



34-121



34-122



34-123



34-124

121 P-7 N Vaulting at juncture of medial wall vaulting with that of right side of Sanctuary. Note stone projecting from Sanctuary vaulting at top - see cross section sketch for its inner end - is at same level as cap-stone-like stone projecting from medial wall vaulting, which is in deep shadow. Tape hangs from corner under slabs projecting from both vault systems.

122---P-7

122 P-7 Same view, another negative - no better.

~~122 P-7~~

123 P-7 S Vaulting, rear right room; tape hangs from under side of projecting slab at point where it passes horizontally outside the plane of the soffit slope (medial wall vaulting). See sketch. Poor negative.

124 P-7 SE Left end wall; rod on point No. 51 of sketch notes. Note liberal use of small thick slabs, but of irregular blocks also. For other end see 34-125. (Cp. with 34-127, inside).



34 - 125



34 - 126



34 - 127



34 - 128

- 125 P-7 NW Right end wall including cornice and upper zone. Note generally thick slabs in upper course of cornice. The two flat stones of upper zone are on same level, giving slight indication of total height of entablature. Other data points to this as a reasonable height.
- 126 P-7 S Left (SEly) doorway of rear wall, from left rear room, camera just SE of bench-altar. Meter stick is about .70 m (? - stated as 1.70 in original note) above surface of lower course of "flue" or "drain" stones.
- 127 P-7 NW Left end wall, inside view (Cp. with 34-124). Note irregular blocks.
- 128 P-7 NE Rear wall, from outside, rod at point 75 of sketch notes. Note free use of irregular blocks, together with small slabs. Absence of large stones.



*right wall*

34 - 131



*left wall*

34 - 132

131 P-7 SE Upper Chamber of Sanctuary, right (NWly) end wall and vaulting, from inside. Note drain at bottom (meter stick projects from it; Tendency to block vaulting and chinking. Cp. with the other end (34-132) where the chinking persists, but blocks appear only toward the top. Why are the inner sides of this vault system in such poor condition? the other side of this balanced vault is in good condition.

132 P-7 NW Upper chamber of Sanctuary, left (SEly) end wall and vaulting from inside. Cp. with 34-131 and 34-133.



front, left

34 - 133



34 - 134

133 P-7 N

Upper Sanctuary Chamber, inner sides of front and left end walls and vaulting. Note difference in masonry in front and left end walls; while front and right end walls (see 54-131) are of same general character. (The rear is fallen, except at corners, to height of vault spring. There is here a xx rough vault-spring 45 cms above floor. Note that the vaulting looks more like vertical wall masonry - heavy slabs or blocks, with chinking - on the front; more like usual vaulting on left end, except toward the top.

134 P-7 E

Probable (disturbed) roof surface of vaulting over medial wall ~~right~~ between front and right rear rooms. From right corner of Sanctuary vaulting, Meter stick rests on a slab in position; the slab to left of it has been turned revealing hard pieces of river-pebble concrete. Note other small slabs and spalls lying on surface. They were all more or less loose.



34-135



34-136

135

P-7

SW

Medial wall vaulting from the front, from tower in front room. Meter stick extended to 22 cms stands on slab in position at center (same position as in 34-134), on which lay river-pebble concrete. The sticks point to pieces of this concrete, loose but not moved by us. The lowest one rests in a cut into the vault, its upper end pointing to the concrete at one side. The slabs in the cut were laid in ordinary (no gravel) mortar. The lower level of the center surface at left, which seemed to have been cleared off a bit in course of excavations, is strewn with river pebbles, ~~xxxx~~ though loose. Note use of heavy ~~xxxx~~ block-like slabs at top of remaining soffit slope. A satisfactory picture of the lower part of this slope could not be had without stripping off the plaster.

136

P-7

NW

Cut section of debris just left of left wall of depressed passage. Rod rests on this wall, near front. Note large slabs do not reach floor level, though small ones (such as seen on surface of medial wall vaulting (33-134) do. Gravel-concrete on floor, and a little above - note large mass about 50 cms. left of meter stick, over a small slab and below large ones. See 34-137 for close-up of this, with the surface (up) cleaned off.



34-129



34-137



34-115



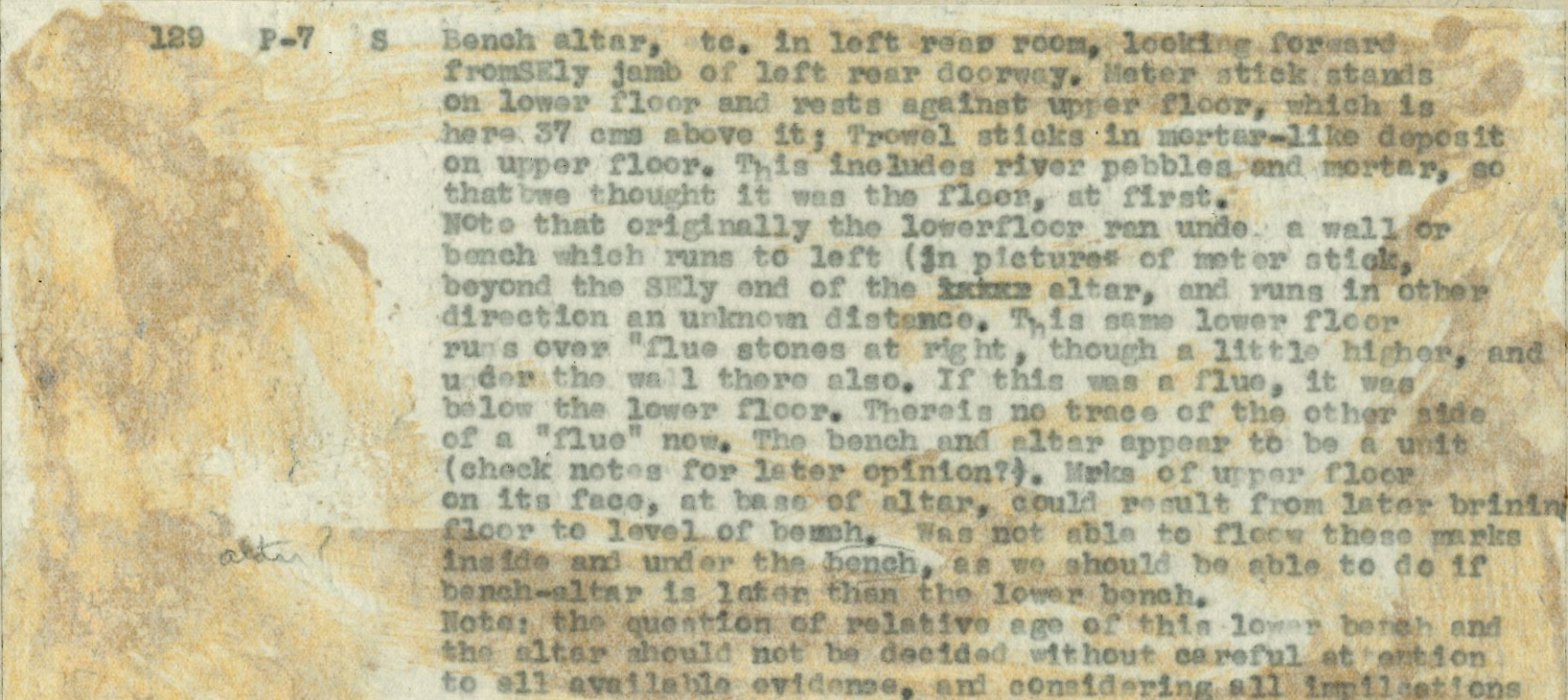
34-130



34-141

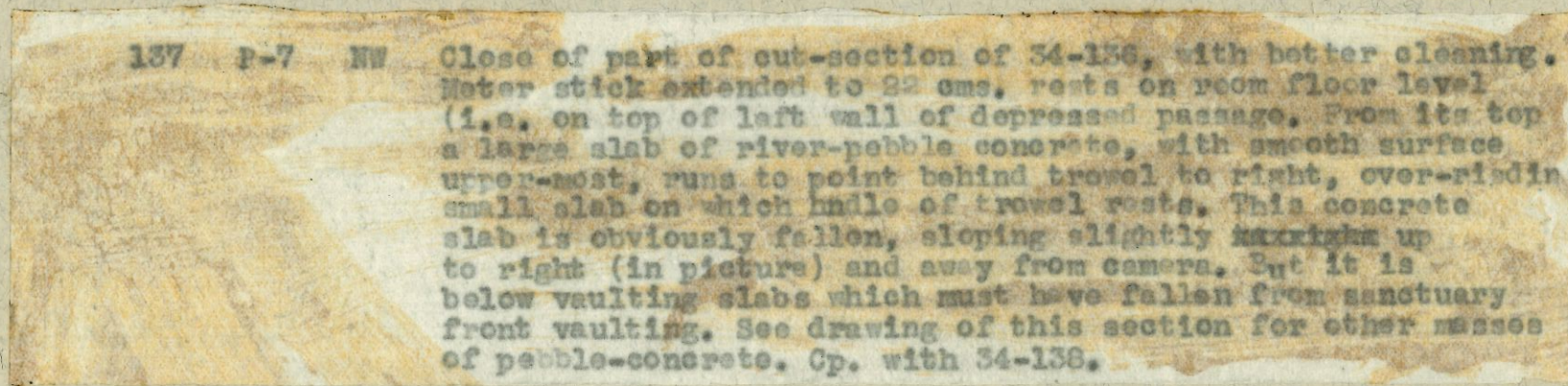
upper floor +25  
platform +01  
lower " -20  
37 (7) 45 cm

115 P-7 N Right end wall looking forward at sharp angle. This was intended to give section view of cornice for which purpose a piece of canvass is hung out on a stick, like a flag. In foreground, receding crosssection of wall above lower intact portion of doorway jamb. The two white slabs projecting at top of wall (right center) are the lowest and highest courses of cornice. Here the lower is heavy, but upper is heavier, and still tied under an interior slab (see notes.)



129 P-7 S Bench altar, etc. in left rear room, looking forward from SEly jamb of left rear doorway. Meter stick stands on lower floor and rests against upper floor, which is here 37 cms above it; Trowel sticks in mortar-like deposit on upper floor. This includes river pebbles and mortar, so that we thought it was the floor, at first. Note that originally the lower floor ran under a wall or bench which runs to left (in pictures of meter stick, beyond the SEly end of the ~~XXXX~~ altar, and runs in other direction an unknown distance. This same lower floor runs over "flue stones at right, though a little higher, and under the wall there also. If this was a flue, it was below the lower floor. There is no trace of the other side of a "flue" now. The bench and altar appear to be a unit (check notes for later opinion?). Marks of upper floor on its face, at base of altar, could result from later bringing floor to level of bench. Was not able to follow these marks inside and under the bench, as we should be able to do if bench-altar is later than the lower bench. Note: the question of relative age of this lower bench and the altar should not be decided without careful attention to all available evidence, and considering all implications

130 P-7 N Vaulting of rear room, medial wall, showing two projecting slabs; also projecting slabs at junction with Sanctuary vaulting. See 34-121 to 123.



137 P-7 NW Close of part of cut-section of 34-136, with better cleaning. Meter stick extended to 22 cms, rests on room floor level (i.e. on top of left wall of depressed passage. From its top a large slab of river-pebble concrete, with smooth surface upper-most, runs to point behind trowel to right, over-riding small slab on which handle of trowel rests. This concrete slab is obviously fallen, sloping slightly ~~XXXXXXXX~~ up to right (in picture) and away from camera. But it is below vaulting slabs which must have fallen from sanctuary front vaulting. See drawing of this section for other masses of pebble-concrete. Cp. with 34-136.

141 P-7 NE Fallen section of vaulting on right end wall of front room, and of supporting wall. Note slab construction at base of vault only, giving way to blocks and block-like slabs. The steep angle of the soffit slope (see drawings). Rod rests on debris at this end.



34-139



34-140



34-142



34-143

139 P-7 S

Cut section of debris, right rear room, taken from doorway leading to front room. We look at the corner of a cut out from rear wall to the No. 2 and thence (to left in picture) roughly parallel with rear wall. The rod, at the back of the front-rear cut, has its base at the level of the bottom of the rear wall, which is hidden in shadow. This is more or less the floor level here, about 39 cms. above zero (which is the floor level at the rear of the front room). The No. 2 is 1.30 from rear wall, and 1.60 from the No. 1, which marks the other end of the longitudinal face of the deposit.

Note the deposit of gravel and mortar which runs from No. 1 to No. 2 (1.60m). The number 8 rests on the surface of this deposit near the center. Finish plaster could not be found (as in the front room - see 34-136 to 138) but this is a much longer and nearly level deposit. It over-ruled a couple of blocks and a small slab. The block under the No. 1 rests on a fallen slab. No 0 is at about the floor level here, though plaster finish of this floor is not found here. Below this level are building blocks and broken stone, a fill. We have checks on this floor level along the nearby altar, the corner of which appears at left.

The left half of this deposit, from No. 1 to 8 runs from 2 to 4 cms to 15 cms. in thickness. There is no gravel below, the deposit being crushed down on fallen stone below. To the right of No. 8 the thickness of gravel increases until a little to right of the No. 4 it is present to about 10 cms above the floor, but here there is also stone, and light yellow to white mortar.

Note that the gravel deposit brushed out quite level, despite the lack of the (probably) former finishing plaster surface.

Gravel does not appear in the cut from rear No. 2 to the rear. But the failure of the other cut to be truly parallel to rear wall, indicates the No. 1 - 2 deposit was above 40 cms in front-rear width - i.e. began about 30 cms in front of rear wall, and extended an unknown distance to front.

There is no gravel directly on the floor; and none above the surface of the Nos. 1 - 2 deposit. Above this level are slabs and wall blocks, ordinary mortar.

For the height of the gravel deposit see meter stick extended to 22 cms., the bottom on approximate floor level - i.e. the surface is about 30 cms above floor, the bottom of the deposit running from about 25 cms to only 10 cms above this level.

140 P-7 SW

Fallen section of Sanctuary vaulting, cap stone to right medial wall, from the front. Red is on floor, extends to 2.28 m.

142 P-7 W

Cut section of lower chamber vaulting, right (NWly) side of Sanctuary, at an angle. This is the rear side of the breach made in this wall before "aler's" time. The lower band shows at left. The meter stick, extended to 22 cms., is about 1.12 above the floor level of the rear right room skight. Note thin slabs running far in from the vault surface (and see sketch). At the outer wall surface, a big block and small slabs. Slabs used to building out the band or moulding.

143 P-7 W

Cut section, the other side of the breach through right wall of Sanctuary. Same remarks as under 34-142, which see. This is a better picture. See sketches.



34-138



34-144.

Cut section through debris of front chamber, 20 cms right of the cross-section drawing (i.e. of lines passing through center of right doorway). This debris was left in place during 1931 excavation, though a small amount was thrown over it. The numbers on cards indicate location of river-pebble (gravel) mortar as follows: On the floor it runs from No. 4 to left (in picture) to low stone left of No. 4 (also left of No. 1?); This deposit is about 7 cms thick. The No. 1 rests on a surviving remnant of the white plaster smooth finish, confirming belief that this whole deposit is from a roof surface, although 1 mediately on floor. The plaster finish is hard and rests directly on gravel-concrete. 34-147 shows close-ups of this concrete, the surfaced fragments coming from this piece. The gravel concrete seems to be integral with a layer of lime and broken limestone lying directly on the well-finished floor. The total thickness here (where we have the surface) is about 12 cms. Cp. this surfaced piece with similar one in the cut section of 34-137, which is a bit higher up. This finished piece is 50 cms long and probably as wide. The integration of gravel-concrete with the lime mortar and broken stone directly on floor is confirmed by a stray green river pebble only 2 cms from floor.

The indication is a roof surface consisting of usual broken lime-stone and mortar concrete with a cap of gravel concrete between it and the usual pure lime finishing plaster. Immediately above this surfaced piece is another running down to the right (in picture) from the No. 2. The gravel concrete under this surfaced piece is about 7 cms thick, and below this also is crushed limestone and mortar. There is a sherd imbedded below the surface of the other and lower piece, and these occur on roof surfaces over medial wall and sanctuary.

Loose gravel and sherds extend 40 cms left and 20 cms right of the No. 3.

A small deposit of gravel extends 20 cms left from the No. 20 (a mistake in this number), the top at the level, thickness about 5 cms. The only deposit to right (rear) of No. 4 is a small one at the No. 5, well above floor. The material on floor to right of No. 4 is small slabs & plaster without other stone. This is probably from ceiling, as medial wall and probably most of its vaulting is still in place.

Gravel (loose) noted either side and below the No. 6. Apart from this there is no gravel left of the No. 1 deposit,

but isolated pebbles occur now more or less in a line from No. 2 to 6, thus passing above small slabs, as was noted in the cross-section of 34-136&137.

The positions of the numbers in this picture can be located from the following components, bearing in mind that heights are above floor, which descends slightly toward the front (left in picture):

No.	Distance from medial wall.	Height above floor.
1	1.68 m	.14
2	1.68	.30
3	1.15	.40
4	1.23	.00
5	.45	.42
6	2.60	.50

Jamb of right wall doorway; medial wall and vaulting from rear; and receding fallen cross-section of right wall. Note use of blocks in combination with slabs - that many extend in from surface to point beyond center. There is nothing like a separate core - and no observable tendency of the stones from one face to fall away from those of the other - some bonding, though probably accidental. The two projecting slabs at right are lowest and highest courses of the medial cornice, shown close-up elsewhere. And see sketch notes. Big slabs such as appear in this cut section (cornice apart) appear but rarely in surface examination.



34-145



34-146



34-147

145 P-7 25

Rear right room, with cut-section through debris at end of rear passage. Sanctuary at left, left rear doorway at right. Meter stick against rear wall stands at level of point 79 in notes - i.e. only about 34 cms above floor level (latest) here. The rod in left foreground is at approx. this floor level. Note that here, in the middle of the room, the original surface is preserved by the tree, and that it is only about 80 cms above the floor.

146

Same as 147.

147 P-7

Samples of supposed roofing concrete:

Upper row, left to right:

1. weathered slab of surfacing gravel concrete, bottom up to show gravel. The other side is weathered to uneven surface, but no gravel shows. Possibly this is the top, with the finishing plaster weathered off. Thickness 2 to 2½ cms.
2. a flat limestone spall with bit of hard gravel-concrete adhering, showing some association of the concrete with at least very small slabs (spalls). Meter stick is at 22 cms. Thickness of spall, 1.7 cms, pebbles in white mortar (vault mortar runs to yellow), in this building as elsewhere). From "roof" of medial v't.
3. bit of gravel concrete.  
Crushed limestone concrete,
4. Sherd with a brick-red paste sherd. These are characteristic, though not plentiful, in this gravel-concrete. Thickness, 4 cms. No gravel.

Lower Row, left to right:

5. Smooth upper surface of piece of gravel concrete, taken from the larger one in the cross-section of 34-138, which see. This is from the lower finished-surface piece of that plate. Pebbles 2 to 3 cms below the surface of finishing plaster.
6. Piece of same, on edge. The finishing plaster, white, is about 1½ cm thick.
7. Sherd, with white mortar adhering, from "roof" of right medial wall.
8. Loose pebbles from deposits of this concrete (taken from the pieces numbered 5 and 6 above). Max. diameters here run from .013 to .04 m, but larger (not much larger) ones occur.