

Dor End of Season 07 Area D4 Supervisor's Report

Preliminary Information / Credits

Group Director: Sarah Culpepper Stroup

Area supervisors: Rebecca Karberg (RAK, to 13/07/07), Avshalom Karasik (AVS, from 14/07/07)

Unit Supervisors: Ryan Boehler (RPB), Hagar Ben-Bassat (HBB), Colin McFeron (CAM), Avshalom Karasik (AVS)

Recorder: Sasa Foster

Field Drawing: Svetlana Matskevich

Photographer: Howard Karesh

Locus bank: L07D4-001 – L07D4-125

Basket bank: 07D4-0001 – 07D4-1615

Image bank: d/v 07D4 : 0001-0061 ; 1000-1026 ; 2001-2032 ; 4001-4034

Image bank: p 07D4 : 9001-9045 ; 9101-9124 ; 9201-9207

Updated locus cards: W04D1-050 ; W04D1-067 ; W04D1-068 ; W04D1-052 ; W04D1-169 ; L05D4-004 ; L05D4-015 ; L05D4-032 ; L05D4-061

Overview

In 2007, the UW Seattle team continued the excavation of area D4, excavating a total of nine full or partial squares: AN/15 (W half); AN/16 (W half); AN/17 (W half); AO/15 (N half) ; AO/16 ; AO/17 ; AP/15 (N half) AP/16; and AP/17. The aim was to understand better the large Phase 1 (industrial?) complex that was revealed in the area during 2004 and 2005, and to uncover the earlier stage of this complex as it appears to belong to Phase 2.

The complex, as further revealed in the 2007 season, includes, in its northern part, three large parallel rooms, each running north to south, (comprising, i.e., AN-AO/16-17). The easternmost of these rooms (AO/16-17) appears to be longer and wider than the other two, although its full extent will be established only with continued excavation to the east (AM-AN/16-17). Each of these three rooms contained, in the NE corner and dating to the latest stage of use, tabuns / kilns of various sizes but all constructed with walls built of clay. The middle room (AO/16-17) contained another round, kiln-like, structure in its NW corner, i.e., to the immediate west of the tabun. This structure was built of stone and hypocaust-tiles. To the south of the eastern room there is another partial room, similar in size and orientation (henceforward the SE room). To the south of the other two rooms there is a narrow corridor running EW with a drain running through its center, and, to the south of that, an E-W oriented space. This space was at some of the sub-phases partitioned into two rooms. Its western edge is unknown due to a late (possibly modern) disturbance. Further south is another E-W room, discovered in 2004 – which has a white-mosaic floor with a large stone drum set in it. This room was not excavated in 2007 (fig. Figure 1). The southern edge of the complex is W**** - excavated many years ago in area D2. The complex extends at least 5 m. out of the currently-excavated area to the west. Its probable SW corner W17591 and RT04D1-042 was excavated in 2000 in 'D1 east'.

Figure 1 Area D4, Aerial photo at the end of the 2007 season, showing the main features

The excavation units were divided as follow: The NW room was excavated by Ryan (RPB), the middle room by Avshalom (AVS), the two eastern rooms by Hagar (HBB) and the Southern space and the corridor, by Colin (CAM). In addition to these areas, there was a mini rescue excavation to the west of area D4, where start-of-season tractor work knocked down a large pottery accumulation. This work was supervised by Rebecca (RAK).

The removal of the massive cement floors (F05D4-004, F05D4-005 see Figure 2 p05D4-9010) in the eastern rooms revealed both another cement floor in the SE room (F07D4-008) and a continuation to the corridor drain sealed under the cement floor in the NE one (L07D4-050 see Figure 3, p07D4-9411).



Figure 2 p05D4-9010: The cement floors F05D4-004 and F05D4-005 in the eastern rooms.



Figure 3 p07D4-9411: Features which were discovered below the cement floor of the NE room.

The robber trenches of the three walls that divide the northern part of the complex into three rooms (L07D4-057, L07D4-019, L07D4-058) were traced during the excavation, and were excavated till the walls (W04D1-050, W04D1-067 W04D1-078) were exposed at their foundation-level to their full length (see Figure 4 p07D4-9118).



Figure 4 p07D4-9118: End of season view of area D4 (looking south). The bottom of the picture shows the two tabuns in the central northern room, in between two of the walls that were fully exposed this year

(W04D1-050 to the left and W04D1-067 to the right). The foundation level of the third wall (W04D1-078) is shown at the right edge of the picture.

All three ended, to the north, more or less in the same line — possibly indicating a large EW wall that ran along the northern margin of this area but that has since been robbed out. If such a wall had existed in this location, it could be that W05D4-060 represents a very small part of it (see Figure 5 p07D4-9104 and in the separation plans of phase 1).



Figure 5 p07D4-9104: The central northern room (looking south), showing the clay tabun (L05D4-055 left) and the tabun-like (L05D4-052 right), together with the wall in between them (W05D4-054).

However, there is a debate regarding the northern edge of W04D1-067, whether it abuts the construction of the two tabuns (Ilan's opinion) and therefore should be assigned only to phase 1a. Or the tabuns were dug after the wall was already there and therefore the wall can be assigned generally to phase 1 (together with W07D4-078 W04D1-050). The reason for this debate is because the very end at the north of W04D1-067 was preserved to a higher level than the wall to the south of it, which was preserved only to its foundation level. This higher preservation fits very nicely the line of W05D4-054 and it may look like one constructional phase (see Figure 6). However, for the mean time we chose the second option in which the tabuns are later than the wall.



Figure 6 (cropped from p07D4-9122): a side view on W04D1-067 which emphasizes the debate regarding the northern edge of this wall (in green).

Still, it seems that it is not yet the northern edge of the complex, since a small part of a floor which continues into the northern baulk was discovered this year (F07D4-048, again see Figure 5, unless this floor is actually a street-surface – the continuation of John Sloan’s street of 2006). Moreover, the eastern and western edges of this complex also need to be excavated in the future. A sizable sewer drain, that crosses the northern part of the building from west to east, was revealed towards the end of the season. This feature marks the architecture of phase 2 (see Figure 7 p07D4-9114).



Figure 7 p07D4-9114: Looking west on the northern part of area D4. At the bottom one can see the foundation of W04D1-050 dovetails with the capstones of the large sewer drain, while the other two walls are blocking this drain.

In the south-western area, the upper drain (L04D1-169) and the basin room (F04D1-131), of Phase 1, were removed, what has uncovered few patches of floors that belong to Phase 2 (F07D4-091 see p07D4-9203 ; F07D4-086 see p07D4-9202; F07D4-032 see p07D4-9201). More architectural features of Phase 2 in this area are the earlier Phases of walls W07D4-061 and W04D1-169=W04D1-052, and the halves columns wall – W07D4-100 (see p07D4-9203).

Several clusters of coins and one locus rich with lamps were found and they are summarized in the 'Key loci' section at the end.



Figure 8 p07D4-9203: The main features of phase 2 in the southern part of area D4 – F07D4-091, W04D1-052, W07D4-061, W07D4-100 (to the right, below the sign of L07D4-034)

The main considerations for the stratigraphic scheme

In 2005 it was decided that there are two Roman Phases in this area. This was based, to a large extent, on correlations with adjacent areas – D1, D2, and H, which all had two Roman strata. Especially significant was the observation that, in 'upper D1', phase 1 was heavy cement construction while phase 2 was characterized by rubble foundations reusing many architectural elements – especially column half-drums – from previous structures (presumably of phase 3). In D4, however, no significant change in architecture was observed – other than raising of floor levels and shifting of installations. They assumed that most of the walls continued in use from Phase 2 to Phase 1.

This year, when considerably more changes, encompassing both 'internal design' shifts and structural changes were noted, the separations into two phases are much more apparent.

For structural changes – which probably imply rebuilding the complex as a whole; let’s consider W04D1-068, in which we observe three constructive stages. (Figure 9 cf. also Figure 1, Figure 4 and Figure 7)

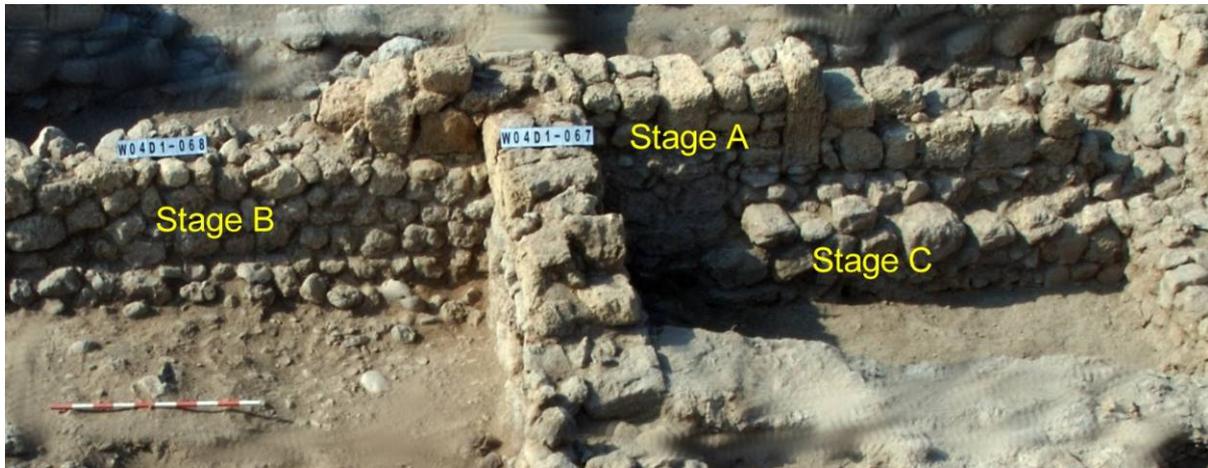


Figure 9 Constructional stages in W04D1-068 (“stage C” was renamed W07D4-114)

Of course this need not imply that the building was destroyed completely and rebuilt three times. Stage B is very likely a foundation for stage A (note that the top-of-preservation of stage C is very uneven and stage B serves to level the foundation for stage A at a height around 15.30m). However, at least one major refurbishment of this central wall is indicated. We shall come back to the quandary of W04D1-068 later.



Figure 10 p07D4-9111: Note three steps in W07D4-061 at the right end of the figure (looking north).

A somewhat less clear example is W07D4-061 (Figure 1 and Figure 10). The east face of the wall appears fairly uniform (not shown in the figure), but on the west face there are three

clear 'steps'. The earliest, widest, stage of the wall is very rough – almost certainly a foundation. In this case the second stage is also arguably a foundation, and only the uppermost is superstructure.

Thus there must be *at least* two phases represented in this building. For the purpose of this analysis, we tried to restrict the number to two, with several sub-phases designating further the intricacies of the building plan. Later on, some features may have to be reassigned (see comments within the text); at present, however, it seems better to minimize the number of Phases in this area especially as we do not have yet the 'classical' mid-Hellenistic material characteristic of phase 3 in areas D1 and D2. Still, we had to assigned one small wall and the floor that was reaching it to 'Phase 0' (W05D4-024 and F04D1-071=F05D4-011 #15.80), both of them are about 40-70 cm higher than the rest of Phase 1 floors in this square (e.g. F04D1-178 #15.11; F07D4-036 and F07D4-096 #15.02). Nevertheless, there are some Phase 1 floors in this level, for instance, the mosaic floor between the areas D4 and D2. Another problem is that W05D4-024, in the NW room, floats above W07D4-078 (and its robber trench) and in slightly different orientation. The latter wall *has* to have been extant in phase 1 (see below).

The main criterion that we used to designate Phase 2 in the three northern rooms is the drain that crosses the northern part of the area – L07D4-105 (see p07D4-9124). Therefore, features that dovetails with the drain (e.g. W04D1-050), or appear to be contemporaneous with it (e.g. F07D4-085 Figure 11; L07D4-103), must belong to this phase (although they may of course continue into Phase 1).



Figure 11 p07D4-9434: F07D4-085 at the same height and dovetails with the capstones of drain W07D4-105.

On the other hand, features which cut the drain should be placed *only* in Phase 1 (e.g. W04D1-067 – c.f. Figure 7; W07D4-078; F07D4-036 Figure 12), as they must have been added only when the large EW drain had gone out of use.



Figure 12 (composed of p07D4-9301 and p07D49306): The NW room with pavement F07D4-036 in the center, before and after discovering the drain.

The special case of W07D4-078 will be argued below.



Figure 13 p07D4-9124: End of season view of area D4 (looking east), the drain (L07D4-105) can be seen in the center of the picture

In the southern rooms the distinction is more problematic. One possibility is using W07D4-100, one of walls with re-used half-columns, in the southern edge of the excavated area – as a signature phase 2 wall. This very wide (c. 1.5 m.) wall corners stage C of W07D4-061 (see above,) – of similar rubble-foundation construction. Both these wide walls are obviously foundations – which means that the phase 2 floor in the ‘central room’ must have been at elevation #15.20 *at least* (which indeed fits F07D4-091 - Figure 8). W07D4-061 corners on W04D1-052. North of this point it continues as a much thinner wall - W04D1-050. No reconstructions are evident in this wall (its superstructure is largely robbed out); but drain 07D4-105 – our *fossil directeur* for phase 2 – is integrated with its foundation. Therefore thus far our phase 2 scenario works out.

The top of the capstones of drain 07D4-105, marking the *minimal* original elevation of the phase 2 floors in the northern rooms is c. #15.00 – 14.90. (c.f. Figure 13, Figure 21) The top of W07D4-114 (which is the wide wall *under* W04D1-068) – another putative phase 2 wall – is at #15.01. Elevation-wise, therefore, a transition of c. #15.20 – 14.90 is indicated between phase 1 and phase 2 (except for phase 1 dug-in installations, which go deeper). This (or even higher) is also the indicated elevation for phase 2 floors – which means that basically no phase 2 superstructure survives (except where it is reused with no changes in phase 1).

This model breaks down, however, when we consider W07D4-078. This is a wide rubble foundation to a robbed-out phase 1 wall (indicated *inter alia* by installation 04D1-166, which

was built against it). There seems to be a clear corner between W07D4-078 and W07D4-114 and therefore *prima facie*, W07D4-078 is also a phase 2 wall (reconstructed or reused in phase 1). However, this wall also clearly blocks drain 07D4-105 – so, by the logic described above, should be designated as phase 1 *only*.

The alternative would be to argue that W07D4-114 is *also* merely a wide phase 1 foundation to W04D1-068. This does not seem likely. As argued above, W04D1-068 already has a separate superstructure (W04D1-068A) and foundation (W04D1-068B). The slightly different orientation and extremely uneven top of W07D4-114 both argue against it being built together with W04D1-068. Lastly, but most importantly, accepting this alternative would rob us of the clearest case for structural changes in this building, which led us to adopt a two-phase scheme in the first place.



Figure 14: The NW room looking south, note the nice corner between W07D4-078 and W07D4-114.

Further complications are caused by the adjacent floor F07D4-036 in the northwest room. This floor clearly seals drain 07D4-105 (which at this point has no capstones, so it could not have run *under* the floor. This means that F07D4-036 should be assigned to phase 1. The

elevation of this floor (#15.04 – 14.93) is, however, lower than all other phase 1 floors – and fits the general elevation of *phase 2* floors (e.g. 07D4-046 at #14.93).

At this point we make no attempt to resolve these contradictions, but merely note them for future discoveries and discussion. Moreover, at this point W07D4-114 was drawn with Phase 1 but may be moved in the future.

One more substantial change in the architectural plan of the complex at the end of Phase 2 is the cancellation of wall W07D4-040, which was probably replaced by W04D1-105 one meter to the south of it (we do not at present know if there is a phase 2 (or older) wall under W04D1-105, but it is separated by a foundation trench from the deposits south of it).

The maximal number of inner stages of Phase 1 is found in the NE room. Three installations - (tabun / kiln 05D4-061, pipe 05D4-032, and “mill” 05D4-015) clearly cut the cement floors (see above Figure 2) and thus are the latest addition and belong to Phase 1a. Therefore, the upper cement floor itself (F05D4-004) belongs to Phase 1b. That floor, in turn seals and blocks drain 07D4-050, which should therefore be Phase 1c. This drain, in turn, is the continuation of drain L04D1-069 and its bottom floor F04D1-085 in the corridor, which now should be assigned also to Phase 1c. F04D1-085 starts at about #15.39 at its western edge and slope down towards the east with #15.22, where the lowest eastern point at the end of drain 07D4-050 is #14.99.

Phase Descriptions

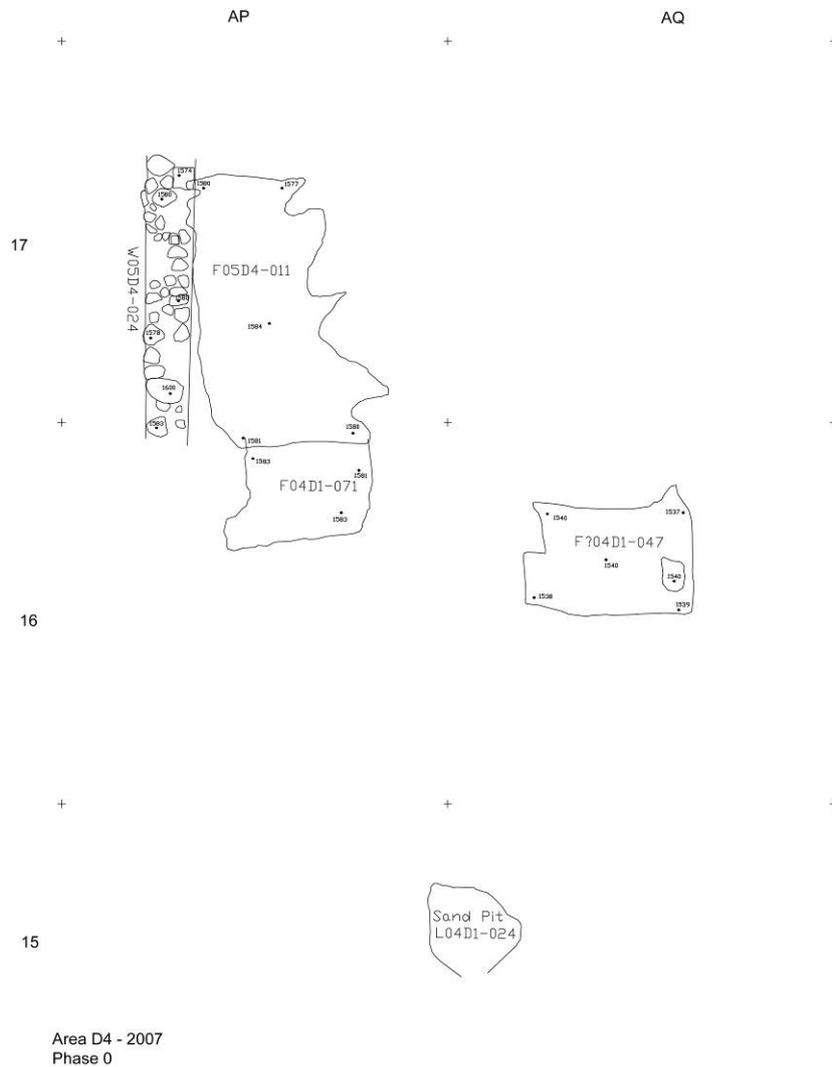
Phase 0

The only feature which definitely belongs to this Phase is W05D4-024 in the north-west room (see above for argumentation). We also put here floor F05D4-011=F04D1-071 (p05D4-9004) because it *seems* to reach that wall (or at least end in-line with it, see Figure 15). The bottom level of the wall is #15.66 which is 10-15 cm lower than the floor and in the locus card of this wall is mentioned that the floor and the fill below it both reached that wall.



Figure 15 p05D4-9004: The two features which were assigned to phase 0, W05D4-024 and F05D4-011.

Alternatively, one might posit that the apparent edge of the floor is because the wall *cuts* it – and move the floor to phase 1a. Note also that a number of phase 1a installations *might* be moved to phase “0”. This would entail a different overall interpretation of these features (as they would now be in an open area (or at least one which post-dates the Roman building)).



Phase 1a: Our current understanding of the area is that the later most additions to the complex are the four tabuns in the northern rooms, and what ever is later than the upper cement floors (F05D4-004, F05D4-005). These floors were created in Phase 1b and continue in use also in Phase 1a.

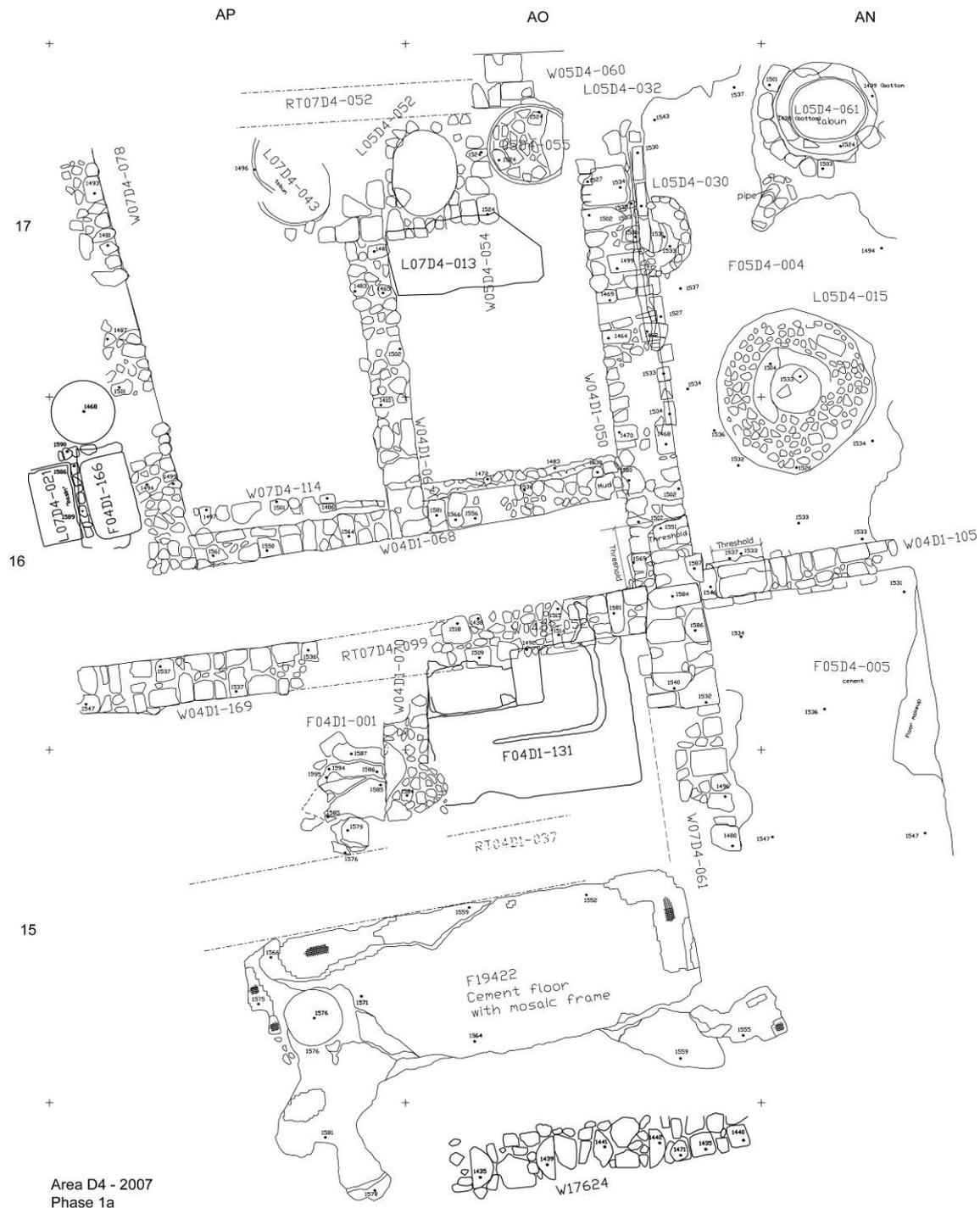


Figure 17 : separation of phase 1a for area D4

The NE room – There are several features which cut the floor F05D4-004 and therefore, as was mentioned before, all of them belong to Phase 1a: Tabun L05D4-061 and its pipe, the round installation L05D4-015 that in the center of the floor, the half circle installation

L05D4-030 and the clay pipe L05D4-032. The floor itself was also in use together with the features on it.

The SE room – here we can indicate only on one change that occurred after the foundation of F05D4-005 in Phase 1b, which is the blocking of the doorway in wall W04D1-105 between the SE and NE rooms. The space of the room itself remained untouched and the floor F05D4-005 continued in use. However, one can not eliminate the possibility that the function of the room was different now, correspondingly to the rest of the changes in the complex.

The corridor – the main feature here that belongs to Phase 1 in general is the continuation of the upper drain, here as L04D1-069. In its eastern edge this drain was assigned to Phase 1c, because it was cancelled by Phase 1b floor (F05D4-004 in the NE room). However, in the corridor itself there are no significant features that are later than L04D1-069. It could be that it was in use (as a surface?) also in Phases 1b and 1a, but we have decided to assign it only to Phase 1c together with its continuation L07D4-050.

The southern room – in this unit there is no direct relation to the upper cement floors of the eastern rooms, but there are similarities that one can count on when doing the sub-phasing. The main link is the use of cement (and mosaic) for floors constructions, like with F19422, F04D1-131, F04D1-001 (=F04D1-021) and W04D1-070. As in the eastern rooms the foundation of these floors was assigned to Phase 1b, especially because we have here as well small changes on top of the floors, like the big ashlar stone on F04D1-131. This change is very similar in nature to the additions above F05D4-004. Nevertheless, all these floors were in use also in Phase 1a.

NW room – Here the evidences for the inner relations of the various features of Phase 1 are not so direct. There is no connection between the two sides of wall W07D4-078, so it is hard to tell exactly to which sub-phase we should assigned the pithos (L07D4-024) or the adjacent basins. However, since we assume that all four tabuns belong to one constructional phase, in which the function of the complex was changed, we can only be sure with tabun L07D4-043 that it should be assigned to Phase 1a. The rest of the features were assigned to earlier phases, but one should keep in mind that there are no direct evidences for it.

North-central room – Similar concerns as in the adjacent unit are relevant here as well. The main part of the room was robbed and destroyed in later periods, including robbing of the cap-stones and the upper part of the large sewer drain. Bearing in mind that the two tabuns were also dug deep into earlier phases, leaves us with very few and fragmentary floors that use to be in this room and none of them reach any of the walls. However, again, the tabuns, together with the small wall that was constructed in between them (L05D4-052, L05D4-055 and W05D4-054 see Figure 5), can be assigned to Phase 1a and the Patches of the floors to earlier stages. This can be exemplified in p07D4-9105 where it is demonstrated that tabun L05D4-055 cuts F07D4-014, as does the pottery dump of L07D4-013, which was probably a pit that serves as the entrance to kiln L05D4-052.

NE & SE rooms – F05D4-004 and F05D4-005 which, in this stage, were connected and constructed as one floor through the doorway in W04D1-105.

Southern room – The most important element in this stage is the basin room of F04D1-131 and the small walls that surround it and were part of its construction (e.g. W04D1-143, W04D1-144, W04D1-176 = W07D4-076 and W07D4-065). However, there is nothing below this floor that belongs to Phase 1c, so it could be that the basin room should be assigned to both sub-phases 1b and 1c.

NW room, the inner separation between Phases 1b and 1c is very difficult to establish. It is possible that the sub-division that was observed mainly in the eastern rooms is not relevant in the rest of the area. However, we have assigned the pavement of F07D4-036 (=F07D4-096) to Phase 1c, since it seats directly on the walls of the large sewer drain. What ever was in the same horizon, in terms of absolute heights, on the other side of W07D4-078 was also assigned to Phase 1c. This leaves us with only two small patches of floors, in the southern edge of the room, that belong to Phase 1b (F04D1-178 and F04D1-184).

North central room – The central area of this room suffered various sorts of destructions and disturbances; both robber trenches and the digging of the two tabuns in the northern part together with the entrance area to the western tabun (e.g. L07D4-013). Still, few patches of Kurkar floors were revealed in the eastern part of the room. In the NE corner we could even see two layers of floors (F05D4-029 and below it F07D4-014). These two floors mark the sub-phases 1b (F05D4-029) and 1c (F05D4-014). Nevertheless, there is still a possibility that both are basically the same thing, since the height difference between them is only few centimeters. Together with F05D4-029 we assigned also F05D4-049 which definitely belongs to the same original floor.

Phase 1c: In general, this sub-phase includes the lowermost features that are still higher / later than the sewer drain. This comprises different kinds of floors – cement (F07D4-008), Kurkar (F07D4-014) and stone-pavement (F07D4-036, F07D4-096, F07D4-029), or other installations like the upper drain (L07D4-050, L04D1-069, F04D1-085) or the western basins (L04D1-166, L07D4-021, note that these basins may shift within the sub phases of phase 1 and we can not be absolutely sure that they are only Phase 1c).



Figure 19 : Separation of phase 1c for area D4

Aside from the continuation of the upper drain in its southern edge (L07D4-050), the north-western room's floor is missing. The top of the capstones of drain 07D4-050, at the south end of the room is at c. #15.25 – this should more-or-less mark the level of the floor of this room in phase 1c. No floor, however was found at that level. It is possible that the builders of F05D4-004 completely removed the previous floor. It could be that future excavation will bring to light new insights about this space in the beginning of Phase 1 when we shall remove L07D4-050. One possibility is that F07D4-045 (# 15.00) which was assigned to Phase 2a should be placed here instead. However, that floor could hardly have covered drain 07D4-050

(above), nor the phase 2 W07D4-040 (top #15.15). On the other hand, the south-eastern room is completely covered by a very nice cement floor (F07D4-008), similar to the upper one.

Corridor – The upper drain (L04D1-069, F04D1-085) covers the corridor at the northern part of this unit.

Nothing was assigned to sub-phase 1c in the southern unit. One should consider the possibility that the basin room (F04D1-131 and its perimeter walls) was established already in Phase 1c. This will fit well with the two small basins in the NW unit which were assigned also to sub-phase 1c (see below). Another possibility is that F07D4-091 (#15.20-15.15) should be assigned to 1c instead of to 2.

NW room – This unit is represented by stone pavements on both sides of W07D4-078, and the small basins with the adjacent *pithos*. However, it is worth noting, that the pavement on the western side of the wall (F07D4-029) is 20-30 cm higher than the pavement in its eastern side (F07D4-036, F07D4-096). The latter was constructed directly on the walls of the drain and therefore must be assigned to this sub-phase (Unless who ever removed the cap-stones of the Phase 2 drain removed also Phase 1c floor and we have the pavements as Phase 1b floors). The former is sticking out of the baulk, so only future excavation will clarify its relations with the rest of the features in this unit. Still, it is reasonable to assume that two nearby stone pavements belong to the same phase.

North-central unit – Later interferences in this room cause that only a very small patch of a Kurkar floor (F07D4-014) was assigned to this sub-phase.

Phase 2

As was mentioned above, the key feature which represents Phase 2 architecture is the large drain L07D4-105 (=L07D4-118 = L07D4-115). This drain goes through W04D1-050 and is well-integrated with it. The continuation of W04D1-050 to the south is stage C of W07D4-061 (see above), which make together a very long N-S wall. This wall dovetails to the west with W07D4-100 and W04D1-052 (=W04D1-169), and to the east with W07D4-040. Other features in this Phase are floors (F07D4-045, F07D4-032, F07D4-086 and F07D4-091) and the installation at the north of the NE unit (L07D4-102, L07D4-103, may be a part of a smaller drain).

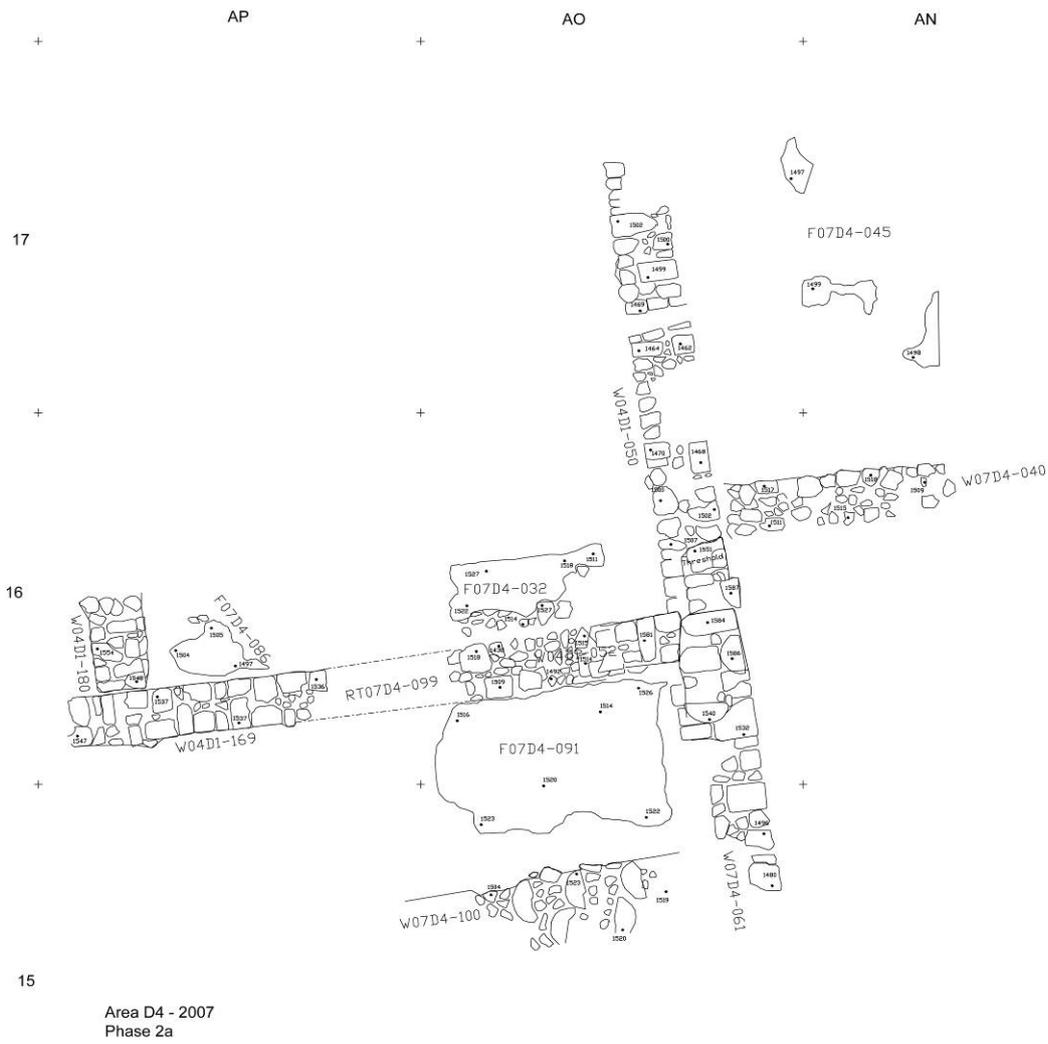


Figure 20 : Separation of phase 2a for area D4

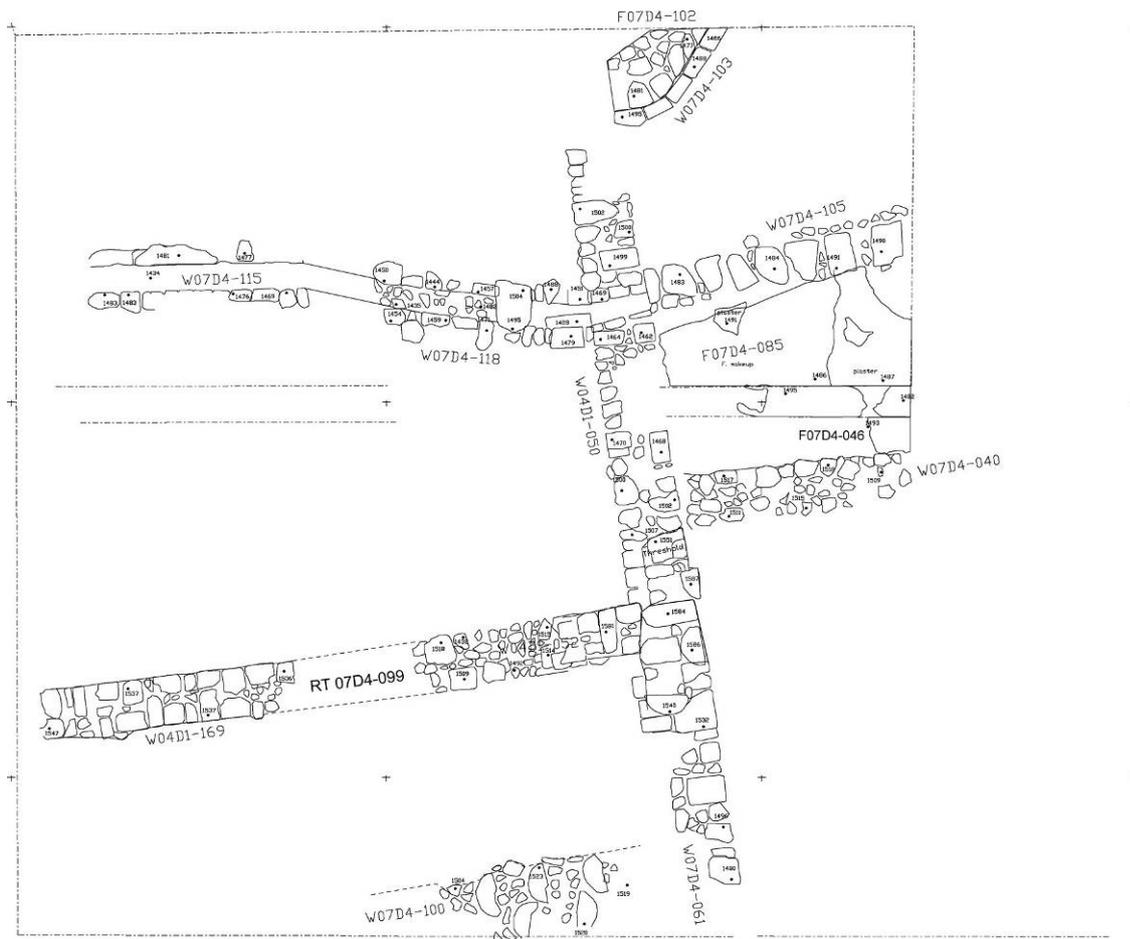


Figure 21 : Separation of phase 2b for area D4.

HBB unit – The main horizon of this unit is what was assigned to sub-phase 2b and includes the sewer drain L07D4-105, a Kurkar floor F07D4-085 (see Figure 11) and the installation at the north L07D4-102, L07D4-103. However, we have also found several patches of a higher Kurkar floor (F07D4-045), which was assigned to sub-phase 2a. It is not clear whether this floor is above and cancels the drain, or is it just a raising floor of F07D4-085 below it. At this point, we assigned only F07D4-045 to sub-phase 2a, but it could be that the drain should be here as well. Or, that F07D4-045 belongs to Phase 1c (note that at this phase there is nothing in the north-eastern room), and that there are no indications for sub-phases in Phase 2.

Corridor and southern room – Here too, there are no clear indications for sub phases. So beside the walls W07D4-100 and W04D1-052 which belong generally to Phase 2, we have assigned (quite arbitrarily) the Kurkar floor F07D4-091 together with two more patches of floors (F07D4-032 and F07D4-086) to sub-phase 2a.

North western room – Only the sewer drain (in this unit as L07D4-115) belongs to Phase 2. However, in most of the unit there are still Phase 1 features standing, and may be below it we'll find more architecture that belongs to Phase 2.

North central room – Only the sewer drain (here as L07D4-118), belong to Phase 2 in this unit.

Phase 3

There is still no architecture that relates to this phase. We have defined this phase only as the dirt loci that came below phase 2 floors or below their assumed level. The reason to call these loci phase 3 and not phase 2 is because of their pottery which fits the traditional phase 3 of the tel.

Key Loci:

The key loci in area D4 this year are mainly sealed fills between floors, concentrations of coins or restoration loci. Although, we haven't reached the architecture of Phase 3 yet, some fills below Phase 2 floors are key loci for the end of Phase 3.

Phase 1:

L07D4-050: a sealed fill inside the drain with 11 coins, should represent sub-phase 1c assemblage (HBB). This drain was cancelled by floor F07D4-004 and we have another cluster of coins in L07D4-032 (see below) which is below the foundation of this drain. The two clusters can narrow the use duration of this drain and of phase 1c.

L07D4-037: Cobbles foundation of floor F07D4-008, in which 12 coins were found, should give terminus post-quem for sub-phase 1b (HBB).

L07D4-032: Fill below drain F04D1-085 with 20 coins, should give terminus post-quem for sub-phase 1c (CAM).

L07D4-013: A very reach pottery dump for restoration (goes with L07D4-094), which should represent the assemblage of the end of Phase 1 (see Figure 22 and also p07D4-9106, p07D4-9107).



Figure 22 p07D4-9101: The pottery dump of L07D4-013 in its bottom, showing a unique thick amphora (the 'girafe').

Phase 2:

L07D4-045: Fill above fragmentary Kurkar floor F07D4-045. The assemblage in this locus should represent later Phase 2 or early Phase 1 (if we will reassign this floor to phase 1c) (HBB).

L07D4-085: Fill above Kurkar floor F07D4-085, should be representative for early Phase 2 assemblage (HBB).

L07D4-015: Sealed fill below Kurkar floor of phase 1 F05D4-049, and above the level of the sewer drain. This locus should represent Phase 2 assemblage (AVS).

L07D4-091: Sealed fill below cement floor of Phase 1 and above Kurkar floor of Phase 2.

Phase 2???: (future excavation will tell)

L07D4-092: Fill below F07D4-032 with some coins.

L07D4-111: Fill below Kurkar floor, which should represent early Phase 2 or later Phase 3 material.

L07D4-108: Restoration locus below Kurkar floor of Phase 2- F07D4-086. This locus should represent early Phase 2 or later Phase 3 material.

Phase 3:

L07D4-067: Sealed restoration locus.

L07D4-069 (goes with L07D4-081 and L07D4-089): Restoration loci, relatively rich with lamps and other special finds, probably belong to Phase 3, since it is already below the level of the cap-stones of the sewer drain.