



THE ARWA COLLECTION
Style Sheet for Authors

This document provides guidelines for preparing your typescript for publication in a volume in one of the following series: ARATTA, ARAXES, LEMA, OXUS, and SUBARTU. Please note that the examples included here apply to English-language manuscripts, and that not all of the spelling or grammatical conventions outlined here necessarily apply to a manuscript written in a language other than English.

This includes:

Presentation of Typescript — guidance on delivery format, footnotes, and fonts

Information on Figures — information on how figures should be referred to in the text

Essential Information that should be supplied, including specific notes for:

- contributions in essay collections
- monographs

Style Guide Crib Sheet — a summary of the MHRA style sheet, divided by citations, language, spelling, etc. We request all authors compose their typescript as closely as possible to this sheet.

References and Bibliographies — details on author, date reference system, and formatting of bibliographies.

Presentation of Typescript

Please submit your material electronically in separate, clearly labelled chapters. **Please note that your manuscript will be typeset at a later date by a professional typesetter.** You do not therefore need to worry at this stage about layout as we are **not** expecting to receive a camera-ready copy. The chapter given at the end of this stylesheet is simply a sample to show how your final text might look.

When you submit your manuscript, please also include a **suitable volume summary** that can be printed on the back cover of the book and also used in marketing materials. This should be in the same language as the volume, and should be no more than 1200 characters in length, including spaces.

Submitted files should be in MS Word format (.doc or .docx) without embedded images (please see *Information on Figures*), in a single column, and with minimal formatting. A hard copy is not required; nor is a pdf required except in the case where we might need to check the fonts (see below) or where you have particular requirements for the presentation of block quotations.

Please pay careful attention to the details given in the style sheet below concerning spelling, punctuation, reference style etc. It is expected that all manuscripts received will conform with the conventions outlined in this style sheet.

A full Table of Contents listing all material to be included (including any acknowledgements, abbreviations, prefaces, index(es), appendices, and so on), should be supplied. We will assume that the material supplied is definitive and complete, based on the contents supplied.

In addition, please provide a full **list of illustrations** by author, article and by type (following the instructions and caption models in *Information on Figures*). Any material not included in the contents and list of figures, and not supplied with the typescript, cannot be subsequently included. Contributions that include tables with specific formatting requirements should be submitted with an accompanying .pdf of the tables, to ensure that these are rendered correctly in the final version.

Please render notes as footnotes, numbered consecutively (see below for further information on references).

Please do not include any **track changes** or comments in the file as this will cause confusion. All files should be in their final state.

Fonts

Brepols' copyeditors will transpose any text they work on into a special font (Gentium), chosen because it is attractive, but also offers character-sets covering almost all historical alphabets that we encounter. In doing so, they will embed all text, special characters, and so forth, to make the whole document ready for digital printing. As a result, it is very important that the font of the text supplied be standardised and that any special characters are clearly marked. As far as possible, non-Roman alphabets and other characters should be written using the same font used in writing the rest of your book/chapter/article, and you should select a common (Unicode) font (e.g. Arial or Times New Roman). This means that if you are writing in Times New Roman, for example, you should use this same font for passages written in Greek, Arabic, Middle English, and so on. This can be achieved using the 'Insert-Symbol' option. Contributions that include letters from non-Latin or extended Latin alphabets should be submitted with an accompanying .pdf of the text.

Essential Information

i. Contributions in Essay Collections:

Each article should include a short biography of 15-30 words listing the author's professional affiliation and [optionally] professional email address. This should be provided on the first page underneath the title / before the start of the essay. This information will be printed as an unnumbered footnote.

The author-date system of referencing will be used. Each article in the collection should include a ***comprehensive bibliography*** for every work cited, provided at the end of the chapter.

ii. Monographs

Following the models for footnotes and bibliographic references in the Style Crib Sheet below, please follow the author-date system of referencing and provide a ***comprehensive bibliography*** for every work cited.

Information on Figures

There is no restriction to the number of black and white images that can be included with the volume.

Colour plates (in groups of four) can be included if necessary. Brepols will cover the costs of one set of colour plates, as needed.

Please note that the size of the volume will be 216mm x 280mm (NOT standard A4 size). A full-sized plate will therefore be **no bigger than 178mm wide and 225mm high**. Please take this into account when planning scales.

All images should be supplied electronically, as individual files. Please ensure that figures are clearly labelled. The quality of your images will only be as good as the copy we receive. Therefore, please ensure you send us images of the highest quality possible. All images will be checked on delivery to Brepols and, if they do not appear sufficient for publication in the desired context, they will be rejected unless a better replacement is supplied. For further details, please see our *Guidelines for Images*

Figures should be divided according to type — Figures, Maps, Tables — and should be numbered sequentially per chapter. For example, the second figure in Chapter 3 would be Fig. 3.2. The fourth table in Chapter 5 would be Table 5.4.

In order for the typesetter to know where to include your images within the flow of the narrative, please ensure that you have indicated in the text where each image is to be placed with a full highlighted caption/placeholder line, along with any preferences regarding size and orientation, followed by the caption.

e.g.,

Insert Map 3.1 here, approx. ½ page

Map 3.1: Map of Turkey showing the key sites mentioned in the text. Map by author.

Permission statement: A copyright/permissions statement, or other source acknowledgement (such as ‘photo/drawing by the author’) **must** be provided in the caption so that we have confirmation that we may include the image in the publication. If the institution granting permission does not specify anything for a caption, the default statement can be “Reproduced with permission”.

Please note that it is **the responsibility of the author/contributor** to check whether their images require formal permission (from a library or museum etc.), and they should apply for and purchase those permissions themselves. Brepols has no budget to contribute to copyright/permission rights for figures/plates contained within the book.

Style Guide

Publications submitted in English are to follow the *Modern Humanities Research Association (MHRA) Style Guide: A Handbook for Authors and Editors*, 3rd edn (London: MHRA, 2013). This may be downloaded at <http://www.mhra.org.uk/Publications/Books/StyleGuide/download.shtml>. However, the following 'cribsheet' is a more straightforward, simplified digest for authors, with certain additional information on place-names and abbreviations applicable to Brepols' publications.

The following sections relate to:

- Spelling
- Names of People and Places
- Dates
- Numbers
- Abbreviations
- Spacing
- Punctuation
- Capitalization
- Italics, Roman, and Boldface

Spelling

- English-language volumes should consistently follow either US **or** UK spelling throughout the volume.
- The possessive form of names ending in -s, -z, -us, or -es use 's as normal, except for Greek or Hellenized words ending in -es:
e.g. Cyclops's, Jesus's, Alvarez's, Tacitus's, Jones's (but: Sophocles', Moses', Xerxes').

Names of Places and People

- English forms of place-names should be used where they exist:
e.g. Padua rather than Padova, Seville rather than Sevilla.
In other cases, use the native-language spelling but always in Latin script:
e.g. Paramythia rather than Παράμυθιά.

Dates

- The *anno domini* system may be rendered with the abbreviation BC/AD or BCE/CE but choice must be employed consistently through the entire volume.
- For calendar dates, use the format '1 January 173' rather than 'January 1, 173'.
- The plural of 860 is 860s, not 860's or 860ies.
- Date ranges should always be given in full:
e.g., 1300–1327 AD and NOT 1300–27 AD.
- Centuries should always be spelt out in full. E.g. in the twelfth century; a thirteenth-century manuscript.

Numbers

- Spell out numbers up to one hundred except when expressing dimensions or in statistical contexts/tables; use Arabic for 101+ except when beginning a sentence; spell out approximate numbers over one hundred:
 - e.g. Four different sites have now been excavated in this area.
 - One hundred and thirty-seven glass beads were found.
 - The cemetery contained 173 burials.
 - The statue measured 62 cm × 72 cm at its base.
- Arabic numbers should be used for chapter numbers, journal numbers, figures, plates etc.:
 - e.g., Chapter 1; Fig. 2.4; *Journal of Ancient History* 25; Brill Series in Jewish Studies 11.
- Inclusive numbers falling within the same hundred should include the last two figures:
 - e.g. 13-15, 44-48, 104-08, 100-22, 2533-39.
- Use Arabic for percentages and spell out per cent (i.e., 50 per cent). Note the use of per cent and not percent.
- No commas are required for four-digit numbers, but should be used for every three digits thereafter:
 - e.g. 5600, 24,000, 144,000, 1,200,000.
- In non-statistical contexts, express weights and measures in words (e.g. 'He carried an ounce of sugar'); in statistical contexts express as figures with the appropriate abbreviations (e.g. 1 kg, 3½ in., 45 mm, 100 lb).

Abbreviations

- Contracted forms of words that end in the same letter as the full form, including plural -s, do not take a full stop; other abbreviations do:
 - e.g. Dr, edn, St, fols, vols, nos, eds
 - repr., trans., vol., pp., ed.
- Avoid starting sentences or footnotes with abbreviations that normally begin in lower case (e.g., cf., etc.).
- Do not use full stops for abbreviated standard reference works, journals, or series:
 - e.g. OED, OCD, PL, CSEL, CCSL
- Do not use loc. cit., op. cit., idem, eadem, or ibid.

Spacing

- A single space (not two) should follow full-stops at the end of sentences; a single space should follow commas, colons, and other punctuation marks.
- A space should separate each initial of an author or editor's surname, e.g. B. C. Cummings and not B.C. Cummings (although use of full names is encouraged, see below).
- Use the Tab key and not the Space bar for indentations, especially at the opening of paragraphs.

Punctuation

- In English-language manuscripts, please use single quotation marks, a.k.a. inverted commas (‘ ’), for quotations. Only use double quotation marks (“ ”) to denote quotations within quotations. For manuscripts written in a language other than English, please follow

standard punctuation conventions appropriate to the language (e.g., «» for French-language manuscripts).

- Punctuation generally falls outside quotation marks, unless the quotation forms a complete sentence and is separated from the preceding passage by a punctuation mark.
- Place ellipses within square brackets when they indicate text omitted from a quotation (e.g. [...]); if the beginning of the sentence is omitted following the ellipses, begin with a capital letter; do not use ellipses at the beginning of a quotation or at the end, unless there is a specific reason.
- Parentheses, a.k.a. round brackets, should be used for parenthetical statements within parentheses, rather than square brackets:
e.g. Such usage (which is also clear (but by no means ubiquitous) in the poetry of Horace) appears throughout the works under study here.
- No punctuation, other than question marks, should occur at the end of headings or subheadings.
- Hyphenation is used where the first of two or more words is used adjectively:
e.g. 'a second-century seal' versus 'in the second century'.
However, please note that where one of the words is an adverb ending in -ly, hyphenation should NOT be used:
e.g. a rarely discovered item.
- Hyphenate adjectives and participles before a noun but do not hyphenate when following a noun:
e.g., 'the well-known scholar' vs 'the scholar that is well known'.
- If two or more points of the compass are used together, they should be hyphenated:
e.g., The façade of the south-west building is still preserved
The excavation area is located on the north-east of the peninsula

Capitalization

- Places, persons, days, and months are capitalized; nationalities and nouns deriving from people or languages are capitalized:
e.g. Rome, Tiberius, Sunday, October, Libyan
- Nouns and adjectives of movements derived from personal nouns remain capitalized:
e.g. Christian, Platonism
However, note biblical, not Biblical; satanic, not Satanic.
- Capitalize references to particular parts of a book:
e.g. Chapter 1, Appendix 2, Figure 8, Map 4.
- Capitalize recognized historical or cultural periods, and unique events e.g. Early Bronze Age, Late Iron Age, Late Antiquity.
- Capitals are not used for seasons or points of the compass (southern Italy, the south of Gaul) except when they indicate an official name or specific concept:
e.g. in spring 349, south-western Italy, northern France
South America, the West
- Capitals are used for titles when these appear in full or immediately preceding a personal name. Capitals are not used when the title is used appositively:
e.g. Emperor Nero, the King of Carthage (but: Xerxes, emperor of Persia)

Capitalization in book titles should be applied as follows:

- In titles of works in English, the following are capitalized:
 1. the initial letter of the first word

- e.g., *Ancient Near Eastern Cylinder Seals*
2. all nouns, pronouns (except the relative 'that'), adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions:
e.g., *Sealing and Seals on Texts*
 3. the first word after a colon in the title:
e.g. *Gods, Demons and Symbols of Ancient Mesopotamia: An Illustrated Dictionary*
and the following are NOT capitalized:
 4. articles, possessive determiners ('my', etc.), prepositions, and the co-ordinating conjunctions 'and', 'but', 'or', and 'nor':
e.g., *Bronze Age Bureaucracy: Writing and the Practice of Government in Assyria*
- In works in German only the first word and nouns should be capitalized:
e.g. *Antike Spolien in der Architektur des Mittelalters und der Renaissance*
 - In works in French (and most other Romance languages) only the first word and nouns should be capitalized:
e.g. *Dendara V–VI: les cryptes du temple d'Hathor*

Italics, Roman, and Boldface

- Single words or short phrases in foreign languages, where these have not passed into regular English usage, should be italicized (no quotation marks); direct quotations or more substantial quotations in Roman (within quotation marks). See 'Quotations' below for further detail.
- Use italics for titles of books, journals, but use quotation marks for dissertations or journal / book series.
- Do not italicize the titles of religious scripture like 'the Bible', 'the Qur'ān', 'the Talmud' or the titles of biblical books.
- Use Italics for *sic* and *c.* Do not italicize *cf.*, *e.g.*, *et al.*, etc.
- Use Roman for punctuation following italicized text if the main sentence is in Roman.

References

Citations and Footnotes

- The author-date system of referencing will be used. Footnotes should be kept to a minimum; reference to a particular page should be in the form (Donner 1981, 122), and to the work as a whole, in the form (Donner 1981). When quoting or paraphrasing an author whose name appears in the text, the in-text reference should go immediately after the author's name, and the author's name should not be repeated

e.g. Howlett (1999, 73) has argued that the site must have fallen out of use by this time.
and NOT:

Howlett has argued that the site must have fallen out of use by this time (1999, 73).

Howlett has argued that the site must have fallen out of use by this time (Howlett 1999, 73)

- Where possible, give specific page ranges, and avoid use of *passim*, *ff.* etc.
- References to an article or volume with multiple authors should use the abbreviation 'et al.'

e.g. Genz et al., 2011

- Do not use other abbreviations such as *ibid.*, *ID.*, *ibidem*, *passim*, *idem*.
- If footnotes are needed, please place footnotes in the main text at the end of a sentence, after a full stop or other punctuation; they should be marked with a superscript number.

E.g.,

For placing Ephrem in his historical context and providing a historical analysis, Sidney Griffith's article on 'Ephraem, the Deacon of Edessa, and the Church of the Empire' from 1986 remains the seminal contribution to the field.¹

¹ See also Griffith 1987; 1999a; 1999b. This argument has been further elaborated in Lieu 1989; Palmer 1998; 1999; Shepardson 2008.

Bibliographical References

The author-date system requires all bibliographical references to be placed at the end of a book, article, or thesis in alphabetical order by names of author(s) or editor(s), followed by date of publication.

As a rule, we ask you please to provide the following information in bibliographical entries:

- Full references to series and series numbers, placed in parentheses before publisher information.
- Publisher information as well as the place of publication.
- Forenames for individuals cited except for cases where initials are ubiquitous (e.g. A. H. M. Jones).

Editors should be referred to with the abbreviation '(ed.)' or '(eds)'.

Please place author name and bibliographical entry on different lines for clarity, as below. Please note that the year of publication and the bibliographical entry should be separated by a tab.

Brenk, Beat

2003 *Die Christianisierung der spätrömischen Welt: Stadt, Land, Haus, Kirche und Kloster in frühchristlicher Zeit*. Reichert, Wiesbaden.

2010 *The Apse, the Image and the Icon: An Historical Perspective of the Apse as a Space for Images*. Reichert, Wiesbaden.

If two or more works by the same author(s) have the same publication date, they should be arranged in alphabetical order of title and distinguished by adding letters after the date:

E.g.,

Otto, Adelheid

2012a 'Archaeological Evidence for Collective Governance along the Upper Syruan Euphrates during the Late and Middle Bronze Age', in Gernot Wilhelm (ed.), *Organization, Representation, and Symbols of Power in the Ancient Near East: Proceedings of the 54th Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale at Würzburg 20–25 July 2008*. Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake: 87–100.

2012b 'Defining and Transgressing the Boundaries between Ritual Commensality and Daily Commensal Practices: The Case of Late Bronze Age Tall Bazi', in Susan Pollock (ed.), *Between Feasts and Daily Meals: Toward and Archaeology of Commensal Spaces* (Berlin Studies of the Ancient World 30). Edition Topoi, Berlin: 179–95.

Monographs

Couturaud, Barbara

2018 *Les incrustations en coquille de Mari : Nouvelles données sur les panneaux figuratifs incrustés au Proche-Orient ancien* (Subartu 40). Brepols, Turnhout.

Smallwood, E. Mary

1976 *The Jews Under Roman Rule: From Pompey to Diocletian* (Studies in Judaism in Late Antiquity 20). Brill, Leiden.

Edited Collections

For references with two authors or editors, please use the ampersand (&) rather than 'and', e.g.

Assmann, Jan & Bommas, Martin (eds)

2002 *Ägyptische Mysterien?* Fink, Munich.

Barrett, James (ed.)

2003 *Contact, Continuity, and Collapse: The Norse Colonization of the North Atlantic* (Studies in the Early Middle Ages 5). Brepols, Turnhout.

Journal Articles

Baker, Heather

2009 'A Waste of Space? Unbuilt Land in the Babylonian Cities of the First Millennium BC', *Iraq* 71: 89–98.

Edwards, Kevin J.

2017 'Pollen, Women, War and Other Things: Reflections on the History of Palynology', *Vegetation History and Archaeobotany* 26: 1–17.

For references with multiple authors or editors, please list all authors in the bibliography, and separate author names with a semi-colon.

Genz, Hermann; Daniel, Riva; Pustovoytov, Konstantin & Woodworth, Marshall

2011 'Excavations at Tell Fadous-Kfarabida: Preliminary Report on the 2011 Season of Excavations', *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* 15: 151–74.

Articles in Edited Collections

Bruun, Mette Birkedal & Jamroziak, Emilia

2013 'Introduction', in Mette Birkedal Bruun (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to the Cistercian Order*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge: 1–7.

Thomas, Christine M.

1998 'The Sanctuary of Demeter at Pergamon: Cultic Space for Women and its Eclipse', in Helmut Koester (ed.), *Pergamon, Citadel of the Gods: Archaeological Record, Literary Description, and Religious Development* (Harvard Theological Studies 46). Trinity, Harrisburg: 277–98.

Theses and Dissertations

Davidson, Daphne L.

1983. 'Earl Hákon and his Poets' (unpublished doctoral thesis, University of Oxford).

3. THE WEST GATES

Lower West Gate

While walking over the south-western slope of the upper settlement (Area Y) on the first day of our first season in 1982, we discovered to our surprise two limestone orthostats standing in place (Figs 3.2; 3.3b; 3.4; 3.5b; 3.5d; 3.6), marking the passageway for what could only be a city gate.

Subsequent excavation revealed a two-pier city gate that guarded traffic in and out of the fortress on the west side of the mountain. In its latest manifestation, upon going through the gate, one took a sharp right turn in a passageway that led up the slope at a south-easterly angle, approximately parallel to the contours of the hill, to its crest (Figs 3.1; 5.16). In other words, the steepness of the slope near the gate accounted for the long path on its more gradual course upslope. The steep slope may also explain why the lower gate had only two sets of piers instead of the three sets typical of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages gates (Herzog 1986;

Gregori 1986; Burke 2008). Short of building a massive artificial platform downslope, or extensively carving a terrace into the mountainside upslope, there simply was not enough room to extend the length of the gate to accommodate another pair of piers, in addition to the fact that there was an upper city gate.

Both gates were part of a large defensive network and both were embedded in curtain walls (Chapters 2, 19). On either side of the Lower West Gate, the curtain walls to which it was attached were heavily eroded but could be traced for about ten to twenty metres. A curtain wall was clearly visible on the north side of the Upper West Gate but could not be traced very far on its south side.

Architectural Elements and Relationships

Although not fully excavated, enough of the Lower West Gate was exposed to be certain about its general design.

The north-east pier, the south-west pier, and the interstices between the southern piers were incompletely excavated; furthermore, in places the passageway was only excavated down to the tops of the eastern piers. A hard-packed mud floor was found below the bottom of the south-west pier in D32 (Fig. 3.7). Beyond the gate and its eastern piers, floor level was bed-rock in the street between walls w859 and w870/750 in F32 and G31 (Figs 3.4; 3.9). The entryway in front of the gate was largely unexcavated, but note the earlier discussion of a dry moat in Chapter 2.



Figure 3.2: Orthostats before excavation.

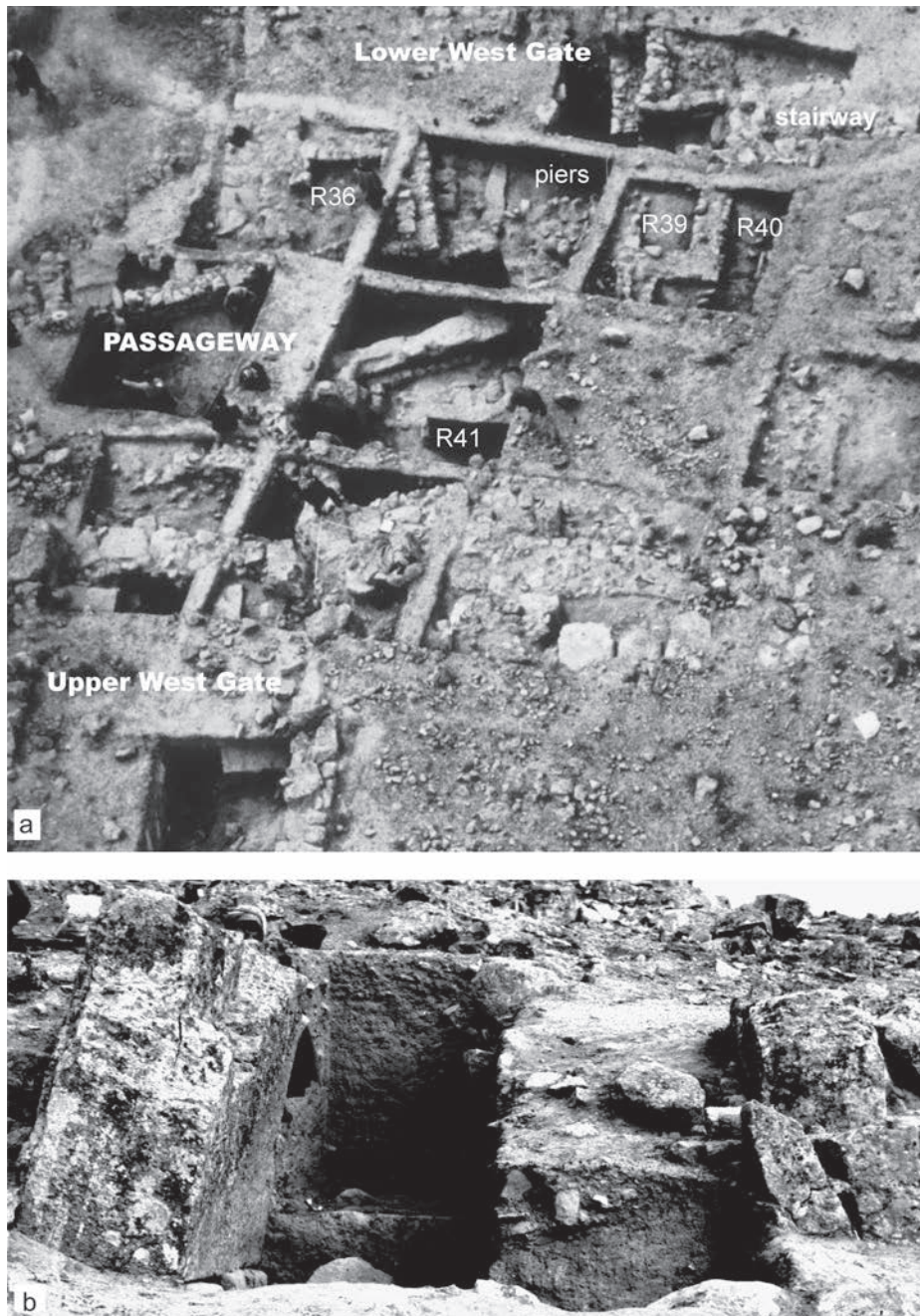


Figure 3.3: West Gate, (a) aerial photo of the area, and (b) front two orthostats and partially excavated passageway, from the west.

The Gate's Flanking Walls

The southern of the two flanking walls ranged in size from 5.90 to 6.40 m in width and 11.00 m in length, but the northern flanking wall was about 13.00 m wide and of indeterminate length, although longer than the southern one.

The flanking walls were solid structures built with large and small rocks, stones, and limestone chips. The outer faces of the flanking walls, which may have been

constructed separately from the inner cores, were given wall numbers (south flanking walls: w854, w853, w702; north flanking walls: w701, w704; Fig. 3.4). The make-up of the cores of the flanking walls was not established but there was no evidence of casemate chambers, and the walls were solid throughout with ancillary rooms built on top of them.

The western edge (w701) of the northern flanking wall flared out near its north-west corner. In the south-west corner, the last rock that had fallen out of place was nearby and had a notch cut in it. A long stairway (709) was built into the north flanking wall and accounts for the wall's unusual width. Rooms 35, 39, and 40 were built on top of a terrace that was higher than the level of the landing of the stairway, a fact that makes the relationship of the stairs to those rooms tenuous.

Stairway

Between the northern piers, stairway 709 consisted of six steps that led from the passageway of the gate up to a pebbly landing (Figs 3.4; 3.5a; 3.7). The stairway, which was built against the western edge of the north-east orthostat, was protected by walls on either side; on the east side

wall w706 began at the north-east orthostat, with one of its large rocks laid at a right angle across the top of the orthostat (Fig. 3.7). It continued northward until it met wall w707. On the west side of the stairs, wall w705 ran from the passageway to some indeterminate point north of the landing. It continued southward beyond wall w704 to the passageway as far as the second step and the edge of wall w703. Wall w704, which was a minor secondary wall built above the south face of the flanking wall, extended only as far west as the begin-

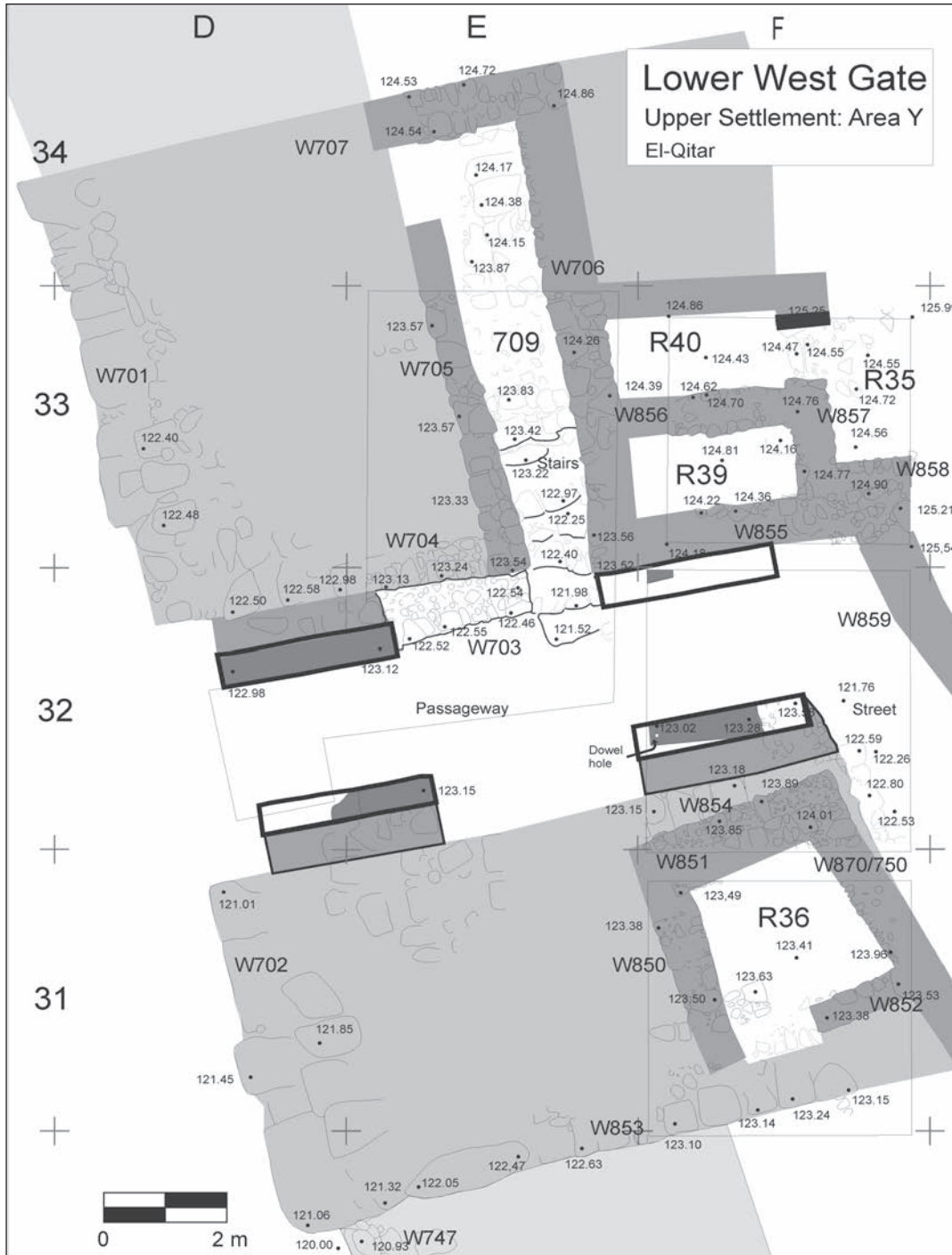


Figure 3.4: Lower West Gate, plan.

ning of the north-west pier. Walls w705, w704, and w703 were contemporary. Wall w703 was not a minor secondary repair; one of its functions in conjunction with wall w705 must have been to protect the west side of the stairs. It was only between the fourth and fifth steps that wall w705 had two faces; its east side was built into the landing and served as a revetting wall for the terrace level of the landing. Wall w706 effectively blocked access from the stairs to Room 40. Probably,

the stairway led to rooms on its west side that have eroded away, or from its landing, a ladder provided access to an upper storey in that part of the gate tower. The stairway certainly demonstrates that rooms were built on top of the north flanking wall while the gate was in use, and in that respect, provides circumstantial architectural evidence that Rooms 39 and 40 on the north side and Rooms 35 and 36 on the south side were contemporary with the use of the gate.

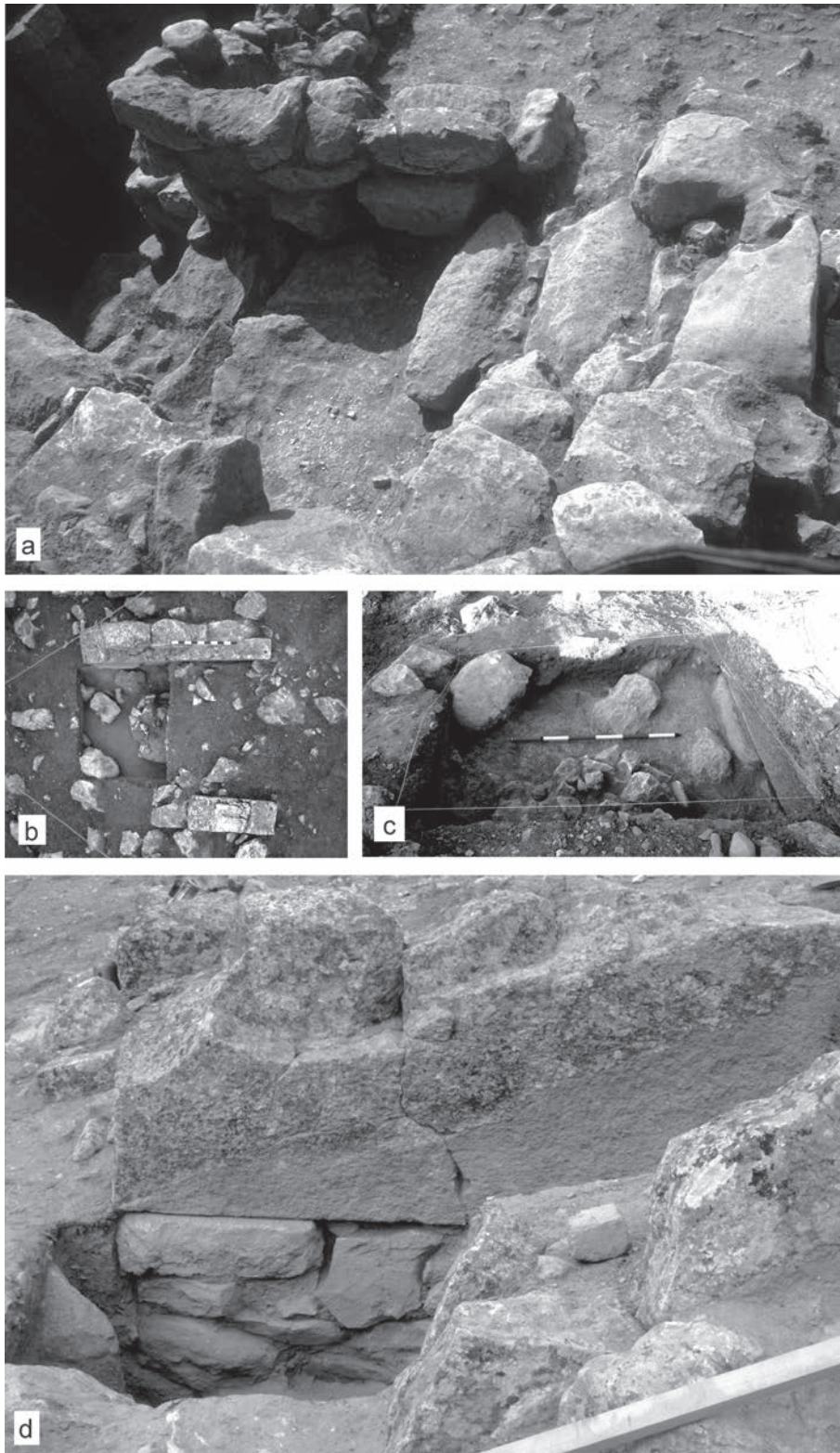


Figure 3.5: Lower West Gate, (a) stairway in north flanking wall, from the east; (b) aerial photo of western orthostats; (c) collapse in passageway between western orthostats, from the east; and (d) rubble wall beneath north-west orthostat.

Piers and Orthostats

It is generally agreed that pairs of gate piers served to support roofing and upper storeys across passageways, in addition to blocking passage into a settlement. They may have been the bases for posts in a post-and-lintel design, as suggested in Woolley's (1955, Fig. 55) reconstruction of the Level VII gate at Alalakh, but there is also evidence to indicate piers supported arches, at least in some gates of the second millennium BCE. Mud-brick arches have been found over the passageway of gates at Tel Dan (Biran 1980). Arched gateways also are illustrated in Iron Age Assyrian and Late Bronze Egyptian art (Yadin 1963). Finally, if orthostats had been intentionally angled inward at Alalakh (Woolley 1955, Pl. xxix-a-b), Mardikh, and here (Fig. 3.3b), arches that exerted an outward counter pressure on the orthostats are implicit, rather than a post-and-lintel design, in which the pressure would be directly vertical. However, the use of lintels or corbelling is not thereby ruled out.

Presumably lintels would be of heavy wooden beams, corbelling would employ long, thin stone slabs, and mud-brick arches would use extensive brickwork. If the gate were destroyed violently or even if it were abandoned and gradually fell into decay, and if the post-destruction history did not disturb the area too greatly, we might expect to find remains of collapsed bridging material between the piers. We might also expect differences in the passageway deposits from that between the pairs of piers and that in the area between the sets of piers. There is such a difference in the Lower West Gate.



Figure 3.6: Lower West Gate, (a) south flanking wall and top of south-east orthostat, looking west and (b) east end of south-east pier and orthostat, looking west.

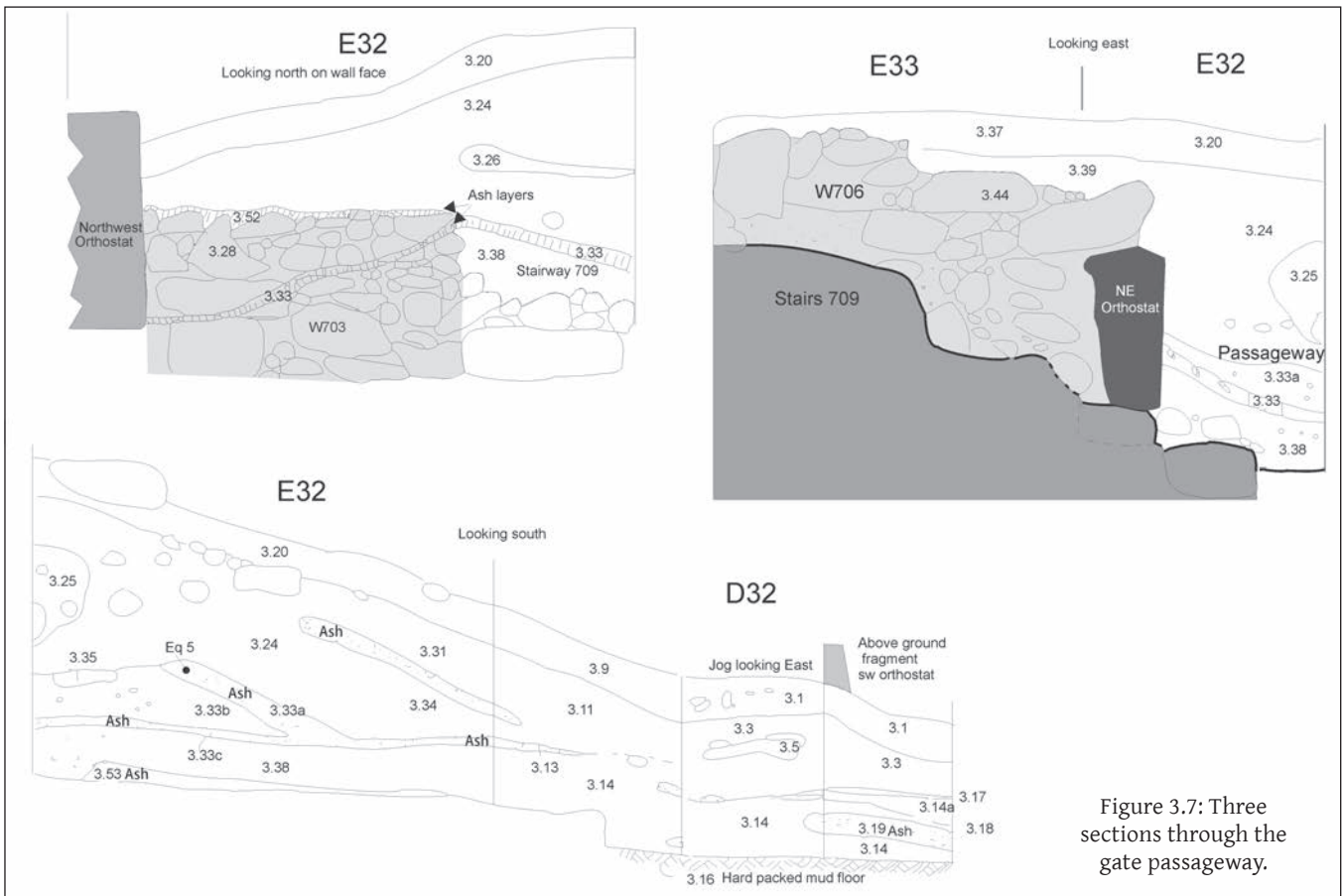


Figure 3.7: Three sections through the gate passageway.

Ashy layers in a section through the passageway in D/E-32 (Figs 3.4; 3.7) suggest the material was debris from the gate's destruction. Between the western set of piers in D32, several rocks were found in the passageway (Fig. 3.5b-c), but in E32, in the area between the two sets of piers, a burn layer was evident, and only a few rocks were noticeable. I suggest that the stony deposit associ-

ated with locus 3.03 (to be seen in the photographs but not visible in sections), may represent collapse of roofing between the two western piers.

The fact that the north-west orthostat rested on fieldstones up to 50 cm above the floor level (Fig. 3.5d) raised the concern that we had dug through the true

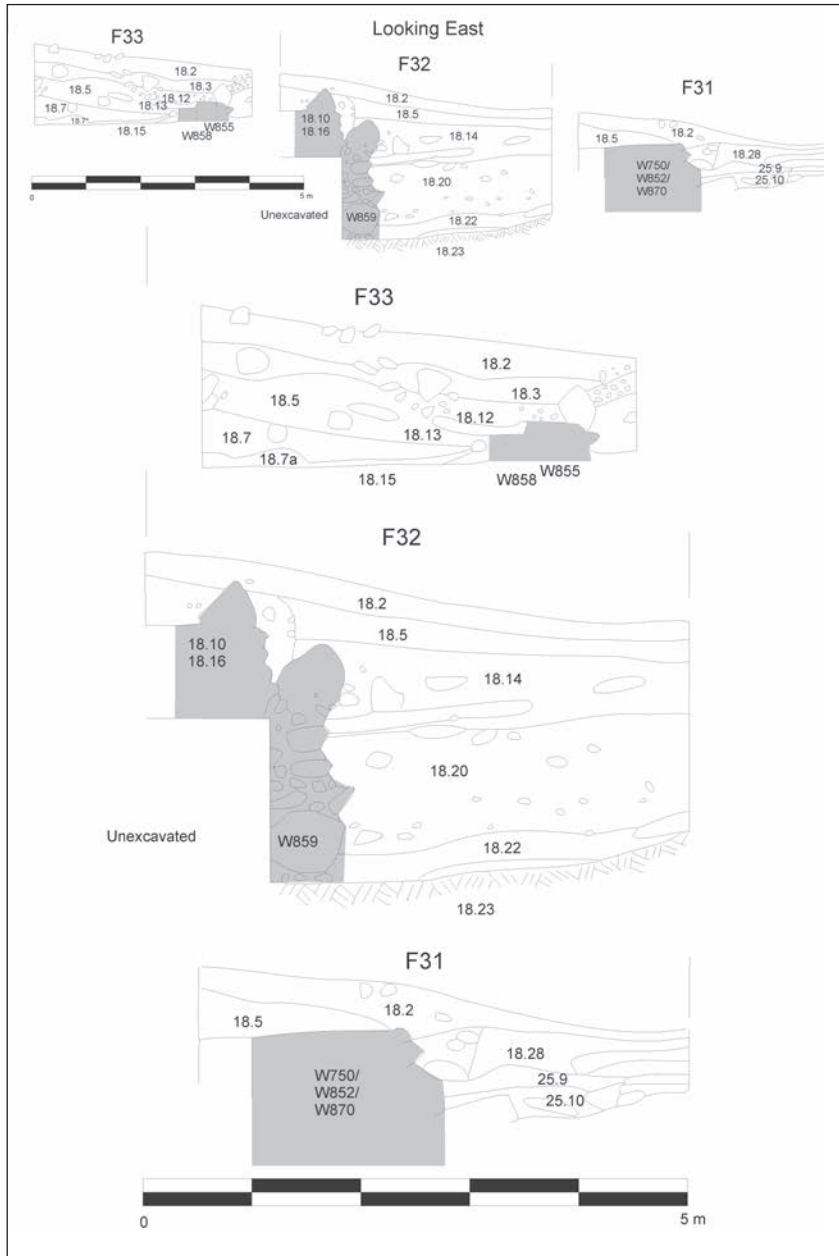


Figure 3.8: Section F31-F33, looking east

floor level to which the orthostat belonged, but as noted earlier, the north-east orthostat was placed higher than the bottom step of the stairs, thus proving it was intentionally located higher than floor level (Fig. 3.7, section E32 looking east). However, the south-east orthostat rested directly at floor level, which was bed-rock, and the hill-slope dictated raising the north-east and, especially, the north-west orthostats higher so they would be on an equivalent level.

All four orthostats were limestone. Those exposed above ground had weathered badly and were broken off at their western ends. The width of the north-west orthos-

tat averaged about 58 cm, the south-western one, about 50 cm, while the south-eastern orthostat was more irregular, ranging from 40 to 55 cm wide. If the south-western orthostat was approximately the length of the more complete north-western one, then only about half of it was visible. The length of only the north-western orthostat was positively established — 3.05 m. The south-eastern orthostat was probably about the same length. Its east end was fully exposed in the passageway (Fig. 3.6a–b), although a poor rubble wall lay over its eastern top. From its east end to the point it ran into the southern balk of F32, the orthostat measured about 3.00 m. It could not have been much longer to the west because of the location of a dowel hole in its western end. Single dowel holes existed in the east ends of the two western orthostats about 9 cm (northern) and 11 cm (southern) from their eastern edges. By analogy, the west end of the north-east orthostat should be about 10 cm west of its dowel hole, thus making the orthostat's length about 3.00 m. At one end of each of three orthostats, dowel holes of approximately 1 cm diameter were drilled on the top surfaces. With a poorly defined western edge, the 'wall' over the south-east orthostat was quite irregular, and it may be part of a covering layer that once ran across the entire south-east pier, including the orthostat, and which served as the base for the superstructure across the passageway. There is no doubt about the large stone intentionally placed across the western end of the north-east orthos-

tat (Fig. 3.7). If walls and/or rubble platforms were built directly over the orthostats that had dowel holes, then the function of those holes becomes hard to explain as points of attachment for wooden tie beams (unless they were reused from somewhere else).

The east end of the south-eastern orthostat had been intentionally bevelled (Fig. 3.6b, edge along the metre stick), perhaps to protect its north-east corner from chipping and facilitate the movement of traffic that turned sharply right emerging from the gateway. Along its northern face there was a slight concave groove (not visible in photo) that might go unremarked except for similar ones

found in an orthostat in Building 14, and the southern monolith jamb of the doorway into Room 41 in square G32. Similar grooves and notches in stone masonry at Munbaqa may have accommodated wooden fittings.

The Passageway and Gate Doors

The distance between the two flanking walls of the city gate was approximately 4.50 m, but the width of the passageway ranged from 2.15 to 2.40 m between the sets of piers. The piers, including their orthostat facings, extended out about 1.20 m from the flanking walls. How the passageway was blocked during time of siege was not evident. At other sites, pivot-stones for double doors were in situ behind sets of piers, but it is hard to imagine such an arrangement for blocking the passageway in this gate. Placement of doors on the inner (western) side of the eastern set of piers was virtually

impossible because of the location of the bottom step of stairs 709 at the north-west corner of the northern pier. A door could not open freely, and, even if it could, it would then obstruct traffic on the stairs — not a very satisfactory arrangement. The placement of doors on the east side of the outer (western) piers is not impossible, but it is usually supposed (Herzog 1986) that double doors folded back into the recesses between sets of piers. In our case, wall w703 would make it difficult to place the door and pivot back very far from the passageway. Another potential problem may be the slope of the passageway, which would cause the bottom of the door to scrape against the passageway’s floor, due to the passageway’s incline, when the door was pushed to an open position, unless a gap was left between the bottom of the door and the floor. We are left then with no clear evidence for the way the passageway was shut off from attackers.

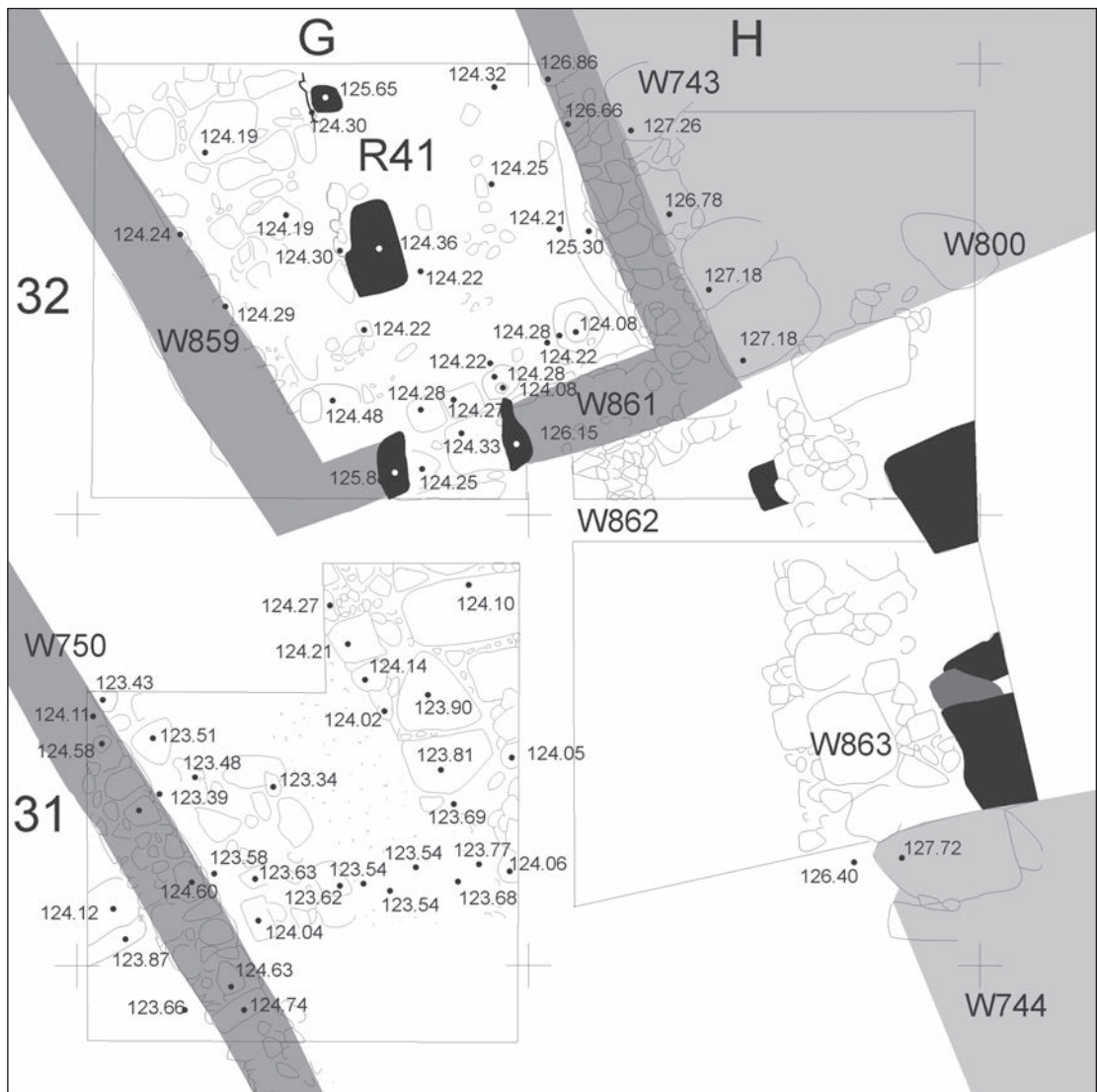


Figure 3.9:
Upper West Gate,
plan of Room 41,
street and entrances
to gate and Room 41.

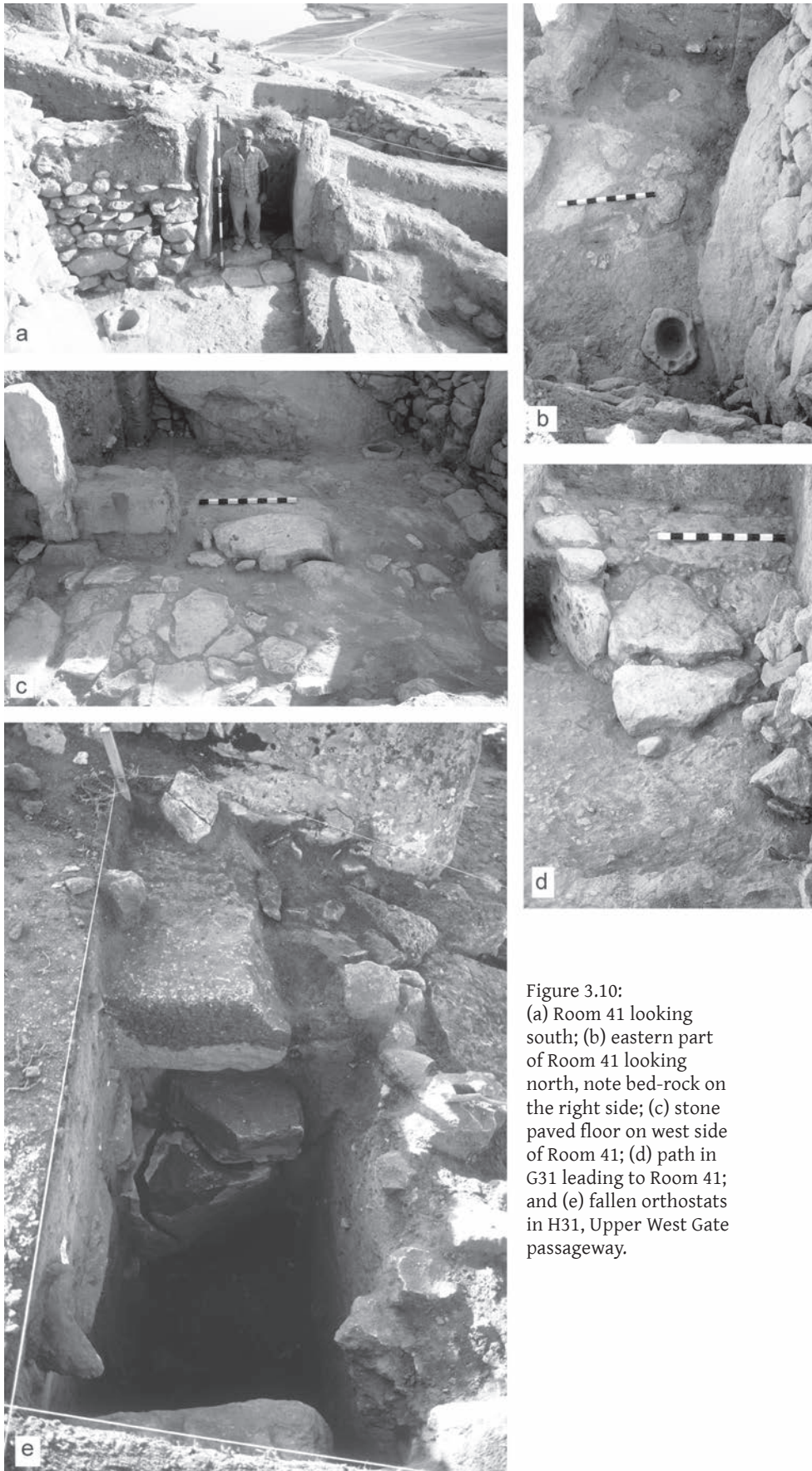


Figure 3.10:
 (a) Room 41 looking south;
 (b) eastern part of Room 41 looking north, note bed-rock on the right side;
 (c) stone paved floor on west side of Room 41;
 (d) path in G31 leading to Room 41;
 and (e) fallen orthostats in H31, Upper West Gate passageway.

Rooms on Flanking Walls

While erosion had destroyed any remains of rooms on their western portions, the eastern halves of both flanking walls had rooms built on top of them (Fig. 3.4). Rooms 35, 39, and 40 are 2.50 to 3.00 m higher than the bed-rock floor of the street near the exit from the gate in F32, and Room 36 was over 1.5 m higher. The question is whether the higher rooms were in use at the same time as the city gate or belonged to an unrelated later occupation. Architecturally, the stairway 709 was certainly contemporary with some period of the gate's existence; on the other hand, Room 36 had a noticeably different orientation from the lines of the gateway, but its orientation was with the street rising obliquely up the hill.

In square F33 there were three rooms: Rooms 40, 39, and 35. Room 39 was a small door-less chamber that was 1.20 m wide by about 2.60 m long. Rooms 35 and 40, only portions of which were excavated, were linked by a doorway between them, the north jamb of which was faced with a small orthostat.

Room 36, c. 2.70 × 2.50 m, was located on the east end of the south flanking wall of the gate. Its irregular shape was apparently influenced by the street which ran at an oblique angle from the gateway. Wall w870/750 served both the street edge and Room 36. Entrance to the room was probably from its south-west corner in wall

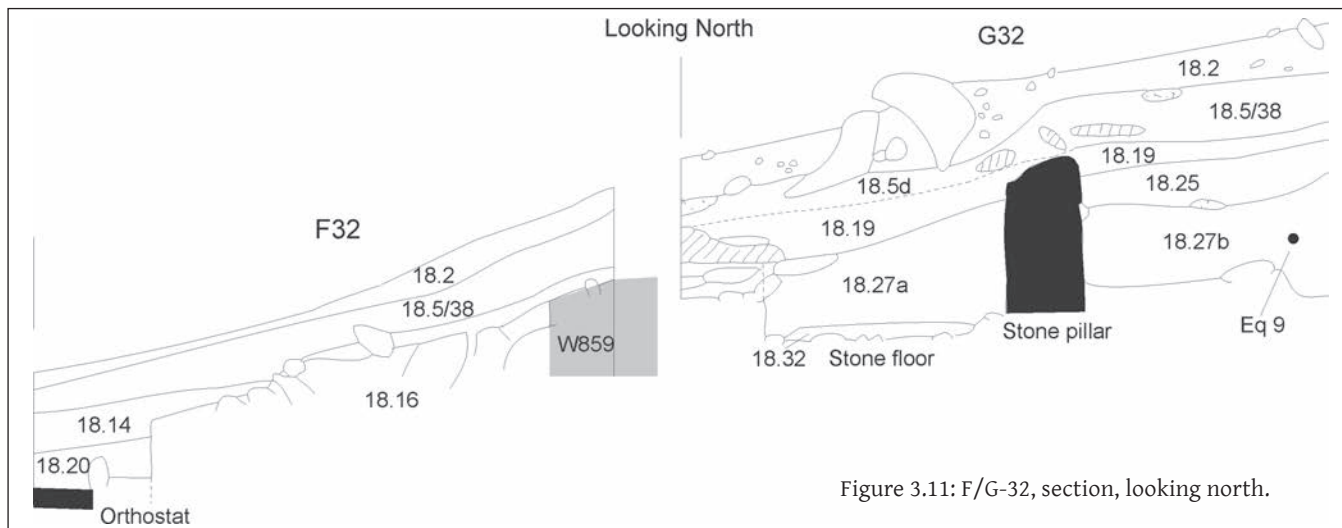


Figure 3.11: F/G-32, section, looking north.

w852, through a doorway whose exact shape was not ascertained. In G31 (Fig. 3.9), two stones west of wall w870/750 were probably steps that provided access to the top of the south flanking wall and ultimately to Room 36.

The Upper West Gate, Earlier and Later Ways into the Settlement

Street

Outside the Lower West Gate on its east side, the street was approximately the same width as the gate passageway (Figs 3.1; 3.4). Where floor level was reached in the street, the sides were found to curve upward, and in some places stone curbing protected the side walls. In F32 the street was carved into living rock, but that was not the case in G31, H29, and J28 (Fig. 3.13), where the surface was a hard-packed layer of pebbles, small stones, and broken sherds. Large quantities of broken sherds were found immediately above the street surface in F32 and G31. In that area, the street sloped markedly downhill to the north-west.

Room 41

Room 41 (G32), although not directly connected to the city gates, must be part of the West Gate defensive complex (Figs 3.1; 3.9–3.10).¹² The position of Room 41 directly behind the Lower West Gate prevented easy access from one gate to the other; it forced those passing through the lower gate to make a sharp right turn. In the original design, an attacker then needed to make a sharp

left turn and go up steps to pass through the Upper West Gate. It was at that point that the doorway of Room 41 was located. In time of attack, it may have helped guards block enemy soldiers from moving further uphill, and in times of peace, it allowed officials to monitor and regulate movement in and out of the settlement.

Although its northern wall was not located, Room 41 was the largest and most fully excavated of the gate area. It was approximately 4.00 m wide and over 4.5 m long. Pillars were erected in the middle of the room along the axis of the doorway; to the north one monolithic pillar stood on a stone base, while only a stone base remained for the southern pillar (Fig. 3.10c). The floor was paved with stones on the west side of the pillars but only sporadically on the east side, where large patches of greyish-white plaster were also found. The floor was about 2.4 m higher than the passageway's in F32, but in G31, steps led from the passageway to the doorway of the room (Figs 3.9–10d); steps gave access to the Upper West Gate as well.

On either side of the threshold of the door there were large monolithic door-jambs, both of which have relatively flat inner surfaces (Fig. 3.10a). The western jamb had a specially worked notch or groove on one side that may have accommodated wooden fittings. That these tall jambs remained intact in their original position is to be attributed to the fact that Room 41 was on the lower side of the major terrace and/or defensive curtain wall, w743, and benefitted from heavy debris build-up from upslope. Near the doorway a pivot-stone was embedded in the floor. There was, as well, a large cup-stone sunk in the floor a short distance away in the south-east corner of the room (Fig. 3.10a–b). There is a clear distinction between those stone objects with central depressions

¹² Note the inadvertent duplication of room numbers 40 and 41 here with those in Building 16 of the lower settlement (Area X).

labelled pivot-stones, and those we call cup-stones. Pivot-stones have shallow depressions of small diameter and are located very close to a doorway. Cup-stones, in contrast, have deep depressions that are considerably wider than that of the pivot-stone. The cup here was very smooth from wear; there were two smaller depressions in the same stone. In its open position, the door to Room 41 would have swung back to the cup-stone.

Both the doorway to Room 41 and the Upper Gate passageway had been blocked, indicating this earlier arrangement of entry into the settlement had gone out of use.

The Upper West Gate

The Upper West Gate was not fully excavated, and its interpretation as a gate was not indisputably established. But it is considered to be a gate for the following reasons:

1. The structure at this spot (H/J/K-31/32) was tripartite in shape, with a central unit whose ground-level was distinctly lower than its two flanking units — the shape of a city gate (Figs 2.2; 3.1; 3.4; 5.16).
2. The rocks in the flanking walls (especially the south face of the southern flanking wall w744) were larger than those in other walls of the area, suggestive of substantial walls that ran perpendicular to the curtain wall.
3. The Upper West Gate's close proximity to the Lower West Gate meant the two units could have been part of a large complex of two gates, similar to the Tilmen Höyük, Mardikh, and Megiddo gates, where smaller outer gates stood a short distance in front of the main gates. Associated with the wide interior curtain wall (Fig. 2.6), the Upper West Gate was larger than the Lower West Gate and had room for three sets of piers. Most city gates of the Middle Bronze/Late Bronze Period have three sets of piers and their forward gates, where present, are of two sets, and thus the two-pier Lower West Gate in its forward position might not have been the main gate.
4. The orientation of Room 41, with its entrance to the south, indicated a roadway on its southern side led east up to the passageway of the Upper West Gate.
5. Finally, the best evidence was the existence of three to four orthostats in the passageway, and an open passage between them (see below).

Against the argument for an Upper West Gate stand several pieces of data. First, it is evident that there were other tripartite units standing perpendicular near the defensive perimeter of the upper settlement. One such was Building 36 near the minor stairway in Area Y (Figs 5.14; 5.17) and another was comprised by buildings 32 and 33 on the east side (Fig. 5.18). Thus, a tripartite structure may not necessarily signal the presence of a city gate. Second, the street, in its last iteration, ran from the Lower West Gate upslope south-east, apparently bypassing the 'Upper West Gate'; stones found in G31, interpreted as steps up into the gate, may actually be the curbing on the east side of the passageway, effectively blocking movement eastward in G31.

Orthostats in H31

As observed above, orthostats make a strong case for a city gate. In square H31 (Figs 3.9–3.10e; 3.12), a trench was cut between the two flanking walls w743/800 and w744, the distance between them being approximately 5.40 metres. A secondary wall, w863, which ran across the passageway, was made up of smaller fieldstones, in comparison to the large rocks of walls w743 and w744, and clearly it was a secondary construction designed to block the gap between the two larger walls. Five cut and shaped orthostats were found in fallen horizontal positions in the passageway. Those on the south side of the passageway may have fallen over from their original in situ position and were located where gate piers would be expected. One rested on bed-rock, another was placed on top it, and the largest of the three overlay them. On the north side of the passageway, one rock had fallen out of place from the south face of wall w743. Nearby, an orthostat in a horizontal position was also out of its original position. Its juxtaposition to the orthostats on the opposite side of the passageway suggests it too had fallen over to the south side of its original location, perhaps from a near bed-rock level — note the sharp rise in bed-rock marked by cross-hatching in the section (Fig. 3.12). The distance between the north orthostat in its projected upright position and the southern orthostats is 2.30 m, consonant with the average width between sets of piers in gateways. Note that the orthostats of the Lower West Gate were not flush against the flanking walls but faced rubble-stone piers. On the other hand, the cut stones in square H31 were considerably smaller than the large orthostats of the Lower West Gate.

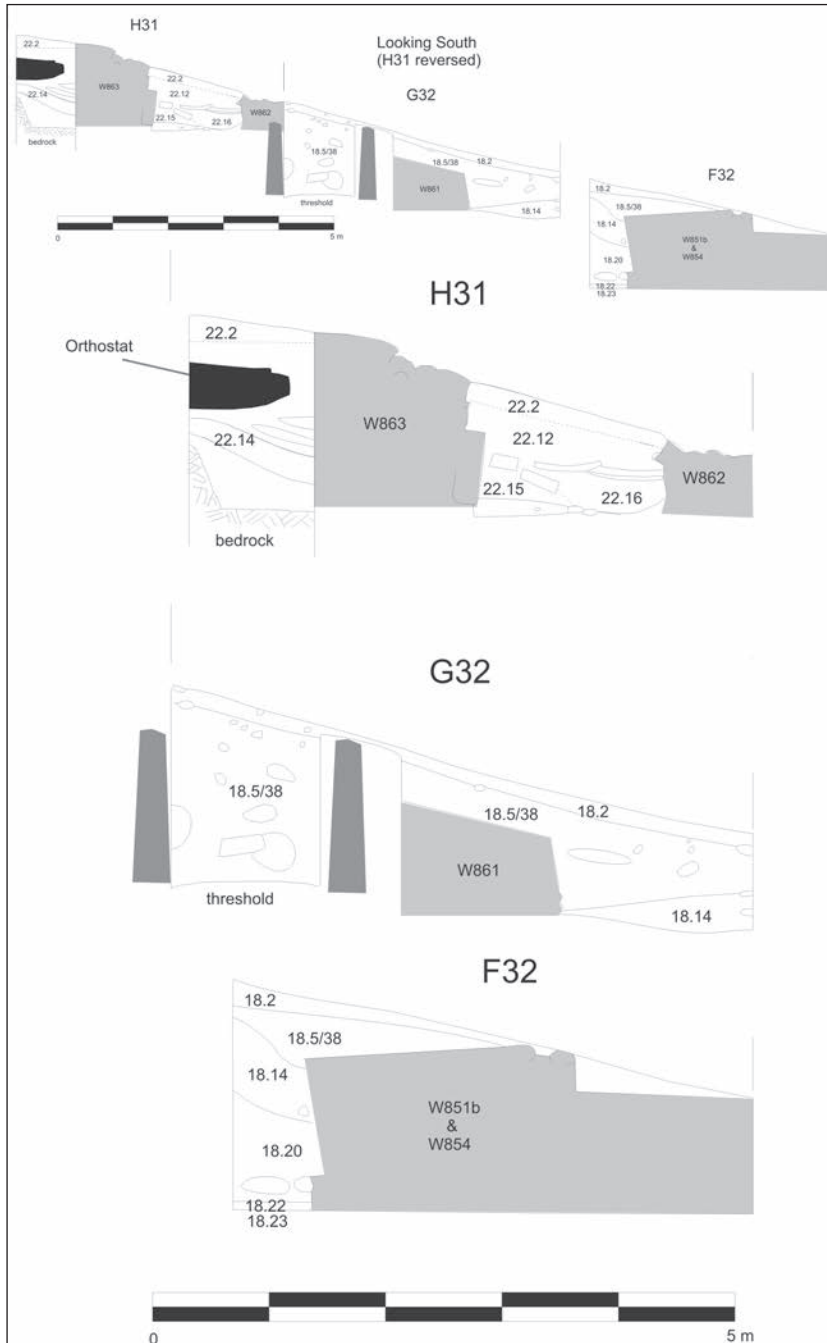


Figure 3.12: H31, G/F-32, section, looking south.

To recapitulate, walls w743 and w744 may have been flanking walls of an Upper West Gate (distance between them is 5.30 m), and a front set of piers, only the southern side of which was still in place, was set back about 1.15 m from the west face of walls w743 and w744. That passageway had bed-rock as its floor. At some later period, the gateway was abandoned and blocked by wall w863.

A Later Path: The Street in H/J-28/29

Prior to excavation, surface remains of the upper settlement showed the existence of streets in its south-west corner: South Street running approximately east-west and West Street running approximately north-south (Figs 5.13; 5.16). The north-west course of West Street was lost in the area of J/K-27, but we suspected that it ran down to the Lower West Gate, although the surface plan in the area was confused by modern disturbance. In square G30, wall w750 had a blocked doorway with one, and possibly two, small cut stone jambs. This and walls w751 and w753 make it clear that rooms were built on the west side of the street (Fig. 5.16). The street continued in squares H/J-28/29 (Fig. 3.13). Good street surface material of hard-packed pebbles was found on the east side of wall w752, and again, the street curled up against flanking walls. In J27, the street levelled off after its continuous climb from the Lower West Gate. A modern robber pit in H28 and part of J28 apparently destroyed the west wall w752 running beside the street. The east side of the street, however, was delimited by wall w745, which was traced some distance southward, where it was labelled as wall w754 and w744. All these elements were part of the curtain wall or terrace wall associated with the Upper West Gate. A wall of small stones, w864, is problematic, however, since it appeared to run into, if not across, the street. Perhaps it was simply a step in the street.

Stratification

There was only one occupation phase recognizable in the soil deposits of the Lower West Gate. Nevertheless, there was a discernible sequence of construction in its architectural elements (Figs 3.7–3.8; 3.11–3.12). Omitting discussion of the Upper West Gate (but see Chapters 2 and 19), the architectural sequence is as follows: The two flanking walls of the Lower West Gate were constructed, leaving room for an intervening passageway built, in part, on bed-rock. The flanking walls them-

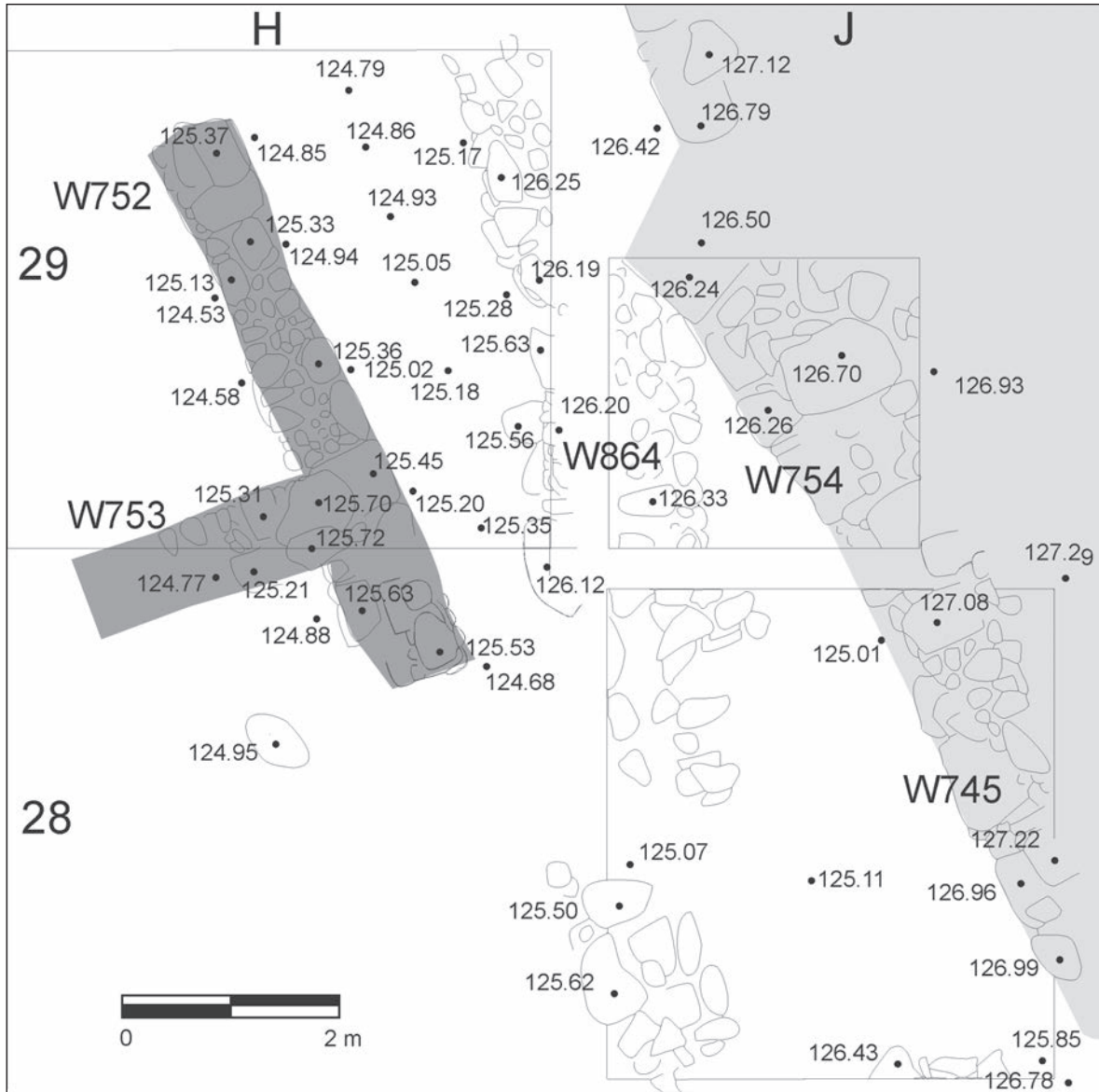


Figure 3.13:
Squares H/J-
28/29, plan.

selves must have been built on bed-rock. Next, the piers with their orthostats were installed in the passageway. We presume those piers date to the same time of construction and that the flanking walls never served as a gate without the piers, on top of which rested arches or posts and lintels spanning the passageway.

The next step in the architectural sequence was the construction of rooms on top of the flanking walls: Room 36 on the south flanking wall and Rooms 35, 39, and 40 on the north. Stairway 709 in the north flanking wall, which led to these rooms, must have been part of the original construction of that wall, which means that the rooms were also part of the original design of the gate.

Wall w859, the west wall of Room 41 and also the east wall of the street, must have run to the north flank-

ing wall of the gate (Figs 3.4; 3.9). The wall was part of the overall architectural design of the city gate complex, since it also served as a terrace (or revetting) wall. Similarly, wall w743 on the east side of Room 41 was a revetting wall for a higher terrace, with Room 41 located on the intermediate terrace between those walls. We do not know the sequence of construction for these two terrace walls, but the higher one, w743, was part of an upper curtain wall.

Two other architectural elements to note are wall w750 in G31 and wall w747, the west face of the curtain wall, south of the Lower West Gate (Figs 3.4; 3.9); the latter was built after the flanking wall was in place. Wall w750 on the west side of the street was also the east wall of the room, Room 36, that was built atop the south flanking wall, and is similar in size and composition to

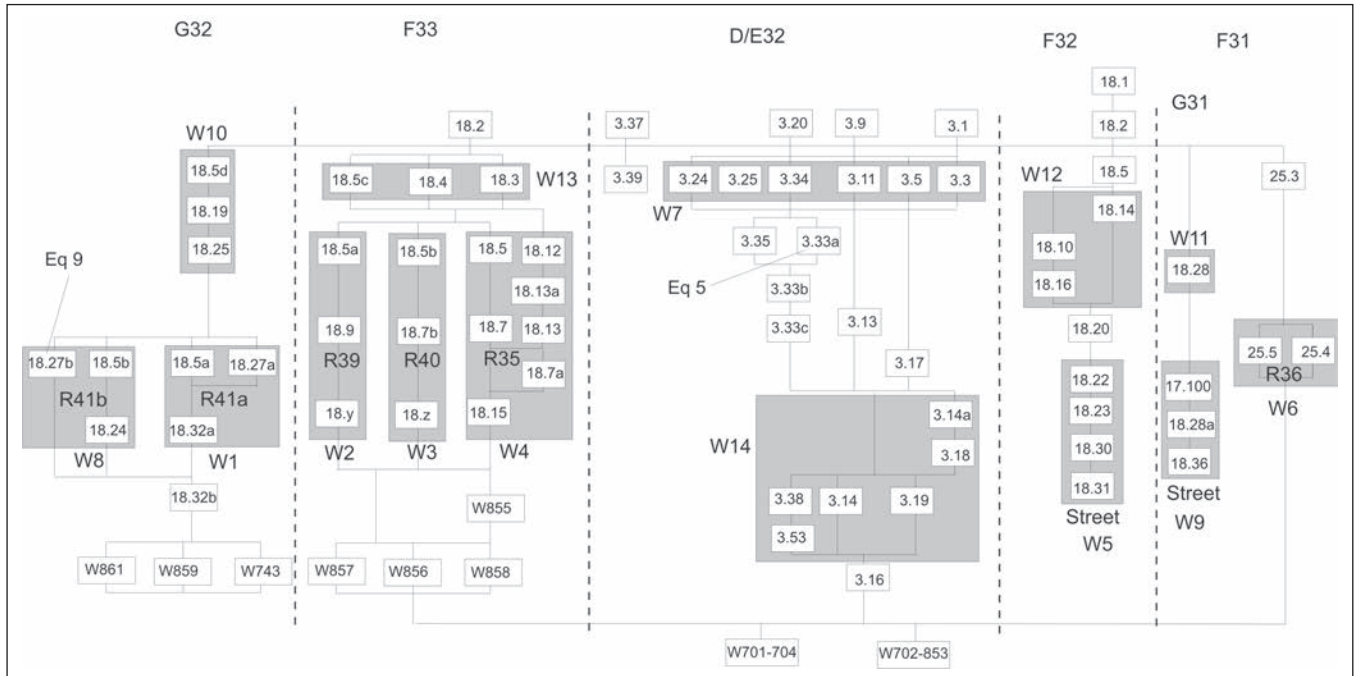


Figure 3.14: Matrix D/E/F/G-31/33, indicating West Gate ceramic groups W1–W13.

the room's other walls. The fact that it was bonded to wall w851 on the north side of Room 36 indicates the street's walls and Room 36 were most likely constructed simultaneously. On the other hand, we saw above that the east wall, w859, of the street was built on bed-rock and joined the north flanking wall at that level, and that there was no indication that the street was other than the original one to which the Lower West Gate led. Therefore, it may well be that wall w750 is an important piece of evidence showing that Room 36, although sequentially later than the Lower West Gate, was built in the same construction period as the gate, with little or no intervening time gap between them.

The stratigraphy of the soil deposits in the gate passageway, the north-south passageway, the rooms, and of the deposits over the walls of these structures, revealed no more than one occupation/use phase for the gateway and associated rooms. It also showed that despite the significant differentials in elevations of the floors of rooms and of the passageways, material on them dated to the latest period of use. There was only one period of occupation to be seen in the passageway of the Lower West Gate. There must have been earlier phases of use, but evidence for them had been swept away by the last inhabitants. Multiple floor levels were not found inside Rooms 35, 36, 39, and 40. Only one floor level was found in Room 41.

Stratigraphy of F32

As three of the sections illustrating stratigraphy ran through square F32 (Figs 3.8; 3.11–3.12; 3.14), we begin here. Locus 18.23, the bed-rock floor of the street, was caught in the east and south sections. In the south section, the street was bordered by the gate's south flanking wall. The rocks at the base of wall w854 were part of curbing. The east balk shows wall w859, where it broke into the square obliquely; it rested directly on bed-rock. Loci 18.31, 18.30 (not illustrated), and 18.22 were layers of grey, ashy, semi-compact soil that made up the occupational debris of the passageway, possibly mixed with some primary destruction debris. The thick layer, locus 18.20, was a light brown-grey soil mixed with fragments of mud-brick. It was found in the street east of the gate. In the north section there was a layer of orange-brown soil with quantities of large and small stones and mud-brick collapse, locus 18.16. It sloped down southward, extending irregularly over much of the passageway between the two eastern orthostats. Overlying the street (above locus 18.20), east of the passageway, was a layer of striated bands, locus 18.14; some were thin lines of fine soil, others consisted of lines of small white grits. They were generally horizontal, although some sloped up southward, approximately in line with the incline of the street bed. The south section showed the same soil deposit, locus 18.14, sloping markedly downward to the west. Traces of these bands were found throughout F32

south of locus 18.16, but the banding was much more noticeable on the east side of the trench. This layer (18.14) probably represented wind- and rain-deposited remnants of disintegrated material largely from the mud-brick wall w859. Farther south the striated bands gradually disappeared. The locus overlaid the low southern edge of locus 18.16 and it was directly over the passageway and south-east pier.

Stratigraphy of F33

In F33, three rooms, 35, 39, and 40, were all higher than the base of the passageway of the gate and sat partially or totally on top of the north flanking wall of the Lower West Gate (Fig. 3.8). The east section of F33 only cut through Room 35. Deposit locus 18.7b was medium-hard, orange-brown soil that may have been collapsed and disintegrated mud-brick. This locus ran through the doorway between Rooms 40 and 35, where it was designated locus 18.7a. Overlying locus 18.7 was locus 18.5b in Room 40, medium-hard soil that was light brown to grey in colour, interspersed with small to medium stones. Wall w856 in Room 35 separated locus 18.5a from 18.5b. A heavy concentration of stones, locus 18.4 (not illustrated), lay in the doorway, over locus 18.5; the stones may have been the collapse of upper courses of the north and south door-jamb. If so, its stratigraphic position would mean that loci 18.5 and 18.7 had accumulated in the rooms before the doorway collapsed. Such a sequence might have been very short, or the doorway may have remained intact some years after the mud-brick walls and the roofing had collapsed into the room. But it tends to indicate that layers 18.5 and 18.7 were related to the building's destruction and disintegration and were not unrelated fills of much later periods. In Room 40, no visible distinction was observed between higher locus 18.5c, covering Rooms 40 and 39, and lower locus 18.5a, which designated material below the top of wall w856. In Room 35, the relationship of locus 18.3, a fine-grained loose soil, buff to grey in colour, to locus 18.4 was uncertain, but it may have been later, given its position slightly over locus 18.4. The top layer, locus 18.2, covered the entire square.

Stratigraphy of F31

Most of F31 contains Room 36, which was built on top of the south flanking wall (w853 and associated walls) of the Lower West Gate (Figs 3.4; 3.8). Positing a higher storey for Room 36 may explain the debris layers inside the room, consisting of locus 25.4 on the south side and locus 25.5 to the north. Both loci contained numerous

and large potsherds (not processed), but locus 25.5 was simply a compact, bricky, brown soil, while locus 25.4 consisted of large chunks of broken mud-bricks and several complete ones — one being 30 × 32 × 10 cm and another 30 × 30 × 10 cm in size. Locus 25.4 not only covered the south half of Room 36, but the area over the stone line of wall w852 as well. In the southern part of wall w852, in line with the east side of wall w750, there was a concentration of potsherds, most likely from a large store jar. It is difficult to understand why broken pots and loose, fallen mud-bricks lay over the stone line of the south wall of Room 36, unless it possibly represents the collapse of an upper storey, and the wall itself (especially in the entranceway) was thin and contained wooden elements — that is, parts of a stairway.

Stratigraphy of G32

Square G32 contained a large portion of Room 41 and a bit of the passageway running south-east from the city gate (Figs 3.9; 3.11–3.12). The north end of the room remained unexcavated, but its north wall may be a continuation of wall w858 in F33. In the middle of the room on a north-south axis there were two pillar bases, and one pillar (the northern) was still in its upright position on the base. A wall may have run on the axis of the two pillars. The room was excavated in four units, the north-west quadrant (locus 18.27a), the south-west quadrant (locus 18.5a), the north-east quadrant (locus 18.27b), and the south-east quadrant (locus 18.5b). On the west side of the pillars, the floor was of cobble-stone (locus 18.32), and, on the east side, of stone and whitish plaster (locus 18.24). Generally, a deep debris layer was found directly over the floor (loci 18.27a, 18.27b, 18.5a, 18.5b), except for a small, thin patch over the paving in the north-west corner, locus 32 (Fig. 3.11).

Room 41 was on a terrace substantially lower than the structures to the east; thus, it is noteworthy that there were no signs of tip lines sloping steeply downward to the west, which would have occurred if the room had been empty and filled with debris from erosion. Instead, the room was filled with debris containing patches of mud-brick, and variations in texture, consonant with collapse from walls and roofing at or near the time of destruction. Furthermore, at a rather high level, in locus 18.2, there were two distinct patches of rockfall, one directly north of the doorway, locus 18.33, and its two tall monolithic jambs. The other patch of rocks was over the standing northern pillar. Possibly these patches represent the fall of upper superstructure related to the doorway and pillars.

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