

Plan 74: N-P-Q,16-17-18 - Overview

Stratum 5 is represented by a small rock-cut chamber, perhaps a tomb. Two other rock cuttings also contained EB material, but were mixed with later material too.

Stratum 4 is attested by the many rock-cut installations which honey comb this area. Many probably went out of use when the Stratum 3C houses were built, though a few may have continued in use longer. These features were likely used for processing and storing agricultural products.

Because of the fragmentary remains of the buildings in this area it is difficult to separate the sub-phases of Stratum 3. Many of the dwellings probably served, with modifications throughout this stratum. An enigmatic water installation, with possibly its own enclosure wall, is in the intramural area and should be 3B or 3A. Possibly some of the larger cisterns were cut in Stratum 3. One chamber, and a drain channel, were found which likely belong to Stratum 3C.

Stratum 2 is represented by the major portion of a large public building which extends to Plan 75 and Plan 91 as well. Several thick-walled rooms in the N part of the area may also belong to Stratum 2. One of these blocks a channel of the Stratum 3B or 3A water installation. A Stratum 3 house, slightly modified, may have continued in use in Stratum 2.

No clear remains of Stratum 1 were found, save for a continuation of the grape press which is predominantly in Plan 73. Perhaps the large Stratum 2 building continued in use into Stratum 1, though this is quite uncertain.

Evaluation -

This area was dug at several points in the 1929 season. Like Plan 73 to the W and Plan 75 to the E, Plan 74 is one of the most difficult areas of the site to analyze and arrive at a satisfying architectural phasing and reconstruction. Unlike some areas the problem is not a dearth of photographs; there are over a score which show parts of this area, some in good detail (though there are gaps). Yet only three of the photographs appear in the 1947 report, and two of those are detail views of installations.

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 Map. The lower level (Level II) only appears in figure 41 of the 1947 report. These plans are well-executed, though the use of diagonal hatching here is inconsistent. Some times it indicates stones missing from a wall but restored, other times it indicates stones actually found but not drawn. It is also used to show patches of stone floor as distinct from adjacent walls. There is a moderate number of elevations, though as usual not enough.

The key factor which dominates the analysis of this area is the arc of unusually high bedrock which curves N from the N part of Q16, through the middle of P16-17-18, and then S again in Q18. The level of preservation in that zone is poor; only a few stones and rock cuttings survive. Also, it may be that a narrow band of soil, ca. 1.5 to 2.0 m wide was left as a "balk" on which to pile stones in a line from the SE corner of Rm 184 to the vicinity of Rm 149 (see P 360 and P 390). P 390 shows a gap through this "balk" so that Rm 184 could be completely cleared. Some of the walls beginning to the W of this line may have continued farther E.

One last factor is that relatively few objects were recorded from the rock-cut installations. This is most unfortunate because many of these installations are cut by later walls and a larger sample of pottery from them would have helped both to date the installations and the walls above them.

Building 74.01: Rm 149, Rm 187, Rm 188, Rm 189, Rm 190, Rm 191, Rm 192, Rm 193, Rm 196, Rm 199 -

All the rooms listed seem to belong to one large structure which interrupts the course of the walls of buildings to N and W. The building is characterized by double-stone construction virtually throughout, and three patches of paving were found. As large as its preserved remains are (ca. 20.0 by 16.0 m), it must have been considerably larger. The N and NE sections are lost due to the high bedrock in that area, and the entire S half (in Plan 91) lies in unexcavated area. The basic arrangement seems to be a series of rooms, some stone paved, around a large stone-paved courtyard. Furthermore, Building 74.01 is constructed over sixteen rock hewn installations, some of which have dating significance. This discussion will begin with the courtyard, then the surrounding rooms, and finally the underlying rock cuttings.

The excavators assigned numbers to different areas of the courtyard without indicating on their plans the boundaries. Therefore the limits used here should be taken only as suggestions. Since no thresholds survive for any of the rooms it is not possible to determine "traffic" flow.

Rm 191 is the NW corner of the courtyard. Its probable boundary to the S is the area of the stone paving. To the E its border is likely a line extending N from the SW end of the wall between Rm 193 and Rm 199.

Rm 193 is the NE corner. Its boundary with Rm 191 was just described, and its N and E limits are clear. P 391, P 392 and P 393 show its relation to Rm 199 to the S. Rm 199 is a long stretch of cobble flooring between two narrow double-stone walls. This flooring is said to be at the same elevation (777.33) as those to the S (777.18) and W (777.50). However, the photographs show this section of floor below the tops of the two walls, and these walls look appear to be below the level of the pavement to the W. This means that the original stone paving which once extended across this entire courtyard covered this lower floor and two walls. Either that or the flooring between the walls is later than the walls and has "settled" in to a level close to the height of the walls. It should be noted that these walls are on the same basic alignment as the walls to the W of Building 74.01. The area of Rm 198, and Rm 194 and Rm 195 to its E are treated in Plan 75. W of Rm 198 and Rm 199 is Rm 192. This seems to include the largest patch of paving, and the area to its S. The floor is well-laid with large flat stones.

Immediately W of the courtyard are three rooms, with one more beyond. Rm 196 is the longest; if there were any inner partition walls, they have not survived. The plan makes it appear that the E wall of this room is extremely thick. However, the W "thickening" is at a lower level (777.21) than the rest of the wall (e.g. 777.68). This may be an earlier wall in partial reuse as a foundation, though its alignment does not match that of the Stratum 3 buildings to N and W. Unfortunately there is no photograph of this room.

Rm 188 is to the N; it is a small chamber with a patch of flooring in its NW corner. This shows up best in P 392. This section of the floor is ca. 40 cm lower than that in Rm 192, but it does not look it from the photograph.

Rm 187 is another small room, N of Rm 188. No flooring was found in it.

Rm 149 is a small, odd-shaped chamber stuck off to the W of Rm 196 and Rm 188. It only appears in P 369, and then only in a corner of it. There are two large stones in the middle of the wall section it shares with Rm 196. This may mark the entry way to Rm 149.

Only portions of Rm 189 and Rm 190 survive; it is uncertain how much farther N they originally extended. These lie to the N of the courtyard and the series of rooms just described. The W wall of Rm 189 is farther W than that of Rm 187 to the S, and it also slants slightly to the E. The S wall of Rm 190 makes a short jag in its course near its W end. Why this should be so is not clear.

As mentioned above, the area below Building 74.01 is honey-combed with rock-cut installations: sixteen total in the area described here, twenty-nine including those described in Plan 75. Unfortunately recorded objects from most of these features are non-existent or negligible. Those with anything like a homogenous deposit end ca 700 B.C., suggesting that Building 74.01 is later than that. Those installations found in Plan 74, and their depths in meters, are: Si 251 (1.40), Si 252 (0.35), Si 253 (1.15), Si 254 (not available), Si 256 (1.25), Si 257 (1.40), Si 258 (1.65), Si 259 (0.24), Ci 260 (5.55), Si 264 (1.0), Si 265 (1.66), Si 268 (3.95), Si 269 (0.85), Si 270 (1.80) and Si 270 (1.43). Most of these installations are ca. 1.4 m in depth, though two Ci 260 and Si 268 were considerably deeper, while Si 252 and Si 259 were much shallower. The discussion of the date and function of these installations will come at the end of this chapter. Si 251 contained EB

I material. ⁶⁷³ Here it will only be noted that the excavators placed Si 254 in the earliest part of their Stratum II, which for them was the 11th to 10th centuries B.C. ⁶⁷⁴

Dating of Building 74.01 -

As mentioned above, Building 74.01 seems to interrupt the lines of the buildings to the W and N. Though these buildings show modifications which suggest use throughout Stratum 3, Building 74.01 is at a different orientation to all of them. The stone floor of its central courtyard was built over a fragment of one of these buildings. A great number of rock-cut installations below Building 74.01 also attest to its late use. Those with late, closely datable material, indicate that these installations went out of use by ca. 700 B.C. All this suggests that Building 74.01 be assigned to Stratum 2. Because of erosion there is no material to date the building's last phase of use; it could have continued into Stratum 1.

Function of Building 74.01 -

It is certainly too large to be a private dwelling, and contains no equipment suggesting any industrial use, though such could be missing because of erosion. It is probably a large public building. Perhaps it was an official residence, or a small palace.

Building 74.02: Rm 137, Rm 159 -

This seems to be the remains of a 3-Room building. No single

⁶⁷³I, pp. 68, 75.

⁶⁷⁴I, 180.

photograph shows the entire building. The most important are P 361, P 363 and P 367.

Rm 137 was the front portion of the structure and was likely divided into two long rooms, as is suggested by two wall stubs, one against its S wall, and the other next to the later double-stone wall on the N. This N wall is double-stone construction; P 361 and P 367 show that this wall cuts the E and W walls of Rm 137 and is also preserved to a higher elevation. The line of this wall, however, may be fairly close to where the original N wall of Building 74.02 stood. The double-stone wall jutting E from the W wall may be a later modification. The wall running diagonally in the NE corner is partially underneath the E wall of Rm 137 (see P 361). This may be a remnant of a pre-Rm 137 building (of Stratum 4?), though it may also be a storage unit within and contemporary with Rm 137.

Rm 159 is a rather wide back room (see Plan 91). Its walls are almost completely single-stone work. This chamber appears only in P 369.

There are six rock-cut installations below Building 74.02: Si 205, Si 209, Si 214, Rm 216, Si 219 and Si 220 (see P 409a and P 409b). Si 209 and Si 214 contained EB I material.⁶⁷⁵ Si 220 is of the bottle-shaped variety according to the 1947 report.⁶⁷⁶ Those features below Rm 159 are discussed on Plan 91. Those installations with datable ceramics suggest that these installations went out of use by the end of the 10th century B.C. (though Si 220 might contain some later material).

Dating of Building 74.02 -

⁶⁷⁵I, pp. 68, 75.

⁶⁷⁶I, 129 n. 1.

The main factors are: the building is single-stone construction throughout, except for later modifications; it is built over rock-cut installations which went out of use by the 10th century B.C.; it is cut by a later, long double-stone wall. This suggests a foundation in Stratum 3C, and a life through to the end of 3A. The later wall might be part of a Stratum 2 building, and the diagonal wall in one corner may be of Stratum 4 or an installation of Stratum 3 inside the building.

Function of Building 74.02 -

The remains are fragmentary, but there is nothing to indicate other than a domestic role for this building.

Building 74.03: Rm 136, Rm 143, Rm 148, Rm 152, Rm 164 -

This building is the E neighbor of Building 74.02. Its plan is not certain and seems somewhat irregular in any case. Even the number of rooms is not certain. It appears only in P 367.

Rm 143 seems to be a long room oriented to the N, and that Rm 148 and Rm 152 to the S are part of a back room. Like Building 74.02, Rm 143's N wall is cut by a double-stone wall. Its W wall is single-stone work, while those to E and S are double-stone. P 367 seems to show the late N wall which cuts this room turning a corner and running N, and although the photograph is not especially clear, it may run over the E wall of Rm 137, if it indeed continued in that direction. This would mean that Building 74.03 may have extended a little farther N than the late double-stone wall.

Rm 148 and Rm 152 make up the back room. Their walls are double-stone construction throughout. This is especially interesting in regard

to its relations to Rm 159 to the E. The S wall of Rm 152 continues on the same line as that for Rm 159; it is the same width, but different construction. The wall between these two rooms is also double-stone, and continues the line of the wall between Rm 143 and Rm 137. Rm 152 is separated from Rm 148 by a narrow partition wall. Rm 148's NE half seems to have been destroyed when Rm 149 of Building 74.01 was constructed. How much farther to the NE it extended is uncertain.

Rm 164 is a cobble paved floor N of Rm 148 and E of Rm 143. It does not show up well in any photograph. All of its walls are double-stone work.

Rm 136 is a narrow room N of Rm 164. Its N half is paved with cobbles; perhaps originally it was all so paved. Most of it can be seen in P 367. Its E, S and SW walls are double-stone work. The NW part of the W wall, as mentioned above, seems to be a later construction, possibly built over or replacing the original wall in this space, which forms a corner with the wall on the N of Rm 137 and Rm 143. The N wall of Rm 136 is not at all certain. A few stones which might be such a wall are marked on the plan, but this wall does not match well with the N wall of Rm 138, to which it is roughly parallel.

It is probable that Rm 138 and Rm 151 are also part of some stage of Building 74.03; they are delimited in part by walls which are direct continuations of those from Building 74.03. However, no photograph shows this area well, and, as discussed above, the area immediately E of these rooms may have been left as a balk on which stones could be piled. Thus, parts of these rooms may never have been excavated.

Six rock-cut installations lie below Building 74.03, these, with their depths in meters, are: Si 206 (1.5), Si 208 (not available), Si

210 (1.07), Si 211 (1.05), Si 212 (2.0) and Si 225 (1.74). These average ca. 1.5 m deep. Most of the material from these installations cover a broad time range, or contain EB material, such as Si 210.⁶⁷⁷ Si 225 seems to contain the most homogenous late material, and is not later than 700 B.C.

Dating of Building 74.03 -

It contains a mixture of wall types, suggesting use over a relatively long period. It shares walls with, and is on the same alignment with Building 74.02. It is cut by Building 74.01 and the wall on the N of Rm 143 and Rm 137 which belong to Stratum 2. It is built over rock-cut installations probably cut in Stratum 4, though some may have been in use beyond that. All this indicates Stratum 3 as the main period of use, with a probable foundation in 3C.

Function of Building 74.03 -

Since the plan is fragmentary it is not possible to assign a clear function. Nothing, however, suggests any use other than domestic.

Building 74.04: Rm 134?, Rm 135, Rm 141, Rm 147?, Ci 171? -

Whether these rooms truly belong to the same structure is not certain. This area is right in the middle of the arc of high bedrock mentioned above, and only bits and pieces of walls were found. No doorways could be discerned.

Rm 134 is bounded on the S by the double-stone wall which cuts the

⁶⁷⁷I, pp. 68, 75.

N parts of Building 74.02 and Building 74.03. P 363 seems to show a small patch of stone flooring in the SE corner of Rm 134 which reaches this double-stone wall, and probably also the wall between Rm 134 and Rm 135. This suggests that at least these two rooms do indeed belong to the same structure, and that the double-stone wall marks its S limit. It is not clear how far to the SW Rm 134 extended. One relatively thin wall extends N from the S wall of Rm 134, but this might possibly be a continuation of the W wall of Rm 137, rather than the limit of Rm 134. A thin single-stone wall even farther SW is the only other candidate for its limit in that direction.

Rm 135 is reasonably well-defined. Its S wall is the double-stone wall which cuts Building 74.03 on the N, and its E wall is a direct continuation of the S wall, possibly built over part of the W wall of Rm 136. The E wall it shares with Rm 134 was described above. Only its N wall is not clear. P 367 shows most of this room, but not really the area of its N wall. There is no trace of a stone floor.

The area occupied by Rm 134, Rm 135 and Rm 138 probably mark the approximate line of the Stratum 3 ringroad. The front wall of any building connected with Rm 214, Rm 213 and Rm 215, all back rooms in the casemate-like wall, should just about reach this area. Also, the projected continuation of this road to the NE, just S of Ci 183, would match well with the expected S wall of Building 74.05. A continuation curving around to the SW would match well the presumed front SE wall of Building 73.02. The area of Rm 134 would also provide a road onto which Building 74.02 would face.

Rm 141 and Rm 147 are ill-defined spaces to the N of Rm 134 and Rm 135. It may be that Rm 147 was cut by the construction of the grape press installation Building 73.04 (see P 363), unless what appears on

the plan as Rm 147's N wall is really connected with the press. Rm 141's E wall seems from the plan to be of somewhat different construction and alignment than that of Rm 135 to the S. Its N wall is not clear on P 363, nor is the isolated segment of masonry in its SW corner. Only a few stones running N-S and about equally distant between Rm 141 and Rm 147 might mark the division between these rooms.

Ci 171 is a large cistern just S of what may be the N wall of Rm 141 and Rm 147. The 1947 report notes that this is one of the few cylindrical cisterns uncovered.⁶⁷⁸ How early it was cut is uncertain, but it contained material which the excavators dated as late as the 7th to 6th centuries B.C.

There are several other rock-cut installations in this area of high bedrock. Two unnumbered examples are in the area of Rm 134. These show up best in P 363. Si 215 is below Rm 135, but is not cut by any of its walls, so it could have continued in use along with Building 74.04. Si 213 is cut by Rm 135's N wall, but contained no datable material. Thus the rock-cut installations are not of great value in dating Building 74.04.

Dating of Building 74.04 -

Its S wall cuts buildings of Stratum 3, and it overlies several rock-cut installations, probably cut in Stratum 4. There is no certain evidence that it was cut by later features, but the grape press installation Building 73.04 may have done so. If the rooms discussed here do belong to the same building, it should probably be assigned to Stratum 2.

⁶⁷⁸I, 129 n. 1.

Function of Building 74.04 -

There is no evidence from the plan indicative of what sort of building this was, or what its connection might have been to Stratum 2 public building Building 74.01. In any case, it is a large structure, bigger than most of the Stratum 3 houses.

Building 74.05: Rm 170?, Rm 174, Rm 175, Rm 176, Rm 177?, Rm 178, Rm 180

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This again is a building whose plan and extent are not totally clear. It may be that Rm 170 and Rm 178 belong with Rm 169 and Rm 197 to the E. The walls which do survive are not well-preserved. With a few exceptions the walls are single-stone work; they are not preserved high enough to display the presence of doorways. Most of these rooms appear in P 380 and P 390.

Rm 178 seems to be a fragmentary broad room. Presumably the area to the S would originally have consisted of two, or, if Rm 177 does belong to this building, more likely three long rooms. Only a single large stretcher survives of the wall which separated it from Rm 170; the E end of its S wall is also fragmentary.

Rm 174 and Rm 176 are two chambers N of Rm 178, perhaps they were originally one room which was later partitioned; note that the partition wall, such as it survives, is a different style of masonry than the enclosing walls. A short but thick wall sticks out E from the partition wall into the middle of Rm 176. This is an unusual place for such a thick wall; it reduces the area of Rm 176 considerably. Perhaps it is the base for a stairway, or a patch of flooring. P 380 shows this area, but it is difficult to reach a conclusion on this point.

Rm 180 contains a clear section of stone flooring on its E end which was separately numbered as Rm 175. However, its E wall is poorly preserved, and its W wall is lacking all together. Its N wall is the most problematic, since there are three in that area, and they are all double-stone work. The lowest of these appears on the Level II plan; it runs farther W than the other two, below water installation Building 74.06. This low wall is crossed over by another, which runs off farther E, but which is not connected to any clear building. The upper-most of these walls seems to be the latest back wall to Rm 180. These walls indicate a complicated phasing, and the presence of more than one structure which either did not survive or which were not completely excavated.

Rm 177 is W of Rm 176 its E and S wall are double-stone work, while the wall it shares with Rm 176 is single-stone work. Its N wall is less certain; it is drawn as narrow single-stone work, but this looks too thin to have been a real external wall. Perhaps a second row of stones should be reconstructed. At the right edge of P 390, in what looks like Rm 177, are some flat stones which look like a floor, though no paving stones are indicated on the plan.

Rm 170 is E of Rm 178, but only a single stretcher survives of the partition wall. Likewise its E wall is fragmentary, and disappears as the bedrock rises to the S. The wall it shares with Rm 177 is double-stone.

Although there is no conclusive evidence to group Rm 170 and Rm 177 with the other rooms of Building 74.05 it seems better to do so than group them with the buildings to the E which are even more different in construction technique and layout.

To the S of Rm 170 and Rm 178 the bedrock rises considerably and no walls survive across it. There are, however, six numbered and five unnumbered rock-cut installations there. These are as small as ca. 30 cm across and half a meter deep, to ca. 4.5 m deep and 3.2 m across. Only in one case is it possible to determine the phasing of these installations; Ci 182 cuts the unnumbered installation to its immediate S. Whether any or all of these installations were in use at the same time as Building 74.05 cannot be determined. Some of these were cisterns (Ci 180, Ci 182, and Ci 183); others were probably used for storage (Si 177, Si 181 and Si 184). The 1947 report suggests that Si 177, Ci 180 and Ci 183 were bottle-shaped.⁶⁷⁹ The 1947 report discusses the material from Ci 183, which is dated from 450-200 B.C. for its last phase of use, but says little about the cistern itself.⁶⁸⁰ Some of the larger unnumbered cuttings may have been used for food processing while the smaller ones may have had the same use or were for holding storage jars up right.

There are three further rock-cut installations partially cut or sealed by Building 74.05. Si 245 is partially cut by, but not completely under, the wall between Rm 180 and Rm 174. Si 246 is completely sealed below the stone floor in Rm 180, but it contains no datable material. Si 247 is below the double-stone wall between Rm 177 and Rm 197; it does not contain material after 700 B.C., according to the excavators. P A610 shows that Si 247 was found sealed by a covering stone.

Dating of Building 74.05 -

The building is mainly single-stone work, with likely later

⁶⁷⁹I, 129 n. 1.

⁶⁸⁰I, 132-133.

modifications in double-stone work. Its N-most wall shows clear evidence of several phases, and Rm 180 cuts two earlier rock-cut installations. Building 74.01 to the S is of Stratum 2. Its orientation is different than that of Building 74.05. It may be that the Stratum 2 building cut Building 74.05, but because of the high bedrock no evidence of the inter-phasing of the two buildings has survived. Possibly the three back walls should be taken as representing the three sub-phases of Stratum 3: 3C, 3B, and 3A. Thus the evidence, such as it is, suggests use throughout Stratum 3, with the building probably going out of use by Stratum 2.

Function of Building 74.05 -

It seems large compared to most common houses on the site in Stratum 3, but there are no remains to suggest any specialized use. Perhaps it should be understood as the dwelling of a more well-to-do family.

Building 74.06, the Water Installation: Rm 171, Rm 172, Ci 176 -

Most of this installation lies in N17 of Plan 74, though a small part appears in M17 of Plan 57. The contents of Ci 176 were discussed in the 1947 report, though little is said of the installation itself.⁶⁸¹ In plan it is similar to Rm 259 in Plan 75. It appears in P 379, P 389a and especially P 389b.

Rm 172 is ca. 1.9 m square internally with double-stone walls and a cobble stone floor. A shallow narrow channel connects it to Ci 176 on the N. Another short channel leads out of it to the S, but is not seen

⁶⁸¹I, 131-132.

well in any photograph. The preserved depth of this basin-like chamber is at least half a meter.

Rm 171 is off the W side of Ci 176, but its floor is at the same level as the opening to the cistern. The walls of this small space do not survive above the floor level. The floor itself is thickly plastered; it curves up around the edges where it would have met the missing walls. There is no clear evidence of any channel connecting it with Ci 176, though its floor seems to slope toward the middle of the wall next to the cistern.

Ci 176 is at least 2.5 m deep. Unfortunately its internal dimensions were not mapped, so it is impossible to estimate its total capacity, or whether it is bottle- or cylinder-shaped. However, it is shallower than the large cisterns in the central part of this area.

Several other points about this installation should be noted. Its overall length is ca. 6 m; on the N it is ca. 4 m wide, on the S it is ca 3 m wide. The Level II plans shows a short wall segment just W of Rm 172, and another longer section to the E. It seems that Rm 172 cuts this earlier wall, as it sits in the gap between the two. This early wall seems too narrow to be part of the casemate-like construction to the SW made up of Rm 213, Rm 214 and Rm 215 though it is on the same line. In thickness it is more like the narrow wall stretching from N16 to P14. This latter wall may belong to Stratum 4 since it lies outside (N of) the 3C casemate-like wall and seems to be founded on bedrock, which makes it prior to 3B.

Rm 173, and the rest of the rooms associated with it, is probably later than installation Building 74.06 since it blocks the mouth of the channel leading S from Rm 172. Finally, P 379 and Plan 57 show a rubblely

stone wall to the E of Building 74.06; the wall continues into Plan 74 in N18. Although it does not appear on the plan, this wall appears on P 379 to circle around Building 74.06 on the N.

Dating of Building 74.06, the Water Installation -

As mentioned above, Rm 172 cuts an earlier wall below it, but its S channel is blocked in turn by Rm 173. This may be taken as evidence for at least three phases here. The early wall may be 3C, Building 74.06 being 3B, or more likely 3A since it is primarily in the intramural area, and Rm 173 being Stratum 3A or 2.

Function of Building 74.06, the Water Installation -

Clearly this is some sort of water installation, as proved by the cistern. Exactly how it worked, and toward what purpose is a mystery. Even more perplexing is the presence of what seems to be a similar installation (Rm 259) 40 m to the E. Was water poured into Rm 172 until it flowed over into Rm 176? In this case the S channel would have been used to carry away over flow, perhaps in jars. In this scenario the purpose of Rm 171 remains a puzzle. Had the walls of this small basin survived its function might be clearer. Perhaps the installation was used for watering animals, otherwise it had some industrial use as yet unexplainable.

The arrangement of units here: large basin leading into a unit with a smaller opening which is flanked by a smaller and higher surface is somewhat similar to the grape press in W21 in Plan 109. Though the channel connecting the two basins in Building 74.06 is high up in the wall of the Rm 172. Thus, it is not clear if Building 74.06 should be interpreted as a press. If it is a press, it is worth noting that the N

end of the town seems have been a favorite area for such installations; there is an earlier press in P16, and a probably later one in Q15-16.

Related Rooms: Rm 126, Rm 127, Rm 128, Rm 133, Rm 140, Rm 144, Rm 173, Rm 181, Rm 184 -

These rooms seem to be connected to Rm 130, Rm 131, Rm 132 and Rm 158 from Plan 73. It is possible that all these chambers are part of an almost 30 m long building complex, but not enough architecture survives in this area to decide the point. The S part is totally lost due to the very high bedrock in that area. One important point is that all of these rooms have fairly substantial double-stone walls. Rm 130 and Rm 132 were treated in Plan 73.

Rm 173 and Rm 184 clearly belong to the same structure. The SW half of Rm 184 is separated into Rm 127 and Rm 128. The wall separating Rm 127 from Rm 128 is preserved to the same height and is the same thickness as the other walls in its vicinity (see P 379). Perhaps Rm 128 is a raised platform within Rm 184, a storage unit, or the base for a stairway. Rm 173 block access to the channel at the S end of Rm 172 of water installation Building 74.06.

Rm 144 and Rm 181 are in the same area of high bedrock where little is preserved. Only a short stub of a wall projects S into Rm 144. The wall which marks the E limit of Rm 181 is offset from the E wall of Rm 173, but is on roughly the same line. P 390 shows some of the area of Rm 181 and P 360 shows some of Rm 144. Both photographs show the unexcavated "balk" between these areas.

Rm 182 is a narrow space E of Rm 181. If Building 74.05 continued into Stratum 2 then Rm 182 marks an alley between the two buildings; if

not, then Rm 182 marks only a small area of what would have been a large open space in N-P, 17-18. It may be that this space was used to channel water out of the main town area to reach the drain in M18 of Plan 57. Note that the drains in AG17, AD14, AB13 and Q13 seem to be fed by sideroads leading off from the ringroad through the outer belt of buildings.

Rm 140 is W of Rm 144 and is separated from Rm 133 by a short partition wall. A ca. 1.3 m thick wall separates Rm 133 from Rm 132. Bedrock again rises up on the S end of these rooms. Both the plan and P 390 and P 360 show shallow circular rock cuttings in this area, probably belonging to Stratum 4 agricultural installations. The narrow space N of Rm 133 and W of Rm 126 is unnumbered and is not closed off to the N by any wall. P 352 shows the area, but provides no certain trace of a wall across this area. Either it was robbed out, or this space was purposefully left open.

Rm 126 is N of Rm 140. The plan of its N wall is confused because it contains elements belonging to Rm 215 below. Approximately the N quarter of this wall belongs to the S wall of Rm 215; this wall seems to serve in part as the foundation for the N wall of Rm 126. The S thickening of this same wall may also be an earlier lower wall. P 352 and P 365 show this area.

Dating of the Related Rooms -

The dating is uncertain. Since Rm 173 blocks access to Rm 172, which is in the intramural area and so is Stratum 3B or 3A, Rm 173 and its associated rooms should be 3A or later. The walls are double-stone work through out, suggestive of Stratum 2 where buildings are exclusively of this construction technique, but they follow the

alignment of the ringroad of Stratum 3. Possibly a date late in Stratum 3A is best, with Stratum 2 a lesser possibility..

A Grape Press? -

Two numbered (Si 185, Si 202) and four unnumbered rock-cut installations are found on the Level II plan for P16; these are not at all indicated on the Level I plan. The circular installations vary from 30 cm to 1.2 m deep; three are ca. 1.0 m wide and the other is less than half a meter wide.

More interesting is the large rectangular unnumbered rock-cut installation. It is ca. 5.4 m long and ca. 3.7 m wide. Internally it has two parts. The S part is ca. 2.2 m long and cut ca. 30 cm into the bedrock. In its SW corner is a small circular cutting about half a meter wide and 20 cm deep. The N part of the installation is 3.2 m long and ca. 50 cm lower than the S part. Its NW end is crossed by a later double-stone wall. This wall seems to be connected with Rm 215, part of the 3C casemate-like wall. If this is so, the installation would belong to Stratum 4.

Certainly this is some sort of agricultural installation; perhaps with the same function as the later Building 73.04 to the SW, which seems to have been a grape press. If the elongated oval cutting to the W is in some way connected with this press is uncertain.

Other Rooms -

Rm 145 is a space S of Rm 132. Little can be said of it other than the bedrock slopes sharply from NE to SW. P 360 shows this area well. It does contain a roughly oval rock-cutting, and in this cutting there

appears to have been found the intact base of a large storage jar; though from the photograph it is difficult to be certain. It is also impossible to be certain of its date.

Rm 169 and Rm 197 belong to an architectural complex extending into Plan 75. Like Building 74.05 it probably once extended farther to the S, as suggested by the E and W walls of Rm 169; but any such construction has been lost to erosion in the high bedrock area. Because of their fragmentary nature it is difficult to characterize the walls of Rm 169. Its W wall is single-stone work, as is possibly its N wall. The E wall is double-stone, and the S wall seems to be the same.

Rm 197 has thick double-stone walls to the N and W; there is no clear partition with Rm 264 to the E. Just beyond Rm 197's N wall are what may be parts of two earlier walls. Rm 197's N wall seems to be founded on an earlier wall, which may be the outer wall of the casemate-like wall. Ca. 60 cm beyond the N wall of Rm 297 is a ca. 1.7 m thick mass of stones which stretches as far as P20 to the SE. This wall also is built on the wall below the N wall of Rm 297. This mass of stones is possibly either stone tumble of the 3C casemate-like wall or an ill-defined 3A (or 3B?) rebuild over the 3C wall.

Rm 169 and Rm 197 follow the line of the Stratum 3 ringroad and casemate-like wall but are a mix of single- and double-stone construction which suggests a 3C foundation with modifications through 3A when they probably went out of use because Building 74.04 of Stratum 2 to the S may have blocked access to this area.

Si 248 is partially under the W wall of Rm 169. They follow the line of the casemate-like wall and ringroad. See the discussion under

Plan 75 for other rooms probably related to these.

Rm 120, Rm 129 and Rm 179 are numbers assigned to open spaces roughly N of Rm 184 and W of water installation Building 74.06 and so are part of the 3B fill used to level up the intramural area. Nowhere are the "traces of fire" noted on the plan described. The only point to note is that below Rm 120 is Rm 215 which is probably part of the early casemate-like wall of 3C

Rm 215 is part of the 3C casemate-like wall and is separated from Rm 213 on the W by a drain channel (see Plan 73 and P A570 and P 403). The width of Rm 215's N wall is much thinner than that of Rm 213 (80 cm vs. 1.4 m), but is on the same line. The wall segment below Rm 179, and the longer piece E of water installation Building 74.06, are also on the same line, and could possibly be connected with the wall line N of Rm 264, though this is very conjectural.

Rm 186 is a space N of Building 74.05 and containing Bn 175, the only such installation in the entire N part of the town. Rm 186 is bounded on the E and N by the same rubble wall which circles N of water installation Building 74.06. The S end of this wall is missing. Perhaps it was connected with the N wall of Rm 197. Perhaps Rm 186 is part of a rough enclosure associated with water installation Building 74.06, though the purpose of Bn 175 in this enclosure is uncertain. Both features likely belong to Stratum 3B or perhaps more likely 3A.

Rm 183 is a poorly defined space N of Rm 197. It is enclosed on the N by a wall, but the purpose/use of this area is unclear. It is part of the 3B intramural fill.

Rm 139 and Rm 142 are rooms E of Building 74.04. Whether they are

part of the same structure, or even the same stratum, cannot be established. Rm 142 was sub-divided by a single-stone wall running N to S. The E extensions of these chambers probably lie in the oft-mentioned "balk" seen in several photographs. Si 217 is partially below the S wall of Rm 139, and Si 218 is below the wall between Rm 139 and Rm 142. Si 217 contained EB I material.⁶⁸² These areas belong to either Stratum 3 or 2.

Ci 173 is a large cistern whose mouth was sealed at some point. It is of the bottle-shape variety according to the 1947 report.⁶⁸³ Ci 216 is to the NW; it too is bottle-shaped.⁶⁸⁴ Ci 216 seems to partially cut the installation numbered Ci 174. No photographs show a close up of this feature. The plan represents it in a way somewhat similar to the top surface of the free-standing olive presses so common along the W side of the town. The mouth may have a channel around it, though this is not certain; it might also be a depressed opening, like Si 277 in Q14. It probably did serve in some food processing capacity. The 1947 report suggests that this was a bottle-shaped installation.⁶⁸⁵ These installations are isolated from any other architecture, which makes their dating uncertain. Ci 174 is similar to stratum 4 rock-cut installations in the S part of Plan 74 and may have a similar date. If so, then Ci 216 belongs most likely to Stratum 3. Ci 173 is even less certain; it may belong to Stratum 3.

Ci 224's mouth is partially covered by the small tank Rm 157 which is part of grape press Building 73.04. It contained material dated by

⁶⁸²I, pp. 68, 75.

⁶⁸³I, 129 n. 1.

⁶⁸⁴Ibid.

⁶⁸⁵I, 129 n. 1.

the excavators to the late 6th to early 5th centuries B.C., reinforcing the theory that the grape press is very late, either Stratum 2 or 1, though the cistern may be Stratum 3.

Si 241 is just S of Ci 224. Its mouth is partially cut by a single-stone wall, but this wall itself is an isolated feature. The excavators dated the material to Iron I. It is similar to Stratum 4 rock-cut installations to the E and so may date to the same period.

Rm 146 is SW of Building 74.02. It is not part of that structure, and it is not clear that it belongs with Building 91.01 to the S either. Its SW continuation lies in an unexcavated area, and its connections to the NE are cuts by the S wall of Building 74.04. The only certain thing about it is that the S wall of Building 74.04 cuts the mouth of Si 221 below Rm 146. It was in use in Stratum 3 and/or 2,

Ca 244 is the final feature to be discussed in this plan. The mouth of this cave is sealed under the E double-stone wall of Rm 181. Although it is mentioned in the 1947 report, it is not discussed.⁶⁸⁶ It does not appear in any of the photographs, but is shown on the Level II plan for the area.

A vertical shaft descends ca. 1.53 m and opens into a meter wide tunnel which runs N and then turns sharply SE. It opens into a chamber ca. 1.6 m long by 1.5 m wide with two internal steps, and finally ends in a little chamber ca. 1.1 m wide by 60 cm long. The 1947 report lists this as a silo, which is plainly incorrect.⁶⁸⁷ It contained only EB I material, but not enough to determine its function. It may, perhaps be a

⁶⁸⁶I, 180.

⁶⁸⁷I, 180.

tomb.

Note on the Rock-Cut Installations -

There are almost sixty rock-cut installations in this area; most of these are recorded on the Level II plan. While some of them are clearly large cisterns, others are narrower, shallower cuttings termed by the excavators "silos". Some of them probably did serve a storage purpose. Some of the smallest ones may have been used to hold jars up right. One may have been a grape press, another a press for olives. Did any of the shallow cuttings have a role in the processing of grain?

Many of these installations are cut and/or covered by later walls. Perhaps as the Stratum 3 town was developed industrial facilities and storage units once cut from the rock itself were transferred to free-standing presses and bins with stone-lined walls. If the dating of these installations to Stratum 4 is correct, the gradual replacement of rock-cut by free-standing installations in Stratum 3C may represent an increase in the density of population at the site. Industrial units were fewer in number in the town, or took place outside the offset-inset walls. Storage units to supplement food kept in the houses were crowded into a narrow band around the S end of the site in 3B.