

Plan 73: N-P-Q,13-14-15 - Overview

The only feature belonging to Stratum 5 was a rock-cut installation containing EB I pottery.

Stratum 4 is represented by a large cave subdivided into two chambers. The 3B town wall was partially built over this cave. Fragmentary lengths of narrow stone walls found at a very low level in the intramural zone, probably also belong to Stratum 4.

Stratum 3C is attested by parts of two rooms of the casemate-like wall, and a drain through the wall. Remains of a second drain, also passing through probable remains of the casemate-like wall were found in the SW portion of the area. A large tower in the intramural area also seems to be connected to the 3C wall, perhaps as an addition within that phase. Fragmentary remains of at least one house founded in 3C, and modified throughout the stratum, and possibly continuing into Stratum 2, were found.

Stratum 3B is represented by the offset-inset wall, modifications to houses founded in 3C, and by an extension of the SW drain up to the offset-inset wall.

No remains could be assigned with certainty to 3A, though it is possible that some of the material assigned to 3B or 2 could belong here.

Several rooms which seem out of alignment with the Stratum 3 structures, but roughly following their lines, may be of Stratum 2. Some Stratum 3 buildings, such as the tower, may have continued in use into this period. The offset-inset wall continued to function in this period.

No indisputable remains of Stratum 1 were discerned, although what seems to be a grape press seems to cut Stratum 3 and 2 walls. This area was, however, very disturbed.

Evaluation -

As described in chapter Volume I, Chapter A.5 "Methodology," the area encompassed by Plan 73, Plan 74, Plan 75 and Plan 91 is one of the most difficult on the entire site to understand. Briefly again, this area in particular was very near the surface, and even less than usual of Strata 1 and 2 survives. What does survive, combined with the better-preserved material from Strata 3, 4 and 5 gives the plan a very disjointed appearance. The conclusions offered in this chapter, and those for the plans mentioned above, are offered tentatively, and hopefully as a basis for further inquiry.

The area was excavated near the beginning and middle of the 1929 season. For all its difficulties, Plan 73 is very well-documented. Like all the areas cleared in 1929, it was divided into two levels, which appear on different plans. It is the upper level (Level I) which appears on the published survey site plan. The lower level (Level II) only appears in figure 41 of the 1947 report. There are no photographs of the lower level of this plan. More than a dozen photographs cover the area, leaving almost no room unshown. Unfortunately few photographs were taken of Level II. An almost surprising number of levels dot the area, giving a good sense of the elevation of the features.

Building 73.01, the Tower: Rm 243, Rm 249 -

This is the first of two towers found at Tell en-Nasbeh which stand inside (in this case ca. 5.0 m) the offset-inset wall, but outside

the line of the casemate-like wall. The other is Building 123.01 in Z-AA12 in Plan 123 and Plan 140. The 1947 report describes Building 73.01 as being over 9.0 m long on its NW side, ca. 8.5 on the SE, while its width on the SW is ca. 7.0 and the NE is 7.5 m.<sup>660</sup> The walls are from 1.6 to 2.5 m thick. Internally it is divided in to two chambers Rm 243 on the NE and Rm 249 on the SW by a 1.5 m wide wall. There is no sign of a doorway through any of the walls, or any evidence for a stairway. Interestingly, the thickest part of the wall is on the side facing the town. The NW corner of the tower was robbed out to a great depth, near to bedrock (see Level II plan).

It seems that the stones used on the NE, NW and SW outer and inner faces were roughly dressed and laid in regular courses; the best-squared stones seem to be at the corners (see P 673). The stones are laid in regular courses. The SE outer face seems to consist mostly of field stones in less regular courses, though this may be an accident of preservation; its inner face seems to be consist of better-dressed stones. On the other hand, since the SE wall faces toward the town its rougher construction may be a deliberate time saving device. The best construction would be directed toward the direction of attack. The cores of the walls are of field stones. The stones are generally 40 to 70 cm long by 30 to 40 cm wide.

In the S there is a masonry extension which runs off to the SW into Rm 246. As noted by McCown, this may be part of the early casemate-like wall, which he called the "inner-wall", but he was hesitant to affirm this.<sup>661</sup> It should also be noted that the N wall of Rm 213 and Rm 214, which is ca. 1.4 m thick, turns and bends sharply SW. If it

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<sup>660</sup>I, 189.

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originally continued on this course it would just reach the E corner of the tower. From there it would need to bend slightly more SW to connect with the previously mentioned extension from the tower. Most of the photographs of the tower (P 482, P 483, P 486, P 487) do not show excavation below the second or third course of the tower, though P 673 may show the NW corner of the tower on bedrock. The Level II plan seems to indicate that bedrock was reached all around and inside the tower, and does not show the hypothesized wall in this area. This may only mean that at some point it too, like the N corner of the tower, was robbed out.

Dating of Building 73.01, the Tower -

If the tower is connected to the 3C casemate-like wall by a short section of masonry it probably does not belong to the wall's earliest phase. But it is probably a pre-3B addition. This is one of the few instances of reasonably clear phasing within 3C. There is no reason to suppose the tower went out of use once the offset-inset wall was constructed; however, there is nothing either to indicate when it did go out of use. It may have served throughout 3, into 2.

Function of Building 73.01, The Tower -

The tower was likely added to strengthen the defenses along the NW corner of the town. A similar free-standing tower was found adjacent to the Stratum Va citadel at Hazor.<sup>662</sup> At Giloh was found a slightly larger tower, which stood on a hill by itself.<sup>663</sup> After the construction of the 3B town wall it could still have served a defensive role as a platform

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<sup>662</sup>Hazor I, 33-34. Hazor II, plate CCV.

<sup>663</sup>A. Mazar, "Iron Age I and II Towers at Giloh and the Israelite Settlement," IEJ 40 (1990):96-101.

for archers of slingers. McClellan suggests that this may have been part of a gate.<sup>64</sup> This is a tempting idea, and would help explain the wallish mass of stone to the SW of Rm 250a (see below), but there is not enough evidence to really support it.

Building 73.02: Rm 239, Rm 241, Rm 242, Rm 244, Ci 276, Si 277? -

This structure is just SE of tower Building 73.01. Although its plan is fragmentary, it seems to have been a 3-room house with a second back chamber. The front part of the building, and presumably the road on to which it faced, lie in an unexcavated part of the tell.

Rm 242 and Rm 244 (see Plan 90 for the latter chamber) are the two front long rooms. The plan shows these rooms to have stone paved floors; the photographs which show the area (P 483 and P 486) show what may be the floor in Rm 244. The N back wall shared by these rooms is double-stone construction; the S wall of Rm 244 and the wall separating it from Rm 245 are also double-stone work. The NE wall of Rm 242 is problematic. A short section of four stones could have made a corner with Rm 242's NW wall; the excavators shaded in a continuation of these stones to the point where it would form this corner. However, a little farther to the NW, adjacent to the four stone wall, is the SW wall for Rm 248. This wall continues NW to form the side wall to Rm 241, which is the chamber immediately behind Rm 242. It seems best to take the four stone wall segment as a possible rebuild or strengthening of the original wall between Rm 242 and Rm 248.

Rm 241 is the first back room to Building 73.02. There is a short partition extending perpendicular from its NW wall to the SE. This short

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<sup>64</sup>T. McClellan, "Town Planning at *Tell en-Nasbeh*," ZDPV 100 (1984): 65.

wall, the two side walls, and probably originally the NE wall were single-stone work. At some point the NE part of the back wall seems to have been thickened, or partially replaced. No trace of stone flooring was found; in fact Ci 276's mouth is adjacent to, but not cut by, Rm 241's S wall. It is not possible to say how early this cistern is, but it seems at least to have been in use at the same time as Building 73.02. The 1947 reports notes that this is a bottle-shaped cistern.<sup>665</sup>

Rm 239 is a much less certain feature. It is a space NW of Rm 241 which is crossed from NW to SE by a single-stone wall. Its original back and side walls do not survive. It may be that the SW wall of Rm 238 replaced Rm 239's original side wall, and that Rm 239's SW wall was robbed out. The nature of Rm 239's back wall is uncertain and intriguing. It is exactly through the area where the back wall should be found that the presumed continuation of the 3C casemate-like wall (see Rm 214 and Rm 215 on Level II) is expected. If the ca. 1.5 m wide wall segment found below Rm 246 in R14, which is connected to tower Building 73.01 by a short 1.5 m wide wall, were extended to the NE, it would form a good back wall for Rm 239. Since excavation did not uncover any of these suggested walls, this theory must be considered only tentative. However, the wall bisecting Rm 239, and the pithos shown in P 482, show that this area was not just empty space.

What is noted on the Level II plan as "277" is similar in appearance to Si 174 in P17 on Plan 74. Like this other, there is no photograph for Si 277. This is also another rare instance of two features receiving the same number in the non-room numbering series; in AG26 of Plan 179 there is a Ca 277. A pencil note on the plan suggests that this is a Si 281, since there is a record card for a Si 281 in Q14,

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<sup>665</sup>I, 129 n. 1.

but there is already a Si 281 in P20 of Plan 75. The mouth of this rock-cut installation is not drawn like the other "silos." It has a circular depression around its rim, as seen in the section drawing on the plan. Perhaps this is an early "fixed" version of the late "moveable" olive presses. The depression could have held the baskets which held the olives, and the cavity below captured the oil. The depression could also held a covering stone. Since it is not cut by any walls it is difficult to assign to a specific stratum. It may, like most of the rock-cut installations in the N of the town, have been cut in Stratum 4, and perhaps continued in use into Stratum 3.

Dating of Building 73.02 -

The dating is difficult to establish. The mixture of single- and double-stone walls, especially the evidence of rebuilds, may mean a foundation in Stratum 3C, with continuous use throughout this stratum. Note also that the walls are aligned with the presumed course of the town's ringroad, and bear no resemblance to Stratum 2 walls. If it could be established that this building was connected to the casemate-like 3C town wall, the assignment of its initial phase to 3C would be strengthened. No late walls cut it, so it may have continued in use as late as Stratum 2; there is nothing to suggest a date as late as Stratum 1.

Function of Building 73.02 -

Though it is adjacent to one of the town's early defensive towers there is nothing about this building to indicate a military role. It is probably a domestic structure. If Si 277? was used during the life of this building, it may also have had an industrial role.

Building 73.03?: Rm 168, Rm 238, Rm 240, Rm 248 -

This is the most speculative reconstruction in the area, and is offered with all due caution.

Rm 240 seems to share its SW wall with Rm 241, and Rm 248 does the same with Rm 242. Both these rooms have surviving walls of single-stone work. If Rm 248 was originally the front long room of the building, a second parallel long room to the NE is expected. Any such chamber was demolished by the construction of installation Building 73.04. Rm 248 also contained a small square installation formed by four large round stones standing on their long sides. Part of this installation is on the Level I plan, and all of it appears on the Level II plan. On the same line as the wall dividing Rm 240 from Rm 248 is a short two stone wall fragment which forms the SE limit for Rm 168. Perhaps originally Rm 168 was part of the back room of this building.

Rm 238 is an addition to the NW side of Rm 240. It is a uniform double-stone construction on all sides, except for the wall it shares with Rm 240, which is single-stone work. The SW wall does not reach the back wall of Rm 240, but instead reaches its neighbor on the SW, Rm 241. This shows that Building 73.02 was in use when Rm 238 was constructed. Rm 238 is built over the area where the 3C casemate-like wall is expected. Since excavation reached bedrock in this area the 3C wall was likely robbed out before Rm 238 was built. If the casemate-like wall did run through here, there would have been an earlier room off the back room of Rm 240.

Dating of Building 73.03 -

The building generally follows the presumed line of the Stratum 3

ringroad. The core part of the building is single-stone work, with a double-stone addition on the back which may replace an earlier room connected with the 3C casemate-like wall. This evidence may indicate a foundation in 3C, with modifications through to 3A. Its final phase is based on the construction date of the grape press installation Building 73.04, which itself is uncertain. If the press belongs to Stratum 2, then Building 73.03 went out of use by the end of 3A. If the press belongs to Stratum 1, the building may continue into Stratum 2.

Function of Building 73.03 -

Given the problematic nature of the remains, it is not possible to offer a suggestion for its purpose.

Building 73.04, the Grape Press: Rm 156, Rm 157 -

These are not "rooms" in the conventional sense, but are parts of an agricultural installation, possibly a grape press. Rm 156 was the press and Rm 157 (on Plan 74) was the vat in which the juices collected. This installation seems to cut Building 73.03 and is therefore later. It is uncertain what other features in this area might belong to the same phase as this installation, it is so severely eroded.

The walls of Rm 156 are large rectangular blocks standing on edge lengthwise. Externally it is ca. 3.4 m square, internally ca. 2.6 by 2.2 m and ca. 40 cm deep. From P 374 it seems that the floor of Rm 156 was plastered, and that this plaster continued up the walls. A narrow channel connected the press with the collecting vat Rm 157, which was about half a meter deeper than the floor of the press.

The walls of Rm 157 are also stones standing on their long sides,

as shown in P 419. The photograph shows that these walls were plastered, and so also meant to hold a liquid. Internally it is ca. 90 cm by 60. cm and ca. 1.0 m deep.

Dating of Building 73.04, the Grape Press -

It cuts Stratum 3 buildings, and therefore must be of Stratum 2, or later. It may be related to the press in W21, which seems to be connected with a tower probably of Hellenistic to Roman date. This may indicate a date in Stratum 1.

Function of Building 73.04, the Grape Press -

It is clearly a pressing installation, and is in many ways similar to the unnumbered installation in Plan 109.

Other Features -

The rooms discussed here cannot be easily grouped into recognizable plans, though some can be associated as part of the same building operation.

Rm 121 is best shown in P 352 and P 358; it is a space delineated on its SW by a narrow drain running NW to SE, and on the NE by a narrow wall preserved only a course high. The Level II plan shows that the lower portion of this space is crossed by another drain running NW-SE. Rm 121 is also over part of Rm 213, which is part of the 3C casemate-like wall. P 352 shows a line of rubble marking the NW side of this space. The rubble extends both SW and NE. There is also a short wall extending into this space from the wall to the NE. The functional limits of this area cannot be defined because of the poor preservation here.

Although it is not the lowest place on the tell, two drains were built through it. The lower drain was in use with the casemate-like wall, and may have ended at approximately its preserved NE limit. It is not clear to which phase the upper drain belongs, or whether it extended farther to the NE. It could originally have lead up to the offset-inset wall, or simply emptied into the intramural area. It does not look like it would connect with the drain in N15.

Rm 122 is SW of the upper drain of Rm 121 and appears in the same photographs. From P 352 it seems that the wall between it and Rm 123 to the SW is a scrappy thing one stone wide and preserved only a course high. The space marked Rm 123 extends all the way to tower Building 73.01. Both of these spaces are over the area of what seems to be the outer wall of the 3C casemate-like wall and Rm 213 and Rm 214 (see the Level II plan). The NW limit of both spaces is a mass of rubble which looks like collapse from a wall.

It is difficult to judge whether Rm 121, Rm 122 and Rm 123 are parts of almost totally destroyed buildings, or are enclosures or penned open spaces in the area between the house walls and the offset-inset wall. They likely belong to Stratum 3A.

The same degree of uncertainty surrounds Rm 124 and Rm 125. These appear to be only spaces to either side of the drain in N15. They do not have any function as parts of buildings and are part of the Stratum 3B intramural fill. The drain is interesting. The plan shows it leading through the offset-inset wall, though it has no obvious connection to any building in the town (see also P 357). Several cap stones seem to have been found in situ. The drain walls are field stones of the size used in tower Building 73.01. It may have had a plastered floor, though P 358 is not unequivocal on this. The 1947 report dated this drain to

the last phase of Stratum I, this report's Stratum 1. <sup>666</sup> However, as no material is reported from inside or below the drain it may well have been earlier, and have served to channel run-off brought from inside the town by smaller drains, such as the upper one in Rm 121, and out through the offset-inset wall, and so belong to Stratum 3B.

At several points above mention was made of a great mass of stone which stretches on the plan from tower Building 73.01 NE to the upper drain in Rm 121. P 352 seems to show part of this mass continuing on farther to the NE. Exactly what this mass represents is difficult to say. Its narrow extension toward (and beyond?) Rm 121 looks almost like a wall. Further, the Level II plans shows another thin wall running NE parallel to the offset-inset wall, under the N part of the mass, below the drain in N15, to end just inside N16. This mass may be collapse from the tower, debris from some otherwise completely vanished structure, or tumble from the wall of a flimsy enclosure/pen. Also curious are the markings on the plan which read "traces of fire". These are not mentioned in the report, and they do not show up in the photographs.

The thin wall below both the stone mass and the drain in N15 is another question. It is quite low down. Its top preserved level is 775.88, with a bottom level of 774.84; this does not seem to be on bedrock for the wavy line used elsewhere on this plan to indicate bedrock is not used in this area. This wall is ca. 4.5 m N of the line of the casemate-like wall. This wall might be part of an enclosure wall for the Stratum 4 settlement if the material it is built on is topsoil. Since it is below the 3B drain it should be 3C or earlier. If so it would be the most extensive piece of architecture from that period uncovered. Or perhaps it is a retaining wall for the 3C casemate-like

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<sup>666</sup>I, 185.

wall, or something else all together. This wall completely misses both the openings to Ca 243 which contained material dated by the excavators to the Iron I period.<sup>667</sup> If the wall was built to avoid the cave, which went out of use by the time the offset-inset wall was constructed in 3B the wall would have been constructed in either Stratum 4 or 3C. The wall does cross Si 242, a small rock cutting, which contained EB I material.<sup>668</sup>

Ca 243 appears on the Level II plan. It has two openings: the larger oval one (ca. 4.0 by 2.0 m) is primarily in N14, the other almost triangular one is in P14. Perhaps the triangular opening is the original mouth since from it one enters a short tunnel before entering the large irregular main chamber. If this is so, the larger opening may be the result of a roof collapse. The cave contained EB I and Iron I material, indicating initial and final periods of use (Strata 5, 4 and possibly 3C). Perhaps the cave served as a dwelling in Iron I. It is possible that it served as a tomb in EB I. The offset-inset wall is built across the N edge of the larger opening (see P 439). This also shows that the cave had gone out of use by the beginning of Stratum 3B.

The area of the plan incorporating Rm 130, Rm 131, Rm 132 and Rm 158 is baffling. No satisfactory plan can be reconstructed from these rooms. The salient points to note follow. First, the walls are almost all double-stone work, which tends to be characteristic of Stratum 3B and later construction. This suggests that these rooms may be rebuilds or late constructions. Note that they generally follow the lines of Building 73.02 and Building 73.03 to the SW which were probably founded in Stratum 3C. This suggests that the walls under discussion were built

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<sup>667</sup>II, 124.

<sup>668</sup>I, pp. 68, 75.

at the same time as the latest phases of the buildings to the SW, at the latest. The rooms are also built over the remains of Rm 213 and Rm 214, probably part of the 3C casemate-like wall. This suggests that these rooms belong to 3B or 3A. Finally, the bedrock rises steeply just S of the S wall of Rm 158 and Rm 132. The bedrock becomes as high as the preserved tops of any of the walls. Any immediate connections to rooms to the S were thus lost.

The photographs do reveal a few interesting points. P 352, P 359, P 360, P 365 and P 366 show that the S wall of Rm 158 and Rm 132 is of the same basic appearance and elevation as the wall which separates them from Rm 131 and Rm 132, and also the N wall of Rm 130. The N wall of Rm 131 is completely different, being only single-stone work. The plan shows a segment of masonry making a SW corner to Rm 131. None of the photographs show this specific area. The wall segment to the SW could match the other double-stone walls mentioned above, but the NW wall is not only thicker than the single-stone wall, but also than the other near by double-stone walls. Unfortunately none of the photographs show the SW end of Rm 158. The last point to mention is that the walls which cross these rooms from NW to SE are usually preserved to a lower height than the walls running SE to NE. The continuation of these walls to the E is discussed in Plan 74.

Rm 213 and Rm 214 have been mentioned several times already. They are likely parts of the 3C casemate-like wall. They continue into Plan 74 as Rm 215 (see P 403 and P A570; these photographs also show the sloping debris poured into the intramural area in Stratum 3B to level it). The points which have been made so far are as follows. They lie under the later rooms Rm 130, Rm 131, Rm 132 and Rm 158. The thickness of the outer wall is ca. 1.4 m. If this wall was continued on its present course to the SW it would reach tower Building 73.01 and form a

good back wall for Rm 239 of Building 73.02. A drain channel separates Rm 213 from Rm 215. This is not very clear because the drain is split between Plan 73 and Plan 74. It seems that both contained round stone-walled installations built against their outer walls. No parts of the rest of the buildings to which these rooms belonged could be discerned. These were either robbed out, or are represented in the later rebuilds to the S discussed above. The 1947 report places these rooms in its Stratum II, which they were unable to date more closely than the 11th to the 7th centuries B.C.<sup>69</sup>

Rm 250b is a space SW of tower Building 73.01. The excavators did not distinguish between Rm 250b in Q13 and Rm 250a in R14. The Level II plan shows a square game board incised in the bedrock in the NE part of this space, adjacent to the tower Building 73.01. It is checker board-like and appears in P 692a.

More interesting than Rm 250 is what appears to be a 1.3 m thick rubble wall which separates it from Rm 252. This wall-like construction is nowhere discussed, yet its position so near tower Building 73.01 is striking. Was it another addition to the defenses of the casemate-like wall, like its neighbor to the NE?

Below this mass of stone was found the remains of another drain channel which connects with the lower part of Rm 250a to the SE, after passing below or through the line of the casemate-like wall (see discussion in Plan 90; part of the drain is visible in P 672). This drain is not discussed in the 1947 report. Eleven cap stones were found in situ. The drain in Q13 has two different construction techniques. The part which lay underneath the stone mass/wall is formed by walls only

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<sup>69</sup>I, 180 and fig. 41.

one stone thick, while the area not covered by the cap stones is consistently three stones wide. The top elevations of the cap stones are 776.19 and 775.73, and the lowest point in the channel is 774.90. The drain runs up to the 3B offset-inset wall, and must have run through it. The Level I plan shows what looks like a channel running through the wall in N12-13. Unfortunately this does not match with the line of the drain which is a little to the N. It is possible that the exact line of either or both features(s) is off and that the two channels do go together. Perhaps the drain was first in use with the 3C casemate-like wall and was later extended to reach the 3B offset-inset wall. The section three stones wide would be the late extension.

The Offset-Inset Wall -

The offset-inset wall here varies from ca. 3.8 to 4.4 m thick. It contains one offset and one inset. The width of the tower is ca. 6.4 m and its length is ca. 10.0 m. The tower is reinforced by a revetment/glacis ca. 1.8 to 3.0 m wide. On the Survey Map of the tell the draftsman continued this revetment/glacis S along the W side of the town to meet with a fully excavated section of the revetment/glacis which was uncovered in S11. Evidently excavation SW of the exterior of the tower did not reach low enough to establish the presence of this external defense here.

The 1947 report notes that Badè examined the N town wall at two points by digging test trenches up to it.<sup>670</sup> Unfortunately it seems that only one of these trenches, that in L18, was indicated on the plan. It was reported that at one point the wall leaned out at a very sharp

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<sup>670</sup>I, 191. See also W.F. Badè, "The Tell en-Nasbeh Excavations of 1929: A Preliminary Report," Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution (1930): 484-486.

angle, so far that shoring it up enough to safe guard the workers was impossible. Rock debris against the wall he suggested was collapse from the tilting wall. He also reported finding a retaining wall, added to support the collapsing wall, and a moat. Later he suggested that this collapse resulted from an Assyrian attack on the town during Sennacherib's invasion, though he did not offer a new interpretation for the retaining wall.<sup>671</sup>

There is no trace of a wall on the Survey Map. However, in N14 on Plan 73 there is what is probably this retaining wall just opposite the section of wall with the length-wise seam. Moreover P 371 is labeled as showing debris in an extramural trench in N14. The moat also does not appear in any plan, but does appear in P 401a.

Badè describes the wall in some detail. The builders cut a foundation trench to bedrock, then filled it to a height of ca. 2.0 m with cobble-size stones, instead of the substantial masonry which is usually required for massive constructions. Larger stones in clay mortar were laid on this foundation. However, the pressure of the debris inside the wall gradually caused it to buckle and lean out to the N. The builders did not erect a revetment/glacis in this area, probably because the ascent outside the wall here is steeper than at any point around the site and they did not feel that such an extra defense justified the expense. Without the external pressure of the revetment to counteract the pressure from the interior the wall began to give way, and a retaining wall had to be constructed.

It seems from the 1947 report that a cut was made through the wall

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<sup>671</sup>W.F. Badè, "New Discoveries at Tell en-Nasbeh," Werden und Wesen des Alten Testaments (Beiheft 66 zur ZAW): 31-32.

at this point.<sup>672</sup> P 438 seems to show this cut through the offset-inset wall in N14. The pottery recovered from this, and other sections at other points around the wall, yielded pottery of the Iron Age, evidently from the 10th century B.C.

In N-P14, at the point of the inset, there is a straight seam in the wall, suggesting that the section to the SE was built independently of that to the NE. There is also what seems to be a seam here along the length of the wall. Possibly the seam running along the length of the wall may be an indication of the outward slump of the wall.

As noted above, a drain channel in N15, and what is probably another drain channel in Q12-13, run through the offset-inset wall. The offset-inset wall is built over part of the collapsed roof area of Ca 243. There is no evidence of Stratum 1 rebuilding over the stump of the 3B wall, unless the drains are really that late.

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<sup>672</sup>I, 195.