single-stone work, shares walls with buildings on three sides and is oriented to the ringroad. It is probably a 3C foundation. Its final phase is less certain; it likely continued through 3A, a use in Stratum 2 is much less likely.

Function of Building 142.03 -

The olive press installation indicates industrial activity. McClellan is not certain that this was a "workshop" because it has a typical 3-Room plan. This seems perhaps a bit too skeptical. The other two rooms could have been used for storage or as living quarters. The shared entrance way suggests a connection with Building 142.02. Did the owner of both facilities reside here?

Building 142.04: Rm 616, Rm 619, Rm 622, Rm 623 -

This structure is heavily disturbed by later, probably Stratum 2 construction. It seems to have been a 3-Room building. Levels are few,

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\(^{96}\) "Planning," 68; fig. 14.
and the only photographs are of the SW end of Rm 616. McClellan comes to
the same basic conclusions as discussed below. 807

Rm 616's original SW wall does not survive. The wall marking its
SW limit is part of a later structure. Possibly the short section of the
original NE wall of Rm 617, discussed above, also marks the SW limit of
this room. If so, the space seems to have been too broad to roof, so
this may have been a courtyard. A threshold in its single-stone NW wall
leads up into Rm 619. Its east wall contains two stone pillars (one, at
least, being a monolith). The SE extension of this wall seems to have
been disturbed by a northward continuation of the wall which blocks road
Rm 627. Possibly the pillar wall ran as far as the SE wall of Rm 623, in
which case it may have had one or two additional pillars. There must
have been a doorway which led into Rm 622, however, the construction of
the thick Stratum 2 wall in Rm 622 renders it impossible to determine
its position. Often such passages are at one end or the other of pillar
walls, so perhaps it was in the vicinity of Rm 623. The SE wall of Rm
616 on the plan is slightly different from that of Rm 623. If this wall
does mark the original SE wall of Rm 616, then it was impossible to move
from ringroad Rm 600 to crossroad Rm 541, which would have blocked
access to four buildings. It may well be that this wall is associated
with the construction of the late walls which block crossroad Rm 627 and
ringroad Rm 600 and Rm 602, and originally the SE wall of Rm 616 was a
little more to the NW, which would then allow passage to sideroad Rm
541.

Rm 616 also contained several objects worthy of special notice. 808
These include: an ostracon with a single inscribed character (for which

807 "Planning," 60; fig. 7.
no satisfactory reading could be determined), the base of a hand-
burnished stand, a "cosmetic" mortar, fragments of two pinched-face
figurines, a small fire place, and oddest of all, a human skull (only a
few charred bone fragments were found near it; it is not stated if these
were even human). This assemblage might well be considered more than
purely domestic, possibly even "cultic."

Rm 619 is the back room. Its surviving NW and SE walls are single-
stone work. Its SW wall may have been incorporated into, or replaced by,
the Stratum 2 wall which replaced the SW wall of Rm 616. The E third of
the room is cut by a ca. 1.0 m wide wall, also of Stratum 2, which
parallels the late SW wall of Rm 619 and extends also to the NW and SE.
The SE wall may originally have extended farther to the NE, up to the
wall with Rm 615, but may have disappeared when the meter wide Stratum 2
wall was constructed. This means that Rm 622 probably did not originally
extend as far to the NW as it did when found. The 1947 report states,
with a "?", that Rm 619 had a bedrock floor, though this is not
indicated in any way on the plan. 809

Rm 622 is probably a second long room parallelizing Rm 616. It is
cut on the SW and SE by wide walls probably of Stratum 2. Originally it
likely shared the pillar wall with Rm 616. It may also have included Rm
623 originally, which is separated from it by one of the late wide
walls, though Rm 623 may also have been a separate chamber. The mass of
stones between Rm 622 and Rm 623 may be too wide to be just one wall; it
may also include an original partition wall between the two rooms. As
noted above, the NW wall is less certain; the construction of the wide
Stratum 2 wall may have destroyed a continuation of the SE wall of Rm
619 across Rm 622.

809 I, 183 n. 12.
Plan 142

Rm 623 may be the S end of Rm 622, or a separate room, as discussed above. Its NE and SE walls are essentially single-stone work. Its SW wall seems to be a continuation of the late wall cutting Rm 627. Although no threshold survives it may be that this small chamber was the entrance to Building 142.04.

Dating of Building 142.04 -

Though it does not cut any early features, it is cut by three or four walls of considerable thickness which likely belong to a substantial Stratum 2 building. It shares single-stone walls with buildings on three sides and is oriented to the ringroad and the crossroad. It is probably a 3C construction and served through 3A, but was put out of use by the construction of the Stratum 2 building.

Function of Building 142.04 -

Its plan seems that of a normal dwelling, but the assortment of unusual objects from Rm 616 may indicate a more specialized function; whether this should be termed "cultic" is another matter. As discussed above, this building blocks any continuation of the ringroad to the NW.

Building 142.05: Rm 615, Rm 620, Rm 624, Rm 626, Rm 628, Rm 629 -

This structure is a relatively large 4-Room building, though its plan is obscured by Stratum 2 constructions. All rooms have bottom levels, but elevations on walls are scarce. There are no photographs at all, so the following evaluation is based on the plan alone. The building is single-stone work throughout. This building is similarly
Rm 626 represents parts of three rooms. On the NE is a series of four steps leading down into the building from road Rm 627. McClellan also advances the possibility that the stairs lead to an upper floor, but this seems the less likely interpretation. The central part is probably a continuation of Rm 628 to the NW. Note that the SE continuation of the SW wall of Rm 628 is cut by a 90 cm wide Stratum 2 wall; only a few stones of this continuation are preserved SE of the late wall. The SW part is likely a continuation of Rm 620 to the NW for the same reason brought forward for Rm 628.

Rm 620 is the W long room, with a continuation to the SE in Rm 626. Against the wide Stratum 2 wall which separates it from Rm 626 is an irregular mass of stones. Perhaps this is tumble from an original inner partition wall. The only indication of a doorway to Rm 628 is the gap in the wall between the SW and central parts of Rm 626. Nor is there evidence for a passage into Rm 615.

Rm 628 is the central long room; it is the widest of the three long rooms, and so may be a central open courtyard. The middle part of Rm 626 is its continuation to the SE beyond a wide Stratum 2 wall. The stairs in the NE part of Rm 626 would have led directly into this room. The wide wall on its NE side is also a Stratum 2 wall. Note that it makes a corner with the wall which separates Rm 628 from Rm 626. Rm 628 originally would have extended to the fragmentary SW wall of Rm 624. The wide wall running NW to SE may in fact run through the area where a doorway would have connected Rm 628 with back room Rm 615 and Rm 629.

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80"Planning," 60; fig. 7.
81"Planning," 60.
This is typically where such doorways are found, and a doorway into the back area is required.

Rm 624 is the E long room. Probably due to the construction of the Stratum 2 wide wall in Rm 628 the SW wall of Rm 624 is preserved for only about half its presumed original length. For the same reason there is no trace of the doorway which likely connected it to Rm 628. It is separated from the stairway on the SE by a single-stone wall. There is no indication of a doorway to Rm 629.

Rm 615 and Rm 629 together make up the back room of Building 142.05. They are separated by the previously mentioned wide wall of Stratum 2. Note that the difference in bottom levels between the two areas is only 14 cm. This same wide wall may cut through a doorway to Rm 628. There is no indication of a doorway leading to either Rm 621 or Rm 660 to the NW. The 1947 report states that Rm 615 had a bedrock floor, though bedrock is not noted on the plan there by contour lines such as are found, for example, in Rm 653.812

Dating of Building 142.05 -

The building shares single-stone walls with buildings on three sides and is oriented to a crossroad. This indicates a probable initial phase in Stratum 3C. It is cut by two walls of a building which is likely of Stratum 2. This means that the building went out of use at the end of Stratum 3A.

Function of Building 142.05 -

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812I, 183 n. 12.
Plan 142

There is nothing to indicate other than domestic usage for this building. It is larger than the typical 3-Room dwellings, and so may been the home of a more well-to-do family.

Building 142.06: Rm 625, Rm 625a, Rm 654, Bn 366 –

This building may be similar in plan to Building 142.03. The NE and SE corners are under rubble heaps, and were left unexcavated. Elevations are few, and there are no photographs; thus the plan is the sole foundation for the following discussion. The walls are single-stone work. McClellan’s reconstruction is essentially that outlined below.\(^\text{13}\)

Rm 625 appears to be a large courtyard, similar to Rm 607. It was almost certainly entered from road Rm 627, possibly in the SW corner; the other sections of this wall contain a small room or are adjacent to a bin. There was likely a doorway into the back room Rm 654. There was probably a similar back room in the NE corner. There is no wall between Rm 625 and Rm 625a, though this may be an accident of preservation. There may be a doorway connecting with Rm 630 to the E; this is discussed below under Building 142.07. No top elevation is given for Bn 366, but its bottom elevation is ca. 2.0 m below the 777.90 floor level on the W side of the building, and ca. 1.8 m below the 777.75 level near-by. It might be that this installation is an earlier feature below the floor level of Rm 625, which might explain why there is so little space between it and Rm 625a. Because excavation in this area was incomplete, no decision can reached on this point. The depth of Bn 366 is an important indication that bedrock was not reached throughout most of this area. This is contra the 1947 report which states that bedrock

\(^{13}\)“Planning,” 60; fig. 7.
Plan 142

was reached in Rm 625. Perhaps what the report intends is that the base of Rm 366 is on bedrock? There may be rock-cut installations dotting this area which were not discovered because excavation did not reach low enough. If Rm 625 is a large courtyard perhaps it once contained one of the olive presses found in reuse in the late blocking walls of Rm 600 and Rm 602.

Rm 625a is a small room which contained a large number of iron tools, including: one large and three small plow points, a sickle fragment, and a hook. Perhaps this room was used to store agricultural implements. For some reason it was built to project out into crossroad Rm 627.

Rm 654's SW corner seems to have two single stone walls. Could the N, lower segment, be a step down into the back room? Or is it a remnant of an earlier phase of the building? Without photographs the issue cannot be decided. Nor can it be established that there was an extension of this room into the unexcavated area to the NE, though this seems likely.

Dating of Building 142.06 -

The building shares single-stone walls with buildings on three sides and is oriented to the crossroad. This suggests an initial phase in 3C. It does not clearly cut any earlier features, though Rm 366 might be such. It is not cut by any later features, so a final period cannot be established. It likely lasted through 3A; less likely did it continue into Stratum 2. The 1947 report dates this building to ca. 900-

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841, 183 n. 12.
600 B.C.; essentially the same period as determined here.\textsuperscript{815}

Function of Building 142.06 -

Its large courtyard and the surprising collection of agricultural tools from Rm 625 suggest an industrial use for the building. Though in exactly what capacity cannot be determined. The possibility that the olive press found in the wall blocking crossroad Rm 627 from ringroad Rm 600 originated in this building should not be ignored. McClellan also notes the possibility that this was a "workshop."\textsuperscript{816}

Building 142.07: Rm 630, Rm 648, Rm 658 -

Only about half of this structure was excavated; the other parts are under rubble heaps. It seems, though, that this was a 3-Room building, perhaps similar to Building 142.03. Elevations are few and there are no photographs, thus the following discussion is based on the plan alone. Most walls are single-stone work. McClellan’s reconstruction seems similar to that outlined below, however he does not sharply define the border with the building to the N.\textsuperscript{817}

Rm 630 is the W long room. Its S end is unexcavated. Its W wall is not well-preserved. It seems to be double-stone work, and according to the plan ends on the N with a pillar. N of the pillar, between the pillar and the N wall, is a gap. This gap is only 40-50 cm wide, just enough space for someone to pass through. Perhaps this was a doorway allowing access to the industrial unit to the W, Building 142.06.

\textsuperscript{815}I, 228.

\textsuperscript{816}“Planning,” 68.

\textsuperscript{817}“Planning,” fig. 7.
However, because of the fragmentary state of this wall, and the lack of photographs, this cannot be proved. There must have been a doorway to back room Rm 648 from either Rm 630 or Rm 658, but the plan does not indicate any thresholds. Likewise there must have been a doorway from one of the two rooms facing out on an E extension of Rm 627, but this area is below rubble.

Rm 658 is the E long room; it is slightly wider than Rm 630, and so may be a courtyard. A short length of wall, which ends in a pillar, juts out from Rm 658’s W wall, and separates it into N and S halves. The gap between pillar and wall is again only ca. 50 cm. If this is a courtyard the doorways into the building and back room Rm 648 would likely be here.

Rm 648 is the back room. Its W end was either not preserved, or not excavated; it probably extended as far as the W wall of Rm 630. Its N wall was not excavated, but probably does not lie more than 2.0 m to the N, which is slightly more than the width of all the back rooms of its neighbors to the W. This also allows sufficient space for a back room for Building 142.09 to the N. Note that its E wall segment is double-stone work.

**Dating of Building 142.07** -

The building shares walls with buildings on three sides and faces out on the crossroad. It does not cut any earlier features. Its walls are a mix of single- and double-stone work. This likely indicates an origin in Stratum 3C; the double-stone walls may indicate rebuilding through 3A; less likely did it continue into 2.

**Function of Building 142.07** -
There is nothing to suggest other than a domestic role. It may share a doorway with Building 142.06 which would be somewhat similar to the situation between Building 142.03 and Building 142.02, though Building 142.07 does not contain an olive press installation such as Building 142.03 does. Could this have been the dwelling of the owner/operator of the possible pressing installation of Building 142.06?

Building 142.08: Rm 649, Rm 650 -

This building was also not completely excavated, and its plan is less certain than that of its neighbor to the W. Elevations are again few, and there are no photographs. The walls are single-stone throughout. McClellan’s reconstruction seems similar to that given below, but the line between this building and the one to the W is vague.

The key to understanding this building is actually the pillared wall on the W of Rm 289 in AB19 in plan 143 to the E. It is not possible to have a pillared wall in which the rooms on either side do not belong to the same building. Therefore, Rm 289 belongs to Building 143.02, and so does the unnumbered space W of the wall. Since Iron Age houses at Tell en-Nasbeh seldom have less than three rooms it seems reasonable to group Rm 649 and Rm 650 together and associate them with the unnumbered, unexcavated area to the N. Like Building 142.07 to the W, it is not possible to determine by what route the building was entered since the front is unexcavated.

Rm 649 is the W long room. The plans shows a gap in its N wall leading to what should be the building’s back broad room. In the

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#35“Planning,” fig. 7.
preserved plan there is no evidence of a doorway to Rm 650.

Rm 650 is the E long room; since it is the wider of the two long rooms, it might be a courtyard. A thin partition wall, with no elevations, divides it into N and S halves, but no doorway through the wall is indicated on the plan. There is also no indication of a passage through to the unnumbered room to the N. The plan shows a gap in the NE corner of the room. This could be doorway leading to the unnumbered space to the E. If so, and Rm 650 did belong to Building 143.02, this building would be almost as large as Building 142.01, not a complete impossibility, but it leaves Rm 649 in an uncertain position, and it seems simpler to assume this gap is just an accident of preservation.

The back room is unnumbered. It could not have extended more than another meter to the N because space is required for the back room for Building 125.02. It seems to have had a narrow partition wall in its W half. The wall it shares with Rm 648 is double-stone work. Its east wall is probably on the same line as that of Rm 650. Its only possible preserved doorway leads into Rm 649, which is a little unusual since most back rooms seem to be entered from courtyards, and Rm 650 seems more suited to be a courtyard.

**Dating of Building 142.08**

It shares single-stone walls with at least two buildings, and possibly three; it is also oriented to the crossroad. It does not cut any earlier features. It is probably a 3C foundation, in use through 3A and not likely continuing into 2.

**Function of Building 142.08**

Plan 142

In the few excavated remains there is nothing to suggest other than domestic use.

Building 142.09: Rm 642, Rm 651 -

This appears to be the front two rooms of a 3-Room building; a small part of the structure is on plan 125. There are a few elevations, but they are mostly on installations, not on walls. Fortunately there are photographs which show this area. Its back room lies unexcavated below a rubble heap. All visible walls are single-stone work. McClellan's reconstruction is the same as that discussed below.89

Rm 642 is the W long room; it is by far the wider of the two and may be an open courtyard. The S wall was not excavated, and the N wall is preserved only at its E end. This N wall in part continues the line of Building 125.02, and then narrows to go around what on the plan appears to be a squarish rise in the bedrock. This can be seen most clearly in P 1460. Rm 642 also contains what on the plan looks like a stone mortar, ca. 50 cm across and 15 cm deep, and in the SE a stone basin built of field stones, ca. 1.0 by 1.0 m, 25 cm deep and 80 cm high. Two stones in the N half of the room sit by themselves. P 1460 shows them, but provides no clue to their interpretation.

Rm 651 is the E long room; its S end was not excavated. P 1457 and the plan show what is either a stone pillar, or the threshold for a passage to Rm 642. Since Rm 642's W wall extends farther N than Rm 651's N wall there was likely a small additional chamber N of Rm 651. Perhaps there was a short stairway leading into the building similar to that in Building 125.02 to the E.

89"Planning," fig. 7.
Plan 142

Although the back room was not uncovered, it probably began just under the edge of the rubble heap. This would allow back rooms for both Building 142.09 and Building 142.07 ca. 2.5 m wide. This chamber would be about 6.0 m long, the overall width of the building. Although McClellan recognizes this as a distinct building, he does not reconstruct a separate back room for it.\textsuperscript{230}

Dating of Building 142.09 -

The building shares single-stone walls with at least one of its neighbors, and probably with two others. It is also oriented to crossroad Rm 644. It does not appear to cut any earlier features. It is probably a Stratum 3C construction which served through 3A. The N half of the building was demolished, probably during the construction of Building 125.01 of Stratum 2, and other buildings of that stratum to the W. This indicates that 3A is probably the final phase for this structure.

Function of Building of 142.09 -

The mortar and basin suggest some industrial use, at least in part, though the building may well also have been a dwelling.

Building 142.10: Rm 621, Rm 660, Rm 666 -

This seems to be the remains of a 4-Room building. Over half of it, including the entire front portion, lies under a rubble heap. Levels are few, and there are no photographs. All preserved walls are single-stone construction.

\textsuperscript{230}"Planning," 59; fig. 7.
Plan 142

Rm 666 is the W long room. Its W wall seems to have been incorporated into the wide Stratum 2 wall mentioned several times in connection with Building 142.05. Its E wall contains one pillar, and there were probably more to the N. There is no indication of a doorway into Rm 621 to the S.

The unnumbered space to the E of the pillar wall was probably the central room or courtyard for the building. The wide Stratum 2 wall likely continues N under the rubble, but may soon turn a corner to the W to meet up with the thick wall segment in the N part of Rm 618. It may be that this thick wall cuts through the passage way which likely leads into back room Rm 621 and Rm 660. It seems reasonable to posit a third long room in the area to the N of Rm 660, which would have the same E wall line as Rm 660. A wall extended on that course would meet with the single-stone wall which marks the S limit of the space numbered Rm 671, which is part of the crossroad. This N wall would mark the N limit of Building 142.10; it would then connect with the N wall of the stairway leading into Rm 614a.

Rm 621 and Rm 660 make up the back room. It is cut by the oft-mentioned wide Stratum 2 wall. It may be that this late wall cut through the doorway which would connect the back room to the front of the building. The W wall of Rm 621 seems partially incorporated into another wide Stratum 2 wall. The NW wall of Rm 660 is unexcavated.

Dating of Building 142.10 -

It shares single-stone walls with at least one other building, and likely with two others. It is oriented to Rm 671 which is part of the same crossroad as Rm 644 to the E. It does not seem to cut any earlier features. This indicates a probable foundation in 3C; it likely
Plan 142

continued through 3A. It is clearly cut by fragmentary buildings of Stratum 2, indicating that it had gone out of use by the end of 3A.

Function of Building 142.10 -

Of the small portion uncovered, there is nothing to indicate other than a domestic role for this building.

Building 142.11: Rm 613?, Rm 614a, Rm 614b, Rm 618a, Rm 618b, Bn 365?, Ci 364a, Ci 364b -

These rooms and installations may all belong to the same building, but its plan is unconventional; perhaps a bit like Building 143.02. The problem is complicated by the few levels and lack of good photographs. Also, the connection between Rm 614a and Rm 614b to the W, with the Rm 618 suite to the E, is cut by a corner of a large building of Stratum 2.

Rm 614a is entered from the unnumbered road to the north (a continuation of Rm 644 to the E) by a flight of three stairs. A stone pillar (of uncertain type) may mark the spot where a wall extending S began. This presumed wall would run along the W face of the wide Stratum 2 wall all the way to the SE wall of Bn 365. Its N, W and S walls are single-stone work. When discussing Building 141.06 the possibility was raised that Bn 365 was originally a back room to that building, and was an eastern extension of Rm 613. The stronger possibility should also be kept in mind that Bn 365 and Rm 613 may belong with Rm 614a and Rm 614b respectively. The S walls for Bn 365 and Rm 613 are on the same line as that for Rm 618. This makes Building 141.06 a 2-Room building, which is not impossible. The plan does not show a passage into Rm 614b, which contains Ci 364a and Ci 364b. The line of this wall is just off P 1435. If Rm 613 belongs with Rm 614a, then so would Rm 614b. Perhaps this wall
is a later addition, or is not well enough preserved to show a threshold. Finally, it should be noted that Rm 614a has a floor at 776.41, within 27 cm of the top of a stone in the wall encircling Ci 364b at 776.14. The two cisterns are connected internally and are of the bottle-shaped variety. In his diary of June 3, 1935 Badè indicated that he believed that these two cisterns were covered by the floor of this room, but he does not provide any information to justify this belief.

McClellan made much of the circles of rock found around the mouths of Ci 364 (and Ci 363), suggesting that these circles were indications that Rm 614b (McClellan calls it Rm 613) was not used for normal human activity, but was a "low half-cellar or basement." He does not explain his reasoning and so his suggestion remains doubtful.

The architectural associations of Rm 613 and Bn 365 are a major question. Do they belong to Building 141.06 or Building 142.11? In favor of the association with Building 141.06 is that Rm 613 and Bn 365 occupy the same position in relation to Building 141.06 as Rm 566a and Rm 566b do in relation to Building 141.04 and Building 141.05. These latter two rooms serve as back rooms to their respective buildings. Also, a large stone in the E end of Rm 613's SE wall could have served as a threshold to the front of Building 141.06. On the other hand, the NW wall of Bn 365 curves around a little, while its SE wall with Rm 617 is straight. It seems more likely that a curving wall would face toward the room which provided access to it. Also, the back walls of the back rooms to the NE (Rm 619, Rm 615, Rm 629 and Rm 654) follow the line of the back wall of Rm 617, not the NW wall of Bn 365. Note also that the SW wall of

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821 I, 129.
822 "Planning," 61.
Bn 365 dovetails into the wall which separates Rm 614a from Rm 614b. A photograph of this area would be a tremendous help, but none is available. However, it seems best to associate these three rooms with Building 142.11.

Rm 618a is at 776.98, so the floor may slope up from SW to NE from Rm 614a to Rm 618a, or a step or two may have connected the two rooms. Originally this room probably extended as far to the SW as the pillar at the base of the stairs; a wide wall of Stratum 2 occupies about a third of the W part of this room. It may also have been possible to go directly from the stairway directly into Rm 618a; there would be no problem with this once the wide Stratum 2 wall running between the stairwell and Rm 618a is removed.

A wall with one preserved pillar separates Rm 618a from Rm 618b to the E. This wall originally probably contained at least two other pillars. Both rooms probably ran north to a retaining wall for the stairs. Rm 618b originally probably extended to the NE as far as the line of stones marking the SW limit of Rm 666. This means that about half of Rm 618b is taken up by another wide Stratum 2 wall. There is no trace of the doorway which one connected Rm 618a and Rm 618b. It may well have been in the area adjacent to the stairway.

McClellan recognizes that Rm 614a, Rm 618a and Rm 618b belong together. However, he is not willing to specifically assign Rm 613 and Rm 614b to the same building. In fact, he does not assign them to any building. Given that all these rooms share the same back wall, it is

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[83] "Planning," 60-61, fig. 7.

[84] "Planning," fig. 13. Note the dashed line separating the E and W halves of this building. This indicates his own uncertainty about the reconstruction.
best to group them as **Building 142.11**.

**Dating of Building 142.11** -

This building shares single-stone walls with buildings on three sides and is oriented to a continuation of the crossroad traceable as far to the east as **Rm 644**. There are no indications that it cuts earlier features. It is probably a 3C foundation which ran at least through 3A. The two walls in the room containing **Ci 364a** and **Ci 364b** may be indicative of modifications over time. It is cut by three wide walls of a large Stratum 2 building, which means it went out of use by the end of Stratum 3A.

**Function of Building 142.11** -

The building contains two cisterns, which is somewhat unusual, and its plan is not at all typical for Tell en-Nasbeh. Whether this indicates other than domestic use remains disputable for no features indicative of industrial use were found.

**The Road System** -

**Rm 600, Rm 602** and **Rm 603** are the N end of a ringroad which begins to be traceable far to the SE in AH20; this was noted in the 1947 report.\(^{235}\) This road system links up the all the earliest clear and extensive remains in the SW part of the town and was laid out in Stratum 3C, continuing through 3A. As mentioned above, it is likely that this road roughly follows the W edge of a natural terrace in the bedrock, which explains the many stairways found leading off this road to the W.

\(^{235}\) I, 230.
Plan 142

From Rm 603 a possible set of two stairs may give access to Building 142.02 and Building 142.03. It may be that entry to the upper floor of Building 142.01 was gained from either Rm 600 or Rm 602.

At some later time Rm 600 and Rm 602 were walled off. These late walls include olive presses from near by buildings. Also, a new wall was laid across the front of Rm 607. Perhaps the NE wall of Building 142.01 served as a foundation for other post-road construction in the area. Note that a late wall cuts across this latter building, but floats above the floor level. The reused presses are shown in P 1417 and P 1428. What sort of building this was, or even how far it extended are uncertain. The area of Rm 602 was clearly used for baking of some sort. It seems that the wall which separates Rm 600 from crossroad Rm 627 continues N and connects to the wide Stratum 2 wall in AB16.

An oven was built in the SW corner of Rm 602, see P 1428. According to the 1947 report the oven was ca 77 cm across on the outside, 71 cm on the inside. The complete profile was found at one point, being preserved 36 cm high on the outside, 34 cm on the inside.\textsuperscript{ES6} Evidently there was a draft hole on top which could be covered. It was found to contain about 10 cm of ash. The stratigraphic position of the oven in Rm 602 is uncertain. It is in a space closed off by walls which in two places incorporate olive presses of Stratum 3. The oven may in fact be connected with the large poorly preserved Stratum 2 building in AB16-17. However, it is just possible that this oven belongs in Stratum 3, and like the possible oven in Rm 524 was constructed outside the building to which it belongs, in this case Building 142.01. It is very likely on bedrock, or very nearly so; its bottom elevation, 776.92, is very near that of the exposed bedrock to the W at 776.88. Also the olive

\textsuperscript{ES6} I, 251-252.
presses might be in the foundation courses of the later building. Its stratigraphic position must remain open. Because of the later walls it is uncertain how much the oven impeded movement along the Stratum 3 ringroad.

Rm 627 is a crossroad leading into ringroad Rm 600 from the E, as noted in the 1947 report.\textsuperscript{827} It seems impossible to force Rm 600 to continue N through AB15-16. Crossroad Rm 627 seems as though it must continue E at least as far as the E part of AB19. It may continue farther E, but it likely sends of one branch to the S along the line of Rm 382, and another to the N on the line of Rm 635. These roads are fragments of what was likely a "ridgeroad" running more-or-less the length of the central part of the town. The S extension of the ridgeroad is uncertain, but the N branch continues to Z19 where it sends another crossroad back W; the ridgeroad may well continue N, but late buildings and erosion have effaced all trace of it.

The road branching off to the W is first identifiable as Rm 644, just N of Building 142.09. McClellan also noted that this was a road.\textsuperscript{828} This road continues W as Rm 653 (which is on bedrock; see also page 183 n. 12 of the 1947 report) and Rm 671, past the stairway to Building 142.11 until it reaches Building 141.02, where it probably comes to an end, though it may continue as Rm 388, which is a dead-end. This crossroad, roughly parallel to crossroad Rm 627, sends off branches to the N. The first is identifiable as Rm 669 in Z15; the other can be identified as Rm 394 in AA14. Road Rm 669 seems to follow the same natural terrace as Rm 600. Thus, to the N of a central block or insula of buildings there are two "ringroads" and one "ridgeroad," while to the

\textsuperscript{827}I, 230.

\textsuperscript{828}"Planning," pp. 59-61, 64.
S there is apparently only one ringroad and one ridgeroad.

The double-stone walls on the N of Rm 671, between Rm 671 and Rm 653, and on the N of Rm 652 cut and/or follow the crossroad in that area. These walls likely belong to fragmentary structures of Stratum 2 and/or 1. P 1478 shows in situ pottery below the N double-stone wall of Rm 671 which is built on top of the earlier double-stone wall of Building 125.04 (P 1476 is a close-up of the in situ pottery). Rm 652 is probably a small piece of a partially excavated 3- or 4-Room building which shared a back wall with Building 142.06.

Rm 541 seems to be an elevated stone-paved sideroad, almost a causeway, between Building 142.01 on the S, and Building 141.04, Building 141.05 and Building 141.06 to the N. The main problem is that, with the present arrangement of walls, there is no clear way to move directly from ringroad Rm 600 to sideroad Rm 541, unless the apparently late walls which meet in the SW corner of Rm 616 are removed, and the original SE wall of Rm 616 is positioned a bit farther to the NW, to about the line of the stairs leading into Rm 617. This might also require changes in Rm 623, or its removal all together. If some such solution is not accepted, the inhabitants trying to reach these buildings N of sideroad Rm 541 would have had to go far to the S along the ringroad to find a lane through the band of buildings, then turn back N through the intramural area. Possible, but a circuitous route nonetheless. For the moment, moving the wall of Rm 616 and Rm 623 seems the better solution.

Why construct such a stone causeway? This is assuredly connected to the fact that ringroad Rm 600 follows a natural rock terrace which drops off sharply to the W and the bedrock may also slope considerably in that direction. Instead of building a stairway down to a lower level
road, the builders of the 3C town decided to construct a raised road with stairs leading off of it.

McClellan discusses this road system in depth. There is substantial agreement between his treatment and that offered here. What McClellan clearly saw was that there was no way to continue the ringroad through roughly the area of AA-AB15. The road comes to and end at Rm 600. He noted that this created a "perpendicular insula" extending from ca. AB-AC14 to ca. Z-AB18 (the present discussion continues the insula to the E edge of Z-AB19). He points out that several lines of stones in Rm 541 may have been drain channels in the road. In his discussion he notes the problem of connecting sideroad Rm 541 with the ringroad. He believes that the landing between the stairs leading up to Rm 617 and down to Rm 598 is a late modification to Rm 541. However, his solution to connecting Rm 541 with the ringroad is the same as that advanced above. He was also the first to suggest that Rm 388 may be a sideroad.

Building 142.00 -

It is difficult to describe this structure; all that is left of it seems to be its foundations, and the broad areas which these walls enclose were not given numbers separate from the earlier features which they cut. McClellan notes the existence of most of these walls, but does not discuss them. They are seen primarily in AB15-16 cutting Building 142.04, Building 142.05, Building 142.10 and Building 142.11. The extant portions make two parallel long rooms. That on the W is ca. 12.0 m long by 2.5 m wide; the other is at least 10.0 m long by 3.5 m wide. The

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829"Planning," 57-62; fig. 7.
830"Planning," pp. 59, 64.
831"Planning," 59.
width of the foundations varies from 70 cm to 1.5 m. It is impossible to say whether this building had a second floor, though the strength of these foundations might be evidence for such.

This building seems to be connected to the changed purpose of ringroad Rm 600 and Rm 602. It also likely belongs to the same Stratum as the thick walls cutting Rm 652, Rm 653 and Rm 671. These in turn are fragments of a building possibly associated with the 4-Room building complex Building 125.01. If all these relations are granted, then this tangle of walls belongs to Stratum 2. Since the buildings here are quite large, fragmentary and probably only preserved to their foundations, little can be said of their role. Perhaps the long rooms in AB15-16 are storage facilities?

**Other Remains -**

Rm 640, Rm 645 and Rm 646 are Building 125.02 and were discussed on plan 125 above. This is because they front on a continuation of crossroad Rm 644 in that plan and are related to other features there. Rm 584 and Rm 612 belong to Building 159.04 and are discussed below on that plan.
Plan 143: AA-AB-AC, 19-20-21 — Overview

No remains from either Stratum 5 or 4 were identified.

Remains from Stratum 3 exist. Stratum 3C foundations were found and some show signs of modifications, but it is not possible to separate them into 3B or 3A. Traces of two 3-Room, and possibly one 4-Room, buildings can be defined. A street running E to W bisects the area, and other roads lead off to N and S.

Fragments of buildings and walls of later strata are evident, but do not allow reconstruction into coherent plans. Though most likely these belong to Stratum 2, there is no way to be certain that they are not Stratum 1.

Evaluation —

Most of this area was excavated in 1932; AA19 was cleared near the end of the 1935 season. The disjointed character of the plan is a result of Badè's digging around the rubble heaps which cover most of the area. One long, narrow heap separates AA19 from the squares to the S, and a second heap takes up about a third of AB-AC19. The largest heap extends from the E edge of AB-AC19, curves a little N in AB-AC, 20-21, then sweeps S in Plan 144 and Plan 161. The area excavated was the space available and clear at that time. Photographic documentation is poor. P 1457 shows AA19, and P 964 is a view the length of AB-AC21. No photographs are available for the E edge, i.e. AB-AC21. There are elevations for most floors, but almost no bottom levels for walls.

Building 143.01: Rm 632, Rm 636a, Rm 636b
This is probably a 3-Room building; parts of all three chambers survive, but the plan is only partial. All walls are single-stone work.

Rm 636a is the N long room. Its N wall is on Plan 125 and is slightly shorter than the wall which separates it from Rm 636b to the S. The front of the room has been lost due to either construction or erosion or both. However, it must have faced out on a road to the E, just as Building 126.01 to the N does. It probably did not extend more than another ca. 1.0 to 2.0 m to the E. There is no indication of doorways to either Rm 632, the back room, or Rm 636b.

Rm 636b is the S long room. Only its wall with Rm 636a and a small piece of its wall with Rm 632 survive. Its E wall was probably lost due to later construction, and its S wall, if it survives at all, may be under a rubble heap. This room is cut diagonally from SW to NE by a later wall, but the exact character of this later wall is difficult to define. The plan is drawn in such a way that two wall segments, set off slightly from each other, are represented. P 1457 gives the same impression. This could be an example of a wall with two different phases of construction, or it could be that the wall actually does make a short jag to the N in its course, and that these two segments should then be taken as one constructional phase.

Rm 632 is the back room. Only its S wall does not survive, lost apparently when the wall which cuts through Rm 632 and Rm 636 was constructed. No trace of a doorway to either long room survives.

The space on the plan may allow enough room for another small building between this structure and Building 143.02, or else an additional large room for one building or the other.
Plan 143

Dating of Building 143.01 -

It shares single-stone walls with buildings on at least two sides, and quite probably on a third as well. It is also oriented toward a road running along the central ridge of the town. It does not appear to cut any earlier features. In the surviving remains there is no evidence for rebuildings or modifications. It is probably a 3C foundation used through 3A. It is cut by a later wall, but this wall cannot be attached to any coherent plan, and so it is not possible to say with certainty when this building went out of use. It may continue into Stratum 2.

Function of Building 143.01 -

There is nothing in the plan to indicate other than a domestic role for this structure.

Building 143.02: Rm 289, Ci 304

The plan of this structure is not very clear. Only one room survives at all well; and though there was at least one additional room, its plan is a guess. Given the small space preserved and excavated there are a reasonable number of elevations.

Building 143.02 occupies an interesting position in the Stratum 3 road system. To the W are the certain remains of road Rm 627; if the course of this road does not diverge much from its observed course it would have passed by the S face of Rm 289. In the discussion of Building 126.01 and Building 143.01 it was suggested that these structures faced out on a road to their E in Z-AA19, running along the town's central ridge. If this suggestion is accepted, then the intersection of the two roads would be at a point just E of Rm 289.
Plan 143

Rm 269 is a large, almost square room; possibly it would have been an open courtyard. Its walls are not well-preserved. Its E and N walls seem to have been single-stone work. Its S wall was likely reused in, or destroyed by the double-stone wall found there. This double-stone wall seems to connect with a similar wall which cuts across the line of the continuation of crossroad Rm 627. Its W wall is a pillar wall containing three pillars connected by short sections of masonry (P 964 seems to show that at least one pillar is a monolith). This is certain proof that Building 143.02 contained at least one more room to the W. This space was unnumbered. The true W extent of Building 143.02 cannot be resolved definitively. The possibility that Rm 649 and Rm 650 in Plan 142, and the unnumbered rooms associated with them belong to Building 143.02, cannot be ruled out completely. If these latter rooms are part of Building 143.02 it would be a complex about as large as Building 142.01 and a little smaller than Building 159.087. Note that these two buildings are also found at the intersection of at least two roads. However, because this would make a quite a large building, it seemed better to set Rm 649 and Rm 650 off by themselves as Building 142.08.

Rm 269 also contains a stairway which leads down into it. Its condition is fragmentary, but it seems to have led up to the E, then turned to the S where it would have connected with the continuation of crossroad Rm 627. The area around the top of the steps seems to be cobbled and is perhaps a floor; this is ca. 60 cm above the level of the floor of the rest of the room. The cobbles seem to reach what looks like a single-stone marking the E edge of this room. Between the last step and the cobbles to the S is a gap, which looks almost like a deliberate trough. Is this an accident of preservation or a deliberate feature? If it is deliberate, perhaps it served to channel water from the adjacent road into Ci 304. Ci 304 is a bottle-shaped cistern, as reported by the
1947 report.\textsuperscript{831}

Part of what is probably the N wall of \textit{Rm 289} is preserved. Against it was built a low wall of narrow stones set on end, possibly a small storage facility.

There are two walls in \textit{Rm 289} which are probably part of later buildings. The first was mentioned above when discussing the S limit of this room. The other is in the NE corner. It is a double-stone wall projecting from the N wall of \textit{Rm 289} in a N to S direction. Unfortunately this is such a small fragment that its true stratigraphic position is difficult to determine; it could even be a late (3A) modification to \textit{Building 143.02} rather than from a completely different stratum.

\textbf{Dating of Building 143.02 -}

The dating is problematic. It probably shares walls with buildings to W and N; it is also probably oriented along a crossroad and a ridgeroad of Stratum 3. These are tenuous grounds on which to base a date. However, it is probably a JC foundation which existed through 3A. It is cut by later walls, which probably, though not certainly are of Stratum 2. This would suggest a possible final date in 3A, though again this is most uncertain.

\textbf{Function of Building 143.02 -}

The evidence is slight. There is nothing to indicate an industrial role, so it is probably a dwelling. If it did extend as far as \textit{Rm 649} it

\textsuperscript{831}I, 129 n. 1.
Plan 143

was probably the home of a well-to-do family, otherwise it was probably just a common dwelling. The 1947 report notes that this is virtually the only building found in the center of the town with a pillar wall. But because remains in the center of the tell were so scanty this should not be taken as proof that the upper and lower areas of the town were either similar or dissimilar.

Building 143.03: Rm 381a, Rm 381b -

The plan of this building is most uncertain. The proposed reconstruction is offered with all due hesitancy.

Rm 381a is apparently a long room of a 3-Room building. Its N wall was either incorporated into or destroyed by the construction of a later thick wall. Its W wall is also difficult to trace, though where it joins Rm 381a’s back wall there are a few stones which might be part of a single-stone wall. The back wall is relatively clear and is basically single-stone work. The E wall is a mix of single- and double-stone work. To the E of this wall was likely a second long room. The gap between the E wall and the N wall may be an accident of preservation, or may mark where a doorway once led into the room beyond. The room has a stone-paved floor; generally courtyards are not paved, so if the building had one, it would likely be to the E. None of the other walls show any sign of a doorway.

Rm 381b is probably a back room, though the possibility that it was a long room, oriented toward a road in Rm 382, associated with the unnumbered space to the S cannot be ruled out. Its preserved walls are mainly single-stone work, though there is no sign of its E wall. There

I, 212.
is no bottom level to compare with Rm 381a.

**Dating of Building 143.03 –**

The building is a mix of single- and double-stone work; it is also probably oriented along a crossroad and a ridgeroad. It does not seem to cut any earlier features. It may therefore be a 3C foundation which continued through 3A. It is cut by at least two later walls, which may well be Stratum 2, though this cannot be proved. If so, the building probably went out of use in 3A.

**Function of Building 143.03 –**

The few remains suggest nothing more than a domestic use.

**Road System –**

Rm 382 probably represents a road running roughly along the town’s central ridge. Note that if a set of buildings such as face SW out on to ringroad Rm 600 to Rm 514 is reconstructed on the back of those same buildings facing NE their projected front walls would be roughly in the vicinity of Rm 382. Excavation under the rubble heap could confirm this theory.

The extent of road Rm 382 to the SE is uncertain; it would be blocked by Rm 383. However the double-stone walls of Rm 383 seem to disrupt the orientation of the single-stone walls around them, so this is likely a later room, probably of Stratum 2. Rm 383 seems to contain what from the plan appears to be a stone basin. Unfortunately there is no close up photograph of this area. The installation is ca. 70 cm across by ca. 32 cm high.
The probable continuation of road Rm 382 to the SW would also take it through Rm 570 and Rm 568 in Plan 160. This is not impossible since there is little information on these rooms. However, there is also no reason that the road must continue in that direction; it could dead end. Unfortunately there is not enough evidence to decide the issue.

Rm 339 is in its original phase likely a continuation of crossroad Rm 627 to the W. As discussed above, if this road continues to the E it would likely make an intersection with a N to S ridgeroad on to which Building 143.01 faced. This crossroad could have continued E across the town. Unfortunately this area was only partially excavated and also seems to have been heavily disturbed by Stratum 2, and possibly later Stratum 1 material. Note that on the N, S and W it is limited by double-stone walls; those to N and S seem to be rebuilds over, or on the line of, buildings to either side of the road, and that the wall to the W cuts the road. This set of walls is likely of Stratum 2, but a date in Stratum 1 cannot be ruled out.

Rm 285 is a rectangular thick-walled construction. Its S wall is not preserved, nor are there any direct connections with features on any side. A somewhat similar thick wall to the W running E to W seems to have the same orientation. This wall cuts across Rm 301, which is just on the N edge of the projected course of the E to W crossroad, which probably puts it in Stratum 3. Rm 285 and the neighboring thick wall, however, block the line of this road. For this reason it seem best to assign these features to Stratum 2, at the earliest, though their final phase must be left open.

Rm 465 is treated in the discussion of Plan 160 below.
Plan 144: AA-AB-AC, 22-23-24 - Overview

No clear remains of Stratum 4 or 5 were discerned. Perhaps this area was outside the settlements of those periods.

Stratum 3C is represented by three fragments of the casemate-like wall; one section even having segments of house walls built against it. A small stone-paved installation, cut by the 3B gate, also belongs to this phase.

Stratum 3B is represented by parts of two storage bins, and by about one third of the inner gate of the inner and outer gate complex (Building 145.01 and Building 93.01).

To 3A belongs the fragmentary remains of a pillared building in the center of the plan, perhaps built over part of the 3C wall. A rebuild over the line of the 3C casemate-like wall, with fragments of attached buildings, also probably belong to this phase.

Stratum 2 is attested by part of a 4-Room building (discussed in Plan 127), a probable 3-Room building, a long enclosure wall, and a few wall segments inside the enclosure. The 3-Room building cuts the 3B inner gate, and is dug in below the gate’s floor level. The enclosure wall cuts walls of Stratum 3.

Nothing assignable to Stratum 1 was defined.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in the 1929 season (AB-AC24), and in different parts of the 1932 campaign (AA22-23-24, AB23-24). The area
north of the inner gate (Building 145.01) is fairly well-documented with photographs, including several closeups. There are several photographs of the SE corner of the area, but not a good general view. There are no photographs of the NW or W part of the plan, leaving a couple buildings undocumented. There are a good number of elevations in the N, but far fewer in the S. The stratigraphy in the SE is complex, and was divided by the excavators into a Level I and Level II plan. AB22 and AC22-23 were not excavated due to the presence of large rubble heaps.

Building 144.01: Rm 318?, Rm 324, Rm 325, Rm 326, Rm 327, Rm 331, Rm 332

This is one of the better-photographed structures in the area. As has already been discussed in Plan 110 and Plan 127 above, the area between the N gate and S gate was enclosed by walls to E and W, forming a long inner and outer gate complex. In Stratum 2 the W wall of this complex was either razed completely, or to near the base of its foundations. Building 144.01 provides more evidence for this.

This seems to be a 3-Room building. Rm 332, Rm 327 and Rm 324 make up the N long room, and Rm 331, Rm 326 and the unnumbered space NE of Rm 326 comprise the S long room. Rm 325 is the back room. Floor levels in this structure are at 778.10, 778.23 and 778.57. A few elevations on the preserved top courses of the inner gate’s walls are 780.55, 779.91, 779.57 and 780.01. This demonstrates that Building 144.01 is from ca. 1.0 to 2.0 m below the existing level of the gate, as also noted in the 1947 report.\textsuperscript{64} Note also that the SE corner of the unnumbered room NE of Rm 326 is built over the NW corner of the inner gate, and that Rm 325 uses the N wall of the gate for its own S wall. All this data proves

\textsuperscript{64}I, 210.
that Building 144.01 was built after the inner gate had gone out of use. Indeed, much of the area N of the inner gate was cleared of debris to a depth of at least 2.0 m in order to construct Building 144.01 and structures N and E of it. This was a major construction effort.

For all this Building 144.01 is not without its problems, as will become clear below. It is a mixture of single- and double-stone construction. The main entrance was probably from the plaza W of the inner gate (marked Rm 236 and Rm 237 on the plan) down the irregularly-shaped stairway into Rm 331. P 926 shows the stairway and a small portion of the stone-paved floor of Rm 331.

Rm 331’s S wall continues the line of the N wall of the inner gate. Its E wall is part of the large enclosure marked here as Rm 284. Its N wall ends just short of the stairway to allow those entering to proceed easily to Rm 332. Rm 331’s N wall (and that of the rooms to the NE) contains six monolithic pillars. The 1947 report notes that these range from 90 cm to 1.25 m high, and that with their bases their tops were 1.5 to 1.6 m above floor level.85 What appears in the plan as a wall of small packed stone between Rm 331 and Rm 326 is most likely a later construction, post-dating the building (see P 937). P 843 and the plan show how a few stones on the E face of this wall extend around the E side of the third pillars from the W. The photograph also seems to show that this wall is built over the stone floor shared between Rm 326 and Rm 331.

Rm 326 is a NE continuation of Rm 331, as are its N and S walls, and its stone-paved floor. As mentioned above, its W wall is probably a late addition. There is no photograph of its E wall, and the plan does

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85I, 214.
not give any elevations for it. However, it is a skimpy wall, not likely load-bearing. It might even be a low partition wall. Note that the NE face of the W wall of the inner gate ends on a line with the E wall of Rm 326.

The unnumbered room NE of Rm 326 does not appear in any photograph, which is unfortunate because there is only one level for its four walls. Most of its area is taken up by a bin, also unnumbered, which is ca. 1.3 m across and preserved to a depth of 57 cm; most of this is below the floor level of Rm 326. A large stone in the middle of its N wall could have been the base for a stone pillar, such as is the case with the other pillars in this wall to the SW. Its skimpy W wall was described above. Its E wall is apparently small packed stones, two, usually three wide, rather like the wall between Rm 331 and Rm 326. This wall continues N to form the back wall to Rm 324. Its S wall is problematic. The S half of this wall looks like a direct continuation of that of Rm 326, but the N half, which almost doubles the width of the wall, is made of smaller stones. It may be that the N half of the wall is part of the foundation of the inner gate, being reused as the base for the thinner wall continuing from Rm 326 to the SW. The maximum thickness of this wall is 1.4 m, similar to the E wall of the inner gate, but much less than the 2.2 m width of the preserved part of the N wall of the gate just to the east in Plan 145. Alternatively, this wall might have a thicker base to better serve as a retaining wall against the debris below the inner gate. It seems best to take it as the reuse of the gate’s foundations.

Rm 332 is an odd-shaped chamber. Entrance to it was by way of the stairs leading into Rm 331. This also seems to be the only place movement between the N long room and that to the S was possible. The N long room is also the wider of the two, so it may have been a courtyard.
Its S pillar wall was discussed above. The wall it shares with Rm 327 to the E belongs with the remains of a later (Stratum 1) structure discussed in Plan 127 above. The only base level for this wall (778.44) is higher than the average floor level for the building (778.20-778.30). The W wall is strange. There is a short wall segment in the NW corner of the room, built-up against the E wall (and possibly some bedrock?) of Rm 333. To the S is nothing except what may be a narrow alley, ca. 70 cm wide, between the S wall of Building 127.03 and the N wall of the large enclosure marked by Rm 284. It is not clear why there should be such a narrow alley between two complexes at a much higher level than Building 144.01. If its destination in the W were clear this issue could be resolved. For now it must be left open. Note also that the W wall of Rm 332 also extends beyond the edge of its N wall. This indicates that there was at least a small annex to this building in that direction.

Rm 327 is the NE extension of Rm 332. It is cut from N-S by a later wall; the one bottom level is ca. 80 cm above the floor, so it is floating quite high. The late wall which separates it from Rm 332 was discussed above. This wall turns and runs to the NE, just on the N side of the pillar wall, as shown in P 843, to reach as far as the fifth pillar from the W. There is no bottom level for the wall separating it from Rm 324, so it is difficult to decide if it is original, or an addition.

Rm 324 is the NE end of the N long room. The wall between it and Rm 327 is very rough and dissimilar to any of the other walls in the building. That at one point it is preserved 86 cm above the floor, with no sign of a doorway, probably means that it is later, even part of another (Stratum 1) building. Note also that a fragment of some circular installation floats high above this wall. These late features help explain the presence of Greek and Hellenistic coinage and pottery in
Plan 144

this room, mentioned in the 1947 report.836

Rm 325 is the back room. There was probably no doorway to the unnumbered room NE of Rm 326. The foundations of the NW wall of the inner gate are quite wide there. The only space they allow for access to the unnumbered room leads right over the unnumbered bin. Probably there was a doorway into Rm 324, though there are no elevations or photographs to confirm it. The back (NE) wall of Rm 325 extends to the NW beyond the NW wall of the room. This is a second indication that other structures, possibly connected with Building 144.01, originally stood in that area.

Rm 318 is E of Rm 325 and is within the area of Rm 320 of Building 128.01. It shares its W wall with Rm 325, but there is no doorway between these areas. Its N and E walls are single-stone work. The E wall stops short of the N wall of the inner gate, but likely is not cut by it. The E wall is also much too close to the E wall of Rm 320 for both to have been in use at the same time. Perhaps Rm 318 represents an original construction attached to the back of Building 144.01 and Building 128.01 is a later rebuilding of the area E of Building 144.01. If either Rm 318 or Building 128.01 were connected to Building 144.01 perhaps access between these two areas was on a second story.

The 1947 report discusses this building at some length.837 It recognizes the same core rooms as discussed above, and that the building may have extended N to include the area of Rm 328, Rm 329 and Rm 337. It also realizes that the building must be later than the inner (their "early") gate, which according to their dating would be post-701 B.C., at the latest. The building is characterized as having single-stone

836I, 174.
walls, which is not true; the walls are mixed. This error led to several other problems. The stairway built against the enclosure wall was thought to be a later addition, constructed to provide access to the plaza adjacent to the gate after the plaza had been raised in height. This is the opposite of the theory advanced in this report which sees Building 144.01 as a feature dug in next to the gate. The material recovered from the building largely belonged to "the 6th and later centuries." But it was thought that the building was constructed as much as a century earlier, and that the materials found in it reflect only its last period of use. This last observation is true enough, but it does not provide a sufficient basis for determining the building's foundation. The report also dwells on a "niche" formed by the fourth and fifth pillars from the W in Rm 326 and the wall built against them to the N. The possibilities that it served either a "sacred" or more utilitarian role are discussed. The view that this might be a later wall, with no real connection to this building, was not advanced. It should be noted that this is the only place at TEN where such a "niche" is found, which immediately makes it suspicious.

**Dating of Building 144.01**

Since it is built partially over and against the town's 3B defenses, which continued into 3A, this structure is at least 3A. Also, later walls are built through it, partially making use of it. This later building would be Stratum 1. Also, Building 144.01 shares walls with, and so is contemporary with, the large enclosure and 4-Room building Building 127.03, both of Stratum 2.

**Function of Building 144.01**

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I, 255.
The part of this building which is preserved seems to have been at least semi-subterranean; adjacent buildings have floors 1.0 to 1.5 m above its floor level. Possibly it was the lower floor to a two-story structure. If so the entrance to this upper floor cannot be established. Also odd, if this is a bottom floor, is the alley leading W from Rm 332. The presence of the internal bin is unusual. This might mark the building, or part of it, as a storage area; the living floor would be on the second floor then.

Building 144.02: Rm 286, Rm 287, Rm 288 -

This is a very fragmentary structure; it is not even certain that Rm 288 is part of it. Elevations are sparse, and there are no photographs. The W end of the building was left unexcavated below a rubble heap.

Rm 286 is part of a long room. The wall it shares with Rm 287 contains three pillars, evidently connected by sections of masonry. It cannot be determined if the pillars are monoliths, or built-up of rough drums. Its N and E walls seem to be mixed single- and double-stone work.

Rm 287 is a second long room; since it is the wider of the two it might form a courtyard. Its pillar wall with Rm 286 was described above. Its wall with Rm 288 is composed of smallish stones laid one course wide. Its E wall, as drawn, in the N is similar to its wall with Rm 288, and in the S widens to ca. 1.6 m. This is about the width of the fragmentary early casemate-like wall in A8-AC24 (discussed below). Note that the NE corner of Rm 288 also seems to overlie this wider wall. Perhaps this corner of Rm 287 and Rm 288 is founded on that 3C wall system.
Plan 144

Rm 288's wall with Rm 287 was described above. The E wall is mainly large single stones, while its S wall contains two pillars; one connected to the E wall by a section of masonry. If masonry connected the two pillars it has not survived. There must have been an additional room to the S, otherwise the pillar wall would have opened to the exterior of the structure. This area was evidently unexcavated.

The major question concerning these rooms is whether they form parts of one or two buildings. The pillar wall between Rm 286 and Rm 287 indicates that they are part of the same structure. Rm 288 has a pillar wall on its S side, indicating a room in that direction. The wall between Rm 287 and Rm 288 is the key. If it were a pillar wall it would provide a good link for the two rooms, but apparently it was a solid wall. Yet the wall is thin. Could it be a load-bearing wall between two buildings, or is it a partition wall within a large courtyard comprising both Rm 287 and Rm 288? If the latter solution is accepted then the unnumbered room area south of Rm 288 would also be part of Building 144.02. This would create quite a large structure, though not impossibly so.

Another point is the orientation of the building. The front was probably to the SW. If the building had a back room, nothing of it is preserved. However, the construction of the Stratum 2 enclosure wall might have destroyed part of it. Also a short section of a double-stone wall parallel to (and probably contemporary with) the enclosure wall cuts across the area E of Rm 286. The construction of this wall might also have removed all trace of a back room in its vicinity. Thus, the final number of rooms for Building 144.02 must be left open; it ranges from a minimum of two, to as many as five, on the evidence available.

Dating of Building 144.02 -
It seems to be built over a fragment of the casemate-like wall, or at least over the course of its line. This would make it at least 3B, but it does not closely follow the line of the 3C wall, which tends to characterize 3B, so it may well be a 3A construction. It is apparently cut by at least one, possibly two walls associated with the enclosure, which is likely of Stratum 2. This suggests that the building is a purely 3A feature.

**Function of Building 144.02**

Since a final determination of the number of rooms cannot be achieved it is not possible to give a solid interpretation of the building’s function. It contains no obvious industrial installations, and so may be some sort of dwelling.

**The Great Enclosure: Rm 284?**

Running SE from about the middle of AA23 to the N edge of AD24 is a ca. 26 m long stretch of wall roughly 70 cm wide. It appears in several photographs; P 806 and P 925 are two of the clearest. In the N it turns a corner to the W and runs almost parallel to Building 127.03. There is no clear evidence in the S on how far the wall continued in that direction, or when it turns to the W. On the E it cuts across the line of the early casemate-like wall (Stratum 3C), and also over a wall built over (and later than) the casemate-like wall (3A?). The stairway entrance of Building 144.01 seems to be built against this wall. On the W, it seems to cut across the room S of Rm 288, and possibly any back room which might be associated with Building 144.02. A thin-walled, curved installation in AB23 could be either built-up against the enclosure wall, or be cut by it. No trace of this installation was found E of the enclosure wall, so it seems best to associate this feature with
the wall.

This is the longest single section of wall found at TEN; yet its purpose is uncertain. It does not contain any internal walls built-up against it, or dove-tailed into it. So it is not one large building such as Building 74.01 to the N. If this is so, it may have contained one or more structures. Thus in this report it is called an "enclosure" wall. What it enclosed is also unclear. As already mentioned above, there is a short section of wall cutting across the area E of RM 286. This wall is also at a different alignment than that of RM 286. This then may be part of a building within the enclosure. Running roughly E-W from the preserved N end of this short wall segment is what seems to be the fragmentary line of another wall. Several of its stones seem to dovetail with the short wall. So, there may be a corner here. On the border of AA22 with AB22 is another short section of wall, roughly parallel to the fragmentary wall just described. It may be that this wall continued E to make a corner with the N-S wall fragment cutting the back of RM 286. This reconstruction would yield the corner of one building in the enclosure, and perhaps part of one long room within the building.

 Dating of the Great Enclosure –

It cuts across walls which are 3C and 3A, and seems to be contemporary with Building 144.01 which is built over the 3B inner gate (Building 145.01). This suggests a foundation in Stratum 2. No walls cut it, so it may have continued on into Stratum 1.

 Function of the Great Enclosure –

It is certainly not part of a private dwelling but of some large scale public structure. Exactly how large is uncertain, as is the number
of buildings within the enclosure.

The Casemate-Like Wall and Associated Rooms: Rm 234, Rm 235, Rm 278, Rm 279, Rm 280, Rm 281, Rm 282, Rm 313, Rm 314 -

These rooms and spaces are treated together because of their complicated inter-phasing. The two unnumbered bins in AC24, with the two related unnumbered bins in AC25 of Plan 145, will also be treated. The walls here are quite tangled and fragmentary. Some walls have no levels and/or do not appear on any photographs. Much of the discussion, therefore, must be theoretical. The treatment is also hampered in that the W extensions/limits of many of these rooms were not excavated. The discussion will proceed as stratigraphically as possible, from the bottom up. P 965 is one of the only photographs of this area.

Running diagonally through AC24, from its SE corner to slightly past the mid-point of the square is a ca. 1.5 m thick wall made of medium-sized stones. Against this wall's SW face are two thin walls which delimit Rm 234 and Rm 235. It could be that Rm 282 is part of this same phase of construction. Rm 235 is further delimited on the Level II plan by a fragment of a thin double-stone wall. These rooms and walls are likely part of the early (3C) casemate-like wall system.

As has already been mentioned, the enclosure wall cuts part of a wall ca. 1.6 m thick in AB24. This thickness is comparable to that of the casemate-like wall section just described 2.5 m to the SE. Admittedly this NW wall section is not quite on the same line as the one to the SE, but if there were occasional offsets and insets in the casemate-like wall this would not pose a serious problem to associating the two wall sections. If this suggestions is accepted, then this wall too belongs to 3C. It is not clear how the walls forming Rm 315 relate
to this wall. The straight NW wall does not dovetail into it, but the jagged SE wall might.

Rooms clearly built over this early wall are: **Rm 278, Rm 279, Rm 280** and possibly **Rm 281**. All of these rooms have thin walls, usually single stones, though the NW wall of **Rm 278** is thicker and bends slightly more to the SW. This wall also cuts across the area of **Rm 235**. These SW to NE walls all reach, and in some cases dovetail into, a wall built slightly NE of the 3C casemate-like wall. On the plan, this is the wall with the large 3.0 m long stone laid lengthwise. This wall ranges from 1.0 to 1.5 m wide and is in part built on top of the 3C casemate-like wall.

The plan gives the impression that these two parallel wall systems are connected in the area of **Rm 314**. However, this does not seem to be the case. P 806 appears to show the SE wall of **Rm 314** crossing over the early casemate-like wall, and almost reaching the NE wall of **Rm 313**. The plan also shows confusion in relating the more NW wall of **Rm 314** to the lower casemate-like wall; the NE line of stones of the wall with the 3.0 m long stone is on the Level II plan, and the stones from its SW face are on Level I. This shows the excavators’ uncertainty about the relations of the two walls. However, it may be that the thinner wall on the NE is a repair or some kind of a rebuild to the earlier casemate-like wall, though the evidence is not clear enough to be certain.

**Rm 313**’s NE wall is on about the same line as that between **Rm 282** and **Rm 279**. This might be a sign that the two walls are contemporaneous. It may be that these two NW–SE walls mark the limits of back walls against the wall built over and NE of the casemate-like wall. Note also that the NE wall of **Rm 313** is cut by the enclosure wall, a Stratum 2 feature. This suggests that the wall NE of the casemate-like wall is
probably a 3B or 3A construction.

Note, there is no level for the wall between Rm 280 and Rm 281. It could belong to the casemate-like wall phase, or the rebuild above it. Also, NW of Rm 234 and Rm 282 is a single-stone wall which does not match either the lower or upper phases, and it ends just where the enclosure wall ends, so it is not even possible to limit it to Stratum 3; it could be Stratum 2.

Four unnumbered bins are found in the space between this complex of walls and 4-Room building Building 145.02. P 426 shows these well. Parts of three of these appear in AC24 on the Level II plan for Plan 144. Why they were not numbered is a mystery. Since they are built into the fill poured in to the intramural space between the casemate-like wall and the offset-inset wall they are at least 3B. It is uncertain if they are built-up against, or are cut by, the rebuild NE of the casemate-like wall. And even the date of that rebuild is uncertain. If the wall is 3A and the bins are 3B (as they seem to be elsewhere) then the wall is cutting the bins. However it cannot be ruled out that the bins were built-up against the wall, and could be contemporary with, or even later. On the border of AC-AD25 is a short length of wall connecting the casemate-like wall repair/rebuild with 4-Room building Building 145.02. A small quarter circle bin is lodged in this space. The question, again, is whether the walls cut the quarter circle bin, or if the bin was built in the corner of the walls? In this case the short connecting wall, like the 4-Room building, is probably a Stratum 2 feature cutting and built against the bin. Overall though, the placement of the bins in 3B and wall in 3A seems the best option.

Note that the Level I plan for Plan 144 shows three bins in the area of AC25 (they really should appear on Plan 145). However, no bins
like these appear in any photograph showing AC25, nor do they appear on Plan 145. It is impossible to determine how they came to be on this plan.

Other Remains -

Rm 236 and Rm 237 on the Level I plan are undifferentiated parts of what seems to be a plaza adjacent to the inner gate. On the Level II plan they are separated by a fragment of an E-W rubbley wall. There is no photograph showing this area excavated to the depth of this wall segment; the plan makes it seem that this wall is sandwiched inside the E wall of the inner gate, i.e. that the gate used this wall as part of its foundation. If so, this is a fragment of a 3C, or earlier, wall lying outside the line of the early casemate-like wall. Apparently no other walls were found in this space except for the short piece jutting south into Rm 237 from the S wall of Building 144.01. This wall, as it survives, does not turn a corner; it just comes to an end. Did it have any such continuation which has subsequently disappeared? Or did it make up a small semi-open chamber by using some part of the W wall of the inner gate, perhaps a "shed" attached to Building 144.01 in Stratum 2?

In Stratum 3B-3A the area was probably an open plaza which allowed those entering the town through the inner gate to reach the area of where the old 3C town gate stood, if not the 3C gate itself. This should be somewhere within the 20-30 m between the plaza and the beginning of the rock scarp in 223. See the discussion on the inner gate in Plan 145 for a detailed treatment of this topic.

Rm 232 is a small chamber with a stone-paved floor. Its NE corner is cut by the SW corner of the 3B inner gate, indicating that this features, perhaps an agricultural installation, belongs to Stratum 3C or earlier. Its narrow walls are one to two stones thick. The Level I and
Level II plans show it to be connected to a 1.7 m thick wall by one irregular and one straight wall. The space so enclosed was numbered Rm 315, but it is not at all clear what its purpose was. Unfortunately there are no levels on these walls, and from the plans it can only be said that these two walls reach Rm 232; there is no indication on the plan, or in P 426, that they were bonded into this installation. P 806 seems to show these two walls preserved only a course high; if so they could only be foundations.

Rm 333 and Rm 334 are part of Building 127.03 and are dealt with in Plan 127. Rm 337, and associated rooms to its E, are also dealt with in Plan 127. Similarly, Rm 230 and Rm 323 belong to Building 145.01, the inner gate, and are treated below in Plan 145.
No remains assignable to Stratum 4 or Stratum 5 were discerned. Perhaps this area was beyond the limits of those settlements.

Material clearly assignable to Stratum 3C is scarce. Only a few wall fragments below buildings built over the inner gate may be that early.

Stratum 3B is well-represented by about two-thirds of the inner gate of the town’s defenses, a 30 m stretch of the offset-inset wall with its associated revetment-glacis and moat, and remains of five storage bins. A fragment of a drain leading below the gate may also belong to this phase.

Stratum 3A is attested only by a segment of a wall which is a rebuild or repair of the early casemate-like wall of 3C which is on Plan 144.

Stratum 2 incorporates a 4-Room building similar to several others from this phase. There are also a series of walls built over the foundations of the inner gate which are certainly late. Since they seem to be built against, but not over, the 3B town wall, they are assigned to Stratum 2, though they could be later.

No clear remains attributable to Stratum 1 could be traced.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated over two seasons: AB-AC,25-26-27 primarily in 1929, and AA25-26-27 primarily in 1932, though there was some overlap
of areas and years. There are many elevations, but seldom are there top
and bottom levels at the same point. This seems to have been one of
Badè's favorite areas for it was photographed many times from many
angles. About one third of the inner gate is on Plan 144, and a corner
of the 4-Room building is on Plan 162. These two structures are also
treated at some length in the 1947 report; these discussions are
summarized below.

Building 145.01, The Inner Gate: Rm 230, Rm 316, Rm 317, Rm 323 -

The later walls and features built over and against the inner gate
will be dealt with below. Here only the gate itself will be described.

Building 145.01, the inner gate, is a four-chambered gate (see P
908). Its overall exterior dimensions are ca. 14.0 m (E to W) by 12.0 m
(N to S). The dimensions of the chambers are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>West</th>
<th>East</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>Rm 323 3.9 x 2.9</td>
<td>Rm 316 4.5 x 2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>Rm 230 3.9 x 2.9</td>
<td>Rm 317 4.5 x 2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The reason that Rm 323 is wider than Rm 316 opposite it on the E
is that part of Rm 323's N wall was destroyed by the construction of
Building 144.01, and so its original width was unmeasurable. The N wall
of the gate is 2.2 m wide, the S wall is 2.1 m wide, the W wall is
thinner at 1.4 m thick. The E wall of the gate is the offset-inset wall.
The two piers which separate the N and S chambers are ca. 2.1 m thick.
The E to W distance between these piers is ca. 4.3 m, while the passage
through the S wall was apparently ca. 4.1 m. The excavators believed
that the passage through the N wall was at its W end, and that the gate
had a bent axis approach. There are several considerations against this.
Plan 145

First, the NW corner of the gate is the point where the wall connecting the inner tower of the outer gate would have joined the inner gate had the connecting wall not been removed when Building 144.01 was constructed. Second, only the lower courses of the foundations of the inner gate have survived (see P 899 for the number of courses preserved). Note that no trace of door sockets, or benches in the guard rooms were found because the gate survives only to its foundations. It is thus impossible to say with assurance exactly where this N entrance was located. On the basis of the comparanda cited by Herzog it would seem that all Iron Age four-chamber gates are direct access; it would be odd if Tell en-Nasbeh were the sole exception.59 For the above reasons it seems reasonable to reconstruct it as a direct access gate.

The 1947 report discusses this gate, referred to as the "early" gate, in some detail.80 In many respects the theories advanced there differ markedly from those advanced in this study. Two different theories regarding the dating and relations of this four chamber gate were set forth:

McCown believed that originally there was no N two-chamber (outer) gate. Instead, the wall which now ends as the W half of the N (outer) gate ran farther S and connected up with the "early" gate. Sections of this wall were found below Building 110.01 just inside the N gate, and farther S. This S section was not published on the 1:400 Survey Map, but only in text figure 57. In his view the section of wall extending N from the early gate to the E tower of the two-chamber (outer) gate is a later


80I, 199-201.
addition, constructed to extend the wall up to the area of the N gate. In other words, the four chamber gate was the offset-inset wall's first gate; at some point it was destroyed and replaced by the two chamber gate. McCown suggested that the early gate was destroyed by Sennacherib, and that the two-chamber gate belonged to the 7th century. However, no evidence for the violent destruction of the 4-chamber gate was found.

Wampler's theory was that while the offset-inset wall was under construction different parts were built at different times. The four chamber gate and connecting wall were begun early, but in an area where such engineering was difficult. In the process of construction the flat bedrock area of the N gate was discovered and it was decided to suspend construction of the "early" gate in favor of locating the entrance to the town in an area where the construction would be easier. In other words the "early" gate was a false start and was never actually put into use.

It was realized that Building 144.01 blocked access to the gate from the N, which put the gate out of use as a gate. However, it was felt that the S entrance to the "early" gate remained open and that after the "early" gate went out of use as a gate it served as either a storehouse or a dwelling. It was believed that the thin walls built over the gate were postexilic. It also seems that the "early" gate and Building 145.02 were felt to be contemporary, though this is not explicitly stated. This means that the thin walls built over the gate were considered to be later than Building 145.02 as well.

McCown seems to have understood that both the inner gate Building 145.01 and 4-Room building Building 145.02 were found on material from
the 10th century B.C. and earlier. This led him to believe that they were contemporary. He also admitted the possibility that Bn 283 might mark an earlier phase below Building 145.02. However, he believed that this meant the bin had to be earlier than the 3B offset-inset wall, which he viewed as an impossibility because it would then have been outside the town wall of what in this study is Stratum 3C. His error was in associating the 4-Room building with the gate when there is no direct evidence that links their periods of use other than that they are both of the 9th century or later. Rather, it is Bn 283 which belongs with the gate, and Building 145.02 belongs with the structure built over the gate (and the buildings to the N too).

Because at the time when the 1947 report was being published the only sites with excavated inner-outer gate systems were Megiddo and Lachish McCown and Wampler did not consider the possibility that Tell en-Nasbeh might have such a system. The general nature of the defenses at Tell en-Nasbeh are treated in Chapter 5 of Volume I of this study. Here it will only be noted that virtually all of the difficulties faced by McCown and Wampler disappear if the two gates are treated as parts of one contemporary fortification system.

Dating of Building 145.01, the Inner Gate

Many factors bear on the dating of this structure. First, it is built outside the line of the early casemate-like wall to the W and it cuts Rm 232 which seems in some way to be connected to the casemate-like wall. Thus it is subsequent to 3C. Second, Building 144.01 is built over its NW corner, and other later structures block the approach from the N. To the S, the back wall of Building 145.02, the 4-Room building, is only

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84 See McCown, "The Long-Room House at Tell en-Nasbeh," BASOR 98 (1945):8, 10-12 for the best presentation of his views on this subject.
ca. 3.5 m from the S entrance to the gate, severely restricting access to it. Also, a whole series of walls, discussed below, cut across the top of the gate itself. Third, the gate is built against the 3B town wall and almost without a doubt was connected to the outer gate by a wall running N from its NW corner. All this evidence suggests a foundation in Stratum 3B, continuing through 3A, and going out of use in Stratum 2.

Function of Building 145.01, the Inner Gate -

This is almost the last line of defense for 3B-3A Tell en-Nasbeh. The major remaining question is what path those passing out of the inner gate then took to enter the town proper.

Building 145.02, the 4-Room building, is a later feature. It is too close to the gate to be contemporary. Also, it makes little sense to place a house in the face of would-be attackers. More likely the area of the back room of Building 145.02 was part of a small plaza just inside the gate. BN 283 would be the first of a series of bins stretching far to the S which those entering the town would have seen. SW of the inner gate is the line of the casemate-like wall, which with rebuilds and modifications probably served throughout Stratum 3. There is no sign of a gap in any part of this wall line which would allow passage into the heart of the town. It does not seem likely that entrants were channeled S through the storage bins and past the back walls of a ring of houses. More likely the entrance to the old 3C town was to the NW or W of the inner gate. Probably the builders of the 3B defenses continued to use whatever gate or entrance structure survived from 3C as the means of traveling from the inner gate plaza into the core of the town.

As has been previously mentioned, there is a rock scarp which
Plan 145

begins in V21 to the N and extends as far S as Z23. The most sensible place for the builders of the casemate-like wall to construct their wall is along the top of this scarp; it is a natural defense. The height of the wall would be supplemented by that of the scarp. Unfortunately the area along the top of the scarp was either unexcavated, severely eroded, or built over by later features. The closest trace of the casemate-like wall in the N is in P20 of Plan 74, while the closest in the S is in AC24.

If, however, it is granted that the 3C casemate-like wall followed the course of the scarp, and that there is no evidence for a passage through it anywhere else in its preserved course, it is quite possible that such an entrance was located between P20 and AC24. Since the rock scarp decreases in height to almost nothing by Z-BA23, the most likely place for the 3C "gate" would be in AA-AB23. Those entering the town would have had to make two right turns around the inner gate, and possibly a left turn to go through the area of the 3C "gate". Rm 232 and Rm 315 are 3C features which would have been below the floor level of the 3B gate plaza. Unfortunately, if this gate did exist, it seems to have been destroyed by Stratum 2 building activities in the area.

Admittedly this reconstruction is speculative, but it does take into account all the data, architectural and topographic, relating to the 3C defenses.

Such an arrangement of walls and gates, though awkward in times of peace, would have added a last line of defense in war. Any enemies who forced their way through the inner gate could either charge S through the bins, harried by those on the walls above them, until they could find a break in the house walls, or they could make the two turns toward the old 3C "gate" while being attacked from the roofs of the inner gate
and near by houses. It is not surprising that Tell en-Nasbeh was never destroyed by foes in antiquity.

Rooms Built Over Building 145.01, the Inner Gate: Rm 222, Rm 223, Rm 228, Rm 229, Rm 231, Rm 319 -

Eventually the inner gate went out of use as a gate and was razed to within a few courses of its foundations. Then a series of rooms was built over the area, using at times the stumps of the gate walls as foundations, at others cutting across the guard chambers. No complete plan of a building can be offered because of the fragmentary state of preservation of the walls. The walls were left off the published Survey Map. There are no photographs which show all these walls together, and some walls do not appear in any photographs at all.

Rm 222 is built over the SE corner of the inner gate. Its S wall, of single-stone work, is built-up against the town wall; the town wall also serves as its E wall. The wall separating it from Rm 223 seems to have contained stone pillars alternating with sections of rubble masonry or rough stretchers. P A740 shows the S parts of both rooms and the pillar wall early in the excavation, and P 808 after completion of the clearance. There is no evidence for how far to the N this room extended.

Rm 223 is W of Rm 222. Its S and W walls are a mix of single- and double-stone construction, but both are fragmentary. Its true extent to the N is also uncertain. It seems likely that Rm 317 contained continuations of both Rm 222 and Rm 223, but that their walls are missing there.

Rm 228 is only a space formed where the W wall of Rm 223 meets the S wall of Rm 229. Was the entrance to this tangle of rooms here?
**Plan 145**

*Rm 229* is also ill-defined. Its E, S and W walls are double-stone work. On the N it may have reused part of the W central pier of the inner gate. The pier seems to have been extended slightly to the E by the addition of a large stone. Its E wall is not perpendicular to its S wall, but slants slightly E.

*Rm 319* is beyond *Rm 229* on the N, and is also ill-defined. Its E wall is a continuation of that of *Rm 229*, but it comes to an end at the edge of a fragmentary bin. This unnumbered bin seems to go down ca. 4.0 m, if the elevations are correct (775.24 at the base vs. 779.44 at the top). Only the E part of the bin is preserved, its E half is lost. The bin is built against the inner face of the gate’s N wall. The bin cannot pre-date the gate as it is built into the fill poured into the area between the casemate-like wall and the offset-inset wall to level up the area for subsequent construction, such as the gate itself. Its N wall may have been based on that of the old gate. Its W wall with *Rm 323* is a narrow double stone wall. On the S there is no clear border with *Rm 229*.

*Rm 316* is one of the original gate chambers. It was partitioned off by a narrow N-S single-stone wall. The W wall of *Rm 321* seems to continue the line of this wall N beyond the inner gate, and on into Plan 128. If this room continued in use beyond the life of the gate as a gate it may have reused the gate walls on N, S and E. It is also possible that *Rm 323* continued in use beyond the life of the gate, since it too is partitioned off. It too would have had to reuse walls of the earlier gate, on N, S and W.

*Rm 231* is W of *Rm 229*. Its walls to N and S are narrow single-stone work, and its E wall is narrow double-stone. The N wall was probably founded on the W central pier of the old gate. The S wall reaches the inner gate’s W wall, which suggests that this W wall may
have served at least as the foundation for Rm 231’s W wall.

**Dating of the Rooms Built Over Building 145.01, the Inner Gate**

These rooms are built over, and in some cases reuse the walls of the 3B inner gate. One wall is built-up to, but not over, the 3B offset-inset wall. This suggests a date in Stratum 2. Stratum 1 tends to be built over the offset-inset wall, so it is less likely that these rooms were constructed at that time, though it is possible. It is also possible, though less likely, that they were constructed in Stratum 2 and continued into 1.

**Function of the Rooms Built Over Building 145.01, the Inner Gate**

Since these rooms are so fragmentary and haphazard in appearance it is difficult to suggest a role. It is important to emphasize that probably many walls which were built over the stumps of the inner gate’s walls have not survived. This structure is at the same elevation as Building 145.02 the 4-Room building to the S. Perhaps these rooms form some sort of "out-building" connected with that building, providing additional service or stage space.

**Building 145.02: Rm 220?, Rm 224, Rm 225, Rm 226, Rm 227**

This is a typical 4-Room building. Although it has relatively few elevations it is documented very well photographically. No floors survived in this building, but one threshold did. Therefore most of the walls must be considered foundations. The dimensions of the building are slightly less regular than those of the other major 4-room buildings; e.g. it is ca. 10.2 m wide at the N and slightly over 9.0 m wide at the S. The construction technique used to build the walls is similar to that
used for Building 110.01, sections composed of mixed single- and double-stone work.

**Rm 226** is the central long room; it is the widest of the three long rooms, and so may be a courtyard. It is also the most important room for understanding the building. In its S wall is a threshold. The upper elevation is 781.14, and there is one step down to 780.81. It is not clear if there was a second step down into the room, or not, but the bottom elevation of one of the stones in the step is 780.68. Thus the floor level of the building should vary around 780.70, at the lowest. This means that the top preserved stones of **Rm 283** (780.27) were below the presumed floor of **Rm 226** by ca. 43 cm (see also P 426). This bin is probably one of the N-most of the stone-lined storage units built into the debris poured between the casemate-like wall and the offset-inset wall to provide a level surface. There may have been others in the vicinity which were removed when Building 145.02 was constructed. The grouping of stones in the center of the room has an elevation of 780.76, so it could have been either imbedded in the floor (as a base for a post?) or below the floor. Only the stone mortar with a top at 780.81 is almost certainly above the level of the floor, though it may have been partially sunk into the floor since its base level is at 780.43.

Unfortunately no trace of doorway into any of the surrounding rooms survived. Therefore it is not possible to be certain of their floor levels, but if they were close to that of **Rm 226**, then the wall fragment at the S end of **Rm 227** was also below floor level since it is at 780.56. Another indication that these are foundation course is that there are none of the expected stone pillars so common in buildings of this type (e.g. Building 110.01 and Building 125.01).

**Rm 225** and **Rm 227** are the E and W long rooms. Both are slightly
trapezoidal. No trace of doorways into back room Rm 224 or central long room Rm 226 were found. One, or both rooms may have had pillared walls with Rm 226. P 424 shows what may be two stages to the W wall of Rm 225. As mentioned above, Rm 227 contains a short wall fragment running diagonally through its S end. This is probably from an earlier feature in the area. There is also another short wall segment which connects the W wall of Rm 227 with a rebuild over and NE of the casemate-like wall in AC-AD25. This short wall apparently cuts an unnumbered bin which also seems to be cut by the rebuild of the casemate-like wall.

Rm 224 is the back broad room. No trace of any doorways leading into it was found. Its N wall is only ca. 3.5 m from the S wall of the inner gate, and only ca. 2.0 m from the S walls of Rm 222 and Rm 223 which are late rooms built over the gate.

Rm 220 is a space adjacent to Building 145.02 on the E formed by a continuation of the N wall of Rm 224 up to the offset-inset wall. This short segment is not bonded directly into the main building, but could be a later addition. It is difficult to decide the role of Rm 220. In the case of 4-Room buildings Building 110.01 and Building 125.01 it was noted that each had several extra rooms attached to their basic plans. Perhaps Rm 220 fills a similar role here; it could have been used as extra storage space.

Rm 233 is a space E of Building 145.02 which contains parts of five unnumbered bins, some of which are on Plan 144. These bins were constructed in the fill poured into the intramural space created by the casemate-like wall and the offset-inset wall, i.e. they belong to Stratum 3B. They are almost certainly of the same phase as Rm 283 in Rm 226. They pre-date Building 145.02. It is difficult to judge whether these bins continued in use along side the 4-Room building. The bins and
Plan 145

wall rebuild may have gone out of use so that a surface providing access to the front (S end) of Building 145.02 could be created. Note that the bins in AC25 on the Level I plan for Plan 144 are a mistake; they do not appear in any photograph.

This building was treated at some length in the 1947 report.\textsuperscript{\textit{84}} There it was noted that the building is not rectangular, but is a meter wider at the N than in the S. (This is probably because the builders were trying to squeeze in the structure between the line of the old casemate-like wall and the offset-inset wall.) The excavators thought that Rm 283 was contemporary with the building, rather than remains from an earlier stratum below the floor level of Building 145.02.\textsuperscript{\textit{85}} They identified three strata in the area. The lowest consisted of the drain and wall found in the deep trench in Rm 221, in the middle were the "early" gate and Building 145.02, and highest was the set of walls built over the "early" gate. This is at variance with the conclusions reached in this analysis which equates the "early" gate with the near by bins, and Building 145.02 with the walls built over the "early" gate.

\textbf{Dating of Building 145.02 —}

It is built over at least one of the Stratum 3B intramural storage bins, and also block easy access to the 3B inner gate. Both the bins and gate likely continued in use through 3A. This suggests a Stratum 2 construction date for the building. Since it is not cut by any later walls it could have continued into Stratum 1, though this seems less likely.

\textsuperscript{\textit{84}}I, 209-211.

\textsuperscript{\textit{85}}McCown, "Long-Room," 8. admits that the bin might be earlier than the building, and even notes how it might block access to the W side of the building. His understanding of the stratigraphy is discussed in detail in the section covering the inner gate, Building 145.01, above.
Function of Building 145.02 -

Since only foundations survive there is little on which to base an evaluation. If any of the storage bins to the S continued in use into Stratum 2 it might be tempting to connect the placement of the house with these bins. It was probably a dwelling of an official, since it is a fairly large and well-constructed building.

Other Features -

Rm 221 is the space between Rm 224 of Building 145.02 and the S wall of the inner gate Building 145.01. Originally it was probably part of a small plaza in front of the inner gate which extended as far as Rm 283. Once Building 145.02 and the rooms over the inner gate were constructed it was reduced in size. Badè conducted a trial probe here, sinking a trench down to bedrock, 5.5 m from the top of the preserved part of the town wall to 775.75 m. This trench created sections below the gate and Building 145.02 which clearly show debris poured in to create a usable space between the inner and outer walls (see P 899 and P 819). In this fill were sunk the numerous bins along the S periphery of the town. It also showed that at this point the inner face of the offset-inset wall was built on debris, not bedrock. How much of the rest of the wall sits on debris is unknown because the revetment against the outer face was not removed. As long as the revetment was based primarily on bedrock it was not crucial that the wall itself be so founded. Finally, a short fragment of a drain channel was found between 776.84 and 776.04 (see P 819). This drain does not connect with any other feature, so its stratigraphic position cannot be fixed firmly, but since it is laid probably in the fill poured when the offset-inset wall was constructed, it may belong to Stratum 3B. Whether it connected with the drain channel N of the inner gate cannot be determined with certainty,
Plan 145

but since the floor of the drain in Z24 is at 777.44 and 777.84 a direct connection seems unlikely, unless there is an error in the elevation in the drain S of the inner gate. This is not impossible for evidently a systematic error of 1.0 m was made in many of the elevations on Plan 145. Though the elevations for the drain were not corrected upwards by that amount, it may be that they should be. A fragment of a wall is also mentioned in the 1947 report but it is not on the plan.\(^{44}\)

Rm 318 was discussed in the chapter on Plan 144 in connection with Building 144.01.

Rm 321 is an ill-defined space just inside the 3B offset-inset wall in AA23. A short wall section may have enclosed it on the N. Its W wall is about the same width, and on roughly the same line as the W wall of Rm 316; possibly there was a connection, though this cannot be proven. This area is treated in more detail in Plan 128.

Bn 283, as mentioned above, is the N-most numbered bin on the E side of the town. The excavators seem to have believed that the bin was in use with Building 145.02, when it was really below floor level.\(^{45}\) Note that the base of the stone mortar is at 780.43, which must be near floor level, while the highest preserved stone in Bn 283 is at 780.27.

The unnumbered bins in AC25 are discussed in Plan 144, above. It may be that the construction of Building 145.02 completely destroyed up to four additional bins; note how densely grouped the bins to the W and S are.

\(^{44}\)I, 21.

\(^{45}\)I, 210.
The Offset-Inset Wall

The 3B town wall varies from 4.1 to 4.3 m in width, except on the N where it widens to 6.4 m, which is the beginning of the tower described on Plan 128. The wall here contains two insets and one offset. There are no seams in the wall which would indicate different stages in construction. The slightly wider base of the foundation was traced in Rm 220 and Rm 221. As mentioned above, this foundation is based on debris, not bedrock, at least along its inner face.

The maximum preserved thickness of the revetment and glacis is ca. 6.0 m. A retaining wall ca. 1.3 m wide was built against the tower’s portion of the revetment. This retaining wall was continued south, where it widens to 1.7 m, though the plan itself shows no evidence that the revetment-glacis ever reached that far E. The plan does, however, show what may be part of a moat in AA27, at least 1.3 m wide. Perhaps at some point it was felt that having a retaining wall here was more important than having a moat. It is also possible that the retaining wall is built along the inner face of the moat. The total width of wall, revetment-glacis and possible moat is roughly 14.0 m. One elevation at the bottom of the moat is 771.50, and the nearest elevation on the preserved top of the wall is 781.39. This is a climb of almost 10.0 m, and the town wall was originally much higher.
Plan 158: AD-AE-AF, 13-14-15 - Overview

No remains attributable to either Stratum 5 or 4 were uncovered here. Probably this area was outside the settlements of those periods.

Stratum 3C is represented by parts of the back rooms of two dwellings, and what may be a section of the casemate-like wall.

Stratum 3B is attested by the offset-inset wall, three storage bins, possibly an enclosure wall around the bins, and likely by a drain through the town wall.

Rebuilds and expansions of the 3C houses, and possibly the bin enclosure wall, belong to Stratum 3A.

No new foundations belonging to Stratum 2 could be defined; the offset-inset wall continued in use, and possibly some of the other Stratum 3 features as well.

Fragments of walls, several built over the 3B town wall attest the presence of Stratum 1. If the drain does not belong to 3B it has to belong to Stratum 1.

Evaluation -

The offset-inset wall and the strip immediately adjacent to the E were excavated in the 1932 season; the remaining area (the NE corner of AD15) was cleared in the 1935 campaign. The area W of the offset-inset wall was not excavated. There are only a few photographs, and only P 1359 shows a close up; unfortunately with workers all around. Generally there are a good number of elevations, many walls even have top and
bottom elevations. The offset-inset wall, however, has only a few elevations, and those along the inner face. There are none on the late walls over the town wall.

The only rooms which belong to recognizable buildings are in AD15. Rm 525, Rm 526, Rm 534, Rm 539 and Bn 381 are discussed under Building 142.01. Rm 527 is treated under Building 159.01. The other features and rooms must be dealt with individually.

**Storage Bins** -

Bn 380, Bn 381 and Bn 383 are the NW-most in the series of similar storage facilities which stretches from AC24 on the E to AD15 on the W, all in the intramural area between the early 3C casemate-like wall and the 3B offset-inset wall. They are constructed in the fill poured in to level out this space. Note that the lowest measured point for the inner face of the offset-inset wall is 772.74, and the preserved top of the wall running the length of Rm 525 (which is likely a portion of the casemate-like wall) is at 776.31. This indicates that at least 3.0 m of fill was poured in.

The circular walls of the bins are constructed of stones laid one stone wide. The average diameter of the bins is ca. 1.2 m. If the bins were originally at least 2.0 m high, as several to the SE were, then the total capacity of these bins would have been ca. 6.6 cubic meters, or an average of 2.2 cubic meters per bin.

Bn 383’s N wall was later incorporated into the S wall of Rm 308. Bn 380 and Bn 381 may have been separated from the W intramural area by a wall which runs NW to SE in AD-AE15 and continues at least as far as AF17 to the SE; similar walls are found even farther SE. This wall was
also constructed in intramural 3B fill and does not reach bedrock. Since it cannot be determined whether the intramural storage bins were privately, communally or nationally owned installations the real purpose of these "screening" walls is uncertain. If the bins were privately owned they may have marked enclosures attached to the homes of their owners. This does not help explain why there are no enclosure walls for the bins on the E side of town. If the bins were owned by the community, or by the "national" government as a reserve food supply, the enclosure wall may have served to separate them from walking space along side the offset-inset wall to the W. Though this does not explain the lack of such enclosure walls in the E intramural area.

Other "Rooms": Rm 306, Rm 307, Rm 308, Rm 309, Rm 528, Rm 533 -

These spaces will be discussed from roughly N to S. Since they are all built in the intramural fill they must be 3B or later. The 1947 report places all of these spaces in the late part of its Stratum I, citing their position on the plan, but without discussion. 146

Rm 306 may be a fragment of a late, Stratum I, building. The plan seems to show a double stone wall built along the inner face of the offset-inset wall. Unfortunately there are no elevations for this stretch of the wall, nor any photographs. This wall does, however, seem to reach a similar double-stone wall which cuts perpendicularly across the offset-inset wall in AC13-14 of Plan 141.

Rm 309 may be a space likewise connected with a Stratum 1 building since its S and W walls are primarily double-stone work.

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146 I, 183 n. 15.
Plan 158

Rm 308 has walls which are all of different techniques: wide double-stone, double-stone, and single-stone. P 1397 shows them all preserved to the same height. Its relation to the drain is discussed below.

Rm 307 and Rm 533 are S of the drain. There is no trace here of any wall crossing over the offset-inset wall. They are W of the line of the enclosure wall, so in Strata 3B-3A they, and Rm 306, were probably part of a passage way along the SW side of the town.

Rm 528 is an ill-defined space within the line of the enclosure wall, but W of the back rooms of the adjacent houses. It probably was an open court which allowed movement around, and access to the bins.

The Drain in AD14

This is another in the series of drains found along the N and W sides of the town, and one of the few preserved well enough to show its channel through the offset-inset wall. Its length is 8.4 m. The width of the channel is ca. 30 cm and its preserved depth is 15 cm. The thickness of its walls is ca. 1.0 m. It is uncertain how far to the NE the channel extended. If it was intended solely to drain the Stratum 3B and later intramural area, it need not have been far. This would also hold true if it drained the fragmentary Stratum 1 structure.

The NW corner of Rm 308 seems to either cut, or be built on the N wall of the drain. The only bottom level for Rm 308 is 775.69 while the closest elevations for the drain wall are at 775.89 and 776.28. The E wall of Rm 308 has a bottom level of 775.98. Since the drain was probably originally some what higher than its preserved remains, it is possible that Rm 308’s E wall cut the drain, if it extended that far.
Plan 158

Note that no trace of the drain was found E of Rm 308 where excavation reached a depth of 775.88. If the walls of Rm 308 cut the drain its assignment to Stratum 3 would be fairly certain because there are no Stratum 2 remains preserved in the vicinity. However, since the drain is a sub-surface feature it cannot be disproved, on the evidence available, that the drain and walls above it are not part of the same Stratum 1 building operation, though this seems the less likely option.

The Offset-Inset Wall

The wall in this area ranges from ca. 4.2 to 5.5 m in width. It contains two offsets, one inset, a tower, and in AD13 what looks like part of a curving revetment. There are no seams in the wall to indicate different phases of construction. The tower is an integral part of the wall, not a separate feature built against it. The tower’s length is 10.0 m. Its width, exclusive of the wall is ca. 2.5 m; including the wall it is ca. 6.3 to 6.6 m. At one spot along the inner wall excavation reached ca. 3.8 m below the top of the wall, in another it reached only 1.7. It is not indicated whether either of these reached bedrock, or if the wall itself is founded on bedrock.

Aside from the drain’s mouth, there is only one top elevation along the outer face of the wall, and no bottom levels. The published Survey Map shows a revetment/glacis against the wall. However, the area plan does not show it. It is probable that the outer face of the wall was excavated only low enough for it to be traced, and that the level where the revetment/glacis would be was not reached. The Survey Map shows a reconstruction of the course of the revetment/glacis base on similar examples of this defense found farther NW and SE. The draftsman used here a heavier line than on the E side of the tell.
As mentioned above, in AD13-14 there are traces of walls belonging to structures of Stratum 1. What sort of structures these were cannot be guessed. The drain which runs through the wall is probably contemporary with it (i.e. 3B), though a later date with the fragmentary Stratum 1 remains, cannot be ruled out.
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.

Badé decided to make a probe down to bedrock in AE-AP-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 Badé, 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.567 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

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.\(^{68}\)

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.\(^{69}\) 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.

\(^{68}\) "Planning," fig. 4.

\(^{69}\) I, 213.
Plan 159

**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.  

**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 below:

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

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850 "Planning," 55.

851 "Planning," fig. 11.
Plan 159

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. 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

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832 I, 129 n. 1.
Plan 159

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.\(^{83}\)

**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.

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\(^{83}\) "Planning," 55.
Plan 159

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 Rn 360, Rm 591 or Rm 505. McClellan believed that the stairway descended into Rm 583 from the possible crossroad which begins with Rn 360 and
Plan 159

runs SW. 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. 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

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854 "Planning," 64.

855 I, 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 508 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. 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**

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856"Planning," 55 n. 16.
Plan 159

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.
Plan 159

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.

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.

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88"Planning," fig. 13.
leading to Rm 579.

Cistern 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 report noted this is a bottle-shaped cistern.\footnote{I, 129 n. 1.}

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.
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.\textsuperscript{880}

\textbf{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 \textbf{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 \textbf{Rm 575} or \textbf{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 \textbf{Rm 575} and \textbf{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.

\textbf{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.

\textsuperscript{880}Planning," fig. 13.
Plan 159

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.86 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

86 McClellan, "Planning," 54-55, 57, 52, 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 159.087 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 -

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862 "Planning," 65.
863 I, 230.
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 159.072 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 159.072. 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 Rm 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 Rm 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.
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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

865 I, 221-223.
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. 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 159.082: 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

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\(^{867}\) I, 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

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868I, pp. 129 n. 1, 180 n. 9.
Plan 159

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 546 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

869 1, 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.  

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.  

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.  

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

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[^1]: 180.
[^2]: 180.
[^3]: 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 159.072 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 all. 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 159.072 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 159.072 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 159.087 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.\(^{87}\) The short wall which partially defines \textit{Rm 515} on the NW and which cuts the wall between \textit{Rm 515} and \textit{Rm 561} likely belongs to the same structure. These walls can be seen in \textit{P 1381}. The short section of a narrow double-stone wall between the NE wall of \textit{Rm 512} and the wall running NW to SE may be an original partition wall between \textit{Rm 512} and \textit{Rm 515} which is cut by the later NW to SE wall. Note that this wall is on the same line as that between \textit{Rm 435} and \textit{Rm 561}. Of special interest is the room's NE wall. The plan and \textit{P 1383} show that this wall had at least three stone pilasters facing out on ringroad \textit{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 \textit{P 1383}, show any sign of a doorway leading into \textit{Rm 435}, \textit{Rm 506}, \textit{Rm 523}, \textit{Rm 561}, \textit{Rm 591} or \textit{Bn 360}. The plan may indicate a doorway leading out to the road in the E corner of \textit{Rm 515}. McClellan suggested that the walls projecting NE from \textit{Rm 523} might have served for channeling water flow in the area.\(^{84}\)

\textit{Rm 523} is a broad room running parallel to sideroad \textit{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 \textit{P 1383} show any sign of a doorway leading to \textit{Rm 426} (near the stairway), \textit{Rm 435}, \textit{Rm 515} or sideroad \textit{Rm 517}. The plan may indicate a short flight of steps leading up to the small unnumbered chamber on the NE.

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

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\(^{87}\)I, 228.

\(^{84}\)"Planning," 65.
Plan 159

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 159.087, 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

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875I, 222.
876I, 180.
877I, 9.
Plan 159

*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.\(^7\)

*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 150.072*. 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

\(^7\)I, 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 159.072. In
3A it may have been a small open area in front of Building 159.082 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
Plan 159

it to Stratum I.  

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 159.087 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.  

Rm 420 is an ill-defined space SW of Rm 411. Clearly there was some sort of continuation to Building 159.087 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.

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879I, 222.

880I, 222.
Plan 159

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 159.072 is assigned. If this latter building begins in Stratum 2, then Building 159.08 must end in 3A. If Building 159.072 is Stratum 1, then Building 159.082 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 159.072 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
Plan 159

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. McClellan also noted the possibility that these spaces might be a road.

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

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881 I, 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 159.075 extends farther to the SE in Plan 176.
Plan 160: AD-RE-AF, 19-20-21 — Overview

No remains attributable to Stratum 5 were traced.

No certain remains of Stratum 4 could be discerned. It is possible that a few wall fragments on a different alignment from those of Stratum 3 could be from Stratum 4. Bedrock was reached throughout most of this area and it is most striking that there are almost none of the rock-cut installations found to the N and S.

Stratum 3C is well-attested. There are clear remains of ten buildings probably founded then, and fragments of several others. Most seem to have been dwellings, but one at least was an olive press installation. Two buildings connect directly to the casemate-like wall on other plans. Also belonging to this phase are a length of the town’s ringroad and a crossroad.

No clear remains of Stratum 3B or 3A could be traced. There seem to have been few subsequent modifications after the 3C buildings were constructed. A few thin double-stone walls might reflect 3B or 3A changes. In some areas the remains are too scattered to be certain of any architectural succession.

Stratum 2 is represented by a sprawling building complex which seems to occupy one third of the plan. The clearest remains are of two long rooms, perhaps storage magazines. The plan of the rest of the structure is much more broken, even its true extent is unknown.

Stratum 1 may be represented by one building which seems to cut the Stratum 2 complex. However, much of this building is still either buried, or is in an area which suffered much from erosion, so its true
stratum is uncertain.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in the 1935 season, most of it in the first half, but squares AD19-20 in the second half. In the W part of the area there are fewer Strata 2 and 1 remains, so earlier phases are easier to trace. Bedrock was much closer to the surface in the E half, meaning that all remains were more fragmentary due to erosion.

Many photographs are available to document the area, though some features do not appear in any photographs, or only at an extreme distance. Given the complexity of the area a few more detail and general views would have helped in the analysis. Most features have at least one bottom level, though some have more and a few have none. Most walls have top elevations, and many have bottoms as well. The remains of twelve buildings can be reconstructed with some confidence.

Building 160.01: Rm 518a, Rm 518b or Rm 5427, Rm 519, Rm 529, Rn 350 -

This appears to be a 4-Room type building. Unfortunately there are no close up photographs of this building, except perhaps for one of Rm 529. Also, the broad back room was mostly destroyed by later (Stratum 2) building operations. Enough survives for a plausible reconstruction. Its walls are single-stone construction, except where noted. McClellan reconstructs this building in almost the same manner as described below, except for the back room.83

Rm 518a is the N long room. Its S wall has four pillars built-up

83"Planning," fig. 11.
with rough stone drums; the pillars are connected by masonry sections. P 1357 shows the top part of this wall. The masonry sections seem to have been real walls, rather than curbs or low partitions. Adjacent to the S wall, on the N, is a line of stones, perhaps a bench or traces of a stone floor. Only parts of the original single-stone N and E walls survive. The double-stone walls on the N and E are remains from a later large Stratum 2 building (Building 160.10). The original single-stone N wall continues W, past the edge of the building, and separates the road sections Rm 516 from Rm 521. Perhaps this wall extension marks a step in the road, or a small court in front of Building 160.01. The doorway into Rm 518b is in the SE corner.

Rm 518b is likely an open central courtyard; note that it is wider than either room to N or S and evidently contained a stone basin ca. 60 cm across. The numbering of this room is uncertain. The Badè Institute records, and the 1947 report, list a Rm 542 in AE19; however, no such number appears on the 1:100 plan and every other logical space already has a number. Only the space S of Rm 518a is unnumbered. It is possible that this space should be assigned Rm 542, not Rm 518b. Entrance to Building 160.01 was likely through an opening in the W wall. Only very low courses of this wall survive, as shown in P 1299. The pillar wall with Rm 518a was discussed above. Its E wall was destroyed by the construction of Building 160.10 of Stratum 2. The double-stone wall which cuts across the length of this room, crossing over the basin, also belongs to the Stratum 2 building. It likely cuts a doorway which would have connected Rm 518b with the now destroyed back room.

Bade’s diary for May 15, 1935 states that a mortar was found below the floor of Rm 518. However, the nature of this floor is not discussed; it may have been an estimate based on the base of the near by pillars.
**Plan 160**

*Rm 350* is a small, square installation in the SW corner of *Rm 518b*. It is all single-stone work.

*Rm 519* is the S long room. All of its walls have survived. Its doorway to *Rm 518b* is marked by a monolithic stone pillar. *P 1357* shows the S wall clearly; there is no sign of a passageway to *Rm 520* on the S. The plan does not show any sign of a doorway to the NE either.

*Rm 529* is a small rectangular chamber at the W end of *Rm 519*. It has a stone-paved floor, as is attested by the plan and *P 1356*. There is a doorway in its SW corner. The purpose of this chamber is uncertain; it seems too small to be anything but a storage space.

There is a single-stone wall fragment in the space marked *Rm 569*. Although it is fragmentary, it is on about the right orientation and about the right distance to mark the back (E) wall for *Building 160.01*’s back room, which otherwise does not survive.

**Dating of Building 160.01**

The structure is single-stone construction throughout, it shares a wall with a building to the S, faces out on the ringroad, and is at the intersection of a crossroad with the ringroad. It fits in well with all the other Stratum 3 buildings and is likely a 3C foundation. Since it is cut by walls of a building of Stratum 2, it does not extend beyond 3A.

**Function of Building 160.01**

Though the courtyard contained a stone basin, there is nothing else to suggest other than a domestic role for this building.
Plan 160

Building 160.02: Rm 572, Rm 573 -

This is probably a 3-Room building; however, only the two front long rooms were excavated. The area where the back room should be located was unexcavated because it lies under a rubble heap. It seems that only the foundations have survived, and these are single-stone work.

Rm 572 is the E long room. P 1393 shows that the E double-stone wall is built over or cuts the two short walls running across the width of Rm 572. This double-stone wall belongs to the N section of Building 160.10. Since the two short walls stand only a course or two high it is impossible to judge their aboveground character. These walls divide Rm 572 into two small chambers, and a third one larger than the other two combined. It seems likely that Rm 572 continued originally E of the late double-stone wall, up to the W wall of Rm 571. However, all trace of the short partition walls was lost there. If Rm 572 did extend to Rm 571 it was likely the building’s courtyard since it is the larger of the two rooms. Perhaps the partition walls created small storage areas.

Rm 573 is similar in stratigraphic position to Rm 572. It has the same late, Stratum 2 wall floating above its foundations. On the W a double-stone wall has probably replaced an earlier single-stone wall. This long room appears in P 1393. Very odd is the use of a huge monolith and a mortar in the wall it shares with Rm 572.

The front of the building is a little unclear. It looks as though the S walls of Rm 572 and Rm 573 curve slightly N, to meet at the wall separating the two rooms. This may be an accident of preservation, or just the nature of the foundations. The true N extent of these two long rooms cannot be determined, but it was probably not much beyond the line
of the floating Stratum 2 wall. McClellan suggested that the curving section of a wall might be a curb to divert excess water flow. 84

**Dating of Building 160.02 -**

The building seems to have been single-stone work. It fronts on an E to W road which intersects with the ringroad. Other single-stone buildings flank it. Therefore a date in Stratum 3 is likely, probably beginning in 3C. It is cut by walls belonging to Building 160.10, almost certainly of Stratum 2. This suggests an ending date in Stratum 3A.

**Building 160.03: Rm 440, Rm 464, Rm 520 -**

This building may be of the 4-Room variety, though its plan is a little unusual. It seems that two broad rooms flank a narrower central court. Or one of the wider rooms may be a court proper, and the other a kind of annex, meaning that the basic plan is a 3-Room type. The walls are single-stone work throughout. The building certainly had a broad back room, as is attested by doorways in the rear of two of the rooms. Unfortunately P 1357, the only photograph to show much of this structure, shows only one room in any detail. McClellan reconstructs the building in a way similar to that described below, but without the back room. 85

**Rm 440** is the S "long room", though it is rather wide. The plan seems to show a narrow doorway in its SE corner, which would lead to a back room. This is blocked by a wall of Stratum 2 Building 160.10. **Rm 464** is single-stone work and there is no sign of any pillars in its wall

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84 "Planning," 65.

85 "Planning," 52.
with Rm 464. However, its wall with Rm 464 does have a gap at its NE end, which likely marks a doorway, despite the dotted line on the plan which means that the excavators believed this wall continued to the wall on the NE. Part of this gap is visible in P 1357, but it does not show enough to decide the issue. P 1357 and P 1299 show the W wall, but not clearly; it does not look like there was a doorway there. Nor is there evidence of a doorway connecting it to Rm 439 to the S.

Rm 464 is the central long room. The wall it shares with Rm 520 contains four pillars; all seem to have been monoliths topped by several drums. They are connected by sections of masonry which were true walls, as shown in P 1357 a passageway to Rm 520 was left in its E end. On the W is a small rectangular space (ca. 1.0 m by 60 cm) which may be a storage bin. The possible doorway with Rm 440 was mentioned above. The plan shows a doorway in the middle of the E (back) wall which must have led into a broad room. This back room was destroyed by the construction of Building 160.10 whose wall blocks the doorway. The single stone-wall in the area numbered Rm 569, if extended in a line to the SE would at least be close to the course of the back wall to this back room.

Rm 520 is the N "long room", though it too is more the size of a courtyard. The doorway to Rm 464 was mentioned above. Neither the plan, nor P 1357, show any sign of a doorway in any of the other walls. The wall of Building 160.10 seems to be built right up against its E wall.

Rm 463 and Rm 468 originally were part of the back room of Building 160.03. Note that just to the NW the SW wall of Rm 569 marks the probable back wall for a Stratum 3 back room to Building 160.01. If this wall were extended SE it would also make a good back wall for a back room for Building 160.03. The blocked doorway in the NE wall of Rm 440 also attests the presence of a back room. All trace of this back
room was destroyed by the construction of the long room Rm 463+Rm 468+Rm 569 of Stratum 2 Building 160.10.

**Dating of Building 160.03**

The building fronts on the ringroad and is single-stone construction throughout. It shares walls with buildings on both sides. It does not show and signs of modifications, so it continued through its entire life much as it was first constructed. It was probably constructed in Stratum 3C and went out of use in 3A since it was partially destroyed by a Stratum 2 building.

**Function of Building 160.03**

The arrangement of the wide long rooms on either side of a narrow central room is unusual. Pillared walls often separate a courtyard from a roofed space. And this seems to be the case with Rm 464 and Rm 520. What then of Rm 440? It clearly belongs to this building. Perhaps it was a special work place. Unfortunately no installations were found in Rm 440 and the small finds are nothing out of the ordinary. Thus it is likely a domestic structure, with a possible "industrial" area.

**Building 160.04: Rm 439, Rm 445, Ci 370**

The preserved plan of this building does not follow the conventional lines of most Tell en-Nasbeh structures. This is probably more due to its specialized function than to its state of preservation. Unfortunately there are no good general photographs of this building, only a few detail shots. McClellan reconstructs the building in exactly
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the same manner as described below.\(^{856}\)

Rm 439 and Rm 445 are really part of the same large single room which makes up this structure. The double-stone wall between them floats ca. 80 cm above the floor level (780.26 vs. 779.43 for the base of the pillar and 779.39 for the bottom of the press), and is evidently only one course thick (ca. 19 cm). This wall appears to be connected with the S wall of Building 160.10 just to the N. These facts were also recognized in the 1947 report.\(^{857}\)

In the NW corner of Rm 439 is a thick block of masonry. There are no clear photographs of it, nor any elevations. Its purpose and stratigraphic relations are uncertain.

The walls of Building 160.04 are single-stone throughout. The E half of its N wall, which is double stone, is the S wall of Building 160.10 which replaced the earlier single-stone wall. Note that a ca. 50 cm length of that wall continues beyond the E wall of Rm 440. Similarly, the E double-stone wall is part of a later structure. Note that a short section of a single-stone wall separates Building 160.04 from Rm 454. Neither the plan nor any photographs show a doorway in the E wall. Presumably there was one, but perhaps it has not survived.

In the E half of the building are four stone installations. Three are arranged in a line at about the same level; the fourth is to the E and is on a higher section of bedrock (see P 1247). The N-most is ca. 80 by 70 cm, 57 cm deep and about the same height. It seems to be constructed of stone slabs standing on end. It may have been plastered,

\(^{856}\) "Planning," fig. 11.

\(^{857}\) I, 227.
but the photograph is not clear enough to determine this. To the S is a circular olive press ca. 90 cm in diameter, 48 cm high with a central collecting chamber 40 cm deep. A circular trough runs around the circumference and a small opening leads into the central collecting chamber. A low stone wall separates the press from a small basin to the S. The basin is ca. 50 cm across and ca. 19 cm deep; it was probably 25 to 30 cm high. The large stone installation to the E is ca. 1.2 m across with a central hole ca. 35. cm wide and 59 cm deep. No indication of the interior diameter of this cavity is given. Nor is a bottom level provided, which makes it impossible to determine its height, though it appears to be over half a meter high. At the time of the 1947 report these installations were considered dye vats.\textsuperscript{838}

In the approximate center of the building is a ca. 96 cm high stone pillar. This single pillar did not likely support a roof. Perhaps it supported the beam which held the weights used to exert pressure on the press.

\textbf{Ci 370} is a large bottle-shaped cistern in the SW corner of the room.\textsuperscript{839} It was ca. 5.0 m deep and 3.2 m across, meaning that it had a capacity of about 40 cubic meters. The plan shows it to be surrounded by a mass of rocks. P 1277 indicates that these stones are some sort of rough pavement limited to the area of the cistern's mouth. P 1248 shows that the cistern was found sealed. The 1947 report dated this cistern to 700 to 586 B.C., but this actually reflects its last period of use, not when it was cut.\textsuperscript{840}

\textsuperscript{838}I, 256-257.

\textsuperscript{839}I, 129 n. 1.

\textsuperscript{840}I, pp. 139, 183.
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Dating of Building 160.04

It is single-stone construction, apparently faces out of the ringroad and shares walls with buildings to N and S. There are no signs of later modifications. It is cut on the N by Building 160.10 of Stratum 2. This all suggests a use limited to Strata 3C to 3A.

Function of Building 160.04

The pressing installations indicate an industrial use. There is no evidence for living quarters. Probably this building’s sole role was as an olive press.

Building 160.05: Rm 444, Rm 446, Rm 449, Rm 451, Rm 455, Ci 369, Ci 371

This is apparently a 3-Room type building. It is single-stone work on three sides. The W wall is a later construction. Elevations and photographs are few. McClellan’s reconstructs this building in exactly the manner discussed below.\[84]\n
\[84]\"Planning," 64; fig. 11.

Rm 446 is the N long room. Since it is the wider of the two long rooms it was probably the building’s courtyard. Its N and E walls are single-stone work. The wall between it and Rm 447 on the W is a double-stone, later construction and is discussed below in Plan 177. The wall it shares with Rm 451, and presumably originally with Rm 449, preserves at least one pillar, possibly two (the plan is not clear on this; it is the block at the E end of the wall), with connecting masonry sections. Probably this wall continued to the W but its course was lost. It was
likely destroyed when the two wide (triple-stone) walls which extend out from Building 160.05's W and S walls were built. It is not clear if these wide walls are connected to this building, or represent fragments of a later construction. Courtyards often contain the entrance to a building; since the wall on the road is a later construction no evidence of such a doorway for this building was found. Since the N to S wall continues into Rm 450; it probably belongs to a later phase since Rm 450 is probably part of a road in Stratum 3.

*Ci 369* is a bottle-shaped cistern near the S wall.*\(^{89}\) P 1248 seems to show that it was found sealed by a stone slab. *Ci 371* was found in Rm 449; it too appears in P 1248 and was also said to be bottle-shaped.*\(^{90}\) This latter cistern was apparently found unsealed. The plan indicates that there is almost no distance between the sub-surface parts of these installations. The 1947 report does not indicate if they were connected. This is a rare instance of a building having more than one cistern; unless *Ci 371* had gone out of use before *Ci 369* was cut.

*Rm 449* and *Rm 451* were probably originally part of one long, roofed chamber. The thick wall separating them is a later construction. The walls to E and S are single-stone; the W wall is the Stratum 2 double-stone wall. The probable pillared wall with *Rm 446* was described above. The passage between the two long rooms is at the E end of the pillar wall. The plan shows a gap in the S wall. This is probably an accident of preservation and not a doorway into *Rm 450* which is likely a road.

*Rm 444* and *Rm 455* are the building's back room. They are separated

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*89* I, 129 n. 1.

*90* I, 129 n. 1.
by a single-stone wall with a gap on the S, which is probably a doorway. The SE corner of *Rm 455* is not preserved. The plan does not given an indication of a doorway in its W wall into either *Rm 446* or *Rm 451*, but such a passage must have existed. Bedrock in *Rm 444* is ca. 60 to 75 cm higher than in the rooms to the W. Some sort of stairway (two or three steps?) was required to enter the back of the building. The space E of this back room is interpreted as belonging to *Building 160.08*.

**Dating of Building 160.05** -

It is single-stone construction, apparently faces on to the ringroad and is adjacent to a crossroad leading into the ringroad, and its shares walls with similar buildings to N and probably the E. It is cut by at least one Stratum 2 wall. This indicates a period of use from Stratum 3C to 3A.

**Function of Building 160.05** -

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

*Building 160.06: Rm 430, Rm 432, Rm 433, Rm 546?, Rm 553, Rm 558, Rm 549, Bn 379* -

This is one of the most difficult buildings to explain, though its plan is relatively clear. The problem lies in that the front part of the building is split between Plan 159 and Plan 160, while its broad back rooms are on fig. 42 of the 1947 report. The building is an elaborated form of the 4-Room type structure, and is perhaps the most important building on the site for understanding the nature of Stratum 3C. All the walls of this building are single-stone work. The following discussion
proceeds from E to W (front to back).

The front of the building is divided into two sections by a thin E to W partition wall. The section on the S is Bn 379, which is roughly similar in size to Rm 529 in Building 160.01, but which does not have a stone-paved floor. The space directly N of Bn 379 was not numbered by the excavators and is referred to in this report as Rm 433c. In the S part of this room is a stone pavement, unfortunately without elevations. This may be the top landing for a stairway leading down to the N. Such stairways are common in the buildings W of the ringroad. For example, three steps were required to reach floor level in Building 160.07 just to the S. Perhaps a few steps should be reconstructed which would allow access to the central court Rm 433a. Two stones adjacent to the paving on the N might be the remains of the first step.

Rm 432 is the S long. It is separated from Rm 433a by a single-stone wall without pillars. A threshold is preserved near the E end of its N wall, indicating that floor level was likely around 777.90, or a little lower. The E wall of Rm 429 cuts the W end of this room (see P 1255). There is no sign of a doorway there; presumably one gained access to Bn 379 from Rm 432, though how this was done is difficult to say due to lack of photographs.

Rm 433a and Rm 430 are the central courtyard. They are partitioned by a double-stone wall probably of Stratum 2 (seen only in P 1261). Its entrance was probably by way of Rm 433c. The wall it shares with Rm 432 was described above. The N wall contains four pillars. They seem to be monoliths with several smaller drums stacked on top. These pillars are connected by masonry sections, only one of which was preserved high enough to represent a true wall. The others are low, and one must be a doorway into Rm 433b. Rm 429's NW corner cuts across Rm 430's E wall.
(see P 1355). The threshold connecting this central court with the back room Rm 553 and Rm 558 is on fig. 42 of the 1947 report. The bedrock slopes sharply from E to W and contains a small circular rock cutting which was surrounded by its own low stone wall. A stone mortar was found in Rm 430 near the pillar wall.

Bade's diary for May 4, 1935 states that pottery was found under the floor of Rm 430, without, however, discussing the nature of the floor.

Rm 433b is the N long room. The pillar wall with Rm 433a was described above. There are no indications on the plan or P 1355 or P 1357 to suggest a doorway with Rm 433c; the only means of access was through the central court. Nor is there any evidence of a passageway to the W back rooms.

Rm 553 and Rm 558 make up the first back room. They lie below Rm 429 of Building 159.077 of Stratum 2. They are separated from each other by a narrow wall, and another narrow wall runs diagonally across part of the chamber. The purpose of this latter wall is not clear; perhaps it marked off a storage space. The threshold with Rm 433a was mentioned above. The SE wall of Rm 558 was either not excavated or not preserved; it is difficult to say which. The wall with Rm 549 is primarily double-stone work, though its S end is single-stone. Perhaps the single-stone section marks a walled-up entrance. There are no photographs of this set of rooms, and the plan gives no indication of where the doorway would otherwise be.

Rm 549, and perhaps Rm 546, are the back-most rooms, and part of the 3C casemate-like wall. They too lie below Rm 429 of Building 159.077 of Stratum 2. Their NE walls are primarily double-stone work ca. 60 to
70 cm thick, and the SW walls are much thicker, up to ca. 2.0 m. The wall with Rm 550 seems to be of similar thickness, but the plan is not clear on this detail. The wall between Rm 546 and Rm 549 is a narrow single-stone wall, perhaps only a foundation or a later blocking. Rm 546 may have included Rm 546, for the wall which separates them seems to belong to a later phase.

It is odd that neither Badè, nor Wampler, nor McCown recognized that these back rooms connect with the three front long rooms. They did, however, recognize the possibility that Rm 546 and Rm 549 may have belonged to a kind of casemate wall of their Stratum II, and that Rm 553 and Rm 558 might be connected to them. 44 It was only McClellan, forty-five years, later who realized that the front and back parts of this building were one structure. 45 And yet this fact is crucial for the understanding of Stratum 3C. Building 160.06 shows that structures of single-stone construction which are aligned with, and are on the W side of the ringroad, had back rooms connected to a relatively thick wall (ca. 1.5 to 2.0 m) in a casemate-like fashion. Buildings to the N and S confirm this interpretation. It is thus likely that where ever remains of a similar thick outer wall are found around the site that they also mark the line of the outer wall of this casemate-like wall. Further, all thinner walls built over, but on the same line, are not the original wall. They are rebuildings, often expansions to the W beyond the line of the original casemate-like wall. This expansion could only have occurred after the offset-inset wall was constructed and debris poured in to level up the intramural space.

Dating of Building 160.06 -

44I, 222; see also 207 n. 4.

45"Planning," 55.
This is a single-stone building connected both to the casemate-like wall and the ringroad. The only sign of possible latter modifications would be the double-stone wall used to create Rm 379. The W part of the building and the courtyard are cut by walls on a different orientation which belong to Stratum 2 or 1. Probably the structure was in use only from 3C to 3A.

Function of Building 160.06 -

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

Building 160.07: Rm 437, Rm 442, Rm 550, Rm 555 -

This building is essentially an elaboration of a 3-Room type structure. Its analysis is made difficult because elements of its plan are on Plan 159, Plan 160, Plan 177 and fig. 42 of the 1947 report. There are only a few photographs. Elevations are fairly plentiful in the front of the structure, less common in the rear. The walls are single-stone work throughout.

Rm 437 is the E long room; it is the wider of the two long rooms and may be the courtyard. It was entered from a stairway in its NE corner. The top of the stairway is at 779.53, which probably approximates the level of the adjacent road. P 1299 shows the stairway from a distance. P 1354 shows the depth from the last step down to bedrock, where the bottom of a pithos was found. Floor level was probably not more than 15 to 20 cm below the top of the last step, which would put it at 778.65 to 778.70. This is still quite high above the elevation of the pithos at 777.23. Perhaps the pithos is left over from the phase previous to the construction of the building, Stratum 4. There
is no trace left of the threshold which led in from the road to the stairway. The wall with Rm 442 contains four pillars, though only one is shown on the plan. The others can be seen in P 1299. One is a monolith with a drum, next is a pillar composed of drums of roughly the same size, E-most is a column in which the top drum is considerably wider than the two drums visible below it. The doorway into Rm 442 was at the W end, as the intra-pillar sections of masonry to the E are true walls. Only one stone of the wall which separates it from Rm 555 survives, so it is not possible to determine if there was a doorway there, though this is quite likely.

Rm 442 is the N long room. Its pillar wall with Rm 437 was described above. Its W wall is not well-preserved and so it is not impossible that a doorway connected it with Rm 555, though entrance to the back room by way of the courtyard seems more likely.

Rm 555 is the first back broad room. Very little of it survives. Only its SE wall with Rm 438 is complete. Its NW wall with Rm 538 either was not excavated, or did not survive. Only a few stones of its NE wall were in place. Its wall with Rm 550 is preserved for most of its length, and the gap may be a doorway. Both Rm 550 and Rm 555 are crossed over by a double-stone wall between Rm 419 and Rm 431 which belongs to a Stratum 2 or 1 structure.

Rm 550 is the "back-most" room, and part of the same casemate-like wall system as Rm 549 to the N and Rm 418 to the S. Its back wall is ca. 2.0 m thick, and it seems that is N wall may be only a little less so. The wall with Rm 555 is fairly thick construction (ca. 60 cm). The wall between it an Rm 418 is double-stone work.

The 1947 report recognized that Rm 550 might be part of a casemate
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type of wall of Stratum II, and that Rm 555 belonged to the same stratum, but did not connect the two rooms.\textsuperscript{896} McClellan did, however, understand that the rooms discussed above belonged together.\textsuperscript{897}

**Building 160.07**, though less clear in its plan, is identical in its stratigraphic position to Building 160.06. It reinforces the conclusions of the analysis of Stratum 3 which were spelled out in the discussion of the latter building.

**Dating of Building 160.07** -

It is a single-stone building attached both to the casemate-like wall and the ringroad. Its back rooms are cut by walls likely of Stratum 2, or perhaps 1. This indicates that the building is probably confined to Strata 3C to 3A.

**Function of Building 160.07** -

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

**Building 160.08: Rm 452?, Rm 453, Rm 454, Rm 456** -

It is not at all certain that these rooms belong together as one building, though there is some evidence that they do. The remains are very fragmentary and the documentation not especially clear. P 1258 and P 1259 and P 1260 show this area. The bedrock rises quite high here, which is why preservation was so poor. Given this situation it is not

\textsuperscript{896}I, 222.

\textsuperscript{897}“Planning,” 55; fig. 4.
surprising that no doorways survive; these are only foundations. The following discussion is tentative and only attempts to make some sense of the remains here.

**Rm 453** was probably the long room of a building facing out on the crossroad represented by Rm 448 and Rm 450. This would make for a room ca. 4.0 m long, which is short for a long room, but not impossibly so. The unnumbered space to the W of Rm 453, would then be a second long room, which was partitioned internally by a narrow cross wall.

**Rm 454** and **Rm 456** would be the back room, which also had an inner partition wall. **Rm 454**’s W wall bends slightly to the E, making the room not quite rectangular. The E end of this back room is lost. Note though that there is a jog to the N in the line of this wall. Perhaps the E wall ran off perpendicular to the NW from this point. If this is accepted as an option, then the W part, to the space marked **Rm 452**, would also be part of **Building 160.08**. The back N wall of this building was probably destroyed when the double-stone wall was constructed.

**Dating of Building 160.08** –

Its single-stone construction, orientation to the crossroad and shared walls indicate an initial phase probably in Stratum 3C. If the wall which destroyed part of the back room belongs to Stratum 2, the building probably went out of use in 3A.

**Function of Building 160.08** –

So little survives that it is not possible to suggest a role for this structure.
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Building 160.09: Rm 568, Rm 570, Rm 571 -

The plan of this building is not very secure. There are no clear photographs of this area, and only a few elevations. Nevertheless, it is possible to suggest that this was a 3-Room type structure. The area where the back room is expected was destroyed by the construction of the building to which Rm 383 belongs. The walls are single-stone throughout.

Rm 568 and Rm 570 may be part of a courtyard. The plan shows what is probably a doorway in the SW corner of Rm 568. Without elevations or photographs it is impossible to say if the wall between Rm 568 and Rm 570, and the N wall of Rm 570 are true walls, or some sort of internal steps. The plan also shows some kind of construction in the E part of Rm 568; its function is unknown. The plan gives no indication of a doorway with Rm 571, but this is so probably because only the foundations and lowest courses of the walls survive.

Rm 571 is a long room. The poor state of the preservation of its walls can be seen in P 1393. Again, only foundations survive, and no trace of any doorway is discernible. Neither the back wall to Rm 571 or Rm 570 is preserved. As mentioned above, it probably shares its W wall with Building 160.02.

Dating of Building 160.09 -

Its single-stone construction, orientation along a crossroad leading to the ringroad, and the fact that it shares a wall with Building 160.02 and is cut on the N by a building fragment of Stratum 2 or 1 suggest that the building was in use from Stratum 3C to 3A.

Function of Building 160.09 -
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Only part of the building survives. The walls across the probable courtyard are unusual, but not enough so to suggest other than a domestic role.

Building 160.10: Rm 463, Rm 468, Rm 565?, Rm 567? Rm 569, Rm 574 -

This is apparently a very large structure, sprawling over much of the area of Plan 160. However, most of its remains are fragmentary, representing only foundations. Only one doorway (blocked) survives in this entire complex. Although he seems to have realized that several rooms of this complex were later than the ringroad stratum, McClellan does not seem to have understood the unity of the rooms described below.89

Rm 463, Rm 468 and Rm 569 are separate numbers assigned to ill-defined spaces within a large (ca. 11.5 by 3.0 m) area enclosed by double-stone walls. This space will be referred to as Rm 463+468+569. The unity of this series of spaces is also recognized in the 1947 report.89 The construction of this room destroyed the back rooms of Building 160.01 and Building 160.03 and whatever was to the E of them. Only a trace of one back wall survives in the area of Rm 569. The plan clearly shows how the room's W wall slants gradually to the W, from N to S, until it cuts the walls of these Stratum 3 buildings. Also, a double-stone wall runs off perpendicularly to the W, down the central court of Building 160.01. This indicates that Building 160.10 extended farther W, but the nature and extent of this part of the building is unclear because only this one wall survives. P 1272 shows a blocked doorway in the SW corner of Rm 463+468+569; the only doorway to survive.

89"Planning," 64.
891, 227.
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Note also that attached to the NW corner of Rm 463+468+569 there is another long, wide room which is built over the line of the cross road (Rm 522 here) and also over Building 160.02. This room is ca. 7.5 by 3.5 m in size. No evidence survives of any structure to the W or E of this room, though it is not impossible that such existed.

In the middle of Building 160.04, between Rm 439 and Rm 445, is the double-stone corner of a structure preserved only one course high, and which floats well above the rest of Building 160.04. It is not on the same orientation as Rm 463+468+569 but seems to be a continuation out of the SE wall of Rm 468. Perhaps it is an ancillary service room attached to the main structure.

The E extent of this large building is also uncertain. The wall which forms the N wall of Rm 463+468+569 continues to the NE, turns a corner to the S and then is no longer preserved. The area of this corner is Rm 574. Note that the W and S walls of this small space are thinner than the outer walls of Building 160.10. These may be survivals of an earlier Stratum 3 building. Note also that in the area of Rm 460 and Rm 462 there are fragments of single-stone walls which come to an end on the W with the E wall of Rm 463+468+569. These two bits of data suggest that this E wall is built over the back wall of some long rooms similar in size and alignment to those in Building 160.01 and Building 160.03.

The areas marked Rm 565 and Rm 567 are primarily surrounded by thick walls on roughly, though not exactly the same orientation as those of the rooms to the W already described. As the plan shows, bedrock is very high here, and the remains are quite fragmentary. However, the thick walls may be part of Building 160.10. Note especially that the N wall of Rm 565 is essentially a continuation of the N wall of Rm 569 and Rm 574. The thin wall between Rm 565 and Rm 567, and the S wall of Rm
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565 may belong to Stratum 3 buildings. The S wall is on the same alignment as those near Rm 462, while the wall between Rm 565 and Rm 567 would make a good front wall for a building similar to the wall in the vicinity of Rm 462, providing a long room of ca. 5.5 m in length. If so, Rm 567 might originally have been part of a ridge road on to which Rm 565 and Rm 462 would have faced in Stratum 3. Note that the single-stone wall fragment in the SE part of Rm 567 could well be a continuation of the curving wall of Rm 564. The E wall of Rm 567 seems to cut Rm 564, and is in turn cut by the even thicker wall of Rm 469. This may well mark the E limit of Building 160.10.

The SE area is very uncertain. The bedrock is high there and the remains very fragmentary. A few stones which seem to belong to an E extension of the S wall of Rm 463+468+569 marks the S limit of Rm 460. There is nothing farther E in the area of Rm 461 or Rm 459 which can be tied to Building 160.10. It is not clear if the wall between Rm 460 and Rm 461 belongs to Building 160.10 or not. If it is so related, then Building 160.10 could extend as far as Rm 457.

Dating of Building 160.10 -

It cuts buildings of single-stone construction which are oriented to the ring road. It is on a different alignment to them and is of double-stone work. It in turn is cut by another structure. This evidence suggests an assignment to Stratum 2.

Function of Building 160.10 -

Since for the most part only the foundations survive, it is difficult to assess its function. The two best-preserved rooms are quite long, with no apparent internal partition walls. It is possible that
such walls once did exist but have not survived. If originally there were no internal walls it is uncertain how the long rooms were roofed, yet they do not have the look of courtyards. Perhaps there were support pillars which have been lost. Long chambers such as these might be store rooms. The other parts of the building are too fragmentary to say anything certain. If the long rooms were used for storage, perhaps the others were offices of some sort.

Building 160.11: Rm 465?, Rm 466, Rm 467, Rm 469 -

This seems to have been a fairly large building, of which only a part was excavated. Any extension to the N or E either lies under rubble heaps or has been eroded because of the thin top soil near the crest of the tell. There is only one photograph of this area, P 1269. The walls seem preserved only a course or two high.

Rm 469 is a long thin room. Its W wall is very thick, ca. 1.3 m. Its other walls are double-stone work. A single-stone wall running across the width of the room may be a partition wall, or a remnant of an earlier building. In the SW corner was found the remains of a tannur/oven, which likewise might be part of this building, or be a sub-floor remnant of an earlier structure. There is no evidence of a doorway through any of the walls. The massive W wall appears to cut Rm 564 and the thick wall of Rm 567. The W wall of Rm 564 seems to mark one side of the crossroad leading to the ringroad. The S end of the massive wall is not well-preserved. The S wall of Rm 469 may mark the S limit of the building.

Rm 467 is a broader chamber, perhaps even a courtyard. Its walls are all double-stone, but the E and especially the S walls are poorly preserved. There is no trace of a threshold. In the NE corner is a ca.
60 cm wide by 36 cm high feature, drawn in the convention used on this plan to indicate stone basins and installations. It is partially surrounded by stones which might be a bench, pavement or a wall of an earlier structure. There are no photographs to decide the issue. The plan notes that the area E of Rm 467 has a paved floor, but without giving an indication of its extent. The N wall of Rm 467 also seems to continue E. This indicates that Building 160.11 did extend a bit farther E at least.

Rm 466 is part of Building 160.11 as attested by the N continuation of the W wall of Rm 469. However, its preserved N limit (in AC21) is a single-stone wall continuing the line of the N wall of Rm 564. Traces of what might be a cross wall to the thick W wall are a little farther N. It is thus clear that the space marked Rm 466 was limited in Stratum 3 to the area S of the cross road, but in Building 160.11 it extended out into the road, probably blocking it.

Rm 465 is much the same as Rm 466. They share the same S wall, which belongs to Building 160.11, and also have a wall between them which seems oriented more toward the crossroad than to the building. Note that this wall does not extend beyond the line of the N wall of Rm 465 and Rm 466. Only a small part of the E wall of Rm 465 is on Plan 160, most of it is on Plan 143 to the N. Built against this wall is a small storage bin. There are traces of another wall extending E from the E wall of Rm 465.

It seems then that Rm 465 and Rm 466 might originally have been long rooms in a building facing out on the crossroad which were later destroyed. The area they formerly occupied was then incorporated into a substantial later building which extended at least part way into the ringroad. It cannot be determined if the wall between these two rooms
continued into the later structure, or was leveled to below the floor surface.

**Dating of Building 160.11 -**

Since it cuts Building 160.10 of Stratum 2 it belongs to Stratum 1. This then is the most substantial structure to survive from that stratum. It is uncertain what stood here in Stratum 2. Perhaps the Stratum 3 building continued into that period. The 1947 report placed Rm 467 in the period before the fall of Jerusalem on the basis of its ceramics, but this was almost certainly a mixed collection from below the floor of this building.\(^{90}\)

**Function of Building 160.11 -**

Little of the building survives. Perhaps its one very thick wall may be taken as evidence that this was not a domestic structure. Whether it was industrial or official cannot be determined.

**Building 160.12: Rm 562**

It is perhaps a little odd to give a single room its own building number. This was done because part of a stairway leading up to the cross road was found, and also traces of an unnumbered adjacent room.

Rm 562 contains five steps in a partially preserved stairway. The first two steps run NE to SW, then there is a gap for another stair or two and perhaps a landing, and then the stairs turn NW into the room. The plan shows a gap in the wall at the top of the stairs which is

\(^{90}\)I, 228.
Plan 160

certainly a doorway. Rm 562 is rather wide and may be a courtyard.

The unnumbered room to the E is likely a narrow long room. Only one stone of its E wall was found. Probably the building had a broad back room, but excavation either did not extend far enough to the N, or all trace of it had vanished.

Dating of Building 160.12 -

Its single-stone construction and orientation to the crossroad suggest a date in Stratum 3, possibly a foundation in 3C. There is no evidence to suggest when it went out of use. Many 3C buildings went out of use in 3A; possibly this building had a similar fate.

Function of Building 160.12 -

Too little was found to make a satisfactory analysis, but it is probably a domestic structure.

The Ringroad: Rm 436, Rm 521, Rm 524 -

The ringroad in this was given three separate numbers because of various walls cutting across it. The function of these cross walls is uncertain. They did not block the road; this makes little sense. Possibly they were steps spaced every so often to allow smoother walking and/or to control run off through the road. This section of the ringroad was recognized as such in the 1947 report; McClellan agreed with this assessment and also suggested that the cross walls could be steps and/or

90I, 230.
Plan 160

water diverters.\textsuperscript{92}

Rm 521 is almost a mini-plaza. It is the point where a crossroad feeds in from the E, and a sideroad N of Building 160.06 running S begins (Rm 517; see Plan 159). The height of a stairway adjacent to both Rm 524 and Rm 436 at 779.53 suggests that the road level was within 20 cm of that landing. Fragments of walls between Rm 524 and Rm 436 are puzzling. They are ca. 70 cm below the stairway. Perhaps they are fragments of buildings from Stratum 4. Also enigmatic is the circular, ca. 75 cm diameter, installation in Rm 524. Usually on this plan diagonal hatching indicates some sort of stone installations or basin. Perhaps it is a tannur/oven placed outside the house in the road. Unfortunately it does not appear in any photograph. The wall between Rm 436 and Rm 447 may originally have been a step in the road, but was later (in Stratum 2) incorporated into a building which blocks the road (see Plan 177).

\textbf{Dating of the Ringroad -}

This is the primary feature which links together most of the buildings which belong to Stratum 3. All the buildings of that stratum are either oriented to the ringroad, or to one of its crossroads or sideroads.

\textbf{The Crossroad: Rm 516, Rm 522, Rm 563, Rn 352 -}

Though it is cut by the N "wing" of Building 160.10 the line of this road is fairly clear. It seems that the N wall of Rm 463+468+569 essentially follows the line of the Stratum 3 wall which defined the S

\textsuperscript{92} "Planning," 64.
limit of the road. It is unclear why the S wall of Rm 516 extends so far into the area of Rm 521. It also causes the road to narrow considerably.

The road also contains fragments of walls seemingly unrelated to others in the area. Perhaps they are remnants of Stratum 4. Also curious are the two bins, built out into the road, which narrow it considerably at those points. McClellan thought these might be curbs installed to keep run off from pouring into the buildings on the N side of the crossroad, because bedrock is higher on the S side of the road than on the N.\textsuperscript{90} However, there is no bedrock shown in the road at any point in the plan. Still, this theory would explain the two bin-like constructions and the curving wall of Building 160.02. The first bin is unnumbered and is attached to Building 160.09, the second is Rn 352 which belongs to Building 160.12. Why they were built outside, and for what purpose they were constructed is unknown.

The crossroad also continues into Plan 143, AC20-21, where its S limit is marked by the N walls of Rm 465 and Rm 466. Presumably it continued another ca. 15.0 to 20.0 across the town to meet a continuation of the ringroad on the E side.

The excavators do not seem to have realized that Rm 522 in part represents a crossroad, but treat it fully as part of a long room, which in this discussion is the N wing of Building 160.10.\textsuperscript{91} They also do not seem have understood the nature of the crossroad, for it is no where mentioned as one. McClellan did recognize it for the road it is and suggested that water run off from this road was channeled through road

\textsuperscript{90} "Planning," 65.

\textsuperscript{91} I, 228.
Plan 160

Rm 517 to the drain(s) in the intramural area.905

Dating of the Crossroad -

It is tied directly to the ringroad and so shares its dating to Stratum 3.

Other Rooms -

These remaining architectural features are too fragmentary to group into recognizable buildings.

As mentioned above, Rm 460, Rm 461 and Rm 462 might be associated with Stratum 3 buildings similar to Building 160.03. They could easily mark the front long rooms of such a structure. Note that Rm 460 even preserved some stone paving. It was also suggested that an extension to the SE of the wall between Rm 565 and Rm 567 might mark the E limit if such a set of rooms. Nothing more can be stated safely about them.

Even less can be gleaned about Rm 457, Rm 458 and Rm 459. They are a tangle of walls probably belonging to three strata. P 1259 shows three monolithic pillars lying scattered about. The only other thing worth noting about this whole bedrock area along the crest of the hill is the complete absence of rock-cut installations, which are found so densely packed at the N and S ends of the site. Perhaps this area was not used for agricultural processing or storage in Stratum 4.

Rm 564 seems to be a Stratum 3 feature cut by a Stratum 2 building on the S and a Stratum 1 building to the E. Its curving W-N wall attests

to an irregular plan. It is possible that this wall connected to the single-stone wall at the SE edge of Rm 567. This would make the area W of Rm 564, where the massive later wall of Building 160.10 stands, and Rm 567 part of a ridgeroad providing access to Stratum 3 buildings in the vicinity of Rm 462. Rm 564 may belong to the same building as the Stratum 3 phase of Rm 465 and Rm 466, but this is far from certain. It contains a circular installation ca. 95 cm in diameter which on the S is reinforced by a curving row of stones. The hatching used on this feature is similar to that used on the stone installations in Building 160.04. Note that the tannur/oven in Rm 469 was not hatched at all. Unfortunately there is no photograph to decide the issue.
Plan 161: AD-RE-AF,22-23-24 - Overview

Little can be said about this area because of its incomplete excavation and poor preservation. No remains of Stratum 5 were evident, but architectural fragments and rock-cut installations which may be attributable to Strata 4, 3, 2 and 1 were found, though the suggested assignments are tentative.

Evaluation -

Most of this area was left unexcavated. Rubble heaps cover over 60% of the plan. The area is also close to the central ridge of the site, which means that preservation in general is probably not very good. Two area were excavated: AF24 in 1927, and AD24 in 1929. No photographs or levels were taken of the features in AF24, and there are only a few of each for AD24. A separate 1:100 plan was not prepared for this area; it appears only on a large scale plan which covers the entire S half of the site at 1:100 scale. Because of the small area excavated, and the fragmentary and disjointed condition of the remains, only a few comments can be offered.

Rm 19 is an ill-defined space bounded by walls of different strata. The double-stone walls S and W of Ci 51, and those on the border of AF-AG24, probably belong to buildings of Strata 2 to 1. In AF25 of Plan 162 there is a N to S single-stone wall which might mark the front of a structure connected with the casemate-like wall farther E. If this is accepted as a working hypothesis, then the thin walls in AF-AG24 might belong to buildings on the other side of a road from the one in AF25. Note that Si 124 and Si 125 in AF25 are cut by one of these single-stone walls. If indeed the thin wall belongs to Stratum 3, it is possible that this installation belongs to Stratum 4, and therefore
fragments of as many as four strata are found in this small area.

Rm 281 and Rm 282 are very fragmentary. Rm 282 at least seems to be oriented toward the casemate like wall, and was thus probably in use throughout Stratum 3. Even less survives of Rm 281, but its orientation may be similar. Note that both rooms are delimited by walls of single- and double-stone work, suggesting long use and reuse.
Plan 162: AD-AB-AF,25-26-27 - Overview

No remains assignable to Stratum 5 could be traced in this area.

Stratum 4 may be represented by four rock-cut installations which were cut by later walls.

Stratum 3C is attested by a section of the casemate-like wall, and possibly by fragments of walls attached to it.

Stratum 3B is represented by sixteen storage bins and the offset-inset wall.

Rebuildings over the casemate-like wall may be either 3A or 3B.

Stratum 2 is attested only by a corner of a 4-Room building and the continued use of the offset-inset wall.

No remains of Stratum 1 were uncovered.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in two seasons. A small part of AF25 was cleared in 1927. AD25-26-27 and AE-AF,26-27 were excavated in about the middle of the 1929 season. Parts of AF25, and AE-AF,24-25 were under rubble heaps and were left unexcavated. There is only one photograph, but it shows most of the installations in the E part of the area. The bins have top and bottom levels, but elevations on the offset-inset wall are few.

Storage Units: Bn 227, Bn 228, Bn 229, Bn 230, Bn 232, Bn 233, Bn 234.
The walls of these installations are one stone wide. They range in preserved depth from ca. 1.35 m to 40 cm (two examples from the W side of the town were preserved to ca. 2.0 m deep); their diameters range from ca. 1.7 m to 80 cm, averaging 1.3 m. The maximum storage capacity would be ca. 43.2 cubic meters, or an average of ca. 2.7 cubic meters per bin. P 422 shows most of these installations.

The phasing of the bins is quite clear. They were constructed in the debris which was poured into the area between the 3C casemate-like wall and the 3B offset-inset wall. The bins cannot be earlier than 3B. The placement of Bn 229 is especially important. The plan shows that the E edge of this bin is built over part of the casemate-like wall. This shows that this bin, and by extension the other bins in the area, were not constructed while the casemate-like wall was still in use for defensive purposes. The bins were not built outside the 3C town, only to be enclosed later by the 3B town wall, contra Finkelstein.96 This also shows that the rebuild along this part of the casemate-like wall is probably of Stratum 3B.

Si 122, Si 123, Si 124, Si 125 and Associated Walls

Like most of the features uncovered in the 1926 and 1927 seasons these features are not well-documented in the 1947 report, the site plans, photographs or Badé’s diary, and so are difficult to describe.

Si 122 and Si 123 appear to be fairly large, ca. 1.2 m across,

though their depths are not known. They are roughly circular in plan. Si 124 and Si 125 are smaller, less than 1.0 m across. Like similar installations to the N, these probably belong to Stratum 4. It appears that walls of a now poorly preserved building were constructed over these rock-cut installations. Due to their fragmentary condition it is difficult to characterize the walls as specifically single- or double-stone work. They could be from any phase within Stratum 3.

Other Features -

CI 231 is enclosed by a ca. 1.5 m thick wall which is preserved seven to nine courses high, ca. 2.0 m. CI 231 is cut into the bedrock; from the top of its mouth it is ca. 6.5 deep. Its internal plan is very irregular, but the 1947 report describes it as roughly cylindrical.\textsuperscript{907} Note that a niche was left in the 3B offset-inset wall to accommodate the cistern's mouth. This suggests that the cistern is earlier than 3B, but whether it was cut in 3C or 4 cannot be determined. This is further evidence that the pre-3B town extended beyond the limits of its wall.\textsuperscript{908} Note also that the enclosing wall is not bonded into the offset-inset wall. Since the cistern is enclosed by such a thick wall, preserved to a great height, it may not have bee for use by those in the intramural area; perhaps its use was restricted to those manning the walls.

Rm 280 and Rm 227 relate directly to features in Plan 145 and are discussed there. Fragments of walls in AD25-26 are likely connected in some way to the bins, but their precise roles cannot be determined. Why a short section of single-stone wall connects Bn 240b to the casemate-like wall is also unclear.

\footnote{\textsuperscript{907}I, 129 n. 1.}

\footnote{\textsuperscript{908}I, pp. 217, 230.}
The Casemate-Like Wall -

Sections of this wall are visible in AD25-AF26. The portions of it in AF26 are below a later rebuild along the same line. The wall ranges in width from ca. 1.6 to 2.3 m. The wall preserved here is part of the casemate-like wall's outer wall. There is no trace of the inner wall, and only a few fragments of what might have been the cross walls, though even these might well belong to later features. The date of the rebuild is problematic. It must be after the 3C casemate-like wall on which it is founded, and before Stratum 2 when the plan of the town changed radically. It must be 3B or 3A, but which is uncertain.

The Offset-Inset Wall -

Parts of two insets and one offset are preserved here. The wall ranges in width from ca. 4.2 to 4.7 m. The wall contains one tower which is ca. 9.0 m long on the interior face and ca. 10.0 m on the exterior; it has a width of ca. 6.9 m and is reinforced by a revetment/glacis which is from 2.4 to 2.9 m thick, for a total thickness of ca. 9.3 to 9.8 m. The tower was built separately from the wall sections to either side as shown by the straight seams at the points where the walls reach the tower. It seems more likely that the tower was built first, and that the walls were built to reach it, than the other way around. This plan does not show the tower's revetment/glacis extending N or S along the wall. However similar sections of revetment were found in AA26-AB27 on the N and AG27-28 on the S. Probably excavation did not reach low enough along the external face of the wall to test for the presence of this feature, but it seems likely that such additional defenses did exist here, and that the reconstruction on the published 1947 report is correct.
Plan 163: AF-AG,28-29-30-31-32 - Overview

Stratum 5 is represented by the lowest level of deposits in an extramural cave.

No material clearly belonging to Stratum 4 was uncovered. Perhaps this area was outside the settlement of that period.

No architecture belonging to Stratum 3C was traced,; however, since the 3B defenses seem to avoid the cave, it may be that the cave’s reuse began in 3C.

The 3B offset-inset wall is on the W edge of the plan. The cave probably continued in use.

Remains belonging to 3A were extensive: a dwelling, possibly sheds connected with agricultural processing, a cistern, and two different pressing installations. The cave was also in use.

It is possible that some of the 3A installations and buildings continued in use in Stratum 2, though there is nothing to confirm this. One stamp impression may provide a final phase for the cave in Stratum 2.

No remains clearly belonging to Stratum 1 were found.

Evaluation -

This is one of the most intriguing areas of the town since it provides a small view on the suburbs of Tell en-Nasbeh. It is a 50 m long, 15 m wide trench which was dug up to the E town wall in 1929.
Actually AF27-30 on Plan 163, AF31-33 on Plan 164, AG28-30 on Plan 180 and AG31-33 on Plan 181; however, the excavators drew one plan only for this large area and called it Plan 163. Few artifacts were saved or recorded from this sounding, except from Ca 193. Many more photographs were taken of this cave than of all the building remains downslope. These latter are poorly documented photographically. Elevations are fairly plentiful, especially for the rock-cut installations.

Building 163.01: Rm 200, Rm 201, Rm 202, Rm 203 –

The full plan of this building was not recovered; it seems that its E and W limits did not survive, and that its S portion is still buried. The surviving remains show a somewhat irregular plan; the structure cannot be characterized as a 3- or 4-Room building. Its walls are double-stone construction throughout. There are no indications of any doorways. P A555 shows this structure from a distance.

Rm 200 and Rm 203 appear to be long rooms, which may mean that the entrance to the structure was to the E. The wall between these chambers cuts across the mouth of Si 187. The E wall of Rm 200 did not survive. A short section of wall extending from its W wall may indicate a small inner partition. The E wall of Rm 203 is also lost, and its S extension is unexcavated.

Rm 201 and Rm 202 together may be too large to represent the back room to Building 163.01. Perhaps they should be interpreted as storage or work areas. Perhaps the entrance was through Rm 203. Rm 201 seems too small to be even a work space; perhaps tools or a few storage jars were kept here. The W end of Rm 202 is lost, but could not have extended more than another ca. 2.0 m in that direction before a sharp rise in the bedrock.
Dating of Building 163.01 -

Since the building is isolated from all other built-up architecture, either horizontal or vertical, it is difficult to assign it to a stratum. One of its internal walls does cut the mouth of a rock-cut installation, so there was activity in the area before the building was constructed (perhaps 3C or 3B?). It is possible that Si 187 is original to the building, and that the cutting wall is a later addition. The double-stone walls tend to belong to Stratum 3B, and especially 3A. Tentatively the building may be assigned to Stratum 3A. How long it remained in use is uncertain; it could have continued into 2.

Function of Building 163.01 -

To the E and W are rock-cut installations, perhaps grape presses. It seems likely that this building is associated with these presses. Is it the dwelling of the owner of one or both presses, or a processing-storage facility for the grapes and their pressings? So little is known of the suburbs of Iron Age towns that there are no established paradigms on which to base reconstructions and conclusions, especially considering the lack of finds recorded from the area.

Building 163.02: Rm 204, Rm 205 -

Only parts of two rooms of this structure survive. It sits on a roughly 4.0 m wide ledge in the bedrock. The area to the E is ca. 1.4 m lower, while immediately to the W the bedrock is ca. 70 cm to 1.5 m higher, and even farther to the W it reaches ca. 2.0 to 3.0 m higher.\(^{99}\) No doorways survive in any of the excavated walls, which are a mix of

\(^{99}\) See fig. 59 in the 1947 report for a section drawing through this area.
single- and double-stone work.

Rm 204's W wall, if it had one, does not survive, but was not likely any farther W due to the sharp rise in the bedrock. Although the plan is not clear on this, it may be that the SE extension of this room was not excavated. Rm 204's E wall is especially thick, ca. 1.1 m, and the plan gives no indication of a length-wise seam which would indicate a later wall built against an earlier one.

Rm 205 is separated from Rm 204 by a narrow double-stone wall, and its E wall is essentially single-stone work. Its W wall, if it had one, does not survive, but could not have been farther W because of the rise in the bedrock. There is no trace of a N wall. The bedrock to the N has an irregular narrow cutting which would fit the line of a N wall.

Dating of Building 163.02 -

There is little on which to establish the dating of this structure. It is isolated vertically and horizontally from any other structures. Possibly it is associated in some way with Building 163.02, which would place it in Stratum 3A, with a possible extension into Stratum 2.

Function of Building 163.02 -

Rm 205 was probably not more than 2.5 m on a side, and Rm 204 was probably not more than 2.5 m wide, though its length is uncertain. Due to the fairly sharp differences in the bedrock to E and W it does not seem likely that this building extended far in either direction. To the W are rock cut installations, probably presses. These two small rooms are likely associated with these presses, perhaps either as processing
Plan 163

or storage spaces.

Rock-cut Installations in AF-AG32 -

These installations are poorly documented. There are no photographs of them, and the only area marked with elevations is the central unit.

The central unit is ca. 4.0 m on a side. The section through this area in the 1947 report shows the bedrock sloping down from 767.33 in Rm 200 to ca. 766.00 at the W end of the central unit.9a Since the floor of the central unit is 755.67, the depth of the installation is about 35 cm. A moveable stone basin ca. 60 cm wide is in the SW corner of this unit. In roughly the SE quadrant is Si 186, a not quite square installation, ca. 1.3 m on a side, which descends over 2.5 m in irregular steps. P 388 shows this to be a very irregular rock cutting. It is unclear if it is contemporary with the press or not. How it would have functioned with the press is unclear. The NE corner of the main unit is marked off by a line, probably indicating a change in elevation, but lower or higher than the rest of the unit cannot be determined because of the lack of levels.

The S unit is irregularly shaped, and could be lower or higher than that in the center. It is ca. 3.5 m N to S, and its maximum width E to W is 4.5 m. There is evidently a circular depression near its N edge.

The N unit is ca. 6.2 m long by 4.5 m wide. A slightly curving line is drawn down the length of the unit, probably indicating a change in elevation, probably the area to the W is higher, since that would

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9aI, fig. 59.
follow the slope here in the bedrock.

Beyond the E edge of the installations are two walls. Since the installations are cut into bedrock these cannot be retaining walls for the installations. The E-most wall could be a retaining wall for the other, which is against the bedrock. The function of the wall against the bedrock is uncertain. Did this wall hold some sort of beam used in connection with the installations?

Presumably this complex is associated with Building 163.01 to the W, and would also date to Stratum 3A (into Stratum 2?). It cannot be determined if it pre-dates the building. Certainly it was used for agricultural processing, possibly as a grape press. Possibly the areas N and S of the central unit were treading floors, while the central unit was the collecting area. The lack of elevations in the side units, or any photographs, makes this suggestion tentative.

Rock-cut Installations in AF-AG29 -

There are photographs of this complex, which give a good idea of these features (P 401a and P 401b) It is situated on a ledge, at an elevation of 771.50, ca. 4.0 m wide at the maximum. The bedrock drops off sharply to the E, to ca. 768.60, almost 3.0 m in a distance of only 6.0 m. To the W is the moat; the drop off here is also sharp, but only ca. 1.5 m.

The complex, as excavated, appears to be three rectangular to square depressions linked on their W sides by short channels. The one on the S is ca. 30 cm deep, the next one N is ca. 20 cm, and the last is apparently ca. 80 cm. The depths of the connecting channels are not given. The bottom course of a stone wall runs along the W side of all
three units; a circular depression marks possibly the S limit of the wall.

The S unit comprises a rectangular depression ca. 2.3 by 1.9 m, with a narrow extension in it its SW corner to the S which is 2.5 m long by 70 cm. The next unit N is 2.1 by 1.4 m. Only the S part of the last unit on the N was excavated; it is ca. 2.0 m on its S side. The connecting channels are ca. 40 cm long and 30 cm wide. To the S is a rectangular block; it is not clear if this is a squared piece of bedrock, or a rough ashlar wall fragment.

Probably this complex is another press, though exactly how it worked is uncertain. The central basin is higher than those to N and S, so the liquid could have flowed in either direction. The reason for the long, finger-like extension in the S unit is also unclear. A final unanswerable question is why this complex was cut adjacent to the moat? From the way this installation follows the line of the Stratum 3B moat it would seem that the complex was cut after the defenses were completed. If so, the complex was likely cut in 3A, and possibly continued into Stratum 2. Or, was the moat cut to follow the line of the pre-existing press?

Ci 188 is a cistern cut in one of the intermediary steps of the area of high bedrock E of the moat. No specific datable remains were recorded from it. Presumably it is connected with the press installations to the E, no doubt providing water for the workers and the processing.

The Offset-Inset Wall -

The nature of the 3B defenses is discussed fully in Plan 162 and
Plan 179. The highest preserved section of the offset-inset wall is 779.94; the low point of the moat is 770.13, a drop of 10.0 m in 14.0 m. And in between the moat and the wall is the revetment/glacis, which is ca. 7.0 m thick here.

Ca 193 -

The opening to Ca 193 is 10.0 m E of the 3B offset-inset wall. There is one relatively long treatment of it in the 1947 report. When excavated the mouth of the cave was ca. 5.8 m long, by 3.2 m wide at its widest, although this is a result of a collapse of part of the roof. Two walls, one narrow, the other thicker and built against the first on the W, mark the limit of the cave's opening in antiquity. The revetment/glacis ends just above this opening on the W. P 394 shows the relationship of the revetment, cave and presses.

It is important to note that the moat goes around the opening to the cave, and does not run along the base of the revetment/glacis as it does in N14, S11 and AA27. These two facts: that the revetment ends before the glacis, and that the moat goes around it, show that the cave was known and possibly in use when the 3B town wall was erected. Holladay has suggested on the basis of what he terms "religiously affective artifacts" found in the cave that Ca 193 was a cult area.92

The interior of the cave is divided into two large and one small chambers. The entry chamber's maximum dimensions are ca. 5.5 m by 5.5 m. The ceiling is ca. 1.6 m above the floor. There are two circular

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91I, 73.
installations in this chamber: "A" and "C"; "C" is ca. 2.0 m deep and "A" is ca. 3.5 m. There is also an oval installation labeled "D", and a third unlettered circular installation. The depth for neither is provided. "B" is an L-shaped cutting. There is a N to S line at the point where the angle is formed, which likely indicates a difference in elevation between the two areas. However, the depth of only one area is given, and it is only ca. 16 cm below floor level. The back of this chamber drops downward on the W as indicated by the dashed line between "A" and "D", and also by the difference in elevations: 773.56 to the E and 771.72 on the W.

After passing through a 1.1 m wide opening to the N a small chamber is reached. It maximum dimensions are ca. 2.5 by 2.5 m. The floor here is 40 cm higher than to the S, and the ceiling is 2.15 m above the floor.

The next chamber to the N is marked "N". It is ca. 6.5 m long by 2.4 m wide. In the short passage which connects "N" with the chamber to the S the floor level drops 83 cm, and 14 cm more to reach the floor of "N". The ceiling here is 2.8 m above floor level.

There are no rock-cut installations in the two N chambers. Nor is there any indication how much debris had accumulated on the cave floors. P 427a shows a pounded limestone floor in Ca 193, which is said to belong to the Iron Age; the material below the floor is EB I.

**Dating of Ca 193**

The earliest remains are EB I, relatively similar to CT 5 and CT 6 inside the walls. The 1947 report notes that below the crushed limestone
floor were found an unspecified number of burials.\textsuperscript{913} No description is
given of these burials. It is also said the evidence of normal
occupation was found.\textsuperscript{914} Thus Stratum 5 is the earliest phase, followed
by abandonment. Since the 3B moat skirts around the cave opening this
suggests that the cave was known about, and possibly in use, when the
defenses were constructed. The excavators found nothing in the cave
which they would date before the 10th century B.C., which falls within
Stratum 3C. One \textit{YHD} stamp impression suggests a final possible use in
late Stratum 2, or even 1.

Function of Ca 193 –

In EB I it served as both a dwelling, and, as attested by human
remains, as a burial place. In the Iron Age it occupied an area in the
middle of the defense system. If this had been a normal dwelling
presumably the revetment might have covered it, or the moat run through
it. Perhaps its unusual setting supports Holladay's suggestion that it
was a cult area.

\textsuperscript{913}I, 73.

\textsuperscript{914}I, 60.
Plan 176: AG-AH-AJ,16-17-18 - Overview

No remains attributable to Strata 5 or 4 could be traced. This area may have been outside the settlements of those periods.

Stratum 3C is attested by a section of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall and parts of two rooms built against it.

Stratum 3B is represented by the offset-inset wall, three intramural storage bins and probably by a wall enclosing the bins on the W side, toward the offset-inset wall. Two drains which presumably ran through the offset-inset wall also probably belong to this period, though one may be a later replacement for the other.

Stratum 3A is probably attested by several fragmentary walls which were reused in Stratum 2. Only a few rooms built over the casemate-like wall could be delineated with certainty.

Stratum 2 probably reused some walls of Stratum 3, and the offset-inset wall continued in use. There are only two walls which were likely constructed at this time. A third wall which crosses over the drains may belong to this phase. Four rooms may be connected with a larger complex found in Plan 177.

Stratum 1 may be attested by one wall which is not aligned with any others in the areas, but this attribution is uncertain.

Evaluation -

The SE part of this area was excavated in 1927(AH-AJ,16-17-18); the N part in 1935 (AG16-17-18). There are few good photographs from the
1927 season. Most of the rooms from that campaign have bottom levels, and most of the walls have top levels, but there are no bottom levels for the walls to indicate how high they are preserved. The 1935 season is well-documented photographically, which is fortunate because the stratigraphy is quite complex. Most of the 1935 "features" do not have bottom levels, but the walls often have both bottom and top levels. Not all the rooms belonging to this area are on Plan 176. A number of features appear only in fig. 42 of the 1947 report, which is the excavator's interpretation of what belonged to their Level II. Finally, it should be noted that there are no elevations for any part of the offset-inset wall.

There are eight rooms on this plan which belong to buildings which extend far to the E into Plan 177. These rooms are therefore treated under that plan and not here. These include: Rm 85, Rm 86, Rm 88, Rm 89, Rm 91, Rm 92, Rm 417, and Rm 418. Only a few comments on these features will be made in this chapter. Rm 550 is discussed under Plan 160. The rooms marked Rm 401, Rm 402b, Rm 407, Rm 415 and Rm 419 probably belong with Building 159.07? and are dealt with under that plan.

This leaves few features to discuss under Plan 176, but these will be presented with a summation of the analysis of the remains around them. The phasing of the architecture is made more difficult by its fragmentary condition. Building 159.07? cuts across a variety of walls from all the sub-phases of Stratum 3. Still, the general history of the area seems clear enough. Since there are no complete buildings on this plan, the treatment will begin with the earliest remains and progress to the latest.

Stratum 3C Remains -
There are no remains in this area from Strata 5 or 4, the earliest features belong to Stratum 3C. This includes the outer wall of the casemate-like wall, Rm 550 of Building 160.07 (a 4-Room building) and Rm 418 of Building 177.01 (a 3-Room building). In the 1947 report these features appear on fig. 42. Elevations throughout this area are somewhat misleading. Some early remains are preserved quite high in places, even as high as some much later features. It is often only the photographs which show the true relations of the various walls. The best photograph for these early remains is Fig. 1371. Just to the right of center the line of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall can be seen. It is obscured by later remains crossing over it. The relations to Rm 418 and Rm 550 are not clear on this photograph, but are understandable from the plan (see the discussion under Plan 160 and Plan 177).

**Stratum 3B Remains**

The most substantial remains are those of the offset-inset wall. It contains here two offsets and three insets and ranges in width from ca. 3.8 to 4.3 m. At some time the wall as thickened to ca. 6 to 7 m by the addition of a later "skin" of masonry ca. 2 to 3 m thick.⁹⁵ This extra masonry is built in part of the revetment of the tower in AK18. The published Survey Map shows that this "skin" extended to the NW another ca. 2.0 to 2.5 m, and assumes that it ran to the NW all along the outer face of the wall.

The drawing of the SE part of the plan (from the SE corner of AH17) was done in 1927. It was Badè's practice to have only the stone facing of the offset-inset wall drawn accurately. The area between the

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two faces was done as a fill pattern. The 1927 pattern is less dense than that employed in 1935. Unfortunately no elevations are reported for the interior of the wall, or along either face. This is especially a problem when trying to determine the relationship of the wall to the drain in AG17.

After the offset-inset wall was constructed debris was poured in against it to "level up" the intramural space. This sloping debris is visible below the drain channel in P 1371. The intramural space in Plan 176 is filled with walls and installations from several strata. Bn 386, Bn 387 and Bn 388 are part of the series of intramural bins which run around the S half of the town. Walls of later structures cross, at least in part, all three bins. This is the clearest area on the site for examining the stratigraphic situation of this bin phenomenon. The bins, at the earliest, must be 3B. The earliest walls which cut over them are either 3A or 2. This indicates that the bins were in use from 3B to 3A, at least. P 1371 shows these bins. Bn 387 is especially clear and can be seen to be preserved to a great height, which is in line with the bottom and top elevations for these installations which indicate preserved heights between ca. 1.7 and 2.0 m. Originally they were probably a bit higher too. This has an important bearing on determining the storage capacity of the intramural area.

P 1371 and the plan show a ca. 1.0 m wide wall just W of these bins. It has a top level of 779.61 and a base of 777.49. It floats in the debris, and so cannot be a retaining wall. Similar walls, bordering intramural bins, are found to the NW and SE, along the W side of the town. The purpose of these walls is uncertain, but in this area at least they seem to be contemporary with the bins for they are cut by some of the same later features. Clearly they partition the bin area off from the rest of the intramural area. But whether they mark off the bins as
national, communal or private property cannot be determined.

P 1370 shows the N end of the 1.0 m wide wall. It and the plan show a narrower double-stone wall built over this bin enclosure wall. The narrower wall also crosses part of Rm 388. The plan also shows a wall with two pillars reaching the narrow wall. Unfortunately there are no photographs or levels for the pillar wall, and no levels for the narrow wall. The pillar wall forms the N wall to Rm 402b, which according to the plan had a paved floor. The floor was probably close to the bottom level of the ca. 80 cm wide stone basin, ca. 778.35. Although there is no corroborative photograph, it is likely that the floor, the pillar wall and the narrow wall are contemporary. The narrow wall may in turn be cut by the wall between Rm 402b and Rm 401 which is only one course high (779.01-779.26). Possibly the row of five stones in Rm 88 and Rm 92 is a SE continuation of this wall.

A major question is the dating of the two drains. The N drain is in AF17 of Plan 159, but is presented here. The S drain runs through AF-AG17. The N drain has walls ca. 20 to 40 cm thick, the S drain’s wall was up to ca. 1.0 m thick. One cap stone survives for the N drain, six for that on the S. Each seems to run through the line of the wall enclosing the bins. It is not clear if the drains cut the wall, if the gap was left intentionally by the builders of the wall, or if the wall is just not preserved at that point. Neither drain runs through the outer wall of the casemate-like wall.

Why two drains? Since the tell slopes down from S to N the drains were probably used to carry away runoff from the intramural space. Bins were not built in the N, probably because water collected there and would have ruined crops stored there. Perhaps the N drain was installed first and later replaced or supplemented by the S channel. P 1363, P
1367, P 1371 and P 1372 show the drains. These photographs, and the plan, give the impression that the two channels converge toward the W, but there is no sign whether the S drain cuts that to the N or not. P 1367 also shows a fragment of a plastered floor at least half a meter below the level of the N drain. The purpose of this floor and its extent are unknown. The photographs also show that the N drain is preserved at a lower elevation than that to the S, which might also indicate an earlier phasing for the N drain. P 805 shows the S drain reaching the offset-inset wall. However the plan gives no evidence of a drain channel through the wall. Presumably such a channel existed, but has not survived. The photograph also shows a wall of Stratum 3A or 2 built on top of the drain, showing that the drain(s?) must belong between 3B and 2. Since the drains do not extend E of the casemate-like wall it is reasonable to suppose that they were used to drain the intramural area itself. Nor do they appear to relate to Rm 402, Rm 408 or Rm 406 above them. This suggests a use limited to Stratum 3, 3B to 3A to be more precise.

**Stratum 3A Remains**

Features belonging to this phase are more difficult to identify, primarily because of later Stratum 2 walls criss-crossing the area. Stratum 3A has been defined in other areas of the tell as modifications and/or expansions of 3C, often extending out into the available intramural space. These modifications tend to follow the orientation of the earlier town, which is different from Stratum 2 (and later) which has a mixture of orientations.

If the same model is applied in this area, the following rooms may belong to Stratum 3A. Rm 417 is built over the casemate-like wall and is a direct continuation of the late phase of Rm 418 (see P 1371). Rm 85
and Rm 86 seem in turn to be additions to Rm 417. P 1214, P 1261, P 1262, P 1274 and P 1371 show parts of this area at various stages of excavation. What is striking is that only one or two courses survive for most of these rooms, a good indicator of their lateness. Rm 414 also belongs to this phase. The wall which separates Rm 85 and Rm 86 continues on between Rm 86 and Rm 92, suggesting that 3A construction existed there as well. In Plan 177 it is suggested that Rm 86, Rm 89, Rm 91 and Rm 92 may be parts of a complex of rooms extending to the SE as far as Rm 57 in AK19. This does not rule out the possibility of 3A structures SW of Rm 85 to Rm 86; these relatively shallow foundations could have been destroyed in the construction of the Stratum 2 rooms.

Rm 416, with its scrappy walls also probably belongs to this phase. Note that the line of the SW wall of this room basically continues through Rm 419, Rm 425 and Rm 428. And this wall is paralleled by the NE wall of Rm 416 which runs through the same three rooms. The wall partitioning Rm 419 from Rm 431 does not appear on the plan, but may be seen in P 1261. These two walls end at the wall against which Rm 367 in AF17 is built. The narrow wall between Rm 402b and Rm 407 follows roughly the same line, as does that between Rm 402 and Rm 408. It should also be noted that all these NW to SE walls are preserved to a lower height than those of the thicker walls running mainly NE to SW. The best example of this is in P 1261 which shows walls in AF17-18 (Plan 159).

Certainly none of the above discussion is conclusive proof that these walls belong to Stratum 3A. They may be flimsy cross walls within the thicker walled buildings. One may even combine these different models by suggesting that the walls under discussion were constructed in 3A and reused in the later buildings.

Stratum 2 and 1 Remains -
Plan 176

It is difficult to distinguish between remains from these two strata. The wall forming the N wall of Rm 401, Rm 419 and Rm 424 is a direct continuation of the S wall of Rm 429 in AF18 of Plan 160. Rm 429 has very deep (ca. 1.3 m) foundations on the E (see P 1355), which cut far into remains of 4-Room building Building 160.06 of Stratum 3. The wall between Rm 429 and Rm 431 is almost equally as deep (ca. 1.07 m). These rooms, Rm 429 and Rm 425, are on a different orientation than the Stratum 3 buildings and is quite substantial; these are both characteristics of Stratum 2 in other parts of the site. The N (and possibly the E) wall of Rm 415 is preserved to a height of ca. 76 cm and may be connected with Rm 429 and Rm 425. Note that the N wall of Rm 415 is parallel to the S wall of Rm 429 and Rm 425. If the N wall of Rm 401, Rm 424 and Rm 419 is accepted as an extension of Rm 429, and these then belong to Stratum 2 one would like to find a parallel wall to the N and a closing wall on the SW. Perhaps the NW walls of Rm 407 and Rm 402b, originally part of Stratum 3A buildings, were reused as foundations for the Stratum 2 building. The only preserved candidate for a closing wall on the SW is that running parallel to, and a meter from the offset-inset wall and over the drain (see P 805). However, the possibility that this wall belongs to 3A cannot be ruled out. Rm 423 seems to be a SE continuation of Rm 424, if so it may too belong to Building 159.072. It is not clear if the double dotted line between these rooms indicates a reconstructed wall, or a wall for which the stones were not drawn in. In any event the two rooms were probably originally one space.

As mentioned above, and is discussed below in more detail in Plan 177, Rm 88, Rm 89, Rm 91 and Rm 92 may be part of a long complex of rooms belonging to Stratum 2.

Stratum 1 is even less certain. The wall between Rm 421 and Rm 401 does not seem to align with any other walls, unless the dotted lines
between Rm 423 and Rm 424 do mark a wall. It is difficult to decide if Rm 421, Rm 422 and Rm 423 are enclosed areas belonging to Stratum 2 or 1. The SE limits of Rm 422 and Rm 423 are not clearly defined; the walls there may be earlier walls having nothing to do with these spaces, be earlier walls in reuse in 2 or 1, or be shoddy late foundations. At some point a wall likely closed the SW end of Rm 401, Rm 402a and Rm 402b; this wall is not extant, and so it is not clear if Rm 421 and Rm 422 could also have been enclosed by the presumed wall. Note that the spaces marked by these three rooms lies between Building 159.072 to the NW and Building 177.06 to the SE, both of Stratum 2, possibly 1. This space was thus likely in use at that time, but the remains are unclear. Possible walls of Stratum 1 were also traced in Plan 159 above.

The 1947 report considers Rm 89, Rm 91, Rm 421 and Rm 422 to be "late" because of their "location with respect to the major city plan", but without discussing the reasoning for this assignment.\textsuperscript{916} The 1947 report also discusses at some length the ceramics from within, below and from within the walls of many rooms in Plan 159 and Plan 176, among these are Rm 414, Rm 416, Rm 423 and Rm 424 which according to that report's dating would belong to what is today the end of Iron II and the beginning of the Persian Period.\textsuperscript{917}

McClellan notes that Rm 401, Rm 402, Rm 414, Rm 415, Rm 416, Rm 423, Rm 424 and Rm 425 are fragments of later features. He suggests that these rooms were built after the casemate-like wall went out of use.\textsuperscript{918} This is, in general in agreement with the conclusions reached in this chapter except that Rm 414 and Rm 416 here are considered to belong in

\textsuperscript{916}I, 183 n. 15.

\textsuperscript{917}I, 223-226.

\textsuperscript{918}"Planning," pp. 55, 57.
Plan 176

3A, and may have continued in re-use into later periods. His comment that the "function and plan of the new architectural elements defy interpretation" aptly summarizes this area.⁹⁹

⁹⁹"Planning," 55.
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
Plan 177

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.
Plan 177

The 1947 report contains a specially prepared plan which covers part of this area.\textsuperscript{200} This plan, and the accompanying text contain several pieces of evidence not apparent from the plans and photographs, including the presence of several doorways.\textsuperscript{201} This only serves to emphasize that there is nothing like fist 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.\textsuperscript{202}

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

\textsuperscript{200}I, fig. 54.

\textsuperscript{201}I, 215.

\textsuperscript{202}"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.
Plan 177

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.\footnote{I, pp. 223-225, 227.}

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..
**Plan 177**

**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.

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\(^{924}\)I, 138.

\(^{925}\)"Planning," fig. 4.
Plan 177

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.
Plan 177

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.\textsuperscript{92x}

\textbf{Rm 80} was excavated a meter lower than \textbf{Rm 79}; \textbf{P 232} shows what may be the bedrock sloping at the point where the two rooms meet. As mentioned above, \textbf{Rm 80} and \textbf{Rm 83} seem to be analogous to \textbf{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 \textbf{Rm 81}, nor does it provide a single elevation for this section of wall; none of the photographs show this area. If \textbf{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.

\textbf{Rm 81}, along with \textbf{Rm 82}, makes up \textbf{Building 177.02}'s back room. Possibly the line of large single stones which cuts across the width of \textbf{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 \textbf{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.

\textbf{Dating of Building 177.02 -}

Since \textbf{Rm 82}, \textbf{Rm 83} and \textbf{Rm 84} share their NW wall with \textbf{Building 177.01}, and \textbf{Rm 81} and \textbf{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 rebuilding using

\textsuperscript{92x}I, 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.\textsuperscript{27}

\textit{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.}\textsuperscript{28}

None of these is apparent from the plan. These doorways belong to the last phase of the buildings in this area. \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{Ci 155} which was bottle-shaped.}\textsuperscript{29}

\textit{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

\textsuperscript{27}“Planning,” figs. 9, 13; also p. 65 n. 43.

\textsuperscript{28}I, fig. 54.

\textsuperscript{29}I, pp. 129 n. 1, 215.
Plan 177

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. 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. 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

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

91 I, 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.\(^{92}\)

\textbf{Rm 60} is the S long room. It was probably an open courtyard, as
suggested by its greater width than \textbf{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 \textbf{P 144} and \textbf{P 145}. The circular basin
is not completely intact; it is ca. 90 cm across, 38 cm high and 24 cm
depth. 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
\textbf{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.\(^{93}\)

Except for on the SW, \textbf{Rm 60}’s walls are essentially single-stone
work. The wall it shares with \textbf{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 \textbf{Rm}
60’s back wall and the first pillar seems to have been a real partition
wall as it is preserved quite high (see \textbf{P 162}). The masonry segments to
the N are preserved at a lower level and seem to be more like curbs. The

\(^{92}\)"Planning," fig. 13.

\(^{93}\)McCown believes that these basins rest on bedrock, based on the
section in fig. 54 of the 1947 report. The section is wrong; \textbf{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. 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

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934 I, 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 somewhat 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. 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

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93I, 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 597, 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

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936“Planning,” figs. 9, 13; also p. 65 n. 43.
Plan 177

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 150 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.\(^{97}\) 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

\(^{97}\) I, 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.
Plan 177

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. 93 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

93I, 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. 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.

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999I, 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 177.077 -

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.⁹⁶ 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

⁹⁶"Planning," 64.
Ci 166 would likely belong with them. According to the 1947 report, this was a bottle-shaped cistern.\(^\text{941}\) 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.\(^\text{942}\)

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

\(^{941}\)I, 129 n. 1.

\(^{942}\)I, 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.
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 J3A buildings seldom do in other areas. However, the possibility must be left open that these remains do belong to J3A.

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. This plan, and the accompanying text contain several pieces of evidence not apparent from the plans and photographs, including the presence of several doorways. This only serves to emphasize that there is nothing like fist 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 857, 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.

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

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93I, fig. 54.

94I, 215.

95“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 436 is cut by the NW corner of the space marked Rm 447. A short narrow wall extends perpendicular from the NW wall of Rm 436; 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 599, 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 into 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.
Plan 177

*Rm 418* 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.\textsuperscript{946}

*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..

\textsuperscript{946}I, 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.\textsuperscript{947} 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.\textsuperscript{948}

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.

\textsuperscript{947}I, 138.

\textsuperscript{948}"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.
Plan 177

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
Plan 177

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.  

_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

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947I, 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
Plan 177

section, and in what follows.90

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 73.91 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.92

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

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

91I, fig. 54.

92I, 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. 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. 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 597, 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

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

94i, 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.\footnote{Planning,} fig. 13.

\textbf{Rm 60} is the S long room. It was probably an open courtyard, as
suggested by its greater width than \textbf{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 \textbf{P 144} and \textbf{P 145}. The circular basin
is not completely intact; it is ca. 90 cm across, 38 cm high and 24 cm
depth. 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
\textbf{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.\footnote{McCown believes that these basins rest on bedrock, based on the
section in fig. 54 of the 1947 report. The section is wrong; \textbf{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. 97 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.

97 I, 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 somewhat 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
ewall 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. 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

93% I, 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.659

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

659"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**,
Plan 177

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. 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

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901, 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 62, 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.
Plan 177

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, 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

\*I, 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. 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.

92I, 215, fig. 54.
Plan 177

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 Gi 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. 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

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93 "Planning," 64.
Ci 166 would likely belong with them. According to the 1947 report, this was a bottle-shaped cistern.964 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.965

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

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964 I, 129 n. 1.
965 I, 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.
Plan 178: AG-AH-AJ.22-23-24 – Overview

There is one rock-cut installation which may be as early as Stratum 5. The other installations are not found in relation to any other architecture, and so cannot be assigned to particular strata. They likely cover a span of use from Strata 4 to 2, which is vague to be sure. The few wall fragments cannot be grouped into rooms, let alone buildings.

Evaluation –

The SE corner of this area (AJ24) was excavated in 1926, the rest in 1927. The NW corner was left unexcavated because of rubble heaps and high bedrock there. In the first two seasons artifact recording was minimal; only rich tombs or cisterns of special note had their contents recorded in a systematic manner. Bedrock was close to the surface, which means that erosion took a heavy toll on the built-up architecture; only wall fragments were found, and not even the plan of one building can be reconstructed. The only features which survived intact are the thirty-two numbered and eleven unnumbered rock-cut installations, and what appears to be an unnumbered oven.

There are no elevations at all for the 1926 features; the 1927 features do have top and bottom elevations. Photographs are almost nonexistent. Only Ci 49 received adequate coverage. The rest are only documented on the plan. For the above reasons, little can be learned from this area.

Wall Fragments –

The wall fragments in AG24 are discussed above in Plan 161 because
they are associated with other remains in that area. In AG23 are three single-stone wall fragments. Those toward the middle of the square might belong to the same building as they could form a corner. In AJ24 is another single-stone fragment, completely isolated. In AJ22 are three fragments of double-stone work. The two on the N are at different alignments and too close together to belong to the same building. The center and S segments are on the same line, and far enough apart, to suggest they might be related.

**Rock-Cut Installations**

There is little which can be noted concerning these features. Like their counter parts in the N they were probably cut in Stratum 4, some probably went out of use at the end of that stratum, others may have continued in use as late as Stratum 2. A few of these installations cut each other and so reveal some sub-phasing. **Ci 49** seems to cut into **Si 43** to the S and **Si 57** to the N, indicating that the former is later than the other two. The 1947 report suggests that **Ci 49** was of the bottle-shaped variety.66 Similarly, **Ci 63**'s mouth cuts into **Ci 61**, and a short passage was cut to connect it with **Ci 62**. **Ci 170** has three openings and two chambers which were connected at some time by a narrow tunnel. Openings "A" and "B" are in the larger oval chamber, "C" is in the smaller circular one. **Si 169** bears some resemblance to **Si 315** in Plan 123, and to **Ca 244** in Plan 74, both of which contained EB I material. It is a narrow rock chamber. Opening "A" may be the original entrance, with "B" dug later, or perhaps even the result of a partial roof collapse. Near the W edge of AH23 on the plan are two concentric circles. Usually such a configuration indicates a stone basin or an oven. Stone basins most often contain hatching, so this may be an oven, perhaps **Ov 136**

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66I, 129 n. 1.
which is not otherwise indicated on the plan, though photographs exist for it.

The numbered cisterns in this area are: Ci 36, Ci 49, Ci 61, Ci 62, Ci 63, Ci 65, Ci 66, Ci 70, Ci 147, Ci 149, Ci 152, Ci 153 and Ci 170. The silos include: Si 28, Si 40, Si 42, Si 55, Si 56, Si 58, Si 59, Si 64, Si 67, Si 68, Si 69, Si 145, Si 150, Si 151, Si 154, Si 164 and Si 169.

It is natural to compare this area, with its high density of rock-cut installations, with the N part of the site where a similar density occurs (P 81, for example, shows the moth of Ci 36). In both area there are large and small cisterns and large and small silos. The striking difference is that there are no rock-cut presses or "cup-marks" or anything else suggestive of the processing of agricultural products on this plan, though "cup-marks" do occur in Plan 195 to the S.

No certain remains of Stratum 5 were uncovered, however several rock cavities, similar to the cave tombs found in Plan 196 to the S, may belong to that period.

No certain remains of Stratum 4 could be discerned, but the rock-cut installations in the W part of the area may have been hewn then.

Stratum 3C is attested a section of the casemate-like wall, and possibly by a few walls attached to it.

Stratum 3B is represented by the offset-inset walls and by twelve storage bins in the intramural area. Rebuilds over the casemate-like wall might belong to 3B as well.

The rebuilds over, and to the W of the casemate-like wall possibly belong to Stratum 3A. Several walls extending E into the intramural area may also be of Stratum 3A.

No certain remains of either Stratum 2, except for continued use of the offset-inset wall, or 1 could be discerned in this area. A grave found in the revetment is probably "modern".

Evaluation -

This area was excavated over the course of three seasons. AH25 and AJ25-26-27 were cleared in 1926; the NW corner of AG25 was uncovered in 1927; AG-AH, 26-27 were cleared in 1929. A major complication is that remains in the W part of this area were severely eroded because of the height of the bedrock in that area. No complete plan of any building
Plan 179

could be recovered. Even clear, recognizable rooms are by no means
certain. For the first two campaigns no elevations are available and
photographic documentation is sparse, and where it does exist it is
often of poor quality. Elevations were noted in 1929 and photographs are
available and useful.

As has been noted in previous chapters, rock-cut installations are
especially common in the N and S parts of the site, though this may be
an accident of excavation. The excavators may simply have not reached
bedrock as often in the broadly excavated W side of the tell. Probably
like their counter parts in the N, where there is some stratigraphy, the
rock-cut installations here were hewn in Stratum 4. Some went out of use
at the end of that stratum, while others continued in use into, and in
some cases through, Stratum 3. Unfortunately no walls cutting the mouths
of these installation survive.

Building 179.01?: Rm 206, Rm 207, Rm 208, R, 209, Rm 210 -

The term "building" is applied to these chamber with a great deal
of reservation because of their fragmentary nature. Indeed, it is likely
that the rooms listed here actually belong to two separate structures.
However, it is now impossible attribute them to their respective
buildings. They are assigned one building number here to stress that
they appears to belong to a common architectural complex.

The N and S walls of these rooms are double-stone work. The W wall
of this series is very fragmentary but seems primarily to have been of
double-stone work also. The E wall is the best-preserved. It is double-
stone work and was constructed on the stump of the outer wall of the 3C
casemate-like wall. This may be seen in P 421. No doorways survive for
any of these rooms.
Plan 179

Just to the W of Rm 206 is a simple olive press. This consists of a smooth sloping rock surface on which the olives were pressed and a small circular stone basin for collecting the oil (see P A553c). It is unclear if the press predates Building 179.01, or may be in a courtyard connected to it.

Dating of Building 179.01?

It is built on top of the 3C casemate-like wall. It may be 3B or 3A, but probably not any later. However, these chambers are likely rebuilds or modifications following the lines of structures erected in 3C.

Function of Building 179.01?

If the press was in use with Rm 206 the building was in part used for olive oil production. Otherwise nothing survives on which to base an analysis of the role of this set of rooms.

Building 179.02: Rm 8, Rm 9, Rm 10

The attribution of these rooms to a single structure is somewhat better-based than for those assigned to Building 179.01?, but it is still tentative. The walls are a mix of single- and double-stone work, though double-stone is the majority. There are gaps in the walls, but it cannot be determined if these are doorways, or accidents of preservation.

Rm 8 and Rm 9 have the appearance of a single long back room bisected by a short wall. The back E wall of these rooms overlaps slightly with the back wall of Rm 210. Thus the N wall of Rm 9 is
formed in part by this overlap, and in part by a single-stone wall. This
back wall is almost certainly founded on the early casemate-like wall,
though excavation did not reveal it at this point. The S wall of Rm 8 is
not well-preserved, but it probably followed the line of the S wall of
Rm 10 to the W. This is at the point where a 1.6 m wide wall begins and
then runs roughly parallel to the line of the back wall of Rm 8 and Rm
9. This wide wall is probably later and destroyed the original S wall of
Rm 8.

Rm 10 is a number assigned to what should be the front part of
this building. Its S wall is double-stone work, while its N wall seems
to have been single-stone, if the tiny part preserved is any indication.
A single stone extending into Rm 10 on the same line as the wall which
separates Rm 8 from Rm 9 may mark a partition wall running the length of
Rm 10, which would make this structure essentially a 3-Room building.

Si 15, Si 16, Ci 32, Ci 37, Ci 38 are rock-cut installations in
the area of Rm 10. The relation of these installations to Building
179.02 is uncertain because of the fragmentary nature of the building.
However, if the surviving stubs of Building 179.02’s walls were extended
to the W they would cut Si 16, Ci 32 and Ci 38, meaning that they pre-
date the building (see below). Si 15 and Ci 37 would probably not be cut
by walls. They could have been hewn at the same time as the building was
constructed, afterwards, or be earlier and either have served with the
building, or also gone out of use like the other installations in the
area when the structure was built.

**Dating of Building 179.02** -

It is oriented to the line of the casemate-like wall, suggesting a
date within Stratum 3. The E-most walls seem to be rebuilds along the
line of the casemate-like wall, suggesting a date in 3B or 3A. The rock-cut installations probably cut by the walls of this building likely belong to Stratum 4.

Function of Building 179.02 -

The remains are too fragmentary to suggest any possible role.

Storage Bins: Bn 1, Bn 2, Bn 30, Bn 194, Bn 195, Bn 196, Bn 197, Bn 198, Bn 199, Bn 200 -

These storage installations continue the band of "bins" which begins in AC24, and which continues around the S end in the intramural area to AD15 on the W. Those excavated in 1929 may be seen in P 421. The bins range in width from 80 cm to 2.0 m and average 1.4 m. Their preserved depths range from 60 cm to 1.2 m; on the W side of the town two bins were preserved to a height of ca. 2.0 m. If it is assumed that these bins were originally at least that deep, then the average storage capacity for the bins here was 3.3 cubic meters, for a total of 33 cubic meters.

The bins are built in the intramural area between the 3C casemate-like wall and the 3B offset-inset wall on debris poured in to level up this space. This means that the bins belong to Stratum 3B. Bn 2 appears to be built against the back wall of Rm 8 and Rm 9, or else the wall partially cuts the bin. Unfortunately there are no elevations or photographs to clarify this issue. Bn 1 and Bn 2 are connected by a short wall, which continues on the N side of Bn 1 and extends as far as Bn 30; how much farther it originally extended to the N is unclear. Walls either connecting or enclosing the intramural bins are a common feature. Several of the bins have walls which reach each other. Bn 200
Plan 179

seems to have been built against Bn 196, unless Bn 196 cuts Bn 200, which seems less likely.

The Offset-Inset Wall -

The wall here contains parts of two insets and one offset. It ranges in width from ca. 4.5 to 5.0 m with an external revetment/glacis of ca. 6.8 m in width. The height of the revetment is difficult to determine, but from a point on bedrock just below the revetment to a point on the stump of the wall is ca. 5.4 m. The maximum width of the wall and revetment/glacis is 11.3 to 11.8 m. The wall was further strengthened by a moat ca. 5.0 m from the base of the revetment, ca. 5.0 to 3.5 m wide and ca. 1.5 m deep. From the base of the moat to the preserved top of the wall is a drop of ca. 9.8 m over a distance of ca. 14.0 m.

A grave was dug into the revetment in AG27. However, except for this note on the plan and P A601, which shows it covered by a small stone slab, nothing else is known about this burial. It may very well be modern, like the "Grave of a Turkish Soldier" in AJ21 of Plan 177.

The revetment probably stretched N from here all the way to the E tower of the outer gate since sections of it were found at several points along the wall. The revetment/glacis does not appear to have extended S of this tower. Probes against the wall failed to turn up any trace of it.

The one tower is ca. 10.0 m long by 6.6 m wide; it has a revetment/glacis ca. 3.4 to 3.9 m wide and ca 3.7 m high. The maximum thickness at the tower is 10.0 to 10.5 m. The wall contains no obvious seams that would indicate different phases of construction. The back of
the tower is, however, slightly set off from the line of the wall to N and S.

Other Features -

**Rm 211** and **Rm 212** are spaces E of, and outside of the rebuild over the 3C casemate-like wall in AH25. They are separated by two parallel double-stone walls on the W, and by a double-stone wall on the E which is situated between the two walls on the W. The plan and P 405 may indicate that these "walls" are actually a drain; some of the stones in the central wall section seem to be arranged in a header fashion that looks suspiciously like capstones. If so, this is the only example of an intramural drain on the E side of the town similar to those found on the W. These "walls" are built out into the intramural area and over the line of the outer wall of the 3c casemate-like wall, showing that they are at least 3B in date. It is clear that these walls are too close together to be part of a conventional building. It is not possible to offer a completely satisfactory interpretation for this series of walls. The only available elevation, 770.46 cannot be correct, it is far too low.

**Ca 277** is a cavity in the bedrock similar in size to two unnumbered cavities S of **Bn 198** and **Bn 199**. There is a third unnumbered cavity below **Bn 197**. No artifacts are recorded from these features, and there are no photographs of them. They certainly pre-date Stratum 3B for they are covered by the debris used to level up the intramural area which was poured in at that time. Also **Bn 197** is built over one. They are about the size of **CT 7** in AK26. It may be that these were also EB I tombs which were robbed of their goods. If so, they belong to Stratum 5.

Save for their location there are some features about which almost
nothing is unknown. These are: Ci 32, Ci 35, Ci 37, Ci 38, Ci 53, Ci 191, Ci 192, Ov 126, Si 15, Si 16, Si 39, Si 52, Si 54, Si 120, Si 121, Si 189, and Si 190. P 89 shows Ci 38 and Si 39, which are typical for the area and reminiscent of those at the N end of the site. Ov 126 must have belonged to some sort of building, but no trace of this structure survives. This is all the stranger because the oven did. Si 189 was found sealed by a covering stone (see P A549). Ci 191 was a large cistern which contained a large amount of pottery and bones. The 1947 report suggests that it was of the bottle-shaped variety, and dated its final period of use to 625 to 500 B.C., though allowing that it was cut much earlier. It seems that Ci 191 also cut Si 190 when it was hewn. Ci 192 has three openings, none of which are directly above the sub-surface chamber, but instead are slightly set off from it.

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\(^{90}\) P 111 and P A372 are said to be views of Ov 126. However, both show a wall, possibly on fill, at a higher level than the preserved top of the tannur. If the oval feature on Plan 175 marked "126" is supposed to be this oven it should have a wall close to it, which is not the case as shown on the plan. P A439 is Ov 118 and is clearly not the same feature as in the photographs above. Possibly these photographs are of Ov 136, which is otherwise unattested on the plan or in photographs. Unfortunately the problem seems unresolvable.

\(^{90a}\) I, 129 n. 1.

\(^{90b}\) I, 134.
Plan 194: AL-AL-AM(-AN), 19-20-21 - Overview

No remains of Stratum 5 were uncovered in this area.

Stratum 4 is represented by seven rock-cut installations which may have been cut at this time. There is a kiln which is earlier than 3B, but it cannot be dated to Stratum 4 with any certainty.

Stratum 3C is attested by an 8.0 m long section of the casemate-like wall, several single-stone walls connected to it, and most likely the kiln.

Stratum 3B is represented by a section of the offset-inset wall and remains of five stone-lined bins built in the intramural area.

Walls built out into the intramural area attest to activity in Stratum 3A. Probably many of the single-stone rebuilds and modifications belong to this phase as well.

Stratum 2 is represented by a large 4-Room building, similar in size to several others which post-date Stratum 3. Some fragments of walls may also belong to this phase. The offset-inset wall continued in use.

No remains clearly belonging to Stratum 1 were uncovered.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in the first half of the 1927 season. The plan of only one building in this area is certain, that of the 4-Room building. The architectural phasing is very complicated, and untangling
it is made doubly so because few artifacts, of any sort, were recorded in this season. Photographic documentation is sporadic. Several features, such as the 4-Room building, the kiln and the casemate-like wall appear in several photographs each. The other rooms and rock-cut installations were not photographed at all. P A388 shows excavation in the intramural area; although shadows next to the offset-inset wall are heavy, it seems that bedrock was reached there. Plan 194 does not use the convention of curving and twisting lines found in plans done in later years to indicate areas where bedrock was reached. There are a fair number of elevations; most features have bottom levels, though there are not enough for the tops of walls. Nor are there any bedrock levels in the intramural area. The lowest elevations are from on top of the kiln.

**Building 194.01: Rm 20, Rm 21, Rm 22, Rm 23, Rm 24, Rm 25, Rm 26**

This is the best-documented building in the area; there are many elevations and several good photographs. Some of the "rooms", such as the three which make up the central court, do not represent architectural units. No evidence for any thresholds was found. Therefore remains here are only foundations, and these are quite deep (see P 90 and P 133). It is probably for this reason that the double-stone walls of this building are almost completely different from those of the other large 4-Room buildings, e.g. Building 110.01. Only a few artifacts were recorded. In the 1947 report this building is referred to as Four-room Building no. 1.98

*Rm 20 and Rm 21 make up the back room. They are separated by a wall which continues to the NW and SE, beyond the limits of the

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98I, 211.
building, and is part of a rebuild over the 3C casemate-like wall seen in AK-AL20. It may be that excavation in these two "rooms" did not reach low enough to uncover the 3C wall here. Thus this wall pre-dates the 4-Room building and **Rm 20** and **Rm 21** are a single unit. The NE end of **Rm 21** contains a narrow single-stone wall. This wall likely belongs with the structure(s) of which **Rm 33**, **Rm 34** and **Rm 35** are a part. **P 87** and **P 90** show these walls quite well.

**Rm 22** is the S long room. Excavation here reached the depth of 779.05, and **P 87** bears this out. The room is built over **Rm 97**, one in the long series of Stratum 3B storage bins built within the intramural area. Only about half the bin was preserved.

**Rm 23**, **Rm 24** and **Rm 25** make up the building’s central court. The entrance to **Building 194.01** was almost certainly by way of a door in this court’s NW wall, with openings leading into the flanking chambers and back room. This means that the walls immediately to the NW of the building must pre-date the building and have been below the exterior street level, otherwise entrance to the **Building 194.01** would have been impossible. **Rm 23** is partitioned from **Rm 24** and **Rm 25** by a continuation of the wall which is a rebuild over the early casemate-like wall; this wall thus pre-dates **Building 194.01**. **Rm 24** is separated from **Rm 25** by a short section of single-stone wall. Perhaps this fragment is part of a side wall to the back room of a Stratum 3A building. **P 87** shows these dividing walls; they are both preserved at, or lower than the tops of the other walls of this building.

**Si 100** is evidently a rock-cut installation partially cut by the wall between **Rm 23** and **Rm 24**. This means that the NE face of the 3C casemate-like wall is probably a little to the SW of the silo, if it was not robbed out. This silo was probably cut in Stratum 4.
Plan 194

Rm 26 is the N long room. Its NE wall cuts Bn 98; P 87 shows Bn 98 preserved at a lower level than the walls of Rm 26. Bn 98 also lies in the way of a NE extension to the wall between Rm 24 and Rm 25. This bin is a rare example of a bin within the line of the Stratum 3C town wall; its date is uncertain but lies within Stratum 3. Si 101 is evidently cut into the bedrock wall below the floor level of Building 194.01; it does not appear in any of the photographs. It probably belongs to Stratum 4.

Dating of Building 194.01 -

It is clearly built over and cuts even the latest rebuilds and modifications of Stratum 3. It is not cut by any later features. It is at a completely different orientation than the buildings of Stratum 3 and extends out into the intramural area. Therefore it seems best to assign its beginning to Stratum 2. It probably comes to an end at the end of Stratum 2; far less likely is a continuation into 1.

Function of Building 194.01 -

Badè originally called this building a sanctuary, primarily based on the tripartite arrangement of the three front rooms and the irregular form of the bedrock to the E in AL22, which he termed the "Rock of Sacrifice". Today, after the discovery of scores of these buildings on both sides of the Jordan it is safe to say that this 4-Room arrangement is typical of secure Iron Age buildings, usually dwellings. There is no evidence from the foundations of this building to indicate any more probable interpretation of this building. By the time the 1947 report appeared this theory was already largely discredited, though a cultic use was not ruled out. The "cup-marks" and channels in the bedrock were

\[97i, 206-208.\]
Plan 194

though to have been used for holding offerings and draining blood. In reality the "Rock of Sacrifice" seems to be the result of the collapse of the roofs of one or more cisterns. And the "cup-marks" and channels were used in the processing of agricultural products.

Kiln 106

Kil 106 is one of the more interesting, but unfortunately more poorly documented, installations from the site. There are several good photographs (P 72 is the best), but all of these are detail views which show well the kiln's construction technique, but not its relations to the adjacent offset-inset wall or Building 194.01. There are five elevations. No records were kept of associated finds, and no details about it are mentioned in Badè's diary. P A388 shows what may be the wall enclosing the so-called "ash-room", but not the kiln.

Despite the meager evidence there are a few things which may be noted about the kiln's stratigraphic position. The plan shows that the N wall of Kil 106 was double-stone work, at least 50 cm thick. Dotted lines on the plan seem to indicate that the 3B offset-inset wall is built over remnants of the SW wall of the kiln; this is confirmed by one of Bade's preliminary reports.\(^7\) This in turn means that the kiln must be Stratum 3C or earlier. Therefore it has no direct connection with Building 194.01 of Stratum 2. That the top-most preserved segments of the foundation of Building 194.01 are over 3.0 m above the preserved upper part of the kiln also suggests that the kiln had gone out of use by the time the 4-Room house was built. Since the town wall of Stratum 3C probably lies ca. 3.5 m to the NE, below Building 194.01, the kiln must have lain outside the town. This is not surprising given the noisome

features of pottery firing.

**Kiln 106** contains six support walls, three on each side of a central chamber, which would have held the floor of the firing chamber, where the pots were stacked. No doubt the fuel was piled in the side chambers and the center aisle. Although its superstructure has not survived its floor plan is suggestive of something "key hole"-shaped. NW of the kiln is a space marked "ash room". Perhaps the potter dumped refuse from the firings here; or is it the charred remains of unused fuel?

Final Note: Since the 3C town's kiln was outside its walls it is quite possible that any kiln of 3B would be similarly located. Perhaps excavation in the area SW of the 3B wall might turn up such traces.

**Other Features**

Due to the great amount of rebuilding which took place in the N part of this area, the absence of photographs covering it, and the destruction of some earlier features when Building 194.01 was constructed, it is not possible to offer a coherent plan for any other building. Indeed, many of the spaces given "room" numbers probably had long lives and may have belonged to larger or smaller architectural units.

Several points, however, are clear. First, these fragmentary remains seem to follow a basic orientation toward the NE. Second, they front on the same ringroad as buildings to the N assigned to Stratum 3. Third, Building 194.01 cuts and is on a completely different orientation than the structures N of it. For these reasons these remains may be likewise placed in Stratum 3, with most of the existing walls representing 3A additions to a 3C foundation.
Plan 194

Rm 33, Rm 35 and Rm 34 (on Plan 195) are spaces marked off by fragments of single-stone walls. They may perhaps be associated with the single-stone wall in Rm 21 and have been part of a single building. Note that the wall between Rm 35 and Rm 34 seems to be found again in AK22 of Plan 195. The wall crosses the line of the road, but similar cross walls have been noted above as possible "steps" in the road, so this is not an obstacle to assigning it to Stratum 3. If so, Rm 34 and Rm 35 may be reconstructed as long rooms, and Rm 33 as a back room. Si 102 might have been connected with such a Stratum 3 building, but if so it was probably in reuse, since most similar rock-cut installations with clear stratigraphy belong initially to Stratum 4.

Rm 46, Rm 47, Rm 49 and Rm 55 are large spaces built primarily in the intramural area. P 132, P 133 and P A388 show this area. These photographs document the nature of a very low wall which is at least 2.0 m wide, on top of which is built a ca. 1.0 m wide double-stone wall which forms the E side to the spaces under discussion. The E face of the wide wall is not shown on the plan; either it lies below the double-stone wall, or excavation did not reach deep enough to find it. The E face of the wide wall is visible at the NW end of AK20. There it is 1.8 m wide. This means that the double-stone wall is founded on the wide wall only at its S end, if it was at all. This wide wall is probably the outer wall of the casemate-like wall.

These rooms also contain remains of two storage bins. Rm 46 contains Bn 131, and Rm 135 contains Bn 129. These bins are part of the series of similar storage facilities ringing the town’s S intramural area. They are dug into the debris poured between the two wall systems. Note that Bn 129 is built on the W edge of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall. These four rooms are probably later constructions, but it cannot be determined if the bins went out of use when the walls
Plan 194

around them went up.

Rm 46 and Rm 47 seem to be part of one large enclosed space. The wall shown dividing them is built over that wall that marks the E limit of these spaces. If so, it should be a fragment of a later building. The wall between Rm 46 and Rm 49 is mixed construction. The N wall of Rm 47 is apparently made of a single line of cobbles only ca. 10 to 20 cm in size. The W wall of both rooms is primarily built of large single stones. There is a gap in the line of this wall near Rm 131. If the walls continued their present course they would not meet. Perhaps the gap represents an entry into the enclosure. Similar enclosure walls have been noted along the SW side of the town, and also in the NW. They may represent rough open storage areas, or animal pens. Alternatively they may be extra protection for the bins. Rm 49 may have been a similar enclosure, but it has been damaged by the construction of Building 194.01. In the NE corner of Rm 49 is a fragmentary L-shaped wall built over the outer wall of the casemate-like wall. Its purpose and position within Stratum 3 is uncertain.

Rm 55 is slightly different. Its N wall seems to be part of a complex of rooms extending for 20 m to the N; its W wall is similar to those for Rm 46 and Rm 47, but it is slightly offset to the E and seems to be faced with cobbles similar to those which mark it S limit. Its E limit is the same double-stone wall. The plan of this space is not very clear. Did it originally belong with Rm 46 and Rm 47, or does the narrow cobble wall mark a definite partition between the two? If it is the latter, its original N limit may have been farther N and have been subsequently destroyed by the construction of the rooms now there.

Bn 74 and Bn 75 are two more of the intramural storage units noted above. They are constructed in the debris dumped between the two wall
systems and belong to Stratum 3B. **Rm 75** was almost cut by the foundation of **Building 194.01**, and is preserved ca. 1.2 m deep. The average width of the five bins in the intramural area was ca. 1.1 m. Two bins to the NW were preserved to a depth of ca. 2.0 m. If this was true of most bins then the average bin in the intramural area of Plan 194 was 1.9 cubic meters, and the five together could hold ca. 9.5 cubic meters.

**Rm 42, Rm 44, Rm 62 and Rm 66** have N walls on the same orientation as those of **Building 177.05** to the NW. For this reason they are discussed under that plan.

The building remains discussed next seem to contain elements which originally formed part of one structure. The number of rebuildings, alterations to, and removals of earlier features make it impossible to trace a coherent development. No sign of any threshold, floor or pillar base appears on the plan.

**Rm 41** actually marks the S end of a road traceable from as far N as AC16. The wall which blocks it in AK22 is the N extension of the S wall of **Rm 37**. Note also that this double stone wall turns a corner and runs to the NW parallel to what is likely the original wall of the building to the SW. The two openings to **Ci 127** are partially covered by the single-stone wall between **Rm 37** and **Rm 41** (p. 104 shows that one of its mouths was found covered). Note especially that the plan shows two stones extending out from the wall, making almost a curb along half the mouth. This means that though the wall crosses the cistern mouth, the cistern continued in use with the wall. If the wall is originally 3C, then the cistern is that date or earlier. Water from the road may have collected in this cistern, and since its mouths are in the road they may have been for public use.
Plan 194

Rm 37, as it appears on the plan, is an irregularly shaped chamber. This irregularity is probably a result of post-construction additions and alterations. Only its single-stone NE wall is likely original. As mentioned above, its SE wall is late, and is part of a structure extending several meters to the NE. Its NW wall may have followed that of Rm 39; possibly that wall too was original. The greatest confusion lies in determining its original S limit. The curving wall between it and Rm 36 might represent the construction of a later small open enclosure. The SW wall of Rm 36 could be Rm 37's limit, but this wall is bonded into the wall which cuts Rm 37 on the SE. It could be that the wall cutting Rm 37 on the SE incorporates the SW wall of Rm 36 even if the latter is part of the original building operations, but the evidence is just not there. Perhaps the SW wall of Rm 38 is a better candidate for Rm 37's limit? It is on the same alignment and of the same construction technique (P 106 shows these three rooms). The wall perpendicular to it on the SE seem to have been built to fit around this short wall. Unfortunately the relation of this short wall to the thick wall between Rm 39 and Rm 40 is not clear.

Rm 36 contains Ci 128, which the 1947 report suggests was bottle-shaped (P 105 shows that Ci 128 was found sealed). On the assumption that every dwelling had its own cistern, which holds true for most of the buildings on the W side of the town, it may be reasonable to suggest that Rm 36 and Ci 128 belong to the same building as Rm 37. Rm 36 shares with Rm 37 the same late wall on the SE; this wall and the SE wall of Rm 36 were discussed above. No explanation can be offered for the short wall in the N part of this space. It is difficult to trace the NW wall of Rm 36 where it reaches the S wall of Rm 39. It seems that Rm 39's wall was in place first, and that the wall of Rm 36 was put in later,

97 I, 129 n. 1.
the small irregular space left in between being filled with rocks.

Rm 38 is an odd space. Its bottom level is very close to those for Rm 36, Rm 37 and Rm 39. Since rock-cut installations were found in Rm 36 and Rm 39 this signifies that excavation reached bedrock in at least a few points, which may also be the case for Rm 38, though this is only a suggestion. Its single-stone SE wall may be original, but that to the SE crosses far out into the intramural area to the SW, marking it as likely of 3A.

Rm 39’s position is difficult to gauge. On the one hand, the NE wall of Rm 37 runs parallel to its own NE wall, as if both belonged to the same building. There is no sign of a wall extending NE to block the SE portion of Rm 37 from that area NE of Rm 39. On the other hand, Rm 39 shares a very thick SW wall with Rm 42, as if they belong to the same building. This wall will be discussed further below. Rm 39 also contains Si 130 and Rm 43 which would be more accurately described as a bin. Its NE and NW walls are narrow mixed work; its SE wall is double-stone, and its SW wall could be characterized as triple-stone work.

Rm 40 is separated from Rm 39 by the triple-stone wall, and is separated from Rm 44 by a wall almost as thick. Originally this room was probably connected to the casemate-like wall seen in Rm 46 and Rm 47, though no trace of these connecting walls survive. Later the double-stone wall replaced the casemate-like wall to the SW and was in turn replaced, or reinforced(?), by a narrow double-stone wall. It is clear that the partition wall which separates Rm 40 from Rm 45 is earlier than this last narrow double-stone wall, for it appears that the narrow double-stone wall reaches the NW wall of Rm 45. Perhaps Rm 45 is a bin-like storage unit within Rm 40. Rm 45’s SE wall has been discussed in connection with Rm 38. It is interesting that the NE wall of Rm 45 does
not continue S of this wall; rather there is a fragment of a 1.3 m wide wall which is cut by Building 194.01. This means that Rm 45 was installed only after its SE wall was in place.

Rm 44 has a similar constructional history to Rm 40. Its W, E and S walls are all continuations of walls belonging to Rm 40. Its N wall seems to be narrow single-stone work. These three shared walls suggest that these two rooms belong to the same structure.

Rm 48 is most uncertain. Some undeterminable part of it was cut by Building 194.01. Its thick NE wall is a puzzle, though it was likely built after the wall between it and Rm 45 was put in place.

Rm 42 has thin, mainly single-stone walls on the NW, NE and SE, while its SW wall is triple-stone. There are two gaps in the NW wall. It is uncertain if either of these represents a doorway, or if the wall is just poorly preserved.

Rm 66 is similar to Rm 42 in that it has essentially single-stone walls on three sides: NW, SW and SE, while its NE wall is double-stone. Also like Rm 42 there are two gaps in its NW wall. Here, however, the SW gap may be marked by a meter high pillar, though it is difficult to be certain because of the lack of a photograph.

The interpretation of this series of rooms is vexing. If Rm 66 or Rm 42 possessed a doorway into the courtyard Rm 64 it would be natural to associate these two rooms, and Rm 44 which is on the same line, with Building 177.05. But since Rm 39 and Rm 40 share walls with their neighbors to the NW it might then be assumed that they too belong to Building 177.05. This would make Building 177.05 ca. 10.0 m wide; not impossible, but large for a Stratum 3 building. And if these rooms are
so assigned, it is difficult to understand how Rm 36, Rm 37, Rm 38 and Rm 45 fit into the Stratum 3 plan. Conversely, if the gaps in the NW walls of Rm 42 and Rm 66 are accidents of preservation it might be possible to group Rm 66, Rm 42, Rm 44, Rm 39 and Rm 40 into a 3-Room building. But this again leaves the rooms to the SE "hanging", unless they are assigned to the same structure. This would again make for quite a large building, on the scale of Building 142.01. If this arrangement of rooms were accepted, it might be that such a building faces SE, toward Rm 35, rather than onto road Rm 41. It may be, of course, that Rm 36, Rm 37, Rm 38 and Rm 45 were never enclosed, roofed spaces, but were irregular open areas or small "sheds" attached to a building, or that over time the space they now occupy was altered along those lines.

S| 138 is a rock-cut installation just S of the late wall which cuts Rm 37 on the SE. Since this wall has a slight bend, it may be that the wall was built so as to go around the installation. Like other rock-cut installations to the NE it was probably cut in Stratum 4.

As mentioned above, the amount of rebuilding in Stratum 3 and the destruction caused by the construction of Building 194.01 makes impossible any conclusive interpretation of this area. The most which can be stated with confidence is that these remains are all likely limited to Stratum 3.

The Offset-Inset Wall -

The wall here varies in width between ca. 4.7 and 3.6 m and contains one offset and two insets. Unfortunately there is only one elevation along this entire stretch. Photographs of the wall are rare, except for the tower in AN20-21. The wall itself was not protected by any special defenses, neither revetment/glacis or moat. There are no
seams in the wall which might show different construction stages.

Two towers were added to the wall, one in AK18-19, the second in AN20-21. The N tower is ca. 2.5 m thick, including the wall it is ca. 1.5 m wide. The revetment/glacis is ca. 3.2 m thick, yielding a total width of ca. 9.7 m. The tower is ca. 9.5 m long, ca. 15.5 m wide including the revetment/glacis. The S tower varies in width between ca. 1.6 and 2.5 m; with the wall it is ca. 5.8 to 7.0 m. The revetment-glacis adds another ca. 4.0 m making for a total thickness of almost 10.0 to 11.0 m. Its length is ca. 8.5 m, 16.3 m with the revetment/glacis. There is no sign of a moat around either tower. The towers were built separately from the wall, but probably as sub-phases of the same construction program.

As mentioned above, the offset-inset wall cuts the W wall of K1 106, showing that the kiln is earlier (3C at least) than the wall.

In AM21 is a fragment of a wall built against the 3B offset-inset wall. This wall is matched by another a few meters to the E in AM22. Perhaps these walls represent a small storage unit ("shed") built some time in 3A or later.
No remains of Stratum 5 could be discerned.

Stratum 4 is likely represented by many of the rock-cut installations which were found throughout the area. These were used for agricultural processing and storage.

Stratum 3C is attested only by fragments of single-stone walls, which roughly follow the presumed line of the Stratum 3 ringroad, and traces of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall, and probably a tomb. Some of the cisterns may have been cut at this time, and some of the rock-cut installations from Stratum 4 may have continued in use.

Stratum 3B is represented by a section of the offset-inset wall and four intramural storage bins. A few narrow intramural walls may also belong to this phase.

Parts of what seems to be a 3A building could be traced. Probably many of the scattered double-stone wall fragments belong to buildings of this phase.

Stratum 2 is attested by remains of a building which is stratigraphically later than the 3A building. A fragmentary room connected to the 4-Room building in Plan 194 is also of this period. Some double-stone wall fragments seem to belong here too. The offset-inset wall continued in use.

Stratum 1 is represented by a wall which cuts across the Stratum 2 building. A corner of a thick-walled building may also belong to this phase.
Plan 195

Two very late, possibly modern, installations were uncovered.

Evaluation -

The E part of this area, AL-AL-AM-AN24 was cleared in 1926, the W section in the first half of 1927. Recording techniques were most rudimentary in those years. There are no levels at all for the 1926 clearance. Bottom levels for rooms are common in 1927 and can often be found in the rock-cut installations. Top elevations for walls are few and bottom levels are non-existent. There are few photographs. Most of these are detail views of rock-cut installations. There are not nearly enough general views from different angles. Compounding the difficulties is the extremely fragmentary nature of the building remains. The complete plan of not even one building is preserved. Because of this the following discussion treats first the remains of the two best-preserved buildings, and then treats the remains on a square by square basis, with occasional summarizing statements. At the end is a section on the town wall.

Building 195.01 Rm 15, Rm 16, Rm 17, Rm 18 -

Only the back rooms of this structure survive intact, parts of the front do survive but are heavily damaged.

Rm 18 is the number assigned to the front of the structure. Its W wall can be traced for ca. 10.0, but is cut in its center by a later wall. Only 2.0 m of the E wall survive. The W wall seems to be preserved to its end. Note that it forms a corner with a wall running off to the W. This suggests that the N wall of Building 195.01 may have run E from this corner. The E wall of Rm 18 seems to cut another wall just to the E; an extension of Rm 18's E wall to the N would cause it to cut across
Plan 195

the NW corner of Rm 31 and also the thick fragmentary wall W of Rm 29. These relations attest to four building phases in this area, and especially emphasizes the fragmentary remains in this area.

Rm 15, Rm 16 and Rm 17 are the back rooms. P 47 and P 58 show these rooms. They seem to be only foundations since there is no evidence for doorways connecting these rooms to each other, or to Rm 18. The E wall of Rm 17 and W wall of Rm 15 are continuations of the walls of Rm 18. Note that the N wall of Rm 17 is dovetailed into the E wall. The plan shows that the S wall of these rooms has upper and lower phases. This is also apparent in P 58, which may also show the lower phase extending below the N face of the upper wall as well. This is likely a fragment of the outer wall of the 3C casemate-like wall.

**Dating of Building 195.01 -**

It seems to be built over the 3C casemate-like wall and follows the general line of the Stratum 3 building to the NW. This suggests that it is a 3A construction. It is likewise cut by at least one later wall on the W, and almost certainly on the E too. If these walls belong to Stratum 2, and later, then the attribution to 3A seems more certain.

**Function of Building 195.01 -**

It is a fairly large building with substantial walls. Nothing survives to indicate any special use. No function can be assigned to this structure on the basis of its incomplete plan.

**Building 195.02: Rm 29, Rm 30, Rm 31, CI 92 -**

This appears to be the W part of a moderate-sized building whose E
section has disappeared. Its walls are, in whole or in part, built over
the mouths of nine rock-cut installations. As mentioned above, the W
wall of this structure would cut the projected E wall of Building
195.01. The plan seems to show traces of a still later wall cutting
Building 195.02’s E wall.

The N wall of Rm 31 extends ca. 80 cm beyond the line of the E
wall, indicating that the structure extended some distance in that
direction.

A single-stone wall was built around the mouth of Ci 92 in Rm 29.
P 83 shows the N end of Rm 30 and Rm 29. The outer walls of this
building and its cross walls are preserved to about the same level, with
the wall around Ci 92 slightly lower. Floor level could have been
anywhere from the top of that wall, down to bedrock. If it was on
bedrock several of the other rock-cut installations could have continued
in use with this building, such as Si 89, Si 109 and Ci 110. Since no
doorways are preserved in any of the walls it seems likely that the
walls here are only foundations and that floor level was probably at the
level of the top of the wall around Ci 92, which means that the other
rock-cut installations pre-date the building and were not in use with
it.

The S end of the building, Rm 30, is rather uncertain. On the W
there is a thin single-stone wall which could be taken as a fragmentary
extension of the line of the building’s W wall, or the remnant of an
earlier structure. This wall reaches a wall with an upper and lower
phase. This is similar to the S wall of Rm 15 and Rm 16. The exposed
lower section may be a fragment of the outer wall of the 3C casemate-
like wall which would make the upper wall possibly 3A. The E wall of Rm
30 does not quite reach this possible 3A wall. The plan shows two
Plan 195

diagonal single-stone walls extending E-W across Rm 30, and crossing the mouth of Si 112. This could actually be a solid wall for which the stones between the two faces was not drawn. Unfortunately there is no photograph of this wall.

Dating of Building 195.02 -

It cuts rock-cut installations probably hewn in Stratum 4, and probably the line of the E wall of Building 195.01. In turn it is cut by a fragmentary later wall. It is essentially double-stone construction throughout. All this data suggests a probable assignment to Stratum 2.

Function of Building 195.02 -

There is no material on which to judge the building’s function. Clearly Rm 29 was used for water storage, but nothing else can be suggested.

It may be that some of the wall fragments in the S part of AL24 could belong to this building. They were drawn by a different draftsman from the one who drew the walls to the W. This may be why the masonry does not look more like Building 195.02. The walls in the S part of AK24 probably are not associated with Building 195.02 as they are on a different orientation. These fragments might roughly follow the line of the Stratum 3 ringroad and so could conceivably belong to that stratum.

The Intramural Area -

P 58 shows the area S of Building 195.01 after it was cleared to bedrock. It clearly shows how the gradual slope of the bedrock increases dramatically near the inner face of the offset-inset wall. This space
contained three storage bins: Bn 10, Bn 72 and Bn 73. They ranged in width from ca. 1.0 to 1.5 m, averaging 1.3. Two bins on the NW were preserved to ca. 2.0 in depth. If all bins were originally at least that deep, then the bins in this area had an average capacity of 2.7 cubic meters, for a total of 8.1 cubic meters. These are part of the series of bins which ring the intramural area at the S end of the town. They were constructed in the fill poured between the casemate-like wall and the offset-inset wall, and so belong to Stratum 3B.

Several walls jut from the inner face of the offset-inset wall into the intramural area. Those in AM23-24, which mark off Rm 5 and Rm 6 apparently reached at least the outer face of the casemate-like wall, if not the Stratum 3A wall on top of it. Two others in AM23 may have reached that wall, but that whole area seems much disturbed. The two which mark off Rm 14, and Rm 13 to the E, apparently did not reach farther than just S of the bins. The purpose of these walls is unclear. Similar walls were found at the N end of the site in Plan 57 and Plan 58. Those in AM21-22 might represent walls of some kind of shed built against the town wall, but those to the E, if they are not steps, would block the passage around the circumference of the town. Perhaps they belong to a later period, after the bins had gone out of use, or are actually earlier features outside the 3C town which were cut during the construction of the offset-inset wall.

In AM 22 is an enigmatic circular stone heap. It was not numbered, and no explanation for it can be offered.

Tb 108 is cut into the bedrock in AM23, just below the slight bend in the inner face of the offset-inset wall. There is no plan for it, nor a description, only a few artifacts which might support an assignment to Stratum 3C, or earlier. It probably went out of use when the 3B offset-
inset wall was constructed.

**Tb 107** is in AL22. It is an oval, slightly curving, cutting in the bedrock. No reason is given in any of the records for the designation of this feature as a tomb. No bones were found in it, but parts of two pyxides, a theriomorphic vessel and a cup were found in it, along with a cooking pot and two juglet fragments. Perhaps this somewhat non-standard assemblage of material suggested a tomb deposit to the excavators.

**Rock-Cut Installations:** Ci 11, Ci 23, Ci 24, Ci 29, Ci 41, Ci 78, Ci 80, Ci 90, Ci 92, Ci 93, Ci 95, Ci 110, Ci 132, Si 17, Si 18, Si 19, Si 21, Si 25, Si 26, Si 27, Si 44, Si 45, Si 46, Si 47, Si 48, Si 71, Si 76, Si 78, Si 79, Si 80, Si 81, Si 82, Si 83, Si 84, Si 85, Si 86, Si 87, Si 88, Si 89, Si 91, Si 94, Si 96, Si 99, Si 103, Si 104, Si 105, Si 109, Si 111, Si 112m Si 113, Si 114, Si 115, Si 116, Si 117, Si 133, Si 134, Si 135, Si 136, Si 137, Si 139, Si 140, Si 142, Si 162 -

Relatively little can be said concerning the sixty-five large numbered and ten unnumbered rock-cut installations. These are in many respects similar to those found below the Stratum 3 buildings at the N end of the town (see especially the discussion under Plan 74; P 127, P 128 and P 129 show typical groups of these installations). The area is so densely covered with them that if they were all in use at the same time it seems impossible that there was any substantial architecture here. It is likely that they were hewn in Stratum 4 and were connected with the processing and storage of agricultural produce. Some may have continued in use into Stratum 3, and perhaps some of the cisterns were cut then. Only those installations which are atypical in form, or in some special relation to an adjoining feature receive extended treatment here.
Plan 195

The following installations are joined by short tunnels: Si 25 with Si 26, Ci 41 with Si 48, and Si 84 with Si 85. Si 110 and an unnumbered installation seem to have mouths with special rims, possibly channels. If so they were perhaps used as presses. Ci 119 is fed by a channel lined with stone slabs, like Ci 363 to the N (see P 126; P 127 shows the cistern mouth sealed). The channel here also likely reached as far as the ringroad in order to carry in road run off. The 1947 report suggests that Ci 119 was bottle-shaped. 974

Si 87, Si 88, Si 89, Si 91, Si 93, Si 94, Si 95, Si 109, Si 111 and Si 112 are cut, in whole or in part, by walls of Building 195.02. Si 29 and Si 47 are crossed by single-stone walls of what appears to be a bin, or possibly a grave. Si 48 and Ci 132 are cut by single-stone walls. Si 27, Si 91, Si 94, Si 103, Si 105, Si 116, Si 141 and Si 142 are cut by double-stone, and even triple-stone walls. The excavators put Si 94, Si 105, Si 116, Si 141 and Si 142 into the later phase of their Stratum II. 975

Square AL23 contains two installations labeled "cement troughs" (one is shown in P 47); the W-most was built over Si 96. The "troughs" are very late, probably even modern features, if they are truly made of cement.

Ov 118 was built over Si 133 (see P 98). Ci 92's mouth was enclosed by a stone wall to prevent the surrounding debris from slumping in, and was in use with Building 195.02. Ci 11 is in the NW corner of an unnumbered thick-walled building in AK24. It seems that even if Ci 11 was not cut at the same time as the building was constructed, the

974 I, 129 n. 1.
975 I, 180 n. 8.
Plan 195

builders took it into account as they erected the structure.

The space marked Rm 27, and the surrounding rock cuttings and
"cup-marks" were first interpreted by Badè as the "Rock of Sacrifice",
associated with 4-Room building Building 194.01 which he believed was a
temple.976 Over the years the secular nature of the building has been
accepted, and the "Rock of Sacrifice" is to be understood as a series of
rock-cut installations whose roofs have collapsed (see P 89). Certainly
the "cup-marks" indicate that some agricultural processing took place
here.

Since most houses in Stratum 3 likely had only one cistern, if
they had any, it may be reasonable to suggest that Ci 78, Ci 80, Ci 90,
Ci 92 and Ci 119 probably belonged to separate buildings, if they are
contemporary. Ci 92's mouth was enclosed by roughly squared blocks laid
in header fashion (P 85). The 1947 report suggests that Ci 78 is of the
bottle-shaped variety.977 Probably Ci 80 cut into the existing Si 72 and
Si 81.

Other Building Remains -

The discussion here will treat the remaining numbered and
unnumbered architectural fragments. The order will be from E to W and N
to S.

The E part of AK24 contains the NW corner and inner partition wall
of a thick-walled building. In the corner is Ci 11. Possibly this set of

976The area just to the W was numbered Tb 107; nothing "tomb"-like
was ever mentioned about this rock-cutting. It too is likely the remains
of one, or more, collapsed roofs of rock-cut installations.

977I, 129 n. 1.
walls is connected to a wall fragment of similar thickness and orientation in AK25 to the E in Plan 196. Possibly these belong to Stratum 2. In the S part of the square are two double-stone walls and a single-stone wall. They are at a different orientation than any of the fragments in the vicinity. Their alignment, however, might fit the presumed path of the Stratum 3 ringroad.

Rm 11 and Rm 12 in AL24 are ill-defined spaces connected with a wall on the S which is probably a 3A rebuild along the line of the casemate-like wall. They may, at least in part, represent the back rooms of structures built against and with the rebuild. The wall fragment to the N seems too close to be part of the same building phase. It is not on the same orientation as the walls in AK24, but might match with Building 195.02 to the W.

AK23 contains fragments of three single-stone walls. The E and W sections are aligned in such a way that they might be following the curve of the Stratum 3 ringroad. The middle section is a puzzle.

AL23 contains several fragments which do not obviously have anything to do with each other. In the NW corner is a double-stone wall which might be a late Stratum 3 section along the ringroad. The section to the S and perpendicular to it does not seem to be oriented toward either Building 195.01 or Building 195.02. Possibly it is connected with the fragment to the N. To the E is the fragment of a thick wall which seems to cross over the W wall of Rm 29.

In AM23 is a double-stone fragment which seems to be cut by Building 195.01. On the S it ends at a point where the continuation of the 3A rebuild over the 3C casemate-like wall is expected. Perhaps this fragment belongs to the same phase.
AK22 is complex. The thick double-stones wall N and E of Ci.119 are not quite on the same orientation, but might be related. More promising might be a connection between the fragment on the E with the thick wall between Ci.132 and Si.133, which in turn forms a corner with a wall running off to the SW, which extends as far as AL21. This wall cuts the line of the ringroad, so if these walls are related they likely belong to Stratum 2 or 1. Note also that in AK21 there is another fragment which reaches this long wall from the NW. A single-stone wall cuts across Ci.132 and forms a corner with a similar wall which runs to the SE, which in turn connects with a single-stone which runs to the SW. The SW wall is cut by the double-stone wall on the line between AK22 and AL22. A continuation of this wall separates Rm.34 from Rm.35. Though it cuts across the presumed line of the ringroad it may not have been a barrier, but rather a step in the road. In the S part of the square is a corner formed by a single-stone wall with a double-stone wall. They seem like they might be following the ringroad, but their relations to walls E and W is not clear.

In AL22 are single-stone wall fragments which form the SW end of Rm.34. This room is cut by a corner formed by two triple-stone walls, which is rather uncommon at Tell en-Nasbeh. The section running NE-SW seems to reach the SE corner of Building.194.01. The wide wall running NW-SE turns a corner to the SW; its further extension in that direction is lost. These walls essentially enclose the space numbered Rm.28. Although it may well be contemporary with Building.194.01 it cannot be so proved. If it was, perhaps it was an extra storage space. This would place it in Stratum 2. There may also be a corner which turned to the NE, but this is quite uncertain. This line of single-stones might be a fragment of an early wall cut by the Stratum 2 wall. The wall on the line between AK22 and AL22 is connected with Building.195.01 which is likely of Stratum 3A. However, there is no clear trace of a building to
the W to which this wall might belong. Perhaps most of it was removed when Building 194.01 was constructed. Finally, in the NE corner is a single-stone wall fragment which may be oriented with the Stratum 3 ringroad.

The relations suggested above are all offered with the utmost caution. They should only be considered a preliminary effort to come to grips with the fragmentary remains in this area.

**The Offset-Inset Wall**

The wall here contains parts of three offsets, one especially large offset (almost a tower), and two insets. It varies in thickness from ca. 4.4 to 5.3 m, except at the large offset where it reaches up to 7.8 m. There are no elevations on top of the wall, or along either face. A ca. 60 m trench was run up against the outer face, but no trace of a revetment/glacis or moat was found (see P 61).\(^7\) The trench did contain debris which either collapsed from the wall or was thrown over it.\(^9\) The photograph does show that the offset-inset wall was preserved for a considerable height. About 5.0 to 6.0 m of the outer face was plastered.

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\(^9\)Ibid.
Plan 196: AK-AL-AM(-AN), 25-26-27- Overview

Stratum 5 is represented by three rock-cut cave tombs in the intramural bedrock.

Stratum 4 may be attested by some of the eight rock-cut installations found inside the presumed line of the casemate-like wall.

No clear remains of Stratum 3C could be discerned, though an intramural cistern probably belongs to this phase. It is possible that some of the rock-cut installations continued in use during this period.

Stratum 3B is attested by four intramural storage bins and a section of the offset-inset wall.

An odd tower-like room in the intramural area and several double-stone walls probably belong to Stratum 3A.

No certain remains belonging to either Stratum 2 or 1 were uncovered.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in the 1926 season; in fact it was the first area cleared in the first part of the first season. Ironically it is the last area to be treated in this study. There are no elevations for any part of the plan. Photographic coverage is haphazard. Several features were photographed repeatedly, others not at all. Some of the features are discussed in the 1947 report, especially the cave tombs. Two rather schematic sections were drawn through this area: one E-W, the other NW-SE. These help somewhat in describing the area. The cave tombs
are also treated in Badè’s preliminary report on the 1926-27 seasons. Very few finds were recorded, except for the cave tombs.

**Building 196.07: Rm 1, Rm 3, Rm 7 —**

This is the only structure in the area whose plan can be reconstructed at all. The photographs of this building are not good (see P 08 and P 010), and there is no sign of a threshold in any of the walls. It is built out into the intramural area. Note that in this area there is no sign of the casemate-like wall on the plan. To the NE sections of a double-stone wall are built over the outer wall of the casemate-like wall. However, in this area either the casemate-like wall was robbed out or excavation did not reach low enough to uncover it.

The W wall of Rm 3 and Rm 7 should lie in the area where the 3C wall ran. The NW corner of Rm 3 is formed by slightly overlapping portions of this wall. A similar overlap was noted in Plan 179 above. The reason for these overlaps is not clear. The construction technique is essentially the same for these sections. Unfortunately remains to the NE are so fragmentary that they are of no use in evaluating the overlaps.

The wall separating Rm 3 and Rm 7 is similar to the wall between these two rooms and Rm 1. The section of this wall between Rm 1 and Rm 3 seems to be built over an earlier wall. The S wall of Rm 7 is especially thick, ca. 2.0 m. For what reason it need to be so thick is uncertain. Rm 1 is ill-defined; what appears to be its E wall forms such an acute angle with the S wall that if it were extended to the N beyond its extant course Rm 1 would be only half a meter wide at that point.

**Dating of Building 196.01 —**
Since it is built into the intramural area, and does not appear to be connected with the casemate-like wall (as were towers Building 123.01 and Building 73.01), and in fact is built either partially over that wall or replaces it, the building can be no earlier than 3B. It interrupts the string of intramural storage bins. This might be interpreted to mean that such bins once existed in the area of this building but were destroyed when the building was constructed, which would make the building 3B. Or the building could have been put in at the same time as the bins and belong to 3B. Because along the rest of the S intramural area a large amount of space was left for foot traffic it seems best to put this building in 3A. Perhaps the wall below the wall between Rm 1 and Rm 3 may have been one of the walls connecting two bins such as were found in Plan 162 and Plan 179.

Function of Building 196.01 -

It is difficult to imagine the role of this building. It is not clear whether it was part of a larger building W of the original 3C town wall, or a separate structure of its own. Its position in the intramural area is similar to the towers in Plan 73 (Building 73.01) and Plan 123 (Building 123.01), though its construction is less massive and it is stratigraphically later. Perhaps its proximity to the 3B offset-inset wall indicates a connection with the town’s defenses.

Storage Bins: Bn 3, Bn 4, Bn 8, Bn 9, Ci 31 -

These four bins are part of the line of storage units found all around the S intramural area of the town. They are constructed in the debris poured into the intramural area to level it up, and so the bins belong to Stratum 3B. Bn 3 and Bn 4 are in an ill-defined space marked Rm 2, and Bn 8 and Bn 9 are in another ill-defined space marked Rm 4.
Plan 196

(see P 09); Bn 3 is built over the chambers of CT 5 and CT 6, but is not over the entrance to either. The average diameter of these four bins is ca. 1.3 m. On the W side of the town two bins were preserved to a height of ca. 2.0 m. If all such bins were originally at least that deep then the average capacity of a bin in this area was 2.7 cubic meters, and the total capacity of the area was 10.8 cubic meters.

Bn 9 is the most interesting for it was built over the mouth of Ci 31. The cistern mouth was carefully covered by stones (P 015). It was described in detail by Badè.\textsuperscript{90} Although his initial attempt to link the cistern with the one into which the bodies of Gedaliah and his followers were dumped after their murder was later discarded, other of his observations are worth noting.\textsuperscript{91} It is one of only three cisterns found in the intramural area, and it was sealed with care so that grain from the bin would not trickle into it. Also, relatively little debris was found to have seeped in. To Badè this suggested that the cistern was still in use when the bin was constructed, i.e. he expected that the cistern would have been filled with debris had it been left open. If this is correct one must wonder why the builder of the bin chose to construct it over a cistern, rather than on regular bedrock. Perhaps the cistern was used for additional storage space or as a hiding place. A repercussion of this suggestion is that the bins, at least in the immediate vicinity, were constructed first, and that debris was piled up around them. Alternatively, the bin builder may have chanced upon the cistern, while digging the bin into the intramural area, cleared it out and reused it.

Ci 31, being outside the presumed line of the casemate-like wall,


\textsuperscript{91} I, 217.
Plan 196

is another indication that Tell en-Nasbeh had suburbs very early on, at least by 3C.

The Cave Tombs: CT 5, CT 6, CT 7 -

These three EB I rock-cut installations are all within ca. 3.0 m of each other in AK26. The plans published in the final report are only schematic representations of where the objects were found. CT 5 and CT 6 are treated extensively in the 1947 report and in a preliminary report (see P 023 for a view of these two tombs with their roofs removed).902

CT 7 is a problem. No detailed plans or sections were made of it, and no record cards for it could be found in the Badè Institute, though there is one photograph of its mouth, P A117. Yet in the 1947 report there is a photograph of a copper dagger said to come from CT 7; further, the artifact was subjected to chemical/metallurgical analysis in Berkeley.903 It seems as though all record of this object, and any other objects found in this tomb, has been lost, as well as the objects themselves. There are no other references to this tomb in any of the preliminary reports or the 1947 report.

CT 5 was discovered when fragmentary human bones began to surface at the bottom of Bn 3.904 The builders of this bin evidently broke through the roof of the tomb by accident. The entrance way was a shaft ca. 1.5 long by ca. 1.1 m to 60 cm wide; it was only 70 cm deep. The

902Mainly I, 68-72; W.F. Badè, Some Tombs of Tell en-Nasbeh Discovered in 1929. Palestine Institute Publications No. 2. (Berkeley, 1931). There is also an unpublished paper, "Location, Condition, and General Features of the Tombs," on file in the Badè Institute of Biblical Archaeology. Portions of this short paper were incorporated into the published reports.

903I, pl. 104.1 and Appendix E.

904I, 68.
opening to the tomb was blocked by a thin stone wall. Some bones (human femurs and tibias) and pottery were found in the entrance chamber. The stones used to wall off the entrance to the tomb were preserved to only half the height of the mouth; this and the bones in the shaft show that the tomb had been broken into from this direction. The tomb chamber was irregularly shaped; its maximum length was ca. 4.5 m, with a maximum width of ca. 2.5 m.

CT 6's entrance was in a depression before a low rock scarp which left possibly a ca. 30 cm high gap in to the tomb (see P 024). The shaft was filled by a layer of small stones about half way down; a small cup was found inverted on one of the stones and 4 small bowls were found on the floor of the shaft beneath the stones. It was also a low shaft, ca. 1.2 m long, varying in width from 1.1 m to 20 cm, with a maximum depth of 90 cm. The interior was divided into two chambers connected by a short tunnel. The outer chamber was ca. 3.7 m long by 2.5 m wide at its widest. Its height was only ca. 1.1 m. The tunnel was ca. 50 cm long, 70 cm wide and 60 cm high. The rear chamber was ca. 2.3 m long, 1.5 m wide and 1.5 m high.

Both tombs were found filled with earth, the remains scattered about. The robbers came in through the mouth of CT 5. Since no Iron Age material was found within, the robbing probably took place during Stratum 5, the EB I period. Later, the roofs in part collapsed allowing debris to enter. Although the tombs were excavated in 6" spits the excavators could determine no apparent stratigraphy. No plans were made as the spits were removed. Photographs show the tombs in various stages of excavation and it might be possible through close scrutiny of these images to reconstruct the spits and what artifacts were visible at each stage of the clearance.
Remains of at least seventy-five individuals came from CT 6, though the position of only one skeleton could be determined. It was lying supine, on its right side, extended, facing SW, possibly with its hand raised to its face. An over-turned bowl was found near the head, possibly in its original position. There were no traces of fire on any of the bones. Because the tombs had been disturbed it was impossible to determine the original disposition of the bones and scanty artifacts.

The plan indicates the probable line of the partition wall between the tombs though none was found in the excavation. Such plans as there are show CT 5 with a most irregular plan, extremely trapezoidal, almost as though CT 6 was dug later than CT 5 and partially cutting it. The wall also may have crumbled while the tombs were still in use.

Other Features -

Of the rock-cut installations found in AK-AL25 little can be said. They are generally found in isolation or adjacent to walls too fragmentary to establish any stratigraphic relations. Usually there are no records of artifacts from any of these features.

Si 14 seems to be covered in part by a fragment of a two stone wide wall. Ci 33 contained an ostracon inscribed L H in a script dated to ca. 1000 B.C.; it also had a floral design in the plaster of its wall (P A70). Its mouth was a rectangular stone slab on which was set a smaller stone ring (P A67) Ci 34 still retained the wall which encircled its opening, reminiscent of Ci 370. The 1947 report suggests that Ci 33 and Ci 34 were of the bottle-shaped variety. Si 12 is in the path of a

951, pp. 167, 171.

961, 129 n. 1.
thick wall stub projecting from the W wall of Rm 3 which would have covered it if it continued to the W. Si 13 is very near Si 14 and Ci 33; it is uncertain if they were all in use at the same time. Si 17 and Si 18 might have been enclosed by a building with double-stone walls partially preserved in AK24, though this is most uncertain.

A thick section of wall is built across the rear chamber of CT 6. It is too close to the rebuild over the casemate-like wall, which is to the E, to be contemporary with it. Its date is uncertain. Another section of masonry, somewhat similar to this, was found a little farther SW in AL25 and covers two additional openings of Ci 34

The Offset-Inset Wall -

The 3B offset-inset wall contains parts of three insets, two offsets and a tower. It varies in width from 4.5 to 5.4 m. There is no sign of any revetment/glacis or moat protecting the wall. However, a trench dug against the outer face of the wall showed that it was covered with plaster from its base upwards to 5.0 or 6.0 m. The tower in AM26 is an addition built against the wall. It is ca. 2.5 m wide and has a revetment/glacis ca. 2.9 m thick; together these give the wall a thickness of 9.9 m at that point. The length of the tower is ca. 9.0 m. Save for the tower itself there are no seams in the wall to indicate different construction phases.

The section across the tower shows that the rear part of the wall is here founded partially on debris, and partially on bedrock. The section also shows the relatively swift drop in bedrock just outside the double-stone wall which presumably follows the course of the casemate-like wall.
A trench ca. 4.0 m wide and cut from some 65.0 m downslope up to the wall revealed Iron Age debris below that of EB I. The excavators took this as evidence that debris from inside the town was dumped over the wall here creating a reverse stratigraphy. The trench also uncovered a short wall 4.5 m long just below the tower. Its purpose is unknown.
Miscellaneous Features - Overview

There are two features which were given numbers in the non-room number series which are actually located in the cemeteries around the site. These are outside the scope of this report and only a few salient points will be mentioned. C1 47 is located in the West Cemetery. There is a stairway leading down into it. and so it might actually be a Mivvah. CR 68 is a cave in the North Cemetery which contained Chalcolithic and EB I material.

Ov 136 is not written in on any of the plans.\textsuperscript{987} Perhaps one of the feature marked with two concentric circles in AJ21 or AH23 is this installation.

Rm 492, Rm 493, Rm 494, Rm 501 and Si 373 are parts of a cave complex located on the SW slope of the site outside the offset-insert wall. They lie in an area which would likely have been Plan 226 had the plan numbering scheme been extended that far to the SW. For this reason, this group of rooms is called Building 226.01. This complex does not appear on any of the site plans, and only in two very vague photographs (see P 1268) and one close up of Rm 493 (P 1287). The latter photograph shows field stone-rough ashlar walls inside the cave, possibly a doorway, but the view is not sufficiently clear. Badè mentions them as cave-rooms in his diary for April 19 and May 8, 1935. It is odd that they are not discussed at all in the 1947 report. These features are further evidence of the continued use of caves into the Iron Age. This

\textsuperscript{987} P 111 and P A372 are said to be views of Ov 126. However, both show a wall, possibly on fill, at a higher level than the preserved top of the \textit{tannur}. If the oval feature on Plan 175 marked "126" is supposed to be this oven it should have a wall close to it, which is not the case as shown on the plan. P A439 is Ov 118 and is clearly not the same feature as in the photographs above. Possibly these photographs are of Ov 136, which is otherwise unattested on the plan or in photographs. Unfortunately the problem seems unresolvable.
complex was dug out by a shepherd and was being used as an animal pen in the fall of 1992.

Two rooms have record cards which indicate a particular square coordinate, but cannot be found on the plans. \textit{Rm 96} is supposed to be in AH18 on Plan 176 but could not be found. \textit{Rm 260} is supposed to be in F22 on Plan 76, but again could not be located.

The following features could not be located on the town plan, there are no records for them, and they are not listed in the 1947 report. However, space for them exists in the number sequences. It is not clear if the reason these numbers cannot be found attached to any features on the plan is due to an error in transmission or because careful track was not kept of the sequence. The "missing" rooms include: \textit{Rm 32, Rm 70, Rm 71, Rm 90, Rm 109, Rm 110, Rm 113, Rm 114, Rm 115, Rm 116, Rm 117, Rm 119, Rm 119, Rm 125}. Several numbers are missing from the non-room number series. The type of installation cannot be determined for any of these; therefore they are given the feature code "\textit{Ft}" for "\textit{Feature}": \textit{Ft 148, Ft 278, Ft 279, Ft 280, Ft 284}. 
Tell en-Nasbeh:
A Re-evaluation of the Architecture and Stratigraphy of the
Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Later Periods

Volume III
Illustrations

by

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B.A. (University of California at Berkeley) 1980
M.A. (University of California at Berkeley) 1983
Cand. Phil. (University of California at Berkeley) 1990

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the
requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
in
Near Eastern Studies
in the
GRADUATE DIVISION
of the
UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA at BERKELEY

Committee in charge:
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Introduction -

This volume contains plans, photographs and other illustrations of the architectural features listed or discussed in the other volumes of this study. The number of pages used here for illustrations is as long as many dissertations, and may appear to be excessive. However, when it is remembered that the present study attempts to analyze over 5 acres (20,000+ m²) of architectural remains, the number of illustrations may in fact seem too few. The author often found himself wishing that a detail photograph had been made of one feature or one part of a building, or that more general views from different angles were available for a particular broad area. Many more photographs could have been included which provide slightly different views of features seen in photographs which have been included. Some plans could have been reproduced at larger scale. To do all that, however, would have increased the size of this part of the work by half again.

A word of caution and apology is, however, necessary. The reader may find some of the following illustrations too murky, too light or in other ways unclear, especially if using a copy reproduced by UMI. The reasons are detailed below.

The author acknowledges the listed shortcomings. His only defense is to remind the reader that despite its length, the present work is still only a dissertation. He hopes someday soon to publish this study with a regular press and to include full-size plans and photographs reproduced from the original negatives.

Plans -

The area plans were originally drawn at a 1:100 scale in a series
of 41 plans showing the excavators' "Level I," with an additional 6 plans showing some of these same areas at a lower level of clearance; these were called "Level II." To include these plans at their original scale, and the separate set of phase plans for the same areas, would have involved additional costly production processes. The plans included here are at approximately 1:312 scale. This size was used because it allowed two plans to be reproduced on one 8.5" by 11" page. Unfortunately many of the elevations (sometimes difficult to read even at full size) were reduced so small as to be virtually unreadable, though feature numbers are clear. Also, each plan had to be reduced two times in order to reach the desired size. Each photo-reduction caused some small degradation in the image. However, the registry in Volume IV contains bottom elevations for all features which are listed on one of the plans; it does not list elevations for walls. The text in Volumes I and II provides elevations for features and walls where these are crucial to a particular point.

Photographs -

The original negatives are in formats not widely used anymore and therefore expensive to reproduce. To duplicate the ca. 300 photographs included here at the original size directly from the original negatives would have cost over $1900. The photographs included here were produced by taking black and white photographs of the clearest reproductions found in the Badē Institute of Biblical Archaeology in Berkeley. Such a process always results in an image not quite as sharp or clear as the original. In most cases this also resulted in a reduction in the size of the image, which then led to a reduction in quality. However, the original negative numbers are used for all photographs and the reader who wishes to see the original should contact the Badē Institute directly.
A. Plans and Sections

Section A includes a variety of plans, sections, maps and other line drawings intended to orient the reader to the site’s layout and provide graphic documentation for the text in Volumes I and II of this study. See the Introduction for this Volume for a discussion of the general limitations posed by the original plans and the means used to reproduce them here.

Parts 1 and 2 provide maps of the area around Tell en-Nasbeh (see also the maps reproduced from the 1947 report in Part A.8.i-ii). Parts 3 and 4 give information on the site itself: the areas comprising each of the original 1:100 plans and the numbers assigned to them, and rough approximations of the bedrock of the hill on which the town was constructed. Part 5 is a series of plans showing the overall settlement remains for each stratum individually, and Part 6 contains plans showing more detailed views of the original plans and schematic plans showing the phasing of the architectural elements of each plan to different strata. Part 7 contains schematic plans of individual buildings. Part 8 includes copies of all the text figures from the 1947 report cited anywhere in the present study. Part 9 contains cross sections of some of the rock-cut installations found on the site.

A.1. Master Plan of Tell en-Nasbeh Area Grid

The site’s architecture was recorded on a series of 1:100 plans. However, the plan numbers (as shown below in A.3) do not run consecutively from one grid row to the next. As an example, at the E end of one row is Plan 93; the next row does not begin with Plan 94 but with Plan 106. Each plan bears a number equal to the number of the plan just to its N plus 17; e.g. the plan S of 125 is 142. It was possible, using
the data from the existing coordinates, to establish where Square A1 of Plan 1 should be located, ca. 170 m to the NW of Plan 73, and thus determine what the master grid of plans should be. This is reconstructed below. It should be noted that this plan grid is not discussed in the 1947 report, or any of the preliminary reports. The reason for fixing the beginning square (A1) of the grid ca. 170 m NW of the site is completely unknown.
A.2 Environmental and Cultural Context -

i. Soil Types Within 5 Km of Tell en-Nasbeh -

The following map pertains to the discussion of the environmental and cultural context of Tell en-Nasbeh in Chapter C.1 of Volume I. It shows the soil types within 5 km of Tell en-Nasbeh. This is presented at a scale of ca. 1:8333, or ca. triple the original 1:25000 scale map from which it is derived.
Soil Types Within 5 Km of Tell en-Nasbeh
Soil Types

11. Archaeological Sites Within 5 Km of Tell en-Nasbeh —

The following map shows the locations of all the sites containing remains from the same periods of occupation as Tell en-Nasbeh, as discussed in Chapter C.1 of Volume I. The scale is ca. 1:66667.
Archaeological Sites Within 5 Km of Tell en-Nasbeh
The general nature of the grid plan for the site was discussed in A.1 above. Only a few notes will be appended here. First, almost all the plans represent an area 3 squares by 3 squares, or 30 by 30 m. The row beginning with Plan 106 contains plans 3 squares E to W by 2 square N to S. This seems to be because grid row "U", which should appear in this series of plans, was left out, apparently to avoid graphic confusion between the letters "U" and "V." If this is the case, it is unclear why a similar 3 squares by 2 squares series of plans was not used to the N, where Plan 73 begins a new row, because row "O" is left out, presumably to avoid graphic confusion with row "Q."

Secondly, there is a slight discrepancy in the square grid on the Survey Map and that prepared for Plan 196 as seen below in A.6. The reason for this is unknown. However, all the features may be seen, and their true square coordinates may always be determined from the Registry\Gazetteer in Volume IV of this study.

Plans for the areas of Plan 108 and Plan 161 were never prepared because little or no excavation took place there. The author has reconstructed these from four large 1:100 plans which cover the entire site stored in the Badè Institute. In a similar way the author completed sections of Plan 109, Plan 162 Plan 178 and Plan 179.

The plans connected by short dashes are those which are presented together in section A.6 below.
4. Bedrock Cross Sections -

The following pages are an attempt to present an approximation of the slope of the bedrock at Tell en-Nasbeh across three sections. The map shows the lines along which the sections were reconstructed. An elevation for a point on bedrock was established for each possible square along that line. An elevation was assumed to be on bedrock if it was found in an area covered with the curvy line convention used in later seasons to indicate bedrock, or if it came form a point immediately adjacent to the mouth of rock-cut installation. For some squares no elevation could be determined, and this is indicated by a gap in the reconstructed line.

The charts were prepared using the graph producing capabilities of a spread-sheet program. The elevation units for each graph (the Y-axis) are the same (1 m intervals), though the physical representation from graph to graph varies. Also, the horizontal scale is not uniform. There are two reasons for this non-uniformity. First, the spread-sheet presents all graphs at one size, no matter the number of points involved. Secondly, none of the sections had the same number of points or degree of slope. Thus the N section contains 11 points, the center section contains 16 and the S has 18, but the graphs are all the same size. The range in elevations at the S is between 760 and 785, while in the N it is between 780 and 770. The reader should thus not look at these graphs as extremely accurately surveyed contour maps, but as approximations of the bedrock.

The graphs do have several useful functions. They show the generally steep slope of the intra-mural area between the offset-inset wall and the casemate-like wall. It also shows the line of the central ridge of the hill on which the settlement was erected.
Map Showing Locations of Cross Sections
5. Site-Wide Stratigraphic Plans

The following plans are adaptations of the Survey Map published in the 1947 report. Each plan shows only those features belonging to a specific stratum. Given the tremendously reduced scale of these plans (less than 1:1000), and the very crowded nature of several of the strata, these plans are somewhat schematic. More accurate plans are found for different parts of the tell in A.6 below. No reconstructions were attempted on these plans; only the existing remains are shown. The offset-inset wall appears in dot-dash outline form on the plans for Strata 5, 4 and 1. The wall was not in use in those periods but is depicted in order to help orient the reader.

Because there are very few remains which can be assigned to Stratum 5, all features possibly belonging to this stratum appear on the plan.

Stratum 4 is represented almost exclusively by rock-cut silos. These represent a site-wide phenomenon which seems to pre-date Stratum 3. Many of the cisterns may have been cut at this time too, but most of these are not cut by Stratum 3 walls, and in fact would likely have continued in use into Stratum 3. Cisterns are represented by dashed lines.

The plan of Stratum 3 is a composite plan. This was done for the following reasons. Stratum 3C, the initial phase is usually quite distinct from 3B which represents the addition of the offset-inset wall, the two gates and the intra-mural bins and drains. These could be represented on the same plan as 3C without obscuring the earlier remains, and in fact helps show the town’s development from one phase to the next. Phase 3A is generally limited to rebuilds of 3C and expansions
of 3C buildings into the intra-mural area. This 3A construction either completely masks the original 3C material below, or obliterated it. Thus the plan presented is primarily that of Stratum 3 near the end of its development in 3A. However, the resulting plan, minus the clearly defined 3B features, also approximates the original 3C town.

Stratum 2 was generally easy to identify stratigraphically. Only a few remains were questionable. The plan shows all remains probably belonging to Stratum 2.

Stratum 1 is a mixed plan. Some features, such as the graves and "cement" troughs are likely fairly modern. However, the bulk of the material likely dates to the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Thus the plan does not represent a single period.
Stratum 5
6. Area Plans Introduction -

This section contains plans of three types. The first part includes reduced copies of the original 1:100 plans found in the Badè Institute. These are accurate stone by stone renderings. Only the interior stones of the offset-inset wall are a fill pattern. Generally, two plans are presented together on each page. The plans presented together are indicated on the A.3 plan by a short connecting dash. It is hoped that this will give the remains in each area more of a context than if only one plan was provided.

As noted in the Introduction to this Volume the process of reducing these plans several times by photo-copying to a scale of ca. 1:312 has made many of the elevations unreadable. Bottom elevations for each feature are found in the Registry\Gazetteer in Volume IV and important elevations are also found in the discussions in Volumes I and II.

In the areas of Plan 74, Plan 75 and Plan 91 walls of Strata 3 and later cut across an amazingly dense series of rock-cut installations of Stratum 4. Several plans are provided which show the Stratum 4 features in solid lines, while the later features are rendered in dashed lines. The only exception is a section of the 3C casemate-like wall which is rendered in solid lines to differentiate it from the later material above it.

A similar composite map is provided for the area of Badè's deep sounding in the area of Plan 159, Plan 160, Plan 176 and touching on a building in Plan 177. Parts of these plans were also recorded in fig. 42 of the 1947 report. Different shadings and lines were used to represent the different strata as follows:
Site Stratigraphy

Stratum 4: dashed lines slanting from upper left to lower right
   (only 3 rock-cut installations)
Stratum 3C: dotted stippling
Stratum 3B: dashed lines slanting from upper right to lower left
   (intra-mural bins, drains, the offset-inset wall and
    fragments of a rebuild over the 3C casemate-like wall)
Stratum 3A: solid black lines, no shading
Stratum 2: dot-dash lines, no shading

Even after much thought the phasing of this area is not completely
certain. Stratum 2 seems to have destroyed most of 3A where the two
overlap, and 3A seems to mask or obliterate much of 3C. The plan at
least provides a view of all the remains in this most complex area.

The final set of plans is a set of phasing plans following the
same arrangement as in the first set of plans in this section. The
remains of each stratum are set off by different lines and shading as
follows:

Stratum 5: solid line enclosing area with horizontal dashes
Stratum 4: solid line enclosing area with dotted stippling
Stratum 3C: solid thick black lines
Stratum 3B: dot-dash lines, no shading
Stratum 3A: dotted shading
Stratum 3B or 3A: dashed lines, no shading
Stratum 3 (uncertain which phase): dashed lines, no shading
Stratum 2: dashed lines slanting from upper right to lower left
Stratum 1: small "plus" signs (+)

These last plans are a rough attempt to graphically represent all
the phases in the area covered by one plan together. In many cases the
assignment of particular walls to sub-phases of Stratum 3 was uncertain. In some cases the assignment of a given wall to a particular stratum was tentative; the reader should always also consult the text and stone by stone renderings when examining these phase plans.
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

Plan 75 Level II

1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

Plan 75

1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

Plan 107

Plan 124

1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

Plan 161

Plan 178

1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
Area Plans

Plan 1996

Plan 1995

1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
1 square = 10 m
7. Plans of Individual Buildings -

Many of the buildings discussed in Volumes I and II of this study are spread across two or more plans. Some buildings were fragmentary but possible to reconstruct successfully. It was decided to reproduce the complete plans of all the buildings which fall into these two categories. They were all redrawn from the original 1:100 plans schematically with solid black walls. The scales vary widely because several of the larger buildings had to be reduced in order to fit them to a standard 8.5" by 11" page. For detailed analysis of the walls, doorways, installations and general context of these buildings the reader should always refer to the plans in A.5 and A.6.

---

*Parts of Building 142.01 occur in 4 plans, while Building 160.06 is found on 2 plans and fig. 47 of the 1947 report.*
Building 74.02

0 ———— 5m

Rm 137
Rm 159
Building 107.01

Rm 356
Rm 297
Rm 362
Rm 355

0 ———— 5m
Building 125.02
Building 125.04

Rm 663a

Rm 663b

Rm 662

0 ——— 5m
Building 125.05

Rm 664

Rm 665

0 ——— 5m
Building 142.05

Rm 615
Rm 620
Rm 628
Rm 626
Rm 624
Rm 629

0 5m
Building 142.11
Building 159.04

Room 584
Room 580
Room 612

0 ——— 5m
Building 160.05

[Diagram of a building with labeled rooms and areas: Rm 444, Rm 455, Rm 446, Ci 369, Ci 371, and Rm 449. A scale is noted as 0 to 5m.]
Building 160.07
Building 160.11

Rm 466

Rm 465

Rm 469

Rm 467

0 ——— 5m

N
Building 177.04

Rm 75
Ci 156
Rm 65
Rm 60
Rm 72
Rm 59

0        5m
8. Figures from the 1947 Report -

In Volumes I and II of this study repeated references are made to text figures from the 1947 site report. Since only a limited number of copies of this report were printed, and it is not widely available, it was decided to include here all the figures cited in the present study to allow the reader easy access to this data. Most of the figures are reproduced at the original scale, though some have had to be reduced to fit to a standard 8.5" by 11" page.
FIG. 1. PLAN OF TELL EN-NASBEH SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE EXCAVATIONS DURING THE FIVE SEASONS. A: 1926; B: 1927; C: 1929; D: 1932; E: 1935
FIG. 2. PORTIONS OF TRIBAL AREAS OF BENJAMIN AND NORTHERN JUDAH
FIG. 3. IMMEDIATE ENVIRONS OF TELL EN-NAŞBEH: 1. TELL EN-NAŞBEH; APPROXIMATE POSITION OF: 2. 'ÂṬṬÂRAH, 3. MALOUFIA, 4. NORTH CEMETERY, 5. WEST CEMETERY
FIG. 4. PLAN AND SECTIONS OF CAVE TOMBS 5 AND 6
FIG. 42. STRATUM II, WEST SIDE OF TELL
FIG. 44. HEIGHT OF WALL
FIG. 45. EXTRAMURAL TRENCH, WEST SIDE (S11)
FIG. 48. THE HYPOTHETICAL EARLY GATE
Fig. 34. Houses with cisterns in Am-AI 18-20.
FIG. 67. DYE VATS
FIG. 65. WINE PRESSES
9. Sections of Some Cisterns and Silos

The following pages contain cross sections of a limited number of cisterns and silos. They are found in the "margins" of the area plans where the top views of these same rock-cut installations are shown. The original drawings are at either 1:50 or 1:100 scale. These were reduced 67% to reduce the number of pages; thus the scale of the sections include here is ca. 1:75 or 1:150. Unfortunately cross sections were only produced for 11 of the ca. 300 rock-cut installations found at Tell en-Nasbeh, so it is impossible to determine how representative these drawings are of this type of feature. The dimensions for each installation, when known, are given in the Registry\Gazetteer in Volume IV of this study. Summary statistics for silos appear in Chapter C.2 and similar data for cisterns is in Chapter C.3 of Volume I of this study.
Cistern 216

Walls of the cistern's cemented with gun layers of plaster; the lower lining brick masonry to hold the finished layer of brick faience.

Cistern 220

Cistern 231

Cistern 276

Silo 275

Silo 281

1:150

1:75
PLAN OF CIST 285

Cross-section Cist 304 NW-SE

Cross-section Cist 285 NE-SW

Cross-section Cist 285 NW-SE

Scale: 1:150
B. Photographs -

Approximately 2900 photographs were taken during the five excavation seasons at Tell en-Nasbeh. However, less than half of these are of the architecture. The remainder are of artifacts, views of the tell and surrounding area, the staff, the workers, guests, plans, sites visited on tours, excavation tools and flowers (Badè was an amateur botanist). Of those pertaining directly to the site's buildings about half (ca. 300) are reproduced here. The others are redundant views of features seen more clearly in the photographs provided here, views obstructed by workers and a few in which the feature photographed could not be determined. A list of all the photographs showing any architecture appears as an index in Volume IV of this study.

Three number series were used for the photographs: 01-047 are an early group in 5" x 7" format, 1-1539 is the main 5" x 7" series, and A1-A1321 is a 3" x 4" series usually duplicating the main series, but often with views of features not found in the main series. Prints of all these photographs are available in the Badè Institute of Biblical Archaeology of Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California. Most of the negatives are there as well, save those mostly pertaining to the Badè's travels. Only a few negatives have been lost over time.

An effort was made to include all photographs mentioned in the text in Volume I and II (indicated there by numbers in bold print). Only a few were left out because the existing prints were too murky to reproduce. Unfortunately financial considerations made it impossible to make prints from the original negatives. The copies found here were produced by taking black and white photographs of the best existing prints. The author apologizes for any murky or otherwise difficult to read images and hopes that the reader will be able to work with this
Photographs

less than ideal documentation.

It was decided to use only one photograph per page. It would have been possible to provide two per page, and perhaps more, if smaller prints were used. However, since the prints were produced by taking photographs of existing photographs, and not from the original negatives, it was felt that important details might disappear in a smaller format and that image degradation would be more of a factor in a smaller print. Also, by using only one photograph per page ample room was left for margins and for captions at the bottom of the photographs which list all the features appearing in the photograph. A few lines are used to indicate the most important features on each photograph so as to orient the reader as quickly as possible. Wherever possible the direction from which the photograph was taken and toward which it was aimed are given.
P160 E-W

Drain and wall N of Rm 108 in W23
Stratum 3B offset-inset wall in AJ18, AK18-19
Ci 159, interior layers of plaster
Drain running through offset-inset wall in M15
Collapsing stratum 3B offset-inset wall in M15
Grape Press in square IG29
Section showing 4 m deep cut in P 14.
Drain and Stratum 3B offset-inset wall in Y11-12
In situ storage jars in intra-mural area in X12
Offset-inset wall, revetment and retaining wall in AA-AB, 26-27
Ci 368, Rm 410, Rm 411, Rm 412, Rm 414, Rm 415, Rm 416, Rm 417, Rm 418, Rm 419, Rm 420, Rm 425, Rm 426, Rm 429, Rm 430, Rm 431, Rm 432, Rm 433a, Rm 434a, Rm 435, Rm 436, Rm 437, Rm 438, Rm 439, Rm 440, Rm 441, Rm 441a, Rm 442, Rm 443, Rm 464, Rm 497, Rm 498, Rm 500, Rm 503, Rm 505, Rm 506, Rm 508, Rm 510, Rm 512, Rm 513, Rm 514, Rm 515, Rm 516, Rm 517, Rm 518a, Rm 518b, Rm 519, Rm 520, Rm 521, Rm 522, Rm 524, Rm 529, Rm 543, Rm 554, Rm 556, Rm 561, Rm 581, Si 377
2 drains in AF-AG17.
Sloping debris layers in AG17
Ci 359, Rm 584, Rm 586, Rm 587, Rm 588, Rm 589, Rm 607, Rm 608, Rm 611, Rm 612, olive press installation
Rm 580, Rm 584, Rm 588, Rm 607, Rm 608, Rm 609, Rm 610, Rm 611, Rm 612, basin for olive press and 2 olive presses found reused in later walls
Rubble foundation of offset-inset wall in M18.
Rm 273b, Rm 276, outer gate completely blocked
Unnumbered Tb N of 3B outer gate in Q24
Tell en-Nasbeh:
A Re-evaluation of the Architecture and Stratigraphy of the
Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Later Periods

Volume IV

Register\Gazetteer and Indices

by

Jeffrey Ralph Zorn

B.A. (University of California at Berkeley) 1980
M.A. (University of California at Berkeley) 1983
Cand. Phil. (University of California at Berkeley) 1990

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the
requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

Near Eastern Studies

in the

GRADUATE DIVISION

of the

UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA at BERKELEY

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Tell en-Nasbeh:
A Re-evaluation of the Architecture and Stratigraphy of the
Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Later Periods

Volume IV
Register\Gazetteer and Indices

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by

Jeffrey Ralph Zorn
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A. Register\Gazetteer of Architectural Features -

1. Introduction -

Included here is a complete list of all the architectural features on the mound of Tell en-Nasbeh; the tombs and other features from the surrounding cemeteries are not listed. The features are listed in alphabetic, then numeric order, i.e. first all the b(i)ns, then all the ca(ve)s, etc., to finally all the t(om)bs. Note that there are two series of numbers, one solely for the r(oo)ms, the other for all the non-room features found on the tell. Thus only the room numbers run completely consecutively.

The purpose is to provide a concise summary of all the locational, chronological, and illustrative material for each feature. Also provided is a list of all references to each feature in the 1947 report by McCown and Wampler.

2. Explanation of Register\Gazetteer Format -

Note: Not all features will have all the data listed below. The format described below would be for an extremely well-documented feature.

Line 1: Location
Square: E-W and N-S coordinates on site plan.
Plan: Number of TEN plan in which (most of) feature appears
Build(ing): Number of building to which feature belongs;
   NA = Not Applicable (not part of any building).
Strat: Abbreviated list of strata in which feature was in use.

Line 2: Dimensions (in meters)
Register\Gazetteer

Diameter: Roughly circular features are described by diameter.
Length and Width: Roughly rectangular features are described by length and width.
Area: The area of all features is given in m².
Elevation: The lowest elevation determined for the feature.
If the limits of the feature could not be determined no dimensions are given.

Line 3: Strata
The seven stratigraphic divisions used in this study are listed, each is followed by a colon (:) A dash (-) follows the colon if the feature was not in use in that stratum. If the feature was clearly in use in that stratum the colon is followed by a repeat of the stratum code (e.g. 3B: 3B). If the feature was likely in use in that stratum, but there is some uncertainty, the colon is followed by the stratum code and a question mark (?; e.g. 3C: 3C?). If there is a possibility that the feature was in use in that stratum the colon is followed by a question mark alone (e.g. 2: ?). If a feature belongs to Stratum 3, but it is unclear which phase(s), the feature is coded 3C: 3B: 3A: 3.

Line 4: Year and Paved?
Year: If the range of dates during which a feature was excavated is known these are given; if not, only the year.
Paved?: If the feature had a paved floor this is noted.

Line 5: Period(s) and Date(s)
(Revised) Period(s): Period(s) to which the feature belongs according to this study.
EBI = Early Bronze Age I
IRI = Iron Age I
IRIIa = Iron Age IIa
IrIIb = Iron Age IIb
IrIIb\c = Iron Age IIb to IIc
B\P = Babylonian to Early Persian Periods
H\L = Hellenistic to Roman Periods
These codes are followed by a "?" if there is uncertainty of the range of use.
Rev(ised) Date: Date(s) for feature reached in this study.

Line 6: Original Period and Date
Or(iginal) Per(iod): The period(s) assigned to the feature in the 1947 report.

EIi = Early Iron I = Iron Ia
EIii = Early Iron II = Iron Ib
EIiii = Early Iron III = Iron IIa
MIi = Middle Iron I = Iron IIb
MIii = Middle Iron II = Iron IIb-c
MIiii = Middle Iron III = Babylonian Period
LI = Late Iron = Persian Period
Or(iginal) Date: The date(s) assigned to the feature in the 1947 report.

Line 9: Comments
A single line for special explanatory notes concerning the feature.

Lines 8-14: Photographs
The numbers of the six best photographs are given, with the direction from which they were taken and the direction toward which they were shot. The numbers correspond to the negative numbers in the Badè Institute of Biblical Archaeology. The best two photographs are in the first column, and so on. Most features have less than six photographs, some have none. A few features appear in many photographs. These other
photographs appear as a simple list, roughly in order of their importance for the feature.

**Lines 15-20: Citations in 1947 Report**

Vol(ume) I: First volume of the McCown-Wampler 1947 report; n. = reference in a foot note, fg. = text figure number, pl. = plate number. A number of errors in the references in the 1947 report have been corrected.

Vol(ume) II: Second volume of the 1947 report. These are mainly references to features cited as yielding vessels of particular types for the pottery plates.
3. Features –

i. Bins –

Bn 1

Square: AJ26  Plan: 179  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Diameter: 1.2  Area: 1.1  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   A43 SW – NE  A42 SW – NE  A57 SW – NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 2

Square: AJ26  Plan: 179  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Diameter: 1.4  Area: 1.5  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   A43 SW – NE  A42 SW – NE  A57 SW – NE  A41 W – E
Vol 1: 300 pl. 85:20 (mistakenly called Ci 2?).
Vol 2: 180 (mistakenly called Ci 2?)

Bn 3

Square: AK26  Plan: 196  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Diameter: 1.2  Area: 1.1  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 68 (mistakenly called Si 3); 217; 218 fg. 55.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 4

Square: AK26  Plan: 196  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Diameter: 1.2  Area: 1.1  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   011 N – S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 8

Square: AL25  Plan: 196  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Diameter: 1.5  Area: 1.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A56 S - N 014 S - N 035 E - W
09 E - W 034a SW - NE 034b SW - NE
Other Photos: 08
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 9
Square: AM25 Plan: 196 Build: NA Strat: 3B-?
Diameter: 1.4 Area: 1.5 Elev: Non.
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 1926 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-H\R? Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A61 SW - NE 015 S - N 035 E - W
09 E - W A59 W - E A60 ? - ?
Vol 1: 217, n. 27 (mistakenly called Si 9?); 218 fg. 55; 299 pl. 79:5 (mistakenly called Si 9?).
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 10
Square: AM24 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 3B-3A?
Diameter: 1.5 Area: 1.8 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: - 1: -
Year: 1926 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-IrIib\c? Rev Date: 900-586?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A58 E - W
Vol 1: 218 fg. 255.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 30
Square: AJ26 Plan: 179 Build: NA Strat: 3B-?
Diameter: 1.0 Area: 1.8 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 1926 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-H\R? Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 72
Square: AM22 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 3B-3A?
Diameter: 1.5 Area: 1.8 Elev: 780.15
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/13/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-IrIib\c? Rev Date: 900-586?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
11 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 73
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Plan: 195</th>
<th>Build: NA</th>
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<td>Area: .8</td>
<td>Elev: 780.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strata: 5: -</td>
<td>4: -</td>
<td>3C: -</td>
<td>3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: -</td>
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<td>Paved?: No</td>
<td>Rev Per: IrIIb-IrIIb\c?</td>
<td>Rev Date: 900-586?</td>
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<td>Orig Date: None</td>
<td>Photographs (# Direction from-to):</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4: -</td>
<td>3C: -</td>
<td>3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year: 1927</td>
<td>Paved?: No</td>
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Register\Gazetteer

Bn 129

Square: AK20 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 3B-3A
Diameter: .9 Area: .6 Elev: 780.18
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-IrIIb\c Orig Date: 900-586
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photos: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 131

Square: AL20 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 3B-3A
Diameter: 1.3 Area: 1.6 Elev: 778.77
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/14/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-IrIIb\c Orig Date: 900-586
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photos (# Direction from-to):
130 SE - NW A388 NW - SE A389 NW - SE
A390 NW - SE A385 SE - NW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 175

Square: NL8 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 3B?-?
Diameter: .8 Area: .5 Elev: 776.11
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 04/01/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R? Orig Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: LI Orig Date: 550-450
Photos (# Direction from-to):
380 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 194

Square: AG26 Plan: 179 Build: NA Strat: 3B-?
Diameter: .9 Area: .6 Elev: 780.08
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 04/11/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R? Orig Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photos (# Direction from-to):
A571a N - S 405 N - S 398 N - S
399 N - S 421 S - N A571b S - N
Other Photos: A564a
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 195

Square: AG26 Plan: 179 Build: NA Strat: 3B-?
Diameter: 1.3 Area: 1.3 Elev: 779.04
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 04/11/29 to 04/12/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R? Orig Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: LII Orig Date: 530-500
Photos (# Direction from-to):
Square: AG26  Plan: 179  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Diameter: 2.0  Area: 3.1  Elev: 779.47
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 04/12/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A571a N - S 405 N - S 421 S - N
A571b S - N 398 N - S 399 N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Square: AG27  Plan: 179  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Diameter: 1.5  Area: 1.8  Elev: 779.66
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 04/12/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A571a N - S 405 N - S 421 S - N
A571b S - N 398 N - S 399 N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Square: AH27  Plan: 179  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.7  Area: 2.3  Elev: 779.17
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/12/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A571b S - N 421 S - N 405 N - S
A571a N - S 398 N - S 399 N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Square: AH26  Plan: 179  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 2.0  Area: 3.1  Elev: 779.42
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/12/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
405 N - S A571a N - S 421 S - N
A571b S - N 398 N - S 399 N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
### Bn 200

**Square:** AG26  **Plan:** 179  **Build:** NA  **Strat:** 3B-?
**Length:** 1.7  **Width:** .8  **Area:** 1.4  **Elev:** 779.78
**Strata:** 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
**Year:** 04/12/29  **Paved?:** No
**Rev Per:** IrIIB-H\R?  **Rev Date:** 900-AD 70?
**Orig Per:** None  **Orig Date:** None
**Photographs (# Direction from-to):**
- A571a  N - S
- 405  N - S
- 398  N - S
- A571b  S - N
- 421  S - N

**Vol 1:** No citations.
**Vol 2:** No citations.

### Bn 201

**Square:** AG27  **Plan:** 179  **Build:** NA  **Strat:** 3B-?
**Diameter:** 1.2  **Area:** 1.1  **Elev:** 779.64
**Strata:** 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
**Year:** 04/12/29  **Paved?:** No
**Rev Per:** IrIIB-H\R?  **Rev Date:** 900-AD 70?
**Orig Per:** None  **Orig Date:** None
**Photographs (# Direction from-to):**
- 421  S - N

**Vol 1:** No citations.
**Vol 2:** No citations.

### Bn 227

**Square:** AF26  **Plan:** 162  **Build:** NA  **Strat:** 3B-2?
**Diameter:** 1.6  **Area:** 2.0  **Elev:** 778.53
**Strata:** 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 3A 2: 2? 1: -
**Year:** 04/26/29  **Paved?:** No
**Rev Per:** IrIIB-B\P?  **Rev Date:** 900-425?
**Orig Per:** LI  **Orig Date:** 550-450
**Photographs (# Direction from-to):**
- 421  S - N

**Vol 1:** No citations.
**Vol 2:** No citations.

### Bn 228

**Square:** AF26  **Plan:** 162  **Build:** NA  **Strat:** 3B-2?
**Diameter:** 1.2  **Area:** 1.1  **Elev:** 778.95
**Strata:** 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 3A 2: 2? 1: -
**Year:** 04/26/29  **Paved?:** No
**Rev Per:** IrIIB-B\P?  **Rev Date:** 900-425?
**Orig Per:** None  **Orig Date:** None
**Photographs (# Direction from-to):**
- A603  NW - SE

**Vol 1:** No citations.
**Vol 2:** No citations.

### Bn 229

**Square:** AF26  **Plan:** 162  **Build:** NA  **Strat:** 3B-2?
**Diameter:** 1.2  **Area:** 1.1  **Elev:** 778.64
**Strata:** 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 3A 2: 2? 1: -
**Year:** 04/26/29  **Paved?:** No
**Rev Per:** IrIIB-B\P?  **Rev Date:** 900-425?
Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
422b N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 230

Square: AF26  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.6  Area: 2.0  Elev: 778.98
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
422b N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 232

Square: AE26  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.3  Area: 1.3  Elev: 778.73
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/25/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
422b N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 233

Square: AE26  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.7  Area: 2.3  Elev: 778.19
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/25/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
422b N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 234

Square: AE27  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.2  Area: 1.1  Elev: 778.51
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/26/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
422b N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 235

Square: AE26  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.9  Area: 2.8  Elev: 773.51
Register\Gazetteer

Strata: 5: -  4:--  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 04/25/29 to 04/26/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  422b N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 236

Square: AE26  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.4  Area: 1.5  Elev: 778.32
Strata: 5: -  4:--  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 04/25/29 to 04/26/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  422b N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 237

Square: AD26  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.7  Area: 2.3  Elev: 777.67
Strata: 5: -  4:--  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 04/25/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  422b N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 238

Square: AD26  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.2  Area: 1.1  Elev: 778.16
Strata: 5: -  4:--  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  422b N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 239a

Square: AD26  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: .8  Area: .5  Elev: 778.43
Strata: 5: -  4:--  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 04/25/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 239b
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| **Bn 240b**       |      |
| Square: AD25      | Plan: 162 | Build: NA | Strat: 3B-2? |
| Diameter: 1.1     | Area: .9  | Elev: None |
| Strata: 5: 4: 3C: | 3B: 3B | 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: - |
| Year: 1929        | Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrIIB-B\P? | Rev Date: 900-425? |
| Orig Per: None    | Orig Date: None |
| Photographs: no existing photos | |
| Vol 1: No citations. | |
| Vol 2: No citations. | |

| **Bn 240c**       |      |
| Square: AD25      | Plan: 162 | Build: NA | Strat: 3B-2? |
| Diameter: .8      | Area: .5  | Elev: 778.78 |
| Strata: 5: 4: 3C: | 3B: 3B | 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: - |
| Year: 1929        | Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrIIB-B\P? | Rev Date: 900-425? |
| Orig Per: None    | Orig Date: None |
| Photographs: no existing photos | |
| Vol 1: No citations. | |
| Vol 2: No citations. | |

| **Bn 283**        |      |
| Square: AC25      | Plan: 145 | Build: NA | Strat: 3B-3A |
| Diameter: 1.8     | Area: 2.5  | Elev: 779.30 |
| Strata: 5: 4: 3C: | 3B: 3B | 3A: 3A 2: - 1: - |
| Year: 06/25/29 to 06/26/29 | Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrIIB-IrIib\c | Rev Date: 900-586 |
| Orig Per: MIii-MIiii | Orig Date: 750-530 |
| Photographs (# Direction from-to): | 424 SE - NW | 678 E - W | A625a S - N |
|                           | A625b E - W | A630 SE - NW |
| Vol 1: 210, fg. 52A; 296 pl. 55:66; 298 pl. 76:2; 299 pl. 76:4. | |
| Vol 2: No citations.   | |
Bn 301
Square: AB21  Plan: 143  Build: NA  Strat: 3C-?
Diameter: 1.4  Area: 1.5  Elev: 779.33
Strata: 5: -  4I: -  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/16/32 to 05/16/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: ElIii-EIiiii  Orig Date: 1050-900
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 235; 299 pl. 84:11.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 311
Square: AC13  Plan: 141  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Length: 1.2  Width: 1.0  Area: 1.2  Elev: 773.84
Strata: 5: -  4I: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/18/32 to 03/18/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIib-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: MIii  Orig Date: 650-586?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
798 NW - SE
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 312
Square: AC14  Plan: 141  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: .9  Area: .6  Elev: 775.32
Strata: 5: -  4I: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/18/32 to 03/18/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIib-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: MIiiii-LIii  Orig Date: 550-400
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
798 NW - SE
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 350
Square: AE19  Plan: 160  Build: 160.01  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: .9  Width: .8  Area: .7  Elev: 777.39
Strata: 5: -  4I: -  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: - 1: -
Year: 05/14/35 to 05/14/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIa-IriIib\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
A SI 350 exists in W13. Double numbering!
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 352
Square: AD20  Plan: 160  Build: NA  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.2  Width: .7  Area: 1.5  Elev: 778.95
Strata: 5: -  4I: -  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: - 1: -
Year: 05/18/35 to 05/18/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIa-IriIib\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: EIiiii-MIIi  Orig Date: 1000-800?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
Register\Gazetteer

Bn 355
Square: AD17  Plan: 159  Build: 142.03  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 1.3  Width: 1.3  Area: 1.7  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/23/35 to 05/24/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MII  Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1404 NE - SW  1416 NW - SE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 160.

Bn 360
Square: AD17  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Length: 1.0  Width: .9  Area: .9  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2? 1: ?
Year: 05/24/35 to 05/24/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1405 NW - SE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 362
Square: AC16  Plan: 142  Build: 142.01  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.0  Width: 1.6  Area: 3.2  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/29/35 to 05/29/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-IrIIB\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: LII  Orig Date: 500-400?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 214.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 365
Square: AB15  Plan: 141  Build: 142.11?  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 1.5  Width: 1.4  Area: 2.1  Elev: 776.13
Strata: 5:  4:  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/03/35 to 06/03/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MII  Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 230 (mistakenly called 345!).
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 366
Square: AB17  Plan: 142  Build: 142.06  Strat: 3C-2?
Diameter: .8  Area: .5  Elev: 775.94
Strata: 5:  4:  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/05/35 to 06/06/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MII  Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 228; 276 no. 19.
Vol 2: No citations.
Register\Gazette

Bn 367
Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.07?  Strat: 2? - 1?
Length: 2.1  Width: 1.5  Area: 3.2  Elev: 778.45
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/26/35 to 03/26/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586? - AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-MIili  Orig Date: 625-550, Wall 550-500
367 both a Cl (Z15) and a Bn (AF17). Originally Bn 328.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1275  E - W
Vol 1: 222 (mistakenly called Bn 328!).
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 372
Diameter: 1.0  Area: .8  Elev: 779.36
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/18/35 to 04/18/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIa? - B\P?  Rev Date: 1000? - 425?
Orig Per: MIII  Orig Date: 650-586
Originally Bn 333.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: 296 pl. 55:59 (mistakenly called Si 333!).
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 374
Square: AE16  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.3  Area: 1.3  Elev: 776.59
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/22/35 to 04/22/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIb-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: MIII  Orig Date: 700-586
Originally Bn 335.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1292  W - E  1358  W - E
Vol 1: 299 pl. 82:5 (mistakenly called Bn 335!).
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 375
Square: AE16  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.4  Area: 1.5  Elev: 776.35
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/22/35 to 04/22/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIb-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: MIII  Orig Date: 700-586
Originally Bn 336.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1358  W - E
Vol 1: 299 pl. 82:5 (mistakenly called Bn 336!).
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 376
Square: AE16  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Diameter: 1.6  Area: 2.0  Elev: 776.71
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/22/35 to 04/22/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIb-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Register\Gazetteer

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Photographs (# Direction from-to):
| 1292 | W - E |
| 1358 | W - E |
| Vol 1: 299 pl. 82:5 (mistakenly called Bn 337!). |
| Vol 2: No citations. |

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Length: 1.8 |
Width: 1.0 |
Area: 1.8 |
Elev: None |
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3C: 3B: 3B: 3B: 3A: 3A: 3A: 3A: 2: - 1: - |
Year: 05/03/35 to 05/03/35 |
Paved?: No |
Rev Per: IriIa-IriIb\c? |
Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: None |
Orig Date: None |
Originally Bn 340. |
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
| 1556 | 1261 |
| NE - SW |
| Vol 1: 299 pl. 83:5 (mistakenly called Bn 340!). |
| Vol 2: No citations. |

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Diameter: 1.4 |
Area: 1.5 |
Elev: 775.94 |
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B: 3A: 3A: 2: - 1: - |
Year: 05/04/35 to 05/06/35 |
Paved?: No |
Rev Per: IrIib-IriIib\c? |
Rev Date: 900-586?
Orig Per: EIII-EIII |
Orig Date: 1050-900 |
Originally Bn 341. |
Photographs: no existing photos |
Vol 1: No citations. |
Vol 2: No citations. |

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Area: 1.5 |
Elev: 775.64 |
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B: 3A: 3A: 2: - 1: - |
Year: 05/06/35 to 05/06/35 |
Paved?: No |
Rev Per: IrIib-IrIib\c? |
Rev Date: 900-586?
Orig Per: EIII-EIII |
Orig Date: 1050-900 |
Originally Bn 342. |
Photographs (# Direction from-to): |
| 1397 | N - S |
| 1359 | S - N |
Vol 1: No citations. |
Vol 2: No citations. |

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Width: .6 |
Area: .5 |
Elev: None |
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C: 3B: 3B: 3B: 3B: 3A: 3A: 2: - 2: - 1: - |
Year: 05/06/35 to 05/06/35 |
Paved?: No |
Rev Per: IriIa-IriIb\? |
Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: Mi-LI? |
Orig Date: 900-330 |
Originally Bn 343. |
Photographs (# Direction from-to): |
| 1397 | N - S |
Vol 1: No citations. |
Vol 2: No citations. |
Register\Gazetteer

Bn 383
Square: AD15  Plan: 158  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-3A?
Diameter: .8  Area: .5  Elev: 775.73
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/06/35 to 05/06/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIb-IriIb\c?  Rev Date: 900-586?
Orig Per: EIIii-MIIi  Orig Date: 1000-850
Originally Bn 344.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1359  S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 384
Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 3B
Diameter: 1.6  Area: 2.0  Elev: 775.94
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/13/35 to 05/13/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIib  Rev Date: 900-850
Orig Per: MIIi  Orig Date: 900-750
Originally Bn 345.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1395  SE - NW
Vol 1: 182 fg. 42; 221; 224.
Vol 2: 173; 176; 178.

Bn 385
Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 3B
Diameter: 1.2  Area: 1.1  Elev: 775.94
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/13/35 to 05/13/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIib  Rev Date: 900-850
Orig Per: MIIi  Orig Date: 900-750
Originally Bn 346. Not the same as Si 346 in W13.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1395  SE - NW
Vol 1: 182 fg. 42; 221; 224.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 386
Square: AG18  Plan: 176  Build: NA  Strat: 3B
Diameter: 1.3  Area: 1.3  Elev: 776.59
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 1935  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIib  Rev Date: 900-850
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Originally Bn 347. Not the same as Si 347 in W13.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1371  SE - NW  1372  SE - NW  1402  W - E
Vol 1: 182 fg. 42; 299 pl. 80:2.
Vol 2: No citations.

Bn 387
Square: AG18  Plan: 176  Build: NA  Strat: 3B
Diameter: 1.2  Area: 1.1  Elev: 776.58
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/13/35 to 05/13/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIib  Rev Date: 900-850
Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: EIIi-EIIIi Orig Date: 1050-900
Originally Bn 348. Not the same as Si 348 in W13.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1371 SE - NW 1372 SE - NW
Vol 1: 182 fg. 42.
Vol 2: 132.

Bn 388

Square: AF17 Plan: 159 Build: NA Strat: 3B
Diameter: 1.2 Area: 1.1 Elev: 776.31
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: 3B: 3B: 3A: 2: 1: -
Year: 05/13/35 to 05/13/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRIb Rev Date: 900-850
Orig Per: MIII-MIII Orig Date: 600-550
Originally Bn 349.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1395 SE - NW 1371 SE - NW 1372 SE - NW
Vol 1: 182 fg. 42 (mistakenly called Bn 349).
Vol 2: 171 (mistakenly called Bn 349).

ii Caves\Cavities

Ca 193

Square: AG28 Plan: 163 Build: NA Strat: 5,3C-2?
Length: 6.0 Width: 5.8 Area: 34.8 Elev: 771.45
Strata: 5: 5 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/23/29 to 05/08/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: EB1, IRIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, 1000-425?
Orig Per: EB1-EB1i Orig Date: 3200-2500, 950-400
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A585 E - W A561 S - N 394 E - W
455 E - W 406a E - W 407a E - W
Other Photos: 408 411c 412 414 415 416 417
418 453 454 608a 608b A587 A588 A589 A590 A591b
A592 A593 A594a A594b A594c A597 A598a A598b A599 A600
427a 427b A596a A602a A602b A602c 395 396 514 A562
A573a A573b A573c A573d A573e A569a A560 A584 A608a A608b
Vol 1: 8; 60; 67-78; 72-73; 75 n. 31; 78; 93; 164 n. 39; 179;
185; 217; 229-30; 244 n. 39; 287 fg. 71:16; 288 pl. 15;
290 pl. 27:15-37; 297 pl. 54:78; 299 pl. 84:25; 300.
Vol 2: 132-134; 150-151; 156; 163-166; 170; 175; 178; 182;
184-186.

Ca 193a

Square: AG28 Plan: 163 Build: NA Strat: 5,3C-2?
Diameter: 1.4 Area: 1.5 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 5 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/24/29 to 04/25/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: EB1, IRIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, 1000-425?
Orig Per: EB1-EB1i Orig Date: 3200-2500, 1000-800
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: See Ca 193.
Vol 2: See Ca 193.

Ca 193b

Square: AG28 Plan: 163 Build: NA Strat: 5,3C-2?
Length: 1.2 Width: .6 Area: .7 Elev: 771.29
Register\Gazetteer

Strata: 5: 5 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: 1
Year: 04/25/29 to 04/30/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: EBI, IRIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, 1000-425?
Orig Per: EBI-EBii Orig Date: 3200-2500, 800-600
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: See Ca 193.
Vol 2: See Ca 193.

Ca 193c
Square: AG28 Plan: 163 Build: NA Strat: 5,3C-2?
Diameter: 1.4 Area: .15 Elev: 769.36
Strata: 5: 5 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: 1
Year: 04/25/29 to 05/04/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: EBI, IRIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, 1000-425?
Orig Per: EBI-EBii Orig Date: 3200-2500, 950-700
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: See Ca 193.
Vol 2: See Ca 193.

Ca 193d
Square: AG28 Plan: 163 Build: NA Strat: 5,3C-2?
Diameter: .8 Area: .5 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 5 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: 1
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: EBI, IRIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, 1000-425?
Orig Per: EBI-EBii Orig Date: 3200-2500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: See Ca 193.
Vol 2: See Ca 193.

Ca 193e
Square: AG28 Plan: 163 Build: NA Strat: 5,3C-2?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Strata: 5: 5 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: 1
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: EBI, IRIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, 1000-425?
Orig Per: EBI-EBii Orig Date: 3200-2500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: See Ca 193.
Vol 2: See Ca 193.

Ca 193n
Square: AG28 Plan: 163 Build: NA Strat: 5,3C-2?
Length: 6.5 Width: 2.4 Area: 15.6 Elev: 770.87
Strata: 5 5 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: 1
Year: ? to 05/07/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: EBI, IRIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, 1000-425?
Orig Per: MII-LIII Orig Date: 700-400
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: See Ca 193.
Vol 2: See Ca 193.

Ca 243
Square: P14 Plan: 73 Build: NA Strat: 5-3C
Length: 11.0 Width: 2.0 Area: 22.0 Elev: 770.80
Strata: 5 5 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3A: 2: 1: 1
Year: 05/06/29 to 05/08/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: EBI?, IrI-  Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, 1200-900
Orig Per: EB, BI  Orig Date: 1200-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  438  S - N  439  S - N  A609a  S - N
  A609b  S - N
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

---

Ca 244

Square: N17  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 5
Length: 4.7  Width: 1.3  Area: 6.1  Elev: 774.46
Strata: 5:  5  4:  3c:  3b:  3a:  2:  1:  
Year: 05/08/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: EBI  Rev Date: 3150-2850
Orig Per: EBI  Orig Date: 3200-2900
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180, n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

---

Ca 277

Square: AG26  Plan: 179  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Length: 2.0  Width: 1.0  Area: 2.0  Elev: 777.00
Strata: 5:  4:  3c:  3b:  3a:  2:  1:  
Year: 06/08/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI7  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
# 277 also assigned to a feature in Q14, Plan # 73.
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

---

Ca 285

Square: P22  Plan: 76  Build: NA  Strat: 3c-?
Length: 3.5  Width: 2.0  Area: 7.0  Elev: 772.6?
Strata: 5:  4:  3c:  3b:  3a:  2:  1:  
Year: 06/27/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: LI?, HL?  Orig Date: 530-100
25 steps down to cave.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  911  NW - SE  663  N - S  664  N - S
  A635  S - N  662a  S - N  A883  S - N
Vol 1: 134; 183 n. 15; 186; 217; 292 pl. 39:14; 293 pl. 44:6.
Vol 2: 180.

---

iii. Cisterns

Ci 11

Square: AK24  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 3b-3a?
Diameter: 1.0  Area: 8  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:  3c:  3b:  3a:  2:  1:  
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-IrIIb\?  Rev Date: 900-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
Ci 23
Square: AK24  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Length: 2.7  Width: 1.2  Area: 3.2  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:4?  3C:  3B:  3A:  2:  1:  1:
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   A90a  W - E  A90b  S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 24
Square: AK24  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Length: 2.2  Width: .8  Area: 1.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:4?  3C:  3B:  3A:  2:  1:  1:
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   79a  W - E  79b NW - SE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 29
Square: AK24  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Length: 2.0  Width: 1.0  Area: 2.0  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:4?  3C:  3B:  3A:  2:  1:  1:
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   A90a  W - E  A90b  S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 31
Square: AM25  Plan: 196  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?-?
Diameter: 2.2  Area: 3.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:4  3C:  3B:  3A:  2:  1:  1:
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIB\c-H\R?  Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   015  S - N  A60  ? - ?  A61  SW - NE
   A62  ? - ?
Vol 1: 217 n. 27; 218 fg. 55; 299 pl. 79:5; 300 pl. 88:6.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 32
Square: AJ25  Plan: 179  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?
Diameter: 1.7  Area: 2.3  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:4  3C:  3C?  3B:  3A:  2:  1:  1:
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?  Rev Date: 1000?-900?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   A63  ? - ?
Vol 1: 218 fg. 255.
Vol 2: No citations.

---

Ci 33
Square: AK25  Plan: 196  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Diameter: 1.9  Area: 2.8  Elev: None
Year: 05/18/26 to 06/05/26  Paved?: No
Rev Per:  ?-?  Rev Date:  ?-?
Orig Per: MIii-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A67 NE - SW  A68 SE - NW  A66 W - E
A55 N - S  A64 W - E  A69  ? - ?
Other Photos: A70 A71 A72 A73 A74a A74b A75
016 A84a
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 167; 171; 292-293 pl. 44:1-4; 297 pl. 57:26
(mistakenly written as Ci 3).
Vol 2: 149; 157.

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Ci 34
Square: AL25  Plan: 196  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Length: .9  Width: .6  Area: .5  Elev: None
Year: 06/02/26  Paved?: No
Rev Per:  ?-?  Rev Date:  ?-?
Orig Per: MI-LIi  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A78a SE - NW  A78a SE - NW  020  ? - ?
017 SE - NW  018  ? - ?  019  ? - ?
Other Photos: A77 A76
Vol 1: 129 n. 1.
Vol 2: 153.

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Ci 35
Diameter: 1.9  Area: 2.8  Elev: None
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per:  ?-?  Rev Date:  ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Ci 36
Square: AJ24  Plan: 178  Build: NA  Strat: 4?:2?
Diameter: 1.4  Area: 1.5  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/01/26 to 06/05/26  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-B?P?  Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: MIii  Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A81 N - S  A79a W - E  A79b NW - SE
Vol 1: 155.
Vol 2: 141; 146.
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Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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| Square: AF24 | Plan: 161 | Build: NA | Strat: 4-3? |
| Diameter: .8 | Area: .5 | Elev: None |
| Strata: 5: - | 4:4 | 3C: 3? | 3B: 3? | 3A: 3? |
| Year: 04/20/27 | Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrII-InIrIIb\c? | Rev Date: 1200-586? |
| Orig Per: MII-I | Orig Date: 700-500 |

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A341 W - E A342 ? - ? A464 S - N
55 S - N

Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 161.

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| Square: AH25 | Plan: 179 | Build: NA | Strat: ? |
| Diameter: 1.2 | Area: 1.1 | Elev: None |
| Year: 1927 | Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: ?-? | Rev Date: ?-? |
| Orig Per: None | Orig Date: None |

Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

---

| Square: AH23 | Plan: 178 | Build: NA | Strat: 4?-2? |
| Diameter: 2.2 | Area: 3.8 | Elev: None |
| Strata: 5: - | 4:4? | 3C: 3C | 3B: 3B | 3A: 3A |
| Year: 1927 | Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrII?-B\P? | Rev Date: 1200?425? |
| Orig Per: None | Orig Date: None |

Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

---

| Square: AH23 | Plan: 178 | Build: NA | Strat: 4?-2? |
| Diameter: 1.9 | Area: 2.8 | Elev: None |
| Strata: 5: - | 4:4? | 3C: 3C | 3B: 3B | 3A: 3A |
| Year: 04/11/27 to 04/12/27 | Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrII?-B\P? | Rev Date: 1200?425? |
| Orig Per: EIIi-IIIi | Orig Date: 1100-900 |

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
9 NW - SE 16 S - N
Vol 1: 177; 206.
Vol 2: 129; 165-166; 172.

---

Ci 63
Square: AG24 Plan: 178 Build: NA Strat: 4?-2?
Length: 3.3 Width: 2.7 Area: 8.9 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4:4? 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-B\P? Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
9 NW - SE 17 NE - SW 18 SE - NW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

---

Ci 64
Square: AH24 Plan: 178 Build: NA Strat: 4?-2?
Diameter: 1.8 Area: 2.5 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4:4? 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-B\P? Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Ci 65
Square: AG24 Plan: 178 Build: NA Strat: 4?-2?
Diameter: 1.5 Area: 1.8 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4:4? 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
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Rev Per: IrI?-B\P? Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Ci 66
Square: AG24 Plan: 178 Build: NA Strat: 4?-2?
Length: 2.4 Width: 1.3 Area: 3.1 Elev: None
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Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-B\P? Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Ci 70
Square: AG23 Plan: 178 Build: NA Strat: 4?-2?
Diameter: 1.7 Area: 2.3 Elev: None
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Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-B\P? Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

---

Ci 78
Square: AK23  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-3?
Diameter: 1.6  Area: 2.0  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3? 3B: 3? 3A: 3? 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/09/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1200?-586?
Orig Per: MIii-MIiii  Orig Date: 650-550
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
97  ? - 2
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 293 pl. 46:1-7; 300 pl. 87:2.
Vol 2: 141; 149; 151; 157.

---

Ci 80
Square: AK23  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-3?
Diameter: 1.9  Area: 2.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3? 3B: 3? 3A: 3? 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/07/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1200?-586?
Orig Per: EIii-EIiii  Orig Date: 1050-900
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

---

Ci 90
Square: AL23  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-3?
Diameter: 1.9  Area: 2.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3? 3B: 3? 3A: 3? 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1200?-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Ci 92
Square: AL23  Plan: 195  Build: 195.01  Strat: 4?-2
Diameter: 1.8  Area: 2.5  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/30/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-B\P  Rev Date: 1200?-425
Orig Per: MIii-MIiii  Orig Date: 650-550
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
86 SW - NE 85 SW - NE
Vol 1: 276 no. 22; 300 pl. 85:15.
Vol 2: 154; 160; 183.

---

Ci 110
Square: AL23  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-2?
Diameter: 1.4  Area: 1.5  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Ci 119

Square: AK22  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-3?
Diameter: 1.1  Area: .9  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3? 3B: 3? 3A: 3 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/12/27 to 05/15/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1200?-586?
Orig Per: MIII-MIIIi  Orig Date: 650-550
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  126  E - W  A332  E - W  A333  SE - NW
Other Photos: A419b A419c A420
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 215; 293 pl. 46:8-14; 299 pl. 79:3-4; 302 pl. 100:6.
Vol 2: 135; 142; 144; 146; 157; 162; 165; 170; 172; 177.

--------------------------------------------------

Ci 127

Square: AK21  Plan: 194  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Length: 3.2  Width: 2.0  Area: 6.4  Elev: 776.80
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 05/16/27 to 05/17/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
Other Photos: 108
Vol 1: 293 pl. 46:15-28; 302 pl. 90:12.
Vol 2: 146; 149; 165; 176; 185.

--------------------------------------------------

Ci 128

Square: AK21  Plan: 194  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Diameter: 2.0  Area: 3.1  Elev: 776.56
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 05/13/27 to 05/17/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  106  SE - NW  105  SE - NW  A435b  ? - ?
  109  E - W  110  E - W
Other Photos: A434 A435a A436a A436b A437
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 276 no. 8; 301 pl. 88:19.
Vol 2: 154.

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Ci 132

Square: AK22  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Length: 2.7  Width: 1.5  Area: 4.1  Elev: 778.71
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Orig Per: MIii-MIiii Orig Date: 625-550
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A381 E - W
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 216 fg. 54; 301 pl. 88:10.
Vol 2: 152; 160; 166; 170; 180.

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Ci 157b

Square: W21 Plan: 109 Build: NA Strat: ?
Diameter: 2.5 Area: 4.9 Elev: 778.04
Year: 06/07/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?
Orig Per: MIii?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 177.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Ci 159

Square: AJ20 Plan: 177 Build: 177.05 Strat: 3C-2?
Diameter: 5.3 Area: 22.1 Elev: 775.97
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/14/27 to 06/18/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIi Orig Date: 750-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 276 no. 21; 281 pl. 109:16; 287 fg. 71:1; 293 pl. 45:2, 47:1-33; 300 pl. 85:13; 301 pls. 88:20, 90:6; 302 pl. 90:17; 303 pls. 104:20, 105:29.
Vol 2: 145; 149-150; 169; 173; 179.

----------------------------------------

Ci 160

Square: AH21 Plan: 177 Build: NA Strat: 3C?-?
Diameter: 2.3 Area: 4.2 Elev: 776.70
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/18/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?-B\P? Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
161 NE - SW
Vol 1: 216 fg. 54.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Ci 161

Square: AJ21 Plan: 177 Build: NA Strat: 4?-?
Diameter: 2.8 Area: 6.2 Elev: 777.55
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R? Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
Ci 163
Square: AJ21 Plan: 177 Build: NA Strat: ?
Length: 2.3 Width: 1.6 Area: 3.7 Elev: 777.16
Year: 06/20/27 to 06/21/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-? Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: MIII-MIII Orig Date: 650-550
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A384 ? - ?
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 293 pl. 48:1-9; 301 pl. 88:11.
Vol 2: 141; 167-168; 176-177; 184.

Ci 165
Square: AH20 Plan: 177 Build: NA Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.0 Width: 1.2 Area: 2.4 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/28/27 to 07/02/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII-LII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
230 SE - NW 211 W - E A343 W - E
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 216 fg. 54; 282 pl. no. 49; 293 pl. 44:5; 297 pl. 55:77.
Vol 2: 150; 169-171; 176.

Ci 166
Square: AG20 Plan: 177 Build: NA Strat: ?-3A?
Diameter: 3.0 Width: 7.1 Area: 2.4 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: ? 3B: ? 3A: 3A 2: 2- 1: -
Year: 06/28/27 to 06/29/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir?Ib?IrIIb\c? Rev Date: 1200?-586?
Orig Per: MIII-MIII Orig Date: 625-550
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 130-131; 145; 153; 286 fg. 308:1-19; 293 pl. 48:10-25; 297 pl. 55:3.
Vol 2: 141; 151-152; 157; 169-170.

Ci 170
Length: 4.5 Width: 2.0 Area: 9.0 Elev: 780.31
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 07/07/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir?Ib\P? Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: MI Orig Date: 900-530
Has 3 mouths.
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 171
Square: Q16 Plan: 74 Build: 74.04 Strat: 2?
Diameter: 3.8 Area: 11.3 Elev: 772.70
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/21/29 to 04/12/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 5867-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: 650-550
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
Ci 173

Square: P17  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-?
Diameter: 3.3  Area: 8.5  Elev: 772.14
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/17/29 to 04/20/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?-B\'?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: MII-MIII  Orig Date: 650-550
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 181 fg. 41; 241-242; 299 pl. 84:19.

Ci 174

Square: P17  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.0  Area: .8  Elev: 775.50
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 03/29/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 129 n. 1.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 176

Square: N17  Plan: 74  Build: 74.06  Strat: 3B-3A?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/02/29 to 05/27/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIib-IrIIib\?  Rev Date: 900-586?
Orig Per: MIII  Orig Date: 750-650
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
378 E - W  389a S - N  389b E - W
379 E - W  390 E - W
Other Photos: A556
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 131-132; 140; 169; 233; 235; 258 n. 42; 273
no. 6; 284 fg. 25A-C; 288 pl. 6:2; 293-4 pls. 49:1-12,
Vol 2: 137; 140; 143; 145-147; 157-159; 161-162; 165-166; 169;
173; 178-177; 180; 183-185.

Ci 177

Square: P18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 42?-?
Diameter: 1.3  Area: 1.3  Elev: 775.51
Year: 04/03/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-II\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
390 E - W
Vol 1: 129 n. 1.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 178

Square: P19  Plan: 75  Build: NA  Strat: 3?
Register\Gazetteer

Diameter: 3.2  Area: 8.0  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  -  4:-  3C:  3?  3B:  3?  3A:  3?  2:  -  1:  -
Year: 04/03/29 to 04/17/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrII\c\c?  Rev Date: 1000?-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  390  E  -  W
Vol 1: 129 n. 1.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 180

Square: P18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-?
Diameter: 1.1  Area: .9  Elev: 775.29
Year: 04/03/29 to 04/18/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 129 n. 1.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 182

Square: P18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-?
Diameter: .9  Area: .6  Elev: None
Year: 04/03/29 to 04/17/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  390  E  -  W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 183

Square: P18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Diameter: 3.3  Area: 8.5  Elev: 773.43
Year: 04/12/29 to 04/18/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?  Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: LIII-H1  Orig Date: 450-200
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  390  E  -  W
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 132-133; 140; 270 (mistakenly written as Ci 1931); 265 n. 1; 275 no. 7; 284 fg. 25C:8-23; 292 pl. 39:13; 294 pl. 51:1-10; 303 pl. 105:1.
Vol 2: 56; 58; 63-64; 142-144; 149; 151; 154; 160; 166; 174; 179-180; 182-183; 185;

Ci 188

Square: A030  Plan: 163  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?-2?
Length: 2.0  Width: 1.7  Area: 3.4  Elev: 766.78
Strata: 5:  -  4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A:  3A?  2: ?  1: -
Year: 04/06/29 to 04/08/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIB\c?-B\P?  Rev Date: 850?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 229-230.
Vol 2: No citations.
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Register\Gazetteer

419  S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 175.

Ci 231
Square: AF27  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Length: 5.3  Width: 2.0  Area: 10.6  Elev: 771.03
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2?:  1: ?
Year: 04/26/29 to 04/30/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-LII  Orig Date: 650-500, 1000-850
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A603  NW - SE
Vol 1: 79 n. 10; 129 n. 1; 217; 229 fg. 59; 230; 294 pl.
51:11-17.
Vol 2: 160-161; 168; 171; 173; 177; 179; 184.

Ci 260
Square: Q18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4-?
Diameter: 2.3  Area: 4.2  Elev: 770.65
Year: 05/20/29 to 05/24/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: EIii-Mi  Orig Date: 950-850
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
466  W - E  464c  E - W  465b  ? - ?
A613  ? - ?  A612c  E - W
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41; 276 no. 1.
Vol 2: 157; 182.

Ci 276
Square: Q15  Plan: 73  Build: 73.02  Strat: 3C-2
Diameter: 2.6  Area: 5.3  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2?  1: -
Year: 06/22/29 to 06/24/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIB\P  Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIii-LII  Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
466  SW - NE
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 181 fg. 41; 303 pl. 105:30.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 282
Square: R14  Plan: 90  Build: 90.01?  Strat: 4-3A?
Diameter: 2.2  Area: 3.8  Elev: 773.03
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  1: -
Year: 06/26/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-IRIIib\c?  Rev Date: 1200-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 285
Square: P22  Plan: 76  Build: NA  Strat: 3C-?
Length: 5.8  Width: 4.6  Area: 26.7  Elev: 770.50
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2?  1: -
Year: 04/26/32 to 05/18/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir111a-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIii  Orig Date: 750-650
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
Other Photos: A986  A987
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 134; 140-141; 217; 219 fg. 56; 265 n. 1; 284
  Vol 2: 130; 135-137; 139; 141; 143-149; 151-155; 157-158; 161;
   165; 167-170; 173; 175-176; 184.

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Ci 296

Diameter: 2.0  Area: 3.1  Elev: 774.21
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/14/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-B\P  Rev Date: 1200-425?
Orig Per: MIIii  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  855 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Ci 298b

Square: T14  Plan: 90  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 2.0  Area: 3.1  Elev: 772.40
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/16/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EIiiii-MIIi  Orig Date: 1000-850
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: 152.

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Ci 300b

Square: T14  Plan: 90  Build: NA  Strat: 4-?
Diameter: 1.2  Area: 1.1  Elev: 774.65
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/14/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: EIiiii-MIIi  Orig Date: 950-800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  871 W - E
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: 159.

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Ci 302

Square: T14  Plan: 90  Build: 90.04?  Strat: 4-3B?
Diameter: 2.0  Area: 3.1  Elev: 772.14
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/16/32 to 05/17/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-IrIiib?  Rev Date: 1200-850?
Orig Per: MIIii-MIIi  Orig Date: 800-700
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  871 W - E
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 256 fg. 67A; 272; 303 pl. 112:30.
Vol 2: No citations.
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<td>Orig Date: 700-600</td>
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Ci 310

Square: X13  Plan: 124  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Diameter: 1.6  Area: 2.0  Elev: 773.83
Strata: 5: - 4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/21/32 to 05/21/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EIII-MIII  Orig Date: 950-700
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 313

Square: X13  Plan: 124  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Diameter: 1.6  Area: 2.0  Elev: 773.80
Strata: 5: - 4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/21/32 to 05/23/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: MiI-MIII  Orig Date: 800-700
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 8.
Vol 2: 177.

Ci 314a

Square: X13  Plan: 124  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Diameter: 1.5  Area: 1.8  Elev: 773.15
Strata: 5: - 4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/24/32 to 05/26/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: MiII-MIII  Orig Date: 900-700
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.

Ci 314b

Square: X13  Plan: 124  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Diameter: 1.5  Area: 1.8  Elev: 773.05
Strata: 5: - 4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/24/32 to 05/26/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: MiI-MIII  Orig Date: 900-700
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 316

Square: X13  Plan: 124  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Diameter: 2.2  Area: 3.8  Elev: 773.08
Strata: 5: - 4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/24/32 to 05/25/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIa-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MiII-MIII  Orig Date: 800-600
Register\Gazetteer

Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 317
Square: AB14 Plan: 141 Build: 141.03? Strat: 3C-2?
Diameter: 2.1 Area: 3.5 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2: 1: -
Year: 06/17/32 to 06/18/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P Orig Date: 700-556
Orig Per: MIIi Orig Date: 700-556
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1073 SE - NW
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 180; 213, fg. 53A.
Vol 2: 159.

Ci 320
Square: AB15 Plan: 141 Build: 141.03 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.0 Width: 1.7 Area: 6.8 Elev: 770.16
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/17/32 to 06/22/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIi-MIIi Orig Date: 800-600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A183 7 - ?
Vol 2: 16; 131; 136-138; 141; 144-150; 152; 155; 157-158; 160-161; 165-169; 173-174; 177; 183-184.

Ci 324
Square: AA13 Plan: 141 Build: 141.01? Strat: 3C-3A
Diameter: 1.4 Area: 1.5 Elev: 773.01
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 1932 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1083 NE - SW
Vol 1: 256 fg. 67B.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 325
Square: AA14 Plan: 141 Build: 124.01 Strat: 2?-?
Diameter: 2.0 Area: 3.1 Elev: 769.59
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3B: 3A: - 2: 2: 1: -
Year: 06/20/32 to 06/23/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P Orig Date: 586?-AD 707
Orig Per: MIIi-MIIi Orig Date: 650-550
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1054 W - E
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 136; 142; 209 (mistake for Ci 326!); 285 fgs. 27C:1-33, 27D:1-6.
Vol 2: 130-131; 138-143; 145; 148; 152; 157-160; 165; 167-171; 173; 179; 183.

Ci 326
Square: V22 Plan: 110 Build: 110.01 Strat: 2
Length: .9 Width: .8 Area: .7 Elev: 774.19
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 06/21/32 to 06/21/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B|P Orig Per: MIi-LII
Rev Date: 586-425 Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
All90 SW - NE All91 SW - NE All193 SW - NE
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 208 fg. 51 (mistakenly called Ci 3251); 209
(mistakenly called Ci 3251).
Vol 2: 142-143; 168.

Ci 346a

Square: W13 Plan: 107 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.7 Area: 2.3 Elev: 774.60
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/08/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IR Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EIIIi-MII Orig Date: 1000-800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
841 N - S 858 ? - ?
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 145.

Ci 346b

Square: W13 Plan: 107 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: .7 Area: .4 Elev: 775.49
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/08/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IR Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 346c

Square: W13 Plan: 107 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: .8 Area: .5 Elev: 775.08
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/08/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IR Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 346d

Square: W13 Plan: 107 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: .3 Area: .1 Elev: 775.84
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/08/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IR Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
Ci 351
Square: AB17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  Strat: 4?-3C?
Length: 2.4  Width: 2.3  Area: 5.5  Elev: 773.56
Strata: 5: - 4:4?  3C: 3C?  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/16/35 to 05/17/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-IrIIa?
Orig Per: EIII-MII
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   1383  N - S
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 180 n. 9; 182 fg. 42.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 354
Square: AD18  Plan: 159  Build: 159.05  Strat: 3C?-2?
Length: 2.9  Width: 1.8  Area: 5.2  Elev: 773.55
Strata: 5: - 4: -  3C: 3C?  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 05/23/35 to 05/24/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: MIII
Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   1392  NE - SW  1400  SW - NE
Vol 1: 184 fg. 43; 129 n. 1; 292 pl. 39:11, 16.
Vol 2: 179.

Ci 356
Square: AB17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.02  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 1.8  Width: 1.7  Area: 3.1  Elev: 772.69
Strata: 5: - 4: -  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 1935  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?
Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None
Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   1399  SW - NE
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 302 pl. 95:4.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 357
Square: AC15  Plan: 141  Build: 142.01  Strat: 3C-3A
Diameter: 1.3  Area: 1.3  Elev: 772.71
Strata: 5: - 4: -  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/24/35 to 05/25/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c
Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIII
Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   1398  SE - NW
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 180.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 358
Square: AB17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.03?  Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.8  Area: 2.5  Elev: 773.70
Strata: 5: - 4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/25/35 to 05/25/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?
Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: MII-MIII
Orig Date: 900-700
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   1403  SE - NW  1426  SW - NE  1394  NW - SE
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 180; 184 fg. 43; 221; 299 pl. 82:4.
Vol 2: 150; 152; 176.

---

**Ci 359**

Square: AD17  Plan: 159  Build: 142.03  Strat: 3C-2?

Diameter: 4.0  Area: 12.6  Elev: 771.47

Strata: 5:  4:— 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2:  2:  1:—

Year: 05/27/35 to 05/30/35  Paved?: No

Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?

Orig Per: MII-MIIi  Orig Date: 800-700

Photographs (# Direction from-to):

1416 NW - SE  1427 SW - NE

Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 180; 184 fg. 43.

Vol 2: 169.

---

**Ci 361**

Square: AC16  Plan: 142  Build: 142.01  Strat: 3C-3A?

Diameter: 3.0  Area: 7.1  Elev: None

Strata: 5:  4:— 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2:  1:—

Year: 05/31/35 to 06/06/35  Paved?: No

Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?

Orig Per: LIII  Orig Date: 500-330

Photographs (# Direction from-to):

1418  S - N  1419  S - N

Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 130; 132; 137; 143; 147; 164; 176; 214; 217;

282 no. 64; 285 fg. B; 297 pl. 56:19; 57:15; 299 pl.

80:3, 4.

Vol 2: 12 n. 66; 30 n. 13; 54; 130-131; 135-143; 145-152; 160-

161; 164-166; 169; 171; 173; 182-183.

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**Ci 363**

Square: AB16  Plan: 142  Build: 141.06  Strat: 3C-3A

Diameter: 3.3  Area: 3.8  Elev: 770.95

Strata: 5:  4:— 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2:  1:—

Year: 06/08/35 to 06/15/35  Paved?: No

Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586

Orig Per: MIIi  Orig Date: 700-586

Photographs (# Direction from-to):

1433  W - E  1434  W - E  1474  S - N

Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 137-138; 143-144 fgs. 28-29; 215 n. 24; 253

fg. 29h; 286 fg. 63:1; 287 fg. 71:11; 293 pl. 45:1. 294

pls. 52:12-53:7.

Vol 2: 135-138; 140-142; 145-151; 155; 157-158; 161-162;

166-170; 172-173; 177.

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**Ci 364a**

Square: AB15  Plan: 141  Build: 142.11  Strat: 3C-3A

Diameter: 2.0  Area: 3.1  Elev: None

Strata: 5:  4:— 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2:  1:—

Year: 06/07/35 to 06/07/35  Paved?: No

Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586

Orig Per: MIIi  Orig Date: 700-586

Photographs (# Direction from-to):

1435  N - S

Vol 1: 129.

Vol 2: No citations.

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**Ci 364b**
Register\Gazetteer

Square: AB15  Plan: 141  Build: 142.11  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.7  Width: 2.0  Area: 5.4  Elev: 773.08
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/07/35 to 06/07/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIi  Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to): 1435  N - S
Vol 1: 129.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Ci 367

Square: Z15  Plan: 124  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Diameter: 1.3  Area: 1.3  Elev:
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 1935  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1200?-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
No. 367 assigned to a cistern (Z15) and a bin (AF17).
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1475  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Ci 368

Square: AG19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.01  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.4  Width: 2.0  Area: 6.8  Elev: 774.62
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/09/35 to 04/13/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIi-MIIii  Orig Date: 650-550
Originally Bn 329. Has 2 mouths.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1294  S - N  1353  W - E  1245  S - N
1250  NE - SW  1263  ? - ?  1299  S - N
Vol 1: 79 n. 10; 80; 129. n. 1; 138; 144; 285-286 fg. 29;
292 pl. 39;18; 293 pl. 45;3; 294 pl. 53;8-20; 301 pl.
88;23.
Vol 2: 136; 138; 142; 145-147; 149; 151-152; 154-155; 160-162;
166; 169; 173; 180.

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Ci 369

Square: AF20  Plan: 160  Build: 160.05  Strat: 3C-3A
Diameter: 2.9  Area: 6.6  Elev: 776.72
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/13/35 to 04/18/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIi-MIIii  Orig Date: 650-550
Originally Bn 330.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1246  W - E  1248  N - S  1277  W - E
Vol 1: 129 n. 1; 138-139; 144; 184 fg. 43; 244; 260; 271; 276
no. 10; 286 fg. 29; 302 pl. 90:19.
Vol 2: 129-131; 135; 137-141; 144; 146; 149-152; 159-160;
164-167; 169-170; 173; 175; 177; 183; 185.

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Ci 370

Square: AF20  Plan: 160  Build: 160.04  Strat: 3C-3A
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**Diameter:** 3.2  **Area:** 8.0  **Elev:** 773.86

**Strata:** 5:  **4:**  **3C:**  **3:**  **3B:**  **3B:**  **3A:**  **3A:**  **2:**  **1:**

**Year:** 04/13/35 to 04/30/35  **Paved?:** No

**Rev Per:** IrIIa-IrIIb\c  **Rev Date:** 1000-586

**Orig Per:** MIII  **Orig Date:** 700-586

**Originally Bn 331.**

**Photographs (# Direction from-to):**

- **1277**  **W - E**  1248  **N - S**  1357  **S - N**
  - **Vol 1:** 9-10; 79 n. 10; 129, n. 1; 130; 132; 138-139; 145; 147; 164; 183; 184 fg. 43; 227; 254; 258 n. 42; 270-272; 276; 281; 286-287 294; 297; 300-01; 302 pl. 90-11, 14.
  - **Vol 2:** 8; 18; 26; 45; 131; 135-148; 150-155; 157-162; 166-167; 169-170; 172-173; 176-177; 183-186.

**Ci 371**

**Square:** AG20  **Plan:** 177  **Build:** 160.05  **Strat:** 3C-3A?

**Diameter:** 1.6  **Area:** 2.0  **Elev:** None

**Strata:** 5:  **4:**  **3C:**  **3C:**  **3B:**  **3B:**  **3A:**  **3A:**  **2:**  **1:**  **?**

**Year:** 04/18/35 to 04/20/35  **Paved?:** No

**Rev Per:** IrIIa-IrIIb\c  **Rev Date:** 1000-586

**Orig Per:** MIII  **Orig Date:** 700-586

**Originally Bn 332.**

**Photographs (# Direction from-to):**

- **1248**  **N - S**
  - **Vol 1:** 129 n. 1; 184 fg. 43.
  - **Vol 2:** 160; 177.

**CR 68**

**Square:** NC  **Plan:** Build  **Strat:** 5

**Dimensions undetermined**  **Elev:**

**Strata:** 5:  **5:**  **4:**  **3C:**  **?**  **3B:**  **?**  **3A:**  **?**  **2:**  **?**  **1:**  **?**

**Year:** 05/14/35 to 05/16/35  **Paved?:** No

**Rev Per:** EBI, IrI-H\R?  **Rev Date:** 3150 to 2850, 1200-AD 70?

**Orig Per:** None  **Orig Date:** None

**Photographs (# Direction from-to):**

- 1522  **? - ?**  1523  **? - ?**
  - **Vol 1:** 60; 68; 75 n. 31; 179; 262 n. 58; 288 pl. 12:1, 5-8.
  - **Vol 2:** 132-134; 162-163.

**CT 5**

**Square:** AK26  **Plan:** 196  **Build:** NA  **Strat:**

**Length:** 5.5  **Width:** 1.5  **Area:** 8.3  **Elev:** None

**Strata:** 5:  **5:**  **4:**  **3C:**  **3B:**  **3B:**  **3A:**  **2:**  **1:**

**Year:** 1926  **Paved?:** No

**Rev Per:** EBI  **Rev Date:** 3150-2850

**Orig Per:** Ebi-Ebii  **Orig Date:** 3000-2600

**Photographs (# Direction from-to):**

- A93a SW - NE  A93b SW - NE  A95a  A95b  A95c  A678  S - N
- Other Photos: 021a 021b 023 A94 A96 A97
  - **Vol 1:** 5; 53 n. 10; 60; 67-68; 69 fg. 4; 70 n. 10; 71-74; 75 n. 31; 78; 124; 179; 217; 218 fg. 55; 288 pl. 13:1-3; 289 pl. 24:1-15; 41; 301 pl. 88:12.
  - **Vol 2:** 5 n. 12; 26; n. 80; 132-135; 155-156; 162-163.

**CT 6**

**Square:** AK26  **Plan:** 196  **Build:** NA  **Strat:** 5

**Length:** 7.8  **Width:** 1.8  **Area:** 14.0  **Elev:** None

**Strata:** 5:  **5:**  **4:**  **3C:**  **3B:**  **3A:**  **2:**  **1:**
Year: 1926
Rev Per: EBI
Orig Per: EBI
Paved?: No
Rev Date: 3150-2850
Orig Date: 3000-2600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  024 N - S A101a SE - NW A101b SE - NW
  A104b SE - NW A104c SE - NW A678 S - N
Other Photos: 027 A108 A109 A112a A112b A112c A114
  025 026 A98 A99 A102 A103 A105 A106a A106b A106c
  A107 A110 A111 A113 A115 A116
Vol 1: 5; 53 n. 10; 60; 67-68; 69 fg. 4; 70-74; 75 n. 31; 124
  179; 217; 218 fg. 55; 270; 288 pl. 13:1, 4-7; 289 pl.
Vol 2: 5 n. 12; 26, n. 80; 132-135; 155-156; 162-163; 182;
  185.

CT 7
Square: AK26 Plan: 196 Build: NA Strat: 5
Length: 2.7 Width: 1.5 Area: 4.1 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 5 4:- 3c: - 3b: - 3a: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 1926
Rev Per: EBI
Orig Per: EBI
Paved?: No
Rev Date: 3150-2850
Orig Date: 3000-2100
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  A117 -?
Vol 1: 264; 302 pl. 104:1.
Vol 2: No citations.

iv. Features -

Ft 148
Square: Plan: Build: Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable Elev:
Year: Paved?: No
Rev Per: Rev Date:
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ft 278
Square: Plan: Build: Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable Elev:
Year: Paved?:
Rev Per: Rev Date:
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ft 279
Square: Plan: Build: Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable Elev:
Year: Paved?:
Rev Per: Rev Date:
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
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**v. Kilns**

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**vi Ovens**

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Register\Gazetteer

Ov 126
Square: AG25  Plan: 179  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Dimensions undetermined  Elev: None
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
On plan it does not look like an oven.
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 253 (so-called; plan looks like a silo).
Vol 2: No citations.

Ov 136
Square: AH23  Plan:  Build: 
Dimensions undetermined  Elev:
Year: 1927  Paved?: 
Rev Per: ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Possibly in square AJ21?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):

Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

vii. Rooms

Rm 1
Square: AL25  Plan: 196  Build: 196.01  Strat: 3C?-?
Length: 7.4  Width: 1.3  Area: 9.6  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3B:  3B:  3A: ?  2: ?  1: -
Year: 04/12/26  Paved?: None
Rev Per: IrIIa?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):

033a  SW - NE  011  N - S  033b  SW - NE
08  S - N  A37  S - N  034a  SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 2
Square: AK26  Plan: 196  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Dimensions undetermined  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B:  3B: ?  3A:  2: ?  1: ?
Year: 04/12/26  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 3
Square: AL25  Plan: 196  Build: 196.01  Strat: 3C?-?
Length: 4.0  Width: 2.5  Area: 10.0  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3B:  3B:  3A:  3A:  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
034a SW - NE  034b SW - NE  A64  W - E
033a SW - NE  033b SW - NE  011  N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 4
Square: AL25  Plan: 196  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C: -  3B:  3B  3A: 2:  ?  1:  ?
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIB-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
033a SW - NE  033b SW - NE  034a SW - NE
034b SW - NE  08  S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 5
Square: AM24  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C: -  3B:  3B  3A: 2:  ?  1:  ?
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIB-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A35  E - W  010  W - E  A58  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 6
Square: AM24  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Length: 4.0  Width: 2.0  Area: 8.0  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C: -  3B:  3B  3A: 2:  ?  1:  ?
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIB-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
010  W - E  A35  E - W  A34  W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 7
Square: AL25  Plan: 196  Build: 196.01  Strat: 3C-?
Length: 2.2  Width: 1.4  Area: 3.1  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C?  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2:  1: -
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
034a SW - NE  034b SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 8
Square: AJ26  Plan: 179  Build: 179.02  Strat: 3B?-3A?
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Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  58  E - W  53  E - W  A348  E - W
  A344  SW - NE  57  W - E  11  W - E
Other Photos: 41 47 A323 A324 A347
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 14
Square: AM22  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  58  E - W  57  W - E  53  E - W
  A348  E - W  A351  W - E  56  W - E
Other Photos: A323 A324 A347
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 15
Square: AM22  Plan: 195  Build: 195.01  Strat: 3A
Length: 2.0  Width: 1.7  Area: 3.4  Elev: 781.50
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 850-586
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  47  E - W  A404  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 16
Square: AM22  Plan: 195  Build: 195.01  Strat: 3A
Length: 4.1  Width: 1.7  Area: 7.0  Elev: 781.34
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 850-586
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  A348  E - W  A404  E - W  47  E - W
  41  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 17
Square: AM23  Plan: 195  Build: 195.01  Strat: 3A
Length: 2.7  Width: 1.7  Area: 4.6  Elev: 781.39
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 850-586
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
Register\Gazetteer

47 E - W A404 E - W 41 E - W
Vol 1: 301 pl. 89:5.
Vol 2: No citations.

---------------------------------------------

Rm 18
Square: AM23 Plan: 195 Build: 195.01 Strat: 3A
Length: 10.0 Width: 9.0 Area: 90.0 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c Rev Date: 850-586
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
47 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

---------------------------------------------

Rm 19
Square: AF24 Plan: 161 Build: NA Strat: 3C?-
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/28/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?\B? Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: MIii-LIi Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

---------------------------------------------

Rm 20
Square: AM21 Plan: 194 Build: 194.01 Strat: 2
Length: 5.0 Width: 2.3 Area: 11.5 Elev: 780.17
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 2: 2 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  90 SW - NE  A408 SW - NE  84 S - N
  50 N - S  87 SE - NW  91 NW - SE
Other Photos: 88 94 49 56 A351 A352 A405
A407
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B.
Vol 2: No citations.

---------------------------------------------

Rm 21
Square: AL21 Plan: 194 Build: 194.01 Strat: 2
Length: 3.3 Width: 2.3 Area: 7.6 Elev: 780.26
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 2: 2 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  87 SE - NW  A407 NE - SW  A408 SW - NE
  94 NE - SW  88 SE - NW  46 N - S
Other Photos: 49 90 91
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B.
Vol 2: No citations.

---------------------------------------------

Rm 22
Register\Gazetteer

Square: AL21  Plan: 194  Build: 194.01  Strat: 2
Length: 7.5  Width: 2.2  Area: 16.5  Elev: 779.05
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/22/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  51 SE - NW  A352  NW - SE  91 NW - SE
  A406 SE - NW  A405 S - N  84 S - N
Other Photos: 87 88 50 90 94 A408 A409
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B; 281 pl. 110:17.
Vol 2: No citations.

------------------------

Rm 23

Square: AL21  Plan: 194  Build: 194.01  Strat: 2
Length: 7.7  Width: 1.8  Area: 13.9  Elev: 778.87
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 05/05/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: M?  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  A352 NW - SE  87 SE - NW  88 SE - NW
  91 NW - SE  94 NE - SW  84 S - N
Other Photos: 50 90 A405 A408 A409
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B; 300 pls. 86:16, 88:8.
Vol 2: No citations.

------------------------

Rm 24

Square: AL21  Plan: 194  Build: 194.01  Strat: 2
Length: 5.6  Width: 1.4  Area: 7.8  Elev: 778.43
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  87 SE - NW  88 SE - NW  91 NW - SE
  A352 NW - SE  49 N - S  84 S - N
Other Photos: 90 94 A408 A409
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B.
Vol 2: No citations.

------------------------

Rm 25

Square: AL21  Plan: 194  Build: 194.01  Strat: 2
Length: 2.2  Width: 1.4  Area: 3.1  Elev: 778.58
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  91 NW - SE  90 SW - NE  88 SE - NW
  84 S - N  A409 SW - NE  87 SE - NW
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B.
Vol 2: No citations.

------------------------

Rm 26

Square: AL21  Plan: 194  Build: 194.01  Strat: 2
Length: 7.8  Width: 1.7  Area: 13.3  Elev: 778.41
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 1927
Rev Per: B\P
Orig Per: None
Paved?: No
Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  87 SE - NW 88 SE - NW 91 NW - SE
  94 NE - SW 84 S - N A408 SW - NE
Other Photos: 90 A352 A409
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B
Vol 2: No citations.

------------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 27
Square: AL22 Plan: 195 Build: NA
Dimensions undeterminable
Year: 1927
Rev Per: ?-?
Orig Per: None
Paved?: No
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  48 N - S 89 SE - NW 92 N - S
  93 NW - SE A353 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
------------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 28
Square: AL22 Plan: 195 Build: NA
Dimensions undeterminable
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1927
Rev Per: B\P
Orig Per: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  48 N - S 93 NW - SE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
------------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 29
Square: AL23 Plan: 195 Build: 195.02
Length: 3.6 Width: 2.9 Area: 10.4
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 1927
Rev Per: B\P
Orig Per: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  83 SW - NE A353 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
------------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 30
Square: AL23 Plan: 195 Build: 195.02
Length: 5.8 Width: 3.0 Area: 17.4
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 05/02/27
Rev Per: B\P
Orig Per: EI-MI
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  83 SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
### Rm 31
- **Square:** AL23
- **Plan:** 195
- **Build:** 195.02
- **Strat.:** 2
- **Length:** 2.6
- **Width:** 1.6
- **Area:** 4.2
- **Elev.:** 781.70
- **Strata:** 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
- **Year:** 1927
- **Rev Per:** B/P
- **Rev Date:** 586-425
- **Orig Per:** None
- **Orig Date:** None
- **Photographs:** # Direction from-to:
  - A353 W - E
- **Vol 1:** No citations.
- **Vol 2:** No citations.

### Rm 32
- **Square:** Plan: Build: Strat:
- **Dimensions undeterminable**
- **Elev.:**
- **Year:** Paved?:
- **Rev Per:** EBI?, ?-?
- **Rev Date:** 3150 to 2850, ?-?
- **Orig Per:** None
- **Orig Date:** None
- **Photographs:** no existing photos
- **Vol 1:** No citations.
- **Vol 2:** No citations.

### Rm 33
- **Square:** AL21
- **Plan:** 194
- **Build:** NA
- **Strat.:** 3C?-3A?
- **Length:** 2.7
- **Width:** 1.7
- **Area:** 4.6
- **Elev.:**
- **Strata:** 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
- **Year:** 1927
- **Rev Per:** IrIIa?-IrIIb? c?
- **Rev Date:** 1000?-586?
- **Orig Per:** None
- **Orig Date:** None
- **Photographs:** # Direction from-to:
  - 89 SE - NW
  - 94 NE - SW
- **Vol 1:** 211 fg. 52B.
- **Vol 2:** No citations.

### Rm 34
- **Square:** AL22
- **Plan:** 195
- **Build:** NA
- **Strat.:** 3C?
- **Dimensions undeterminable**
- **Elev.:** 780.31
- **Strata:** 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
- **Year:** 1927
- **Rev Per:** IrIIa?
- **Rev Date:** 1000?-900?
- **Orig Per:** None
- **Orig Date:** None
- **Photographs:** # Direction from-to:
  - 89 SE - NW
- **Vol 1:** No citations.
- **Vol 2:** No citations.

### Rm 35
- **Square:** AL21
- **Plan:** 194
- **Build:** NA
- **Strat.:** 3C?
- **Length:** 1.8
- **Width:** 1.0
- **Area:** 1.8
- **Elev.:** 778.34
- **Strata:** 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
- **Year:** 1927
- **Rev Per:** IrIIa?
- **Rev Date:** 1000?-900?
- **Orig Per:** None
- **Orig Date:** None
- **Photographs:** # Direction from-to:
  - 89 SE - NW
Rm 36  
Square: AK21  Plan: 194  Build: NA  Strat: 3  
Length: 4.2 Width: 3.5 Area: 14.7  Elev: 780.36  
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3  3B: 3  3A: 3  2: -  1: -  
Year: 1927  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586  
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None  
Photographs (# Direction from-to):  
 106 SE - NW  105 SE - NW  109 E - W  110 E - W  
Vol 1: No citations.  Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 37  
Square: AK21  Plan: 194  Build: NA  Strat: 3  
Length: 7.8 Width: 1.2 Area: 9.4  Elev: 780.57  
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3  3B: 3  3A: 3  2: -  1: -  
Year: 1927  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586  
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None  
Photographs (# Direction from-to):  
 106 SE - NW  
Vol 1: No citations.  Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 38  
Square: AK21  Plan: 194  Build: NA  Strat: 3  
Length: 1.5 Width: 1.5 Area: 2.3  Elev: 780.52  
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3  3B: 3  3A: 3  2: -  1: -  
Year: 1927  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586  
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None  
Photographs (# Direction from-to):  
 106 SE - NW  
Vol 1: No citations.  Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 39  
Square: AK21  Plan: 194  Build: NA  Strat: 3  
Length: 5.0 Width: 2.1 Area: 10.5  Elev: 780.59  
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3  3B: 3  3A: 3  2: -  1: -  
Year: 1927  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586  
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None  
Photographs: no existing photos  
Vol 1: No citations.  Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 40  
Square: AK20  Plan: 194  Build: NA  Strat: 3  
Length: 4.5 Width: 1.8 Area: 8.1  Elev: 780.46  
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3  3B: 3  3A: 3  2: -  1: -  
Year: 05/12/27  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: MIii-LIi Orig Date: 575-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to): 133 SW - NE 120 S - N 132 SE - NW

Rm 41
Square: AK21 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 3C? - 3A
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations. Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 42
Square: AK20 Plan: 194 Build: 177.05 Strat: 3C - 3A
Length: 2.1 Width: 1.9 Area: 4.0 Elev: 780.36
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/14/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 266 n. 17; 302 pl. 90:15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 43
Square: AK21 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 3
Length: .7 Width: .7 Area: .5 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations. Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 44
Square: AK20 Plan: 194 Build: 177.05 Strat: 3
Length: 2.0 Width: 1.8 Area: 3.6 Elev: 779.69
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations. Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 45
Square: AK20 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 3
Length: 1.5 Width: 1.4 Area: 2.1 Elev: 780.73
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/18/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
120 S - N
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 46
Square: AK20 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 3A
Length: 4.1 Width: 3.8 Area: 15.6 Elev: 779.14
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb\c? Orig Date: 850?-586?
Rev Date: 850?-586?
Orig Per: EII
Orig Date: 1200?-1150?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  130 SE - NW A388 NW - SE A389 NW - SE
  191 NW - SE A361 SE - NW 120 S - N
Other Photos: 132 A385 A386 A390 A391 A392
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 47
Square: AK20 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 3A
Length: 6.0 Width: 5.5 Area: 33.0 Elev: 779.37
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/21/27 to 05/25/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb\c? Orig Date: 850?-586?
Rev Date: 850?-586?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  A388 NW - SE A389 NW - SE 132 SE - NW
  A361 SE - NW 130 SE - NW 131 SE - NW
Other Photos: A390
Vol 1: 276 no. 3.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 48
Square: AL20 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 3
Length: 1.6 Width: 1.5 Area: 2.4 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/18/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-IrIIIb\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  133 SW - NE
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B; 276 no. 18.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 49
Square: AL20 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 3A
Length: 3.0 Width: 2.5 Area: 7.5 Elev: 780.62
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/24/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb\c? Orig Date: 850?-586?
Rev Date: 850?-586?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  130 SE - NW 132 SE - NW 133 SW - NE
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B.
Vol 2: No citations.
Rm 50

Square: AJ20  Plan: 177  Build: 177.05  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.4  Width: 1.6  Area: 3.8  Elev: 779.68
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
162  S - N  143  S - N  146  N - S
145 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 51

Square: RH20  Plan: 177  Build: 177.03?  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.8  Width: 2.9  Area: 13.9  Elev: 779.54
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
161  NE - SW  162  S - N  145 NE - SW
Vol 1: 216 fg. 54.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 52

Square: AJ20  Plan: 177  Build: 177.05  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.9  Width: 2.5  Area: 9.8  Elev: 780.59
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 05/06/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIii-IIi  Orig Date: 575-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
143  S - N  144  E - W  162  S - N
145 N - S  1427  SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 53

Square: AJ19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.06?  Strat: 2?
Length: 2.2  Width: 1.6  Area: 3.5  Elev: 780.22
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  -  3B:  -  3A:  -  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
145  NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 54

Square: AJ19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.06?  Strat: 2?
Length: 2.8  Width: 2.3  Area: 6.4  Elev: None
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Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-425?
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Register\Gazetteer

Rm 64
Square: AJ20  Plan: 177  Build: 177.05  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 7.2  Width: 3.3  Area: 23.8  Elev: 780.57
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2:  2?:  1: -
Year: 05/26/27 to 05/31/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P?  Orig Per: MIII-LII
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   143  S - N  146  N - S  A339  SW - NE
   144  E - W
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 65
Square: AH20  Plan: 177  Build: 177.04  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 6.0  Width: 1.7  Area: 10.2  Elev: 779.30
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2:  -  1: -
Year: 05/27/27 to 06/02/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-IrIIIB\c?  Orig Per: MIII-LII
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   145  NE - SW  161  NE - SW  162  S - N
   143  S - N  144  E - W
Vol 1: 215; 216 fg. 54; 266 n. 17; 303 pl. 106:2.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 66
Square: AJ21  Plan: 177  Build: 177.05  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.6  Width: 1.8  Area: 6.5  Elev: None
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Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P?  Orig Per: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 67
Square: AJ21  Plan: 177  Build: 177.05  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 1.6  Width: .8  Area: 1.3  Elev: 780.57
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2:  2?:  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P?  Orig Per: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
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Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 68
Square: AJ19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.06?  Strat: 2?
Length: 11.5  Width: 5.5  Area: 63.3  Elev: 780.19
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Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Orig Per: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
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Register\Gazetteer

A442b  S - N  176  SE - NW  177  S - N
Other Photos: A429c A429b
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 69
Square: AJ19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.06?  Strat: 2?
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Year: 05/27/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
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Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 70
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Dimensions undeterminable  Elev:
Year: 05/25/27  Paved?:
Rev Per: EBI?, ?-?  Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 71
Square:  Plan: Build: Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev:
Year:  Paved?:
Rev Per: EBI?, ?-?  Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 72
Square: AJ20  Plan: 177  Build: 177.04  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.1  Width: 2.2  Area: 6.8  Elev: 778.90
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
162 S - N  145 NE - SW
Vol 1: 215, n. 26; 216 fg. 54.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 73
Square: AH19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.03?  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 6.3  Width: 1.8  Area: 11.3  Elev: 779.26
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Year: 05/31/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: MIII-LII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
161 NE - SW 162 S - N 143 S - N
Vol 1: 216 fg. 54; 266 n. 17; 303 pl. 106:1.
Vol 2: No citations.
---------------------------------------------

Rm 74

Square: AH19 Plan: 177 Build: 177.03? Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 5.7 Width: 2.3 Area: 13.1 Elev: 778.48
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/01/27 to 06/02/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII-MIII Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
162 S - N 149 E - W 150 NE - SW
A467 ? - ?
Vol 1: 215, n. 26; 216 fg. 54; 302 pl. 103:1.
Vol 2: No citations.
---------------------------------------------

Rm 75

Square: AH20 Plan: 177 Build: 177.04 Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 2.6 Width: .6 Area: 1.6 Elev: 778.83
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c? Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
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Rm 76

Square: AH20 Plan: 177 Build: 177.03? Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 1.8 Width: 1.4 Area: 2.5 Elev: 779.85
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
232 SE - NW 211 W - E A343 W - E
230 SE - NW 231 SW - NE
Vol 1: 215; 216 fg. 54.
Vol 2: No citations.
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Rm 77

Square: W20 Plan: 109 Build: 109.01 Strat: 1
Length: 4.7 Width: 3.8 Area: 17.9 Elev: 781.43
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: 1
Year: 07/02/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: H\R Rev Date: 280-AD 70
Orig Per: LI-HL? Orig Date: 500-300
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
262 N - S 261 SE - NW A379 SW - NE
410 E - W
Vol 1: 201 (not referred to by number); 300 pl. 86:17.
Vol 2: No citations.
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Rm 78
Register Gazetteer

Square: AG20  Plan: 177  Build: 177.02?  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.0  Width: 2.0  Area: 4.0  Elev: 779.38
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
211  W - E  232  SE - NW  230  SE - NW
231  SW - NE  A343  W - E
Vol 1: 215; 216 fg. 54.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 79

Square: AH20  Plan: 177  Build: 177.03?  Strat: 3C-2?
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Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/22/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
230  SE - NW  231  SW - NE  232  SE - NW
211  W - E  A343  W - E
Vol 1: 215; 216 fg. 54; 251.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 80

Square: AH19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.02?  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.0  Width: 1.5  Area: 3.0  Elev: 778.79
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Year: 06/22/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
230  SE - NW  231  SW - NE  232  SE - NW
Vol 1: 215; 216 fg. 54.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 81

Square: AH19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.02?  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.4  Width: 2.6  Area: 8.8  Elev: 778.40
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
231  SW - NE
Vol 1: 215; 216 fg. 54.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 82

Square: AH19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.02?  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 2.2  Width: 1.1  Area: 2.4  Elev: 778.21
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/24/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-IrIIIB\C?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
231  SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 83
Square: AG19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.02?  Strat: 3C-3A?
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Year: 06/23/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
230 SE - NW  232 SE - NW  231 SW - NE
Vol 1: 300 pl. 88:7.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 84
Square: AG19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.02?  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 4.1  Width: 2.2  Area: 9.0  Elev: 779.19
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Year: 06/24/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MIIi-LIIi  Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
232 SE - NW  230 SE - NW  231 SW - NE
Vol 1: 243.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 85
Square: AH18  Plan: 176  Build: 177.01?  Strat: 3A
Length: 2.3  Width: 1.8  Area: 4.1  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/24/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib\c  Rev Date: 850-586
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
231 SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 86
Square: AH18  Plan: 176  Build: 177.01?  Strat: 3A
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Year: 06/20/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib\c  Rev Date: 850-586
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
231 SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 87
Square: AG19  Plan: 177  Build: 177.01  Strat: 3A?
Length: 2.1  Width: 1.7  Area: 3.6  Elev: None
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Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 850?-586?
Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
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Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 88

Square: AH18 Plan: 176 Build: 177.06? Strat: 2?
Length: 2.9 Width: 2.3 Area: 6.7 Elev: 779.32
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Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 586?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
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Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 89

Square: AH18 Plan: 176 Build: 177.06? Strat: 2?
Length: 2.7 Width: 2.0 Area: 5.4 Elev: 779.34
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Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 586?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
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Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 90

Square: Plan: Build: Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable
Year: 06/23/27 Paved?:
Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, ?-?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Location unknown.
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 91

Square: AH18 Plan: 176 Build: 177.06? Strat: 2?
Length: 2.9 Width: 1.6 Area: 4.6 Elev: None
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Year: 06/23/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 586?-425?
Orig Per: MII-LII Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  231 SW - NE
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 92

Square: AH18 Plan: 176 Build: 177.06? Strat: 2?
Length: 3.2 Width: 2.4 Area: 7.7 Elev: 779.22
Register\Gazetteer

Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1927
Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 586?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):

Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 93

Square: AH19 Plan: 177 Build: 177.06? Strat: 2?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 779.91
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Year: 1927
Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 586?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):

Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 94

Square: AG20 Plan: 177 Build: 177.07? Strat: 2?
Length: 2.7 Width: 1.8 Area: 4.9 Elev: 779.32
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1927
Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 586?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):

Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 95

Square: AG20 Plan: 177 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.3 Width: .8 Area: 2.6 Elev: 779.42
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927
Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-IrIIib\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):

Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 96

Square: AH18 Plan: 176 Build: NA Strat: ?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Year: 06/25/27
Paved?:
Rev Per: ?-? Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: MIii-LII Orig Date: 700-500?
Not marked on plan 176, though said to be in AH18.
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Year: 06/28/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP Orig Per: MIii-LII
Rev Date: 586-AD 70? Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A431 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 103
Square: Y24 Plan: 127 Build: NA Strat: 2-?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 06/30/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP Orig Per: MIii-LII
Rev Date: 586-AD 70? Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 104
Square: Y24 Plan: 127 Build: NA Strat: 2-?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 777.03
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 06/30/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP Orig Per: MIii-LII
Rev Date: 586-AD 70? Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 201 n. 37.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 105
Square: Y23 Plan: 127 Build: 127.05? Strat: 2
Length: 2.1 Width: 1.6 Area: 3.4 Elev: 775.45
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP Orig Per: None
Rev Date: 586-425 Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 106
Square: X24 Plan: 127 Build: 127.01 Strat: 2
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 775.03
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 06/30/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP Orig Per: LI?
Rev Date: 586-425 Orig Date: 530-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 201 n. 37.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 107
Square: Y24 Plan: 127 Build: 127.05? Strat: 2
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Rm 112
Square: X23  Plan: 127  Build: NA  Strat: 3?-1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?  Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  233 NB - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 113
Square:  Plan:  Build: Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev:
Year:  Paved?:
Rev Per: EBI?, ?-?  Rev Date: 1350 to 2850, ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 114
Square:  Plan:  Build: Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev:
Year:  Paved?:
Rev Per: EBI?, ?-?  Rev Date: 1350 to 2850, ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 115
Square:  Plan:  Build: Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev:
Year:  Paved?:
Rev Per: EBI?, ?-?  Rev Date: 1350 to 2850, ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 116
Square:  Plan:  Build: Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev:
Year:  Paved?:
Rev Per: EBI?, ?-?  Rev Date: 1350 to 2850, ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 117
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Rm 122
Square: P15 Plan: 73 Build: NA Strat: 3B-?
Dimensions undetermined Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 03/18/29 to 03/19/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R? Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: EB, EI-MI? Orig Date: 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
352b SW - NE 358 SW - NE 359 W - E
365 E - W 357 S - N A518 W - E
Vol 1: 275 no. 8.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 123
Square: P15 Plan: 73 Build: NA Strat: 3B-?
Dimensions undetermined Elev: 776.54
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 03/18/29 to 03/20/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R? Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: EB, EI-LI? Orig Date: 1200-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
365 E - W 352b SW - NE 358 SW - NE
359 W - E A518 W - E
Vol 1: 275 no. 17.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 124
Square: N15 Plan: 73 Build: NA Strat: 3B-?
Dimensions undetermined Elev: 772.41
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: ? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 03/19/29 to 03/20/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R? Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: EB, EI-MI Orig Date: 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
358 SW - NE 369 NE - SW 403 NE - SW
404 SW - NE 352b SW - NE 359 E - W
Other Photos: A569 A570
Vol 1: 90.
Vol 2: 154.

Rm 125
Square: Plan: Build: Strat:
Dimensions undetermined Elev:
Year: Paved?:
Rev Per: EB? , ?-? Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, ?-?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 126
Square: P16 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 3B?-2?
Length: 2.5 Width: 2.0 Area: 5.0 Elev: 775.94
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B? 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/19/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb?-B\P? Rev Date: 900?-425?
Orig Per: M Orig Date: 900-530
Register\Gazetteer

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
365  E - W  35la SW - NE  352b SW - NE
359  W - E  A520a N - S  A520b W - E

Other Photos: 351b
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 127
Square:  P16  Plan:  74  Build: NA  Strat: 3B?-2?
Length: 2.9  Width: .8  Area: 2.3  Elev: None
Strata:  S: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B?  3A: 3A?  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 03/19/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb?-B\P?  Rev Date: 900?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
359  W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 128
Square:  N16  Plan:  74  Build: NA  Strat: 3B?-2?
Length: 2.2  Width: .3  Area: .7  Elev: None
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B?  3A: 3A?  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 04/02/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb?-B\P?  Rev Date: 900?-425?
Orig Per: MIii-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
359  W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 129
Square:  N16  Plan:  74  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev:
Strata:  S: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: ?  2: ?  1: ?
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: EI-MI  Orig Date: 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
379  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 130
Square:  P15  Plan:  73  Build: NA  Strat: 3B?-2?
Length: 3.0  Width: 2.0  Area: 6.0  Elev: 775.90
Strata:  S: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B?  3A: 3A?  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 03/19/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb?-B\P?  Rev Date: 900?-425?
Orig Per: EI-MI  Orig Date: 1200-750
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
352b SW - NE  359  W - E  365  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 131
Square:  P15  Plan:  73  Build: NA  Strat: 3B?-2?
Register Gazetteer

Rm 132
Square: P15  Plan: 73  Build: NA  Strat: 3B?–2?
Length: 2.5 Width: 2.3 Area: 5.8  Elev: 776.46
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B? 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/21/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb–BP?  Rev Date: 900?–425?
Orig Per: MIII–LLI  Orig Date: 700–500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  352b SW – NE  359 W – E  365 E – W
Vol 1: 282 no. 52; 300 pl. 85:25.
Vol 2: 178.

Rm 133
Square: P16  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 3B?–2?
Length: 2.1 Width: 2.0 Area: 4.2  Elev: 776.58
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B? 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/21/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb–BP?  Rev Date: 900?–425?
Orig Per: MIII–LLI  Orig Date: 700–500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  360b W – E  360a W – E  365 E – W
  366 E – W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 134
Square: Q16  Plan: 74  Build: 74.04  Strat: 2?
Length: 3.4 Width: 2.8 Area: 9.5  Elev: 775.93
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/21/29 to 03/23/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP?  Rev Date: 586?–425?
Orig Per: EB, EI–LLI?  Orig Date: 1200–500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  361 SW – NE  363 SW – NE  364 SE – NW
  367 NE – SW  360b W – E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 144; 160.

Rm 135
Square: Q17  Plan: 74  Build: 74.04  Strat: 2?
Length: 2.6 Width: 1.7 Area: 4.4  Elev: 776.14
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/21/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP?  Rev Date: 586?–425?
Orig Per: MIII–LLI  Orig Date: 700–500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  367 NE – SW  363 SW – NE  360b W – E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 136
Square:  Q17  Plan:  74  Build:  74.03  Strat:  3C-3A
Length:  4.8  Width:  .7  Area:  3.4  Elev:  776.36
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  2: -  1: -
Year:  03/21/29  to  03/23/29  Paved?:  Yes
Rev Per:  IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date:  1000-586
Orig Per:  MIIii-LIIi  Orig Date:  700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  367  NE - SW
Vol 1:  183 n. 12.
Vol 2:  No citations.

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Rm 137
Square:  Q16  Plan:  74  Build:  74.02  Strat:  3C-3A
Length:  4.4  Width:  3.8  Area:  16.7  Elev:  775.77
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  2: -  1: -
Year:  03/21/29  to  03/25/29  Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date:  1000-586
Orig Per:  EB, MIIii-LIIi  Orig Date:  700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  367  NE - SW  369  NE - SW  361  SW - NE
  360b  W - E  363  SW - NE
Vol 1:  No citations.
Vol 2:  134.

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Rm 138
Square:  Q17  Plan:  74  Build:  NA  Strat:  3
Length:  3.5  Width:  1.2  Area:  4.2  Elev:  776.22
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  2: -  1: -
Year:  03/22/29  Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date:  1000-586
Orig Per:  MIIii  Orig Date:  575-530
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1:  No citations.
Vol 2:  No citations.

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Rm 139
Square:  P17  Plan:  74  Build:  NA  Strat:  3B?-?
Length:  2.2  Width:  1.2  Area:  2.6  Elev:  None
Year:  1929  Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIb-H\R?  Rev Date:  900-AD 70?
Orig Per:  None  Orig Date:  None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1:  No citations.
Vol 2:  No citations.

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Rm 140
Square:  P16  Plan:  74  Build:  NA  Strat:  3B?-2?
Length:  1.9  Width:  1.9  Area:  3.6  Elev:  775.90
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C:  -  3B:  3B?  3A:  3A?  2:  ?  1: -
Year:  03/21/29  Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIb?-B\P?  Rev Date:  900?-425?
Orig Per:  MIIii-LIIi  Orig Date:  700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
Register\Gazetteer

366  E - W  360b  W - E  363  SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 180.

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Rm 141

Square:  P16  Plan:  74  Build:  74.04  Strat:  2?
Length:  3.1  Width:  2.9  Area:  9.0  Elev:  776.41
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: ?  1: -
Year:  1929
Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  B\P?
Rev Date:  586?-425?
Orig Per:  MIii-LII
Orig Date:  700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
360b  W - E  363  SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 142

Square:  P17  Plan:  74  Build:  NA  Strat:  3B?-?
Length:  2.5  Width:  2.0  Area:  5.0  Elev:  776.36
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B:  3B\  3A: -  2: ?  1: ?
Year:  1929
Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIIb-H\R?
Rev Date:  900-AD 70?
Orig Per:  MIii-LII
Orig Date:  700-500?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 143

Square:  Q17  Plan:  74  Build:  74.03  Strat:  3C-3A
Length:  4.9  Width:  1.7  Area:  8.3  Elev:  776.05
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2: -  1: -
Year:  03/22/29 to 03/25/29
Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIIa-IrIIIb\c
Rev Date:  1000-586
Orig Per:  MIii-LII
Orig Date:  700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
367  NE - SW  360b  W - E  361  SW - NE
363  SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

-----------------------------------------------

Rm 144

Square:  P16  Plan:  74  Build:  NA  Strat:  3B?-2?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev:  None
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B:  3B\  3A:  3A  2: ?  1: -
Year:  03/23/29
Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIIb?-B\P?
Rev Date:  900?-425?
Orig Per:  MI-LII
Orig Date:  900-330?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
366  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

-----------------------------------------------

Rm 145

Square:  Q16  Plan:  74  Build:  NA  Strat:  ?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev:  776.00
Year:  1929
Paved?:  No

Register\Gazetteer

Rev Per: ?-?  Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
360b W - E  365 E - W  363 SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 146

Square: Q16  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 3
Length: 4.0  Width: 1.7  Area: 6.8  Elev: 775.70
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 03/22/29 to 03/23/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI?  Orig Date: 900-330?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
361 SW - NE  367 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 147

Square: Q16  Plan: 74  Build: 74.04?  Strat: 2?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 776.67
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 2? 1: -
Year: 03/22/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI?  Orig Date: 900-330?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
363 SW - NE  366 E - W  360b W - E
367 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 149

Square: Q17  Plan: 74  Build: 74.03  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.0  Width: 1.5  Area: 6.0  Elev: 776.67
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 03/23/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI?  Orig Date: 900-330?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
369 NE - SW  368 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 149

Square: Q17  Plan: 74  Build: 74.01  Strat: 2-?
Length: 2.8  Width: 2.2  Area: 6.2  Elev: 776.55
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
369 NE - SW  368 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
Register\Gazetteer

Rm 150
Square: R17  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: ?-3A
Length: 2.8  Width: 2.2  Area: 6.2  Elev: 776.52
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C: ?  3B: ?  3A: 3A 2: -  1: -
Year: 03/23/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIia-IrIIib\c  Rev Date: 1000?-586
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  369 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 151
Square: Q17  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 3
Length: 2.0  Width: .9  Area: 1.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C: 3  3B: 3  3A: 3A 2: -  1: -
Year: 03/23/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIia-IrIIib\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 152
Square: Q17  Plan: 74  Build: 74.03  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 1.5  Width: .6  Area: .9  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A 2: -  1: -
Year: 03/23/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIia-IrIIib\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 153
Square: R17  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-?
Length: 2.9  Width: 2.2  Area: 6.4  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C: 3C?  3B: 3B  3A: 3A 2: 2?  1: -
Year: 03/23/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIia-?B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  369 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 154
Square: R17  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Length: 5.3  Width: 3.0  Area: 15.9  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C: 3  3B: 3  3A: 3  2: ?  1: ?
Year: 03/23/29 to 03/28/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIia-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MI-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  369 NE - SW  368 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
Register\Gazetteer

Rm 155
Square: R17 Plan: 91 Build: NA Strat: 3C?=?-
Length: 2.1 Width: 1.9 Area: 4.0 Elev: 776.25
Strata: 5: - 4r- 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000?–425?
Orig Per: MiII-LII Orig Date: 700–500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   369 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 156
Square: Q15 Plan: 73 Build: 73.04 Strat: 1?
Length: 2.6 Width: 2.6 Area: 5.8 Elev: 776.67
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: - 2: - 3A: - 1: 1?
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Rev Date: 280?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MiII-LII Orig Date: 700–500?
Part of grape press.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   347 W - E 365 E - W 367 NE - SW
   360b E - W 363 SW - NE
Vol 1: 257, fg. 68.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 157
Square: Q16 Plan: 74 Build: 73.04 Strat: 1?
Length: 4 Width: 2.5 Area: 5 Elev: 776.16
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: - 2: - 3A: - 1: 1?
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Rev Date: 280?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MiII-LII Orig Date: 700–500?
Part of grape press.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   363 SW - NE 367 NE - SW 419 S - N
   374 W - E 366 E - W 360b W - E
Vol 1: 257, fg. 68.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 158
Square: Q15 Plan: 73 Build: NA Strat: 3B?=?2?
Length: 5.1 Width: 2.1 Area: 10.7 Elev: 776.47
Strata: 5: - 4r- 3C: - 3B: 3B? 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/27/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb?-B\P? Rev Date: 900?-425?
Orig Per: MiII-LII Orig Date: 700–500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   360b W - E 365 E - W 366 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 159
Square: R17 Plan: 91 Build: 74.02 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.5 Width: 2.3 Area: 8.1 Elev: 776.11
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 03/25/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000–586
Orig Per: MiII-LII Orig Date: 700–500?
Register\Gazetteer

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
369 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 160
Square: R17  Plan:  91  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 777.03
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C?  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2:  1:  -
Year: 03/25/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIia?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: MIii-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
369 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 161
Square: R17  Plan:  91  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-?
Length: 5.0 Width: 1.8 Area: 9.0  Elev: 776.30
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C?  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2:  1:  -
Year: 03/25/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIia?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: MIii-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
369 NE - SW
Vol 1: 300 pl. 85:16.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 162
Square: R16  Plan:  91  Build: 91.01  Strat: 3C?-?
Length: 4.5 Width: 1.3 Area: 5.9  Elev: 776.00
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C?  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2:  1:  -
Year: 03/25/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIia?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: MIii-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
369 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 163
Square: R17  Plan:  91  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-?
Length: 1.0 Width: 1.0 Area: 1.0  Elev: 776.05
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C?  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2:  1:  -
Year: 03/25/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIia?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: MIii-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 164
Square: Q17  Plan:  74  Build: 74.03  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.0 Width: 1.3 Area: 2.6  Elev: 776.47
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  -  1:  -
Year: 1929  Paved?: Yes
Rm 165

Square: R17  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 776.40
Strata: 5:  4:  3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa?-B\P  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 166a

Square: R16  Plan: 91  Build: 91.01  Strat: 3C?-
Length: 2.0  Width: 1.8  Area: 3.6  Elev: 775.88
Strata: 5:  4:  3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/26/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa?-B\P  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: Miili-LiIi  Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 166b

Square: R16  Plan: 91  Build: 91.01  Strat: 3C?-
Length: 1.6  Width: 1.2  Area: 1.9  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:  3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/26/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa?-B\P  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: Miili-LiIi  Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 167

Square: S17  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?
Length: 2.3  Width: 1.6  Area: 3.7  Elev: 776.83
Strata: 5:  4:  3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/26/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa?  Rev Date: 1000?-900?
Orig Per: Miili-LiIi  Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
369 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 168

Square: Q15  Plan: 73  Build: 73.03  Strat: 3C-?
Length: 1.5  Width: 1.5  Area: 2.3  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:  3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/27/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Register Gazetteer

Orig Per: MIii-LII
Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A525 ? - ?
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 169
Square: N18 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 3C? - 2?
Length: 3.4 Width: 3.0 Area: 10.2 Elev: 776.54
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 6C B B 3B 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/03/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: EB?, MI Orig Date: 900-530?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
390 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 170
Square: P18 Plan: 74 Build: 74.05 Strat: 3
Length: 3.4 Width: 2.3 Area: 7.8 Elev: 776.79
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 6C B B 3B 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-IrIIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIii-LII Orig Date: 700-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
390 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 171
Square: N17 Plan: 74 Build: 74.06 Strat: 3B-2?
Length: 1.4 Width: 1.0 Area: 1.4 Elev: 774.45
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb-B\p? Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
389a S - N 389b E - W 378 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 172
Square: N17 Plan: 74 Build: 74.06 Strat: 3B-2?
Length: 1.9 Width: 1.9 Area: 3.6 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 03/29/29 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIIb-B\p? Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: EB?, E1-MI Orig Date: 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
378 E - W 380 NE - SW
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 173
Square: N17 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 3B? - 2?
Length: 2.7 Width: 1.7 Area: 4.6 Elev: 776.82
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Register\Gazetteer

Rm 178

Square: P17  Plan:  74  Build:  74.05  Strat:  3
Length:  4.5  Width:  1.3  Area:  5.9  Elev:  None
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2: -  1: -
Year:  03/30/29  Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date:  1000-586
Orig Per:  EB, MI-LI  Orig Date:  900-330
Photographs  (# Direction from-to):
  380 NE - SW  390 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 179

Square: N17  Plan:  74  Build:  NA  Strat:  3B?-2?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev:  774.96
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B:  3B?  3A:  3A?  2:  2?  1: -
Year:  1929  Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIb?-B\P?  Rev Date:  900?-425?
Orig Per:  None  Orig Date:  None
Photographs  (# Direction from-to):
  379 E - W  389b SW - NE  380 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 180

Square: N17  Plan:  74  Build:  74.05  Strat:  3
Length:  3.0  Width:  2.0  Area:  6.0  Elev:  None
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2: -  1: -
Year:  03/30/29  Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date:  1000-586
Orig Per:  EB, EI-MI  Orig Date:  1200-530
Photographs  (# Direction from-to):
  380 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 181

Square: N17  Plan:  74  Build:  NA  Strat:  3B?-2?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev:  776.92
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B:  3B?  3A:  3A?  2:  2?  1: -
Year:  03/30/29  Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIb?-B\P?  Rev Date:  900?-425?
Orig Per:  MI?  Orig Date:  900-530
Photographs  (# Direction from-to):
  380 NE - SW
Vol 1: 301 pl.  89:3.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 182

Square: N17  Plan:  74  Build:  NA  Strat:  3-?
Length:  3.0  Width:  .8  Area:  2.4  Elev:  None
Strata:  5: -  4: -  3C:  3  3B:  3  3A:  3  2: ?  1: ?
Year:  04/02/29  Paved?:  No
Rev Per:  IrIIa-H\R?  Rev Date:  1000-AD 70?
Orig Per:  MI?  Orig Date:  900-530
Photographs  (# Direction from-to):
  380 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 183

Square: N18 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 3B?–?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev:
Year: 04/01/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-H\R? Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: EB Orig Date: 3000-2100
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 184

Square: N16 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 3B?–2?
Length: 2.5 Width: 1.8 Area: 4.5 Elev: None
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-B\P? Rev Date: 900?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
380 NE – SW 379 E – W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 185

Square: N18 Plan: 57 Build: NA Strat: 3C–?
Length: 2.7 Width: 2.0 Area: 5.4 Elev: 776.52
Strata: 5: – 4:– 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A? 2: 2? 1: –
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIia-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 186

Square: N18 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 3B–?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 776.90
Year: 04/02/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-H\R? Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
380 NE – SW 379 E – W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 187

Square: Q18 Plan: 74 Build: 74.01 Strat: 2–?
Length: 3.0 Width: 1.8 Area: 5.4 Elev: 776.61
Strata: 5: – 4:– 3C: – 3B: 3B – 3A: – 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MI? Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
391 NE – SW 392 E – W 393 E – W
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<th>Build</th>
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<td>2-?</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<td>04/02/29</td>
<td>B\P</td>
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<td>B\F</td>
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Orig Per: MI? Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   392 E - W 391 NE - SW
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 193
Square: Q18 Plan: 74 Build: 74.01 Strat: 2-?
Length: 4.2 Width: 3.2 Area: 13.4 Elev: 776.78
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 04/02/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MI? Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   391 NE - SW 393 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 194
Square: Q19 Plan: 75 Build: 74.01 Strat: 2
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 777.57
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MI? Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   393 E - W 392 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 195
Square: Q19 Plan: 75 Build: 74.01 Strat: 2
Length: 2.3 Width: 2.2 Area: 5.1 Elev: 777.21
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 04/03/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MI? Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   392 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 196
Square: R18 Plan: 91 Build: 74.01 Strat: 2-?
Length: 5.8 Width: 2.3 Area: 13.3 Elev: 776.80
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 04/03/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MI? Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   391 NE - SW 392 E - W 393 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 197
Square: N18 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 3C? - 2?
Length: 3.7 Width: 1.5 Area: 5.6 Elev: 776.44
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/03/29
Rev Per: IrIIa?-B\P
Orig Per: EB, MI
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 149.

Rm 198
Square: Q19 Plan: 75 Build: 74.01 Strat: 2
Length: 4.3 Width: 3.8 Area: 16.3 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 1929
Rev Per: B\P
Orig Per: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
392 E - W 393 E - W
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 199
Square: Q18 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 2?-
Length: 4.7 Width: 1.3 Area: 6.1 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 1929
Rev Per: B\P
Orig Per: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
392 E - W 393 E - W 391 NE - SW
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 200
Length: 5.2 Width: 3.3 Area: 17.2 Elev: 767.33
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/04/29
Rev Per: IrIIb\c?-B\P
Orig Per: MI
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A547a W - E A547b W - E A547c W - E
A555 W - E 387 E - W 386 W - E
Other Photos: 385
Vol 1: 229 fg. 59; 230.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 201
Length: 2.5 Width: .9 Area: 2.3 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/04/29
Rev Per: IrIIb\c?-B\P
Orig Per: MI
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A547a W - E A547b W - E A547c W - E
A555 W - E 386 W - E
Vol 1: 229 fg. 59; 230.
Vol 2: No citations.
Rm 202
Square: AG31  Plan: 163  Build: 163.01  Strat: 3A?-2?
Length: 2.0  Width: 1.9  Area: 3.8  Elev: 767.52
Strata: 5: - 4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIib\c?-B\P?  Rev Date: 850?-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A547a  W - E  A547b  W - E  A547c  W - E
A555  W - E  386  W - E
Vol 1: 229 fg. 59; 230.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 203
Square: AG31  Plan: 163  Build: 163.01  Strat: 3A?-2?
Length: 4.1  Width: 1.4  Area: 5.7  Elev: 767.41
Strata: 5: - 4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/04/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIib\c?-B\P?  Rev Date: 850?-425?
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A547a  W - E  A547b  W - E  A547c  W - E
A555  W - E  A557a  E - W  385  E - W
Other Photos: 386 387  A908
Vol 1: 229 fg. 59; 230.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 204
Square: AG30  Plan: 163  Build: 163.02  Strat: 3A?-2?
Length: 2.2  Width: 1.6  Area: 3.5  Elev: 768.97
Strata: 5: - 4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/05/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIib\c?-B\P?  Rev Date: 850?-425?
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
394  E - W  A560  E - W
Vol 1: 229 fg. 59; 230; 287 fg. 71:15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 205
Square: AG30  Plan: 163  Build: 163.02  Strat: 3A?-2?
Length: 3.0  Width: 1.8  Area: 5.4  Elev: 768.92
Strata: 5: - 4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/05/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIib\c?-B\P?  Rev Date: 850?-425?
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
394  E - W  A560  E - W
Vol 1: 229 fg. 59; 230.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 206
Square: AG26  Plan: 179  Build: 179.01?  Strat: 3B?-3A?
Length: 4.5  Width: 2.1  Area: 9.5  Elev: 780.15
Strata: 5: - 4:-  3C: -  3B: 3B? 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/08/29 to 04/09/29  Paved?: No
Register\Gazetteer

Rev Per: IrIIb?--IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 9007-586?
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A564a N - S  A553a  N - S  A571b S - N
A565b N - S  405 N - S  A571a N - S
Other Photos: A553b A553c 399
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 139.

Rm 207

Square: AG26  Plan: 179  Build: 179.01?  Strat: 3B?--3A?
Length: 2.1  Width: 1.5  Area: 3.4  Elev: 780.13
Strata: 5: -  4i-  3C: -  3B: 3B? 3A: 3A? 2: -  1: -
Year: 04/08/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb?--IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 9007-586?
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
399 N - S  A564a N - S  A564b NW - SE
A571a N - S  A571b S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 208

Square: AF26  Plan: 179  Build: 179.01?  Strat: 3B?--3A?
Length: 2.2  Width: 1.6  Area: 3.5  Elev: 780.47
Strata: 5: -  4i-  3C: -  3B: 3B? 3A: 3A? 2: -  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb?--IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 9007-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A564a N - S  399 N - S  A564a NW - SE
A571a N - S  A571b S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 209

Square: AH26  Plan: 179  Build: 179.01?  Strat: 3B?--3A?
Length: 2.3  Width: 2.1  Area: 4.8  Elev: 780.67
Strata: 5: -  4i-  3C: -  3B: 3B? 3A: 3A? 2: -  1: -
Year: 04/08/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb?--IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 9007-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A571b S - N  399 N - S  A564a N - S
405 N - S  A571a N - S  A564b NW - SE
Vol 1: 253; 286 fg. 65:2.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 210

Square: AH26  Plan: 179  Build: 179.01?  Strat: 3B?--3A?
Diameter: 2.4  Area:  Elev: 780.70
Strata: 5: -  4i-  3C: -  3B: 3B? 3A: 3A? 2: -  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb?--IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 9007-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
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Vol 1: 180; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 216
Square: R17  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Length: 1.8  Width: 1.3  Area: 2.3  Elev: 775.16
Strata: 5: - 4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/17/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
409a SW - NE
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 217
Square: R16  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Length: 2.1  Width: 1.7  Area: 3.9  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/18/29 to 04/19/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: EB, MIIIi  Orig Date: 575-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
409a SW - NE
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 218
Square: R17  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Length: 3.1  Width: 2.2  Area: 6.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/18/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: EB, MIIIi  Orig Date: 575-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
409a SW - NE
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 219
Square: R17  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Length: 3.1  Width: 1.7  Area: 5.3  Elev: 774.46
Strata: 5: - 4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/19/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: MIIIi  Orig Date: 575-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
409b W - E
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: 172.

Rm 220
Square: AB26  Plan: 145  Build: 145.02?  Strat: 2-?
Length: 12.0  Width: 2.0  Area: 24.0  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: ?
Year: 04/27/29 to 03/23/32  Paved?: No
Register\Gazetteer

Rev Per: BP
Orig Per: Mi\iii

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
423 S - N
425b N - S
426a NW - SE
808 S - N
A740 SW - NE
820 N - S
Other Photos: 818

Vol 1: 79 n. 10; 210 fg. 52a; 238, n. 22; 303 pl. 104:17.
Vol 2: 143.

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Rm 221

Length: 11.0 Width: 2.0 Area: 22.0 Elev: 775.75
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/27/29 to 03/21/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir\iib-B\p
Orig Per: E\iii-M\iii

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
426a NW - SE A743 W - E A652 W - E
A666 W - E 425b N - S A625a S - N
Other Photos: A756 808 966 A740 A752
Vol 1: 201; 210, fg. 52a; 238; 300 pl. 86:4.
Vol 2: 139; 150-151; 174; 186.

---------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 222

Square: AB25 Plan: 145 Build: NA Strat: 2
Length: 2.9 Width: 2.5 Area: 7.3 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/27/29 to 03/23/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP
Orig Per: MI-LI?

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
423 S - N A743 W - E A625a S - N
Other Photos: A740 966
Vol 1: 183 n. 14; 201; 210.
Vol 2: No citations.

---------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 223

Square: AB25 Plan: 145 Build: NA Strat: 2
Length: 4.1 Width: 3.0 Area: 12.3 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: ? to 03/24/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP
Orig Per: MI-LI

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
423 S - N A743 W - E 426a NW - SE
A625a S - N 819 W - E 921 NW - SE
Other Photos: A947 924 A740 808 966 A756
Vol 1: 183 n. 14; 201; 210.
Vol 2: 129; 142.

---------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 224

Square: AB25 Plan: 145 Build: 145.02 Strat: 2-?
Length: 8.7 Width: 2.6 Area: 22.6 Elev: 780.17
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/29/29 to 06/26/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP
Orig Per: Mi\iii-Li\ii

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
425b N - S 677a N - S 803 N - S
423  S - N  424  SE - NW  426a NW - SE
Other Photos: A625a 808 A740 A756
Vol 1: 210 fg. 52A; 244; 299 pl. 84:24; 302 pl. 100:6.
Vol 2: 180.

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Rm 225
Square: AC26  Plan: 145  Build: 145.02  Strat: 2-?
Length: 8.0  Width: 1.6  Area: 12.8  Elev: 780.15
Strata: 5: - 4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: ?
Year: 04/27/29 to 06/25/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   423  S - N  424  SE - NW  425b  N - S
   677a  N - S  426a  NW - SE
Vol 1: 209; 210 fg. 52A.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 226
Square: AC25  Plan: 145  Build: 145.02  Strat: 2-?
Length: 7.9  Width: 3.1  Area: 24.5  Elev: 780.00
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: ?
Year: 04/27/29 to 06/25/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500
1? step down to Rm 226.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   424  SE - NW  425b  S - N  678  E - W
   A630  SE - NW  677a  N - S
Other Photos: 426a
Vol 1: 210, fg. 52A; 302 pl. 104:7.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 227
Square: AC25  Plan: 145  Build: 145.02  Strat: 2-?
Length: 7.9  Width: 2.0  Area: 15.8  Elev: 780.21
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: ?
Year: 04/27/29 to 06/26/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   425b  S - N  424  SE - NW  426a  NW - SE
   A625a  S - N  677a  N - S  678  E - W
Vol 1: 210 fg. 52A.
Vol 2: 152.

Rm 228
Square: AB25  Plan: 145  Build: NA  Strat: 2
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 778.75
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/29/29 to 06/26/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIii  Orig Date: 700-586, -228 1050-650?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   426a  NW - SE  424  SE - NW  A625a  S - N
   423  S - N  808  S - N  966  SW - NE
Other Photos: A740 A756 A947
Vol 1: 183 n. 14; 201; 210; 238.
Vol 2: 129; 160; 166; 176.
Rm 229
Square: AB25  Plan: 145  Build: NA  Strat: 2
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 778.93
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 03/23/32 to 03/25/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: BYP  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MII-LIi  Orig Date: 600-450, -229 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  808  S - N
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 230
Square: AB24  Plan: 144  Build: 145.01  Strat: 3B-3A
Length: 3.9  Width: 2.9  Area: 11.3  Elev: 778.78
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/29/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IIRIIb-IIRIIbc  Rev Date: 900-586
Orig Per: MII-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500, -230 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  908  E - W  424  SE - NW  426a  NW - SE
  A625a  S - N  A966  W - E  921  SW - NE
Other Photos: A977  A978  A1071  802  A863  A965
Vol 1: 201.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 231
Square: AB24  Plan: 144  Build: NA  Strat: 2?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 778.77
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: BYP?  Rev Date: 586?-425?
Orig Per: MII-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 201.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 232
Square: AB24  Plan: 144  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-3C
Length: 2.7  Width: 1.8  Area: 4.9  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/29/29  Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IIRI?  Rev Date: 1200?-900
Orig Per: MII-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  426a  NW - SE  A976  SE - NW  A965  N - S
  A986  E - W
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 233
Length: 9.7  Width: 3.0  Area: 29.1  Elev: 780.14
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/30/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IIRIIb-B\P  Rev Date: 900-425
Rm 234
Square: AC24 Plan: 144 Build: NA Strat: 3C?
Length: 1.8 Width: 1.0 Area: 1.8 Elev: 779.47
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 7 to 03/24/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa? Rev Date: 1000?-900?
Orig Per: MI Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
426s W - E
A966 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 132; 143; 184.

Rm 235
Square: AC24 Plan: 144 Build: NA Strat: 3B-3A
Length: 3.8 Width: 2.4 Area: 9.1 Elev: 779.45
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/30/29 to 03/24/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIB-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 900-586
Orig Per: MIii-Lii Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
806 S - N
A965 S - N
A966 W - E
967 S - N
925 S - N
Vol 1: 302 pl. 104:2.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 236
Square: AB24 Plan: 144 Build: NA Strat: 3B-2?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 778.90
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/30/29 to 03/24/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIB-B? Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: MI-Li Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
426s NW - SE
806 S - N
925 S - N
A966 W - E
A976 SE - NW
Other Photos: A625a
Vol 1: 297 57:22.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 237
Square: AB24 Plan: 144 Build: NA Strat: 3B-2?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 778.94
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/30/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIB-B? Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: MIii-Lii Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
925 S - N
A965 S - N
A625a S - N
806 S - N
A895 E - W
A966 W - E
Vol 1: 214 fg. 538; 301 pl. 90:2.
Vol 2: No citations.
Register\Gazetteer

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### Rm 238

Square: Q15  Plan: 73  Build: 73.03  Strat: 3C-?
Length: 4.8  Width: 2.8  Area: 13.4  Elev: 776.47
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIi-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   486 SW - NE  483 NW - SE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

### Rm 239

Square: Q14  Plan: 73  Build: 73.02  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.4  Width: 2.2  Area: 5.3  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/01/29 to 06/09/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIi-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   486 SW - NE  482 NE - SW  487 SE - NW  
   A615 SE - NW  483 NW - SE  476 NE - SW
Other Photos: 477
Vol 1: 281 pl. 110:26; 300 pl. 86:1.
Vol 2: 130.

### Rm 240

Square: Q15  Plan: 73  Build: 73.03  Strat: 3C-?
Length: 3.1  Width: 2.2  Area: 6.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/03/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIi-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   486 SW - NE  483 NW - SE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

### Rm 241

Square: Q15  Plan: 73  Build: 73.02  Strat: 3C-2
Length: 5.8  Width: 2.1  Area: 12.2  Elev: 776.20
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIIi-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   483 NW - SE  486 SW - NE  476 NE - SW
   477 SE - NW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

### Rm 242

Square: Q15  Plan: 73  Build: 73.02  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.4  Width: 2.3  Area: 5.5  Elev: 776.09
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/01/29  Paved?: Yes
Register\Gazetteer

Rev Per: Ir\IIa-B\P?    Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI\ii-L\ii    Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
486 SW - NE         483 NW - SE         477 SE - NW
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 243
Square: P14    Plan: 73    Build: 73.01    Strat: 3C-?
Length: 3.1    Width: 1.7    Area: 5.3    Elev: 775.24
Strata: 5: - 4:-- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/01/29 to 06/04/29    Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir\IIa-B\P?    Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: EB, EI-MI    Orig Date: 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
487 SE - NW         483 NW - SE         482 NE - SW
486 SW - NE         671 NE - SW         A632b NW - SE
Other Photos: 672 673
Vol 1: 180; 181 fg. 41; 189; 251 n. 14; 298 pl. 65:1-4; 303
pl. 105:34-35.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 244
Square: R15    Plan: 90    Build: 73.02    Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.0    Width: 1.4    Area: 2.8    Elev:
Strata: 5: - 4:-- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1929    Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: Ir\IIa-B\P?    Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI\ii-L\ii    Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
483 NW - SE         486 SW - NE         477 SE - NW
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41; 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 245a
Square: R14    Plan: 90    Build: 90.01    Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.4    Width: 2.2    Area: 7.5    Elev: 775.28
Strata: 5: - 4:-- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/03/29 to 06/25/29    Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir\IIa-B\P?    Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: EB, EI-MI    Orig Date: 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
482 NE - SW         483 NW - SE         484 NW - SE
477 SE - NW
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 245b
Square: R14    Plan: 90    Build: 90.01    Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.5    Width: 2.2    Area: 7.7    Elev: 775.62
Strata: 5: - 4:-- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/03/29 to 06/25/29    Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir\IIa-B\P?    Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: EB, EI-MI    Orig Date: 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
482 NE - SW         483 NW - SE         484 NW - SE
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.
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Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: EB, EI-MI Orig Date: 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   484 NW - SE  486 SW - NE  487 SE - NW
   483 NW - SE  482 NE - SW  476 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 250b
Square: Q13 Plan: 73 Build: Rd Strat: 3C?-
Length: 8.1 Width: 1.9 Area: 15.4 Elev: 775.89
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/05/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa?-B\P? Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: EB, EI-MI Orig Date: 1200-530
Side-road? Drain below it.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   483 NW - SE  484 NW - SE  482 NE - SW
   486 SW - NE  487 SE - NW  476 NE - SW
Other Photos: 477
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41; 296 pl. 54:57.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 251
Square: R13 Plan: 90 Build: NA Strat: 3B-2?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 775.84
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/04/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb-B\P? Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: MIii-Li Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   482 NE - SW  476 NE - SW  477 SE - NW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 252
Square: R13 Plan: 90 Build: NA Strat: 3B-2?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/04/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb-B\P? Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: MIii-Li Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   482 NE - SW  476 NE - SW  477 SE - NW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 167.

Rm 253
Square: P20 Plan: 75 Build: NA Strat: 3C?-2
Length: 14.2 Width: 1.4 Area: 19.9 Elev: 776.95
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/20/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb?-B\P Rev Date: 1000?-425
Orig Per: EB, MI Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   667 NW - SE  675 W - E  674 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 182.
Register\Gazetteer

Rm 254

Square: P20  Plan: 75  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?-2
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 777.56
Strata: 5:  41:  3C:  3B:  3A:  3A:  2:  2  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c?-B\P  Rev Date: 850-425
Orig Per: Mi\II-L\III  Orig Date: 700-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):

665  NW - SE
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 255

Square: P20  Plan: 75  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  41:  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A:  2:  27  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):

675  W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 256

Square: M20  Plan: 58  Build: NA  Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 776.98
Strata: 5:  41:  3C:  3B:  3A:  3A:  2:  27  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c?-B\P  Rev Date: 850?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):

666  E - W  674b  W - E  675  W - E
669  SE - NW
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 257

Square: M20  Plan: 58  Build: NA  Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 776.60
Strata: 5:  41:  3C:  3B:  3A:  3A:  2:  27  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c?-B\P  Rev Date: 850?-425?
Orig Per: EB, MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):

670  S - N  674  W - E
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 258

Square: M20  Plan: 58  Build: NA  Strat:
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 775.52
Strata: 5:  41:  3C:  3B:  3A:  3A:  2:  27  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c?-B\P  Rev Date: 850?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):

674b  W - E
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 259
Square: N21 Plan: 75 Build: NA Strat: 3B? - ?
Length: 1.8 Width: 1.5 Area: 2.7 Elev: 777.00
Year: 1929 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIIb-H\R? Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
666 E - W
Vol 1: 183 ns. 12, 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 260
Square: P22 Plan: 76 Build: Strat:
Dimensions undetermined Elev: ?
Year: 06/21/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: EB7?, ?-? Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, ?-?
Orig Per: EB, EI Orig Date: 1200-900
Not on plan, but said to be in square P22.
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 261
Square: P19 Plan: 75 Build: NA Strat: 3C? - ?
Length: 2.2 Width: 1.4 Area: 3.1 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
675 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 262
Square: P19 Plan: 75 Build: NA Strat: 3A?
Length: 2.1 Width: 2.1 Area: 4.4 Elev: 776.27
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb\c? Rev Date: 850?-586?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
675 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 263
Square: P19 Plan: 75 Build: NA Strat: 3C?-3A?
Length: 6.4 Width: 3.5 Area: 22.4 Elev: 776.80
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B? 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/22/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?-IrIIIb\c? Rev Date: 1000?-586?
Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: MI-LI? Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
675 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 264
Square: N19  Plan: 75  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?
Length: 2.4  Width: 1.3  Area: 3.1  Elev: 776.42
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Rev Per: IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 850?-586?
Orig Per: MI-LI?  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
675 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 265
Square: P19  Plan: 75  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?
Length: 2.9  Width: 2.0  Area: 5.8  Elev: 776.86
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/22/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 850?-586?
Orig Per: EB, MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
675 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.

Rm 266a
Square: R13  Plan: 90  Build: NA
Dimensions undeterminable
Year: 06/24/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: EB1?, ?-?
Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, ?-?
Orig Per: MIii-LI  Orig Date: 600-500?
Not on plan, but said to be in square R13.
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 266b
Square: V22  Plan: 110  Build: 110.01  Strat: 2
Length: 4.4  Width: 1.5  Area: 6.6  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/23/32 to 04/26/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
936 SW - NE  A1068 W - E  A1190 SW - NE
Vol 1: 208 fg. 51.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 267
Square: V22  Plan: 110  Build: 110.01  Strat: 2
Length: 8.7  Width: 2.5  Area: 21.8  Elev: 776.22
| Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: - |
| Year: 04/23/32 Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-425 |
| Orig Per: LI Orig Date: 530-500? |
| Photographs (# Direction from-to): |
| A1182 SE - NW A1190 SW - NE A1191 SW - NE |
| A1192 SW - NE A1249 E - W 917 W - E |
| Other Photos: 936 A1068 A1189 A1193 |
| Vol 1: 208 fg. 51; 209; 298 pl. 75:2. |
| Vol 2: No citations. |

| Square: V22 Plan: 110 Build: 110.01 Strat: 2 |
| Length: 2.5 Width: 1.2 Area: 3.0 Elev: None |
| Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: - |
| Year: 04/25/32 to 04/26/32 Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-425 |
| Orig Per: LI Orig Date: 530-500? |
| Photographs (# Direction from-to): |
| 917 W - E 936 SW - NE A1068 W - E |
| Vol 1: 208 fg. 51. |
| Vol 2: No citations. |

| Square: V22 Plan: 110 Build: 110.01 Strat: 2 |
| Length: 3.3 Width: 1.6 Area: 5.3 Elev: None |
| Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: - |
| Year: 04/26/32 to 04/26/32 Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-425 |
| Orig Per: LI Orig Date: 530-500? |
| Photographs (# Direction from-to): |
| 917 W - E 936 SW - NE A1068 W - E |
| Vol 1: 208 fg. 51. |
| Vol 2: No citations. |

| Square: S23 Plan: 93 Build: 93.02 Strat: 1 |
| Length: 2.7 Width: 1.1 Area: 3.0 Elev: None |
| Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: 1 |
| Year: 04/26/32 to 04/26/32 Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: H\R Rev Date: 280-AD 70 |
| Orig Per: LI-HL Orig Date: 500-150 |
| Photographs (# Direction from-to): |
| 910 S - N |
| Vol 1: 183 ns. 14, 15; 185; 231. |
| Vol 2: No citations. |

| Square: S23 Plan: 93 Build: 93.02 Strat: 1 |
| Length: 6.3 Width: 2.0 Area: 12.6 Elev: 777.11 |
| Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: 1 |
| Year: 04/26/32 to 04/26/32 Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: H\R Rev Date: 280-AD 70 |
| Orig Per: LI-HL Orig Date: 500-150 |
| Photographs (# Direction from-to): |
| 910 S - N |
| Vol 1: 183 ns. 14, 15; 185; 231 fg. 60; 232 n. 94; 275:6. |
| Vol 2: 175. |
Rm 272

Square: R23  Plan: 93  Build: 93.02  Strat: 1
Length: 3.4  Width: 2.0  Area: 6.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: 1
Year: 04/26/32 to 04/26/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: H/R  Rev Date: 280-AD 70
Orig Per: LI-HL  Orig Date: 500-150
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
      910  S - N
Vol 1: 183  nos. 14, 15; 185; 231  fg. 60.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 273a

Square: T23  Plan: 93  Build: 93.01  Strat: 3B-2
Length: 2.5  Width: 2.2  Area: 5.5  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/26/32 to 05/04/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: Iriib-B/P  Rev Date: 900-425
Orig Per: Mii-Llii  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
      931  E - W  950  E - W  994  N - S
      1094  SE - NW  1095  NE - SW  1100  E - W
Other Photos: 953 A1132 1098 909 A970 A1033 A1074 A1076
Vol 1: 183  n. 15; 203  fg. 49; 231; 299  pl. 85:3.
Vol 2: 176.

Rm 273b

Square: T23  Plan: 93  Build: 93.01  Strat: 3B-2
Length: 5.2  Width: 4.1  Area: 21.3  Elev: 774.73
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/26/32 to 05/04/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: Iriib-B/P  Rev Date: 900-425
Orig Per: Mii-Llii  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
      1074  N - S  1092  N - S  930  S - N
      931  E - W  950  E - W  996  N - S
Other Photos: 909 949 958 994 997 1076 1093 A918 A949 A1068 928 951 993 1075 A890 A926 A927 A928 A934 A935 A1076 A1130 1008 A924 A1074
Vol 1: 183  n. 15; 203  fg. 49; 231; 299  pl. 85:3.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 273c

Square: T24  Plan: 93  Build: 93.01  Strat: 3B-2
Length: 2.6  Width: 2.3  Area: 6.0  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/26/32 to 05/04/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: Iriib-B/P  Rev Date: 900-425
Orig Per: Mii-Llii  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
      950  E - W  993  NW - SE  1077  E - W
      1099  W - E  1101  SW - NE  1096  NW - SE
Other Photos: 952 A1131 A1134 951 997 A927 A943 A1133 909 928 1075 A944 A969 A1123
Vol 1: 183  n. 15; 203  fg. 49; 231; 299  pl. 85:3.
Vol 2: No citations.
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**Dimensions undeterminable**  
**Elev:** 774.69  
**Strata:** 5: - 4E- 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: 1?  
**Year:** 04/26/32 to 05/04/32  
**Paved?:** No  
**Rev Per:** IrIIib-H\R?  
**Rev Date:** 900-AD 70?  
**Orig Per:** MIII-LIII  
**Orig Date:** 600-450  
**Photographs (# Direction from-to):**  
919  E - W  920  E - W  909  S - N  
A129  E - W  A1030  W - E  
**Other Photos:** A944  
Vol 1: 183 ns. 14, 15; 203 fg. 49; 231; 296 pl. 55:58.  
Vol 2: 132; 164; 184.  

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**Dimensions undeterminable**  
**Elev:** 773.49  
**Strata:** 5: - 4E- 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: 1?  
**Year:** 04/27/32 to 05/05/32  
**Paved?:** No  
**Rev Per:** IrIIib-H\R?  
**Rev Date:** 900-AD 70?  
**Orig Per:** MIII-LIII  
**Orig Date:** 600-450  
**Photographs (# Direction from-to):**  
919  E - W  928  SW - NE  909  S - N  
A944  N - S  
Vol 1: 183 ns. 14, 15; 203 fg. 49.  
Vol 2: No citations.  

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**Dimensions undeterminable**  
**Elev:** 772.73  
**Strata:** 5: - 4E- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: 1?  
**Year:** 05/03/32 to 05/06/32  
**Paved?:** Yes  
**Rev Per:** IrIIib-H\R?  
**Rev Date:** 900-AD 70?  
**Orig Per:** MIII-LIII  
**Orig Date:** 600-450  
**Photographs (# Direction from-to):**  
932  W - E  958  N - S  997  NW - SE  
1075  NE - SW  1092  N - S  A1073  NE - SW  
**Other Photos:** 992 996 1074 1093 A890 A949 A950  
A1032 A1067 A1076 A1130 909 933 955 1097 A691 A893  
A943 A1012 A1074 A1135 A1252 1008 1076 A939 A969 A1033  
A1075 A1122  
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 203 fg. 49.  
Vol 2: 183.  

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**Dimensions undeterminable**  
**Elev:** 772.73  
**Strata:** 5: - 4E- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: 1?  
**Year:** 05/09/32 to 05/10/32  
**Paved?:** No  
**Rev Per:**  
**Rev Date:** 280?-AD 70?  
**Orig Per:** MIII-LIII  
**Orig Date:** 600-450  
1? step just SW of Rm 277.  
**Photographs:** no existing photos  
Vol 1: 183 ns. 14, 15; 231 fg. 60.  
Vol 2: No citations.  

---
Rm 278
Square: AC24  Plan: 144  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-3A
Length: 1.8  Width: 1.0  Area: 1.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/12/32 to 05/12/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 900-586?
Orig Per: MIIIi  Orig Date: 575-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
965  S - N  A965  S - N
Vol 2: 143.

Rm 279
Square: AC24  Plan: 144  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-3A
Length: 3.0  Width: 1.5  Area: 4.5  Elev: 779.64
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/12/32 to 05/12/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 900-586
Orig Per: EI-MIi?  Orig Date: 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
965  S - N  A966  W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 164.

Rm 280
Square: AD25  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3C-3A?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 780.17
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/13/32 to 05/13/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIia-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 281
Square: AD24  Plan: 161  Build: NA  Strat: 3
Length: 2.5  Width: 2.0  Area: 5.0  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3  3B: 3  3A: 3  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/13/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIia-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 282
Square: AD24  Plan: 161  Build: NA  Strat: 3
Length: 2.3  Width: 1.3  Area: 3.0  Elev: 779.54
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3  3B: 3  3A: 3  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/13/32 to 05/13/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIia-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: EIIIi-EIIIi  Orig Date: 1050-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A965  S - N  A966  W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
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Register\Gazetteer

Length: 2.3 Width: 1.0 Area: 2.3 Elev: 779.73
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B? 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/16/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb? IrIIb\c Rev Date: 900?-586
Orig Per: Miili Orig Date: 575-530
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 138; 178.

Rm 289
Square: AB19 Plan: 143 Build: 143.02 Strat: 3C? - 3A?
Length: 5.3 Width: 5.0 Area: 26.5 Elev: 779.23
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/17/32 to 05/17/32 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIIa? - IrIIb\c? Rev Date: 1000? - 586?
Orig Per: Miili-Liil Orig Date: 600-450
5? steps down to Rm 289.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
964 N - S A991 W - E
Vol 1: 212.
Vol 2: 164.

Rm 250
Square: S14 Plan: 90 Build: 90.02 Strat: 3C-2?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 776.26
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: ? 1: -
Year: 03/08/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-BP? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: Miili-Liili Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 139; 183.

Rm 291
Square: S14 Plan: 90 Build: 90.03 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.0 Width: 1.9 Area: 5.7 Elev: 775.55
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/08/32 to 04/14/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: Miili-Liili Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
915 S - N 916 S - N
Vol 1: 301 pl. 89: 8.
Vol 2: 174; 178.

Rm 292
Square: S14 Plan: 90 Build: 90.03 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.0 Width: 2.0 Area: 6.0 Elev: 775.55
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/08/32 to 04/14/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: Miili-Liili Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
915 S - N 916 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 155; 173.
Rm 293
Square: S13 Plan: 90 Build: NA Strat: 3B-2?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3B: 3B: 3A: 3A: 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/08/32 to 04/15/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib\c-H\R? Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: EIII-EIIII Orig Date: 1050-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
913 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 140; 150-151; 175.

Rm 294
Square: V12 Plan: 106 Build: NA Strat: 3A?-?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3B: 3B: 3A? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 03/09/32 to 03/11/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c-H\R? Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: EIIII-LII Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
790 N - S 914 E - W 792 N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: 129; 157; 168.

Rm 295
Square: T12 Plan: 89 Build: 89.01 Strat: 3C?-?
Length: 2.5 Width: 2.2 Area: 5.5 Elev: None
Year: 03/09/32 to 03/11/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA\c-H\R? Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: EIIII-LII Orig Date: 1000-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
789 NE - SW
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 296
Square: T13 Plan: 90 Build: 89.01 Strat: 3C?-?
Length: 2.3 Width: 1.9 Area: 4.4 Elev: 776.35
Year: 03/09/32 to 03/11/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA\c-H\R? Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: EIIII-LII Orig Date: 1000-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
789 NE - SW 913 S - N 914 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 129; 171.

Rm 297
Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: 107.01 Strat: 3C-2
Length: 3.5 Width: 2.1 Area: 7.4 Elev: 775.03
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 03/09/32 to 04/11/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIi-LII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
913 S - N A808
Vol 1: 302 pl. 96;16.
Vol 2: 136.

Rm 298

Square: V12  Plan: 106  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?--?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 776.49
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 03/11/32 to 03/12/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c-H\R?  Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: EB, MIII-LII  Orig Date: 700-500, 1200-900?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
790  N - S  914  E - W  792  N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 301 pl. 89:10.
Vol 2: 129.

Rm 299

Square: V12  Plan: 106  Build: 106.017  Strat: 1
Length: 4.0  Width: 2.0  Area: 8.0  Elev: 776.91
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: 1
Year: 03/11/32 to 03/12/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: H\R  Rev Date: 280-AD 70
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
790  N - S  792  N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 185.
Vol 2: 167.

Rm 300

Square: W12  Plan: 106  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?--?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 03/11/32 to 03/12/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb\c-H\R?  Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
790  N - S  A794  S - N  792  N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 301

Square: W12  Plan: 106  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?--?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 776.25
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 03/11/32 to 03/12/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb\c-H\R?  Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
788  S - N  A794  S - N  790  N - S
792  N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 298 pl. 74:6.
Vol 2: 167; 170-171; 175.

Rm 302

Square: W12  Plan: 106  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?--?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A? 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 03/11/32 to 03/12/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb\c-H\R?  Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: MIii-LIii

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A794 S - N 790 N - S 792 N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 185.
Vol 2: 136.

Rm 303

Square: Y11 Plan: 123 Build: NA Strat: 1
Length: 4.0 Width: 1.4 Area: 5.6 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 03/14/32 to 03/14/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: H\R Rev Date: 280-AD 70
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 185.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 304

Square: Z12 Plan: 123 Build: 123.01 Strat: 3C-?
Length: 5.7 Width: 1.5 Area: 8.6 Elev: 773.45
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/14/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIa-b\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: EiiI-EiIii Orig Date: 1050-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
991 W - E A805 W - E A1062 E - W 813 SW - NE 943 S - N 810 SE - NW
Other Photos: 787 A804 A936
Vol 1: 189.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 305

Square: Z12 Plan: 123 Build: 123.01 Strat: 3C-?
Length: 5.7 Width: 1.5 Area: 8.6 Elev: 773.30
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 03/14/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIa-b\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: EiiI-EiIii Orig Date: 1050-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
991 W - E A761 S - N A1059 E - W A1063 W - E A759 S - N 813 SW - NE
Other Photos: 811 818 A763 A764 816 817 943 A762
Vol 1: 189.
Vol 2: 150.

Rm 306

Square: AD14 Plan: 158 Build: NA Strat: 3B-1?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/17/32 to 03/18/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIb-H\R? Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-LIii Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
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Length: 1.7 Width: 1.6 Area: 2.7 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 05/16/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-B\P Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photos: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 313
Square: AC24 Plan: 144 Build: NA Strat: 3
Length: 3.0 Width: .8 Area: 2.4 Elev: 780.49
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: - 1: -
Year: 03/24/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-IrIIIB\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: EIII-EIII Orig Date: 1050-900
Photos: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 129; 142; 157-159.

Rm 314
Square: AC24 Plan: 144 Build: NA Strat: 3
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 779.89
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: - 1: -
Year: 03/24/32 to 03/24/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-IrIIIB\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: EI\i\i, MI\i\i Orig Date: 575-530
Photos: (# Direction from-to):
806 S - N 925 S - N A965 S - N
426a NW - SE A966 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 185.

Rm 315
Square: AB24 Plan: 144 Build: NA Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.7 Width: 1.5 Area: 5.6 Elev: 779.84
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 03/24/32 to 03/24/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-IrIIIB\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: EB, EI-MI Orig Date: 1200-530
Photos: (# Direction from-to):
925 S - N A965 S - N A966 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 316
Square: AA25 Plan: 145 Build: 145.01 Strat: 3B-2?
Length: 4.5 Width: 2.6 Area: 11.7 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 03/25/32 to 03/25/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIB-B\P\ Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photos: (# Direction from-to):
A977 S - N 808 S - N 921 SW - NE
A899 NW - SE 424 SE - NW 834 N - S
Other Photos: A863 A978 A1071 808 834 A863 A965 A965 A966 A977 A978
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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<td>808 S - N 965 SW - NE A947 S - N</td>
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<td>Length: 3.4 Width: 2.0 Area: 6.8 Elev: 776.67</td>
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<td>834 N - S A977 S - N A978 S - N</td>
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<td>A977 S - N 834 N - S A863 S - N</td>
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Orig Per: EI, MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  839  N - S  822  N - S  834  N - S
  A663  S - N  A977  S - N  A978  S - N
Vol 1: 201; 265 n. 1; 253; 303 pl. 105:5.
Vol 2: 129.

Rm 322
Square: Z25  Plan: 128  Build: 128.01  Strat: 2?-1?
Length: 4.5  Width: 3.0  Area: 13.5  Elev: 777.24
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2:  2:  1:  1?
Year: 03/28/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 5862-AD 70?
Orig Per: EI, MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  834  N - S  A863  S - N  A977  S - N
  A978  S - N
Vol 1: 214 fg. 53B.
Vol 2: 150.

Rm 323
Square: AA24  Plan: 144  Build: 145.01  Strat: 3B-3A
Length: 3.9  Width: 2.9  Area: 11.3  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B:  3A:  2:  1:  -
Year: 03/28/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 900-586
Orig Per: EI, MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  908  E - W  A863  S - N  A977  S - N
  A1071  S - N  834  N - S  A966  W - E
Other Photos: A978 835 921 A965
Vol 1: 201; 214 fg. 53B.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 324
Square: AA24  Plan: 144  Build: 144.01  Strat: 2
Length: 3.2  Width: 1.5  Area: 4.8  Elev: 779.08
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2:  2:  1: -
Year: 04/02/35 to 04/05/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIii-IIIi  Orig Date: 600-450, 450-250?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  937  W - E  834  N - S  835  N - S
  A977  S - N  A978  S - N
Vol 1: 174; 201, n. 37; 214, fg. 53B; 236; 275:1; 287 fg.
  71:20; 299 pl. 84:13.
Vol 2: 136.

Rm 325
Square: AA24  Plan: 144  Build: 144.01  Strat: 2
Length: 6.0  Width: 1.2  Area: 7.2  Elev: 778.41
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2:  2:  1: -
Year: 04/02/35 to 04/05/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIii-IIIi  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  835  N - S  A863  S - N  A977  S - N
  A978  S - N
Vol 1: 214, fg. 53B.
Vol 2: 171; 182-183.

Rm 326
Square: AA24  Plan: 144  Build: 144.01  Strat: 2
Length: 3.8  Width: 2.1  Area: 8.0  Elev: 778.23
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2:  2  1: -
Year: 04/02/35 to 04/05/32  Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MII1-L11i  Orig Date: 700-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   843  S - N  836  S - N  847  S - N
   835  N - S  937  W - E  A894  W - E
Other Photos: 832  848  A965
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 210; 213; 214, fg. 53B; 215; 255; 299 pl.
783-4; 302 pl. 95-6.
Vol 2: 139.

Rm 327
Square: AA24  Plan: 144  Build: 144.01  Strat: 2
Length: 4.8  Width: 3.0  Area: 14.4  Elev: 778.56
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2:  2  1: -
Year: 04/02/35 to 04/05/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MII1-L11i  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   937  W - E  835  N - S
Vol 1: 210; 214, fg. 53B.
Vol 2: 171.

Rm 328
Square: Z24  Plan: 127  Build: 127.04  Strat: 1
Length: 3.9  Width: 2.9  Area: 11.3  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: 1
Year: 04/04/32 to 04/05/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: H\R  Rev Date: 280-AD 70
Orig Per: MII1-L11i  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   834  N - S  835  N - S  837  N - S
   A863  S - N
Vol 1: 201 n. 37; 214, fg. 53B.

Rm 329
Square: Z24  Plan: 127  Build: 127.04  Strat: 1
Length: 2.9  Width: 1.8  Area: 5.2  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: 1
Year: 04/04/32 to 04/05/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: H\R  Rev Date: 280-AD 70
Orig Per: MII1-L11i  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   835  N - S
Vol 1: 214, fg. 53B; 266 n. 10; 281 pl. 109:13; 303 pl.
105:14.
Vol 2: 136; 154.

Rm 330
Square: Z24 Plan: 127 Build: NA Strat: 2-?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 778.06
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 04/05/32 to 04/05/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
834 N - S 835 N - S 837 N - S
Vol 1: 201 n. 37; 214 fg. 53B; 282 no. 57.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 331
Square: AA24 Plan: 144 Build: 144.01 Strat: 2
Length: 4.0 Width: 2.2 Area: 8.8 Elev: 778.57
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/05/32 to 04/05/32 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
5 steps down to Rm 331.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A965 S - N 937 W - E 927 E - W
926 N - S A894 W - E 835 N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 210; 214, fg. 53B; 215; 255; 299 pl. 78:2-3.
Vol 2: 182.

Rm 332
Square: AA23 Plan: 144 Build: 144.01 Strat: 2
Length: 3.4 Width: 1.2 Area: 4.1 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/06/32 to 04/06/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
937 W - E 835 N - S A894 W - E
Vol 1: 210 (mistakenly written 322); 214, fg. 53B.
Vol 2: 143.

Rm 333
Square: AA23 Plan: 144 Build: 127.03 Strat: 2-?
Length: 3.1 Width: 2.0 Area: 6.2 Elev: 778.97
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 04/06/32 to 04/06/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
835 N - S 833 NW - SE
Vol 1: 214 fg. 53B.
Vol 2: 136.

Rm 334
Square: AA23 Plan: 144 Build: 127.03 Strat: 2-?
Length: 5.5 Width: 2.8 Area: 15.4 Elev: 780.53
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 04/06/32 to 04/06/32 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
835 N - S 833 NW - SE
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 335
Square: Z23  Plan: 144  Build: 127.03  Strat: 2-?
Length: 8.3  Width: 2.8  Area: 23.2  Elev: 779.39
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 04/06/32 to 04/06/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
835  N - S  833  NW - SE
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 336
Square: Z23  Plan: 127  Build: 127.03  Strat: 2-?
Length: 6.3  Width: 2.4  Area: 19.9  Elev: 779.93
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: ?
Year: 04/06/32 to 04/06/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
835  N - S  833  NW - SE
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: 149; 184.

Rm 337
Square: Z23  Plan: 127  Build: 127.03?  Strat: 2-?
Length: 6.5  Width: 1.8  Area: 11.7  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 04/06/32 to 04/06/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
835  N - S  833  E - W  A894  W - E
Vol 1: 201; 214, fg. 53B.

Rm 338
Square: Z23  Plan: 127  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 04/06/32 to 04/06/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?  Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
835  N - S  833  NW - SE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 339
Square: AB19  Plan: 143  Build: Rd  Strat: 3C-1?
Length: 6.5  Width: 1.9  Area: 12.4  Elev: 779.21
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: ? 1: 1?
Year: 05/17/32 to 05/17/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRILLA-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
N 964 S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 340

Square: 223  Plan: 127  Build: NA  Strat: 2-?
Length: 5.6  Width: 1.8  Area: 10.1  Elev: 778.39
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3B: - 3A: 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/06/32 to 04/06/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Uncertain number of steps.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
383 E - W 835 N - S 833 NW - SE
Vol 1: 214 fg. 53B.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 341a

Square: S14  Plan: 90  Build: 90.03  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 5.1  Width: 2.1  Area: 10.7  Elev: 775.72
Strata: 5: 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/07/32 to 04/14/32  Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IRIIA-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
842 N - S 915 S - N 840 W - E
913 S - N 916 S - N A808 E - W
Vol 1: 256, fg. 67A; 257; 286 fg. 63; 302 pl. 90:20.
Vol 2: 131; 141; 146; 183.

Rm 341b

Square: S14  Plan: 90  Build: 90.03  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 7.1  Width: 1.2  Area: 8.5  Elev: 775.85
Strata: 5: 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/07/32 to 04/14/32  Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IRIIA-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
915 S - N 842 N - S 916 S - N
854 S - N 913 S - N
Vol 1: 256 fg. 67A.
Vol 2: 131; 141; 146; 183.

Rm 341c

Square: S14  Plan: 90  Build: 90.03  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 1.7  Width: 1.2  Area: 2.0  Elev: 775.72
Strata: 5: 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 1932  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRIIA-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 256 fg. 67A.
Vol 2: 131; 141; 146; 183.

Rm 342
Register\Gazetteer

Square: W13  Plan: 107  Build: NA  Strat: 3C-2
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/07/32 to 04/08/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   914  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 343
Square: W13  Plan: 107  Build: NA  Strat: 3C-2
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 776.35
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/07/32 to 04/08/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 344
Square: W13  Plan: 107  Build: 107.03  Strat: 3C-2
Length: 4.0  Width: 2.7  Area: 10.8  Elev: 776.16
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/07/32 to 04/08/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   841  N - S
   855  N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 345
Square: W13  Plan: 107  Build: NA  Strat: 3C-2
Length: 5.0  Width: 2.8  Area: 14.0  Elev: 776.09
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/07/32 to 04/08/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   914  E - W
   841  N - S
   855  N - S
Vol 1: 136.

Rm 346
Square: X13  Plan: 124  Build: 124.02?  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.6  Width: 2.2  Area: 10.1  Elev: 775.52
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 05/16/32 to 05/17/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
Rm 347
Square: X13 Plan: 124 Build: 124.03? Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 1.6 Width: 1.6 Area: 2.6 Elev: 775.83
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 05/16/32 to 05/17/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIii-LII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 131.

Rm 348
Square: X13 Plan: 124 Build: 124.02? Strat: 3C?-1?
Dimensions undetermined Elev: 775.87
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 05/16/32 to 05/23/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIIa-H\R? Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 349
Square: X13 Plan: 124 Build: 124.02? Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.3 Width: 1.5 Area: 6.5 Elev: 775.89
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 05/17/32 to 05/18/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIii-LII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 236 n. 12; 241; 299 pl. 84:18.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 350
Square: X13 Plan: 124 Build: 124.03? Strat: 3C-2?
Dimensions undetermined Elev: 775.58
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 05/23/32 to 05/23/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIii-LII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 155.

Rm 351
Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: 107.02 Strat: 3C-2
Length: 7.3 Width: 2.0 Area: 14.6 Elev: 776.46
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: 1?
Year: 04/08/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIIa-B\P Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  855 N - S 914 E - W 913 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 352
Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: 107.02 Strat: 3C-2
Register Gazetteer

Length: 2.3 Width: 2.2 Area: 5.1 Elev: 776.35
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/12/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIII-LIII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
914 E - W 855 N - S 913 S - N
Vol 1: 135.
Vol 2: 175.

Rm 353

Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: 107.02 Strat: 3C-2
Length: 2.6 Width: 2.1 Area: 5.5 Elev: 776.20
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/12/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIII-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
855 N - S 913 S - N 914 E - W
Vol 1: 135; 239-240; 299 pl. 84:9.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 354

Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: 107.02 Strat: 3C-2
Length: 5.4 Width: 2.3 Area: 12.4 Elev: 776.33
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/12/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIII-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
913 S - N 914 E - W
Vol 1: 135.
Vol 2: 136; 165.

Rm 355

Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: 107.01 Strat: 3C-2
Length: 6.5 Width: 3.0 Area: 19.5 Elev: 776.16
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/12/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIII-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
855 N - S 913 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 356

Square: T13 Plan: 90 Build: 107.01 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 1.7 Width: 1.2 Area: 2.0 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
913 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 184-185.
Register\Gazetteer

Rm 357
Square: T13 Plan: 90 Build: 90.05 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.3 Width: 1.8 Area: 5.9 Elev: 774.82
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/12/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIii-LII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
854 S - N 913 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 137.

Rm 358
Square: T13 Plan: 90 Build: 90.04 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.2 Width: 2.1 Area: 8.8 Elev: 774.85
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/13/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIii-LII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
854 S - N 913 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 359
Square: T14 Plan: 90 Build: 90.05 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 5.2 Width: 1.1 Area: 5.7 Elev: 775.35
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/13/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIii-LII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
854 S - N 913 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 360
Square: T14 Plan: 90 Build: 90.05 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.8 Width: 1.8 Area: 8.6 Elev: 775.55
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/12/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIii-LII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
854 S - N 913 S - N
Vol 1: 241; 299 pl. 84:17.
Vol 2: 169; 176.

Rm 361a
Square: T14 Plan: 90 Build: 90.04 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 6.4 Width: 2.4 Area: 15.4 Elev: 775.23
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/14/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIii-LII Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
916 S - N 871 W - E 915 S - N
867 E - W 854 S - N 913 S - N
### Rm 361b

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### Rm 362

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### Rm 363

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### Rm 365

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Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A1066 N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 230; 231, fg. 60.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 366
Square: R22  Plan: 93  Build: 93.03  Strat: 2
Length: 7.9  Width: 1.7  Area: 13.4  Elev: 776.92
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/19/32 to 04/21/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 600-500

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A1066 N - S  910 S - N  936 SW - NE
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 203 fg. 49; 230; 231, fg. 60.
Vol 2: 165; 182.

Rm 367
Square: R22  Plan: 93  Build: 93.03  Strat: 2
Length: 2.3  Width: 2.2  Area: 5.1  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/21/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 230; 231, fg. 60.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 368
Square: S22  Plan: 93  Build: 93.03  Strat: 2
Length: 4.0  Width: 2.6  Area: 10.4  Elev: 776.94
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/21/32 to 04/21/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 600-500

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A1066 N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 230; 231, fg. 60.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 369
Square: S22  Plan: 93  Build: 93.03  Strat: 2
Length: 3.5  Width: 2.6  Area: 9.1  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/21/32 to 04/21/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 600-500

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
936 SW - NE  A1060 N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 231; 300 pl. 86:14.
Vol 2: 147.

Rm 370
Square: S22  Plan: 93  Build: 93.03  Strat: 2
Length: 5.9  Width: 1.8  Area: 10.6  Elev: 777.36
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/21/32 to 04/26/32  Paved?: No
Register\Gazetteer

Rm 371
Square: S22 Plan: 93 Build: NA Strat: 3B-2
Length: 7.0 Width: 1.8 Area: 12.6 Elev: 776.62
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: 1: 
Year: 04/21/32 to 04/23/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIII-IB\P Rev Date: 900-425
Orig Per: MIII-Ii Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
917 E - W 936 SW - NE A1068 W - E
910 S - N A1066 N - S A1072 W - E
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 203 fg. 49; 231.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 372
Square: T22 Plan: 93 Build: NA Strat: 2
Length: 5.3 Width: 4.5 Area: 23.6 Elev: 777.25
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: 1: 
Year: 04/21/32 to 04/25/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-Ii Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
917 W - E 936 SW - NE A1068 W - E
910 S - N A1036 N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 203 fg. 49; 231.
Vol 2: 172.

Rm 373
Square: T22 Plan: 93 Build: Rd Strat: 2
Length: 3.9 Width: 3.0 Area: 11.7 Elev: 777.41
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: 1: 
Year: 04/21/32 to 04/25/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-Ii Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
917 W - E 936 SW - NE
Vol 1: 183 ns. 14, 15; 203 fg. 49; 231.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 374
Square: T22 Plan: 93 Build: Rd Strat: 2
Length: 3.1 Width: 2.8 Area: 8.7 Elev: 777.24
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: 1: 
Year: 04/21/32 to 04/26/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-Ii Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
936 SW - NE 917 W - E
Vol 1: 183 ns. 14, 15; 203 fg. 49; 231.
Vol 2: 139; 143.
Rm 375

Square: V22  Plan: 110  Build: 110.01  Strat: 2
Length: 2.7  Width: 2.4  Area: 6.5  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/21/32 to 04/26/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: BV  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: LII  Orig Date: 530-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A1068  W - E  917  W - E  936  SW - NE
Vol 1: 203 fg. 49; 208 fg. 51; 209.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 376

Square: V23  Plan: 110  Build: 110.01  Strat: 2
Length: 8.5  Width: 2.1  Area: 17.9  Elev: 775.93
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 05/05/32 to 05/10/32  Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: BV  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: LII  Orig Date: 530-500?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
947  N - S  1012  SE - NW  1013  S - N
A921  S - N  959  NW - SE  A1189  SW - NE
Other Photos: A922  A923  948  A1190  A1191  A1192  A1193
928  929  936  954  1015  1021  1022  A900  A915  A971
A972  A1072
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 208 fg. 51; 209; 221 n. 35; 298 pl. 75:4.

Rm 377

Square: T23  Plan: 93  Build: Rd  Strat: 2
Length: 6.4  Width: 2.0  Area: 12.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 1932  Paved?: No
Rev Per: BV  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 600-450
2+ steps down to outer gate plaza.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A955  E - W  A970  SE - NW  A971  SE - NW
1017  E - W  A1029  E - W  A1068  W - E
Other Photos: A1072  954  1016  1021  A1129  917  928
936
Vol 1: 183 ns. 14, 15; 231; 282 no. 63.
Vol 2: 129; 165.

Rm 378

Square: T23  Plan: 93  Build: 110.01  Strat: 2
Length: 8.6  Width: 2.5  Area: 21.5  Elev: 775.93
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/21/32 to 04/26/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: BV  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
928  SW - NE  A1190  SW - NE  A1193  SW - NE
A913  W - E  A971  E - W  1021  SE - NW
Other Photos: 936  1014  1022  A921  A923  A1068  A1072
A1189  A1191  A1192  954  1012  A972
Vol 1: 198 fg. 47; 201 n. 37; 203 fg. 49; 208 fg. 51; 209;
  241; 298 pl. 75:5; 299 pl. 84:20.
Vol 2: 136; 162; 165; 168; 170; 185.
Rm 379

Square: V23 Plan: 110 Build: 110.01 Strat: 2
Length: 8.6 Width: 3.2 Area: 27.5 Elev: 775.82
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 04/21/32 to 05/06/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BYP Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: Mili-I-Li Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1012 SE - NW 1014 S - N 942 N - S
A1192 SW - NE 1015 NW - SE 951 NE - SW
Other Photos: A1182 A1189 A1191 A1192 A1193 A915 A923 A1190
928 929 936 A971 A972 A1068 A1072
Vol 1: 155; 201 n. 37; 208 fg. 51; 209; 221 n. 35; 298 pl. 75:5; 303 pl. 105:15.
Vol 2: 139.

Rm 380a

Square: V22 Plan: 110 Build: 110.01 Strat: 2
Length: 3.8 Width: 2.3 Area: 8.7 Elev: 776.24
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 05/05/32 to 06/20/32 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: BYP Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: Mili-I-Li Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A1182 S - N A1193 SW - NE A1212 N - S
A1249 E - W 934 N - S 935 S - N
Other Photos: A1190 A1191 A913 A914 A916 A1068 A1189
936 954 1012 A971 A1072 A1192
Vol 1: 208 fg. 51; 209; 221 n. 35; 298 pl. 75:2-3.

Rm 380b

Square: V23 Plan: 110 Build: 110.01 Strat: 2
Length: 4.0 Width: 2.2 Area: 8.8 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 05/05/32 to 06/20/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BYP Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: Mili-I-Li Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A1182 SE - NW A1193 SW - NE A1212 N - S
A1250 E - W A942 N - S A951 NE - SW
Other Photos: A1191 A1192 A1189 A1190
Vol 1: 209; 221 n. 35; 298 pl. 75:2-3.

Rm 381a

Square: A819 Plan: 143 Build: 143.03 Strat: 3C? - 3A?
Length: 4.0 Width: 1.8 Area: 7.2 Elev: 776.53
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C? 3C? 3B: 3B 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/06/32 to 06/20/32 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIa? - IrIIb\c? Rev Date: 1000? - 586?
Orig Per: Mili-I-Li Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
964 N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: 138; 159.
Register\Gazetteer

Rm 381b
Square: AB19  Plan: 143  Build: 143.03  Strat: 3C?-3A?
Length: 2.5  Width: 1.5  Area: 3.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/06/32 to 06/20/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa? - IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000?-586?
Orig Per: MIii-Lii  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
964  N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: 138; 159.

Rm 382
Square: AC19  Plan: 143  Build: Rd  Strat: 3C-3A
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/18/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa - IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIii-Lii  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
964  N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 383
Square: AC19  Plan: 143  Build: NA  Strat: 22-1?
Length: 2.5  Width: 2.2  Area: 5.5  Elev: 779.35
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 05/20/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-Lii  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
964  N - S
Vol 1: 178.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 384
Square: XL2  Plan: 123  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 775.09
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/20/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?  Rev Date: ?-
Orig Per: E1, MI-LI  Orig Date: 1200-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A1046  W - E  A1047  SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 385a
Square: AB13  Plan: 141  Build: 141.02  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 3.8  Width: 1.9  Area: 7.2  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/04/32 to 06/09/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa - IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: E1, MI-LI  Orig Date: 1200-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1053  W - E  1071  N - S  1089  E - W
1090  S - N  A104  N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 385b

Square: AB13 Plan: 141 Build: 141.02 Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 3.2 Width: 2.0 Area: 6.4 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 1: -
Year: 06/04/32 to 06/09/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIib\c? Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: EI, MI-LI Orig Date: 1200-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1053 W - E 1071 N - S 1089 E - W
1090 S - N A1104 N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 386

Square: AB14 Plan: 141 Build: 141.02 Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 5.6 Width: 2.3 Area: 12.9 Elev: 774.45
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 1: -
Year: 06/04/32 to 06/09/32 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIib\c? Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1088 S - N 1053 W - E 1071 N - S
1087 N - S A1119 SE - NW 1090 S - N
Other Photos: A1104 1054 A1156
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 213 fg. 23A; 302 pl. 96:13.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 387

Square: AB14 Plan: 141 Build: 141.02 Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 2.7 Width: 0.9 Area: 2.4 Elev: 774.97
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 1: -
Year: 06/04/32 to 06/09/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIib\c? Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1071 N - S 1087 N - S 1088 S - N
1090 W - E A1119 SE - NW
Other Photos: 1053 A1125 A1156
Vol 1: 213 fg. 23A.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 388

Square: AB14 Plan: 141 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 7.5 Width: 1.5 Area: 11.3 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 1: -
Year: 06/04/32 to 06/06/32 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIib\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1088 S - N 1090 S - N A1156 S - N
1053 W - E A1119 SE - NW A1155 SE - NW
Other Photos: 1071 1087 A1104 A1125
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 213, fg. 53A.
Vol 2: No citations.
Register\Gazetteer

Rm 389

Square: AB14  Plan: 141  Build: 141.03  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 6.7  Width: 1.6  Area: 10.7  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2:  2?  1: -
Year: 06/04/32 to 06/13/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIa-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1086  N - S  1090  S - N  A1155  SE - NW
1091  S - N  A1156  S - N  A1119  SE - NW
Other Photos: 1072 1053 1071 A1104 A1125
Vol 1: 212; 213, fg. 53A; 228.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 390

Square: AB14  Plan: 141  Build: 141.03  Strat: 3C-27
Length: 8.5  Width: 3.0  Area: 25.5  Elev: 774.91
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2:  2?  1: -
Year: 06/04/32 to 06/14/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIa-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1086  N - S  1090  S - N  1091  S - N
A1155  SE - NW  A1156  S - N  A1125  S - N
Other Photos: 1072 1073 A1152 1071
Vol 1: 135; 212; 213, fg. 53A; 272; 299 pl. 77:2; 303 pl.
112:33.
Vol 2: 151; 161.

Rm 391

Square: AB14  Plan: 141  Build: 141.03  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 5.7  Width: 2.1  Area: 12.0  Elev: 774.49
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2:  2?  1: -
Year: 06/06/32 to 06/11/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIa-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1090  S - N  1091  S - N  A1156  S - N
1053  W - E  1071  N - S  A1155  SE - NW
Vol 1: 213, fg. 53A.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 392

Square: AA14  Plan: 141  Build: 141.02  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 8.0  Width: 1.6  Area: 12.8  Elev: 774.31
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: -  1: -
Year: 06/06/32 to 06/09/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIia-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1053  W - E  1071  N - S  1087  N - S
1088  S - N  1089  E - W  1090  S - N
Other Photos: 1054 A1104 A1156
Vol 1: 243; 301 pl. 89:16.
Vol 2: 139; 174.

Rm 393

Square: AA14  Plan: 141  Build: 141.01  Strat: 3C-3A
Register Gazetteer

Length: 8.1 Width: 1.6 Area: 13.0 Elev: 774.39
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/06/32 to 06/09/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Per: MI-LI
Rev Date: 1000-586 Orig Date: 900-330

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1071 N - S 1087 N - S 1088 S - N
1054 W - E A1118 SE - NW 1090 S - N

Other Photos: A1104 1053 A1156
Vol 1: 244 n. 39; 297 pl. 56:4; 300 pl. 86:2.
Vol 2: 175.

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Rm 394

Square: AA14 Plan: 141 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-2?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/06/32 to 06/09/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Per: MI-LI
Rev Date: 1000-4257 Orig Date: 900-330

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A1156 S - N 1054 W - E 1087 N - S
A1119 SE - NW
Vol 1: 272; 297 pl. 57:14; 303 pl. 105:8, 112:29.
Vol 2: 138; 152.

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Rm 395

Square: AA14 Plan: 141 Build: 141.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.7 Width: 2.1 Area: 5.7 Elev: 774.50
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/07/32 to 06/09/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Per: MI-LI
Rev Date: 1000-586 Orig Date: 900-330

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1088 S - N 1090 S - N A1156 S - N
1054 W - E 1087 N - S A1118 SE - NW

Other Photos: 1053 A1115 A1125
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 161.

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Rm 396a

Square: AA13 Plan: 141 Build: 141.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 5.6 Width: 2.1 Area: 11.8 Elev: 773.64
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/07/32 to 06/09/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Per: MI-LI
Rev Date: 1000-586 Orig Date: 900-330

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1088 S - N 1063 NE - SW A1118 SE - NW
1064 SW - NE 1054 W - E 1071 N - S

Other Photos: 1065 1053 1087 1090 A1115 A1156
Vol 1: 256, fg. 67b; 257; 302 pl. 97:2-3.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 396b

Square: AA14 Plan: 141 Build: 141.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.8 Width: 2.2 Area: 10.6 Elev: 774.45
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/07/32 to 06/09/32 Paved?: No
Register\Gazetteer

Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: M-I\I  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1087  N - S  1054  W - E  1071  N - S
  1090  S - N  A1115  E - W  A1118  SE - NW
Other Photos: 1053 1088 A1104 A1156
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 397
Square: AA14  Plan: 141  Build: 141.01  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.7  Width: 1.0  Area: 4.7  Elev: 774.41
Strata: 5: - 4i-: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/08/32 to 06/09/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: Miii-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1071  N - S  1087  N - S  1088  S - N
  1090  S - N  1054  W - E  A1115  E - W
Other Photos: A1118 A1156 1053 A1104
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 398
Square: Z14  Plan: 124  Build: 124.01  Strat: 2?-?
Length: 2.6  Width: 1.3  Area: 3.4  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4i-: 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: ?
Year: 06/11/32 to 06/14/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: Miii-LIi  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1088  S - N  1053  W - E  1054  W - E
  1090  S - N  A1156  S - N
Vol 1: 244 n. 39; 299 pls. 84:28, 85:12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 399
Square: Z14  Plan: 124  Build: 124.01  Strat: 2?-?
Length: 5.5  Width: 2.0  Area: 11.0  Elev: 775.72
Strata: 5: - 4i-: 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: ?
Year: 06/13/32 to 06/14/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1053  W - E  1054  W - E  A1156  S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 400
Square: V22  Plan: 110  Build: 110.01  Strat: 2
Length: 7.5  Width: 4.0  Area: 30.0  Elev: 775.78
Strata: 5: - 4i-: 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 06/18/32 to 06/21/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: LII  Orig Date: 530-500
3+ steps to roof.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A1182  SE - NW  A1190  SW - NE
Rm 401

Square: AG17  Plan: 176  Build: 159.07?  Strat: 2?-1?
Length: 3.6  Width: 2.3  Area: 8.3  Elev: 779.01
Strata: 5:  -  4:  -  3C:  -  3B:  -  3A:  -  2:  2?  1:  1?
Year: 03/25/35 to 05/10/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIii-LIIii  Orig Date: 600-450, -401 1050-600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1261 NE - SW  1274  S - N  1207  S - N
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 222; 225; 280 pl. 108:43.
Vol 2: 129; 159; 160; 176.

Rm 402a

Square: AG17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.07?  Strat: 2?-1?
Length: 4.2  Width: 2.6  Area: 10.9  Elev: 778.69
Strata: 5:  -  4:  -  3C:  -  3B:  -  3A:  -  2:  2?  1:  1?
Year: 03/25/35 to 05/08/35  Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIii-LIIii  Orig Date: 600-450, -402 1050-600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1212  N - S  1261 NE - SW  1274  S - N  1207  S - N
Vol 1: 183 n. 12, 14; 221; 222; 225; 280 pl. 108:43; 303 pl. 105:8.
Vol 2: 129; 131; 140; 143; 159.

Rm 402b

Square: AG17  Plan: 176  Build: 159.07?  Strat: 2?-1?
Length: 3.4  Width: 2.8  Area: 9.5  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  -  4:  -  3C:  -  3B:  -  3A:  -  2:  2?  1:  1?
Year: 03/25/35 to 05/08/35  Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIii-LIIii  Orig Date: 600-450, -402 1050-600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1261 NE - SW  1274  N - S  1207  S - N
Vol 1: 183 n. 12, 14; 221; 222; 225; 280 pl. 108:43; 303 pl. 105:8.
Vol 2: 129; 131; 140; 143; 159.

Rm 403

Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.07?  Strat: 2?-1?
Length: 3.5  Width: 1.5  Area: 5.3  Elev: 778.89
Strata: 5:  -  4:  -  3C:  -  3B:  -  3A:  -  2:  2?  1:  1?
Year: 03/25/35 to 05/11/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIii-LIIii  Orig Date: 600-450, -403 900-575
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1275  E - W  1212  N - S
Vol 1: 222, n. 48; 225, n. 60; 282 no. 58.
Vol 2: 149; 161; 183.

Rm 404

Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 2?-1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Register\Gazetteer

Strata: 5:  4:  3B:  3A:  2:  1:  1?
Year: 03/25/35 to 03/26/35
Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?
Rev Date: 586?–AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII
Orig Date: 600-450, -403 900-575
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 222, n. 48.
Vol 2: 149; 161; 183.

Rm 405

Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  Strat: 3A-?
Length: 3.4 Width: 1.8 Area: 6.1  Elev: 779.25
Strata: 5:  4:  3C:  3B:  3A:  2:  ? 1: 1?
Year: 03/25/35 to 03/26/35
Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb\c-H\R?
Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII
Orig Date: 600-450, -403 900-575
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1212  N  S
Vol 1: 222; 222, n. 44; 225, n. 60; 226-227; 236-237; 299 pl.
84:14.
Vol 2: 136; 138; 149; 154; 161; 174; 175.

Rm 406

Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.07?  Strat: 27-1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 778.86
Strata: 5:  4:  3C:  3B:  3A:  2:  2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/25/35 to 05/10/35
Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?
Rev Date: 586?–AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII
Orig Date: 600-450, -403 900-575
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1212  N  S  1292  W  E
Vol 1: 222, n. 44; 225-227; 233; 235-237; 282 no. 62; 299 pl.
84:3, 14; 303 pl. 105:31.
Vol 2: 130; 139; 143; 154; 161; 165; 175.

Rm 407

Square: AG17  Plan: 176  Build: 159.07?  Strat: 27-1?
Length: 3.2 Width: 2.6 Area: 8.3  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  4:  3C:  3B:  3A:  2:  2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/26/35 to 03/26/35
Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?
Rev Date: 586?–AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII
Orig Date: 600-450, Wall 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1274  S  N  1214  SE  NW  1261  NE  SW
1207  S  N
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 408

Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.07?  Strat: 27-1?
Length: 3.0 Width: 2.5 Area: 7.5  Elev: 778.63
Strata: 5:  4:  3C:  3B:  3A:  2:  2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/26/35 to 03/27/35
Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?
Rev Date: 586?–AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII
Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1261  NE  SW  1212  N  S  1274  S  N
1207  S  N
Vol 1: 225, n. 60.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 409
Square: AE17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.07?  Strat: 2?-17?
Length: 3.3  Width: 2.2  Area: 7.3  Elev: 778.50
Strata: 5: -  4i: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/26/35 to 05/11/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450, -409 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1292  W - E  1358  W - E
Vol 1: 178 pr. 27; 222, n. 48; 223, 225-227; 303 pl. 105:23.
Vol 2: 137.

Rm 410
Square: AE17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  Strat: 3A-?
Length: 3.0  Width: 2.8  Area: 8.4  Elev: 777.33
Strata: 5: -  4i: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: 3A 2?: 1?:
Year: 03/26/35 to 05/22/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRIb\c-H\R?  Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: MII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450, 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1395  SE - NW  1292  W - E  1358  W - E
  1299  S - N  1357  S - N
Vol 1: 9; 223-227.
Vol 2: 131; 138; 143; 152; 166; 184.

Rm 411
Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  Strat: 3A-?
Length: 1.8  Width: 1.8  Area: 3.2  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4i: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: 3A 2?: 1?:
Year: 03/26/35 to 04/23/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRIib\c-H\R?  Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: MII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1358  W - E  1292  W - E  1299  S - N
Vol 1: 221.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 412
Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  Strat: 3B-?
Length: 3.4  Width: 1.9  Area: 6.5  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4i: -  3C: -  3B: 3B 3A: ? 2?: 1?:
Year: 03/26/35 to 05/22/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRIib-H\R?  Rev Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: MII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450, -412 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1395  SE - NW  1292  W - E  1358  W - E
  1299  S - N
Vol 1: 225; 226.
Vol 2: 130-131; 136; 143; 165.

Rm 413
Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 2?-1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4i: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/26/35 to 03/27/35  Paved?: No
Rm 414
Square: AG18  Plan: 176  Build: NA  Strat: 3A-?
Length: 3.0  Width: 2.3  Area: 6.9  Elev: 778.73
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A:  2:  2:  1:  1:  1:  1:
Year: 03/27/35 to 05/11/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIlb\c-H|R?  Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIi-LIIIi  Orig Date: 600-450, -414 1050-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1214 SE - NW  1262 SW - NE  1274 S - N
1261 NE - SW  1299 S - N
Vol 2: 130-132; 159; 164.

Rm 415
Square: AG18  Plan: 176  Build: 159.07?  Strat: 2?-1?
Length: 4.3  Width: 2.5  Area: 10.8  Elev: 778.73
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A:  2:  2:  1:  1:  1:  1:
Year: 03/27/35 to 05/09/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: BV?  Rev Date: 586-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIi-LIIIi  Orig Date: 600-575, -414 600-575
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1214 SE - NW  1262 SW - NE  1261 NE - SW
1274 S - N  1290 S - N  1299 S - N
Vol 1: 223, n. 55; 224; 226.
Vol 2: 140; 142; 160; 167; 173; 174-177.

Rm 416
Square: AG18  Plan: 176  Build: NA  Strat: 3A-?
Length: 2.4  Width: 1.1  Area: 2.6  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A:  2:  2:  1:  1:  1:  1:
Year: 03/27/35 to 05/11/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIlb\c-H|R?  Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIi-LIIIi  Orig Date: 600-500, 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1214 SE - NW  1261 NE - SW  1262 SW - NE
1274 S - N  1299 S - N
Vol 1: 223, n. 55; 224; 255 n. 25; 258 n. 39.
Vol 2: 136; 143; 157; 174.

Rm 417
Square: AG18  Plan: 176  Build: 177.01  Strat: 3A?
Length: 3.1  Width: 1.7  Area: 5.3  Elev: 778.63
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A:  2:  2:  1:  1:  1:  1:
Year: 03/27/35 to 04/29/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIlb\c?  Rev Date: 850?586?
Orig Per: MIIi-LIIIi  Orig Date: 600-500, Wall 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1214 SE - NW  1290 S - N  1261 NE - SW
1262 SW - NE  1274 S - N  1299 S - N
Vol 1: 225; 299 pl. 83:3.
Vol 2: 139; 147; 160.

Rm 418
Square: AG18 Plan: 177 Build: 177.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 6.0 Width: 1.6 Area: 9.6 Elev: 778.10
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: 1: 1
Year: 03/27/35 to 05/03/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: M-I-LI Orig Date: 900-330, -418 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1290 S - N 1299 S - N 1371 SE - NW
1261 NE - SW 1262 SW - NE 1260 SE - NW
Other Photos: 1274
Vol 1: 182 fg. 42; 223-225; 227; 299 pl. 83:3.
Vol 2: 138-139; 159; 173; 176.

Rm 419
Square: AG18 Plan: 176 Build: 159.07? Strat: 2?-1?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 778.78
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/27/35 to 03/28/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP Orig Date: 586? AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIii-LII Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1261 NE - SW 1357 S - N 1214 SE - NW
1299 S - N 1299 S - N 1355 NE - SW
Other Photos: 1262 1274
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 420
Square: AF16 Plan: 159 Build: 159.08? Strat: 3A-?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 778.03
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/30/35 to 05/10/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIiib\c-H\b Orig Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIii-LII Orig Date: 600-450, -420 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1292 W - E 1358 W - E 1299 S - N
1357 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 129; 143; 173.

Rm 421
Square: AG18 Plan: 176 Build: NA Strat: ?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/27/35 to 05/10/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B?\P? Orig Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIii-LII Orig Date: 600-450?, 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1274 S - N 1214 SE - NW 1261 NE - SW
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 422
Square: AG18 Plan: 176 Build: NA Strat: ?
Register\Gazetteer

Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 779.32
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/27/35 to 03/28/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-LIii Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   1262 SW - NE 1274 S - N 1214 SE - NW
   1261 NE - SW
Vol 1: 183 n. 15; 225; 299 pl. 83:5.
Vol 2: 130; 139.

Rm 423

Square: AG18 Plan: 176 Build: NA Strat: ?
Length: 2.7 Width: 1.5 Area: 4.1 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/27/35 to 03/28/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-LIii Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   1274 S - N 1214 SE - NW 1261 NE - SW
   1262 SW - NE
Vol 1: 223 n. 55; 224-225; 299 pl. 80:2.
Vol 2: 136; 143; 157.

Rm 424

Square: AG18 Plan: 176 Build: 159.07? Strat: 2?-1?
Length: 1.9 Width: 1.7 Area: 3.2 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/27/35 to 05/10/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: LIi Orig Date: 530-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   1274 S - N 1214 SE - NW 1261 NE - SW
Vol 1: 223 n. 55; 224-225.
Vol 2: 132; 136-137; 143; 157; 167; 181.

Rm 425

Square: AF18 Plan: 159 Build: 159.07? Strat: 2?-1?
Length: 3.0 Width: 2.3 Area: 6.9 Elev: 778.75
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/27/35 to 05/13/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-LIii Orig Date: 600-450, 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   1261 NE - SW 1299 S - N 1290 S - N
   1355 NE - SW 1357 S - N 1292 W - E
Other Photos: 1260 1274
Vol 1: 222, n. 48; 226.
Vol 2: 176; 181.

Rm 426

Square: AF18 Plan: 159 Build: 159.08? Strat: 3A-?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/29/35 to 05/13/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIib\c-HR? Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-LIii Orig Date: 600-450, 900-500
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Rm 431
Square: AF18  Plan: 159  Build: 159.07?  Strat: 2?-1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 778.64
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2? 1: 1?
Year: 03/29/35 to 03/30/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B/P?  Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIII-MII  Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1357  S - N  1261 NE - SW  1355 NE - SW
  1260 SE - NW  1262 SW - NE  1274 S - N
Other Photos: 1214 1299
Vol 1: 265 n. 1.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 432
Square: AF19  Plan: 160  Build: 160.06  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 5.6 Width: 1.5 Area: 8.4  Elev: 777.38
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 03/29/35 to 05/03/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IIIIA-IIRlb/c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MI-Li  Orig Date: 900-300, -432 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1261 NE - SW  1299 S - N  1355 NE - SW
  1357 S - N  1260 SE - NW  1262 SW - NE
Other Photos: 1245 1292
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 207 n. 4; 224; 226; 303 pl. 105:36.
Vol 2: 130; 136-137; 141; 143; 149; 151; 160.

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Rm 433a
Square: AF19  Plan: 160  Build: 160.06  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 6.0 Width: 1.5 Area: 9.0  Elev: 777.33
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/01/35 to 05/02/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IIIIA-IIRlb/c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-MII  Orig Date: 700-586, -433 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1261 NE - SW  1260 SE - NW  1299 S - N
  1357 S - N  1262 SW - NE  1292 W - E
Other Photos: 1274
Vol 1: 244.
Vol 2: 132; 173; 185.

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Rm 433b
Square: AF18  Plan: 159  Build: 160.06  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 6.6 Width: 1.5 Area: 9.9  Elev: 777.33
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 1935  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IIIIA-IIRlb/c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Check for photos of this Room.
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 433c
Square: AF19  Plan: 160  Build: 160.06  Strat: 3C-3A?
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Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1261 NE - SW 1262 SW - NE 1299 S - N
1354 SW - NE 1250 SE - NW 1292 W - E
Other Photos: 1245 1358
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 262 n. 58.
Vol 2: 129; 159; 169.

Rm 438
Square: AG19 Plan: 177 Build: 177.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 7.4 Width: 1.8 Area: 13.3 Elev: 778.17
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/04/35 to 05/03/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIii Orig Date: 600-575, 700-600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1353 W - E 1299 S - N 1262 SW - NE
1261 NE - SW 1260 SE - NW 1292 W - E
Other Photos: 1245
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 272; 299 pl. 85:9.
Vol 2: 144; 160; 165; 184-185.

Rm 439
Square: AF19 Plan: 160 Build: 160.04 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.9 Width: 3.2 Area: 15.7 Elev: 779.08
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/04/35 to 05/03/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIii-LIIi Orig Date: 700-500, 650-600?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1248 N - S 1277 W - E 1260 SE - NW
1299 S - N 1357 S - N 1262 SW - NE
Vol 1: 227; 256 fg. 67C.
Vol 2: 150; 159; 170.

Rm 440
Square: AF19 Plan: 160 Build: 160.03 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.8 Width: 2.1 Area: 10.1 Elev: 779.12
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/04/35 to 05/04/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIii-LIIi Orig Date: 700-500, 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1299 S - N 1357 S - N
Vol 1: 276 no. 2.
Vol 2: 136; 144; 160; 176.

Rm 441
Square: AG19 Plan: 177 Build: 177.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.9 Width: 2.0 Area: 9.8 Elev: 778.60
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/04/35 to 04/06/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1353 W - E 1299 S - N 1245 S - N
1262 SW - NE 1276 N - S 1250 NE - SW
Other Photos: 1260 1294 1248 1261
Vol 1: 138; 183 n. 12.
Rm 441a
Square: AG19 Plan: 177 Build: 177.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.5 Width: 1.3 Area: 5.9 Elev: 778.70
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/04/35 to 04/06/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIII-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1262 SW - NE 1276 N - S 1299 S - N
1260 SE - NW 1250 NE - SW 1248 N - S
Other Photos: 1245
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 173.

Rm 442
Square: AF19 Plan: 160 Build: 160.07 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 5.1 Width: 1.8 Area: 9.2 Elev: 778.09
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/04/35 to 05/03/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIII-MIII Orig Date: 700-550, -442 800-700
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1261 NE - SW 1299 S - N 1357 S - N
1358 W - E 1260 SE - NW 1262 SW - NE
Other Photos: 1245
Vol 2: 170; 178.

Rm 443
Square: AG19 Plan: 177 Build: 177.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.7 Width: 1.7 Area: 6.3 Elev: 778.80
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/05/35 to 05/03/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIII-LI Orig Date: 900-330, -443 575-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1262 NE - SW 1260 SE - NW 1299 S - N
1262 SW - NE
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: 140-141; 177.

Rm 444
Square: AF20 Plan: 160 Build: 160.05 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.2 Width: 2.0 Area: 6.4 Elev: 780.25
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/06/35 to 04/09/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIII-MIII Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1260 SE - NW 1259 SE - NW 1278 W - E
1247 W - E 1258 S - N 1277 W - E
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: 172.
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Rm 445
Square: AF20 Plan: 160 Build: 160.04 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 7.2 Width: 5.0 Area: 36.0 Elev: 779.39
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/06/35 to 04/15/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRIIIa-IRIIib\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIii-Lii Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1277 W - E 1278 W - E 1247 W - E
1248 N - S 1258 S - N 1259 SE - NW
Other Photos: 1260 1262
Vol 1: 157; 227, n. 76; 256, fg. 67C; 257; 297 pl. 56:11; 300 pl. 87:29; pl. 302 90:13, 97:1.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 446
Square: AF20 Plan: 160 Build: 160.05 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 7.0 Width: 2.6 Area: 18.2 Elev: 779.49
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/06/35 to 04/08/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRIIIa-IRIIib\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIii-Lii Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1248 N - S 1260 SE - NW 1246 W - E
1259 SE - NW 1258 S - N 1262 SW - NE
Other Photos: 1274
Vol 1: 138.
Vol 2: 138; 161.

Rm 447
Square: AG20 Plan: 177 Build: 177.07? Strat: 2?
Length: 6.0 Width: 2.6 Area: 15.6 Elev: 779.43
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/08/35 to 04/08/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P? Rev Date: 586?-425?
Orig Per: MIii-Lii Orig Date: 700-500
Originally part of the ring-road.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1248 N - S 1250 NE - SW 1260 SE - NW
1294 S - N 1262 SW - NE
Vol 2: 129.

Rm 448
Square: AG20 Plan: 177 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-?
Length: 2.7 Width: 1.7 Area: 4.6 Elev: 779.65
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/08/35 to 04/08/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRIIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIii Orig Date: 600-575
4? steps form Rm 447 (road) to Rm 448 (road?).
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1260 SE - NW 1248 N - S 1262 SW - NE
1277 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 160.

Rm 449
Register\Gazetteer

Square: AG20  Plan: 177  Build: 160.05  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 2.0  Width: 1.3  Area: 2.6  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A?  2: - 1: -
Year: 04/08/35 to 04/08/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIib\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: M111  Orig Date: 600-575

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1248  N - S  1260  SE - NW  1262  SW - NE
  1277  W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 450

Square: AG20  Plan: 177  Build: Rd  Strat: 3C-?
Length: 1.8  Width: 1.8  Area: 3.2  Elev: 779.94
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A?  2: - 1: -
Year: 04/08/35 to 04/09/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: M111-L11  Orig Date: 700-500

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1246  W - E  1260  SE - NW - E  1277  W - E
  1248  N - S  1258  S - N  1262  SW - NE
Other Photos: 1259
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 238.
Vol 2: 172; 178.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 451

Square: AF20  Plan: 160  Build: 160.05  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.7  Width: 1.3  Area: 4.8  Elev: 779.69
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: - 1: -
Year: 04/08/35 to 04/08/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIib\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: M111\LI  Orig Date: 900-330

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1260  SE - NW  1248  N - S  1246  W - E
  1258  S - N  1262  SW - NE  1277  W - E
Other Photos: 1259
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 452

Square: AF21  Plan: 160  Build: 160.08?  Strat: 3C?-3A?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 780.38
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: 3C?  3B: 3B  3A: 3A?  2: - 1: -
Year: 04/09/35 to 04/09/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIib\c?  Rev Date: 1000?-586?
Orig Per: M111\I  Orig Date: 575-430

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1259  SE - NW  1258  S - N
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 287 pl. 71:5; 303 pl. 104:19-20.
Vol 2: 164; 173.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------

Rm 453

Square: AF21  Plan: 160  Build: 160.08  Strat: 3C?-3A?
Length: 1.8  Width: 1.5  Area: 2.7  Elev: 780.19
Strata: 5: - 4i: - 3C: 3C?  3B: 3B  3A: 3A?  2: - 1: -
Year: 04/09/35 to 04/09/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIib\c?  Rev Date: 1000?-586?
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Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 780.07
Year: 04/10/35 to 04/13/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?  Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1258  N - S
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: 137; 173.

Rm 459
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 779.81
Year: 04/10/35 to 04/15/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?  Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1259  S - N
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 460
Square: AE20  Plan: 160  Build: NA  Strat: 3
Length: 2.0  Width: 1.6  Area: 3.2  Elev: 779.90
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/13/35 to 04/15/35  Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MiIii-LIii  Orig Date: 550-450?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 461
Square: AE20  Plan: 160  Build: NA  Strat: 3
Length: 2.2  Width: 1.6  Area: 3.5  Elev: 780.11
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/13/35 to 04/13/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MiIii-LIii  Orig Date: 550-450?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1258  S - N
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 462
Square: AE20  Plan: 160  Build: NA  Strat: 3
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 779.69
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/13/35 to 05/17/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MiIii-LIii  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 234; 297 pl. 56:28; 299 pl 84:7.
Vol 2: 130; 151.


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Rm 468
Square: AE20  Plan: 160  Build: 160.10  Strat: 2
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 779.06
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/15/35 to 04/15/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: BP  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIIii-LIii  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1272  NW - SE
Vol 1: 227.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 469
Square: AD21  Plan: 160  Build: 160.11  Strat: 1
Length: 6.5  Width: 1.4  Area: 9.1  Elev: 780.19
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: 1
Year: 04/15/35 to 04/15/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: H\R  Rev Date: 280-AD 70
Orig Per: MIIi-LIIi  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1269  N - S
Vol 1: 253 n. 18.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 470
Square: Y19  Plan: 126  Build: 125.01?  Strat: 2
Length: 4.8  Width: 2.6  Area: 12.5  Elev: 779.93
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/16/35 to 04/16/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: LIi-LIIi  Orig Date: 525-425
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 471
Square: Y19  Plan: 126  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?-?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 780.71
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: 2?  1?:
Year: 04/16/35 to 04/16/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: Mr\ib\c\H\R?  Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIii-LIIi  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: 165.

Rm 472
Square: Y19  Plan: 126  Build: 125.01  Strat: 2
Length: 3.2  Width: 2.8  Area: 9.0  Elev: 780.00
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 04/15/35 to 04/16/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIIii-LIIi  Orig Date: 600-450?
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1295  E - W
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Year: 04/17/35 to 04/19/35
Rev Per: ?-?
Orig Per: Mi-Li

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 141.

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Rm 483

Square: Y17  Plan: 125  Build: 125.06  Strat: 3C2-3A?
Length: 6.3  Width: 1.6  Area: 10.1  Elev: 779.50
Year: 04/18/35 to 04/18/35  Paved?: No
Orig Per: Mi-Li

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W 1296  E - W
Vol 1: 154; 286 fg. 35:2.
Vol 2: No citations.

---

Rm 484

Square: Y17  Plan: 125  Build: 125.06  Strat: 3C2-3A?
Length: 4.5  Width: 2.0  Area: 9.0  Elev: 779.91
Year: 04/18/35 to 04/18/35  Paved?: No
Orig Per: Mi-Li

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 170.

---

Rm 485

Square: Y17  Plan: 125  Build: NA  Strat: 2-1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Year: 04/18/35 to 04/18/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B/P
Orig Per: Mi-Li

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 159; 184.

---

Rm 486

Square: Y17  Plan: 125  Build: NA  Strat: 3-1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 779.36
Year: 04/18/35 to 04/18/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?
Orig Per: Mi-Li

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 487
Register\Gazetteer

Square: Y17  Plan: 125  Build: NA  Strat: 1
Length: 3.0  Width: 2.0  Area: 6.0  Elev: 779.46
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: 1
Year: 04/18/35 to 04/18/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: H\R  Rev Date: 280-AD 70
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Probably a kiln.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 183.

Rm 488

Square: X17  Plan: 125  Build: NA  Strat: 1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 779.59
Year: 04/18/35 to 04/19/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per:  Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450
Rev Date: 280-AD 70?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 292 pl. 39:15.
Vol 2: 149; 180.

Rm 489

Square: X17  Plan: 125  Build: NA  Strat: 3?-1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Year: 04/18/35 to 04/19/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per:  Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450
Rev Date: 280-AD 70?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 161; 175.

Rm 490

Square: X17  Plan: 125  Build: NA  Strat: 1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 779.56
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: 1?
Year: 04/18/35 to 04/19/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per:  Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450
Rev Date: 280-AD 70?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 142; 161.

Rm 491

Square: Y17  Plan: 125  Build: 125.06  Strat: 3C?-3A?
Length: 5.9  Width: 1.6  Area: 9.4  Elev: 779.38
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: 3C?  3B: 3B  3A: 3A?  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/19/35 to 04/19/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa?-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000?-586?
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 492
Square: SW  Plan: Build: 226.01?  Strat: ?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: ?
Year: 04/19/35 to 04/22/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIi  Orig Date: 600-575
Uncertain if photographs show this precise room.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1267  N - S  1268  N - S  1288  ? - ?
Vol 2: 140; 151; 169; 186.

Rm 493
Square: SW  Plan: Build: 226.01?  Strat: ?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: ?
Year: 04/19/35 to 04/19/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1267  N - S  1268  N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 494
Square: SW  Plan: Build: 226.01?  Strat: ?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: ?
Year: 04/20/35 to 04/20/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Uncertain if photographs show this precise room.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1267  N - S  1268  N - S
Vol 1: 177.
Vol 2: 139.

Rm 495
Square: Y16  Plan: 125  Build: NA  Strat: 2?-1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/19/35 to 04/20/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P?  Rev Date: 586?-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1295  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 496
Square: Y16  Plan: 125  Build: NA  Strat: 3?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: ?  3B: ?  3A: ?  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/20/35 to 04/20/35  Paved?: No
Register\Gazetteer

Rev Per: IrIIa?-IrIIb\c? Rev Date: 1000?-586?
Orig Per: MII-LII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1295 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 497

Square: AE16 Plan: 159 Build: 159.03 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.0 Width: 2.0 Area: 6.0 Elev: 776.74
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/20/35 to 04/23/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MII-LII Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1292 W - E 1358 W - E 1299 S - N
1425 SW - NE 1287 S - N
Vol 1: 265 n. 1.
Vol 2: 136; 181; 184.

Rm 498

Square: AE16 Plan: 159 Build: 159.03 Strat: 3C?-2?
Length: 3.7 Width: 1.6 Area: 5.9 Elev: 776.85
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/20/35 to 05/27/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: MII-LII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1425 SW - NE 1358 W - E 1292 W - E
1299 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 136; 149; 170; 177; 183.

Rm 499

Square: AE16 Plan: 159 Build: NA Strat: 3B-2?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 777.02
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/20/35 to 04/23/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb-B\P? Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: EIII-LII Orig Date: 1000-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1292 W - E 1358 W - E
Vol 1: 287 fg. 71;17; 303 pl. 104;25.
Vol 2: 138; 144; 181.

Rm 500

Square: AE16 Plan: 159 Build: 159.02 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.0 Width: 1.7 Area: 3.4 Elev: 775.09
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/20/35 to 04/27/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MII-LII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1425 SW - NE 1423 SW - NE 1358 W - E
1292 W - E 1299 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Register\Gazetteer

Rm 501
Square: SW
Plan: Build: 226.01? Strat: ?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: ?
Year: 04/20/35 to 04/22/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIia-H\R? Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-Lii Orig Date: 700-450
Uncertain if photographs show this precise room.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1267 N - S 1268 N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 139; 172.

Rm 502
Square: AE16
Plan: 159 Build: NA Strat: 3B-2?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 776.66
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/20/35 to 04/23/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIib-B\P? Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: BI, MI-LI Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1292 W - E 1358 W - E
Vol 1: 176; 303 pl. 105:27.
Vol 2: 140; 149; 161.

Rm 503
Square: AE16
Plan: 159 Build: 159.03 Strat: 3A-2?
Length: 2.3 Width: 1.2 Area: 2.8 Elev: 777.16
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 04/22/35 to 04/22/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIib\c-B\P? Rev Date: 850-425?
Orig Per: MIii-Lii Orig Date: 700-500, -503 700-600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1292 W - E 1358 W - E 1394 NW - SE
1426 SW - NE 1299 S - N 1395 SE - NW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 136.

Rm 504
Square: AE17
Plan: 159 Build: NA Strat: 3-?
Length: 1.8 Width: 1.2 Area: 2.2 Elev: 777.28
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 04/22/35 to 04/22/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIia-H\R? Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-Lii Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1292 W - E 1358 W - E 1426 SW - NE
1395 SE - NW
Vol 1: 228.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 505
Square: AE17
Plan: 159 Build: NA Strat: 3-?
Length: 4.7 Width: 1.2 Area: 5.6 Elev: 777.32
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 04/22/35 to 04/22/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIia-H\R? Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1292  W - E  1358  W - E  1425  SW - NE
1299  S - N  1357  S - N  1405  NW - SE
Vol 1: 228.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 506
Square: AE17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  Strat: 3A-?
Length: 4.5  Width: 1.8  Area: 8.1  Elev: 777.23
Strata: 5:  -  3C:  -  3B:  -  3A:  3A  2:  1:  -
Year: 04/22/35 to 05/16/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIb\c-H\R?  Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: HIii-LII  Orig Date: 625-500, -506 1050-700
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1299  S - N  1292  W - E  1357  S - N
1358  W - E
Vol 1: 182 fg. 42; 223-224; 226; 281 pl. 109:5.

Rm 507
Square: AE16  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 3B-2?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  -  4:  -  3C:  -  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2:  1:  -
Year: 04/22/35 to 05/27/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIb-B\P?  Rev Date: 900-425?
Orig Per: EIii-LII  Orig Date: 1000-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1397  N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 143; 184.

Rm 508
Square: AE17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.03  Strat: 3A-2?
Length: 2.2  Width: 2.0  Area: 4.4  Elev: 777.07
Strata: 5:  -  4:  -  3C:  -  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2:  2:  1:  -
Year: 04/22/35 to 05/22/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIb\c-B\P?  Rev Date: 850-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330, -508 900-700
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1426  SW - NE  1394  NW - SE  1358  W - E
1292  W - E  1357  S - N  1395  SE - NW
Other Photos: 1299
Vol 1: 221; 299 pl. 82:4.
Vol 2: 160; 168.

Rm 509
Square: AE17  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Length: 1.7  Width: 1.2  Area: 2.0  Elev: 777.52
Strata: 5:  -  4:  -  3C:  3  3B:  3  3A:  3  2:  1:  -
Year: 04/22/35 to 04/23/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriIa\H\R?  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-LII  Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1292  W - E  1358  W - E  1395  SE - NW
1426  SW - NE
Vol 1: 228.
Vol 2: 137; 161.
Register\Gazetteer

Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIi-MIIii Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1357 S - N 1404 NE - SW 1299 S - N
1358 W - E 1392 NE - SW
Vol 1: 183; 183 fg. 43; 230.
Vol 2: 130; 143; 145; 159.

-----------------------------------------------

Rm 515

Square: AE18 Plan: 159 Build: 159.08? Strat: 3A-?
Length: 5.1 Width: 2.1 Area: 10.7 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 2: 2: 1: -
Year: 04/29/35 to 04/30/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c-H\R? Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1383 N - S 1299 S - N 1357 S - N
Vol 1: 266 n. 10.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 516

Square: AE19 Plan: 159 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.5 Width: 2.5 Area: 8.8 Elev: 777.41
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/29/35 to 05/15/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIi-LII Orig Date: 700-500, -516 1050-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1299 S - N 1357 S - N 1358 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 129; 142.

-----------------------------------------------

Rm 517

Square: AE18 Plan: 159 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 6.8 Width: .9 Area: 6.1 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/01/35 to 05/15/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330, -517 600-575
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1357 S - N 1299 S - N
Vol 1: 236.
Vol 2: 161; 165; 169.

-----------------------------------------------

Rm 518a

Square: AE19 Plan: 160 Build: 160.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 5.0 Width: 1.6 Area: 8.0 Elev: 777.59
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/30/35 to 05/14/35 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 650-500, -518 600-550?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1299 S - N 1357 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 168.

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Rm 518b
Register\Gazetteer

Square: AE18 Plan: 159 Build: 160.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 5.0 Width: 2.0 Area: 10.0 Elev: 777.86
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/30/35 to 05/14/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Orig Date: 1900-586
Orig Per: MII-LII Orig Date: 650-500, -518 600-550?
This may be Rm 542?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1299 S - N 1357 S - N 1358 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 519

Square: AE19 Plan: 160 Build: 160.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.0 Width: 1.3 Area: 5.2 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/30/35 to 05/15/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1900-586
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330, -519 900-600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1299 S - N 1357 S - N 1358 W - E
Vol 1: 133 n. 12; 282 no. 59.
Vol 2: 129; 132; 157.

Rm 520

Square: AE19 Plan: 160 Build: 160.03 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 5.2 Width: 2.1 Area: 10.9 Elev: 779.04
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/01/35 to 05/06/35
Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1900-586
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330, 1000-600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1299 S - N 1357 S - N 1358 W - E
1291 NE - SW
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: 137.

Rm 521

Square: AE19 Plan: 160 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 7.0 Width: 2.5 Area: 17.5 Elev: 777.52
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/01/35 to 05/14/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1900-586
Orig Per: MII Orig Date: 700-600, -521 1050-700
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1299 S - N 1357 S - N 1358 W - E
Vol 1: 230; 280 pl. 108:42.
Vol 2: 137; 161.

Rm 522

Square: AE19 Plan: 160 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-2
Length: 3.5 Width: 2.1 Area: 7.4 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 05/18/35 to 05/20/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P Rev Date: 1900-425
Orig Per: MII-LII Orig Date: 700-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1393 SE - NW 1358 W - E 1357 S - N
Register\Gazetteer

1299 S - N
Vol 1: 157; 228; 297 pl. 56:16; 299 pl. 83:4; 301 pl. 89:6.
Vol 2: 137; 161.

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Rm 523
Square: AE18 Plan: 159 Build: 159.08? Strat: 3A-?
Length: 4.7 Width: 1.1 Area: 5.2 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: 3A 2: - 1: ?
Year: 05/02/35 to 05/04/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir\II\b\c
Rev Date: 850-AD 70?
Orig Per: M\II-LiI Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 301 pl. 89:20.
Vol 2: 140.

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Rm 524
Square: AF19 Plan: 160 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.1 Width: 2.2 Area: 9.0 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/04/35 to 05/04/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir\II\a-Ir\II\b\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: M\II-LiI Orig Date: 700-500, -524 1200-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1299 S - N 1 1357 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 142.

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Rm 525
Square: AD15 Plan: 158 Build: 142.01 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 7.8 Width: 1.2 Area: 9.4 Elev: 775.60
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/04/35 to 05/06/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir\II\a-B\p?? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: M\II-LiI Orig Date: 1000-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1397 N - S 1359 S - N 1384 SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 136.

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Rm 526
Square: AD15 Plan: 158 Build: 142.01 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.4 Width: 1.7 Area: 5.8 Elev: 776.08
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/04/35 to 05/06/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir\II\a-B\p?? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: M\II-LiI Orig Date: 850-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1397 S - N 1384 SW - NE 1397 N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 139.

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Rm 527
Square: AD15 Plan: 158 Build: 159.01 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 5.4 Width: 2.1 Area: 11.3 Elev: 775.95
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/04/35 to 05/25/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Ir\II\a-B\p?? Rev Date: 1000-425?
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### Rm 530

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Year: 05/06/35 to 05/07/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb\c Orig Date: 850? 586
Orig Per: MIIi-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1397 N 1398 SE NW
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 533
Square: AD15 Plan: 150 Build: NA Strat: 3B-12
Dimensions undeterminable Elevation: 772.74
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/07/35 to 05/07/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIib-HR Orig Date: 900-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIIi-LIII Orig Date: 700-450
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 183 n. 15.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 534
Square: AC15 Plan: 141 Build: 142.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.9 Width: 1.8 Area: 5.2 Elevation: 775.52
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/08/35 to 05/23/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIIb\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIi-LIII Orig Date: 600-450, 534 600-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1398 SE NW 1359 S N 1384 SW NE
1397 N S
Vol 1: 265 n. 1; 301 pl. 88:29; 303 pl. 105:4.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 535
Square: AC15 Plan: 141 Build: 142.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.4 Width: 2.0 Area: 4.8 Elevation: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/08/35 to 05/08/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIIb\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIi-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1384 SW NE 1398 SE NW 1397 N S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 130; 161.

Rm 536
Square: AC15 Plan: 141 Build: 141.05 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 6.0 Width: 2.3 Area: 13.8 Elevation: 775.79
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/08/35 to 05/08/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIIb\p Orig Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIi-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1397 N S 1398 SE NW 1384 SW NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 144.
Register\Gazetteer

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1384 SW - NE 1398 SE - NW 1397 N - S
1418 S - N 1419 S - N
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 214.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 542

Square: AE19  Plan: 160  Build:  
Strat: 
Dimensions undeterminable
Elev: ?
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/13/35 to 05/14/35  
Paved?: No
Rev Per: EBII?, EIIi-MIII 
Orig Date: 1050-700
Not on 1:100 plan. May be room S of Rm 518 = Rm 518b?
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 543

Square: AF18  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  
Strat: 3C-3B?
Dimensions undeterminable
Elev: 776.45
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B? 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/13/35 to 05/22/35  
Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRIIa-IRIIb?  
Orig Date: 1000-850?
Orig Per: MI-LI  
Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1383 N - S 1395 SE - NW
1299 S - N 1370 SW - NE
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42; 222, n. 46; 227; 299 pl. 83:1-2.
Vol 2: 160; 171.

Rm 544

Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  
Strat: 3C-3B?
Length: 4.2  
Width: .9  
Area: 3.8  
Elev: 775.96
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B? 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/13/35 to 05/13/35  
Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRIIa-IRIIb?  
Rev Date: 1000-850?
Orig Per: MI-LI  
Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1395 SE - NW
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42; 222, n. 45; 224; 227; 299 pl. 83:2.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 545

Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  
Strat: 3C-3B?
Length: 1.6  
Width: .9  
Area: 1.4  
Elev: 776.26
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B? 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/13/35 to 05/13/35  
Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRIIa-IRIIb?  
Rev Date: 1000-850?
Orig Per: MI  
Orig Date: 900-830
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1395 SE - NW
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42; 222, n. 45; 224; 227; 299 pl. 83:2.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 546

Square: AF18  Plan: 159  Build: 160.06  
Strat: 3C-3A?
Register\Gazetteer

Length: 2.5
Width: 1.6
Area: 4.0
Elev: 777.03
Strata: 5: -
4: -
3C: 3C
3B: 3B
3A: 3A?
2: -
1: -
Year: 05/13/35 to 05/15/35
Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c
Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: EIIi-MIIi
Orig Date: 1100-600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1395 SE - NW
1366 SW - NE
1383 S - N
Vol 1: 157;
159;
182 fg. 42;
222, n. 45;
223, n. 54;
224;
299
pl. 83:2.
Vol 2: 143.

Rm 547

Square: AF17
Plan: 159
Build: NA
Strat: 3B
Dimensions undeterminable
Elev: None
Strata: 5: -
4: -
3C: -
3B: 3B
3A: -
2: -
1: -
Year: 05/14/35 to 05/14/35
Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb
Rev Date: 900-850
Orig Per: MIIi-LII
Orig Date: 600-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1370 SW - NE
Vol 1: 180;
182 fg. 42;
221;
222, n. 44.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 548

Square: AF17
Plan: 159
Build: NA
Strat: 3B
Dimensions undeterminable
Elev: 777.36
Strata: 5: -
4: -
3C: -
3B: 3B
3A: -
2: -
1: -
Year: 1935
Rev Per: IrIIb
Rev Date: 900-850
Orig Per: None
Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1367 SW - NE
1395 SE - NW
1370 SW - NE
Vol 1: 182 fg. 42;
221;
222, n. 44;
299 pl. 82:3.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 549

Square: AF18
Plan: 159
Build: 160.06
Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 4.5
Width: 1.7
Area: 7.7
Elev: 777.32
Strata: 5: -
4: -
3C: 3C
3B: 3B
3A: 3A?
2: -
1: -
Year: 05/13/35 to 05/14/35
Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c
Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: EIIi-MIIi
Orig Date: 1050-850
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1366 SW - NE
1378 NW - SE
Vol 1: 180;
182 fg. 42;
222, n. 45;
223, n. 54;
224-225;
297
pl. 61:7.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 550

Square: AG18
Plan: 176
Build: 160.07
Strat: 3C
Length: 3.9
Width: 1.8
Area: 7.0
Elev: 777.53
Strata: 5: -
4: -
3C: 3C
3B: -
3A: -
2: -
1: -
Year: 05/13/35 to 05/14/35
Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa
Rev Date: 1000-900
Orig Per: EIIi-MIIi
Orig Date: 1050-850?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
Register\Gazetteer

1366 SW - NE  1371 SE - NW
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42; 222, n. 45; 223, n. 54; 225.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 551
Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 3B
Length: 3.4  Width: 1.0  Area: 3.4  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3B: 3B 3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/14/35 to 05/15/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIiB  Rev Date: 900-850
Orig Per: EIii-MIii  Orig Date: 1100-600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1370 SW - NE
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42; 221; 222, n. 43; 300 pl. 86:23.
Vol 2: 150.

Rm 552
Square: AF17  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 3B
Length: 3.0  Width: 1.1  Area: 3.3  Elev: 777.32
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3C 3B: 3B 3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/14/35 to 05/14/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIiB  Rev Date: 900-850
Orig Per: EIii-MIi  Orig Date: 1050-800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1395 SE - NW  1370 SW - NE
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42; 221; 222, n. 43.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 553
Square: AF18  Plan: 159  Build: 160.06  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 3.6  Width: 2.0  Area: 7.2  Elev: 777.09
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A: 2: -  1: -
Year: 05/14/35 to 05/14/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIia-IrIibc?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: EIii-MIii  Orig Date: 1100-600?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1383 N - S  1378 NW - SE
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42; 222, n. 46.
Vol 2: 159; 168.

Rm 554
Square: AF18  Plan: 159  Build: NA  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.5  Width: 1.5  Area: 6.8  Elev: 776.74
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A: 2: 2?  1: -
Year: 05/14/35 to 05/14/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIia-B\?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: EIii-MIii  Orig Date: 1000-600?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1378 N - S  1370 SW - NE  1378 NW - SE
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42; 222, n. 46; 223.
Vol 2: 144.

Rm 555
Square: AG18  Plan: 177  Build: 160.07  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 5.0  Width: 1.1  Area: 5.5  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A: 2: -  1: -
Register\Gazetteer

Year: 05/14/35 to 05/14/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MII\e-MII  Orig Date: 750-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1245  S  N  1383  S  N
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 556

Square: AE18  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  Strat: 3C-3B?
Length: 2.6 Width: 1.0 Area: 2.6  Elev: 776.62
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B? 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/15/35 to 05/15/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb?  Rev Date: 1000-850?
Orig Per: MII  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1383  N  S  1278  S  N  1299  S  N
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42; 224; 301 pl. 90:4.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 557

Square: AE17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  Strat: 3C-3B?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: ? 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/15/35 to 05/15/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb?  Rev Date: 1000-850?
Orig Per: EI, MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1383  N  S  1395  SE  NW
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42.
Vol 2: 164.

Rm 558

Square: AF18  Plan: 159  Build: 160.06  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 1.5 Width: 1.3 Area: 2.0  Elev: 777.61
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 1935  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1383  N  S
Vol 1: 182 fg. 42; 222.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 559

Square: AE18  Plan: 159  Build: 159.08?  Strat: 3C
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 776.53
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/16/35 to 05/16/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa  Rev Date: 1000-900
Orig Per: MII\e-MII  Orig Date: 750-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1383  N  S
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42.
Vol 2: 130.

Rm 560
Register\Gazetteer

Square: AE18  Plan: 159  Build: 159.087  Strat: 3C?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/16/35 to 05/16/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa?  Rev Date: 1000?-900?
Orig Per: MuII-IIii? Orig Date: 750-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1383  N - S
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 561

Square: AE18  Plan: 159  Build: 159.087  Strat: 3C?-3A?
Length: 2.9 Width: 1.4 Area: 4.1  Elev: 776.49
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/16/35 to 05/16/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa? IrIIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000?-586?
Orig Per: MuII-IIii? Orig Date: 750-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1383  N - S  1357  S - N  1299  S - N
1358  S - N
Vol 1: 180; 182 fg. 42.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 562

Square: AD20  Plan: 160  Build: 160.12  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 3.5 Width: 2.2 Area: 7.7  Elev: 778.56
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/16/35 to 05/18/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-IrIIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MuII-IIii? Orig Date: 750-530
4+ steps down to Rm 562.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1390  W - E
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 235; 299 pl. 84:10; 301 pl. 88:13.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 563

Square: AD20  Plan: 160  Build: Rd  Strat: 3C-3A
Diameter: 2.0 Area:  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/16/35 to 05/17/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-IrIIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: EI, HI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1390  W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 129; 143; 161.

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Rm 564

Square: AD20  Plan: 160  Build: NA  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 4.3 Width: 1.8 Area: 7.7  Elev: 779.34
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/17/35 to 05/18/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-IrIIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MuII-MIII Orig Date: 750-530
Contains oven/tannur.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
Rm 565
Length: 3.5  Width: 2.6  Area: 9.1  Elev: 778.89
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2  1: -
Year: 05/17/35 to 05/17/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI1a-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1390  W - E
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: 173.

Rm 566a
Square: AC14  Plan: 141  Build: 141.05  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 5.4  Width: 1.5  Area: 8.1  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 05/17/35 to 05/17/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI1a-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1384  N - S  1397  N - S  1398  SE - NW
Vol 1: 90; 213 fg. 53A; 230; 300 pl. 86:5.
Vol 2: 147; 171.

Rm 566b
Square: AB15  Plan: 141  Build: 141.04  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 6.7  Width: 1.5  Area: 10.1  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 05/17/35 to 05/17/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI1a-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1384  N - S  1397  N - S  1398  SE - NW
Vol 1: 90; 213 fg. 53A; 230; 300 pl. 86:5.
Vol 2: 147; 171.

Rm 567
Length: 1.2  Width: 1.2  Area: 1.4  Elev: 778.71
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2  1: -
Year: 05/18/35 to 05/18/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI1a-B\P  Rev Date: 1000-425
Orig Per: MIi-Liii  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 568
Square: AD19  Plan: 160  Build: 160.09  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.1  Width: 1.5  Area: 3.2  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 1: -
Year: 05/18/35 to 05/20/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI1a-IrI1b\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-400
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1390 W - E
Vol 1: 178; 276 no. 13.
Vol 2: 143.

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Rm 569

Square: AD19  Plan: 160  Build: 160.10  Strat: 2
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 778.49
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 05/18/35 to 05/20/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: BVP  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-LIII  Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1390 W - E
Vol 1: 227; 297 pl. 56:24.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 570

Square: AD19  Plan: 160  Build: 160.09  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.9  Width: 1.8  Area: 5.2  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/20/35 to 05/20/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-IrIIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIIi?  Orig Date: 575-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1390 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 571

Square: AD19  Plan: 160  Build: 160.09  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.2  Width: 2.1  Area: 8.8  Elev: 778.33
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/20/35 to 05/20/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-IrIIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIIi?  Orig Date: 575-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1393 SE - NW  1390 W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 572

Square: AD19  Plan: 160  Build: 160.02  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.6  Width: 1.6  Area: 4.2  Elev: 777.72
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/20/35 to 05/20/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIa-IrIIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330?
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1393 SE - NW  1390 W - E
Vol 1: 228.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 573

Square: AD19  Plan: 160  Build: 160.02  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 5.3  Width: 1.3  Area: 6.9  Elev: 777.55
| Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: - |
| Year: 05/20/35 to 05/20/35  Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Orig Date: 1000-586 |
| Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330? |
| Photographs: no existing photos |
| Vol 1: 228. |
| Vol 2: No citations. |

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| Square: AD20  Plan: 160  Build: 160.10  Strat: 3C-2 |
| Length: 1.2 Width: 1.0 Area: 1.2  Elev: 778.68 |
| Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: - |
| Year: 05/20/35 to 05/20/35  Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P  Orig Date: 1000-425 |
| Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330? |
| Photographs: no existing photos |
| Vol 1: No citations. |
| Vol 2: No citations. |

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| Square: AD18  Plan: 159  Build: 159.06  Strat: 3C-2? |
| Length: 4.3 Width: 1.5 Area: 6.5  Elev: 777.13 |
| Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: - |
| Year: 05/20/35 to 05/22/35  Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Orig Date: 1000-425? |
| Orig Per: MIi  Orig Date: 700-586 |
| Photographs (# Direction from-to): |
| 1393 SE - NW |
| Vol 1: No citations. |
| Vol 2: 159. |

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| Square: AD18  Plan: 159  Build: 159.05  Strat: 3C-2? |
| Length: 4.5 Width: 2.5 Area: 11.3  Elev: 777.00 |
| Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: - |
| Year: 05/21/35 to 05/22/35  Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Orig Date: 1000-425? |
| Orig Per: MIi  Orig Date: 700-586 |
| Photographs (# Direction from-to): |
| 1392 NE - SW  1400 SW - NE  1405 NE - SW |
| Vol 1: 233-235; 299 pl. 84;4. |
| Vol 2: 139; 154; 160; 180. |

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| Square: AD18  Plan: 159  Build: 159.05  Strat: 3C-2? |
| Length: 2.0 Width: .9 Area: 1.8  Elev: None |
| Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: - |
| Year: 05/21/35 to 05/21/35  Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Orig Date: 1000-425? |
| Orig Per: MIi  Orig Date: 700-586 |
| Photographs (# Direction from-to): |
| 1392 NE - SW  1405 NE - SW |
| Vol 1: 234. |
| Vol 2: No citations. |

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| Square: AD18  Plan: 159  Build: 159.05  Strat: 3C-2? |
Register\ Gazetteer

Length: 4.0 Width: 1.8 Area: 7.2 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A 2: 2: 2: 2 1: 1:
Year: 05/21/35 to 05/21/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1392 NE - SW 1405 NE - SW 1400 SW - NE
Vol 1: 234; 302 pl. 94:1.
Vol 2: 138; 154; 160; 170; 183.

Rm 579

Square: AD18 Plan: 159 Build: 159.05 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 5.1 Width: 1.1 Area: 5.6 Elev: 777.28
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2: 2 1: 1:
Year: 05/21/35 to 05/21/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1393 SE - NW 1400 SW - NE
Vol 1: 234.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 580

Square: AD18 Plan: 159 Build: 159.04 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 5.1 Width: 2.0 Area: 10.2 Elev: 777.21
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2: 2 1: 1:
Year: 05/21/35 to 05/22/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1405 NE - SW 1425 SW - NE 1426 SW - NE
1432 N - S
Vol 1: 234.
Vol 2: 136.

Rm 581

Square: AD18 Plan: 159 Build: 159.06 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.4 Width: 1.7 Area: 7.5 Elev: 779.56
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2: 2 1: 1:
Year: 05/21/35 to 05/22/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIII Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1392 NE - SW 1299 S - N 1357 S - N
1358 W - E
Vol 1: 234.
Vol 2: 143; 150; 161.

Rm 582

Square: AF17 Plan: 159 Build: 159.08? Strat: 3C?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 777.80
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C? 3C? 3B: 3A: 2: 2: 2 1: 1:
Year: 05/22/35 to 05/22/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa? Rev Date: 1000?-9000?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 234; 299 pl. 83:2.
Vol 2: No citations.
**Register\Gazetteer** 1582

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**Rm 583**

Square: AD17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.03  Strat: 3C-2?  
Length: 3.6  Width: 2.6  Area: 9.4  Elev: 776.59  
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2? 1:  
Year: 05/23/35 to 05/24/35  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\p?  
Orig Per: MI-LI  
Orig Date: 900-330  
3 steps down to Rm 583.  
Photographs (# Direction from-to):  
1426 SW - NE  1401 SW - NE  1405 NE - SW  
1403 SE - NW  1404 NW - SE  1357 S - N  
Other Photos: 1358  
Vol 1: 214; 234; 299 pl. 80:1.  
Vol 2: No citations.

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**Rm 584**

Square: AD17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.04  Strat: 3C-2?  
Length: 5.5  Width: 2.1  Area: 11.6  Elev: None  
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2? 1:  
Year: 05/23/35 to 05/23/35  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\p?  
Orig Per: MI-LI  
Orig Date: 700-500  
Photographs (# Direction from-to):  
1405 NE - SW  1404 NW - SE  1425 SW - NE  
1426 SW - NE  1427 SW - NE  1432 N - S  
Vol 1: 234; 266 n. 17; 300 pl. 86:11; 303 pl. 106:7.  
Vol 2: No citations.

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**Rm 585**

Square: AD17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.03  Strat: 3C-2?  
Length: 5.2  Width: 2.0  Area: 10.4  Elev: None  
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2? 1:  
Year: 05/23/35 to 05/23/35  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\p?  
Orig Per: MI-LI  
Orig Date: 900-330  
Photographs (# Direction from-to):  
1426 SW - NE  1405 NE - SW  1425 SW - NE  
1401 SW - NE  1404 NW - SE  
Vol 1: 234.  
Vol 2: No citations.

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**Rm 586**

Square: AD17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.02  Strat: 3C-2?  
Length: 9.3  Width: 1.5  Area: 14.0  Elev: None  
Strata: 5: 4: 3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2? 1:  
Year: 05/23/35 to 05/24/35  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\p?  
Orig Per: MI-LI  
Orig Date: 900-330  
Photographs (# Direction from-to):  
1425 SW - NE  1404 NW - SE  1405 NE - SW  
1426 SW - NE  1427 SW - NE  
Vol 1: 234; 266 n. 17; 300 pl. 86:11; 303 pl. 106:7.  
Vol 2: No citations.

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**Rm 587**

Square: AD17  Plan: 159  Build: 159.03  Strat: 3C-2?
Register\Gazetteer

Length: 1.5 Width: .6 Area: .9 Elev: 777.09?
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/23/35 to 05/28/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1426 SW - NE 1425 SW - NE 1404 NW - SE
1401 SW - NE 1427 SW - NE
Vol 1: 234; 299 pl. 80:1; 302 pl. 96:5.
Vol 2: No citations.

-----------------------------------------------

Rm 588

Square: AC17 Plan: 142 Build: 142.03 Strat: 3C-27
Length: 6.0 Width: 2.7 Area: 16.2 Elev: 776.42
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/23/35 to 06/05/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330, -588 575-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1427 SW - NE 1425 SW - NE 1405 NE - SW
1426 SW - NE 1432 N - S 1404 NW - SE
Vol 1: 234.

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Rm 589

Square: AD17 Plan: 159 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 8.7 Width: 1.7 Area: 14.8 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/24/35 to 05/24/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIli Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1404 NW - SE 1427 SW - NE 1405 NW - SE
1425 SW - NE
Vol 1: 184 fg. 43; 230; 234; 299 pl. 81:5.
Vol 2: No citations.

-----------------------------------------------

Rm 590

Square: AD17 Plan: 159 Build: 159.02 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 5.6 Width: 2.5 Area: 14.0 Elev: 777.04
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/24/35 to 05/27/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
3 steps down to Rm 590.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1425 SW - NE 1399 SW - NE 1422 SW - NE
1404 NW - SE 1405 NE - SW
Vol 1: 214; 234-235; 299 pl. 84:5.
Vol 2: No citations.

-----------------------------------------------

Rm 591

Square: AD17 Plan: 159 Build: NA Strat: 3-?
Length: 2.1 Width: 1.0 Area: 2.1 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4i- 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: ? 1: ?
Year: 05/24/35 to 05/24/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-M\R? Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii-Lii Orig Date: 700-500
Register\Gazetteer

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1405 NW - SE 1358 W - E
Vol 1: 228.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 592
Square: AD16  Plan: 159  Build: 159.01  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.5  Width: 1.2  Area: 5.4  Elev: 775.94
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/25/35 to 05/27/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1422 SW - NE 1420 NE - SW 1425 SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 141.

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Rm 593
Square: AD16  Plan: 159  Build: 159.01  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.1  Width: 1.6  Area: 6.6  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/25/35 to 05/27/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1420 NE - SW
Vol 1: 244 n. 39.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 594
Square: AD16  Plan: 159  Build: 159.01  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.0  Width: 2.2  Area: 8.8  Elev: 776.37
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/25/35 to 06/04/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
9 steps down to Rm 594.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1422 SW - NE 1420 NE - SW
Vol 1: 213; 299 pl. 78:1.
Vol 2: 141; 144.

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Rm 595
Square: AD16  Plan: 159  Build: 159.02  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.7  Width: 2.0  Area: 5.4  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/27/35 to 05/27/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIii-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1425 SW - NE 1423 SW - NE 1420 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 596
Square: AD16  Plan: 159  Build: 159.02  Strat: 3C-2?
Rm 597
Square: AC16 Plan: 142 Build: 142.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.3 Width: 2.6 Area: 8.6 Elev: 776.19
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/28/35 to 05/29/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: Mii-LiII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1418 S - N 1420 NE - SW 1422 SW - NE
Vol 1: 178.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 598
Square: AC16 Plan: 142 Build: 142.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.0 Width: 1.1 Area: 4.4 Elev: 776.17
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/28/35 to 05/28/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: Mii-LiII Orig Date: 600-450
5 steps down to Rm 598.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1419 S - N
Vol 1: 214; 299 pl. 804.
Vol 2: 150.

Rm 599
Square: AC16 Plan: 142 Build: 142.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.2 Width: 3.0 Area: 9.6 Elev: 776.06
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/28/35 to 05/29/35 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: Mii-LiII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1422 SW - NE
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 600
Square: AC16 Plan: 142 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.4 Width: 2.5 Area: 8.5 Elev: 776.61
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: ? 1: -
Year: 05/28/35 to 05/29/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: Mii-LiII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1417 SW - NE 1430 N - S 1419 S - N
Vol 1: 230; 256; 257; 286 fg. 63:4.
Vol 2: No citations.
Register\Gazetteer

Rm 601
Square: AC16 Plan: 142 Build: 142.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.6 Width: 1.6 Area: 4.2 Elev: 775.80
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/28/35 to 05/29/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIib\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIi-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1419 S - N 1418 S - N 1422 SW - NE

Rm 602
Square: AC16 Plan: 142 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-27
Length: 2.4 Width: 2.2 Area: 5.3 Elev: 776.92
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/28/35 to 06/04/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-BP Orig Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MIIi-LIII Orig Date: 600-450, -602 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1415 N - S 1428 N - S 1439 SW - NE
1422 SW - NE
Vol 1: 230; 251; 256; 257; 302 pl. 97:4.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 603
Square: AC16 Plan: 142 Build: Rd Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.0 Width: 1.2 Area: 3.6 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/28/35 to 05/30/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIib\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIi-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1422 SW - NE
Vol 1: 230; 244; 299 pl. 84:29.
Vol 2: 184; 185.

Rm 604
Square: AC16 Plan: 142 Build: 142.01 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.3 Width: 1.6 Area: 3.7 Elev: 775.95
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/28/35 to 05/29/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIib\c Orig Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIIi-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
5 steps down to Rm 604.
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 214; 299 pl. 80:3.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 605
Square: AB15 Plan: 141 Build: 141.06 Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 5.8 Width: 1.8 Area: 10.4 Elev: 776.16
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/28/35 to 06/03/35 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIib\c? Orig Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MIIi-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1433 W - E 1434 W - E 1435 N - S
Vol 1: 137; 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 606
Square: AC17  Plan: 142  Build: 142.03  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.5  Width: 1.1  Area: 2.8  Elev: 776.86
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1935  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1425 SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 607
Square: AC17  Plan: 142  Build: 142.02  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 5.5  Width: 5.5  Area: 30.3  Elev: 776.90
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/29/35 to 06/05/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330, -607 575-530
2? steps down to Rm 607.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1424 W - E 1427 SW - NE 1432 N - S
1425 SW - NE 1440 ? - ?
Vol 2: 141.

Rm 608
Square: AC17  Plan: 142  Build: 142.03  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.7  Width: 1.8  Area: 8.5  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/30/35 to 06/05/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330, -608 575-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1427 SW - NE 1425 SW - NE 1432 N - S
Vol 2: 138; 178.

Rm 609
Square: AC17  Plan: 142  Build: 142.02  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 4.0  Width: 1.7  Area: 6.8  Elev: 777.14
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/29/35 to 06/04/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1424 W - E 1432 N - S 1425 SW - NE
1432 N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 184.

Rm 610
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| **Rm 612**        |      |
| Square: AC18      | Plan: 142 | Build: 159.04 | Strat: 3C-2? |
| Length: 4.7       | Width: 2.0 | Area: 9.4 | Elev: 777.84 |
| Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: - | Year: 05/30/35 to 05/31/35 | Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIib\P | Rev Date: 1000-425? |
| Orig Per: MI-LI | Orig Date: 900-330 |
| Photographs (# Direction from-to): |      |
| 1427 SW - NE | 1425 SW - NE | 1426 SW - NE |
| 1432 N - S |      |      |
| Vol 1: No citations. | Vol 2: No citations. |
|-----------------------------------------------|

| **Rm 613**        |      |
| Square: AB15      | Plan: 141 | Build: 142.11? | Strat: 3C-2? |
| Length: 2.7       | Width: 1.1 | Area: 3.0 | Elev: None |
| Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: - | Year: 05/31/35 to 06/03/35 | Paved?: No |
| Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIib\P | Rev Date: 1000-425? |
| Orig Per: MI-LI | Orig Date: 900-330 |
| Photographs (# Direction from-to): |      |
| 1435 N - S |      |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|

| **Rm 614a**       |      |
| Square: AB15      | Plan: 141 | Build: 142.11 | Strat: 3C-3A |
| Length: 3.2       | Width: 1.8 | Area: 5.8 | Elev: 776.41 |
| Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: - | Year: 05/31/35 to 06/14/35 | Paved?: Yes |
| Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIib\c | Rev Date: 1000-586 |
| Orig Per: MI-LI | Orig Date: 575-530 |
| 3? steps down to Rm 614. | Photographs: no existing photos |
Rm 614b
Square: AB15  Plan: 141  Build: 142.11  Strat: 142.11
Length: 3.5  Width: 3.0  Area: 10.5  Elev: 776.41
Strata: 5:  4:  3C:  3B:  3A:  3B  2:  3A  1:  -
Year: 1935  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIb-B\P  Rev Date: 900-425
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1435  N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 615
Square: AB16  Plan: 142  Build: 142.05  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.7  Width: 2.0  Area: 5.4  Elev: 777.15
Strata: 5:  4:  3C:  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2:  -  1:  -
Year: 06/01/35 to 06/30/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-IrIIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 616
Square: AB16  Plan: 142  Build: 142.04  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 5.8  Width: 2.0  Area: 11.6  Elev: 776.47
Strata: 5:  4:  3C:  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2:  -  1:  -
Year: 06/01/35 to 06/08/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-IrIIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330, 616 775-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1430  N - S  1431  N - S
Vol 1: 172; 233; 235; 254; 256 n. 17; 299 pl. 84:2; 302 pl. 95:2; 303 pl. 106:6.
Vol 2: 164; 171; 176-177; 184.

Rm 617
Square: AB16  Plan: 142  Build: 141.06  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 5.5  Width: 2.5  Area: 13.8  Elev: 776.19
Strata: 5:  4:  3C:  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2:  -  1:  -
Year: 06/01/35 to 06/03/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-IrIIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
2 steps up to Rm 617.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1433  W - E  1434  W - E  1474  S - N
Vol 1: 137; 230.
Vol 2: 144; 168; 184.

Rm 618a
Square: AB16  Plan: 142  Build: 142.11  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.6  Width: 1.4  Area: 5.0  Elev: 776.98
Register\Gazetteer

Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/01/35 to 06/03/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 302 pl. 95:3.
Vol 2: No citations.

-----------------------------------------------

Rm 618b

Square: AB16 Plan: 142 Build: 142.11 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.6 Width: .7 Area: 2.5 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/01/35 to 06/03/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 302 pl. 95:3.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 619

Square: AB16 Plan: 142 Build: 142.04 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.6 Width: 1.6 Area: 4.2 Elev: 777.01
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/01/35 to 06/03/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 620

Square: AB16 Plan: 142 Build: 142.05 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.7 Width: 1.3 Area: 3.5 Elev: 776.67
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/01/35 to 06/03/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 621

Square: AB16 Plan: 142 Build: 142.10 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 3.1 Width: 2.0 Area: 6.2 Elev: 777.28
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/01/35 to 06/12/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 622

Square: AB16 Plan: 142 Build: 142.04 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.7 Width: .6 Area: 2.8 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/01/35 to 06/01/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
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Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1457 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 632

Square: AA19 Plan: 143 Build: 143.01 Strat: 3C?
Length: 2.9 Width: 1.7 Area: 4.9 Elev: 779.09
Strata: 5: - 4: 3C: 3C? 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/06/35 to 06/08/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa? Rev Date: 1000?-900?
Orig Per: M111-L111 Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1457 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 142; 175.

Rm 633

Square: Z19 Plan: 126 Build: 126.01 Strat: 3C?3A
Length: 2.8 Width: 1.2 Area: 3.4 Elev: 779.20
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/06/35 to 06/06/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000?-586
Orig Per: M111-L11 Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1457 E - W

Rm 634

Square: Z19 Plan: 126 Build: 126.01 Strat: 3C?3A
Length: 2.9 Width: 1.9 Area: 5.5 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/06/35 to 06/06/35 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIa?-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000?-586
Orig Per: M1-LI? Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1457 E - W
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 635

Square: Z19 Plan: 126 Build: NA Strat: 1?
Dimensions undeterminable Elev: 779.94
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: 1?
Year: 06/06/35 to 06/06/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Rev Date: 280?-AD 70?
Orig Per: M1-LI? Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1457 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 636a

Square: AA19 Plan: 143 Build: 143.01 Strat: 3C?3A?
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Rm 639a
Square: Z19  Plan: 126  Build: 126.01  Strat: 3C7-3A
Length: 1.5  Width: 1.2  Area: 1.8  Elev: 779.20
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C7 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 1: -
Year: 06/06/35 to 06/10/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1007-586
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1457  E - W  1458 NW - SE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 137.

Rm 640
Square: Z19  Plan: 125  Build: 125.02  Strat: 3C7-3A?
Length: 5.9  Width: 2.7  Area: 15.9  Elev: 778.61
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C7 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 1: -
Year: 06/07/35 to 06/10/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
5+ steps down to Rm 640.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1460  E - W  1457 E - W  1458 NW - SE
Vol 1: 266 n. 17; 303 pl. 106:8.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 641
Square: Z19  Plan: 125  Build: 125.01  Strat: 2
Length: 4.4  Width: 2.5  Area: 11.0  Elev: 779.18
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 1: -
Year: 06/07/35 to 06/08/35  Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1456  E - W  1452 E - W  1457 E - W
1458 NW - SE  1460 E - W
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 297 pl. 62:2; 299 pl. 80.5.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 642
Square: AA18  Plan: 142  Build: 142.09  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 5.6  Width: 3.0  Area: 16.8  Elev: 778.71
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 1: -
Year: 06/07/35 to 06/10/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1457  E - W  1460 E - W  1458 W - E
Vol 1: 286 fg. 63:7; 300 pl. 87:19.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 643
Square: Z18  Plan: 125  Build: 125.01  Strat: 2
Length: 6.3  Width: 2.5  Area: 15.8  Elev: 778.97
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 1: -
Year: 06/08/35 to 06/12/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
Rm 644
Square: Z17  Plan: 125  Build: Rd  Strat: 3C-3A
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2: -  1: -
Year: 06/08/35 to 06/12/45  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Actually a street.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1458  E - W  1460  E - W  1455  E - W
  1456  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 645
Square: AA18  Plan: 142  Build: 125.02  Strat: 3C-3A?
Length: 4.3  Width: 1.7  Area: 7.3  Elev: 778.68
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2: -  1: -
Year: 06/08/35 to 06/10/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c?  Rev Date: 1000-586?
Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1457  E - W  1460  E - W  1459  W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 646
Square: AA18  Plan: 142  Build: 125.02  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.6  Width: 1.3  Area: 6.0  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C:  3C  3B:  3B  3A:  3A  2: -  1: -
Year: 06/08/35 to 06/08/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c  Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1457  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 647
Square: Z18  Plan: 125  Build: 125.01  Strat: 2
Length: 1.9  Width: 1.3  Area: 2.5  Elev: 779.02
Strata: 5: -  4: -  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: 2  1: -
Year: 06/10/35 to 06/10/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P  Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MIII-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1456  E - W  1457  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 648
Square: AA18  Plan: 142  Build: 142.07  Strat: 3C-2?
Register\Gazetteer

Length: 4.5 Width: .6 Area: 2.7 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/10/35 to 06/11/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B/P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 141.

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Rm 649

Square: AA18  Plan: 142  Build: 142.08  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.6 Width: 2.1 Area: 5.5  Elev: 778.19
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/10/35 to 06/11/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B/P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 650

Square: AA18  Plan: 142  Build: 142.08  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 2.4 Width: 2.1 Area: 5.0 Elev: None
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Year: 06/10/35 to 06/11/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B/P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 651

Square: AA17  Plan: 142  Build: 142.09  Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.0 Width: 1.7 Area: 6.8  Elev: 778.80
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 1: -
Year: 06/11/35 to 06/12/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIi-LIII Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 178.

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Rm 652

Square: AA17  Plan: 142  Build: NA Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 6.5 Width: 2.3 Area: 15.0 Elev: 778.89
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 1: -
Year: 06/11/35 to 06/12/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIi-LIII Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to): 1482 W - E 1461 ? - ?
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rm 653

Square: AA17  Plan: 142  Build: Rd Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 6.0 Width: 2.8 Area: 16.8 Elev: 778.06
Register\Gazetteer 1598

Rm 654
Square: AA17  Plan: 142  Build: 142.06  Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 3.1  Width: 1.8  Area: 5.6  Elev: 777.59
Strata: 5: - 4:--  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: -  1: -
Year: 06/11/35 to 06/12/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIId\c  Orig Per: EI, M1-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1482  W - E
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: 132.

Rm 655
Square: Z17  Plan: 125  Build: 125.03  Strat: 3C?-3A?
Length: 2.7  Width: 2.2  Area: 5.9  Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:--  3C: 3C?  3B: 3B  3A: 3A?  2: -  1: -
Year: 06/11/35 to 06/12/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIId\c?  Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1482  W - E
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: 131.

Rm 656
Square: Z17  Plan: 125  Build: 125.03  Strat: 3C?-3A?
Length: 2.6  Width: 2.2  Area: 5.7  Elev: 778.13
Strata: 5: - 4:--  3C: 3C?  3B: 3B  3A: 3A?  2: -  1: -
Year: 06/12/35 to 06/13/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIId\c?  Orig Per: MI-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
3+ steps from road to roof.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1466  E - W  1482  W - E
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 657
Square: Z17  Plan: 125  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 779.41
Year: 06/11/35 to 06/12/35  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?--  Orig Per: M1-LI  Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  1482  W - E
Vol 1: 183 n. 12.
Vol 2: No citations.
Rm 658
Square: AB18 Plan: 142 Build: 142.07 Strat: 3C-2?
Length: 1.8 Width: 1.7 Area: 3.1 Elev: 777.97
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 06/11/35 to 06/11/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B\P? Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 165.

Rm 659
Square: Z17 Plan: 125 Build: 125.01 Strat: 2
Length: 6.2 Width: 2.3 Area: 14.3 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: 2 1: -
Year: 06/12/35 to 06/12/35 Paved?: No
Rev Per: B\P Rev Date: 586-425
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1456 E - W 1457 E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 165.

Rm 660
Square: AA17 Plan: 142 Build: 142.10 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 2.2 Width: 1.8 Area: 4.0 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/12/35 to 06/12/25 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-IrIIb\c Rev Date: 1000-586
Orig Per: MIii-LIIi Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Rm 661
Square: Z17 Plan: 125 Build: 125.03 Strat: 3C?-3A?
Length: 6.4 Width: 1.6 Area: 10.2 Elev: 778.12
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/12/35 to 06/13/35 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIa?-IrIIb\c? Rev Date: 1000?-586?
Orig Per: MIii-LIIi Orig Date: 600-450
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1467 N - S 1471 S - N 1482 W - E
Vol 1: 183 n. 12; 301 pl. 88:16.
Vol 2: 137; 171.

Rm 662
Square: Z16 Plan: 125 Build: 125.04 Strat: 3C-3A
Length: 4.9 Width: 2.7 Area: 13.2 Elev: 777.60
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: 3C? 3B: 3B 3A: 3A? 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/13/35 to 06/15/35 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrIIa?-IrIIb\c? Rev Date: 1000?-586?
Orig Per: MI-LI Orig Date: 900-330
Contains olive press.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1471 S - N 1467 N - S 1472 S - N
1482 W - E 1468 S - N
Vol 1: 256.
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Rev Per: ?-?  Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 13

Square: AK25  Plan: 196  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Diameter: 1.3  Area: 1.3  Elev: None
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?  Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 14

Square: AK25  Plan: 196  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Diameter: .8  Area: .5  Elev: None
Year: 1926  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?  Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
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- A336 SW - NE

Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 164.

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Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
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Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 137.

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Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
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Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Orig Per: EI-MI?  Orig Date: 1200–530
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 248; 264; 287 fg. 71:16; 300 pl. 88:1; 302 pl. 90:22.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 93
Square: AL23 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Length: 1.9 Width: .7 Area: 1.3 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4:4? 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?
Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 94
Square: AL23 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Diameter: .9 Area: .6 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4:4? 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?
Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A360
Vol 1: 180 n. 8.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 95
Square: AL23 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Length: 2.5 Width: .9 Area: 2.3 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4:4? 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?
Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 96
Square: AL22 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.2 Area: 1.1 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4:4? 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?
Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
89 SE - NW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 99
Square: AM22 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.1 Area: .9 Elev: None
Strata: 5: 4:4? 3C: 3B: 3A: 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: Yes
Rev Per: IrI?
Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Register-Gazetteer

Orig Per: None
Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 100
Square: AL21 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.1 Area: .9 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927
Rev Per: IrI? Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 211 fg. 52B.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 101
Square: AL21 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 4?-3?
Diameter: .9 Area: .6 Elev: 777.68?
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3? 3B: 3? 3A: 3? 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-IrIIb\c? Rev Date: 1200?-586?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 102
Square: AL21 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 4?-3?
Length: .8 Width: .5 Area: .4 Elev: 777.53
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3? 3B: 3? 3A: 3? 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-IrIIb\c? Rev Date: 1200?-586?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
94 NE - SW
Vol 1: 211 fg. 52B.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 103
Square: AL22 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.4 Area: 1.5 Elev: 779.71
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/10/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI? Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: EII-EIII Orig Date: 1200-1000
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
94 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 167.

Si 104
Square: AL22 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.1 Area: .9 Elev: 779.40
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI? Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Si 105

Square: AL22  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?  
Diameter: .5  Area: .2  Elev: None  
Strata: 5: -  4A: 3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -  
Year: 1927  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?  
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None  
Photographs (# Direction from-to):  
A353  W - E  A428  SW - NE  
Vol 1: 180  n. 1.  
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 109

Square: AL23  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4??  
Diameter: 1.0  Area: .8  Elev: None  
Strata: 5: -  4A: 3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -  
Year: 04/25/27 to 05/03/27  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrI-IHR?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?  
Orig Per: EIII-MII  Orig Date: 1050-850  
Photographs (# Direction from-to):  
83  SW - NE  
Vol 1: No citations.  
Vol 2: 151; 153.

Si 111

Square: AM23  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?  
Diameter: 1.1  Area: .9  Elev: None  
Strata: 5: -  4A: 3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -  
Year: 1927  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?  
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None  
Photographs: no existing photos  
Vol 1: No citations.  
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 112

Square: AM23  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?  
Diameter: 1.0  Area: .8  Elev: None  
Strata: 5: -  4A: 3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -  
Year: 1927  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?  
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None  
Photographs: no existing photos  
Vol 1: No citations.  
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 113

Square: AL22  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?  
Diameter: 1.0  Area: .8  Elev: None  
Strata: 5: -  4A: 3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -  
Year: 04/23/27  Paved?: No  
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Si 114
Square: AL22  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Length: .7  Width: .5  Area: .4  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 115
Square: AL22  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.5  Area: 1.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 116
Square: AL22  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Length: 1.5  Width: 1.3  Area: 2.0  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/09/27 to 05/11/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: Eili  Orig Date: 1150-1000
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 82; 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: 174; 183.

Si 117
Square: AL23  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Length: 2.0  Width: 1.0  Area: 2.0  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 120
Square: AG25  Plan: 179  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Diameter: 1.1  Area: .9  Elev: None
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?  Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Si 121
Square: AG25  Plan: 179  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Length: 1.4  Width: 1.1  Area: 1.5  Elev: None
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?
Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: None
Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 122
Square: AF25  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-?
Length: 1.5  Width: 1.2  Area: 1.8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C?  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2:  1:  
Year: 05/11/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 123
Square: AF25  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-?
Length: 1.8  Width: 1.4  Area: 2.5  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C?  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2:  1:  
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 124
Square: AF25  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-?
Diameter: 1.0  Area: .8  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C?  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2:  1:  
Year: 05/11/27 to 05/12/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 125
Square: AF25  Plan: 162  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-?
Diameter: .9  Area: .6  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:  3C:  3C?  3B:  3B  3A:  3A?  2:  2:  1:  
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1000?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
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<th>Width</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Elev</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rev Per</th>
<th>Rev Date</th>
<th>Orig Per</th>
<th>Orig Date</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
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<th>Vol 2</th>
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Register\Gazetteer

Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Si 137
Square: AK22 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Length: 1.4 Width: .9 Area: 1.3 Elev: 778.51
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI? Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
127 SE - NW 129 SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Si 138
Square: AK21 Plan: 194 Build: NA Strat: 4?-3?
Diameter: .9 Area: .6 Elev: 779.43
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3? 3B: 3? 3A: 3? 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-IrIib\c? Rev Date: 1200?-586?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
127 SE - NW 129 SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Si 139
Square: AK22 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Length: 3.0 Width: 1.4 Area: 4.2 Elev: 779.44
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/20/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI? Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: EI Orig Date: 1200-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
128 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 175.

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Si 140
Square: AK22 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Length: 1.5 Width: 1.4 Area: 2.1 Elev: 779.55
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 1927 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI? Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
128 S - N
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Si 141
Square: AK22 Plan: 195 Build: NA Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.0 Area: .8 Elev: 778.36
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/21/27 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI? Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Si 142
Square: AK22  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Diameter: .6  Area: .3  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 143
Square: AJ21  Plan: 177  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Diameter: .5  Area: .2  Elev: 779.54
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/27/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 301 pl. 90:3.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 144
Square: AJ21  Plan: 177  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Diameter: .8  Area: .5  Elev: 780.00
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 145
Square: AJ22  Plan: 178  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-2?
Length: 1.9  Width: 1.1  Area: 2.1  Elev: 778.85
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 05/28/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: EIIii-MII  Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: EIII-MII  Orig Date: 1000-800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A334  ? - ?
Vol 1: 300 pl. 86:20.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 150
Square: AJ23  Plan: 178  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-2?
Length: .8  Width: .6  Area: .5  Elev: 780.69
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?-B/P?  Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 151
Square: AJ22  Plan: 178  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-2?
Diameter: .9  Area: .6  Elev: 780.55
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 06/01/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IR/I?-B/P?  Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 177 (mistakenly called Si 157!); 296 pl. 55:73.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 153
Square: AJ22  Plan: 178  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-27
Diameter: 1.5  Area: 1.8  Elev: 779.74
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IR/I?-B/P?  Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (Direction from-to):
   161 NE - SW
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 154
Square: AJ22  Plan: 178  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-2?
Diameter: .4  Area: .1  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: 3C  3B: 3B  3A: 3A  2: 2?  1: -
Year: 1927  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IR/I?-B/P?  Rev Date: 1200?-425?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 157a
Square: W21  Plan: 109  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Diameter: 1.8  Area: 2.5  Elev: 778.04
Year: 06/07/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?
Orig Per: MIiii?  Orig Date: 575-530
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 177.
Vol 2: 129; 147.

Si 157b
Square: W21  Plan: 109  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Length: 2.8  Width: 2.3  Area: 6.4  Elev: 780.46
Year: 06/07/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?
Orig Per: MIiii?  Orig Date: 575-530
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 177.
Si 158
Square: W21  Plan: 109  Build: NA  Strat: 
Length: 5.0  Width: 2.8  Area: 14.0  Elev: 781.78 
Strata: 5: - 4:- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1:  
Year: 1927  Paved?: Yes 
Rev Per: H\R  Rev Date: 280-AD 70 
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None 
Actually a grape press. 
Photographs (# Direction from-to):  
174  S - N  A327  S - N  A326  N - S  
A379  SW - NE  
Vol 1: 257, fg .68; 302; pl. 99.  
Vol 2: No citations. 

Si 162
Square: AK22  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 4?  
Length: 1.3  Width: .9  Area: 1.2  Elev: None 
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -  
Year: 06/18/27  Paved?: No 
Rev Per: IRI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000? 
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530 
Photographs (# Direction from-to):  
A331  ? - ?  
Vol 2: 173.  

Si 164
Square: AJ23  Plan: 178  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-2?  
Diameter: 1.1  Width: .9  Area: .3  Elev: 780.98 
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -  
Year: 1927  Paved?: No 
Rev Per: IRI?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1200?-425? 
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None 
Photographs: no existing photos  
Vol 1: No citations.  
Vol 2: No citations.  

Si 169
Square: AH23  Plan: 178  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-2?  
Length: 3.4  Width: 1.0  Area: 3.4  Elev: 781.29 
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -  
Year: 07/07/27  Paved?: No 
Rev Per: IRI?-B\P?  Rev Date: 1200?-425? 
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530 
Photographs: no existing photos 
Vol 1: No citations. 
Vol 2: No citations.  

Si 172
Square: R17  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 4-3  
Length: 2.2  Width: .8  Area: 1.8  Elev: 772.90 
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: - 1: -  
Year: 03/26/29 to 03/27/29  Paved?: No 
Rev Per: IRI-IRI\b\c  Rev Date: 1200-586 
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-750
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
369  NE - SW   375  N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 139; 146.

Si 179
Square: R19  Plan: 92  Build: NA  Strat: 4-3C
Diameter: 1.7  Area: 2.3  Elev: 776.64
Strata: 5: -  4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-900
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
392  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 181
Square: P18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-?
Diameter: .8  Area: .5  Elev:
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
390  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 184
Square: P18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-?
Diameter: 1.4  Area: 1.5  Elev: 776.34
Strata: 5: -  4:4?  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/03/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
390  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 185
Square: P16  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: .8  Area: .5  Elev: 776.02
Strata: 5: -  4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/15/29 to 04/16/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A566  ? -  402  ? -
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: 184.

Si 186
Square: AG32  Plan: 163  Build: NA  Strat: 3A?-2?
Length: 1.4  Width: 1.2  Area: 1.7  Elev: 763.07
Strata: 5: -  4:-  3C: -  3B: -  3A: 3A?  2: 2?  1: -
Register\Gazetteer

Year: 04/04/29
Rev Per: IrIIb\c?-B\P? Orig Per: None
Rev Date: 850?-425? Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
386 S - N
Vol 1: 229-230.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 187

Square: AG31 Plan: 163 Build: NA Strat: 3A?-2?
Diameter: 1.1 Area: .9 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4: - 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/05/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIb\c?-B\P? Rev Date: 850?-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 229-230.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 189

Square: AG25 Plan: 179 Build: NA Strat: ?
Diameter: .8 Area: .5 Elev: 780.57
Year: 04/06/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-? Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Sealed.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A549 ? - ?
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 190

Square: AG25 Plan: 179 Build: NA Strat: ?
Length: 1.3 Width: 1.0 Area: 1.3 Elev: 779.71
Year: 04/06/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-? Rev Date: ?-?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 202

Square: P16 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.0 Area: .8 Elev: 775.54
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/15/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 203

Square: R17 Plan: 91 Build: NA Strat: 4-?
Diameter: 1.1 Area: .9 Elev: 774.64
Register\Gazetteer

Year: 04/17/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRI-H\R? Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: MIii Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41; 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Si 204

Square: R17 Plan: 91 Build: NA Strat: 4-3
Diameter: 1.7 Area: 2.3 Elev: 774.89
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: 3 3B: 3 3A: 3 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/08/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRI-IrlIlb\c Rev Date: 1200-586
Orig Per: MI Orig Date: 900-800
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41; 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: No citations.

---------------------------------------------

Si 205

Square: R17 Plan: 91 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.8 Area: 2.5 Elev: 774.76
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/17/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRI Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
409a SW - NE 409b W - E A583 N - S
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41; 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: No citations.

---------------------------------------------

Si 206

Square: Q17 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.2 Area: 1.1 Elev: 774.21
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/18/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRI Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
409a SW - NE 409b W - E A583 N - S
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41; 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: No citations.

---------------------------------------------

Si 207a

Square: R17 Plan: 91 Build: NA Strat: 4-?
Diameter: 1.3 Area: 1.3 Elev: 775.65
Year: 04/17/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRI-H\R? Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: EIII-MI Orig Date: 1000? - 600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
409b W - E
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41; 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: No citations.

---------------------------------------------

Si 207b

Square: Q17 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 4-?
Si 208
Square: R17  Plan:  91  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.0  Area: .8  Elev: 773.96
Strata: 5:  4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/18/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IR1  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  409b  W  E
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 209
Square: Q17  Plan:  74  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 2.1  Area: 3.5  Elev: 773.90
Strata: 5:  4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/17/29 to 04/18/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IR1  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EB, EI  Orig Date: 1200-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  A583  N  S  409a SW  NE  409b  W  E
Vol 1: 68 and 75 (called Ca 209); 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 210
Square: Q17  Plan:  74  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Length: 1.5  Width: 1.1  Area: 1.7  Elev: 775.04
Strata: 5:  4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/17/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IR1  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EB-MB  Orig Date: 3200-1500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  409a SW  NE  409b  W  E
Vol 1: 68 and 75 (called Ca 210); 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 211
Square: Q17  Plan:  74  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.1  Area: .9  Elev: 775.04
Strata: 5:  4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IR1  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  409b  W  E
Other Photos: 409a
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.
Si 212
Square: Q17  Plan:  74  Build: NA  Strat: 5-?
Diameter: 1.2  Area: 1.1  Elev: 774.09
Strata: 5:  4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A:  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/18/29 to 04/20/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EB-MI  Orig Date: 3200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   409a SW - NE
Vol 1: 68 and 75 (called Ca 212); 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 213
Square: Q16  Plan:  74  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.1  Area: 0.9  Elev: 775.15
Strata: 5:  4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A:  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/17/29 to 04/19/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 214
Square: Q17  Plan:  74  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.5  Area: 1.8  Elev: 774.61
Strata: 5:  4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A:  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/17/29 to 04/18/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EB, EI  Orig Date: 1200-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   A583  N - S  409a SW - NE  409b W - E
Vol 1: 68 and 75 (called Ca 214); 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 215
Square: Q17  Plan:  74  Build: NA  Strat: 4-?
Diameter: 1.3  Area: 1.3  Elev: 774.78
Year: 04/18/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: MLi-LII  Orig Date: 700-500
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
   409a SW - NE
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 217
Square: Q17  Plan:  74  Build: NA  Strat: 4-?
Diameter: 1.7  Area: 2.3  Elev: 773.99
Year: 04/18/29 to 04/20/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 68 and 75 (called Ca 217); 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Si 218
Square: P17 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 4-
Length: 1.5 Width: 1.0 Area: 1.5 Elev: 774.79
Year: 04/18/29 to 04/20/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R? Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: EB, EI Orig Date: 1260-900
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 219
Square: Q17 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.4 Area: 1.5 Elev:
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 1929 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
409b W - E 409a SW - NE
Vol 1: 180 n. 8; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 221
Square: Q16 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 4-
Diameter: 1.7 Area: 2.3 Elev: 774.14
Year: 04/18/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R? Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
409a SW - NE 409b W - E
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 222
Square: R16 Plan: 91 Build: NA Strat: 4-
Diameter: 1.7 Area: 2.3 Elev: 772.75
Year: 04/18/29 to 04/19/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: MI Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: 150.

Si 223
Square: R17 Plan: 91 Build: NA Strat: 4-?
Diameter: 2.0 Area: 3.1 Elev: 773.61
Year: 04/18/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R? Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
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Si 246
Square: N18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.3  Area: 1.3  Elev: 774.96
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/08/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: Iri  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 8; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 247
Square: N18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.0  Area: .8  Elev: 774.38
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/08/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: Iri  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: MII-MIII  Orig Date: 900-700
Sealed.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
Vol 1: 180 n. 8; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: 179.

Si 248
Square: N18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: .9  Area: .6  Elev: 775.25
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/08/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: Iri  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 249
Square: R17  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-3?
Diameter: 1.9  Area: 2.8  Elev: 772.12
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3? 3B: 3? 3A: 3? 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/08/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRI-IIR\c?  Rev Date: 1200?-506?
Orig Per: MII-MIII  Orig Date: 900-700
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 250
Square: R18  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 5?
Diameter: 1.8  Area: 2.5  Elev: 773.65
Year: 05/20/29 to 05/21/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: EBI?  IRI-H\R?  Rev Date: 3150 to 2850, 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: EB  Orig Date: 3200-2100
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
464c  E - W  A612a  N - S
Vol 1: 68 and 75 (called Ca 250); 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 251
Square: Q18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4-?
Length: 3.0  Width: 1.8  Area: 5.4  Elev: 774.85
Year: 05/20/29 to 05/21/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: Iri-I-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: EB, EI-MI  Orig Date: 1200-530
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  464c  E - W
Vol 1: 68 and 75 (called Ca 251); 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 252
Square: Q18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4-?
Diameter: 1.7  Area: 2.3  Elev: 775.70
Year: 05/21/29 to 05/22/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: Iri-I-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: EIili-MII  Orig Date: 1000-800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  464c  E - W  A612c  E - W
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 253
Square: Q18  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: .7  Area: .4  Elev: 775.20
Strata: 5: - 4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/20/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  464c  E - W  A612c  E - W
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 254
Square: Q17  Plan: 74  Build: NA  Strat: 4-?
Diameter: 1.8  Area: 2.5  Elev: None
Year: 05/20/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: Iri-I-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: EIili  Orig Date: 1000-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  464c  E - W  A612c  E - W
Vol 1: 180 n. 8; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 255
Square: R18  Plan: 91  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.4  Area: 1.5  Elev: 775.80
Strata: 5: - 4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IriI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Si 256

Square: Q18 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 4-
Diameter: 1.6 Area: 2.0 Elev: 775.10
Year: 05/20/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R? Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: MII\MII Orig Date: 900-700
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  464c E - W 466 W - E A612a N - S
  A612b E - W A612c E - W
Vol 1: 180 n. 8; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 257

Square: Q18 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 4-
Diameter: 1.1 Area: .9 Elev: 775.55
Year: 05/20/29 to 05/22/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R? Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: EII\MII Orig Date: 1050-850
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  464c E - W 466 W - E A612a N - S
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 258

Square: Q18 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 4-
Diameter: 1.3 Area: 1.3 Elev: 775.12
Year: 05/20/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R? Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: MII\MII Orig Date: 900-700
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  464c E - W 466 W - E A612a N - S
  A612b E - W A612c E - W
Vol 1: 180 n. 8; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 259

Square: Q18 Plan: 74 Build: NA Strat: 4-
Length: 2.9 Width: 1.1 Area: 3.2 Elev: 776.70
Year: 05/21/29 to 05/22/29 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R? Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: EIII Orig Date: 1000-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  464c E - W 466 W - E A612a N - S
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: 148.

Si 261

Square: R18 Plan: 91 Build: NA Strat: 4
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<td>3C:</td>
<td>3B:</td>
<td>3A:</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Rev Per</td>
<td>Orig Per</td>
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Si 271
Square: Q19  Plan:  75  Build: NA  Strat:  4-
Length: 1.7  Width: .9  Area: 1.5  Elev: 775.70
Year: 05/21/29 to 05/22/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: MII-MIII  Orig Date: 900-700
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
464c  E - W  466  W - E  A612b  E - W
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 272
Square: Q19  Plan:  75  Build: NA  Strat:  4-
Diameter: 1.2  Area: 1.1  Elev: 775.70
Year: 05/21/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
464c  E - W  466  W - E  A612b  E - W
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 273
Square: Q19  Plan:  75  Build: NA  Strat:  4-
Diameter: 1.4  Area: 1.5  Elev: 774.17
Year: 05/22/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: MII-MIII  Orig Date: 900-700
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
466  W - E  A612b  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 274
Square: Q19  Plan:  75  Build: NA  Strat:  4-
Diameter: 2.1  Area: 3.5  Elev: 774.10
Year: 05/22/29 to 05/23/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
466  W - E
Vol 1: 180 n. 9; 181 fg. 41.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 275
Square: Q15  Plan:  73  Build: NA  Strat:  4
Length: .8  Width: .4  Area: .3  Elev: None
Strata: 5:  -  4:4  3C:  -  3B:  -  3A:  -  2:  -  1:  -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IRI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Register\Gazetteer

Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
486 SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 277
Square: Q14  Plan: 73  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.0  Area: .8  Elev: 774.30
Strata: 5: - 4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 1929  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
# 277 also used in AG27; originally numbered Si 281.
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 281
Square: P20  Plan: 75  Build: NA  Strat: 4?-?
Diameter: 1.0  Area: .8  Elev:
Year: 06/25/29  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H\R?  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 286
Square: V21  Plan: 109  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Diameter: 1.4  Area: 1.5  Elev: 777.51
Year: 04/25/32 to 04/25/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-?  Rev date: ?-?
Orig Per: EIII-EIIIi  Orig Date: 1100-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
936 SW - NE
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 287
Square: T21  Plan: 92  Build: NA  Strat: 4-3C
Diameter: 1.8  Area: 2.5  Elev: 776.35
Strata: 5: - 4:4  3C: 3C  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/25/32 to 04/25/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-900
Orig Per: EIII-EIIIi  Orig Date: 1050-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
917 W - E  936 SW - NE  A1066  N - S
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 288
Square: V21  Plan: 109  Build: NA  Strat: ?
Length: 1.5  Width: .7  Area: 1.1  Elev: None
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<th>Elev</th>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Rev Per</th>
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<td>V21</td>
<td>109</td>
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<td>5/02/32 to 05/02/32</td>
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<td>5/13/32 to 05/13/32</td>
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Notes:
- Vol 1: No citations.
- Vol 2: No citations.
Register\Gazetteer

Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/14/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI Orig Date: 1000-850
Orig Per: EIFI-MI Orig Date: 1100-1000
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 293b

Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: NA Strat: 4
Length: 2.7 Width: 1.3 Area: 3.5 Elev: 774.45
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/14/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 294a

Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.2 Area: 1.1 Elev: 775.43
Year: 05/13/32 to 05/14/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EIFI Orig Date: 1100-1000
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
855 N - S
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: 129.

Si 294b

Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.0 Area: .8 Elev: 776.36
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 1932 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 295a

Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: NA Strat: 4-2?
Diameter: 1.6 Area: 2.0 Elev: 775.26
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/16/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-B\P? Rev Date: 1200-425?
Orig Per: EIFI-MI Orig Date: 950-800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
914 E - W
Vol 1: 94 (mistakenly called Si 195!); 129 n. 1; 135; 141; 266 n. 17; 284 fg. 26C1-26; 303 pl. 106:5.
Vol 2: 129; 131-132; 135-137; 139; 143; 149; 152-153; 155; 160; 165; 167-169; 171; 176.

Si 295b
Register\Gazetteer

Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: NA Strat: 4-2?
Diameter: 1.3 Area: 1.3 Elev: 774.57
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 27 1: -
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/16/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-B\P Orig Date: 1200-425?
Orig Per: EII\I-MII Orig Date: 950-800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
914 E - W
Vol 1: 94 (mistakenly called Si 1951); 129 n. 1; 135; 141; 266 n. 17; 284 fg. 26C:1-26; 303 pl. 106:5.
Vol 2: 129; 131-132; 135-137; 139; 143; 149; 152-153; 155; 160; 165; 167-169; 171; 176.

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Ci 295c

Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: NA Strat: 4-2?
Diameter: 2.2 Area: 3.8 Elev: 773.88
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 27 1: -
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/16/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-B\P Orig Date: 1200-425?
Orig Per: EII\I-MII Orig Date: 950-800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
914 E - W
Vol 1: 94 (mistakenly called Si 1951); 129 n. 1; 135; 141; 266 n. 17; 284 fg. 26C:1-26; 303 pl. 106:5.
Vol 2: 129; 131-132; 135-137; 139; 143; 149; 152-153; 155; 160; 165; 167-169; 171; 176.

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Si 297

Square: V13 Plan: 107 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.0 Area: .8 Elev: 774.10
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/14/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI Orig Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: MI Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

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Si 298a

Square: T14 Plan: 90 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.5 Area: 1.8 Elev: 773.29
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/16/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI Orig Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EII\I-MII Orig Date: 1000-850
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: 152.

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Si 299

Square: T14 Plan: 90 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.0 Area: .8 Elev: 773.23
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/14/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI Orig Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EII\I-MII Orig Date: 950-850
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: 159.

Si 300a
Square: T14  Plan:  90  Build: NA  Strat: 4-?
Diameter: 1.1  Area: .9  Elev: 774.53
Year: 05/14/32 to 05/14/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI-H/R7  Rev Date: 1200-AD 70?
Orig Per: EIIii-MII  Orig Date: 950-800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  871  W - E
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: 159.

Si 305
Square: X13  Plan: 124  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Diameter: .9  Area: .6  Elev: 774.83
Strata: 5: -  4:4  3C: 3  3B: 3  3A: 3  2: ?  1: ?
Year: 05/18/32 to 05/18/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-H/R7  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MI  Orig Date: 900-530
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.

Si 306c
Square: X13  Plan: 124  Build: NA  Strat: 3-?
Diameter: 1.5  Area: 1.8  Elev: 774.20
Strata: 5: -  4:4  3C: 3  3B: 3  3A: 3  2: ?  1: ?
Year: 1932  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-H/R7  Rev Date: 1000-AD 70?
Orig Per: MII  Orig Date: 700-600
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 153.
Vol 2: 128.

Si 307
Square: W13  Plan: 107  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.7  Area: 2.3  Elev: 774.13
Strata: 5: -  4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/20/32 to 05/20/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EIIii-EIIii  Orig Date: 1050-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  841  N - S  841  N - S
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: 142; 161.

Si 308a
Square: W13  Plan: 107  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.8  Area: 2.5  Elev: 774.10
Strata: 5: -  4:4  3C: -  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 05/20/32 to 05/21/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EIIii-EIIii  Orig Date: 1050-900
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 180 n. 9.
Vol 2: 168.

Si 315a
Square: X12 Plan: 123 Build: NA Strat: 5
Length: 1.7 Width: 1.3 Area: 2.2 Elev: 773.63
Strata: 5: 5 4:-- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/24/32 to 05/28/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Orig Per: EBi, EBii Orig Date: 3200-2600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A1046 W - E A1047 SW - NE
Vol 1: 60; 68 (called Ca 315); 72; 74; 75, n. 31; 290 pl.
26:8-12.
Vol 2: 135; 163.

Si 315b
Square: X12 Plan: 123 Build: NA Strat: 5
Length: 1.7 Width: 1.7 Area: 2.9 Elev: 773.86
Strata: 5: 5 4:-- 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/24/32 to 05/28/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Orig Per: EBi, EBii Orig Date: 3200-2600
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A1046 W - E A1047 SW - NE
Vol 1: 60; 68 (called Ca 315); 72; 74; 75, n. 31; 290 pl.
26:8-12.
Vol 2: 135; 163.

Si 318
Square: AB14 Plan: 141 Build: 141.03? Strat: 3C-2
Diameter: 1.5 Area: 1.8 Elev: 772.71
Strata: 5: - 4:-- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 06/17/32 to 06/18/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Orig Per: MIII Orig Date: 1000-425
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 213 fg. 53A; 296 pl. 55:76.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 319
Square: AB14 Plan: 141 Build: 141.03? Strat: 3C-2
Length: 1.2 Width: .8 Area: 1.0 Elev: None
Strata: 5: - 4:-- 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2 1: -
Year: 06/18/32 to 06/18/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: Orig Per: MIII Orig Date: 1000-425
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1086 N - S
Vol 1: 213 fg. 53A.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 321
Square: AB14 Plan: 141 Build: 141.03? Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.5 Area: 1.8 Elev: 772.94
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/18/32 to 06/18/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI? Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: Mil Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 213, fg. 53A.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 322
Square: AB15 Plan: 141 Build: 141.03? Strat: 3C-2?
Diameter: .7 Area: .4 Elev: 774.46
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: 2? 1: -
Year: 1932 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIa-B?P Rev Date: 1000-425?
Orig Per: None Orig Date: None
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1086 N - S
Vol 1: 213 fg. 53A.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 323
Square: AA13 Plan: 141 Build: NA Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.1 Area: .9 Elev: 772.91
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/20/32 to 06/20/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: EIi-EIIii Orig Date: 1050-900
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
1088 S - N
Vol 1: 256 fg. 67B.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 327
Square: AA14 Plan: 141 Build: 141.01? Strat: 4?-3A?
Length: 2.2 Width: 1.1 Area: 2.4 Elev: 773.18
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: 3C 3B: 3B 3A: 3A 2: - 1: -
Year: 06/23/32 to 06/23/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI? -IrIIIb\c? Rev Date: 1200?-586?
Orig Per: Mi Orig Date: 700-586
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 339
Square: Z23 Plan: 127 Build: NA Strat: ?
Diameter: 1.0 Area: .8 Elev: 780.41
Year: 04/06/32 to 04/06/32 Paved?: No
Rev Per: ?-? Rev Date: ?-?
Register|Gazetteer

Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos  Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 347a
Square: W13  Plan: 107  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: 1.3  Area: 1.3  Elev: 774.92
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/08/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: Ellii-Mii  Orig Date: 1000-800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
841  N - S  914  E - W
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 147.

Si 347b
Square: W13  Plan: 107  Build: NA  Strat: 4
Diameter: .8  Area: .5  Elev: 775.17
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/08/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-1000
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 348
Square: W13  Plan: 107  Build: NA  Strat: 4-3C
Diameter: 1.9  Area: 2.8  Elev: 774.07
Strata: 5: - 4:4 3C: 3C 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/08/32 to 04/08/32  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI  Rev Date: 1200-900
Orig Per: MII-Mii  Orig Date: 850-700
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
841  N - S  914  E - W  855  N - S
Vol 2: 131; 135-137; 139-141; 145; 148-149; 152-154; 159-161; 164-169; 172-174; 178.

Si 349a
Square: W13  Plan: 107  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Diameter: .8  Area: .5  Elev: 775.40
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 1932  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrI?  Rev Date: 1200?-1000?
Orig Per: None  Orig Date: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 349b
Square: W13  Plan: 107  Build: NA  Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.1  Area: .9  Elev: 775.28
Strata: 5: - 4:4? 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 1932
Rev Per: IrI?
Orig Per: None
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Ci 350
Square: W13
Plan: 107
Build: NA
Strat: 4?
Diameter: 1.1
Area: .9
Elev: 774.88
Strata: 5: - 4A: 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 1932
Rev Per: IrI?
Orig Per: None
Also a Bn 350 in AE16. Double numbering!
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 353
Square: AE17
Plan: 159
Build: 159.08?
Strat: 4?
Length: 1.8
Width: .9
Area: 1.6
Elev: 775.53
Strata: 5: - 4A: 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/22/35 to 05/22/35
Rev Per: IrI?
Orig Per: MIi-MIIi
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: 182 fg. 42.
Vol 2: 159.

Si 373
Square: SW
Plan: Build: 226.01?
Dimensions undeterminable
Elev: ?
Strata: 5: - 4A: 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 04/19/25 to 04/19/25
Rev Per: IrIIa-HR?
Orig Per: MIii
Originally Bn 334.
Photographs: no existing photos
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: 185.

Si 377
Square: AG20
Plan: 177
Build: NA
Strat: 4?-3?
Diameter: .7
Area: .4
Elev: 778.13
Strata: 5: - 4A: 3C: - 3B: - 3A: - 2: - 1: -
Year: 05/02/35 to 05/02/35
Rev Per: IrI? IrIIb\c?
Orig Per: EIIii-MIIi
Originally Bn 338.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
129g S - N
Vol 1: 180 n. 8 (mistakenly called Si 338I).
Vol 2: No citations.

Si 378
Square: AF19
Plan: 160
Build: 177.01
Strat: 3C-3A
ix. Tombs -

Tb 107
Square: AL22  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:--  3C: 3C?  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/27/27 to 04/30/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA?  Rev Date: 1000?–900?
Orig Per: EIii–MIIIi  Orig Date: 1000–800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
89  SE - NW  A402  S - N  A353  W - E
Vol 1: 89 n. 43; 93; 301 pl. 89:19.
Vol 2: 159.

Tb 108
Square: AM23  Plan: 195  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: None
Strata: 5: -  4:--  3C: 3C?  3B: -  3A: -  2: -  1: -
Year: 04/28/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA?  Rev Date: 1000?–900?
Orig Per: EIii–MIIIi  Orig Date: 1000–800
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
69  E - W  70  W - E  A349  ? - ?
Vol 1: No citations.
Vol 2: No citations.

Tb 167
Square: X22  Plan: 127  Build: NA  Strat: 3C?-1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 773.94
Strata: 5: -  4:--  3C: 3C?  3B: 3B  3A: 3A?  2: 2?  1: 1?
Year: 06/25/27 to 06/30/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000–AD 70?
Orig Per: Lili  Orig Date: 500–400
Elevation is from lowest point inside tomb.
Photographs (# Direction from-to):
A363  E - W  A376  E - W  A364  E - W
A373  SE - NW  A374  NW - SE  213  E - W
Other Photos: 234 235 A362 A375 A377 A378 A365
Vol 1: 154; 185; 272; 282 no. 44; 286 fg. 35:17; 297 pl.
63:4–5.
Vol 2: 139; 147; 149; 165; 172; 176; 183.

Tb 168
Square: Y22  Plan: 127  Build: 127.02  Strat: 3C?-1?
Dimensions undeterminable  Elev: 772.95
Strata: 5: -  4:--  3C: 3C?  3B: 3B  3A: 3A?  2: 2?  1: 1?
Year: 06/30/27 to 07/01/27  Paved?: No
Rev Per: IrIIIA-H\R?  Rev Date: 1000–AD 70?
Orig Per: LIII
Orig Date: 500-400?
Elevation from lowest point inside tomb. 10-11 steps.

Photographs (# Direction from-to):
  236 E - W  A449a E - W  A449b E - W
  A449c E - W  A449d E - W  246 ? - ?
Vol 1: 185; 297 pl. 56:23.
Vol 2: 131; 136.
B. Photograph Index -

The following pages contain a list of the photographs taken by the excavators of Tell en-Nasbeh which show some aspect of the site's architecture. All gaps in the series reflect photographs left out of the list because they did not show any building remains. Each entry gives the number of the photograph, its orientation (if this could be determined) and the features shown in the image.

For numbered remains this consists of the feature's number and a slightly subjective code number between 1 and 3. Especially clear or important views of a feature are numbered 1; features seen only from a great distance, from a bad angle or in a low quality image receive 3; all others are 2.

Unnumbered features, such as the great offset-inset wall, are described according to their location by grid square. For example, one might encounter a photograph of: "drain in M18."

The index is still growing and subject to change as the photographs are studied further.
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P A1119  SE-NW
  Rm 386 2
  Rm 387 3
  Rm 388 2
  Rm 389 2
  Rm 394 3

P A1122  N-S
  Rm 276 3
  NE jamb of outer gate.

P A1123  S-N
  Rm 273c 3

P A1125  S-N
  Rm 387 3
  Rm 388 3
  Rm 389 3
  Rm 390 2
  Rm 395 3

P A1126  ?-?
  Ci 47 2

P A1129  E-W
  Rm 274 2
  Rm 377 2

P A1130  S-N
  Rm 273b 2
  Rm 276 1

P A1131  W-E
  Rm 273c 1

P A1132  E-W
  Rm 273a 1

P A1133  S-N
  Rm 273c 2

P A1134  NW-SE
  Rm 273c 1

P A1135  S-N
  Rm 276 2

P A1152
  Rm 390 2

P A1155  SE-NW
  Rm 388 2
  Rm 389 1
  Rm 390 1
  Rm 391 3
  Ci 317 2

P A1156  S-N
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  Rm 396b 3
  Ci 317 3

P A1182  SE-NW
  Rm 267 2
  Rm 379 1
  Rm 380a 1
  Rm 380b 1
  Rm 400 3

P A1183  Ci 320 2

P A1184  Si 320 2

P A1185  Si 320 2

P A1186  Si 320 2

P A1187  Si 320 2

P A1188  Si 320 2

P A1189  SW-NE
  Rm 267 3
  Rm 376 2
  Rm 378 2
  Rm 379 1
  Rm 380a 2
  Rm 380b 2

P A1180  E-W T23
  Stone dressing
  SW jamb of outer gate.

P A1181  NE-SW S24
  Stone dressing
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P A1190  SW-NE
  Ci 326 2
  Rm 267b 3
  Rm 267 2
  Rm 376 2
  Rm 378 1
  Rm 379 2
  Rm 380a 1
  Rm 380b 2
  Rm 400 3

P A1191  SW-NE
  Ci 326 2
  Rm 267 2
  Rm 376 2
  Rm 378 2
  Rm 379 1
  Rm 380a 1
  Rm 380b 1

P A1192  SW-NE
  Rm 267 2
  Rm 376 2
  Rm 378 2
  Rm 379 1
  Rm 380a 3
  Rm 380b 1

P A1193  SW-NE
  Ci 326 3
  Rm 267 3
  Rm 376 2
  Rm 378 1
  Rm 379 1
  Rm 380a 1
  Rm 380b 1

P A1194  ?-?
  Stone dressing in outer gate.

P A1196  ?-?
  Stone dressing in outer gate.
gate.

P A1212  N-S  
Rm 380a 1
Rm 380b 1

P A1249  E-W  
Rm 267 2
Rm 380a 1

P A1250  E-W  
Rm 380b 1

P A1252  NE-SW  
Rm 276 2

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| Rm 99  | Y24  | 127  |
| Rm 100 | Y23  | 127  |
| Rm 105 | Y23  | 127  |
| Rm 107 | Y24  | 127  |

| **Building 128.01** |
| Rm 320  | Z25  | 128  |
| Rm 322  | Z25  | 128  |

| **Building 141.01** |
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| Rm 395  | AA14 | 141  |
| Rm 396a  | AA13 | 141  |
| Rm 396b  | AA14 | 141  |
| Rm 397  | AA14 | 141  |

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| Si 327  | AA14 | 141  |

| **Building 141.02** |
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| Rm 385b  | AB13 | 141  |
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| Rm 392  | AA14 | 141  |

| **Building 141.03** |
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| Rm 389  | AB14 | 141  |
| Rm 390  | AB14 | 141  |
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| Si 318  | AB14 | 141  |
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| **Building 141.05** |
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| **Building 141.06** |
| Cl 363  | AB16 | 142  |

| **Building 142.02** |
| Rm 607  | AC17 | 142  |
| Rm 609  | AC17 | 142  |

| **Building 142.03** |
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| Ci 359  | AD17 | 159  |
| Rm 588  | AC17 | 142  |
| Rm 606  | AC17 | 142  |
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| Rm 616  | AB16 | 142  |
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| Rm 620  | AB16 | 142  |
| Rm 624  | AB17 | 142  |
| Rm 626  | AB17 | 142  |
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| Rm 629  | AB17 | 142  |

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| Rm 625  | AB17 | 142  |
| Rm 625a | AB17 | 142  |
| Rm 654  | AA17 | 142  |

| **Building 142.07** |
| Rm 630  | AB18 | 142  |
| Rm 648  | AA18 | 142  |
| Rm 658  | AB18 | 142  |

| **Building 142.08** |
| Rm 649  | AA18 | 142  |
| Rm 650  | AA18 | 142  |

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