

its position for 1600 years. In what way the walls were constructed did not appear, though probably up to the height of two or three meters they consisted of similar sheaves of kamisch, which were of course strengthened and kept in place by a skeleton lattice-work of thin vertical poles, to which the sheaves were lashed layer after layer. This I infer from the fact that also in the house marked D the walls consisted of a combination of kamisch sheaves and vertical posts, of which most of the latter still survive, while the kamisch was preserved only on the ground. In the house C the poles were probably thinner, and consequently have been destroyed. Possibly the interior walls were built of more durable materials, for example plastered basket-work, of which there were specimens remaining also in the house D.

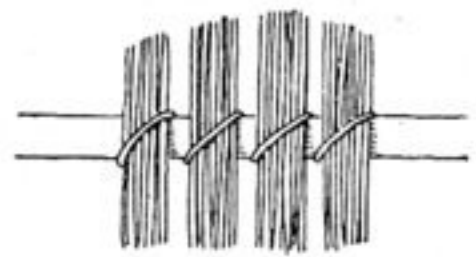


Fig. 288. SHEAVES OF KAMISCH BOUND TO A HORIZONTAL POLE.

The front of the house C stretches from N. 25° W. to S. 25° E., and is 23 m. long; all that remains of it are a couple of long beams next to the tower. In the middle of the front-side some smaller posts indicate a door or some species of simple architectural decoration. The partition-wall between the two rooms is 17.3 m. in length. One of these apartments appears to have leaned directly against the base of the tower at its south-south-east corner; the other forms a quadrilateral, and within it lay three beams in the positions shown in the accompanying plan (Pl. 67). On the slope of the platform outside, along the south-south-east wall of the structure, a certain amount of drift-sand has accumulated; this wall measures 15.8 m. in length.

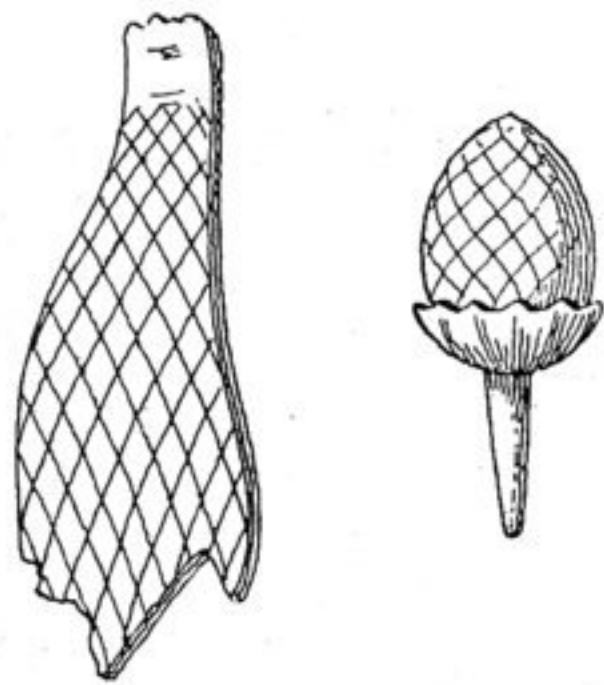


Fig. 289. FRAGMENTS OF WOOD-ORNAMENTATION.

The complex D consists of four houses standing immediately side by side. Their common façade extends from N. 27° W. to S. 27° E., and is 21.8 m. long. The first house is a small square apartment, the outlines of which were revealed by the kamisch sheaves built up horizontally. The second also forms a quadrilateral, and its ground-work on two sides consisted of horizontal beams. This house abuts on the south-south-east upon the house shown in Pl. 68, the dimensions of this last being 15.2 m. by 4.8 m.; it was divided into two rooms by means of a partition of vertical poles, and was connected with its neighbours on both sides by doors, the positions of two of which were distinctly traceable. The last house again is square, its sides measuring 8.4 m.; the side next the façade is marked by a massive beam. On the slope of the mound below the façade drift-sand has again accumulated, though the amount is small. The side facing the south-south-east consists of poles, some lying on the ground, others standing on end; the side looking towards the east-north-east was built of the same materials as the adjacent large house. In the latter wall is a door-space 1.3 m. wide.

At 300 m. N. 50° E. from the large house of complex D we observed traces of a foundation-wall of burnt clay, and at 185 m. S. 85° E. from the same yet other similar traces were found. At 97 m. S. 15° E. from the south-east corner of the last house in complex D there is a small heap of beams on a platform, which is connected with that on which the complexes E and F are built. Between this large mound and the mound on which stand the tower and the houses B, C, and D is