

10. SAF2²³⁷

(Fig. 17, Pl. 12, Plan 5 section 3, Plan 6 sections 6 and 7)

The area SAF2 lies to the east of Rue NS1 and consists of a large residential building, the so-called governor's palace.²³⁸ Unfortunately, only the central part of this building is well preserved; the northern and eastern parts are either overbuilt or destroyed and the southern part is also badly deteriorated (Pl. 44). Even though the northern part is entirely missing, one can assume that the building reached to the main street Rue EO1 in the north. In the south it was bordered by Rue EO4, followed by the southern fortification wall. Just as to the north, the eastern side of the building has to be reconstructed hypothetically. By assuming a symmetrical building layout along a north-south-axis, the entire width of the building would have been 31.46m. This corresponds well with the remains of a 1.86m wide north-south oriented wall located in the east, of which one can assume that it represented the outer eastern wall of SAF2 (Pl. 51). In contrast to this proposed reconstruction, Azim assumed this wall to have been the western boundary of a further building to the east of SAF2, with a hypothetical street, Rue NS2, lying between the two buildings.²³⁹ Due to the considerations concerning the eastern fortification wall that have already been discussed above,²⁴⁰ this reconstruction can be dismissed. It is now assumed that the eastern enclosure wall of the town was situated only at a short distance from the eastern side of SAF2, forming a

so-called wall street, as could be seen at the other sides of the fortifications.²⁴¹ The building SAF2 would therefore be situated at the southeastern corner of the fortified town. With a reconstructed length of 64.24m and a width of 31.46m, the total size of SAF2 is about 2,020m².²⁴²

The brick format used in SAF2 differed from the other residential buildings, being larger at 40 × 19 × 9cm. In addition, the walls were considerably thicker: the outer walls were 1.56m, the inner walls 0.86m. Due to the thickness of the walls, one can assume that this dwelling had a second story, although no remains of a staircase were detected.²⁴³ It is however possible that stairs were originally located in the missing eastern part of the building.²⁴⁴ Noteworthy in general is the high standard of the building material and décor. Apart from the mud-brick walls that were set very regularly, the sandstone thresholds to be found here are finely cut and made of high quality sandstone.²⁴⁵ The floors of the main rooms were made of brick and laid into a special pattern. In contrast, the walls were only covered with mud plaster and no remains of paint was discovered.²⁴⁶ An interesting detail was noted by Azim in regard to the western wall of the residence: he observed that the four lowest brick courses were extremely regular in their entire length and a horizontal construction joint existed above these lowest brick layers, which seemed to be laid out as a first,

²³⁷ The name SAF2 follows Azim's designation of the various areas assigned during the excavations in the 1970s. The room numbers are once again a recent addition by the author.

²³⁸ See AZIM 1975, 100–109; BUDKA forthcoming.

²³⁹ Cf. AZIM 1975, 98, pl. IV, 109–111. See also Chapter 11.

²⁴⁰ See Chapter 5.

²⁴¹ See Chapter 6.

²⁴² Cf. the larger houses in Kahun with 60 × 42m (2,520m²). For a plan of the Kahun mansions 1 and 2 see RICKE 1932, figs. 4 and 47; BIETAK 1996, 31, figs. 12 and 13; LACOVARA 1997, 48. In contrast, the residential building in Amara West measured only 24.5 × 29m (710.50m²). Cf. SPEN-

CER 1997, 163; SPENCER/STEVENS/BINDER 2014, 17. The commander's residences in the Middle Kingdom fortresses in Nubia are also much smaller, with c. 1,000m² in Buhen, c. 550m² in Uronarti and c. 275m² in Askut and Shalfak. Cf. SMITH 1995, 47; VOGEL 2010a, 423–424.

²⁴³ As with House H4 one must note that thicker walls do not necessarily indicate the presence of a second story. However, the importance and size of the building would definitely allow one.

²⁴⁴ Cf. BUDKA forthcoming.

²⁴⁵ Personal communication by J. Budka and S. Neogi.

²⁴⁶ Cf. AZIM 1975, 105.

preparatory step, before the remaining walls were erected (Pl. 45.1).²⁴⁷

As for the general layout of the building SAF2, the dominant feature is the central columned hall (Room 9), from which the other rooms were accessed;²⁴⁸ the main rooms seem to have been to the north and the south of the columned hall. Along the western side of the building were a row of smaller rooms (Rooms 3–8), of which three have entrances from the north-south oriented street Rue NS1. The walls in this western part are well preserved up to a height of about 1.50m, while the walls in the south-western part of the building can only barely be seen at floor level, at times only as small heaps of brick. Nevertheless, the general course of the walls can still be traced. Assuming that the layout of the building was actually more or less symmetrical, as already stated above, a similar row of smaller rooms could have been located on the eastern side of SAF2.

Another noteworthy feature of SAF2 is the pavement in the central hall, Room 9, and some of the other main rooms (Pl. 15.3). It consisted of mudbricks laid into a very dense pink-colored mortar,²⁴⁹ whereby two different brick formats (39 × 17cm and 33 × 15cm) and a special decorative pattern was applied (Pl. 60). So far, this is the only building in the fortified New Kingdom town of Sai Island with a brick pavement, as opposed to mud pavements in the other dwellings.²⁵⁰

As already mentioned, the building was accessed from Rue NS1 in the west,²⁵¹ where three entrance rooms existed: Rooms 3, 5 and 7. The northern one, Room 3²⁵² (Pl. 45.3), had a size of 7.31m² (3.78 × 1.91m). Apart from the entrance in the west, openings existed into the northwestern

corner of Room 9 to the east and to Room 4 to the south. Both the northern and the southern walls did not bond with the massive western wall, but were added on. The stone threshold of the 1.41m wide entrance into the house is still *in situ* (Pl. 45.2). It is situated on the western side of the door opening, whereby it is not exactly aligned with the face of the wall, but juts out into the street for 7cm. The processing traces on the threshold imply that the door frame was made of stone as well. The lowest brick courses of the western wall continued throughout the door opening and the threshold was placed above these. With a length of 1.55m, the threshold was longer than the width of the door opening, therefore it reached underneath the rising wall on both sides and recesses were cut into the wall to fit the threshold in. The facings of the walls on either side of the entrance are irregular, which could indicate that the entrance was installed at a later date. This was also noted by Azim, who suggests that both this entrance, as well as the one in Room 7, was installed at a later date, while the central access into Room 5 was closed off.²⁵³

The southern wall of Room 3 is – together with the north-south oriented dividing wall in Room 4 – the only wall in SAF2 with a differing brick format of 32 × 13 × 8cm. This could be an indication that this wall was inserted at a later time, with the rooms 3 and 4 formerly being a single unit. The erection of this partitioning wall could be related to the above mentioned installation of a new entrance into the building. These changes to the original layout are the only restructuring that could be observed in the building, implying a relatively short period of usage.

²⁴⁷ AZIM 1975, 108; Cf. KEMP 2006, 194. The actual planning of the building layout seems to have been done directly on site at full scale by first creating the foundations of all the main walls and thus setting the intended pattern at a low level before building the actual walls.

²⁴⁸ Complexes with a central columned hall are well known from other sites, for example at the earlier fortresses in Lower Nubia (Buhen, Semna, Uronarti), but parallels from Egypt proper also exist, such as the so-called Amarna villas or the Kahun house. At Sesebi, center-hall houses are also attested as elite dwellings. Columns were also found at the governor's residence in Amara West. See BUDKA forthcoming. For the Nubian fortresses see VOGEL 2010a; VOGEL 2012. For Amarna and Kahun see ARNOLD 1989; BIETAK 1996; VON PILGRIM 1996b, 211; KOLTSIDA 2007, 57–61. For Sesebi see MORRIS 2005, 338. For Amara West see SPENCER 1997, 163 and SPENCER/STEVENS/BINDER 2014, 17.

²⁴⁹ Cf. AZIM 1975, 108.

²⁵⁰ Mudbrick floors occur throughout Egyptian domestic architecture, for example in Elephantine, Tell el-Dab'a and Amarna. See as examples House Q46.2 in Amarna (BORCHARDT/RICKE 1980, plan 3) with mudbrick pavements in most of the larger rooms as well as in the entrance room and House E12.10 in Amara West (SPENCER/STEVENS/BINDER 2014, 37) with brick floors in two of the larger rooms.

²⁵¹ Due to the state of preservation it is not known if other entrances existed on the other sides of the building.

²⁵² Cf. Chapter 14.24.3.

²⁵³ AZIM 1975, 107. The closure of the entrance in Room 5 and the changes in structure of Room 7 could not be verified in the later examinations of the building.

²⁵⁴ Cf. Chapter 14.24.4.

To the south of Room 3 was the small Room 4,²⁵⁴ with 5.14m² (3.78 × 1.35m), which was separated into two parts by a north-south oriented dividing wall (Pl. 46.1). The room was accessed from Room 3 in the north and a further 0.92m wide doorway in the partitioning wall led to the western part of the room (Pl. 46.2). This wall was made with bricks of the same format as the northern wall (i.e. the southern wall of Room 3, see above), though they were not connected. Nevertheless, they must have been erected at the same time. Room 4 seems to have been a small storage room, located just to the south of and accessible from Room 3.

Room 5,²⁵⁵ a longitudinal entrance corridor with a length of 4.81m and a width of 1.37m neighbored Room 4 in the south (Pl. 46.1). It provided access to the central hall, Room 9, and was more or less a central entranceway into the building. On the west side of the room, four courses of the massive outer wall of SAF2 continued across the entire width of the room. Separated by a horizontal construction joint, the northern and southern walls of the room were built over these four courses, indicating two phases of construction that must have occurred shortly after each other and belonged to the same planning phase (Pl. 45.1). A stone threshold does not exist anymore, but the western corners of the walls to the north and the south of the entrance show recesses where the threshold was originally located. The eastern side of Room 5 opened up to Room 9 in its entire width.

Neighboring Room 5 to the south is Room 6²⁵⁶ (Pl. 47.1), with a size of 6.54m² (3.76 × 1.75m). This room could be entered through a 1.04m wide doorway in the southern wall. There is no longer a threshold in place, but on the southern side of the western doorjamb a recess, where a threshold could have been situated, is visible. Two courses of bricks continued throughout the door opening. This southern wall is added onto both the eastern and the western walls, but consists of the same brick format and

building technique and therefore most probably belonged to the same building phase. A row of bricks on floor level, 0.65m to the east of the western wall, could be the remains of a storage bin, a type of installation known also from SAV1 North and Amara West (Pl. 47.2).²⁵⁷

The third entrance room on the western side of SAF2 was Room 7²⁵⁸ (Pl. 47.1), with 11.09m² (3.75 × 2.97m). Just as in Room 3, a 1.64m long stone threshold was situated on the western side of the 1.35m wide doorway, featuring traces for stone doorjambs and jutting out into Rue NS1 for 0.07m (Pl. 48.1). It is built directly into the southern part of the wall, while the northern wall is set back for 0.21m, creating a niche for the doorjamb. A second stone threshold existed on the eastern side of the room, of which only the southern part still remains (Pl. 15.1). From here, the central hall, Room 9, could be accessed. This threshold also features holes for the doorposts and is situated on the eastern side of the wall, jutting out into Room 9. Room 6, situated to the north, could be accessed from Room 7 as well.

The southernmost room of this western row of small chambers was the almost square Room 8²⁵⁹ (Pl. 48.2) with a size of 11.79m² (3.75 × 3.18m). It could be accessed from Room 9 in the east. The 1.57m long threshold is still *in situ* in the southern part of the eastern wall, situated on a layer of bricks on the eastern side of the door opening and jutting out into Room 9 for 0.13m (Pl. 15.2). Except for the southernmost part with a preserved doorjamb, the eastern wall is almost completely deteriorated. Of the northern wall, the eastern part can also only be seen as an imprint in the ground.

The central hall, Room 9,²⁶⁰ can most certainly be addressed as the main room of the house (Pls. 49.1 and 59).²⁶¹ One can assume that there were formerly six columns situated here,²⁶² though only the two northernmost stone column bases are still

²⁵⁵ Cf. Chapter 14.24.5.

²⁵⁶ Cf. Chapter 14.24.6.

²⁵⁷ Cf. SPENCER 2009, 52–53; BUDKA/DOYEN 2013, 173–175; SPENCER 2014b, 462–463; BUDKA forthcoming.

²⁵⁸ Cf. Chapter 14.24.7.

²⁵⁹ Cf. Chapter 14.24.8.

²⁶⁰ Cf. Chapter 14.24.9.

²⁶¹ If a similar room existed in the northern part of the building can no longer be determined. Some of the Kahun mansions, as well as the Amarna villas, comprise of several rooms with columns. See for example RICKE 1932, 53 (Kahun mansions 1 and 2); BORCHARDT/RICKE 1980, plan 3 (House Q46.2).

²⁶² AZIM 1975, 107–108; this reconstruction seems correct, given the measurements of the room and the distances of the columns to each other. Comparable colonnaded halls also exist at Amara West, where column bases are recorded for the residence of the Deputy of Kush (building E13.2), see SPENCER 1997, 163–167, but also at the Middle Kingdom fortresses in Lower Nubia, e.g. Buhen, Semna and Uronarti. See VOGEL 2010a, VOGEL 2012. Another parallel can be found in Askut in the so-called commandant's quarter. See SMITH 1995, 140, fig. 6.2; FUCHS 2009, fig. 101; VOGEL 2012, 155–156. Cf. BUDKA forthcoming.

in situ. Their diameter on the upper side measures 0.87–0.89m. The western base is situated 5.21m to the east of the western wall and 3.97m to the south of the northern wall. The eastern base lies a further 5.14m to the east of the western column base.

Of the walls, only the western and parts of the northern and southern walls of Room 9 are preserved. The location of the eastern wall can however be reconstructed by assuming that the distance between the western wall to the western column base equals the distance between the eastern base and the eastern wall. This assumption is supported by a small piece (2.71m²) of the brick pavement situated on the eastern side of the room (Pl. 49.2), which corresponded with a now missing wall that would have been exactly at the location proposed by the measurements. Therefore, the original dimensions of the room can be given with a north-south extension of 16.17m and an east-west extension of 15.67m, resulting in a total size of 253.40m².

The central hall featured several doorways into the adjoining rooms and at some of them the stone thresholds are still *in situ*. On the western side the entrance rooms 3, 5 and 7, as well as Room 8, could be entered (see above). In the north, a 1.23m wide entrance into Room 2 existed in the northwestern corner. A stone threshold was situated on the northern side of this entrance, jutting out into Room 2 for 9cm. It was overbuilt by the walls on either side of the opening and had holes (probably) for stone doorjambes. On the southern side of Room 9 two doorways can be determined. The western one, in the southwest corner, is equipped with a stone threshold and also with processing traces for doorjambes. As with the aforementioned threshold, it is situated on the northern side of the 1.32m wide entrance. A second opening existed about 4.0m further to the east. However, this opening can only be reconstructed through the pavement of Room 11, since a few of the bricks of this pavement continued into the space where a doorway must have existed. If and how many doors were formerly situated on the eastern side of the room must unfortunately remain open, but one may assume that there were several, similar to the western side, since the central hall obviously served as the main distribution room.

As for the brick pavement in Room 9 (Pl. 59), about one-third (c. 90m²) of the entire pavement has been preserved, mostly in the northern and western

part of the room. From these remains, the original laying pattern can be reconstructed (Pl. 60). As already mentioned above, two different brick formats were used: larger ones at 39 × 17cm and smaller ones at 33 × 15cm. From the west, there were ten rows of bricks of the larger format laid in an east-west direction, followed by four rows of smaller bricks adjacent to the western stone column base. Further to the east was one row of bricks of the larger format laid in a north-south direction, then seven rows of the larger bricks again oriented east to west, followed by four rows of smaller bricks around the eastern column base. In the small piece remaining on the eastern side of the room, the bricks are also laid in an east-west direction, with exception of the easternmost row, which was oriented north to south and was presumably the row directly adjoining the eastern wall. The bricks were laid in a dense pink-colored mortar bed and underneath was a thick layer of mud over the pebbly ground.

To the north of the central hall, Room 2²⁶³ could be entered through a 1.23m wide entrance in the southwestern corner of the room. Unfortunately, only the western and part of the southern wall of the room have survived. A secondary wall is situated directly to the east of the original western wall. In the north, underneath a secondary wall and rubble, the sparse remains of the northern wall and a stone threshold giving access to a further room in the north can be identified. Therefore, the north-south dimension of Room 2 can be determined as 5.40m, while the east-west length can perhaps be reconstructed by assuming that the eastern wall was aligned with the eastern wall of Room 11 to the south of the central hall. With this, Room 2 would amount to a size of 48.22m². As in Room 9, parts of the original brick pavement are preserved, especially in the southern part of the room and at the northern wall. The brick format was of the larger type with 39 × 17cm; the bricks were laid in a north-south direction, except for one row along the northern wall that was oriented east to west. Furthermore, four schist slabs are situated in the middle of the room, though they seem to stem from a later period.

Apart from the already mentioned doorways in the north and the south of Room 2, access was also given to Room 1²⁶⁴ (Pl. 50.1) on the western side, via an entrance in the southwest corner of Room 2. The doorway was 1.28m wide with the southern

²⁶³ Cf. Chapter 14.24.2.

²⁶⁴ Cf. Chapter 14.24.1.

wall forming the southern door facing. The northern and southern walls of the 21.11m² large room are added onto the massive western wall. Remains of the brick pavement still covers almost the entire floor, consisting of 39 × 19cm large bricks laid in an east-west direction.

To the south of Room 9 more rooms can be identified, even if the remaining features are sparse, consisting mainly of sporadic parts of the walls, which are at the most one to two courses high (Pl. 51.1). Sometimes they are, however, only mounds or imprints that can barely be determined. Directly to the south of the central hall, Room 11²⁶⁵ could be accessed by two doorways in the north. Of this room, a part of the northern wall and the northern part of the western wall are preserved up to a height of about 1m. In the south only sparse remains (one to two courses) of the wall can be traced for a length of about 1.20m. In the east a stone threshold that presumably belonged to the original building is situated underneath a wall from a later time period (Pl. 50.2). This threshold points to the location of the eastern wall of Room 11, as well as to the access point to a room lying to the east. An important clue that the threshold actually belonged to the Pharaonic building is that the remains of the brick pavement reached exactly to the threshold. With this, the original size of Room 11 can be reconstructed at 57.22m². Remains of the brick pavement can be found in the northern part of the room and the pink mortar is also preserved in the southern part. As in Room 9, two brick formats were used for this floor, the larger one being 39 × 17cm, the smaller one 33 × 15cm. The bricks were laid in an east-west direction. Two rows of the smaller bricks are situated 3.60m from the eastern wall as well as in the vicinity of the eastern threshold. Also, a single north-south oriented brick could be observed (3.00m to the south of the northern wall and 3.14m to the east of the western wall), perhaps indicating the location of a column base.

To the west of Room 11 was Room 10²⁶⁶, of which the northern and the north part of the eastern wall are preserved up to a height of 1.20m. The

other walls are mostly deteriorated with only a few bricks remaining from the southern and western walls. They give, however, an indication of the former layout of the room with a total size of 30.22m². The entrance into the room is reconstructed on the eastern side, from where the room would have been accessed from Room 11. The brick pavement of Room 10 is preserved in large parts. Here, the bricks with the smaller format (33 × 15cm) were used and were oriented in an east-west direction.

The southernmost rooms, Rooms 12 and 13, can only be reconstructed via the sparse remains of the walls, namely a few bricks at floor level or mere imprints in the ground. In the west, these remains represent the continuation of the western outer wall of the building, while the remains in the south are aligned with the southern walls of the Houses H1 and H5 further to the west. Together with the remains of the interior walls, the rooms can be reconstructed with sizes of 14.25m² (Room 12) and 18.25m² (Room 13). Due to the bad preservation of the walls in this area, it is not possible to determine from which side these rooms were originally entered. To the east of Rooms 11 and 13, two more rooms are reconstructed, even though no traces of walls are available anymore. For the layout of these rooms, the existing walls to the west were continued, while the eastern boundary was aligned with the presumed eastern wall of Room 9.

10.1. SUMMARY AND RECONSTRUCTION OF SAF2 (Fig. 18)

The building SAF2, of which only the western part is preserved, was the largest and certainly the most representative building of the New Kingdom town of Sai Island known to us and is regularly assumed to be the governor's palace.²⁶⁷ Its outstanding feature is certainly the colonnaded central hall with (formerly) six columns, from which the other main rooms could be accessed.²⁶⁸ All of the main rooms had brick pavements, while the secondary rooms had mud floors. Due to the size of the building and also the thickness of the walls, one must assume that the building had at least one upper story, even

²⁶⁵ Cf. Chapter 14.24.11.

²⁶⁶ Cf. Chapter 14.24.10.

²⁶⁷ Cf. BUDKA forthcoming. With the excavation of the so-called Building A in SAV1 East, situated directly to the north of Temple A, a comparable building has emerged in the town. See BUDKA 2014b, 61–63; BUDKA 2015a, 43–45; BUDKA 2016.

²⁶⁸ Cf. BUDKA forthcoming. Columned halls are also often the center of the representative villas of Amarna, see ARNOLD 1989; BIETAK 1996; VON PILGRIM 1996a, 211; KOLTSIDA 2007, 57–61. Similar houses are also attested at Sesebi. See MORRIS 2005, 338. See also the so-called governor's palaces in the Middle Kingdom Nubian fortresses. Cf. VOGEL 2004, 129, 137.

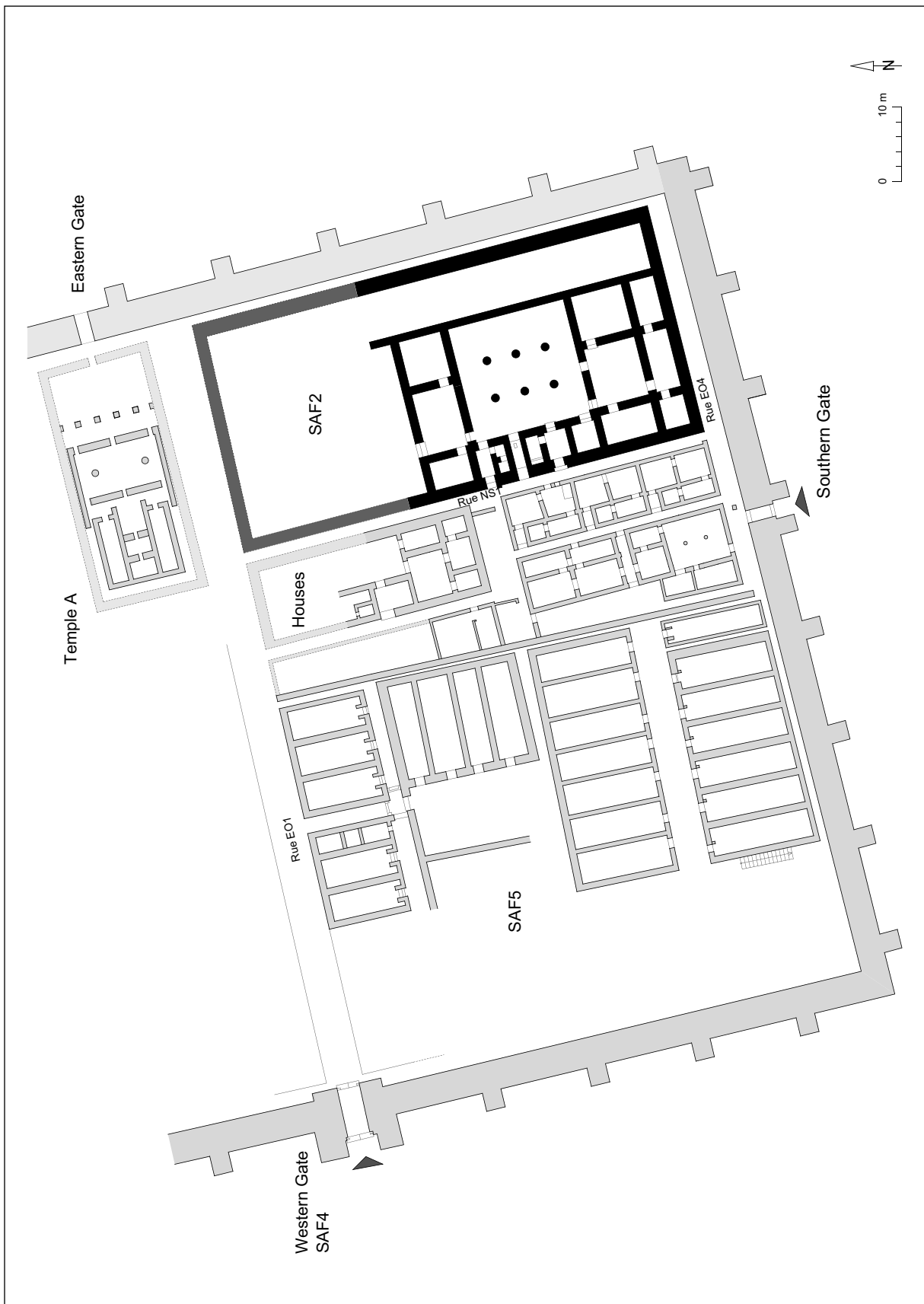


Fig. 18. Reconstruction plan of SAF2

though no evidence for a staircase could be found.²⁶⁹ Stairs could, however, have been situated in one of the missing parts of the building, e.g. in one of the chambers assumed to be to the east of the central hall, or in the northern part of the building.²⁷⁰ Comparisons with the Amarna villas show that the stairs were generally located next to the central hall, with access from it.²⁷¹

The preserved western part of the building consisted of smaller chambers – specifically three entrance rooms with adjacent storage rooms – while the main rooms were situated to the north and the south of the central hall. Any other specialized rooms, such as a bedroom with a niche or a bathroom, were not detected. As already noted in Chapter 9.4, the majority of the rooms were most likely used in multifunctional ways, although in the case of SAF2, as the presumed governor's residence, administrative and ceremonial uses can probably be added to the everyday functions of the smaller houses, since a division between official and domestic functions probably did not exist in Pharaonic culture.²⁷²

Though the layout of the missing northern part of the building must remain unknown, it is assumed that the building reached to the main street Rue EO1. It is possible that the northern part contained a second central room with columns or even an open courtyard.²⁷³ In any case, the building SAF2 was situated in a prominent position directly next to Temple A and in the southeastern corner of the town, which is another indication of the importance

of the building SAF2.²⁷⁴ The eastern part of SAF2 is presumed to have been similar to the western side, perhaps also with a row of smaller rooms.

The 3-D reconstruction of SAF2 is once again difficult and can only be based on hypothetical considerations (Pl. 61). As already attested for at the reconstruction of the houses H1 to H5, no known window openings exist, so the openings applied here are purely hypothetical. Since in Egyptian architecture the residential buildings are in general thought to be oriented towards the inside, probably very few windows existed. Though some have nevertheless been added to the reconstruction, it must be noted that their position is entirely arbitrary.

As already proposed for House H4, the second story added in the 3-D reconstruction once again only covers about two-thirds of the ground floor, with the remaining area being a terrace, accessible from the upper floor. The central room and the surrounding rooms are all equipped with a second floor, which creates the problem of how the central room received daylight. A possible solution could be that one of the surrounding rooms – perhaps in the southern or eastern regions of the house – was roofless and therefore served as a light well.²⁷⁵ For the room above the central room, clerestory windows are suggested. For the total elevation of the building, this would amount to a height of about 5.70m, if one considers 2.50m for the ground floor, 2.20m for the upper story and 1.0m for the upper window zone.²⁷⁶

²⁶⁹ Here, as already discussed for the domestic quarter, the thickness of the walls is in itself not necessarily an indicator for an upper floor, but rather the size and importance of the building.

²⁷⁰ Cf. BUDKA forthcoming. She assumes that the staircase was situated to the east of the central hall. Comparisons are given at other sites such as Askut and Buhen. See SMITH 1995, 140, fig. 6.2; VOGEL 2012, 154, figs. 2–3.

²⁷¹ Cf. SPENCE 2004, 131.

²⁷² Cf. BUDKA forthcoming.

²⁷³ Some of the large Kahun houses comprised a central reception room with an open court on the northern side. Cf. RICKE 1932, 53; BIETAK 1996, 32–33, figs. 12 and 13; KEMP 2006, 215. Houses with two or more columned rooms are also common in Pharaonic architecture, e.g. House Q46.2 in Amarna, see BORCHARDT/RICKE 1980, plan 3. The commander's building in the Nubian fortress of Buhen, albeit smaller with c. 1,000m², generally offers many simi-

larities in its layout with SAF2 and comprises three colonnaded halls. See VOGEL 2004, 128–129; VOGEL 2012, fig. 2.

²⁷⁴ In the Nubian Middle Kingdom fortresses the headquarters and/or commander's residence are commonly placed in a corner of the fortress with direct access to the ramparts. Cf. VOGEL 2010a, 423; VOGEL 2012, 152–158; BUDKA forthcoming.

²⁷⁵ B. KEMP proposes this for House P46.33 in Amarna. See KEMP 1995, 156–157, fig. 4.9. Other reconstructions of Amarna houses suggest, on the other hand, that the central room must have covered the height of two stories (c. 5.60m) with an addition of clerestory windows above the roof height. Cf. TIETZE 1985, 81, fig. 18.

²⁷⁶ Cf. KEMP 1995, 152–154, who proposes similar heights or even less for the respective stories. Cf. TIETZE 1985, 69–70, for the extra height of about 1.0m for accommodating clerestory windows.