

# Dig near Jerusalem's Western Wall yields 'puzzling' chambers

May 19 2020

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An Israel Antiquities Authority archaeologist holds a chalk measuring cup from early Roman period at an excavation site beneath the Western Wall, in Jerusalem's Old City, Tuesday, May 19, 2020. Israeli archaeologists excavating in Jerusalem exhibited a recently uncovered, unusual series of 2,000-year-old chambers carved out of the bedrock beneath the Western Wall plaza on Tuesday. The excavations are uncovering new sections of a sprawling network of ancient subterranean passageways running alongside a contested Jerusalem holy site known to Jews as the Temple Mount and to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary.

(AP Photo/Ariel Schalit)

Israeli archaeologists on Tuesday exhibited a recently uncovered, unusual series of 2,000-year-old chambers carved out of the bedrock beneath the Western Wall plaza in Jerusalem.

The Israel Antiquities Authority's excavations are uncovering new sections of a sprawling network of ancient subterranean passageways running alongside a contested Jerusalem holy site known to Jews as the Temple Mount and to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary.

The Temple Mount is the holiest site in Judaism, while the compound is the third-holiest site in Islam. It was the [site](#) of two Jewish temples in antiquity and today is home to the Al-Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock.

Archaeologists began excavating a large, late Byzantine building located around 35 meters (120 feet) from the base of the wall last year. Beneath the plain white mosaic tiled floor of the monumental structure, they discovered a series of small chambers hewn out of the bedrock. Fragments of clay oil lamps and limestone cups helped date the subterranean rooms to around 2,000 years ago.

Lead archaeologist Barak Monnickendam-Givon said the "very huge investment in rock cut installation work" below ground had never been found before in the [ancient city](#) and was "very puzzling." It remains unclear what the tiny chambers were used for.



Archaeological finds are on display at Israel Antiquities Authority excavation site, in Jerusalem's Old City, Tuesday, May 19, 2020. Israeli archaeologists excavating in Jerusalem exhibited the recently uncovered, unusual series of 2,000-year-old chambers carved out of the bedrock beneath the Western Wall plaza on Tuesday. The excavations are uncovering new sections of a sprawling network of ancient subterranean passageways running alongside a contested Jerusalem holy site known to Jews as the Temple Mount and to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary. (AP Photo/Ariel Schalit)





An Israel Antiquities Authority archaeologist works at an excavation site, in Jerusalem's Old City, Tuesday, May 19, 2020. Israeli archaeologists excavating in Jerusalem exhibited a recently uncovered, unusual series of 2,000-year-old chambers carved out of the bedrock beneath the Western Wall plaza on Tuesday. The excavations are uncovering new sections of a sprawling network of ancient subterranean passageways running alongside a contested Jerusalem holy site known to Jews as the Temple Mount and to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary. (AP Photo/Ariel Schalit)



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Men keep social distance while pray at the Western Wall, the holiest site where Jews can pray in Jerusalem's old city, Tuesday, May 19, 2020. Israeli archaeologists excavating in Jerusalem exhibited a recently uncovered, unusual series of 2,000-year-old chambers carved out of the bedrock beneath the Western Wall plaza on Tuesday. The excavations are uncovering new sections of a sprawling network of ancient subterranean passageways running alongside a contested Jerusalem holy site known to Jews as the Temple Mount and to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary. (AP Photo/Ariel Schalit)

The underground archaeological excavation is taking place about six or seven meters (20 feet) beneath the modern street level of the Western Wall plaza.

Researchers hope the discovery of common items, such as bone and

ceramic fragments, will help shed light on daily life in Jerusalem before its destruction by Rome in 70 A.D.

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