

Plan 160: AD-AE-AF,19-20-21 - Overview

No remains attributable to Stratum 5 were traced.

No certain remains of Stratum 4 could be discerned. It is possible that a few wall fragments on a different alignment from those of Stratum 3 could be from Stratum 4. Bedrock was reached throughout most of this area and it is most striking that there are almost none of the rock-cut installations found to the N and S.

Stratum 3C is well-attested. There are clear remains of ten buildings probably founded then, and fragments of several others. Most seem to have been dwellings, but one at least was an olive press installation. Two buildings connect directly to the casemate-like wall on other plans. Also belonging to this phase are a length of the town's ringroad and a crossroad.

No clear remains of Stratum 3B or 3A could be traced. There seem to have been few subsequent modifications after the 3C buildings were constructed. A few thin double-stone walls might reflect 3B or 3A changes. In some areas the remains are too scattered to be certain of any architectural succession.

Stratum 2 is represented by a sprawling building complex which seems to occupy one third of the plan. The clearest remains are of two long rooms, perhaps storage magazines. The plan of the rest of the structure is much more broken, even its true extent is unknown.

Stratum 1 may be represented by one building which seems to cut the Stratum 2 complex. However, much of this building is still either buried, or is in an area which suffered much from erosion, so its true

stratum is uncertain.

Evaluation -

This area was excavated in the 1935 season, most of it in the first half, but squares AD19-20 in the second half. In the W part of the area there are fewer Strata 2 and 1 remains, so earlier phases are easier to trace. Bedrock was much closer to the surface in the E half, meaning that all remains were more fragmentary due to erosion.

Many photographs are available to document the area, though some features do not appear in any photographs, or only at an extreme distance. Given the complexity of the area a few more detail and general views would have helped in the analysis. Most features have at least one bottom level, though some have more and a few have none. Most walls have top elevations, and many have bottoms as well. The remains of twelve buildings can be reconstructed with some confidence.

Building 160.01: Rm 518a, Rm 518b or Rm 542?, Rm 519, Rm 529, Bn 350 -

This appears to be a 4-Room type building. Unfortunately there are no close up photographs of this building, except perhaps for one of Rm 529. Also, the broad back room was mostly destroyed by later (Stratum 2) building operations. Enough survives for a plausible reconstruction. Its walls are single-stone construction, except where noted. McClellan reconstructs this building in almost the same manner as described below, except for the back room.<sup>883</sup>

Rm 518a is the N long room. Its S wall has four pillars built-up

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<sup>883</sup>"Planning," fig. 11.

with rough stone drums; the pillars are connected by masonry sections. P 1357 shows the top part of this wall. The masonry sections seem to have been real walls, rather than curbs or low partitions. Adjacent to the S wall, on the N, is a line of stones, perhaps a bench or traces of a stone floor. Only parts of the original single-stone N and E walls survive. The double-stone walls on the N and E are remains from a later large Stratum 2 building (Building 160.10). The original single-stone N wall continues W, past the edge of the building, and separates the road sections Rm 516 from Rm 521. Perhaps this wall extension marks a step in the road, or a small court in front of Building 160.01. The doorway into Rm 518b is in the SE corner.

Rm 518b is likely an open central courtyard; note that it is wider than either room to N or S and evidently contained a stone basin ca. 60 cm across. The numbering of this room is uncertain. The Badè Institute records, and the 1947 report, list a Rm 542 in AE19; however, no such number appears on the 1:100 plan and every other logical space already has a number. Only the space S of Rm 518a is unnumbered. It is possible that this space should be assigned Rm 542, not Rm 518b. Entrance to Building 160.01 was likely through an opening in the W wall. Only very low courses of this wall survive, as shown in P 1299. The pillar wall with Rm 518a was discussed above. Its E wall was destroyed by the construction of Building 160.10 of Stratum 2. The double-stone wall which cuts across the length of this room, crossing over the basin, also belongs to the Stratum 2 building. It likely cuts a doorway which would have connected Rm 518b with the now destroyed back room.

Bade's diary for May 15, 1935 states that a mortar was found below the floor of Rm 518. However, the nature of this floor is not discussed; it may have been an estimate based on the base of the near by pillars.

Bn 350 is a small, square installation in the SW corner of Rm 518b. It is all single-stone work.

Rm 519 is the S long room. All of its walls have survived. Its doorway to Rm 518b is marked by a monolithic stone pillar. P 1357 shows the S wall clearly; there is no sign of a passageway to Rm 520 on the S. The plan does not show any sign of a doorway to the NE either.

Rm 529 is a small rectangular chamber at the W end of Rm 519. It has a stone-paved floor, as is attested by the plan and P 1356. There is a doorway in its SW corner. The purpose of this chamber is uncertain; it seems too small to be anything but a storage space.

There is a single-stone wall fragment in the space marked Rm 569. Although it is fragmentary, it is on about the right orientation and about the right distance to mark the back (E) wall for Building 160.01's back room, which otherwise does not survive.

Dating of Building 160.01 -

The structure is single-stone construction throughout, it shares a wall with a building to the S, faces out on the ringroad, and is at the intersection of a crossroad with the ringroad. It fits in well with all the other Stratum 3 buildings and is likely a 3C foundation. Since it is cut by walls of a building of Stratum 2, it does not extend beyond 3A.

Function of Building 160.01 -

Though the courtyard contained a stone basin, there is nothing else to suggest other than a domestic role for this building.

Building 160.02: Rm 572, Rm 573 -

This is probably a 3-Room building; however, only the two front long rooms were excavated. The area where the back room should be located was unexcavated because it lies under a rubble heap. It seems that only the foundations have survived, and these are single-stone work.

Rm 572 is the E long room. P 1393 shows that the E double-stone wall is built over or cuts the two short walls running across the width of Rm 572. This double-stone wall belongs to the N section of Building 160.10. Since the two short walls stand only a course or two high it is impossible to judge their aboveground character. These walls divide Rm 572 into two small chambers, and a third one larger than the other two combined. It seems likely that Rm 572 continued originally E of the late double-stone wall, up to the W wall of Rm 571. However, all trace of the short partition walls was lost there. If Rm 572 did extend to Rm 571 it was likely the building's courtyard since it is the larger of the two rooms. Perhaps the partition walls created small storage areas.

Rm 573 is similar in stratigraphic position to Rm 572. It has the same late, Stratum 2 wall floating above its foundations. On the W a double-stone wall has probably replaced an earlier single-stone wall. This long room appears in P 1393. Very odd is the use of a huge monolith and a mortar in the wall it shares with Rm 572.

The front of the building is a little unclear. It looks as though the S walls of Rm 572 and Rm 573 curve slightly N, to meet at the wall separating the two rooms. This may be an accident of preservation, or just the nature of the foundations. The true N extent of these two long rooms cannot be determined, but it was probably not much beyond the line

of the floating Stratum 2 wall. McClellan suggested that the curving section of a wall might be a curb to divert excess water flow.<sup>884</sup>

Dating of Building 160.02 -

The building seems to have been single-stone work. It fronts on an E to W road which intersects with the ringroad. Other single-stone buildings flank it. Therefore a date in Stratum 3 is likely, probably beginning in 3C. It is cut by walls belonging to Building 160.10, almost certainly of Stratum 2. This suggests an ending date in Stratum 3A.

Building 160.03: Rm 440, Rm 464, Rm 520 -

This building may be of the 4-Room variety, though its plan is a little unusual. It seems that two broad rooms flank a narrower central court. Or one of the wider rooms may be a court proper, and the other a kind of annex, meaning that the basic plan is a 3-Room type. The walls are single-stone work throughout. The building certainly had a broad back room, as is attested by doorways in the rear of two of the rooms. Unfortunately P 1357, the only photograph to show much of this structure, shows only one room in any detail. McClellan reconstructs the building in a way similar to that described below, but without the back room.<sup>885</sup>

Rm 440 is the S "long room", though it is rather wide. The plan seems to show a narrow doorway in its SE corner, which would lead to a back room. This is blocked by a wall of Stratum 2 Building 160.10. Rm 464 is single-stone work and there is no sign of any pillars in its wall

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<sup>884</sup>"Planning," 65.

<sup>885</sup>"Planning," 52.

with Rm 464. However, its wall with Rm 464 does have a gap at its NE end, which likely marks a doorway, despite the dotted line on the plan which means that the excavators believed this wall continued to the wall on the NE. Part of this gap is visible in P 1357, but it does not show enough to decide the issue. P 1357 and P 1299 show the W wall, but not clearly; it does not look like there was a doorway there. Nor is there evidence of a doorway connecting it to Rm 439 to the S.

Rm 464 is the central long room. The wall it shares with Rm 520 contains four pillars; all seem to have been monoliths topped by several drums. They are connected by sections of masonry which were true walls, as shown in P 1357. A passageway to Rm 520 was left in its E end. On the W is a small rectangular space (ca. 1.0 m by 60 cm) which may be a storage bin. The possible doorway with Rm 440 was mentioned above. The plan shows a doorway in the middle of the E (back) wall which must have led into a broad room. This back room was destroyed by the construction of Building 160.10 whose wall blocks the doorway. The single stone-wall in the area numbered Rm 569, if extended in a line to the SE would at least be close to the course of the back wall to this back room.

Rm 520 is the N "long room", though it too is more the size of a courtyard. The doorway to Rm 464 was mentioned above. Neither the plan, nor P 1357, show any sign of a doorway in any of the other walls. The wall of Building 160.10 seems to be built right up against its E wall.

Rm 463 and Rm 468 originally were part of the back room of Building 160.03. Note that just to the NW the SW wall of Rm 569 marks the probable back wall for a Stratum 3 back room to Building 160.01. If this wall were extended SE it would also make a good back wall for a back room for Building 160.03. The blocked doorway in the NE wall of Rm 440 also attests the presence of a back room. All trace of this back

room was destroyed by the construction of the long room Rm 463+Rm 468+Rm 569 of Stratum 2 Building 160.10.

Dating of Building 160.03 -

The building fronts on the ringroad and is single-stone construction throughout. It shares walls with buildings on both sides. It does not show any signs of modifications, so it continued through its entire life much as it was first constructed. It was probably constructed in Stratum 3C and went out of use in 3A since it was partially destroyed by a Stratum 2 building.

Function of Building 160.03 -

The arrangement of the wide long rooms on either side of a narrow central room is unusual. Pillared walls often separate a courtyard from a roofed space. And this seems to be the case with Rm 464 and Rm 520. What then of Rm 440? It clearly belongs to this building. Perhaps it was a special work place. Unfortunately no installations were found in Rm 440 and the small finds are nothing out of the ordinary. Thus it is likely a domestic structure, with a possible "industrial" area.

Building 160.04: Rm 439, Rm 445, Ci 370 -

The preserved plan of this building does not follow the conventional lines of most Tell en-Nasbeh structures. This is probably more due to its specialized function than to its state of preservation. Unfortunately there are no good general photographs of this building, only a few detail shots. McClellan reconstructs the building in exactly



the same manner as described below.<sup>886</sup>

Rm 439 and Rm 445 are really part of the same large single room which makes up this structure. The double-stone wall between them floats ca. 80 cm above the floor level (780.26 vs. 779.43 for the base of the pillar and 779.39 for the bottom of the press), and is evidently only one course thick (ca. 19 cm). This wall appears to be connected with the S wall of Building 160.10 just to the N. These facts were also recognized in the 1947 report.<sup>887</sup>

In the NW corner of Rm 439 is a thick block of masonry. There are no clear photographs of it, nor any elevations. Its purpose and stratigraphic relations are uncertain.

The walls of Building 160.04 are single-stone throughout. The E half of its N wall, which is double stone, is the S wall of Building 160.10 which replaced the earlier single-stone wall. Note that a ca. 50 cm length of that wall continues beyond the E wall of Rm 440. Similarly, the E double-stone wall is part of a later structure. Note that a short section of a single-stone wall separates Building 160.04 from Rm 454. Neither the plan nor any photographs show a doorway in the E wall. Presumably there was one, but perhaps it has not survived.

In the E half of the building are four stone installations. Three are arranged in a line at about the same level; the fourth is to the E and is on a higher section of bedrock (see P 1247). The N-most is ca. 80 by 70 cm, 57 cm deep and about the same height. It seems to be constructed of stone slabs standing on end. It may have been plastered,

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<sup>886</sup>"Planning," fig. 11.

<sup>887</sup>I, 227.

but the photograph is not clear enough to determine this. To the S is a circular olive press ca. 90 cm in diameter, 48 cm high with a central collecting chamber 40 cm deep. A circular trough runs around the circumference and a small opening leads into the central collecting chamber. A low stone wall separates the press from a small basin to the S. The basin is ca. 50 cm across and ca. 19 cm deep; it was probably 25 to 30 cm high. The large stone installation to the E is ca. 1.2 m across with a central hole ca. 35. cm wide and 59 cm deep. No indication of the interior diameter of this cavity is given. Nor is a bottom level provided, which makes it impossible to determine its height, though it appears to be over half a meter high. At the time of the 1947 report these installations were considered dye vats.<sup>888</sup>

In the approximate center of the building is a ca. 96 cm high stone pillar. This single pillar did not likely support a roof. Perhaps it supported the beam which held the weights used to exert pressure on the press.

Ci 370 is a large bottle-shaped cistern in the SW corner of the room.<sup>889</sup> It was ca. 5.0 m deep and 3.2 m across, meaning that it had a capacity of about 40 cubic meters. The plan shows it to be surrounded by a mass of rocks. P 1277 indicates that these stones are some sort of rough pavement limited to the area of the cistern's mouth. P 1248 shows that the cistern was found sealed. The 1947 report dated this cistern to 700 to 586 B.C., but this actually reflects its last period of use, not when it was cut.<sup>890</sup>

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<sup>888</sup>I, 256-257.

<sup>889</sup>I, 129 n. 1.

<sup>890</sup>I, pp. 139, 183.

Dating of Building 160.04 -

It is single-stone construction, apparently faces out of the ringroad and shares walls with buildings to N and S. There are no signs of later modifications. It is cut on the N by Building 160.10 of Stratum 2. This all suggests a use limited to Strata 3C to 3A.

Function of Building 160.04 -

The pressing installations indicate an industrial use. There is no evidence for living quarters. Probably this building's sole role was as an olive press.

Building 160.05: Rm 444, Rm 446, Rm 449, Rm 451, Rm 455, Ci 369, Ci 371

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This is apparently a 3-Room type building. It is single-stone work on three sides. The W wall is a later construction. Elevations and photographs are few. McClellan's reconstructs this building in exactly the manner discussed below.<sup>891</sup>

Rm 446 is the N long room. Since it is the wider of the two long rooms it was probably the building's courtyard. Its N and E walls are single-stone work. The wall between it and Rm 447 on the W is a double-stone, later construction and is discussed below in Plan 177. The wall it shares with Rm 451, and presumably originally with Rm 449, preserves at least one pillar, possibly two (the plan is not clear on this; it is the block at the E end of the wall), with connecting masonry sections. Probably this wall continued to the W but its course was lost. It was

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<sup>891</sup>"Planning," 64; fig. 11.

likely destroyed when the two wide (triple-stone) walls which extend out from Building 160.05's W and S walls were built. It is not clear if these wide walls are connected to this building, or represent fragments of a later construction. Courtyards often contain the entrance to a building; since the wall on the road is a later construction no evidence of such a doorway for this building was found. Since the N to S wall continues into Rm 450; it probably belongs to a later phase since Rm 450 is probably part of a road in Stratum 3.

Ci 369 is a bottle-shaped cistern near the S wall.<sup>892</sup> P 1248 seems to show that it was found sealed by a stone slab. Ci 371 was found in Rm 449; it too appears in P 1248 and was also said to be bottle-shaped.<sup>893</sup> This latter cistern was apparently found unsealed. The plan indicates that there is almost no distance between the sub-surface parts of these installations. The 1947 report does not indicate if they were connected. This is a rare instance of a building having more than one cistern; unless Ci 371 had gone out of use before Ci 369 was cut.

Rm 449 and Rm 451 were probably originally part of one long, roofed chamber. The thick wall separating them is a later construction. The walls to E and S are single-stone; the W wall is the Stratum 2 double-stone wall. The probable pillared wall with Rm 446 was described above. The passage between the two long rooms is at the E end of the pillar wall. The plan shows a gap in the S wall. This is probably an accident of preservation and not a doorway into Rm 450 which is likely a road.

Rm 444 and Rm 455 are the building's back room. They are separated

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<sup>892</sup>I, 129 n. 1.

<sup>893</sup>I, 129 n. 1.

by a single-stone wall with a gap on the S, which is probably a doorway. The SE corner of Rm 455 is not preserved. The plan does not given an indication of a doorway in its W wall into either Rm 446 or Rm 451, but such a passage must have existed. Bedrock in Rm 444 is ca. 60 to 75 cm higher than in the rooms to the W. Some sort of stairway (two or three steps?) was required to enter the back of the building. The space E of this back room is interpreted as belonging to Building 160.08.

Dating of Building 160.05 -

It is single-stone construction, apparently faces on to the ringroad and is adjacent to a crossroad leading into the ringroad, and its shares walls with similar buildings to N and probably the E. It is cut by at least one Stratum 2 wall. This indicates a period of use from Stratum 3C to 3A.

Function of Building 160.05 -

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

Building 160.06: Rm 430, Rm 432, Rm 433, Rm 546?, Rm 553, Rm 558, Rm 549, Bn 379 -

This is one of the most difficult buildings to explain, though its plan is relatively clear. The problem lies in that the front part of the building is split between Plan 159 and Plan 160, while its broad back rooms are on fig. 42 of the 1947 report. The building is an elaborated form of the 4-Room type structure, and is perhaps the most important building on the site for understanding the nature of Stratum 3C. All the walls of this building are single-stone work. The following discussion

proceeds from E to W (front to back).

The front of the building is divided into two sections by a thin E to W partition wall. The section on the S is Bn 379, which is roughly similar in size to Rm 529 in Building 160.01, but which does not have a stone-paved floor. The space directly N of Bn 379 was not numbered by the excavators and is referred to in this report as Rm 433c. In the S part of this room is a stone pavement, unfortunately without elevations. This may be the top landing for a stairway leading down to the N. Such stairways are common in the buildings W of the ringroad. For example, three steps were required to reach floor level in Building 160.07 just to the S. Perhaps a few steps should be reconstructed which would allow access to the central court Rm 433a. Two stones adjacent to the paving on the N might be the remains of the first step.

Rm 432 is the S long. It is separated from Rm 433a by a single-stone wall without pillars. A threshold is preserved near the E end of its N wall, indicating that floor level was likely around 777.90, or a little lower. The E wall of Rm 429 cuts the W end of this room (see P 1255). There is no sign of a doorway there; presumably one gained access to Bn 379 from Rm 432, though how this was done is difficult to say due to lack of photographs.

Rm 433a and Rm 430 are the central courtyard. They are partitioned by a double-stone wall probably of Stratum 2 (seen only in P 1261). Its entrance was probably by way of Rm 433c. The wall it shares with Rm 432 was described above. The N wall contains four pillars. They seem to be monoliths with several smaller drums stacked on top. These pillars are connected by masonry sections, only one of which was preserved high enough to represent a true wall. The others are low, and one must be a doorway into Rm 433b. Rm 429's NW corner cuts across Rm 430's E wall

(see P 1355). The threshold connecting this central court with the back room Rm 553 and Rm 558 is on fig. 42 of the 1947 report. The bedrock slopes sharply from E to W and contains a small circular rock cutting which was surrounded by its own low stone wall. A stone mortar was found in Rm 430 near the pillar wall.

Bade's diary for May 4, 1935 states that pottery was found under the floor of Rm 430, without, however, discussing the nature of the floor.

Rm 433b is the N long room. The pillar wall with Rm 433a was described above. There are no indications on the plan or P 1355 or P 1357 to suggest a doorway with Rm 433c; the only means of access was through the central court. Nor is there any evidence of a passageway to the W back rooms.

Rm 553 and Rm 558 make up the first back room. They lie below Rm 429 of Building 159.07? of Stratum 2. They are separated from each other by a narrow wall, and another narrow wall runs diagonally across part of the chamber. The purpose of this latter wall is not clear; perhaps it marked off a storage space. The threshold with Rm 433a was mentioned above. The SE wall of Rm 558 was either not excavated or not preserved; it is difficult to say which. The wall with Rm 549 is primarily double-stone work, though its S end is single-stone. Perhaps the single-stone section marks a walled-up entrance. There are no photographs of this set of rooms, and the plan gives no indication of where the doorway would otherwise be.

Rm 549, and perhaps Rm 546, are the back-most rooms, and part of the 3C casemate-like wall. They too lie below Rm 429 of Building 159.07? of Stratum 2. Their NE walls are primarily double-stone work ca. 60 to

70 cm thick, and the SW walls are much thicker, up to ca. 2.0 m. The wall with Rm 550 seems to be of similar thickness, but the plan is not clear on this detail. The wall between Rm 546 and Rm 549 is a narrow single-stone wall, perhaps only a foundation or a later blocking. Rm 546 may have included Rm 546, for the wall which separates them seems to belong to a later phase.

It is odd that neither Badè, nor Wampler, nor McCown recognized that these back rooms connect with the three front long rooms. They did, however, recognize the possibility that Rm 546 and Rm 549 may have belonged to a kind of casemate wall of their Stratum II, and that Rm 553 and Rm 558 might be connected to them.<sup>894</sup> It was only McClellan, forty-five years, later who realized that the front and back parts of this building were one structure.<sup>895</sup> And yet this fact is crucial for the understanding of Stratum 3C. Building 160.06 shows that structures of single-stone construction which are aligned with, and are on the W side of the ringroad, had back rooms connected to a relatively thick wall (ca. 1.5 to 2.0 m) in a casemate-like fashion. Buildings to the N and S confirm this interpretation. It is thus likely that where ever remains of a similar thick outer wall are found around the site that they also mark the line of the outer wall of this casemate-like wall. Further, all thinner walls built over, but on the same line, are not the original wall. They are rebuildings, often expansions to the W beyond the line of the original casemate-like wall. This expansion could only have occurred after the offset-inset wall was constructed and debris poured in to level up the intramural space.

#### Dating of Building 160.06 -

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<sup>894</sup>I, 222; see also 207 n. 4.

<sup>895</sup>"Planning," 55.



This is a single-stone building connected both to the casemate-like wall and the ringroad. The only sign of possible latter modifications would be the double-stone wall used to create Bn 379. The W part of the building and the courtyard are cut by walls on a different orientation which belong to Stratum 2 or 1. Probably the structure was in use only from 3C to 3A.

Function of Building 160.06 -

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

Building 160.07: Rm 437, Rm 442, Rm 550, Rm 555 -

This building is essentially an elaboration of a 3-Room type structure. Its analysis is made difficult because elements of its plan are on Plan 159, Plan 160, Plan 177 and fig. 42 of the 1947 report. There are only a few photographs. Elevations are fairly plentiful in the front of the structure, less common in the rear. The walls are single-stone work throughout.

Rm 437 is the E long room; it is the wider of the two long rooms and may be the courtyard. It was entered from a stairway in its NE corner. The top of the stairway is at 779.53, which probably approximates the level of the adjacent road. P 1299 shows the stairway from a distance. P 1354 shows the depth from the last step down to bedrock, where the bottom of a pithos was found. Floor level was probably not more than 15 to 20 cm below the top of the last step, which would put it at 778.65 to 778.70. This is still quite high above the elevation of the pithos at 777.23. Perhaps the pithos is left over from the phase previous to the construction of the building, Stratum 4. There

is no trace left of the threshold which led in from the road to the stairway. The wall with Rm 442 contains four pillars, though only one is shown on the plan. The others can be seen in P 1299. One is a monolith with a drum, next is a pillar composed of drums of roughly the same size, E-most is a column in which the top drum is considerably wider than the two drums visible below it. The doorway into Rm 442 was at the W end, as the intra-pillar sections of masonry to the E are true walls. Only one stone of the wall which separates it from Rm 555 survives, so it is not possible to determine if there was a doorway there, though this is quite likely.

Rm 442 is the N long room. Its pillar wall with Rm 437 was described above. Its W wall is not well-preserved and so it is not impossible that a doorway connected it with Rm 555, though entrance to the back room by way of the courtyard seems more likely.

Rm 555 is the first back broad room. Very little of it survives. Only its SE wall with Rm 438 is complete. Its NW wall with Rm 538 either was not excavated, or did not survive. Only a few stones of its NE wall were in place. Its wall with Rm 550 is preserved for most of its length, and the gap may be a doorway. Both Rm 550 and Rm 555 are crossed over by a double-stone wall between Rm 415 and Rm 431 which belongs to a Stratum 2 or 1 structure.

Rm 550 is the "back-most" room, and part of the same casemate-like wall system as Rm 549 to the N and Rm 418 to the S. Its back wall is ca. 2.0 m thick, and it seems that its N wall may be only a little less so. The wall with Rm 555 is fairly thick construction (ca. 60 cm). The wall between it and Rm 418 is double-stone work.

The 1947 report recognized that Rm 550 might be part of a casemate

type of wall of Stratum II, and that Rm 555 belonged to the same stratum, but did not connect the two rooms.<sup>896</sup> McClellan did, however, understand that the rooms discussed above belonged together.<sup>897</sup>

Building 160.07, though less clear in its plan, is identical in its stratigraphic position to Building 160.06. It reinforces the conclusions of the analysis of Stratum 3 which were spelled out in the discussion of the latter building.

Dating of Building 160.07 -

It is a single-stone building attached both to the casemate-like wall and the ringroad. Its back rooms are cut by walls likely of Stratum 2, or perhaps 1. This indicates that the building is probably confined to Strata 3C to 3A.

Function of Building 160.07 -

There is nothing in its plan to indicate other than a domestic use for this building.

Building 160.08: Rm 452?, Rm 453, Rm 454, Rm 456 -

It is not at all certain that these rooms belong together as one building, though there is some evidence that they do. The remains are very fragmentary and the documentation not especially clear. P 1258 and P 1259 and P 1260 show this area. The bedrock rises quite high here, which is why preservation was so poor. Given this situation it is not

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<sup>896</sup>I, 222.

<sup>897</sup>"Planning," 55; fig. 4.

surprising that no doorways survive; these are only foundations. The following discussion is tentative and only attempts to make some sense of the remains here.

Rm 453 was probably the long room of a building facing out on the crossroad represented by Rm 448 and Rm 450. This would make for a room ca. 4.0 m long, which is short for a long room, but not impossibly so. The unnumbered space to the W of Rm 453, would then be a second long room, which was partitioned internally by a narrow cross wall.

Rm 454 and Rm 456 would be the back room, which also had an inner partition wall. Rm 454's W wall bends slightly to the E, making the room not quite rectangular. The E end of this back room is lost. Note though that there is a jog to the N in the line of this wall. Perhaps the E wall ran off perpendicular to the NW from this point. If this is accepted as an option, then the W part, to the space marked Rm 452, would also be part of Building 160.08. The back N wall of this building was probably destroyed when the double-stone wall was constructed.

#### Dating of Building 160.08 -

Its single-stone construction, orientation to the crossroad and shared walls indicate an initial phase probably in Stratum 3C. If the wall which destroyed part of the back room belongs to Stratum 2, the building probably went out of use in 3A.

#### Function of Building 160.08 -

So little survives that it is not possible to suggest a role for this structure.

Building 160.09: Rm 568, Rm 570, Rm 571 -

The plan of this building is not very secure. There are no clear photographs of this area, and only a few elevations. Nevertheless, it is possible to suggest that this was a 3-Room type structure. The area where the back room is expected was destroyed by the construction of the building to which Rm 383 belongs. The walls are single-stone throughout.

Rm 568 and Rm 570 may be part of a courtyard. The plan shows what is probably a doorway in the SW corner of Rm 568. Without elevations or photographs it is impossible to say if the wall between Rm 568 and Rm 570, and the N wall of Rm 570 are true walls, or some sort of internal steps. The plan also shows some kind of construction in the E part of Rm 568; its function is unknown. The plan gives no indication of a doorway with Rm 571, but this is so probably because only the foundations and lowest courses of the walls survive.

Rm 571 is a long room. The poor state of the preservation of its walls can be seen in P 1393. Again, only foundations survive, and no trace of any doorway is discernible. Neither the back wall to Rm 571 or Rm 570 is preserved. As mentioned above, it probably shares its W wall with Building 160.02.

Dating of Building 160.09 -

Its single-stone construction, orientation along a crossroad leading to the ringroad, and the fact that it shares a wall with Building 160.02 and is cut on the N by a building fragment of Stratum 2 or 1 suggest that the building was in use from Stratum 3C to 3A.

Function of Building 160.09 -

Only part of the building survives. The walls across the probable courtyard are unusual, but not enough so to suggest other than a domestic role.

Building 160.10: Rm 463, Rm 468, Rm 565?, Rm 567? Rm 569, Rm 574 -

This is apparently a very large structure, sprawling over much of the area of Plan 160. However, most of its remains are fragmentary, representing only foundations. Only one doorway (blocked) survives in this entire complex. Although he seems to have realized that several rooms of this complex were later than the ringroad stratum, McClellan does not seem to have understood the unity of the rooms described below.<sup>898</sup>

Rm 463, Rm 468 and Rm 569 are separate numbers assigned to ill-defined spaces within a large (ca. 11.5 by 3.0 m) area enclosed by double-stone walls. This space will be referred to as Rm 463+468+569. The unity of this series of spaces is also recognized in the 1947 report.<sup>899</sup> The construction of this room destroyed the back rooms of Building 160.01 and Building 160.03 and whatever was to the E of them. Only a trace of one back wall survives in the area of Rm 569. The plan clearly shows how the room's W wall slants gradually to the W, from N to S, until it cuts the walls of these Stratum 3 buildings. Also, a double-stone wall runs off perpendicularly to the W, down the central court of Building 160.01. This indicates that Building 160.10 extended farther W, but the nature and extent of this part of the building is unclear because only this one wall survives. P 1272 shows a blocked doorway in the SW corner of Rm 463+468+569; the only doorway to survive.

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<sup>898</sup>"Planning," 64.

<sup>899</sup>I, 227.

Note also that attached to the NW corner of Rm 463+468+569 there is another long, wide room which is built over the line of the cross road (Rm 522 here) and also over Building 160.02. This room is ca. 7.5 by 3.5 m in size. No evidence survives of any structure to the W or E of this room, though it is not impossible that such existed.

In the middle of Building 160.04, between Rm 439 and Rm 445, is the double-stone corner of a structure preserved only one course high, and which floats well above the rest of Building 160.04. It is not on the same orientation as Rm 463+468+569 but seems to be a continuation out of the SE wall of Rm 468. Perhaps it is an ancillary service room attached to the main structure.

The E extent of this large building is also uncertain. The wall which forms the N wall of Rm 463+468+569 continues to the NE, turns a corner to the S and then is no longer preserved. The area of this corner is Rm 574. Note that the W and S walls of this small space are thinner than the outer walls of Building 160.10. These may be survivals of an earlier Stratum 3 building. Note also that in the area of Rm 460 and Rm 462 there are fragments of single-stone walls which come to an end on the W with the E wall of Rm 463+468+569. These two bits of data suggest that this E wall is built over the back wall of some long rooms similar in size and alignment to those in Building 160.01 and Building 160.03.

The areas marked Rm 565 and Rm 567 are primarily surrounded by thick walls on roughly, though not exactly the same orientation as those of the rooms to the W already described. As the plan shows, bedrock is very high here, and the remains are quite fragmentary. However, the thick walls may be part of Building 160.10. Note especially that the N wall of Rm 565 is essentially a continuation of the N wall of Rm 569 and Rm 574. The thin wall between Rm 565 and Rm 567, and the S wall of Rm

565 may belong to Stratum 3 buildings. The S wall is on the same alignment as those near Rm 462, while the wall between Rm 565 and Rm 567 would make a good front wall for a building similar to the wall in the vicinity of Rm 462, providing a long room of ca. 5.5 m in length. If so, Rm 567 might originally have been part of a ridgeroad on to which Rm 565 and Rm 462 would have faced in Stratum 3. Note that the single-stone wall fragment in the SE part of Rm 567 could well be a continuation of the curving wall of Rm 564. The E wall of Rm 567 seems to cut Rm 564, and is in turn cut by the even thicker wall of Rm 469. This may well mark the E limit of Building 160.10.

The SE area is very uncertain. The bedrock is high there and the remains very fragmentary. A few stones which seem to belong to an E extension of the S wall of Rm 463+468+569 marks the S limit of Rm 460. There is nothing farther E in the area of Rm 461 or Rm 459 which can be tied to Building 160.10. It is not clear if the wall between Rm 460 and Rm 461 belongs to Building 160.10 or not. If it is so related, then Building 160.10 could extend as far as Rm 457.

#### Dating of Building 160.10 -

It cuts buildings of single-stone construction which are oriented to the ringroad. It is on a different alignment to them and is of double-stone work. It in turn is cut by another structure. This evidence suggests an assignment to Stratum 2.

#### Function of Building 160.10 -

Since for the most part only the foundations survive, it is difficult to assess its function. The two best-preserved rooms are quite long, with no apparent internal partition walls. It is possible that



such walls once did exist but have not survived. If originally there were no internal walls it is uncertain how the long rooms were roofed, yet they do not have the look of courtyards. Perhaps there were support pillars which have been lost. Long chambers such as these might be store rooms. The other parts of the building are too fragmentary to say anything certain. If the long rooms were used for storage, perhaps the others were offices of some sort.

Building 160.11: Rm 465?, Rm 466, Rm 467, Rm 469 -

This seems to have been a fairly large building, of which only a part was excavated. Any extension to the N or E either lies under rubble heaps or has been eroded because of the thin top soil near the crest of the tell. There is only one photograph of this area, P 1269. The walls seem preserved only a course or two high.

Rm 469 is a long thin room. Its W wall is very thick, ca. 1.3 m. Its other walls are double-stone work. A single-stone wall running across the width of the room may be a partition wall, or a remnant of an earlier building. In the SW corner was found the remains of a tannur/oven, which likewise might be part of this building, or be a sub-floor remnant of an earlier structure. There is no evidence of a doorway through any of the walls. The massive W wall appears to cut Rm 564 and the thick wall of Rm 567. The W wall of Rm 564 seems to mark one side of the crossroad leading to the ringroad. The S end of the massive wall is not well-preserved. The S wall of Rm 469 may mark the S limit of the building.

Rm 467 is a broader chamber, perhaps even a courtyard. Its walls are all double-stone, but the E and especially the S walls are poorly preserved. There is no trace of a threshold. In the NE corner is a ca.

60 cm wide by 36 cm high feature, drawn in the convention used on this plan to indicate stone basins and installations. It is partially surrounded by stones which might be a bench, pavement or a wall of an earlier structure. There are no photographs to decide the issue. The plan notes that the area E of Rm 467 has a paved floor, but without giving an indication of its extent. The N wall of Rm 467 also seems to continue E. This indicates that Building 160.11 did extend a bit farther E at least.

Rm 466 is part of Building 160.11 as attested by the N continuation of the W wall of Rm 469. However, its preserved N limit (in AC21) is a single-stone wall continuing the line of the N wall of Rm 564. Traces of what might be a cross wall to the thick W wall are a little farther N. It is thus clear that the space marked Rm 466 was limited in Stratum 3 to the area S of the cross road, but in Building 160.11 it extended out into the road, probably blocking it.

Rm 465 is much the same as Rm 466. They share the same S wall, which belongs to Building 160.11, and also have a wall between them which seems oriented more toward the crossroad than to the building. Note that this wall does not extend beyond the line of the N wall of Rm 465 and Rm 466. Only a small part of the E wall of Rm 465 is on Plan 160, most of it is on Plan 143 to the N. Built against this wall is a small storage bin. There are traces of another wall extending E from the E wall of Rm 465.

It seems then that Rm 465 and Rm 466 might originally have been long rooms in a building facing out on the crossroad which were later destroyed. The area they formerly occupied was then incorporated into a substantial later building which extended at least part way into the ringroad. It cannot be determined if the wall between these two rooms

continued into the later structure, or was leveled to below the floor surface.

Dating of Building 160.11 -

Since it cuts Building 160.10 of Stratum 2 it belongs to Stratum 1. This then is the most substantial structure to survive from that stratum. It is uncertain what stood here in Stratum 2. Perhaps the Stratum 3 building continued into that period. The 1947 report placed Rm 467 in the period before the fall of Jerusalem on the basis of its ceramics, but this was almost certainly a mixed collection from below the floor of this building.<sup>900</sup>

Function of Building 160.11 -

Little of the building survives. Perhaps its one very thick wall may be taken as evidence that this was not a domestic structure. Whether it was industrial or official cannot be determined.

Building 160.12: Rm 562

It is perhaps a little odd to give a single room its own building number. This was done because part of a stairway leading up to the cross road was found, and also traces of an unnumbered adjacent room.

Rm 562 contains five steps in a partially preserved stairway. The first two steps run NE to SW, then there is a gap for another stair or two and perhaps a landing, and then the stairs turn NW into the room. The plan shows a gap in the wall at the top of the stairs which is

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<sup>900</sup>I, 228.

certainly a doorway. Rm 562 is rather wide and may be a courtyard.

The unnumbered room to the E is likely a narrow long room. Only one stone of its E wall was found. Probably the building had a broad back room, but excavation either did not extend far enough to the N, or all trace of it had vanished.

Dating of Building 160.12 -

Its single-stone construction and orientation to the crossroad suggest a date in Stratum 3, possibly a foundation in 3C. There is no evidence to suggest when it went out of use. Many 3C buildings went out of use in 3A; possibly this building had a similar fate.

Function of Building 160.12 -

Too little was found to make a satisfactory analysis, but it is probably a domestic structure.

The Ringroad: Rm 436, Rm 521, Rm 524 -

The ringroad in this was given three separate numbers because of various walls cutting across it. The function of these cross walls is uncertain. They did not block the road; this makes little sense. Possibly they were steps spaced every so often to allow smoother walking and/or to control run off through the road. This section of the ringroad was recognized as such in the 1947 report;<sup>901</sup> McClellan agreed with this assessment and also suggested that the cross walls could be steps and/or

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<sup>901</sup>I, 230.

water diverters.<sup>902</sup>

Rm 521 is almost a mini-plaza. It is the point where a crossroad feeds in from the E, and a sideroad N of Building 160.06 running S begins (Rm 517; see Plan 159). The height of a stairway adjacent to both Rm 524 and Rm 436 at 779.53 suggests that the road level was within 20 cm of that landing. Fragments of walls between Rm 524 and Rm 436 are puzzling. They are ca. 70 cm below the stairway. Perhaps they are fragments of buildings from Stratum 4. Also enigmatic is the circular, ca. 75 cm diameter, installation in Rm 524. Usually on this plan diagonal hatching indicates some sort of stone installations or basin. Perhaps it is a tannur/oven placed outside the house in the road. Unfortunately it does not appear in any photograph. The wall between Rm 436 and Rm 447 may originally have been a step in the road, but was later (in Stratum 2) incorporated into a building which blocks the road (see Plan 177).

Dating of the Ringroad -

This is the primary feature which links together most of the buildings which belong to Stratum 3. All the buildings of that stratum are either oriented to the ringroad, or to one of its crossroads or sideroads.

The Crossroad: Rm 516, Rm 522, Rm 563, Bn 352 -

Though it is cut by the N "wing" of Building 160.10 the line of this road is fairly clear. It seems that the N wall of Rm 463+468+569 essentially follows the line of the Stratum 3 wall which defined the S

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<sup>902</sup>"Planning," 64.

limit of the road. It is unclear why the S wall of Rm 516 extends so far into the area of Rm 521. It also causes the road to narrow considerably.

The road also contains fragments of walls seemingly unrelated to others in the area. Perhaps they are remnants of Stratum 4. Also curious are the two bins, built out into the road, which narrow it considerably at those points. McClellan thought these might be curbs installed to keep run off from pouring into the buildings on the N side of the crossroad, because bedrock is higher on the S side of the road than on the N.<sup>903</sup> However, there is no bedrock shown in the road at any point in the plan. Still, this theory would explain the two bin-like constructions and the curving wall of Building 160.02. The first bin is unnumbered and is attached to Building 160.09, the second is Bn 352 which belongs to Building 160.12. Why they were built outside, and for what purpose they were constructed is unknown.

The crossroad also continues into Plan 143, AC20-21, where its S limit is marked by the N walls of Rm 465 and Rm 466. Presumably it continued another ca. 15.0 to 20.0 across the town to meet a continuation of the ringroad on the E side.

The excavators do not seem to have realized that Rm 522 in part represents a crossroad, but treat it fully as part of a long room, which in this discussion is the N wing of Building 160.10.<sup>904</sup> They also do not seem have understood the nature of the crossroad, for it is nowhere mentioned as one. McClellan did recognize it for the road it is and suggested that water run off from this road was channeled through road

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<sup>903</sup>"Planning," 65.

<sup>904</sup>I, 228.

Rm 517 to the drain(s) in the intramural area.<sup>905</sup>

Dating of the Crossroad -

It is tied directly to the ringroad and so shares its dating to Stratum 3.

Other Rooms -

These remaining architectural features are too fragmentary to group into recognizable buildings.

As mentioned above, Rm 460, Rm 461 and Rm 462 might be associated with Stratum 3 buildings similar to Building 160.03. They could easily mark the front long rooms of such a structure. Note that Rm 460 even preserved some stone paving. It was also suggested that an extension to the SE of the wall between Rm 565 and Rm 567 might mark the E limit if such a set of rooms. Nothing more can be stated safely about them.

Even less can be gleaned about Rm 457, Rm 458 and Rm 459. They are a tangle of walls probably belonging to three strata. P 1259 shows three monolithic pillars lying scattered about. The only other thing worth noting about this whole bedrock area along the crest of the hill is the complete absence of rock-cut installations, which are found so densely packed at the N and S ends of the site. Perhaps this area was not used for agricultural processing or storage in Stratum 4.

Rm 564 seems to be a Stratum 3 feature cut by a Stratum 2 building on the S and a Stratum 1 building to the E. Its curving W-N wall attests

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<sup>905</sup>"Planning," 62, 64-65.

to an irregular plan. It is possible that this wall connected to the single-stone wall at the SE edge of Rm 567. This would make the area W of Rm 564, where the massive later wall of Building 160.10 stands, and Rm 567 part of a ridgeroad providing access to Stratum 3 buildings in the vicinity of Rm 462. Rm 564 may belong to the same building as the Stratum 3 phase of Rm 465 and Rm 466, but this is far from certain. It contains a circular installation ca. 95 cm in diameter which on the S is reinforced by a curving row of stones. The hatching used on this feature is similar to that used on the stone installations in Building 160.04. Note that the tannur/oven in Rm 469 was not hatched at all. Unfortunately there is no photograph to decide the issue.