

This view to the northeast in the upper city of Hazor shows the excavations in the center of the mound. This was the site of John Garstang's soundings in 1928, but the slide shows the results of Yigael Yadin's excavations from 1955 to 1958. The pillared building in the center is a storehouse of the Omride dynasty of the ninth century B.C.E. Barely visible in the trench beyond the narrow end of the pillared building are the foundations of the earlier casemate wall, constructed of two parallel walls separated into rooms by perpendicular divider walls. The ninth century B.C.E. was a period of major building activity at Israelite Hazor that included the construction of the city water tunnel providing hidden access to the spring water at Hazor. In the foreground to the right are large rooms from the city of Jeroboam II (793-753 B.C.E.), when this entire area became a residential quarter with shops and stores. Yadin believed that the city was destroyed by an earthquake during Jeroboam's last days (Amos 1:1). Snowcovered Mt. Hermon, on the border between Israel, Lebanon and Syria, is visible in the background.