



Figure 7. Area A: The two layers of plaster from the section where the northern wall was removed, earlier layer (1) and later layer (2).



Figure 8. Area A, facing southwest: the eastern section of the excavated aqueduct. The angle of Wall W102 (left) can clearly be seen.

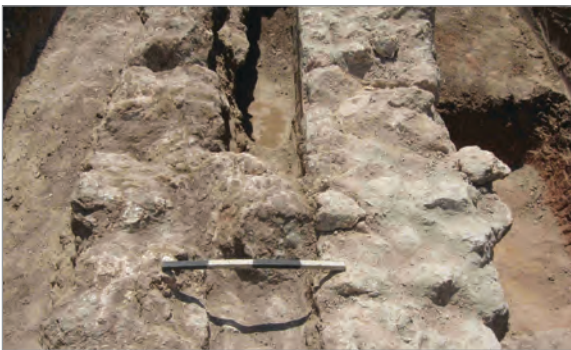


Figure 9. Area A, facing southwest: a large stone lodged in the interior of the aqueduct.

Aqueduct interior

The aqueduct was built by laying a 0.3m-high bonded fieldstone foundation, upon which were built two parallel walls 0.4m apart. The channel's slope was very gentle, measuring 0.05° over the length of the area. Two layers of plaster were clearly discerned (Fig. 7): the earlier reddish in color, with quartz grain and potsherd inclusions, and the later layer grayish in color due to water-induced accretions.

Stage 2

An additional 15.3m of the aqueduct was excavated to the east, and two agriculture-related disturbances were found and documented.

The southern wall (W102)

In this part of the aqueduct Wall W102 was constructed from seven courses of limestone. The six lower courses were built of medium-sized, bonded fieldstones. The upper course was built from larger stones cut into roughly regular blocks. As in the first stage, evidence of a later robbery of stones from the upper course of this wall could also be seen. The height of the wall from the base of the channel was 1.2m and its width was 0.55-60m. This wall collapsed to the north similar to the Stage 1 area (Fig. 8), except at one point where a large stone was found in the interior of the aqueduct, keeping the wall from collapsing (Fig. 9).

The northern wall (W103)

Wall W103 was identical to the southern wall described above and was comprised of seven courses of limestone, the six lower courses built of medium-sized fieldstones bonded by cementing material and an upper course built from larger semi-dressed blocks. The height of the wall from the base of the channel was 1.2m and again it was 0.55-60m wide. A deep square (1 x 1.6m) was excavated beside the wall here in order to examine its construction (Fig. 10).

The aqueduct interior

As in the Stage 1 area, the aqueduct interior here was built from a 0.3m-high bonded fieldstone foundation, on which a smooth layer of plaster was applied across



Figure 10. Area A: the north side of W103.

the 0.4m width of the channel. The depth of the interior of the aqueduct here was 0.92m from the base to the extant top of the enclosing walls (Fig. 11). In this section also two layers of plaster were found in the interior of the aqueduct.

Area B

The southern wall (W102)

The wall here was constructed from four courses of limestone. The three lower courses were built of medium-sized, bonded fieldstones. The upper course was built from larger semi-dressed blocks. The height of the wall here, from the base of the channel, was only 0.55m and its width 0.55-60m. In this section both of the walls maintained their rectitude, probably not collapsing because the lower walls here reduced the pressure exerted on them from the surrounding soil, and due to four large stones which here also had collapsed into the channel and helped shore up the wall (Fig. 12).



Figure 11. Area A: the interior of the aqueduct.

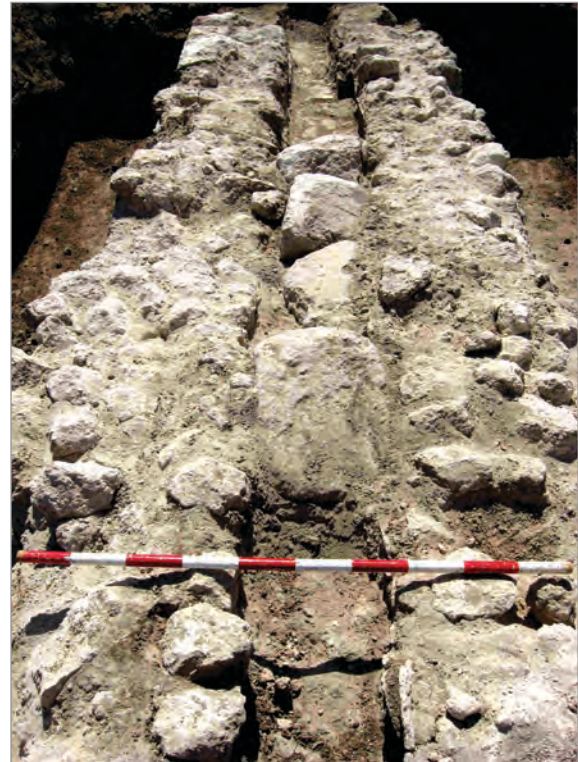


Figure 12. Area B, facing west: the aqueduct at the western end of the excavation.