

The Urban Layout Pattern of Halin Ancient Pyu City

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Abstract

Beikthano, Halin and Sri Ksetra were famous Ancient Pyu Cities of Myanmar. The Pyu Ancient Cities urban pattern is distinctive and original: high walls with defensive embanked ramparts and massive curved gateways set with heavy iron fixtures to mount wooden doors. Archaeological excavations at Halin have exposed the remains of parts of the ancient city moat, embankments, walls and gates. The city gates are massive, with walls curving inwards to form two parallel arms flanking the long funnel-like passage leading to the interior of the city. Halin ancient city has yet to be scientifically investigated or archaeologically excavated. The gates are massive at all the three cities, but the longest and widest gates are seen at Halin. The city wall was built directly on the ground without foundation with large brick. In several of the remains of the Halin city gates, holes in the foundation for wooden poles supporting a super-structure have been excavated. There is congruity between the ancient settlement pattern and land use and the present day settlement pattern and land-use. The palace is located in the middle, with more unexcavated mounds throughout the walled city and traces of the ancient city moat seen on the north, east and west. The walled city area is located on higher ground above the present Halin Village on the south.

Keywords: Pyu, Halin, Urban pattern

I. Introduction

Pyu culture is one of the most interesting cultures in Myanmar history because Pyus founded the earliest civilization in Myanmar. They are Tibeto Burman language group. At that time, they were known as Piao by Chinese and as Tricul by Mon but they called themselves Htulochu. They came from China to Myanmar from the north in 5th century BCE. Before they came to Myanmar, they settled for a while in the Yung-ch'ang near the border of Myanmar and China. In second century CE, they founded the city states. Their city states were Beikthano, Halin, Sri Ksetra and Pinle (Maimaw). All the city states, except Pinle, are situated along the Ayeyawady Valley. Therefore, Pyu had contacted other countries by using the sea routes via the Ayeyawaddy River. Moreover, Myanmar is located at the strategic place between India and Southeast Asia countries. The Pyus became more prosperous because of the trade routes – both land and sea routes. Based on the commerce, they could found the earliest civilization in Myanmar. They built their cities with city walls, moats and gateways systematically.

II. Background history and geographical setting

The name Halin can be found in the Bagan inscriptions as the earliest written record. In the Shin Ditha Pamouk inscription, which was inscribed in 647 ME, a venerable monk Shin Ditha Pamouk from Bagan went to China as a peace delegation. On the way to China, he stayed at ThitSeint and Halin.* The name Halin is also found in ancient

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* U Myint Aung, *Research on Ancient Hanlin*, MyintMyitta Press, Yangon, Myanmar, 2007, p-80 (Hereafter cited as Myint Aung, *Ancient Hanlin*)

written records such as U Kala MahaYazawin but in that record, the King Naratheinkha of Bagan period was mentioned associated with the name Halin.*

Halin was destroyed by fire.[†]

The ancient Halin city (22° 28' N and 95° 49' E) is situated in Wetlet Township, Shwe Bo District, Sagaing Region. It is located 17 km on the southeast of Shwe Bo, between the Ayeyawady River on the east and the Mu River on the west, in the central Myanmar. It is 16 km away from the Ayeyawady River and 26 km away from the Mu River. The ancient Halin city is situated on the vast plain, 16 km wide from the east to the west. The annual rain fall is 30 inches.[‡] The soil condition of the Halin area is heavy clay and marshy. Sodium chloride content in the soil is high. The thickness of that soil layer varies from 0.6 meters to 1.2 meters.[§] Halin had a local salt industry.

Halin ancient city is surrounded by the city wall.** The northern part of the city is higher than the southern part. The northern part is 121 meters high, and the slope is gently down to the southern part. The northern part was occupied by residential buildings. Halin Village is located on the south of the city wall. The surrounding area is overlooked by the city because it is located on the higher place. It may be assumed that the Halin Pyus choose the higher place to build their city for the purpose of defense. It might be difficult to distribute water for household use in the residential area because it was situated on the northern part of the city, the higher place. However, Nagayon Tank, which is situated on the southeast of the city and Halin Lake, situated on the south of the city. Thayet Chaung, literally means Mango Stream is flowing from the northeast to the southwest of the city. It could be used for water supply of the northern part of the city. The stream flows into the Halin Inn, Halin Lake, which is situated on the south of the city wall. Salt making is one of the traditional businesses in Halin Village. It may be assumed that salt making has been carried out since the ancient time. The Halin Pyu could chose a good place suitable for living because Halin area has ample supply of water and salt which are important for human. Because of the above reasons, people have been living in Halin area since the prehistoric time.^{††} Hot springs can be found in Ye Pu Kon, Halin Village. Today, there are no human habitations inside the city wall except cultivated land.

III. Constructing system of the city wall

The Pyus built their city walls and gateways with bricks. The Halin Pyus also used bricks to build their city wall and gateways. The city wall of the Halin ancient city is

* (a) U Kala, *The Great Chronicle*, Vol.1, Rangoon, Myanmar Research Society, 1960, pp.146-7

(b) Myint Aung, *Ancient Hanlin*, p.18

† (a) U Aung Phyo, (SithuKyawHtin), *HalinChronicle in Verse*, 2nd edition,Pyigyimandaing Press, Rangoon, Myanmar,1938.

(b) Luhtu U Hla, *Historical Facts of Halin*, Vol.2, Kyipwaye Press, Mandalay, Myanmar, 1966, pp.348-64

(c) Myint Aung, *Ancient Hanlin*, p.85

‡ *Burma Gazetteer, Shwebo District*, Vol. A, Rangoon, 1929, p. 44

§ *Report on the Excavation at Halin Ancient City*, Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture, 1999, pp.2-3 (Hereafter cited as *Excavation at Halin*, 1999)

** Map.1

†† *Excavation at Halin*, 1999, pp. 2-3

rectangular in shape lying in north south direction. The length of the city wall is 3.2 km and the width of the city wall is 1.6 km.* The total area of the Halin ancient city is similar to the area of the Pinle ancient city. Some parts of the city wall are missing. The height of the north wall is 2.8 meters left and the south wall is 1.7 meters left.† Some parts of the city wall are 4.8 meters thick.‡ The Halin ancient city has double city walls. Traces of another city wall can be seen on the north, east and west outside the first city wall. The second city wall is 20.3 meters away from the first city wall. The second city wall was built with earth.

Archaeological explorations and excavations have been carried out at Halin since 1905. Totally 44 sites were excavated. The excavations reveal that the city wall of Halin ancient city was built on the ground level without foundation like other Pyu cities.

3.1 HL-4

Site No.4 is located on the south city wall. The thickness of the city wall is 9 meters. The height of the north face of the city wall is 1.7 meters, and the height of the south face of the city wall is 2.8 meters. There are 22 brick courses on the north face of the city wall, and 35 brick courses on the south face of the city wall. The excavation revealed that there are four earth layers on the north of the city wall and three earth layers on the south of the city wall.§ The earth layers were compacted with debris to reinforce the strength of the city wall.

3.2 HL-18

It is located at the southeast corner of the city wall (22°27' N and 95°29' E). The southeast corner of the city wall does not turn right angle. It is slightly curved like other corners of the city wall.** The city wall is 4.8 meters thick. There is a square room in the corner of the city wall. The length of the small room is 4.5 meters and the width is 4.4 meters. It may be assumed that that room was for the guards.†† There is an earth ram path on the south of the city wall.

Only two places which are concerned with the city wall were excavated in Halin. The excavation at those places revealed the building system of the city wall of Halin Pyus. The building system of the city wall of Halin Pyu is different from the building system of other Pyu cities. In Beikthano, the city wall was built on the earth embankment. The base of the city wall was reinforced with debris in Pinle. The city wall of Sri Ksetra was built without the earth embankment. In Halin, the inner part of the city wall was reinforced with the earth embankment like Mandalay Palace city wall of late Konbaung Dynasty. Building the embankment inside the city wall has dual purposes. The embankment inside the city wall reinforces the strength of the city wall and the soldiers inside the city could easily reach the city wall. Halin Pyus constructed not only city

*Figure 1.

†Dr Than Tun, "Ancient Myanmar Cities," *Knowledge Journal*, Vol. 1, No.5, Yangon, Myanmar, 2001, p.17 (Hereafter cited as Than Tun, *Ancient Myanmar Cities*)

‡Myint Aung, *Ancient Hanlin*, p.91

§Than Tun, *Ancient Myanmar Cities*, p.61

**Figure 1 & Photo.1

††Myint Aung, *Ancient Hanlin*, p-95

walls but also other defensive structures. These structures were unearthed during the excavation at HL.3 and HL.27.

3.3 HL-3

HL.3 is located on the south of HL.4, and it is 91.4 meters away from HL.4. It was excavated in December, 1963. The excavation unearthed a brick wall which runs from the east to the west. The brick wall is 32 meters long. The thickest part of the brick wall is 3.3 meters and the thinnest part is only 0.3 meters left. Other two brick walls were extended from the north to the south.* The eastern wall is 6.7m long and 1.5m wide. The height of the wall is 0.9m. The western one is 10.9m long and 1.5m wide. The height is 0.8m.†

3.4 HL.27

It is situated on the south of the north city wall, and it is 17.7 meters away from the city wall. HL.27 was excavated in 2008. It is a rectangular structure.‡ The thickness of the eastern wall is 1.03 meters. The northern and western walls are both 2.4 meters thick. That structure is an interesting one because the wall of the structure is quite thick. The city wall is 2.7 meters thick in some parts and 4.8 meters thick in other parts. Therefore, the wall of HL.27 is quite thick when compares with the city wall. It is quite sure that the structure was for the defense system.§

It is assumed that Halin is the largest aggression town guarding the north during the time of Sri Ksetra which is located on the south of Halin.** Therefore, Halin was the most important aggression town for the Sri Ksetra because Chinese army extended their territory. HL-3 was built outside the city wall but HL-27 was built inside the city wall.

In studying about the defense system of Halin ancient city, one should study about the palace enclosure wall. Totally four sites have been excavated at the palace enclosure wall. They are HL-1, HL-2, HL-6 and HL-7. HL-1 and HL-7 are located on the eastern palace enclosure wall, and HL-2 and HL-6 are situated on the northern palace enclosure wall.

The excavation at HL-1 revealed that the wall was built with bricks and debris. The outer courses of brick were built with brick but the inside courses were built with debris. The dimension of the largest brick is 56cm x 25.4 cm x 7.6 cm. Not only bricks but also adobes were used in building the HL-2.†† It is one of the interesting masonry works in Halin.

*Figure 2. & Photo.2

† *Annual Report of the Director General (1963-64)*, the Revolutionary Government, p-9

‡ Figure 3. & Photo.3

§ *Report on the Excavation at Halin Ancient City*, Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture, 2008, p-9 (Hereafter cited as *Excavation at Halin, 2008*)

** *Excavation at Halin, 2008*, p-9

†† Than Tun, *Ancient Myanmar Cities*, p-65

IV. Constructing system of the gateway

The gateway is one of the most important architectural parts in any city wall. By studying the gateways, the defense system of a city can be reconstructed. Traditionally, ancient Myanmar cities were built with 12 gateways. There are 12 gateways in Halin ancient city.^{*} Seven sites which are related to the gateways were excavated by Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture. They are HL-10, HL-11, HL-17, HL-21, HL-31, HL-32 and HL-33.

4.1 HL-10

HL-10 is located on the southern city wall (22° 27' N and 95° 49' E). HL-10 is situated on the west of the southeast corner of the city wall, and 377 meters away from each other. The excavation revealed that the southern city walls curved into the city.[†] The two arms run parallel. The eastern arm is 76.8 meters long and the western one is 82.9 meters long. The width between the two arms is 5.1 meters. The orientation of the gateway is to the south but the magnetic compass shows that the arms were 9° deviated to the east.[‡] The width of the eastern arm is 4.2 meters and totally 14 courses of brick were recorded. On the eastern part of the eastern arm, there is a small brick wall. It is 9.1 meters long and 3.3 meters wide. It might be built to reinforce the arm. Some postholes for the wooden posts were also found on the small brick wall. One might assume that it was a foundation of the building of guards. Like the eastern arm, there is a brick foundation with steps to climb up the city wall. Four stratigraphic layers were recorded during the excavation at HL-10. Some human bones and burial urns were found in the lowest layer and in layer No.2, ashes, some pieces of charcoal and bits of iron. There remains were from the wooden doors.[§] It may be assumed that the gateway gateway was closed with wooden doors.

4.2 HL-11

HL-11 is situated on the eastern city wall, and 402 meters away from the southeast corner of the city wall (22°28' N and 95°49' E). It is a gateway. The building system of the gateway of HL-11 is similar to the HL-10. It has two arms. The northern arm is 50.5 meters long and the southern one is 67 meters long. The southern arm does not run continuously. There is a gap near the end of the arm. The two arms are 5.1 meters away from each other.^{**} The arms are 5° deviated from the south. The excavation at HL-11 unearthed some iron sockets for wooden door and rim shards of water storage jars.^{††} Postholes for the wooden posts were also unearthed during the excavation. The city wall and arms were built on the earth embankment without foundation. Different brick sizes were found, and the dimensions of the brick are 56cm x 24cm x 7.6cm,

^{*} Aung Thaw, *Historical Sites in Burma (Myanmar)*, Sarpay Beikman Press, Ministry of Union Culture Culture

Government of the Union of Burma, 1978, p-12

[†] Figure 4. & Photo.4

[‡] Than Tun, *Ancient Myanmar Cities*, p-17

[§] *Ancient Myanmar Cities*, p-63

^{**} Figure 5. & Photo.5

^{††} Myint Aung, *Ancient Hanlin*, p-99

45.7cm x 23cm x 7.6cm and 39.3cm x 20.3cm x 7.6cm respectively. Bits of iron, some pieces of charcoal and ashes were unearthed during the excavation. It is safe to say that the door leaves were destroyed by fire.

4.3 HL-17

HL-17 is a gateway located on the southern city wall near the southeast corner of the city wall (22° 27' E and 95° 45' N). Like other gateways, it has two arms, and the arms are curved inside the city. The eastern arm is 58.2 meters long and 5.1 meters wide. The site was excavated in 1965. The excavation revealed that there were 18 courses of bricks. The western arm is 42 meters long and 5 meters wide. There were 11 courses of bricks. The passage way between the two arms is 5.1 meters wide.

There is a small brick platform on the east of the eastern arm. It is a square brick platform, and the dimension is 3.8m x 3.8m. Like the eastern arm, there is a brick platform on the west of the western arm. The dimension of the brick platform is 3.3m x 2.5m. It might be the foundation of the structure for guards.*

The most remarkable fact is that the excavation at HL-17 unearthed several numbers of human skeletons.[†] The remains of six human skeleton remains were unearthed beneath the gateway in the Layer No.4. Small bronze knives were found associated with some skeleton remains. Several numbers of human skeleton remains were unearthed below the eastern arms during the excavation. The excavation also unearthed a large number of potteries. These burial remains testify that another culture had flourished before Pyu culture because the burial practice of that culture was different from Pyu culture. In Pyu period, dead bodies were cremated and the remains of the bones and ashes were put into burial urns. The urns were placed in and around the burial structures. In the culture which was prior to the Pyu culture, dead bodies were buried directly into the graves associated with burial goods. The graves like HL-17 were also found in other parts of Halin. Typologies of the pottery from these graves are similar to the graves from the lower Chindwin River Valley and Samon River Valley. That culture belonged to the Late Prehistoric Period. It is a transactional period from Bronze Age to Iron Age.

4.4 HL-21

HL-21 is a gateway situated on the northern city wall near the northeast corner of the city wall. The site was excavated in 1998-99. Like other gateways, it also has two arms. Almost all the gateway arms are bended in right angle with the city wall but the arms of HL-21 are not bended in right angle.[‡] Both of the arms are 51 meters long. The gateway between the arms is 5.1 m wide. There is a brick foundation on the west of the western arm. It might be a structure for guards. Three layers had been recorded during the excavation. The excavation unearthed stone sockets, post holes, potsherds and iron nails, and the second lowest layer yielded debris, charcoal and bits of iron. The lowest layer was composed of earth, debris and stone. The stone sockets were used

* Ibid, p-101

† Figure 6.

‡ Figure 7.

to set up the door leaves for the gateway.* The gateway was destroyed by intruders setting up fire.

4.5 HL-31

HL-31 is a gateway located at the center of the southern city wall.[†] It was excavated in 2010. Postholes, pieces of charcoal, bits of iron and potsherds were unearthed during the excavation.[‡] Like other gateways, it also has two arms which curve into the habitation area. The width between the two arms is 5.18 m. The eastern arm is 57.85 m long. Nine postholes were unearthed on the eastern arm of the gateway during the excavation. The lengths between the post holes are similar to each other, and they run from the north to the south. The depth of the post holes vary from 40 cm to 130 cm. Pieces of charcoal were found inside the post holes. Twelve post holes were encountered on the western arm of the gateway. The depth of the post holes also vary from 30 cm to 140 cm. The measurement of the depth must be deeper because the post holes were among the bricks of the gateway arm. It is not possible to continue to dig. There is a rectangular structure for guards on the eastern arm. The length of the structure is 4.75 m and the width is 2.75 m. There is a doorway to the east of the structure, and the doorway is 115 cm wide. Pieces of iron, earthenware lamps like small shallow dishes and potsherds were uncovered during the excavation.

4.6 HL-32

HL-32 lies at the center of the eastern city wall (22° 28' 35" E and 95° 49' 20" N).[§] Like other gateways, it has two arms but unlike other gateways, the city walls were turned immediately into the gateway and formed gateway arms. The city walls were turned at nearly right angles into the city. The width of the arm is not uniform. The widest part of the northern and southern arms is 5.8 m. The passage between the two arms is 5.2 m wide. There is a niche on the wall of the northern and southern gateway arms. The length of the niche is 4.65 m, the depth is 30 cm and the height is 40 cm.

Trace of step which leads to the upper part of the gateway is found on the north wall of the northern arm. The northern arm does not run continuously. There is a gap on the northern arm. The width of the gap is 86 cm. Near the gap, there is a small rectangular structure inside the northern arm. The rectangular structure is 175 cm long and 142 cm wide. Ashes, potsherds, and stones were found on the floor of the structure. Like the northern arm, there is a small rectangular structure on the south of the southern arm. These structures are located in the corner of the city wall and gateway arms. Actually, there are five small structures by the gate. Three structures are situated on the north of the northern arm, and two structures are on the south of the southern arm. The building of small rectangular structures by the gate is one of the most remarkable facts in building system of the gateway in Halin because that fact is different from other gateways. Each structure has a doorway. Different sizes of stone were found inside the

* *Report on the Excavation at Halin Ancient City*, Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture, 2009, p.9

[†] Figure 8.

[‡] *Report on the Excavation at HL-31*, Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture, 2011, p.17

[§] Photo 6

two structures of the south. The diameters of the stone vary from 10 cm to 30 cm. The excavation unearthed ashes, pieces of charcoal, bits of iron and potsherds.* Therefore, it is safe to say that the gateway was destroyed by fire.

4.7 HL-33

It lies on the northern part of western city wall (22° 28' N and 95° 48' E). The city walls were curved inside the city and formed two gateway arms.[†] The northern arm is 47.5 m long and the southern arm is 49 long. The passage way between the two arms is 5.18 m wide. The widths of the arms are not even. The width of the arms near the mouth of the gateway is thin. The widest part of the arm is located at the end of the gateway.[‡] A stair was found by the south of the southern arm. The excavation at HL-33 unearthed silver coins, a silver ring, iron weapons including arrow heads, iron nails, beads both terracotta and stone, ashes, pieces of charcoal, small pieces of bone and potsherds associated with gateways.[§]

V. Constructing system of the moat

The moat is one of the important defense systems in any ancient town or city. Moats were used to build just outside the town or city wall. By doing so, enemy could not attack the town or city easily. The Halin Pyus built the moat just outside the city wall but no moat was built on the south of the city wall because Halin Inn, which is a natural lake, is situated on the south of the city wall, and it served as the natural obstacle.

There is a dam on the southeast corner of the city just outside the city wall. It is a natural lake and one side of the lake was embanked to form a tank and it is known as Nagayon tank. Some parts of the embankment were built with bricks, and some traces of the water locks can be found until now. As the Nagayon Tank was so closed to the city wall, it might be used not only for water supply but also for defense purpose.

The terrine of the Halin ancient city gently slopes down from the east to the west and from the north to the south. Based on the natural terrine, the Halin Pyus built the moat and drainage. The largest ancient channel in the region is Muhaung or Mu Cannel. The catchment area of the Mu Cannel is Minwin Mountain ranges. Similar water management system is found in Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, India, an ancient city which flourished in 4th century CE.** The Mu Canal runs about 6.5 kilometers parallel to the Minwin Mountain Ranges.

The moat of the Halin ancient city was fed by the Mu Canal which was situated on the northeast of the city. Water from the Mu Canal washed into the northern moat first, and then it flowed into the eastern and western moats, finally it flowed into the Halin Inn, which is situated on the south of the city wall. The Halin ancient city was surrounded by moat, tank and natural lake for the defense purpose.

* *Report on the Excavation at HL-32*, Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture, 2011, p.16

[†] Photo. 7

[‡] Figure 9.

[§] *Report on the Excavation at HL-33*, Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture, 2012, p.10

** Janice Stargardt, *The Ancient Pyu of Burma*, Cambridge University Press, 1999, p-76

VI. Conclusion

Beikthano, Halin, Pinle and Sri Ksetra are the Pyu ancient cities and their town planning systems are similar to each other but there are some exceptions. The three cities – Beikthano, Halin and Sri Ksetra are situated along the Ayeyawady River Valley. Therefore, they might use the Ayeyawady River for trading. The Halin ancient city is located on the west of the Ayeyawady River and 16 kilometers away from the river. The Pyus used to choose the place for founding their cities where the terrain was flat but one end of the terrain was close to the mountain ranges and another was streams or rivers. There were some differences in the constructing systems of the city walls. In Beikthano, the city wall was built on the earth embankment. The base of the city wall of Pinle was reinforced with earth embankment on both sides.* The city wall was built without embanking in Sri Ksetra. In Halin, the base of the inner part of the city wall was reinforced with the earth embankment.† One of the most remarkable defense systems in Halin ancient city is that there is another earth embankment just outside the city wall. It can be said that Halin has double city walls. The constructing system of the gateway in Halin ancient city was also similar to the other Pyu cities. All the gateways have two arms which curved into the city. The width of the passage of the gateway is also the same as other Pyu cities. However, the structures for the guards were built by the gateways. Such defensive structures are not found in other Pyu cities. Some traces of watchtowers were also found near the gateways. The Halin Pyus built double city walls, moat, gateways and other structures for the defense purposes. Their defense systems are as equally high as other ancient Pyu cities.

Acknowledgement

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* Figure10.

† Figure.11.

Report on the Excavation at Halin Ancient City, 2008. Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture.

Report on the Excavation at Halin Ancient City, 2009. Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Culture.

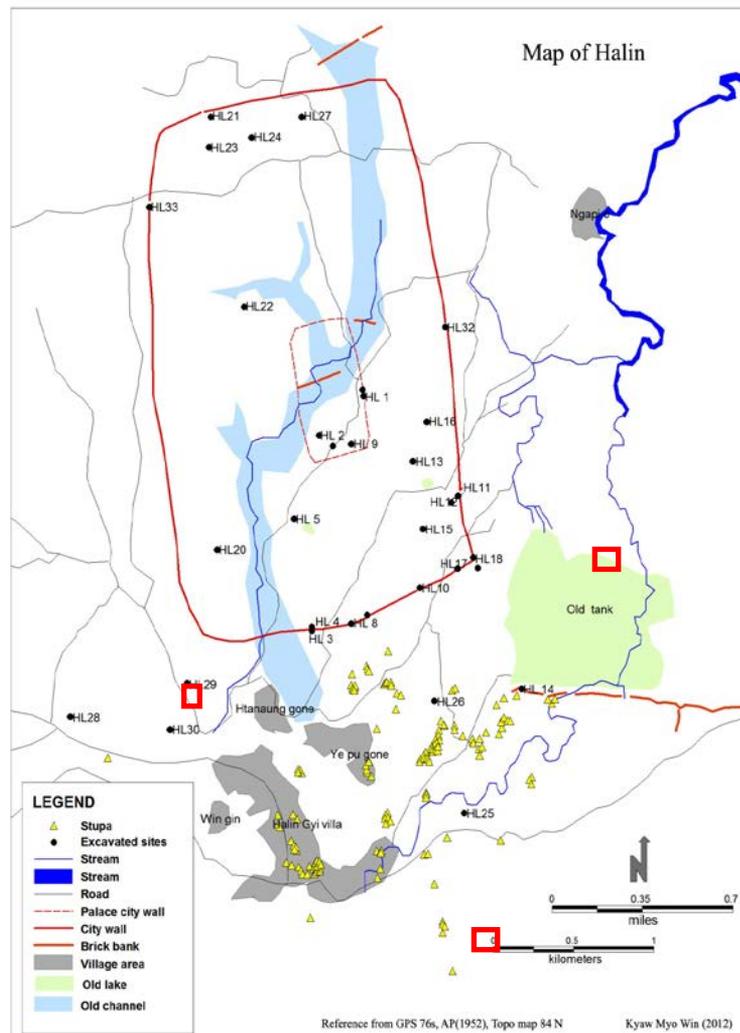
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Map (1) Location of excavated site on Halin (From U Kyaw Myo Win)



Figure 1. HL-18, Southeast corner of the city wall (From U Myint Aung, 2007)

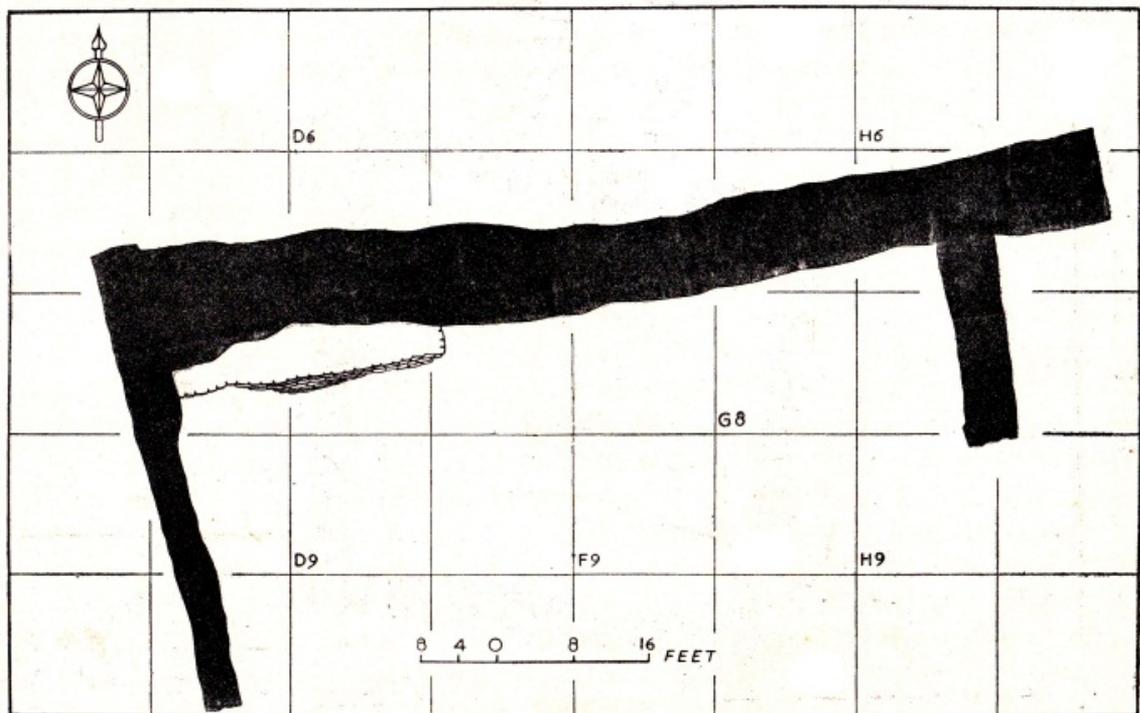


Figure 2. HL-3, Defensive structure, outside the southern city wall (From U Myint Aung, 2007)

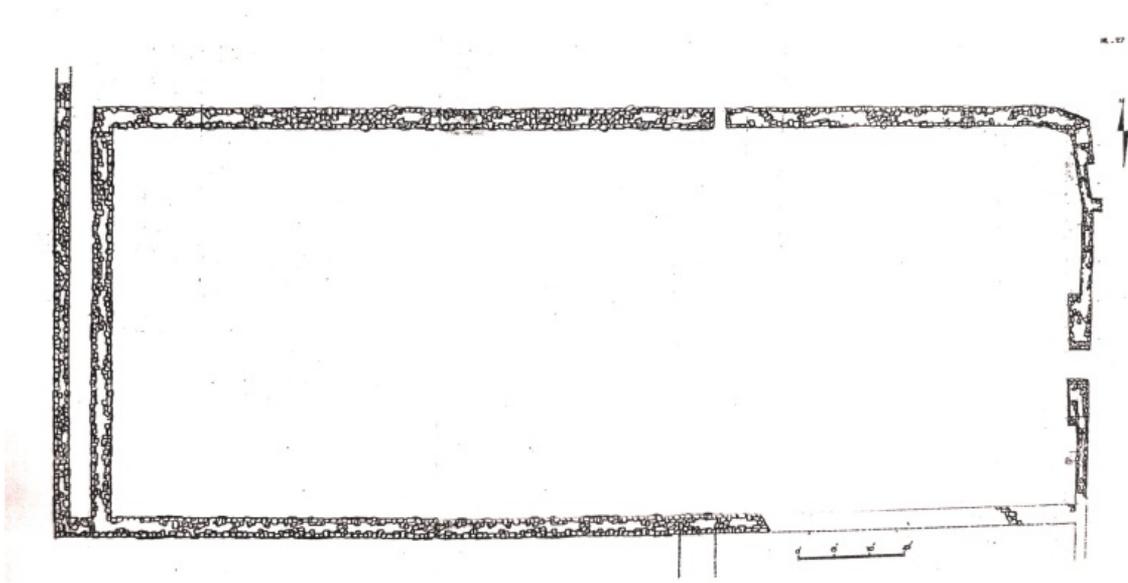


Figure 3. HL-27, Rectangular structure inside the city wall and near the northern city wall (From U Myint Aung, 2007)

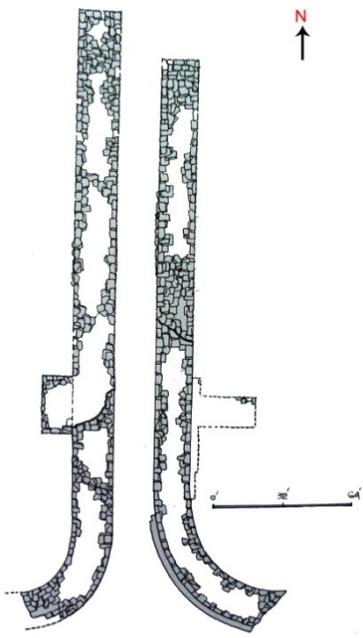


Figure 4. HL-10, Gateway on the southern wall (From U Myint Aung, 2007)

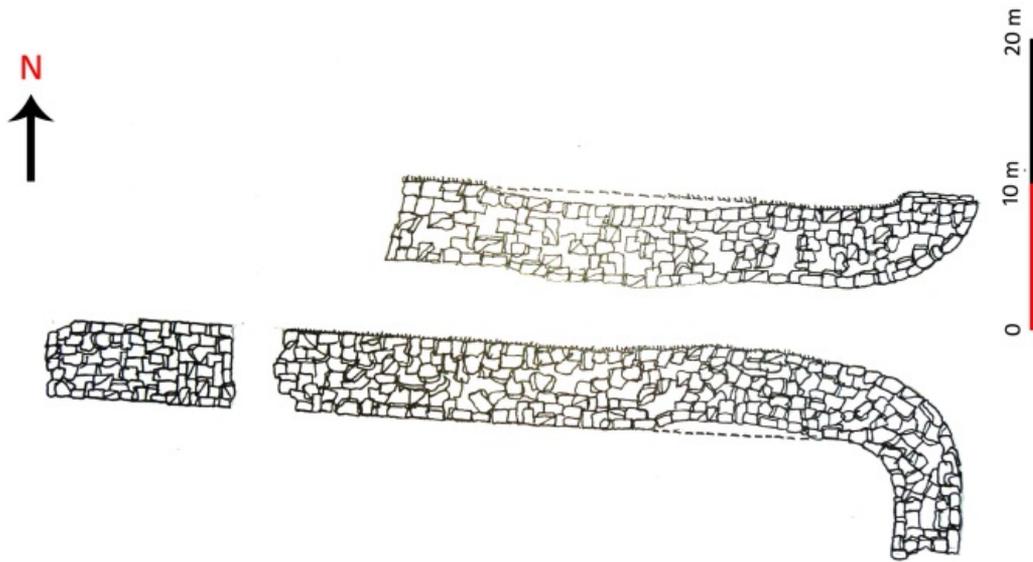


Figure 5. HL-11, Gateway on the eastern city wall (From U Myint Aung, 2007)



Figure 6. HL-17, Skeleton remains under the gateway (From U Myint Aung, 2007)

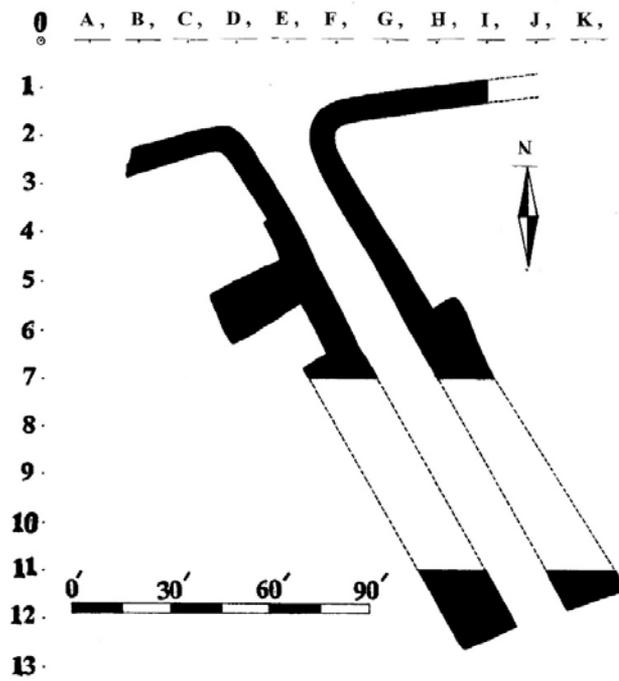


Figure 7. HL-21, Gateway on the northern city wall near the northeast corner of the city wall (From U Myint Aung, 2007)

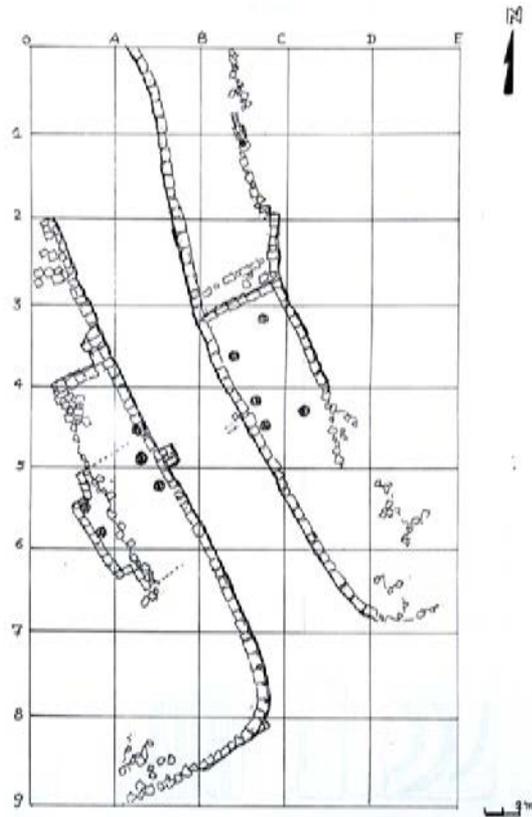


Figure 8. HL-31, Gateway on the southern city wall (From U Myint Aung, 2007)



Figure 9. HL-33, Gateway on the western city wall (From U Myint Aung, 2007)

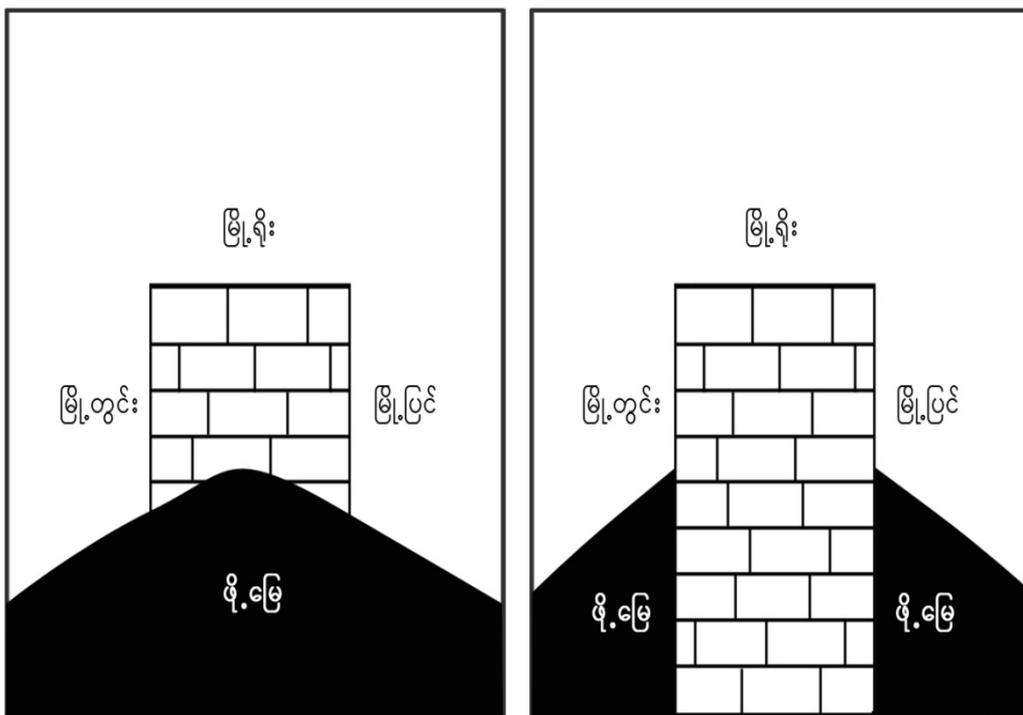


Figure 10. Building systems of the city wall, Beikthano and Pinle (Mai Maw) (From Kyaw Myo Satt, 2012)

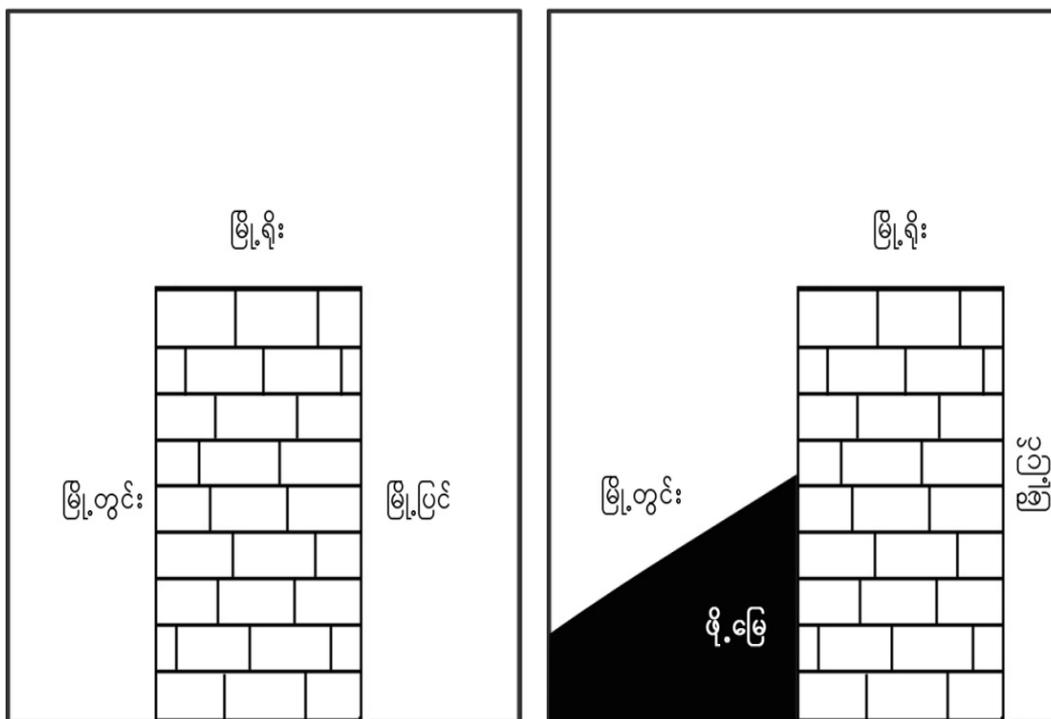


Figure 11. Building systems of the city wall, Sri Ksetra and Halin (From Kyaw Myo Satt, 20120.



Photo 1. HL-18, Northeast corner of the city wall (Documentary on Excavation at Halin, 2016)



Photo 2. HL-3, Defensive structure, outside the southern city wall
(Documentary on Excavation at Halin, 2016)



Photo 3 HL-27, Rectangular structure inside the city wall and near the northern
city wall (Excavation report, 2009)



Photo 4. HL-10, Gateway on the southern city wall
(Documentary on Excavation at Halin, 2016)



Photo 5. HL-11, Gateway on the eastern city wall
(Documentary on Excavation at Halin, 2016)



Photo 6. HL-32, Gateway on the eastern city wall
(Documentary on Excavation at Halin, 2016)



Photo 7. HL-33, Gateway on the western city wall
(Documentary on Excavation at Halin, 2016)