

The Excavation of Tell Siran (1972)

by

Henry O. Thompson

From 17 April to 15 May, 1972, a sounding was made at Tell Siran, on the campus of the University of Jordan (Plate I, 1). It was planned as a training program for the third year students of the Department of History and Archaeology¹ who are majoring in archaeology. The dig was to be part of an ongoing program in which archaeology majors are required to do 100 hours of field excavation. In the past, this has been arranged through foreign expeditions digging in Jordan. The Tell Siran excavation was approached with the thought that it might serve as an outdoor laboratory for the Department's students, if the excavations there proved worthwhile. Initial planning was done by Dr. Adnan Hadidi and the writer. Dr. Hadidi made the original suggestion that Siran might be worth investigating.²

Prior to the decision to excavate, a surface survey of the mound was made by the third year students.³ Surface pottery included fabrics from the Ayyubid/Mamluk (12th-14th centuries A.D.), Umayyad (8th century) and Early

Byzantine (5th century) periods. There was one piece of Late Hellenistic (1st century B.C.) and a small quantity of Iron Age (6/7th century B.C.) pottery. These proved to be the horizons represented in the excavated fill with additional quantities of Late Hellenistic and a few pieces from each of the Late Roman and Late Byzantine periods.⁴ The results of the surface survey encouraged the decision to excavate the University's own tell⁵ and to exploit its convenience for the archaeological program. Unfortunately, with the exception of two (probably three) loci, all the excavated strata contained Mamluk pottery. However, the students learned the rudiments of digging, drawing, recording and handling artifacts which latter included the cutting (on a rock saw for one to one drawing) of potsherds and their registration. Thus the field laboratory concept proved its worth for student training. Hopefully, somewhere on the 85 dunam mound, future excavation might find undisturbed stratigraphy of the earlier periods, to add to the training value of the site.

(1) Dr. Abdl Karim Gharaibeh, then chairman of the Department, gave his support to the program.

(2) His support and advice are gratefully acknowledged. He also assisted several times during the excavation. Dr. Hadidi is Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Jordan.

(3) They are Amin Jaber, Jom'a Kryem, Katrine Zriakat, Khalid Majali, Mahmud Bargawe, Marwan Abu Khalaf, Rose Akeel, Safe Haddad (Pl. IX, 2), Nabil Khairy, Tutor in the Department, also assisted with the work from time to time.

(4) The final reading of the pottery was done by Dr. James Sauer whose major assistance at this point is deeply appreciated.

(5) The writer does not know of another campus with its own ancient mound. This seems unique among universities although prehistoric pottery was discovered at the International Christian University in Japan and a tell on the farm (in the Beqa') of the American University of Beirut, is being excavated by Dr. Dimitri Baramki.

The tell (Plate I, 1) is heavily covered with pines, olives and figs. Some wheat and vegetables are also grown here, especially on the east side. The forestation is from a project (1944) of the Agricultural Experiment Station which owned the land before the University started in 1962. The name of the tell comes from the prior owner and has no known relationship to any ancient identification of the site. Discussion of the mound's recent history with Dr. Hassan Gharaibeh and Haj Hamdan Louzi of the Dept. of Agriculture, and the continuing portion of the Station, provided the information that prior to the tree planting in the '40's, from 6-8 buildings were visible on the mound. Their remains stood from ground level to as much as two meters high. None of these buildings are visible today. Their stones were used in the many terraces built for the trees and more recently for a guard house on the north edge of the tell. The walls of the old buildings were often dug below foundation level but Haj Hamdan could not be certain that all of the foundation remains had been taken. The terrace walls use natural field stone, roughly cut blocks and well dressed ones. The latter presumably came from door jambs and other special construction portions of housing. At least they do not seem numerous enough to have constituted whole buildings. The buildings are presumed Ayyubid/Mamluk in relation to the latest surface pottery combined with the rectangular nature of the stone. The latter contrasts with the squares used in Ottoman construction. But until foundations are found "in situ," this remains only speculation.

Mr. Mansour Bataineh, Director General,⁶ approved the project for the Department of Antiquities. The services of the

(6) Mr. Bataineh is now Ambassador in Abu Dhabi. His support is gratefully acknowledged.

(7) A special note of thanks should be recorded

Department's photography and conservation sections were also made available in addition to funds as part of the Department's continuing efforts to encourage student work in archaeology. The University's approval carried with it funding and the part time services of Mr. Ata Eleiwat, University Surveyor and Draftsman.⁷ Mr. Eleiwat provided the contour maps, the end of season plans, and all the final drawings published here. The American Center for Oriental Research provided the equipment for the dig. The writer served as director of excavations, functioning as University Professor in Archaeology (1971—1972) and Director of ACOR (1971—1972). Mr. Khamis Fahd Dadose, formerly of Jericho, now of Ruseifa, served as Technical man. The students provided all the physical labor. They were assisted from time to time by students from other classes and departments. Mr. Nabil Khairy of the Department of History and Archeology assisted on occasion with the supervision.

The Excavations

A slight depression on the northern edge of the tell was chosen for a dump site. Prior to this usage, a pre-dump probe trench 1x3 m., was opened to check for significant remains (Plate I, 2). The lower northern edge of the trench had levels of 1013.58 (NE) and 1013.42 (NW) while the upper corners were 1014.99 (SE) and 1014.98 (SW). At the northern end, bedrock appeared c. 0.20 m. down while the two meters to the south had a level stretch of bedrock so by the southern end of the trench, bedrock was 1.40 m. deep. On this level bedrock, a wall (Locus 3) crossed the trench, just below surface soil, Locus 1. It was made of rough field stone ranging from 0.10-0.50 m. in size.

here to Dr. Mahmoud Samra (Vice-President) and University President Dr. Abdl Salam Majali, for this support.

As found, the wall was partially collapsed down the slope. It was probably a terrace wall, an interpretation supported by the high humus content soil, Locus 4, behind (south of) the wall. Pottery from all four loci, including wall 3 when dismantled, included Ayyubid/Mamluk. Umayyad and Early Byzantine was also present, along with a few tesserae and animal bones. Most of the latter were too fragmentary for identification but those that could be distinguished were sheep or goat. Two objects came from the trench : No. 1 is a bronze knob (perhaps a weight for a scale balance) while No. 13 is an earring (Plate II, 1, 2).

The choice of a location for the main excavation was determined in part by the practical factors. The tell is largely open to the east of the tree line (Plates I, 2 ; III, 1). but this is a plowed field in use for agriculture. In addition, the surface sherds are few and disappear quickly as one moves down the slope into the shallow wadi. Among the few open spaces on the west, surface sherds were also few in number. Several caves and a huge cistern invited exploration but the caves were full of modern debris and the cistern had quite modern cement tops and steps.⁸ The flat top of the mound has an open space in the middle of the two dunam area. There was room for four 5 m. squares without endangering the trees or encroaching on the weather station. Four squares were laid out by compass to the east of the station. The two eastern squares were chosen for initial excavation (Pl. III, 1). The four squares were designated Area A to distinguish this area from future work.

The immediate surface was black gray with ash and loose soil. This presumably results from the burning of surface vegetation as observed earlier in the Fall and since

the end of this Spring's excavations. This darker soil quickly took on a reddish gray to brown red appearance with no apparent stratigraphic changes to bedrock, about 0.70 m. deep (with a range of 0.50-1.10 m. depth). Slight changes which became apparent in the balks after drying, may have been obscured by a large number of rocks. The excavation of what appeared to be unchanging fill was by mechanical depths in one and two meter wide strips across the square (east to west) and back again. The latest pottery was Ayyubid/Mamluk. In addition there was Umayyad, Early Byzantine (5th century), small quantities of Iron Age (6/7th century), 1 possible Late Byzantine sherd, 1 Late Roman, 1 possible Early Roman, 1 possible Late Hellenistic, 1 possible Early Hellenistic. Square 1 had several tabun fragments (cf. Loc. 5). About 150 loose tesserae were found in this fill along with numerous bones. Identifiable bones included sheep/goat and cattle. Bits of glass and heavily rusted iron were also found. Among registered objects (all from Square 1) were : No. 2, a triangular bead or amulet; No. 3, a broken spatula with a snake (?) motif; No. 4, a coin (Constantine II);⁹ No. 5, one half of one of the common basalt grinders; No. 6, a bronze disc (for a scale balance?, or half of a castanet? - there are three holes near the edge which might have been for the string of a scale or to fasten two halves of a castanet together); No. 7, the bronze bottle with the Ammonite inscription of Plate III, 2.

The inscription will be published elsewhere. Here we can note the eight lines of Phoenician script. Two lines consist of a single word each and complete the thought of the previous line. The inscription refers to the works of Amminadab, King of the Ammonites, the son of Ha-

(8) According to Gharaibeh and Haj Hamdan, it was an old cistern but repaired for modern use in the 1940's.

(9) The coins were read by Dr. Aida Aref of the University of Jordan. Her assistance is deeply appreciated.

siel'1(?), King of the Ammonites, son of Amminadab, King of the Ammonites. The works consist of a vineyard, gardens, a channel(?) and cisterns. The hope is added that he will enjoy a long life.

Amminadab I of the inscription is probably the King of the Ammonites noted in Cylinder C of Ashurbanipal's records, thus dating the inscription to c. 600 B.C.¹⁰ The bottle had a specific gravity of 3.64 which does not match solid bronze (c. 8.5), lead (c. 11.5) or other fabrics.

The tabun fragments noted for Square A. 1, Locus 1, may have come from the fragmentary tabun, Locus 5, found in the southeast corner of the square (Pl. IV, 1). It extended 1.20 m. from the east balk. The western end was broken away, 0.65 m. from the south balk which contained fragments of the coarse soft terra cotta walls of the tabun. The latest pottery within and immediately under the tabun, was Ayyubid/Mamluk. Umayyad and Early Byzantine were also present.

Square A. 1, Locus 2, was a semi-circle in the southwest corner (Pl. IV, 2). The "diameter" (corner of the square to the edge of the circle) was 1.20 m. though there is no present way of knowing the actual dimensions. In the horizontal, about one fourth of a "pie" appeared in the square. In section, it was composed of colored layers of red, black, and yellow soils. These may represent successive floors of a round hut, dug down into the ground and perhaps roofed over with brush or a tent. No roofing material of the "mud roof with straw binder" type was found. Below the lowest "floor" were a few irregularly placed stones and below these was a curious oblong or egg-shaped (in plan) layer of stone (Locus 4) which resembled a burial mound in appearance. But no bones were found. The

pottery showed no distinction from colored layer to layer although the latest material from the sub-floor rocks, was Early Byzantine. However, the sherds were so few in number that it seems doubtful this could serve for dating purposes, so the locus is assumed to be Ayyubid/Mamluk. No pottery was found in Locus 4, the stones of which were on bedrock.

Square A.1, Locus 3, is a 1 m. wall, of which 1.95 m. appears in the square. The eastern end of it extends for an unknown distance into the east balk. The extant remains are one course high and two courses wide except for a single large stone second from the western end (see Pl. V, 1). It is possible that this is the foundation of one of the buildings demolished for terracing stones but Haj Hamdan did not remember it specifically. In addition to whatever above ground walling it represents, it has a curious function in relation to Locus 7. Wall 3 is part of the ceiling for a room of Locus 7. It covers part of a square hole in the ceiling. Immediately to the south, hidden in the east balk, is apparently another wall filling another square hole in the ceiling of Loc. 7 (Pl. V, 2). Bits of mortar suggest the stones of these walls may have been laid on a dirt fill and set in place with the mortar to hold them together after the soil underneath was removed. The top of the extant wall remains are too even for them to have been merely wedged together while from below they give the appearance of an imminent fall. Wall 3 formed a right angle with wall (Locus) 6. In cleaning top soil from among the stones of wall 3, a few sherds were collected. They date to the Ayyubid/Mamluk and Early Byzantine periods.

Wall 6 was an irregular line of stone 0.90-2.20 m. from the east balk, c. 1.30 m. wide x 2.30 m. long, in a north-south line from wall 3 toward the north balk

(10) J.B. Pritchard *ANET*, (1950) p. 294.

(Pl. V, 1). Sectioning against it failed to reveal any foundation trench. After drawing it in plan, it was dismantled. The pottery was Ayyubid/Mamluk and UD (Undistinguished).

A "cistern" opening was noted under the western edge of wall 6 prior to its clearance. When the wall was removed, the opening was seen to be rectangular with a slight step at the northern end (Fig. 1). At least two other openings appeared - one near the western end of the tabun and the other near the northeast corner of the square. These are more rounded like the more traditional cistern entrance. In addition, wall 3 filled up the square hole mentioned above along with an unexcavated wall, as noted above, filling yet another square hole. It would appear that a series of cisterns (cf. Square A.2) existed here. Several of these were enlarged and connected to form a complex of rooms. The area under Square A.1 was designated A.1, Locus 7, while that under Square A.2, is Locus 9 of A.2.

Locus 7 is of irregular shape (Fig. 2) except for the "room" under wall 3. The walls of this area are plastered. The northern wall is constructed of stone and mortar. While the floor of the rest of Locus 7 and of Square A.2, Locus 9, is nearly level, here there is a large pit (Pl. VI, 1). One suspects that the plaster and the pit are the remains of an earlier cistern except that the constructed wall would argue for post-cistern construction. The cistern opening which appeared under the western edge of the tabun, at the south balk, marks a southerly extension of the room complex. Excavation stopped here at the end of the season (Pl. VI, 2).

A 1 m. wide trench was cut through the center of Locus 7, just under the rectangular opening which was used for entrance to the complex for the excavations. This trench extended from just under the south balk where excavation stopped at

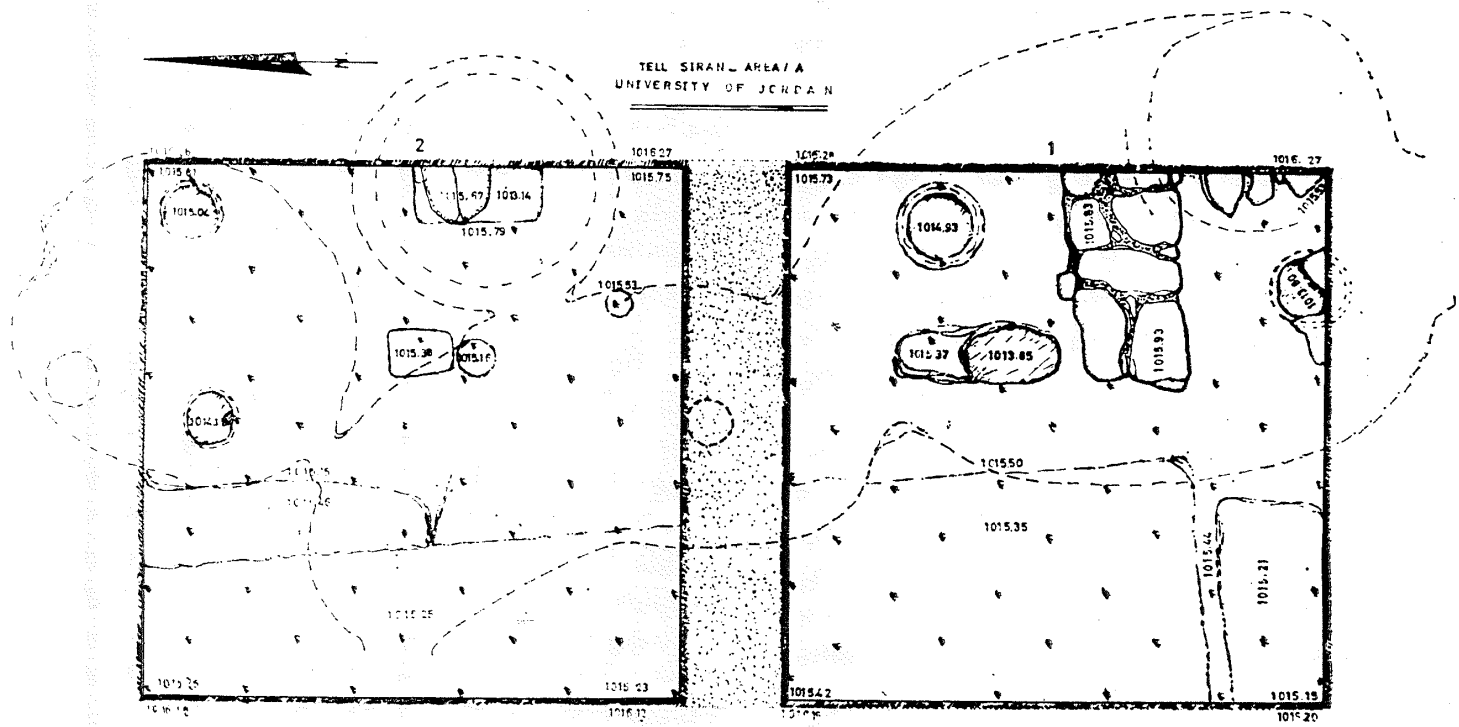
the end of the season at the southerly expansion of Locus 7, to the door into A.2, Locus 9. After this trench had been cut, an extension was made into the plastered area with a section against the north wall and a north-south subsidiary balk that would have formed a section against the east wall, but work stopped at this point (Pl. VII, 1).

Immediately under each opening in the ceiling of Locus 7, was found a conical pile of fine dust. This probably represents the dirt which sifted down during the excavation of Loci 1, 3, 5, and 6 above. This fine soil flowed so easily it proved impossible to cut a section so the balk drawing (Pl. X) shows only a small portion of it. Below this fine soil was a hard layer varying from 0.01-0.05 m. thick. Soil below that was soft and appeared largely as tip lines running down from their high point under the ceiling openings.

The latest pottery of locus 7 was Ayyubid/Mamluk, with additional quantities of Umayyad and Early Byzantine. There was also a fragment of a Late Hellenistic lamp, and several UD pieces. A few tesserae and numerous bones were found. Identifiable bones included cattle, sheep/goat, and bird (fowl?). A skull fragment and the lower jaw of a child were found on the surface of the hard layer noted above. No other bones identifiable as human, were located and specifically, no other bones were found on the surface of the hard layer. This would suggest that this was not a burial in the normal sense of the word and the disarticulated and incomplete nature of the skull fragments would suggest that these pieces alone were thrown into the cave just prior to its final closing. A coin (Mamluk, "al-zahir") was found under the hard layer, and a circular basalt grindstone came from fill near the entrance.

Square 2, Locus 9, is an underground "room" c. 5.5 m. long (N-S) and 1.60-2.50

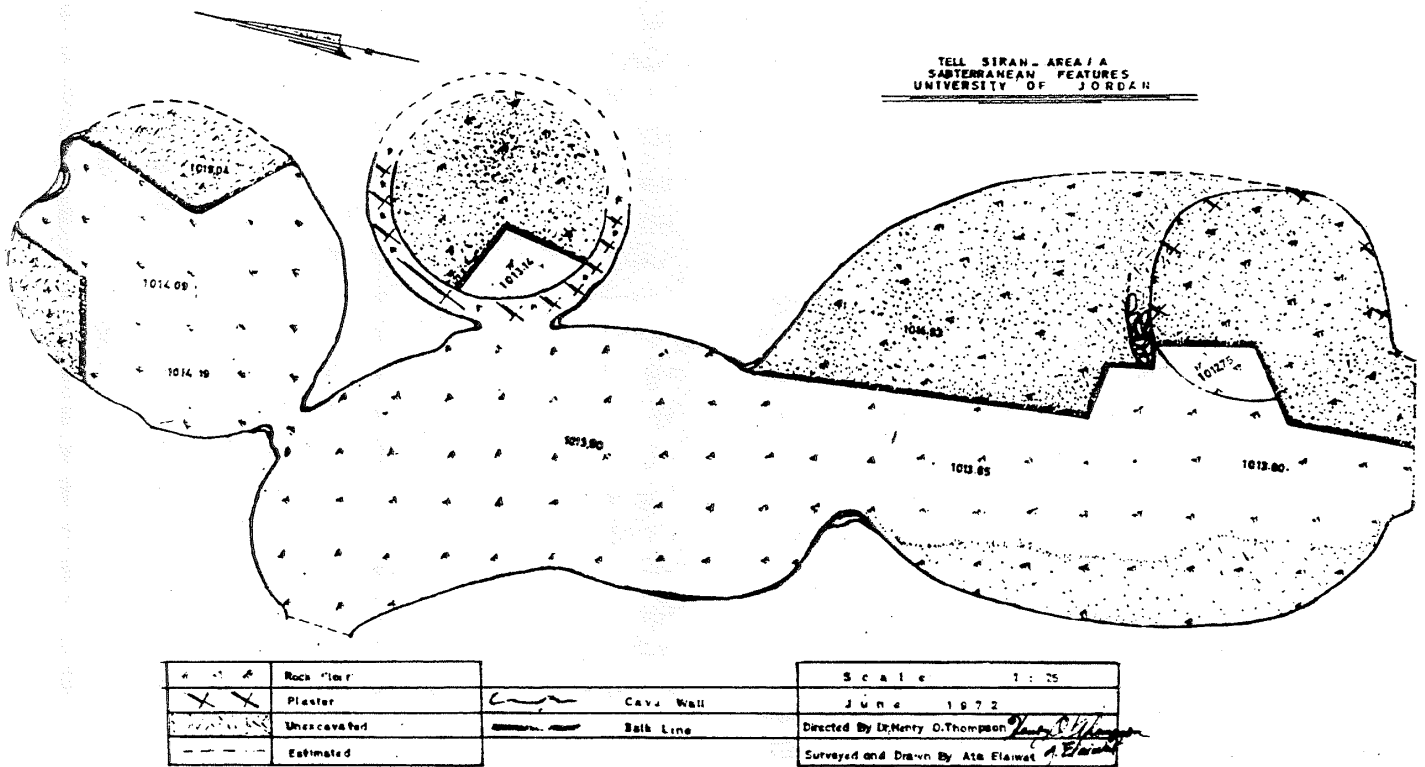
TELL SIRAN - AREA / A
UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN



KEY				
	Rock Floor		Step in Bedrock	Scale - 1 : 25
	Stairs		Hole	June 1972
	Wall		Balcony	Directed By Dr. Henry O. Thompson
	Subterranean Space		Subterranean Space	Surveyed and Drawn By Ate Elaiwat

Fig. 1

TELL SIRAN - AREA / A
SUBTERRANEAN FEATURES
UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN



KEY				
	Rock Floor		Cava Wall	Scale - 1 : 25
	Plaster		Balk Line	June 1972
	Unexcavated		Balk Line	Directed By Dr. Henry O. Thompson
	Estimated		Balk Line	Surveyed and Drawn By Ate Elaiwat

Fig. 2

m. wide (Pl. VIII, 1, 2. Figs. 1, 2.). The ceiling is slightly vaulted. Where one enters through an arched crawl space (0.75 m. high x 1.60 m. wide) from A.1, Loc. 7, the ceiling rises in dome or bell shape to a round cistern entrance now blocked by a round stone and the overlying fill. This entrance is under the balk between Squares A.1 and A.2. The round stone is 1.20 m. above the bedrock floor. Moving north, the bedrock rises slightly and the ceiling drops to 0.75 m. above the floor and then rises again to 1.00 m. above the floor. At this northern end, there is a rectangular door in the west wall of the room. The door is 0.95 m. high x 0.70 m. wide at the bottom and 0.54 m. at the top. This west facing entrance - exit (unexcavated) is probably facing downhill since the bedrock above (the bottom of A.2) forms two steps going down to the west. There is also an entrance into Locus 9 from the plastered cistern, A.2, Locus 7. This is a broken hole just large enough to crawl through, 0.65 m. wide x 0.35 m. high. Another broken hole connects Locus 9 with cistern A.2, Locus 4, but this hole is only large enough to admit air, 0.20 m. high and wide. In the bedrock above, a small channel leads from the middle step to the lower one (Fig. 1). When first found, it was thought to be man-made, perhaps a channel to another cistern lower down. But the excavation showed it to be a natural channel in the bedrock. At its lowest point, there is a small hole, c. 0.02 m., which penetrates the ceiling of the underground room, Locus 9. It is difficult to determine if this hole was deliberately cut. The hole presently admits a small amount of light just inside the west door. The size and location of the hole suggests it is the result of natural water erosion while the other openings are surely man-made.

Most of the floor of Locus 9 was covered with a fine loose soil from 0.01-0.05 m. deep. Under the still blocked cistern

hole was a conical pile of dirt c. 0.25 m. high, presumably sifted in after the cistern entrance was closed. Another quantity of fill was found inside the west door c. 0.60 m. high at the door to 0.10 m. high at the east wall. No significant stratigraphy was found. The fill appeared to be wash from the now blocked west door.

The pottery from Locus 9 was Ayyubid/Mamluk, Umayyad and UD. In addition to a few tesserae, there were some unidentified bone fragments and a coin (Mamluk, late 14th century, inscribed "as-melek al-ashraf"). Inside the hole broken through from plastered cistern 7, was a piece of angle iron. This would seem to attest to fairly late use of the room, which is supported by the finding of a Turkish coin dated 1905 A.D. (1327 A.H.). It was struck in Istanbul. The east balk over the entrance to Locus 7 had a depression which along with the vertical lines of the balk over the edges of the cistern mouth also attest to its late open condition or reopening at the turn of this century.

The function of the room complex of Loci 7 and 9 remains obscure. One might speculate that the low ceilings are not conducive to comfortable human living but the labor involved in hollowing out this complex seems too excessive to spend on a mere animal shelter. Perhaps this was a human shelter used in time of war or other dangers.

The surface soil, Locus 1, and the underground room, Locus 9, of Square 2, have been described in relationship with Square A.1. Square A.2. Locus 2, was a rose red soil (clay? or plaster?) partly continuous and partly in scattered patches, over c. 2 m. of bedrock in the southeast quadrant of the Square. The initial pottery pail of this locus, had a small quantity of Ayyubid/Mamluk pottery but was predominantly Umayyad. The second pail was Umayyad and

possibly Early Byzantine. The small quantity of Ayyubid/Mamluk material in the first pail may have come from dirt sifted down around the plaster, so this locus is considered as very probably Umayyad in date. As such, it relates to Loci 5 and 6.

Square A.2, Locus 5 is a round hole 0.45 m. across x 0.55 m. deep, 1.55 m. from the south balk and 1.45 m. from the east balk (Pl. VII. 1; Fig. 1). As found, it was filled with reddish brown soil. The pottery is Umayyad with one piece of Byzantine. Locus 5 is separated from the rectangular Locus 6 by a thin wall of bedrock. A small hole connects the shallower (0.32-0.38 m. deep) Locus 6 with Locus 5. Locus 6 is 0.47 m. x 0.65 m. (N-S) at the top. As found, it was filled with reddish soil. The pottery was Umayyad with one Early Byzantine sherd. A large white sherd is significant for its date. Its importance lies in the red paint inscription, "to Suleiman" in Arabic (Pl. III, 3). The discussion turns on the pointed text which is usually considered to be late, i.e. 12th century, Ayyubid rather than Umayyad in date, and whether the red paint on white ware is Late Byzantine or Umayyad. The Umayyad date of the pottery ware is published by Dr. J. Sauer (p. 15).

The two holes of Loci 5 and 6 would seem to be too shallow for cisterns, and too deep for watering troughs for livestock (plus the physical fact that livestock would have had to kneel in order to drink from either hole). It is possible they were for grain or chaff storage. They might conceivably be wine vats but the walls and floor are rough and there is no sign of plaster. Nor is there any sign of an above ground wine press.

Locus 3 was a small cistern 0.20 m. from the east and north balks. As found, it was filled with reddish soil containing potsherds dating Ayyubid/Mamluk, Umay-

yad, Late Hellenistic, 6/7th century B.C., and UD. The cistern is quite small, 0.87 m. deep x 0.85 m. wide. While it could theoretically have been used for water, its small size may indicate grain storage.

Locus 4 is a cistern 2.50 m. from the west balk and 0.45 m. from the north balk. As found, a large round stone covered the mouth as a lid. The reddish brown fill appeared in a cone shaped pile 0.90 m. below the lid. This fill soil continued down with some irregular tip lines to a gray layer of clay representing the first of two layers of silt separated by sandy soil. This could presumably represent different periods of use. The pottery was consistently Ayyubid/Mamluk so no dating distinction could be made. Additional sherds were Umayyad, Byzantine, Late Hellenistic and UD. A few tesserae and a number of bones were also found. Among the latter were cattle, sheep/goat, & bird bones. Two groups of very fine bones were found in southern and southeastern edges. They may represent lizards. The northern edge of the cistern continues and either connects with another cistern (not apparent in the shape of the walls) or has two extra openings, blocked by stones but coming up under the northern balk of Square 2. Excavation stopped at this point. On the south edge of cistern 4 is the small hole noted earlier that connects with the underground room, Locus 9.

Locus 7 is a large cistern noted earlier (Pl. VII, 1, 2; Fig. 1). It is the only plastered cistern found, unless the room in A.1, Locus 7 represents the plastered remains of a cistern. Cistern 7 is also unusual in having a large square top and a bench 1.80 m. below the lip. The bench is 0.25 - .40 m. wide, i.e., wide enough to sit on (Pl. IX, 1). A portion of the plaster has chipped away showing stones set in the plaster, i.e., the bench is not a shelf in bedrock, or at least not all of it. It is, or at least part of it is, built of stone.

This presumably represents a secondary feature in the history of the cistern's use. This writer is not familiar with such benches in other cisterns. From the bench, the cistern drops another 0.70 - .90 m. deeper. The size of the cistern and the limitations of time dictated the excavation of only one fourth of the cistern. A large number of rocks made it extremely difficult to form a balk until the bench level was reached. As noted earlier, a hole is broken through the plastered wall on the west-southwest side, into the underground room Locus 9. One piece of pottery has a dark green glaze and is of porcelain quality. It probably dates to the Mamluk period. The usual quantity of Ayyubid/Mamluk pottery was present plus Umayyad, possible Early Byzantine, possible 6/7th century B.C., & UD. No tesserae were noted. Bones are sheep/goat. As noted earlier a Turkish coin, Object No. 11 (Pl. II, 2.) was found in Locus 7. The coin was near the top of the loose fill.

Concluding Postscript

As noted in the introduction, the excavation at Tell Siran worked with Ayyubid/Mamluk remains almost in entirety. The Umayyad loci in Square A.2,

and the possible/probable intrusion in the Turkish period into A.2, Locus 7 cistern, and thence into the underground room, Locus 9, are noted above. The Iron Age pottery supports the date for the Ammonite inscription in the 6/7th century B.C. It is tempting to think of Tell Siran as the site of Amminadab's gardens and temple, especially with the abundance of cisterns known on the site. However, the bronze bottle is so portable that it could have very easily been brought to the site at a later date.

Future excavation of the site should probably include excavation of Squares 3 and 4 in Area A and the extension of the work below ground south in Locus 7 (A.1), north in Locus 4 and west in (out of) Locus 9 (A.2). Hopefully, somewhere on the mound are undisturbed strata from the earlier periods. The most viable suggestion at the moment would seem to be a probe trench down the eastern slope (the plowed field) with a second one down the western slope near the weather station. A possible foundation near the University refuse dump on the southeast corner of the tell, might also be investigated.

Object List (1972)

1. Knob or Weight, from the Trial Trench Locus 4, Pail 6, 20 April 72 (Pl. II, 1) .

2. Bead or Amulet, A.1.3, Loc. 1. 22 April 72 (Pl. II, 2) .

3. Broken Spatula, A.1.3, Loc. 1. 22 April 72 (Pl. II, 2) .

4. Byzantine Coin (Constantine II), A.1.3, Loc. 1, 22 Ap, 72 (Pl. II, 2) . Note: The 4 coins found in the excavation were studied and indentified by Dr. Aida Suleiman Aref of the University of Jordan.

5. One half of a flat grindstone, A.I.4, Loc. 1 (Pl. III, 3) .

6. Bronze disc - ? balance for a pan scale?, or half a castanet?, A.1.5, Loc. 1, 23 Ap. 72 (Pl. II, 1) .

7. Bronze bottle shaped object with Ammonite inscription, A.1.7, Loc. 1, 27 Ap. 72 (Pl. III, 2) .

8. Mamluk Coin, A.1.21, Loc. 7 (Pl. II, 2) .

9. Circular grindstone, A.1.25, Loc. 7 (Pl. III, 3) .

10. Ostracon "to Suleiman" in Arabic, A.2.17, Loc. 6, 8 May 72 (Pl. III, 3) .

11. Turkish coin, 1327 A.H., A.2.20, Loc. 7. struck in Constantinople (Pl. II, 2) .

12. Mamluk coin, A.2.26, Loc. 9 (Pl. II, 2) .

13. Earring, Trial Trench Loc. 2, Pail 3, 18 Ap. 72 Broken (Pl. II,2) .

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