

**PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE FIFTH (1990)
SEASON OF EXCAVATIONS AT TELL
ES-SA'IDIYEH**

by
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The fifth season of excavations at Tell es-Sa'idiyeh in the Jordan Valley took place in March-April, 1990. The excavations were directed by the writer on behalf of the British Museum, and Peter Dorrell of the Institute of Archaeology, London, was again the associate director. The remaining staff consisted of Ann Bomann (Egypt Exploration Society) — area supervisor AA, Rupert Chapman (Palestine Exploration Fund) and Monique Vilders (University of Leiden) — area supervisors EE, Nigel Williams (British Museum) — conservator and Alan Hills (British Museum) — photographer. Ali Sa'idi, of the Department of Antiquities in Salt, served as Department representative, and also supervised the initiation of a new area (AA 1300) on the Upper Tell. For the latter part of the season, the expedition was joined by Miss Catherine Blessed who assisted Mr. Dorrell in Area BB 700 on the Lower Tell.

As in the 1989 season, the Tell es-Sa'idiyeh project was supported by the Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden, and Miss Vilders served as representative for that institution. The expedition would wish to acknowledge with warm thanks the generous assistance of its sponsors; Royal Jordanian, Agfa Gevaert Ltd., and Bronica Cameras Inc. (through Introphoto Ltd). Most especially, thanks are due to the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, and in particular to Dr. Ghazi Bisheh, then Director General, for his enthusiastic support, help and encouragement.

The six-week 1990 season was conceived of in terms of an interim season with the principal objective of linking together the two main excavation areas, AA and EE, on the Upper Tell (Fig. 1). Most of the resources were therefore channelled into this important and stratigraphically complex operation. In addition, however, it was possible to continue excavations in BB 700, a single 5 metre square which had been opened in 1989 in

order to test the nature and density of the cemetery, at a distance of 30 metres to the south of the main area of BB 100-600 (see Tubb 1990: 36).

Excavations on the Upper Tell

Before proceeding to discuss the linking together of areas AA and EE on the Upper Tell, and in order that the significance of this operation may be appreciated, it will be necessary to briefly review the stratigraphic situation in both areas.

In 1985-87, Area AA had consisted of a relatively small area situated in the south-eastern corner of Pritchard's large exposure of the 1960's (see Tubb 1988: 28). Here, excavations revealed poorly preserved and fragmentary remains of stratum VI, a phase which in fact Pritchard had partially exposed before his work was terminated in 1967. Below were found the better preserved and architecturally coherent remains of stratum VII, a city level of the 9th-8th century BC which had been extensively revealed by the Pennsylvania expedition in the area lying just to the north of Area AA (Pritchard 1985: Fig. 177 and Tubb 1988: Fig. 4).

Stratum VIII, a non-architectural phase of industrial usage was characterised by fine ashy deposits, extremely dense in places, emanating from areas of intense heat generation which had been created by the rough modification of the abandoned architectural elements of stratum IX. In places, for example, stratum IX walls had been re-used to form the backs of scooped out, level platforms, which had then served as the sites for some industrial process, the nature of which is still unknown. Whatever the process might have been, it produced a large volume of ashy waste, and this was seen to have covered the abandoned remains of stratum IX, lying thickly where it had slumped into the various rooms and chambers, but appearing as little

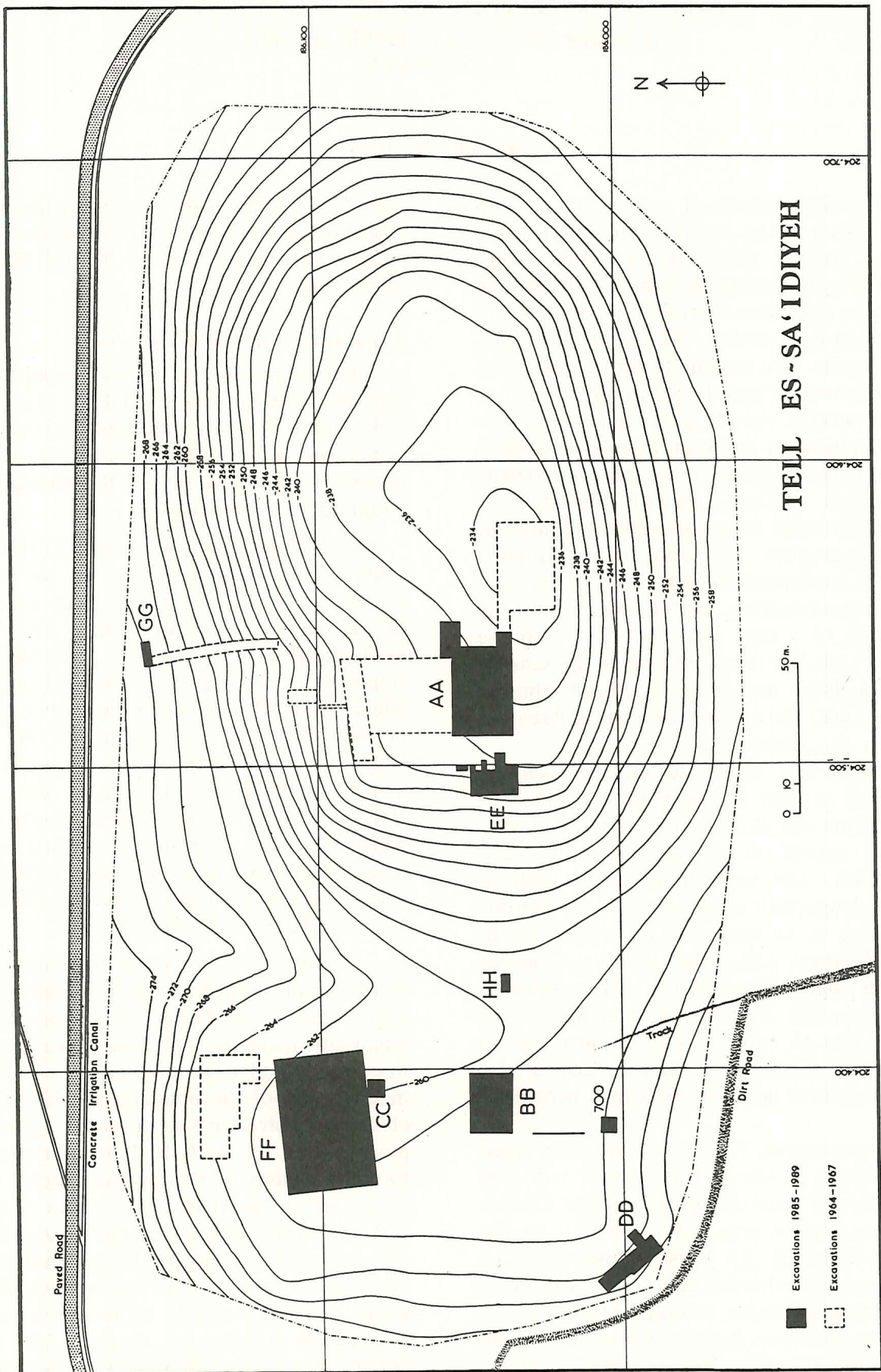


Fig. 1. Contour plan of the site showing excavation areas as at the end of the 1989 season.

is every reason to believe that continued excavation in AA 800 and 1100 in future seasons will provide this information.

By the close of the 1990 season, most of the post-stratum XII silting had been removed from AA 900/950, and remains of stratum XII itself were beginning to appear. A single, very substantial, north-south wall was isolated on the eastern side of the area (AA 900/800), and a possible east-west return wall was defined on the south side, this latter potentially forming a link with the wall systems of the "palace" complex in Area EE. As noted above, the room enclosed by these two walls would appear to be extremely deep. Although only the tops of the walls have as yet been cleared, the arbitrary internal level at which excavations were terminated in 1990 is already 1.50 m below the stratum XII floor surfaces in Area EE.

To deal now with the joining together of AA and EE, the linkage of these two areas was effected by means of extensions to existing trenches, and also by the excavation of new ones (see plan, Fig. 2).

The southern part of the linkage area (EE 500/600-AA 1000) produced few surprises. At a depth of only 20-30 cm below topsoil, a rather ephemeral trampled surface was isolated, associated in places with patches of burning. This, from previous work, could be identified as the stratum IV surface. As in all other cases where this surface has been distinguished (both by Pritchard and by the writer) it was found to be associated with circular pits or bins, and three such bins were excavated this season (to be added now to the 98 excavated by Pritchard and the 3 excavated by the writer in 1989 in AA 700 — see Pritchard 1985: 39-42, and Tubb 1990: 22-23). More interesting, perhaps, the remains were also found of a mud-brick built bin, similar in every respect to the two excavated by Pritchard in the area further to the east (1985: 40-41). Like these two, it took the form of a rectangular trench which had been lined with a single row of mud-bricks, leaving an interior surface approximately 1.0 m below that of the outside. Only the eastern part of the bin was preserved, the western side having been lost through erosion. Assuming the orientation of the bin to have been the

same as that of the two previously excavated, it would appear to be more closely similar to "Bin B" in terms of size, the north-south eastern wall measuring almost exactly 5.0 m.

The bins and pits of stratum IV were found to have been dug into the destruction debris of stratum V. The clearance of this quite dense deposit of burnt mud-brick rubble and ash revealed the anticipated continuation of Pritchard's extensive stratum V city plan to the west. Further walls and rooms can now be added to the western side of Houses 17 and 19 (see Pritchard 1985: Fig. 179), and they can also be related to the fragmentary and heavily eroded remains of stratum V excavated in Area EE in 1986-87. A northern extension to EE 600 (see Fig. 2) revealed the westernmost room of House 17. This was stone-paved, and might have been a courtyard, giving access, as it clearly did, to the street or roadway encircling the settlement, and separating it from the city wall. On the floor was found the articulated skeleton of an equine, most probably an ass or a donkey, and like the two equines found in the stalls in AA 900 (see above), the animal in this case also had probably been abandoned to the destruction which brought stratum V to an end.

Only in the northern extension of EE 600 did excavations in 1990 proceed below stratum V (in the southern part of the linkage area). As already known from the previous season's work, stratum VI did not extend to the western side of the tell (see above), and here, both in EE, and on the western side of AA, stratum V was built directly over stratum VII. Below the stone-paved courtyard of stratum V, therefore, was found a plastered floor of stratum VII, together with the rather poorly preserved remains of an associated east-west wall. Also excavated was the northern half of the stone-lined pit, the southern part of which had been exposed and cleared during the 1989 season (see Tubb 1990: Fig. 8).

Whilst the results from the southern part of the AA-EE linkage had been largely anticipated, those from the northern part could certainly not have been. For here (AA 900-EE 700/800), the entire area was found to be dominated by a massive, sub-rectangular cutting which had removed the whole stratig-

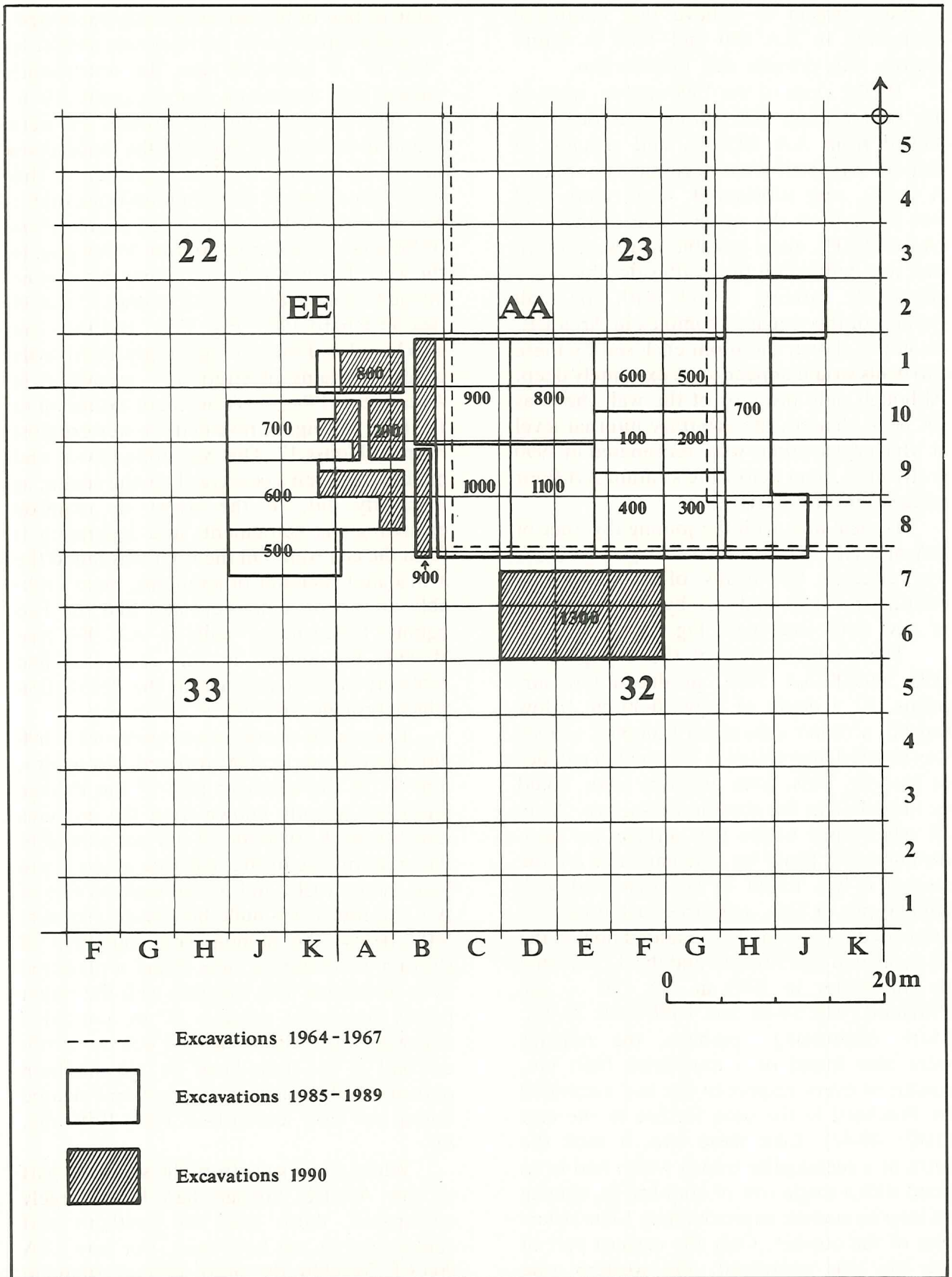


Fig. 2. Plan of the AA-EE linkage area showing configuration of trenches and their relationship to the main grid.

more than a thin greyish-black band where it had risen over more elevated ground.

Below stratum VIII, and above the large public building of stratum XII excavated at the end of the 1987 season, three architectural phases were isolated, the uppermost, stratum IX, as mentioned above, having been abandoned. Although stratum IX had suffered considerable damage through weathering and erosion, two phases (IXA and IXB) of a quite large building were found, together with part of its associated, well-constructed, stone-paved courtyard (Tubb 1988: 34-35).

Stratum X was also characterised by a well-built stone courtyard, but in this case it was associated with unusual, partially sunken, stone-lined structures which were interpreted as pens for livestock. The courtyard was found to belong to a massive, stone-constructed building, only one small corner of which was revealed within the excavation area, the remainder lying to the north and west (Tubb 1988: 35-37).

A similar, but less massive building clearly occupied the same position in stratum XIA; but here, to the south-east, and separated from it by a north-south street, was found a small bi-partite building which, on the basis of various internal installations and finds, could be interpreted as a temple (see Tubb 1988: 37-39).

Stratum XIA was found to have been built on a dense layer of silting which in turn covered the deep deposit of intensely burnt destruction debris overlying the architecture of stratum XII. Excavation of stratum XII in 1987 uncovered the remains of a large public building which, to judge from its Egyptian style plan and construction method, must be seen as yet another example of a so-called "Egyptian Governor's Residency". The building had clearly been abandoned following its destruction, and, to judge from the depth of silt overlying the collapsed debris, some considerable period of time must have elapsed before the construction of stratum XIA, perhaps as much as one hundred years.

Within two of the rooms of the residency, evidence was found for a phase of squatter or camp-site occupation immediately following the destruction. The collapsed debris appeared to have been levelled, and rough

surfaces had been made within the confines of the still standing walls. Represented only by hearths and grinding stones, this phase is referred to as stratum XIB (see Tubb 1988: 39-40).

In 1989, Area AA was greatly expanded to the west, and a large extent of the stratum VII city was cleared. The expansion also demonstrated that stratum VI, defined and excavated by Pritchard in the area to the north of AA 100-500, did not extend to the western side of the tell, but terminated along an approximately north-south line in AA 800/1100 (see Tubb 1990: 21-26 for details of the 1989 season).

To summarize, therefore, the stratigraphic situation in Area AA, as distinguished in 1985-89, the following phases were isolated (note that the dates for the strata are only tentative, pending a full analysis of the material):

Stratum	
IV	730-600 BC (Pritchard)
V	750-730 BC (Pritchard)
VI	790-750 BC (Pritchard)
VIIA, B	825-790 BC (Pritchard)
VIII	860-825 BC
GAP	
IXA, B	950-900 BC
X	970-950 BC
XIA	1040-970 BC
GAP	
XIB	destroyed ca. 1150 BC
XII	

Excavations in Area EE in 1986-89 had produced a rather different, or more accurately, a greatly compressed sequence. For here, stratum VI was found to be absent, and no evidence at all was found for strata VIII, IX, X or XI. Indeed stratum VII was found to overlie stratum XII directly, and it was clear in places that a levelling operation had been conducted prior to the construction of stratum VII, a process which had truncated the wall tops of the western public building complex to almost uniform heights. This levelling process would, of course, have removed all traces of strata VIII, IX, X and XI, especially if, as seems likely, these phases had been built on the internal downslope

created by the destruction of the massive stratum XII city wall and "palace" complex. In other words, it is impossible from the evidence in Area EE to establish whether strata VIII, IX, X and XI had been cut out by the levelling operation for stratum VII, or whether these phases had simply never existed on this western side of the site.

To a large extent, excavations in 1990 have answered this important question. In AA 900, and in its westward extension 950 (below the level of the stratum III cutting — see below), excavations first revealed remains of stratum V (Pl. I,1). Two small, rectangular, partially sunken structures were found, built of poor quality mudbrick. The eastern room, which had a finely paved stone floor, measured only 1.52 m (north-south) by 1.20 m (east-west). A small stone door socket found close to the external south-east corner suggests a door opening outwards, and one which most probably occupied the whole width of the room. The western room was somewhat larger, with internal dimensions of 1.76 m (north-south) by 1.30 m (east-west). The floor in this case was of beaten earth, and no evidence was found for the doorway. The eastern room contained the partially articulated skeleton of a young equid, and the western room contained the more fragmentary skeletal remains of a similar, but adult animal. It would seem reasonable to suggest an interpretation for these two small rooms as stalls, the unfortunate animals presumably having been abandoned and killed during the destruction of stratum V.

In theory, the eastern of the two "stalls" ought to have been excavated and recorded by Pritchard, since it lies well within the area cleared by him down to stratum V (see Pritchard 1985: Fig. 179 — square 23 C1). The reason for its omission from his plan lies in the fact that stratum V, at this particular point, appears to have been founded at a lower level than elsewhere. Pritchard had simply not excavated deep enough. As will be seen below with regard to stratum VII, the depression of stratum V at this point was due to the subsidence of the underlying stratigraphy, resulting ultimately from the unusual configuration of stratum XII. In any event, it is now possible to add the two stalls to the

south of Pritchard's House 25, where they would presumably have bordered the east-west street in 23 C-G 1/32 C-G 1 (see Pritchard 1985: Fig. 179).

Below stratum V excavations revealed further remains of stratum VII. Again, because of the unexpected depression of the stratigraphy in AA 900, these had not been found during the 1989 season, and can now be added to the plan of that season's work (see Tubb 1991: Fig. 3). Principally, the stratum VII remains consisted of a stone-paved floor, a row of column supports and a mud-brick platform (Pl. I,1). The floor was found to be steeply inclined downwards towards the west and north. Subsequent excavations showed that this was not a deliberately planned slope, but had resulted from subsidence. The stratum VII floor was in fact seen to have been laid over an extremely deeply founded room of stratum XII, and it would seem likely that the subsidence was caused by the gradual settling of the destruction debris which had filled it.

Removal of stratum VII showed that it had been built over an undulating and irregular layer of ashy material, comparable in every respect with that attributed to stratum VIII in AA 100-400 (see above). Again, no architectural elements were found which could be related to this stratum VIII ash, but it was observed that the basal level of the ash was much richer in charred timber than had been apparent in the area further to the west.

The stratum VIII ash was found to have been deposited over a dense and thick layer of silt, which in turn was seen to cover the destruction debris of stratum XII. This silt, which in AA 100-400 had provided the foundational matrix for strata XIA, X and IX, had clearly not in any way been disturbed by the preparations for the construction of stratum VII, since the ashy deposits of stratum VIII were found, for the most part, intact. The conclusion must be, therefore, that strata XIA, X and IX had not been removed by the sort of stratum VII levelling operation apparent in Area EE (see above), but rather that these strata had simply never existed on the western side of the tell. The westward termination points of strata XIA, X and IX cannot as yet be determined, but there

raphic sequence from IV down to VII, and in some places even below VII and into the top of XII. This cutting, which measures some 15 metres north-south by about 11 metres east-west, was seen to be nearly vertically sided on the east and south (the northern limit lies beyond the excavation area), but appeared as a more gently sloping "scoop" on the west, where the slope of the mound provided an equivalent depth. The purpose of this very large cut appears to have been for the installation of a kiln, which was found in EE 800 (Pl. I,2). This kiln was stone-built, externally plastered, and had a tunnel or stoke-hole on the south side. It had an internal diameter of 1.20 m, and was found preserved to a height of 1.25 m. The upper filling contained a quantity of mud-brick, suggesting that the structure had been roofed with this material. The kiln was found surrounded by a heavy deposit of layered slag and ashes, most densely mounded on the western side, and whilst this material contained sherds which had been burnt to extreme temperatures, their numbers were insufficient to indicate that they were true wasters. In other words, it would seem that the presence of the sherds was purely coincidental and that the function of the kiln was not in any way related to the manufacture of pottery. It is hoped that an analysis of the slag will provide an answer as to the function of this interesting kiln.

Stratigraphically, the kiln cutting is seen to come from the present eroded surface of the tell. It does, however, clearly cut through the surface of stratum IV, and a preliminary examination of the pottery found in the base of the cutting in the vicinity of the kiln would suggest an attribution to stratum III, the Perisan period. Certainly, the cutting and the kiln would appear to be pre-Hellenistic in date, for at a certain time during the silting up process which occurred after its final period of usage, a rough, beaten surface was made up in the fill, and into this were set a number of *tannurs* (Pl. II,1). This "*tannur* phase" produced very little pottery, but enough to demonstrate a close similarity with that from the stratum II Hellenistic buildings of AA 1300 (see below) and AA 700 (see Tubb 1990: 21-22).

AA 1300

Towards the end of the 1990 season, a new area was initiated to the south of the main area of AA (AA 1300), with the ultimate intention of providing a linkage with EE 500. The initial clearance of the area revealed substantial stone foundations which can be related to those excavated by Pritchard in 32 E-G (1985: Fig. 189), and dated by him to the Hellenistic period (Pl. II,2). It would further seem likely that an eastward extension of this new area will connect the architectural remains to those excavated in AA 700 in the 1989 season, and attributed there also to the Hellenistic phase of occupation, stratum II. Although in nearly every case, the floors of this large building have been lost through erosion, one small area of intact surface was found to have survived. This appears to have been within a slightly sunken room which had clearly served as a type of kitchen (Pl. III,1). A number of cooking pots were found amidst ashy deposits, and also recovered were grinding stones, fragments of basalt mortars and a large sunken store jar. A preliminary examination of the pottery from this unsealed, but nevertheless intact deposit, would certainly place it within the Hellenistic period.

Excavations on the Lower Tell

Work on the Lower Tell in 1990 focused largely on BB 700, a single 5 metre square lying some 30 metres to the south of the main area of BB 100-600 (see Fig. 1). Within the main area itself very little excavation was undertaken beyond the examination and clearance of a few graves which had been identified towards the end of the 1989 season, but not at that time excavated (Grave 385 was in fact found partially excavated, but regrettably not recorded by the site guard's dog in between seasons). All of the graves excavated in 1990 which contained grave goods (including the two burials in BB 700 — see below) could be dated to the 12th century BC, contemporary that is with stratum XII on the Upper Tell. One group of burials, on the north-eastern side of BB 300 (387, 388, 390, 392 and 393), although contained within clearly defined, individual graves, appeared to have been marked collectively by a single, roughly rectangular patch of small cobbles.

Most of the burials within this group were found to be poorly preserved, with fragmentary and disturbed skeletal remains. The best preserved, however, proved to be the most unusual. Grave 393 (Pl. IV,2) contained the burial of a single adult showing the now familiar feature of crossed-over feet (see Tubb 1990: Figs. 19 and 24 for previously recorded examples of this practice). More interesting, however, was the fact that the ribs on both sides of the rib-cage had been deliberately cut through and removed. No satisfactory explanation can be offered for this extraordinary finding. Were the removal in the nature of a surgical operation, the effects could hardly have been beneficial. More plausibly perhaps, the removal would have been conducted after death, and might be seen as a method of extracting the internal organs, in a somewhat crude imitation of the contemporary Egyptian practice.

Grave 389 in BB 500 was characterised by an extremely well executed and large cutting, similar in many respects to that of Grave 46 excavated in the 1986 season (see Tubb 1988: 75). Excavation revealed an even closer similarity to that grave, in that it also showed the inner rectangular "box" formed of hard clay or plaster. Unfortunately, however, Grave 389, which might originally have contained, like Grave 46, a fine assemblage of grave goods, had been disturbed and robbed in antiquity. The skeletal remains were found in great disarray, and the only finds which had escaped the robbers were a small silver finger ring and fragments of two smashed calcite vessels.

Further details of the graves excavated in 1990 are to be found in the Appendix.

BB 700

BB 700 had been started in 1989 in order to examine the nature and density of the Lower Tell cemetery at a distance of 30 metres to the south of the main area of BB. Already in 1989, it was clear that the density of burial had indeed been very much less than in the more central area of BB 100-600. Only five graves were found and excavated in 1989, and one of these, a type of shaft tomb, was seen to have been dug into a substantially preserved mudbrick wall (see Tubb 1990: Fig.

24). It seemed, therefore, that BB 700 might provide an ideal area in which to examine the underlying Early Bronze Age occupation.

Excavations in BB 700 in 1990 fully demonstrated the potential of the area in this respect. In fact, only two further graves were found (386 and 394 — see the Appendix for details), and continued excavations revealed instead the extremely well preserved remains of stratum L2, the final architectural phase of Early Bronze Age occupation on the Lower Tell. As in all other cases where stratum L2 has been distinguished, clear evidence was found that it had been intensely destroyed by fire. Unlike area DD, however, where the effects of slope erosion had been severe, or unlike the main area of BB 100-600 where the effects of repeated grave cutting had removed nearly all traces of stratum L2, the deposits in BB 700 were found to be more-or-less intact, with a considerable depth of destruction debris still preserved. This debris had effectively protected the architecture which was consequently found preserved to a height of nearly 1.5 metres in places. The walls were built of mudbrick of average size 42×22×7 cm, and, as previously recorded for stratum L2, they were, in their unburnt state, of a peculiar and quite distinctive yellowish-green colour (Tubb 1988: 50).

Architecturally, the remains uncovered in BB 700 in the 1990 season consisted of a single east-west wall, 40 cm wide, forming an external corner on the west with a return wall of similar width running northwards (Pl. III,2). A second northern running return wall was found on the eastern side of the area, but in this case, the insubstantial thickness of the wall (28 cm), together with the fact that the east-west wall continued beyond its junction and on into the eastern baulk, suggests that this was an internal partition rather than a main structural wall. The walls so far excavated define, therefore, part of a small room, 2 metres wide (east-west), closed on the south side, but continuing for an unknown distance northwards. Two doorways were found, one in each of the north-south walls. The western doorway, which was 50 cm wide, had an internal stone door socket on the north side, indicating that the door had opened inwards. To the south of this doorway, and set against

the inner face of the east-west wall, was a low, mud-brick platform, 22 cm high. The eastern doorway was slightly wider (70 cm), and utilized the inner face of the east-west wall for its southern jamb: no evidence was found in this case for a door socket. The plan of the building, as recovered so far, is obviously incomplete, representing one small part of a much bigger complex, the main emphasis of which must lie to the north and east. Further work in these directions in 1991 will hopefully reveal the whole of this interesting structure.

Removal of the dense layer of destruction debris revealed not only finely prepared white plastered floors, but also a fine collection of pottery vessels *in situ* (Pl. IV,1). This included typical Early Bronze II red slipped and burnished platter-bowls, "ribbon painted" store jars and simple bowls, and a whole series of jugs and juglets based on the Abydos type. On the northern side of the room, against the western face of the partition wall, were found a number of large, open-mouthed storage vessels with rope-

moulded rims and a combination of ledge and lug handles.

To the south and west of the building, a small courtyard was excavated, enclosed on the south-western side by a rather insubstantial and poorly constructed wall which joined the east-west house wall at an acute angle. The courtyard contained a number of installations, including a series of mud-brick platforms, a circular patch of small pebbles surrounding a small stone basin, and a rectangular grain bin which had been built up against the western house wall, just to the north of the doorway, and was accessible from inside the room by means of a type of window or hatch. The bin was found to be filled with carbonized grain, much of which had spilled out over the courtyard surface at the time of the destruction of the building.

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Appendix: Inventory of Graves Excavated in 1990

- 385 BB 100 Pit with mudbrick lining and covering of stones. Primary; single articulated adult, extended on back W-E. Skull missing. *Finds*: 385.1 calcite pyxis (A) with stopper (B), 385.2 store jar.
- 386 BB 700 Pit. Very disturbed primary, or possibly secondary; single, partially articulated adult, extended W-E, facing S. No associated finds.
- 387 BB 300 Pit. Primary; single articulated juvenile, extended on back W-E, facing upwards. Pelvis disturbed and legs missing. Also cut out horizontally (upper half of cranium, jaw and rib-cage missing). No associated finds.
- 388 BB 300 Pit. Primary; single articulated adult, extended on back W-E. Grossly disrupted in antiquity. Two additional skulls (388B and 388C) included in burial. No associated finds.
- 389 BB 500 Large, well-dug, pit with inner plaster kerbed box, edged with mudbrick slabs. Primary; single, disarticulated adult. Disturbed and robbed (?) in antiquity. *Finds*: 389.1 calcite pyxis fragments, 389.2 fragmentary calcite dish, 389.3 silver finger ring.
- 390 BB 300 Pit. Primary; single articulated juvenile, apparently extended on back W-E, facing S (?). Truncated below rib-cage, skull cut through horizontally. *Finds*: 390.1 bronze earring.
- 391 BB 300 Pit. Primary; single articulated adult, extended on front W-E, facing down. Skull and upper vertebrae only excavated, the remainder of the body lying beneath the N bank of BB 300. *Finds*: 391.1 bronze tweezers, 391.2 six beads, 391.3 jug, 391.4 single bivalve shell (found in mouth of 391.3).
- 392 BB 300 Pit. Primary; single articulated adult, extended on back (?) W-E. Lower leg bones only, cut off above knees. No associated finds.
- 393 BB 300 Pit. Primary; single articulated adult, extended on back SW-NE, facing SE. Feet crossed over, ribs on both sides of rib-cage cut through (Pl. IV,2). *Finds*: 393.1 store jar, 393.2 pilgrim flask, 393.3 calcite bowl.
- 394 BB 700 Pit. Primary; single articulated adult, extended on back W-E, facing N. Slightly disturbed (lower jaw displaced). *Finds*: 394.1 juglet.



1. AA 900 from the west. The stratum V stalls are on the left of the photograph, and on the right is the depressed stone-paved surface of stratum VII.



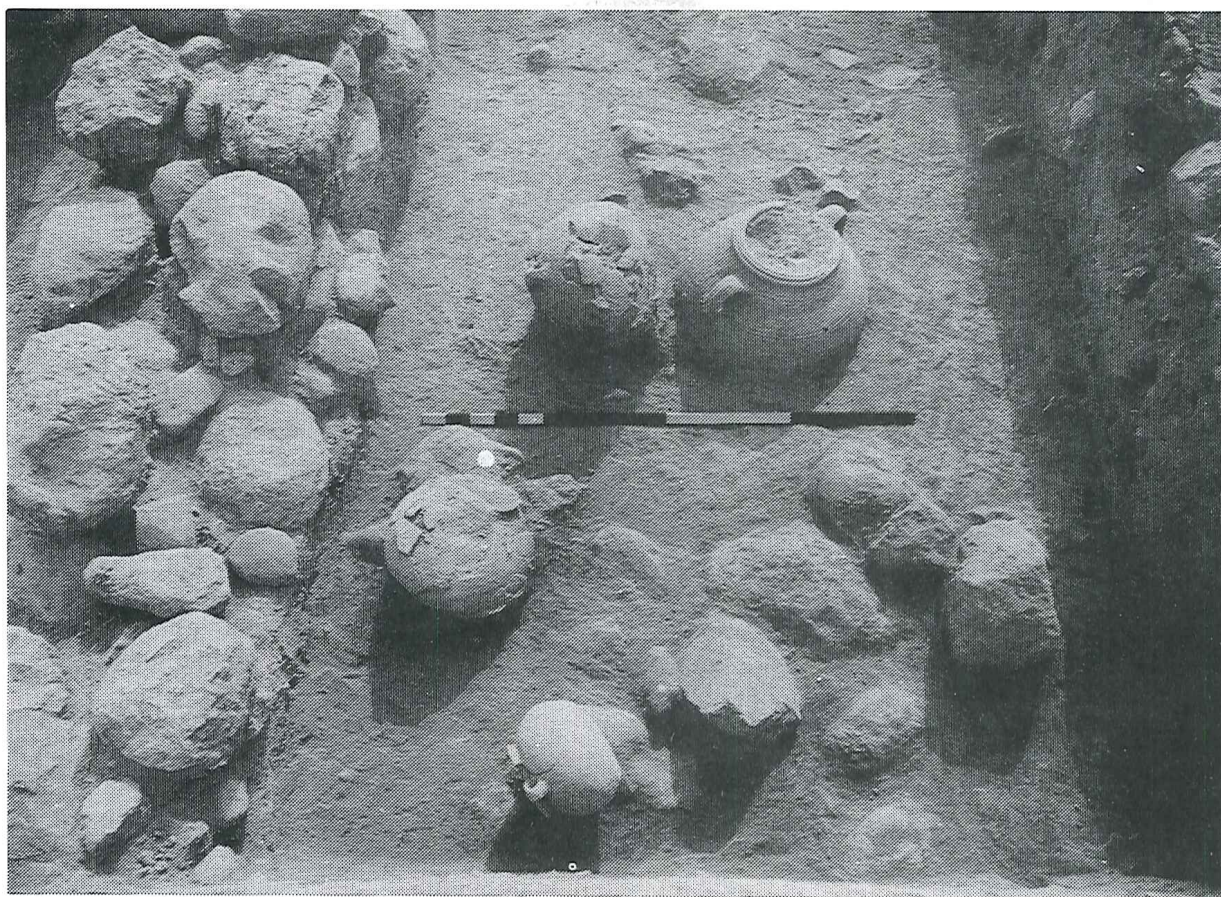
2. Stratum III kiln in EE 800.



1. EE 200: Stratum II *tannurs* set within the upper fill of the stratum III kiln cutting.



2. AA 1300: General view, looking east, showing foundations of Hellenistic building (stratum II).



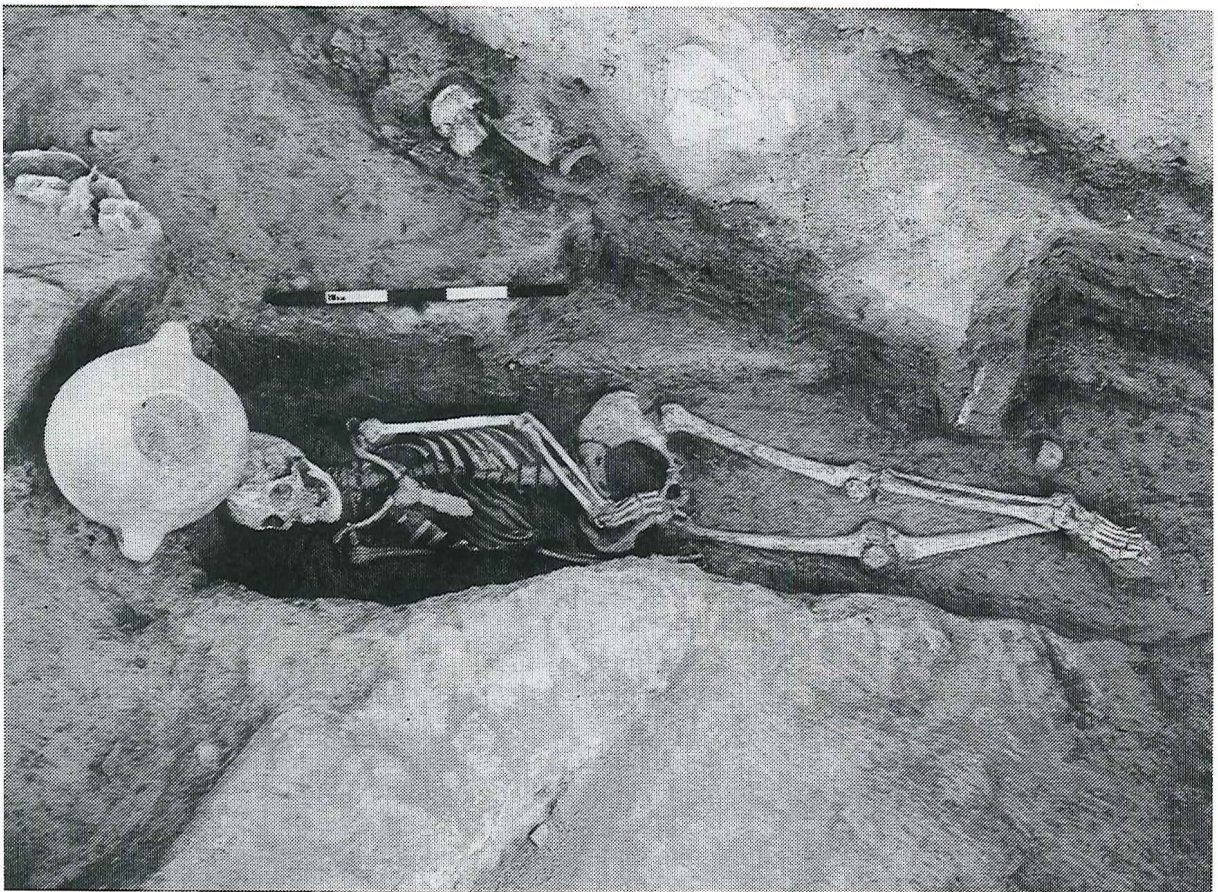
1. Kitchen area in AA 1300.



2. BB 700: Stratum L2 building from the west.



1. Deposit of Early Bronze II pottery *in situ* on the floor of the stratum L2 building in BB 700.



2. BB 300: Grave 393. Note the crossed-over feet and cut-through rib-cage.