

Plan 107: V-W, 13-14-15 - Overview

No remains attributable to Stratum 5 were uncovered.

Stratum 4 is represented by a series of rock-cut installations. Twenty-two of these were uncovered in an excavated area of only 220 square meters. Although not all of these can be assigned with certainty to Stratum 4, the majority of them are clearly cut by walls of Stratum 3, and probably many of those not cut by Stratum 3 walls originated in Stratum 4 as well.

Stratum 3C is attested by several buildings apparently of the 3-Room variety. Only a small piece of the casemate-like wall was traced.

No remains of Stratum 3B were discerned, though the W area of the plan probably contains fill debris from that period. Possibly some of the modifications to the 3C buildings were made at this time.

Stratum 3A is limited to rebuilds and modifications to the 3C structures.

No remains directly attributable to Stratum 2 were found. Either the Stratum 3 buildings continued into Stratum 2, or nothing of that stratum survived.

Stratum 1 is represented by a continuation of a wall found in Plan 106 which there crossed over the 3B offset-inset wall. This wall ends suddenly, and there are no other remains which can be attributed to it.

Evaluation -

A small part of this area in V13 was cleared in the early part of the 1932 season, the rest was excavated toward the latter part of that season. There are three photographs which document this area; they are clear and show parts of almost every feature in the area. All rooms have bottom elevations, and some more than one; walls have top levels, but not bottom levels.

For some reason, which is nowhere stated in any publication or notes, excavation was only carried out in the W part of the area, mainly in V-W13. There are none of the rubble heaps to the E which impeded work in some other areas. Since much of Badè's early efforts went into tracing the town wall and locating the gate, he may have purposefully limited his digging in this area to those sections closest to the town wall. Because of this limitation, the front portions of none of the buildings in this area were traced, nor the road on to which they presumably faced. Renewed excavations in the E part of this area might yield important stratified remains.

Building 107.01: Rm 297, Rm 355, Rm 356, Rm 362, Si 296?, Si 297? -

This seems to be a 3-Room type building. Its N half is partially on Plan 90. Most of the preserved walls are double-stone work; these likely replace walls of single-stone work. None of the walls shows signs of a doorway.

Rm 355 is the S long room; since it is the wider of the two long rooms it may be an open courtyard. Its N wall with Rm 362 and W wall with Rm 297 are double-stone work, while its S wall is single-stone. Note that the W wall follows the line of the similar single-stone wall of Rm 359 and Rm 360 of Building 90.05. This may indicate that the double-stone walls in Rm 352 are rebuilds from Stratum 3B or 3A. Its E

extension was not excavated.

Si 296 is in the middle of Rm 355 and is not cut by any walls. It is possible that it predates the building, as do many of the other rock-cut installations in the area.

Rm 362 is the N long room. All of its walls are double-stone work. Note that the N wall follows the line of the single-stone N wall of Rm 356 and that its W wall follows the line of the single-stone wall of Rm 359 and Rm 360 to the N. This suggests that the walls of Rm 362 may be 3B or 3A rebuilds. The N wall also cuts across the mouth of Si 298b which the 1947 report dates to 1000-850 B.C.<sup>723</sup> This rock-cut installation predates the building.

Rm 297 is the S half of the back room. It is separated from Rm 356, its N continuation by a single-stone wall roughly on line with the wall between Rm 355 and Rm 362. Its E wall with Rm 355 was described above. The plan shows that its double-stone W wall is built over an earlier wall composed of larger stones. This lower wall is most likely a section of the casemate-like wall. The wall above it is probably a 3A (3B?) rebuild along the line of the earlier wall. Its S wall is also double-stone. Note, however, that this wall is on a line with the single-stone S wall of Rm 355 to the E. This suggests that the S wall of Rm 297 is a rebuild. It is not clear if this wall is connected to, or cut by, the wall which runs diagonally through Rm 351 from NE to SW. It may originally have reached the area of the upper back W wall.

Si 297 is a rock-cut installation, part of which is cut by the S wall of Rm 297. This irregularly shaped feature probably belongs to

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<sup>723</sup>II, 124.

Stratum 4 and not to Building 107.01.

Rm 356 is the N continuation of Rm 297. Its S wall with Rm 297 was mentioned above; its E wall with Rm 362 was also discussed above. Its N wall is single-stone work. The arrangement of its W walls is similar to that of Rm 297. The lower wall is possibly a section of the casemate-like wall, though here it is slightly thinner than to the S and the S wall of Rm 356 crosses over it. Perhaps this lower wall here is also a rebuild (3B?) of the casemate-like wall and the upper wall is a later 3A rebuild.

Dating of Building 107.01 -

This structure cuts two rock-cut installations. It contains several single-stone walls, seems to have been connected to the casemate-like wall, shares walls with two buildings, and is oriented along the line of the town's ringroad. This suggests a 3C foundation. The double-stone walls suggest modifications during 3B and 3A. There are no walls of Stratum 2 or 1 cutting it, so its final phase is open to question. It may have continued into Stratum 2, but its final use at the end of Stratum 3A seems more likely.

Function of Building 107.01 -

There is nothing to indicate other than a domestic role for this building.

Building 107.02: Rm 351, Rm 352, Rm 353, Rm 354, Si 292? -

The plan of this structure is fragmentary and uncertain. It may have been a 4-Room building, but its S end has been destroyed by later

building. The preserved walls are mainly double-stone, with some single-stone. They contain no sign of any doorways. The E end of the building was not excavated. McClellan's reconstruction seems similar to that proposed below, but it is difficult to tell from his plan<sup>724</sup>

Rm 354 is the N long room. Its single-stone N wall with Rm 355 contains a gap (see P 913), but this is probably an accident of preservation, not a doorway. This wall cuts the mouth of Si 293b. The double-stone W wall with Rm 351 cuts the mouths of Si 293b and Si 297. Its double-stone S wall cuts the mouths of Si 295b and Ci 295c. Si 294b is cut by the curving wall of a roughly rectangular installation ca. 2.7 m long by 60 cm wide in the NW corner of the room. This was perhaps a storage area. Si 294b is not cut by any wall. On the E is a single-stone wall. That this is not the E end of the building is indicated by the E continuation of the room's N wall.

Rm 352 and Rm 353 make up the S long room. Their N wall with Rm 354 was described above. These two spaces are separated by a single-stone wall which cuts the mouth of Si 295a. As seen in P 913, this wall floats on debris; it is not founded on bedrock. A fragment of a single-stone wall reaches the E face of this partition wall. The W wall with Rm 352 is a continuation of the W wall of Rm 354. Its S wall is triple-stone work. The E part of the room was not excavated.

Rm 351 is the back room. Its E wall with Rm 354 and Rm 352 was described above. The wall which marks its S limit is not original to the room. It is a continuation of a wall in Plan 106 which is built over the 3B offset-inset wall and belongs to Stratum 1. The true S limit of this room is uncertain. The W wall is also problematic as there are two walls

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<sup>724</sup>"Planning," fig. 13.

that so qualify. The one most W continues a wall line which extends to the N edge of Plan 90. This wall appears to be founded on the casemate-like wall, as seen in Rm 297. No trace of the casemate-like wall was found in this room, but excavation may not have reached low enough to do so. Its elevation in Rm 297 is 776.15, while on that line in Rm 351 excavation reached 776.21. Thus this W-most wall is a 3B or 3A rebuild. The double-stone wall running diagonally NW to SE is probably partially founded, in the NW, on the casemate-like wall. A slightly thicker wall continues its line to the S, between Rm 342 and Rm 345, but any connection is cut by the Stratum 1 wall. The diagonal wall may replace the wall to its W, but if so it greatly reduces the area of the back room. The only alternative is to suggest that this diagonal wall post-dates the building and is in some way connected to the Stratum 1 wall. This question must be left open.

#### Dating of Building 107.02 -

It cuts rock-cut installations of Stratum 4, contains single-stone walls and is oriented to the ringroad. This data suggests a 3C foundation. Its preserved back room seems to be a rebuild over the 3C casemate-like wall. It also contains double-stone walls, suggesting use through 3A. Its S limit may be cut by a Stratum 1 wall, showing that it was not in use then. Possibly it continued into Stratum 2, though this seems less likely.

#### Function of Building 107.02 -

There is nothing about the building to suggest other than a domestic role.

The area S of Building 107.02 is also problematic. Probably no

satisfactory solution can be achieved with the information available. Its discussion is included here because it affects the linkage between Building 107.02 and Building 107.03.

The N wall of Rm 345 is the Stratum 1 wall which has been mentioned above. In this area it cuts across three or four walls. This is evident both on the plan and from P 914. The photograph also shows this wall preserved to a slightly higher level than those it cuts. This wall continues W into Plan 106 where it crosses over the stump of the 3B offset-inset wall. Its E continuation is lost at the W edge of Si 291.

One of the walls it cuts is the short, ca. 1.0 m long, segment just S of the S wall of Rm 352. This wall may make a corner with the E wall of Rm 351, but if so, it cannot be contemporary with the S wall of Rm 352; they are too close together. This short segment might also be a patch of flooring, but this is quite uncertain.

Rm 345's W wall may be cut by the Stratum 1 N wall of Rm 345; this W wall is on roughly the same orientation as the diagonal wall in Rm 351. However, the W wall of Rm 345 is the only wall in the area which might make a corner with the Stratum 1 wall. Its S wall with Rm 344 is a fragmentary single-stone wall on the E, and a double-stone wall on the W. The double-stone wall seems to be connected to the similar double-stone wall which forms the W wall for Rm 344 and rooms to its S. This pair of double-stone walls is probably part of a 3A rebuild of the casemate-like wall.

Note also that the W wall of Rm 352, like similar long rooms to the N, is on a different orientation than the W wall of Rm 344 and similar long rooms to its S. It is just in the much disturbed area of Rm 345 that the change in orientation is expected. Above it was suggested

that Building 107.02's S limit is Rm 352 and Rm 353, and below it is suggested that Rm 344 marks the N limit of Building 107.03. The area of Rm 345 and the sliver of space N of the Stratum 1 wall and S of Rm 352 might be large enough to accommodate two long rooms of a small 3-Room building. It is just about the width of the two long rooms of Building 124.02. The space seems too wide for a road. This seems to be the solution for which McClellan opted.<sup>725</sup> The only other solution is to assign it to one or the other (or both?) buildings to N and S, though this would make for one (or two) uncommonly wide Stratum 3 buildings. The alternative to see in the area of Rm 345 a space for a 3-Room building seems best.

Si 347a, Si 347b, and Si 348 contain deposits which seem to belong roughly to the 9th century, which would mark their final period of use. This means that the double-stone W wall of Rm 345 should be later than or equal to the 9th century. Si 291 seems to be of about the same period, or a little earlier. The plan shows a single-stone wall built against the N face of this rock cut installation. Since there are no photographs of this wall, it is not possible to determine its purpose.

Rm 342 is an ill-defined space W of Rm 345 and separated from it by a double-stone wide wall. There is no indication of how deep excavation reached in this area. P 914 shows the E wall; as mentioned above, it is on roughly the same line as the diagonal wall in Rm 351, though it could also form a corner with the N wall of Rm 342 which is the Stratum 1 wall. Its width better matches the latter than the former. It was separated from Rm 343 by a double-stone wall, though only a short section of this has survived. The E area of Rm 342 was likely originally part of a back-room for some building in the area of Rm 345 to the E.

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<sup>725</sup>"planning," fig. 13.



Like Rm 345 it was heavily disturbed and no certain trace of its presumed 3C walls survive. Its undefined W area was outside the line of the outer wall of the casemate-like wall, which must roughly run along the line of the W wall of Rm 351. This W area of Rm 342 was part of the intramural area and belongs originally to 3B. If the E wall is connected to the long Stratum 1 N wall it means that a Stratum 1 building likely spread some undefinable distance to the S of the N wall.

Building 107.03: Rm 311, Rm 312, Rm 343, Rm 344 -

This seems to be the very fragmentary remains of a 3-Room structure; it cannot be ruled out that Rm 346 might also belong to this structure, which would make it a 4-Room structure. The levels of Rm 344 and Rm 311 are 776.16 and 776.05, while Rm 346 is 775.76, which is closer to the 775.59 of Rm 349. There are many floor levels, but only top levels for walls are available. The walls are fragmentary and so it is difficult to say if gaps represent doorways or areas where the wall has simply not survived. Unfortunately the only photograph which shows this area (P 855) was taken from ca. 20 m away and contains no details of this building. McClellan's reconstruction seems identical to that proposed below.<sup>726</sup>

Rm 344 is the N long room; since it is the wider of the two long rooms, it may have been an open court. Its E half was left unexcavated. Its N wall with Rm 345 is very fragmentary but is single-stone construction. Its S wall is mainly thin double-stone work. It is possible that the gap in the W end of the S wall marks a doorway. The S wall cuts the mouth of Ci 309, dated by the excavators to 1050-900 B.C. The W wall is double stone work and extends into X13 of Plan 124. This

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<sup>726</sup>"Planning," fig. 13.

wall cuts the mouth of Si 308a, also dated to 1050-900 B.C. This wall is discussed below under Rm 343. P 841 shows most of the rock-cut installations in Rm 344 and Rm 345.

Rm 311 and Rm 312 together make up the S long room. Its E half was not excavated. Its N wall with Rm 344 was discussed above. Its S wall with Rm 346 is single-stone work, as is the partition wall separating Rm 311 from Rm 312. The partition wall might represent an internal step, though there is no top elevation which might confirm this. There is no sign of a doorway in the S wall. The S wall cuts the mouth of Ci 310, dated by the excavators to 950-700 B.C. The W wall is a continuation of that of Rm 344 and is discussed below under Rm 343; however, it does cut Ci 307 which is dated to 1050-900 B.C.

The long walls of these two long rooms are probably original to the structure and were founded in Stratum 3C.

Rm 343 is the area in which the back room associated with Rm 344 and Rm 311-Rm312 should be located. Its double-stone construction technique is quite different from the other walls of this building, and Stratum 3C in general. It is no doubt a later phase of construction, but determining which phase is impossible because the W and S areas of Rm 343 are heavily disturbed. There is no W wall for this area, and the S wall is the N wall of Rm 347 in Plan 124.

There are two possibilities. The first is that the E wall of Rm 343 (and the short segment of its N wall which makes a corner with the E wall) belong to Stratum 3B or 3A and is a rebuilding of an original 3C single-stone wall. The W wall would have connected the end of the W wall of Rm 351 with the W wall of Rm 347. The S wall would have been on approximately the same line as the S wall of Rm 311-Rm 312. The second

option is that the E and S walls are connected with the Stratum 1 N wall of Rm 342 and Rm 345. Note that they are on approximately the same orientation and of the same construction style. It is even possible to combine these two possibilities so that the wall originated in the latter part of Stratum 3, and was reused in Stratum 1.

Excavation in Rm 343 reached bedrock, at least in part, since the mouths of five rock-cut installations were uncovered: Ci 303, Ci 308b, Si 349a, Si 349b and Ci 350. The excavators dated Ci 303 to 900-700 B.C. and Ci 308b to 1050-900 B.C. None of the walls cut these installations, but many, if not all, likely predate Stratum 3C. Probably most of them are agricultural installations cut in Stratum 4, some of which may have continued in use into Stratum 3.

#### Dating of Building 107.03 -

The building cuts the mouths of Ci 307, Si 308, and Ci 309, dated by the excavators to 1050-900 B.C.; it also cuts Ci 310 which was dated 950-700 B.C. Since the other rock-cut installations are not cut by walls it is not possible to use them to date the initial phase of the building. The dating arrived at by the excavators, primarily the 11th to 10th centuries, puts the founding of the building into Stratum 3C. The building's alignment to the ringroad, its single-stone construction, and the wall it shares with at least a building to the S tend to confirm a date in 3C. No certain Stratum 2 or 1 walls cut the building, so its final phase is less certain. If the E wall of Rm 343 dates to, or was reused in, Stratum 1, then the 3-Room structure went out of use by the end of Stratum 2, a probably by the end of 3A.

#### Function of Building 107.03 -

There is nothing to suggest other than a domestic use for this structure.

Additional Notes on Rock-Cut Installations -

Certain of the rock-hewn installations are inter-connected. Si 293a goes down as a circular shaft and is then connected by a short tunnel to Si 293b. The slope from Si 293a to Si 293b is 775.20 down to 774.45. The function of these two chambers is uncertain, but they are somewhat similar to Si 315a and Si 315b in X12-13. Perhaps Si 293 was originally an EB feature which, unlike Si 315, was completely cleared of objects and reused in the Iron Age. At some later time Si 297 was dug down and cut into Si 293b. The excavators dated Si 293a (no material is reported specifically from Si 293b) to 1000-850 B.C., while Si 297 is 600-450 B.C.

Si 295a, Si 295b and Ci 295c are linked in a circular chain and are discussed in the 1947 report.<sup>727</sup> There is nothing to indicate which installations were cut before which others. The excavators dated Si 295a to ca. 1200-1000 B.C., Si 295b to 1000-800 B.C. and Ci 295c to 700-600 B.C. Their contents are discussed in the 1947 report.<sup>728</sup> If these installations are interconnected and below walls of Stratum 3 they probably belong to Stratum 4. Note that Si 295b and Ci 295c are below a double-stone wall which may be a rebuilding of an original single-stone wall. The later pottery may have reached these installations during the construction of the new wall.

Si 347a and Si 347b are linked together by a short narrow tunnel.

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<sup>727</sup>I, 135.

<sup>728</sup>I, 135.

To the E there may be two overlapping features. There is a large circular feature which is drawn with a dotted line and is connected to Si 247a by a passage also indicated by dots. There is also a small circular installation indicated by dotted lines just to the E which is connected to the larger installations by a dotted passage. This suggests that this was a sub-surface feature. Then there is an irregularly-shaped rock-cutting which seems to begin at the surface since it is drawn in with a solid line. It is not clear if it is the irregular cutting or the sub-surface feature which is Si 248. For this discussion they will be combined. The depth reached by each installation increases from E to W. Si 347b = 775.17, Si 347a = 774.92, Si 348 = 774.07; this is no guide to the order in which they were cut. Si 347a (1000-800 B.C.) was dated earlier by the excavators than Si 348 (850-700 B.C.). These three installations were probably cut in Stratum 4, and Si 347a and Si 348 may have continued in use into Stratum 3, since no walls cut them. The contents of Si 348 are discussed in the 1947 report.<sup>729</sup>

It is difficult to decide from the plan if Si 308a and Ci 308b are connected. They were cut very close together. It seems that the mouth of Ci 308b partially cuts into Si 308a, which would make Ci 308b the later of the two. The excavators assigned the same date (1050-900 B.C.) to both features, which may indicate that they were connected internally and their deposits then lumped together.

Ci 346a seems to have been cut first. Later three small shafts were cut adjacent and into it on the NW and SW. Perhaps Ci 346a had gone out of use and these installations were dug without knowledge of Ci 346a's existence. It is difficult to explain them otherwise. Ci 346a was dated by the excavators to 1000-800 B.C.

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<sup>729</sup>I, 136-137.

Ci 303 was cut to a depth of 773.88. Later Ci 350 was cut down from above the N end of Ci 303. Ci 350 only reached a depth of 774.88, and so did not obliterate the bottom of Ci 303.

Though these installations some times cut into each other or are linked by short tunnels many of them are cut by Stratum 3 walls. Most of them were probably cut at various times in Stratum 4 and used in agricultural processing or storage. Some continued in use into Stratum 3, but none seem to be later.