

Archaeologists find further evidence of Babylonian destruction of Jerusalem

## **An excavation also showed that ancient Jerusalem was larger than previously thought.**

by [Michele Chabin](#) in the [August 30, 2017](#) issue

Israeli archaeologists recently discovered 2,600-year-old artifacts they say offer further evidence of the Babylonian destruction of Jerusalem around 586 BC.

The Israel Antiquities Authority announced the discovery just days before Tisha B'Av, a Jewish fast day commemorating the anniversary of the destruction of both the First Temple by the Babylonians and the Second Temple by the Romans in the year 70 CE. The fast began at sundown on July 31.

The announcement came at a time of great turmoil in and around the Temple Mount (the Haram al-Sharif in Arabic), the holiest site in Judaism and the third holiest in Islam after Mecca and Medina.

During the four-month excavation, carried out in Jerusalem Walls National Park near Jerusalem's Old City, archaeologists found charred wood, pottery, fish scales and bones, grape seeds, and rare artifacts covered by burned charcoal and layers of building debris.

Among the most important finds were dozens of storage jars, several of them with handles stamped with the image of a petaled rose, or rosette.

"These seals are characteristic of the end of the First Temple Period and were used for the administrative system that developed towards the end of the Judean dynasty," according to dig directors Joe Uziel and Ortal Chalaf.

At the time, Jerusalem was the capital of the kingdom of Judea.

Classifying objects using seals "facilitated controlling, overseeing, collecting, marketing, and storing crop yields," they said.

The excavation also revealed an artistically rendered small ivory statue of a woman whose hair was cut in an Egyptian style, and indicates the wealth of some residents of the ancient city, the authority said.

The excavation also showed that ancient Jerusalem was larger than first thought: it extended beyond the line of the already excavated city wall before it was destroyed.

“Throughout the Iron Age, Jerusalem underwent constant growth, expressed both in the construction of numerous city walls and the fact that the city later spread beyond them,” Uziel and Chalaf said. —Religion News Service

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