



STUDENTS  
NOTE BOOK

No. 593

1988\_RM\_DC.pdf

JEBEL KHALID 1988

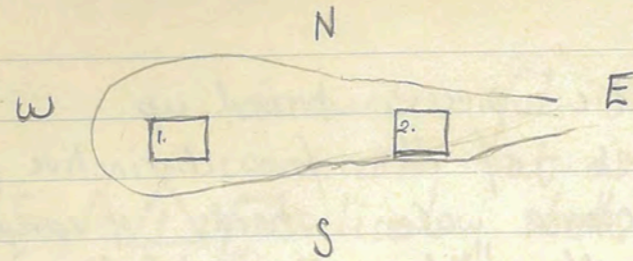
Dora Constantinidis

JEBEL KHALID 1988

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21 May 1988  
 Rubbish Mound I (R.M.)  
 Trench 2. (5 x 5 m)

Locus [1] Stratum ① Started clearing surface soil from W → E. in approx. 80cm sections.

[1] ② → Coarse limestone immediately exposed in the SW corner, whereas beyond ≈ 3M from S bank

≈ 180cm from N = [2] → a pale brown and finer textured soil was revealed.

[2] ① Sherds were collected, suggesting human involvement hence an artificial mound, not naturally formed.

Bag 1

The position of the mound near the domestic quarters would suggest a rubbish dump, though it would probably have taken a considerably larger community, a longer period of time to have accumulated mounds of such proportions.

In hindsight  
 I'm glad  
 I didn't  
 see P. 5, coin!

[ Since no significant artefacts are being exposed the large pick and shovel will replace the slower initial progress, once surface soil is removed ]

Gillian has suggested the possibility that these mounds accumulated from the nearby quarries, as waste material dumps from mining. It is quite feasible since noticeable mounds also appear around surrounding quarries, where no domestic quarters are nearby.

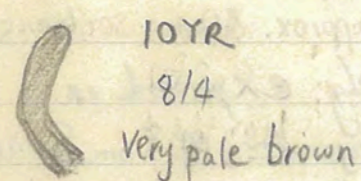
Of course RMI may have been used concurrently as a quarry and residential tip, which would

Pottery Description:

② ① Bag 1 1.40kg

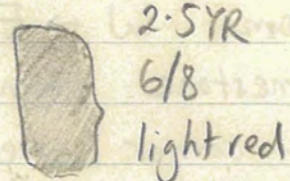
Few, if any "diagnostic" pieces turned up.  
Below are cross-sections of the few distinctive pieces amongst the  $\approx 100$  coarse ware sherds of varying sizes, (Colour determined by the "Munsell soil Color Charts")

Scale 1:1 (unless stated otherwise)



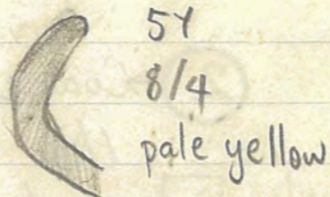
10YR  
8/4

very pale brown



2.5YR  
6/8

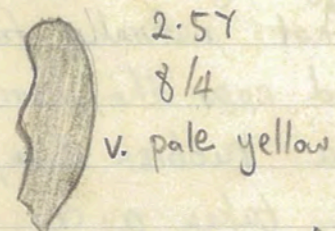
light red



5Y

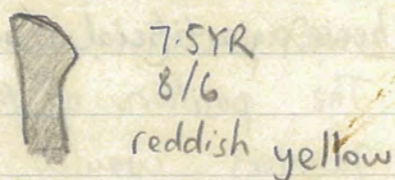
8/4

pale yellow



2.5Y  
8/4

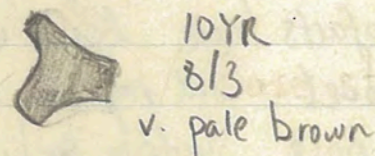
v. pale yellow



7.5YR  
8/6

reddish yellow

Bowl Rims



10YR  
8/3

v. pale brown

Base Stand

a very thin black "painted" sherd was found, as well as a blue-glazed, possibly Islamic fragment.

① ② Sample ① Fossilised shells possibly extracted from limestone deposit, found in SW area of the trench. account for the pottery sherds. If not concurrently at a later date after mining ceased.

② ① ② Bone sample located 180cm from W bank 160cm N  
③ " " " 20cm W bank  
" " " 40cm N "

(1) Unidentified plaster Object

from

② ①

Upon discussing fossilised shells with Miles, he suggested that perhaps some limestone blocks used for building, were imported. Since the shell types would suggest that the Jebel once had been under sea level.

Of course a qualified geologist would need to be consulted as to the limestone deposition at the Jebel.

Quarrying methods are also another interesting study as to use of the limestone and building techniques with the quarried

stone. But at this stage obtaining a chron. sequence from pottery is more important for excavation.

In retrospect  
22 May 88

Approximately 160cm from the N bank an  $\approx 1m$  section of fairly large stones, cut across the trench diagonally.

At first sight the possibility of random rockfall is evident but I shall examine whether a wall

Most of the sherds were on average 10cm thick ranging from pale yellow/brown colours to reddish brown hues.

(Pottery will be examined as follows:

- 1) Counting Sherds
- 2) Weighing
- 3) Separating diagnostic pieces
- 4) Drawing significant pieces
- 5) Noting colour composition
- 6) General observations.

All will be drawn to a scale of 1:1 unless stated otherwise.)

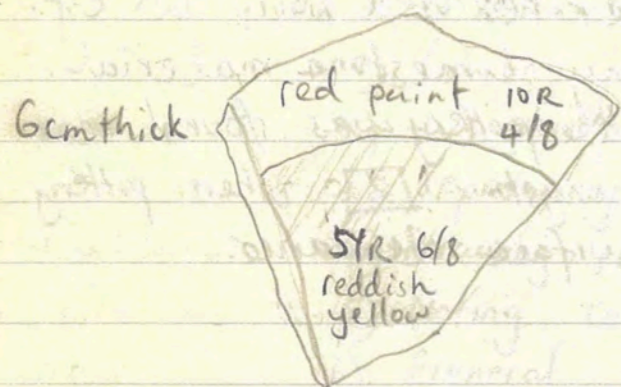
3  
could feasibly have existed in this area. It may possibly be a retaining wall of some sort and would explain the different soil types on either side:

The light pale brown finer textured soil in c.f. the crushed coarse creamy limestone material. on the other side, where very little pottery was found near the surface but not so amongst [2] where pottery turned up immediately, after surface clearance.

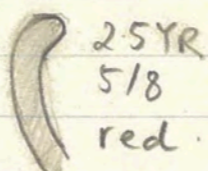
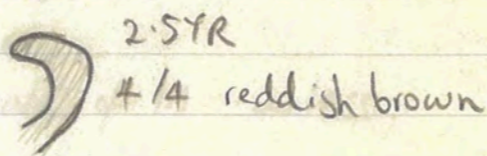
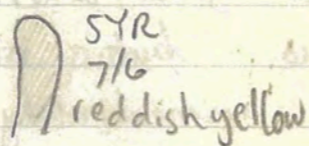
Pottery Description

[2] ① Bag 2 1.40kg ≈ 80 sherds

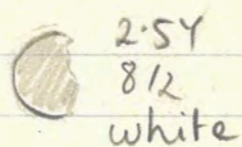
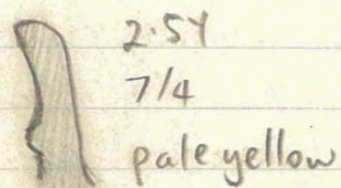
Of the approximately 80 coarseware sherds, most reddish brown in colour, averaging 10 cm thick, one had a c. 20 cm red band painted across its surface:



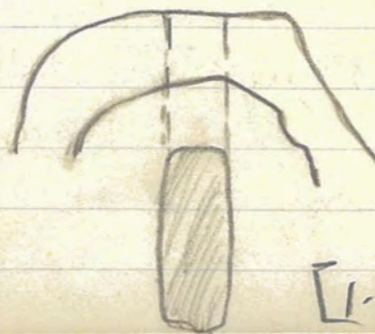
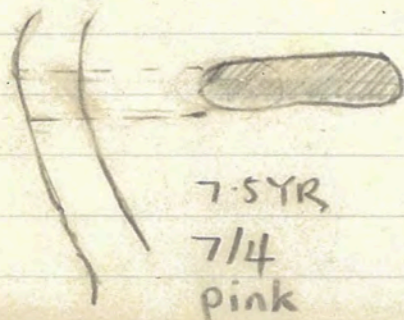
Scale 1:1



Bowl Rims.



Jar Handles



[1.40kg]

22 May 1988  
Rubbish Mound  
Trench 2

[2] ①  
Bag 2

Having excavated ≈ 2m across the trench removing approximately 5cm of the surface, excavation was continued from the NW corner going down a further 5cm. More sherds were found, throughout.

[1] ②  
Bag 3

Once the SW corner was excavated further, pottery sherds were exposed, not quite so near to the surface as in [2].

Shell [4]

Some more shell was found amongst the limestone. Not as much pottery as had been hoped for chronological analysis, is being found in this mound, perhaps more awaits us further below. If not, the quarry tip explanation seems the most feasible c.f. domestic tip.









Large coarse fragments, probably remains of a large storage jar, have been found amongst the limestone ≈ 15cm below the surface adjacent to the ≈ 1m section of large stones which begin ≈ 1.6m from the N baulk.

Further clarification of soil type between [1] & [2] can be made:  
[2] N of 1m section of stones: Pottery sherds were found closer to the surface in probably windswept soil.

[1] S of 1m secty of stones: limestone remains from quarry.

[1] (2) Pottery which came from the limestone  
 Bag 3 area, just like other area, was mostly  
 6-7kg wheelmade. Colours ranging in pale reds  
 to brown. Approximately 159 sherds were  
 collected relatively deeper below the surface than  
 in area [2]. The following diagnostic pieces  
 were recorded.

Bowl Rims

- 
 red paint on  
 5YR  
 7/6 reddish yellow
- 
 red paint on  
 5YR  
 6/6 reddish yellow
- 
 red paint on  
 5YR  
 6/6 reddish yellow
- 
 5YR  
 7/4  
 pink
- 
 red paint on  
 2.5YR  
 6/8 light red
- 
 dark red paint on  
 7.5YR  
 7/6  
 reddish yellow
- 
 10YR  
 7/6  
 yellow
- 
 10YR  
 8/6  
 yellow

incised →  
 5YR  
 7/4  
 pink

first "impression of coin!"  
 Seated figure!

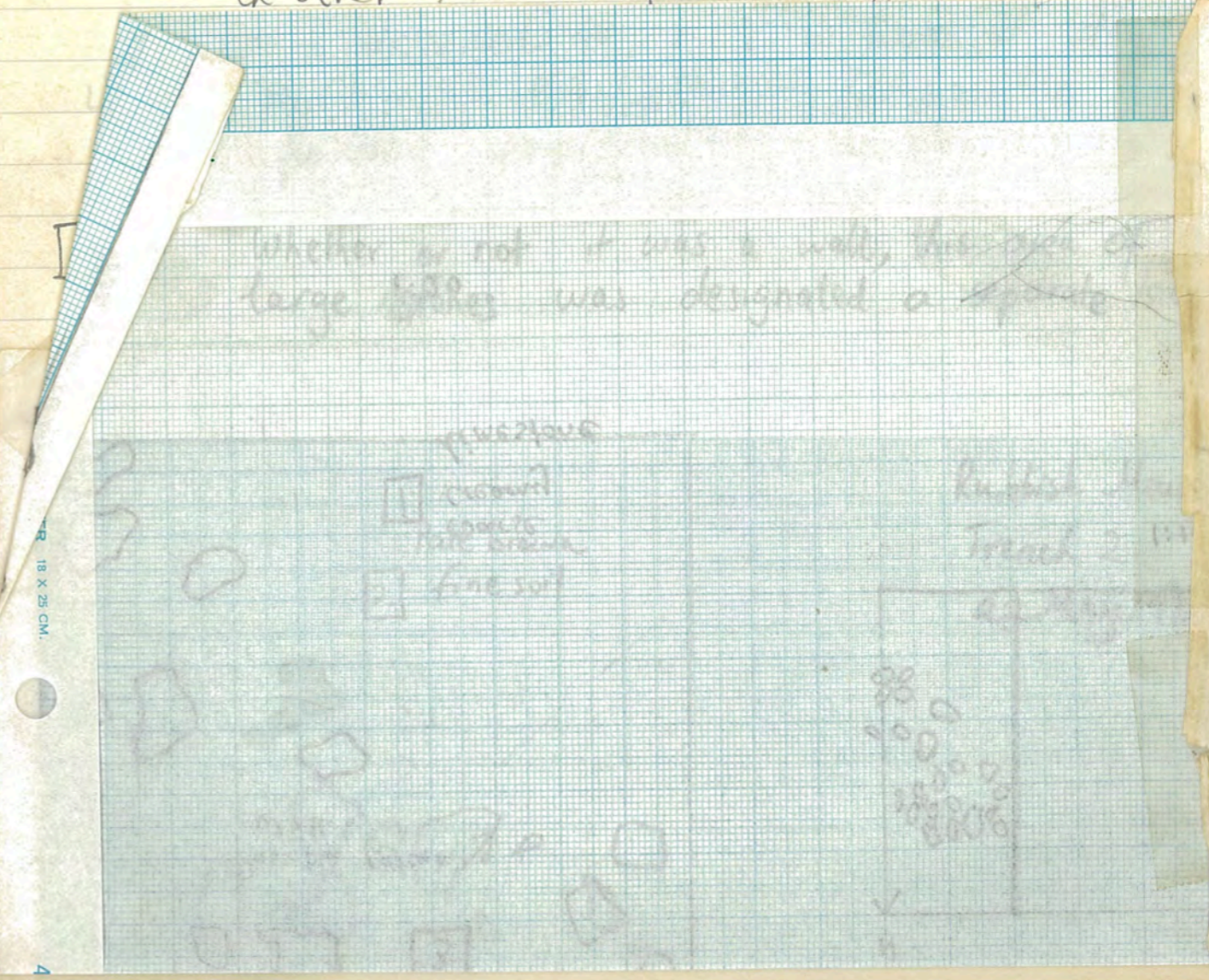
[1] (2)  
 (2)  
 Coin.

Limestone material varies in size. Most seems  
 to have been crushed - possibly erosion?

Eunice almost threw a circular object away:  
 Eureka: A silver coin! What else?

Well Peter you say its Zeus of alexandrian times  
 - that is what you would expect - what do the conservators say?

Amongst the excitement of the coin,  
 which was fairly well conserved  
 in cf. with bronze coins found  
 in other trenches (was that your trench?)



first "impression" of coin!  
Sealed figure!

□ (2)

(2)

coin.

Well Peter you say its Zeus of Alexandrian times - that is what you would expect - what do the conservators say?

Amongst the excitement of the coin.

which was fairly well conserved

in cf. with bronze coins found in other trenches (was that your trench?)

I decided to make a note of the

position of the stones for possible

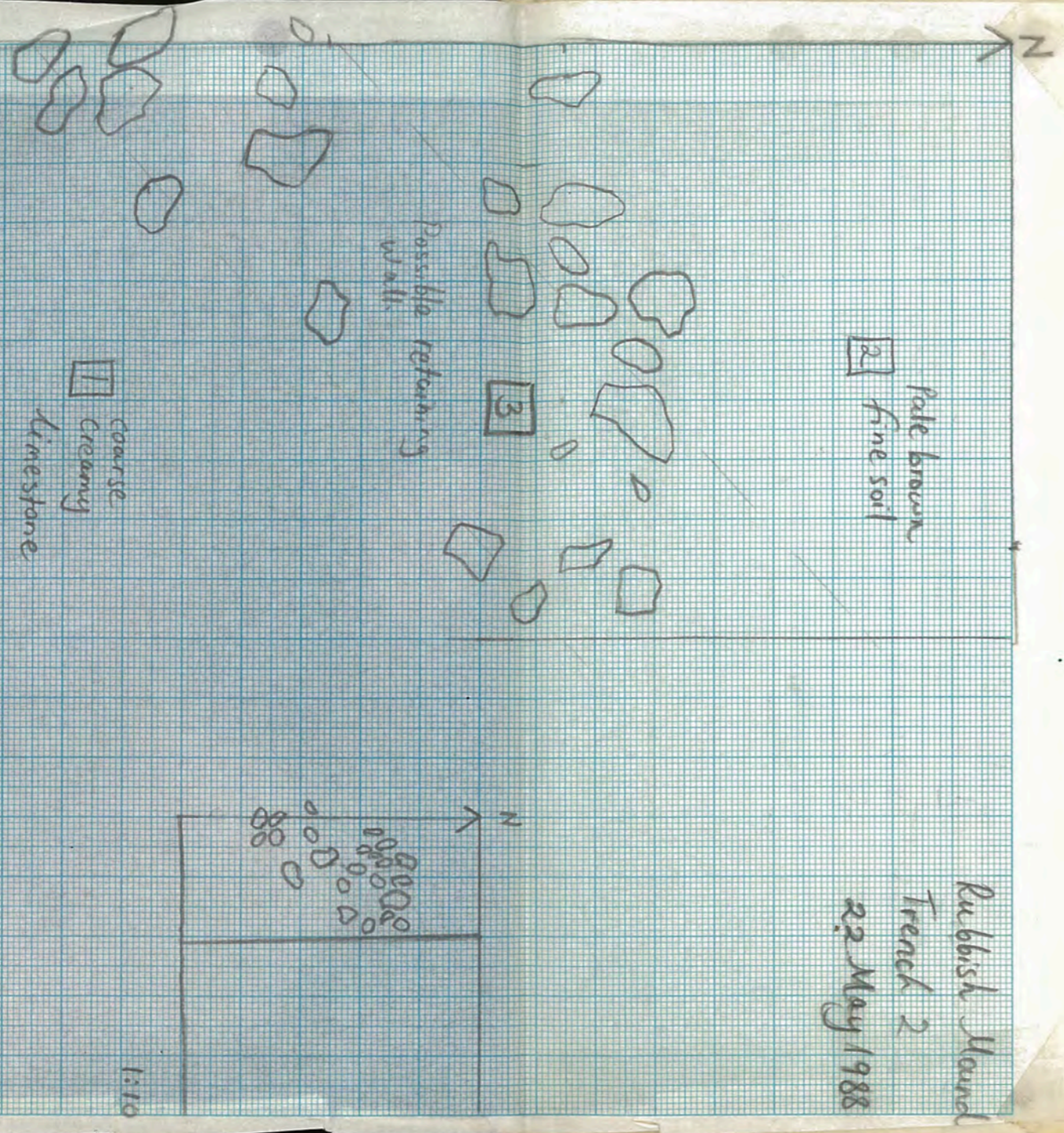
further explanation. (see plan 1)

□ 3

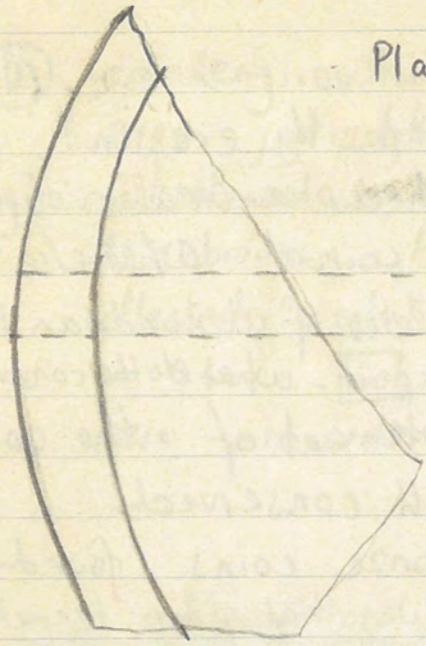
whether or not it was a wall, this area of large stones was designated a separate locus

□ 2 Pale brown  
Fine soil

Rubbish mound  
Trench 2  
22 May 1988








Plate

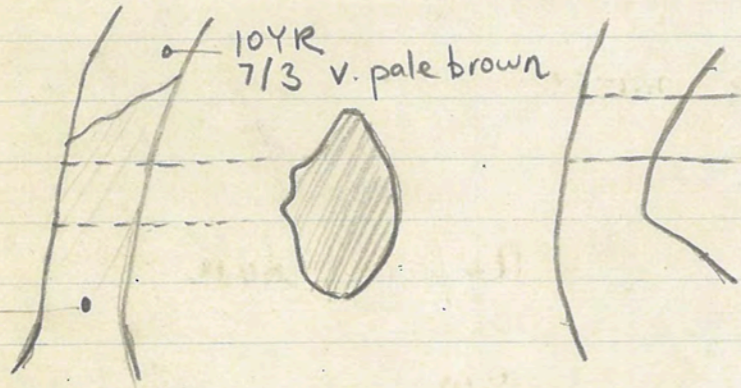


7.5YR  
7/6  
reddish yellow

1:1

Three very large -15cm thick, coarse ware sherds possibly coming from the same storage jar were recovered. The largest piece 17x20cm has an ancient restoration hole on one edge. A possible terracotta architectural ware is also bagged with the pottery.  Not to scale

Jar handles

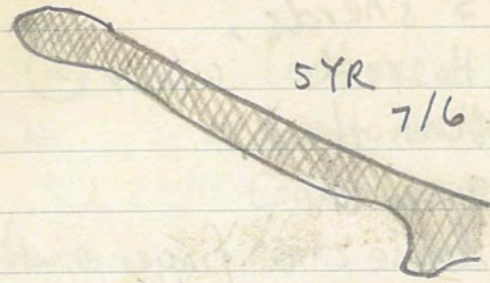


10YR  
7/3 v. pale brown



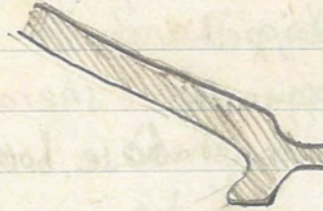
2.5YR  
5/8  
red

black



5YR  
7/6 reddish yellow

plate



2.5YR  
6/8 light red



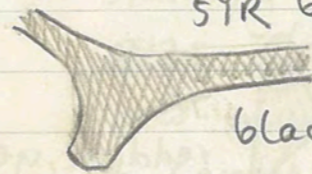
7.5YR  
6/4  
light brown



light brown paint on  
2.5Y  
8/6 yellow



5YR  
7/6 reddish yellow



5YR 6/2 pinkish grey inside  
black outside

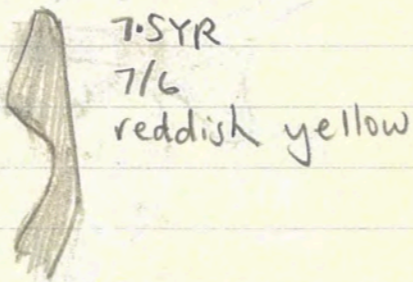
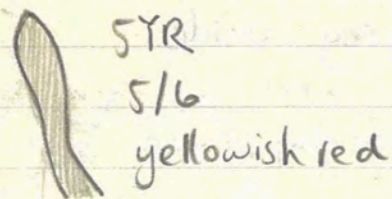
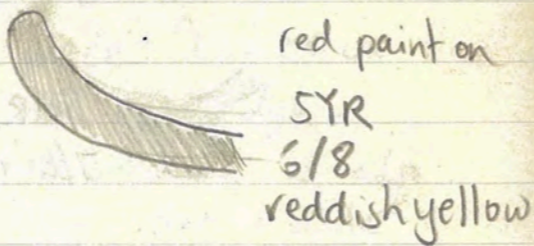
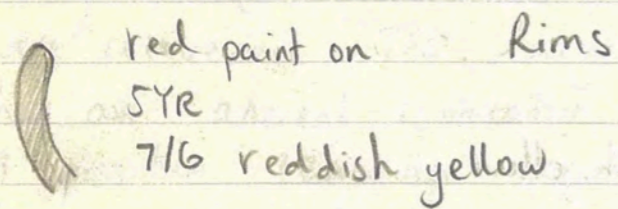
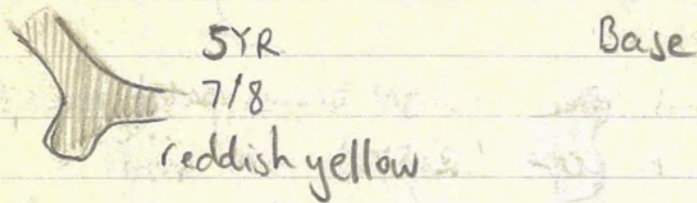


Amphora base

5YR  
7/6  
reddish yellow

① ② Bag 4 1.60kg.  $\approx$  75 sherds,  
 Most were of a pale brown to red colour  
 on average thinner ca. 8cm thick.

A very roughly handmade base  $\bar{c}$  fingerprints  
 on it and a hint of black dripped paint is  
 bagged separately with the diagnostic sherds, along  
 with a fine black glazed broken base both ca. 8cm thick.



23 May 1988

① ② Continued Clearing away stones lying  
 Bag 4  $\approx$  diagonally across the trench (see plan 1)

⑤ bone Coarse ware was found immediately beneath the  
 rocks in soil of limestone consistency.  
 ⑥ shell Small patches of slightly different coloured  
 soil was appearing. If no pottery was  
 being collected from these areas the strata was  
 not recorded in the note book, but when  
 section drawings will be made they will be noted.

② ① Once the rocks were removed, pottery N of  
 Bag 5 this section was collected again as ②.  
 This was a relatively rocky section the  
 further down excavation was continued.

▲ bone Apart from removing soil and collecting  
 relevant data for later analysis, no other  
 stunning finds were made today.  
 The longer we sit here gazing at the  
 new mound that is building up from the old,  
 it becomes more clear and obvious how  
 these mounds may have accumulated in  
 such a relatively short span of time.

Bag 5 [2] ① ca 155 sherds 4.00kg  
Bowl Rims

2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow  
2.5YR 6/8 light red paint  
2.5YR 4/8 red  
2.5YR 6/8 light red  
2.5YR 4/6 weak red glaze = red paint?

5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

2.5Y 8/6 yellow

2.5YR 5/8 red

10YR 8/4 very pale brown  
10YR 7/4  
2.5YR 4/8 red

Bases

7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

2.5Y 8/6 yellow

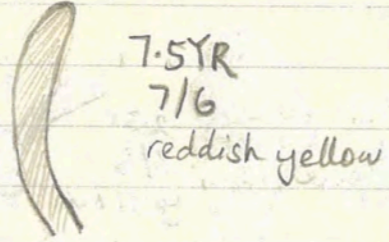
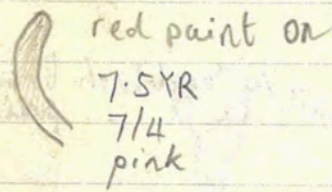
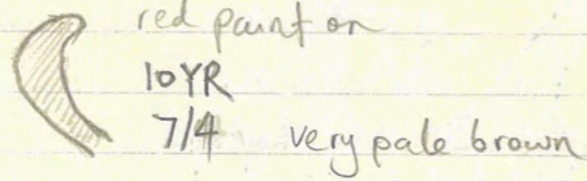
7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

2.5Y 8/6 yellow  
2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown paint

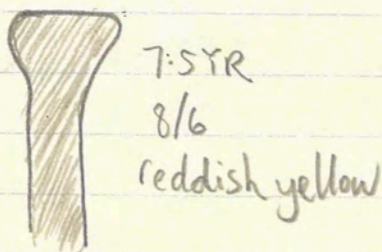
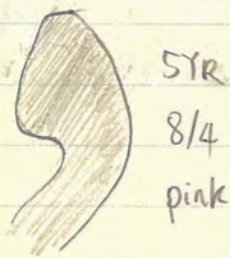
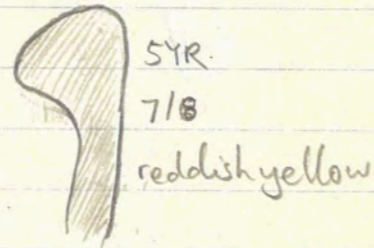
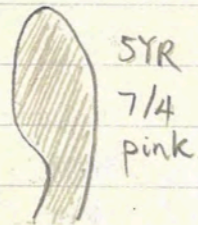
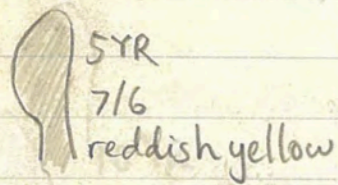
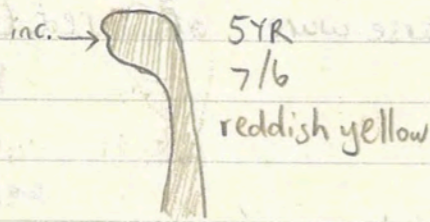
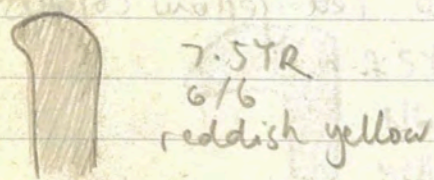
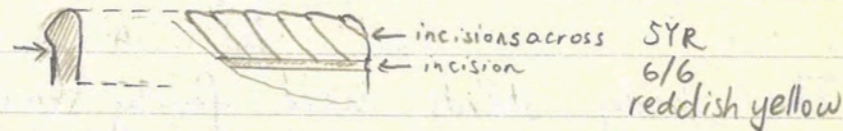
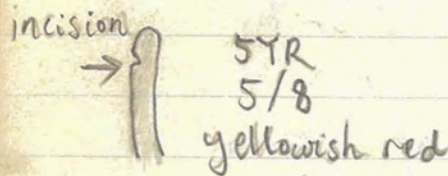
The body sherds were fairly similar, of various thicknesses - most coarse-ware of red to red-yellow colours.

[2] ① Bag 6 216 pieces. 3.95 Kg.

Bowl Rims



} another 3 similar fragments not drawn.



25 May 1988

RM, T2

[2] ① Bag 6

△ Bone ca 2m adjacent to N bank.

(3) terracotta fragment

[1] ② Bag 7

△ Bone

Having excavated down to 30cm below the surface ≈ 2m across from W bank. continuing across at this depth till 3m. Started from NW corner where soil type continues to be of a pale brown and soft textured type, throughout majority of area. Coarse ware pottery sherds were once again collected.

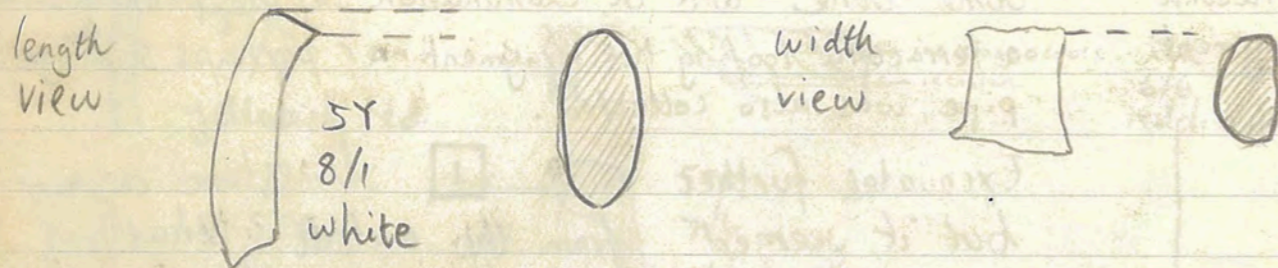
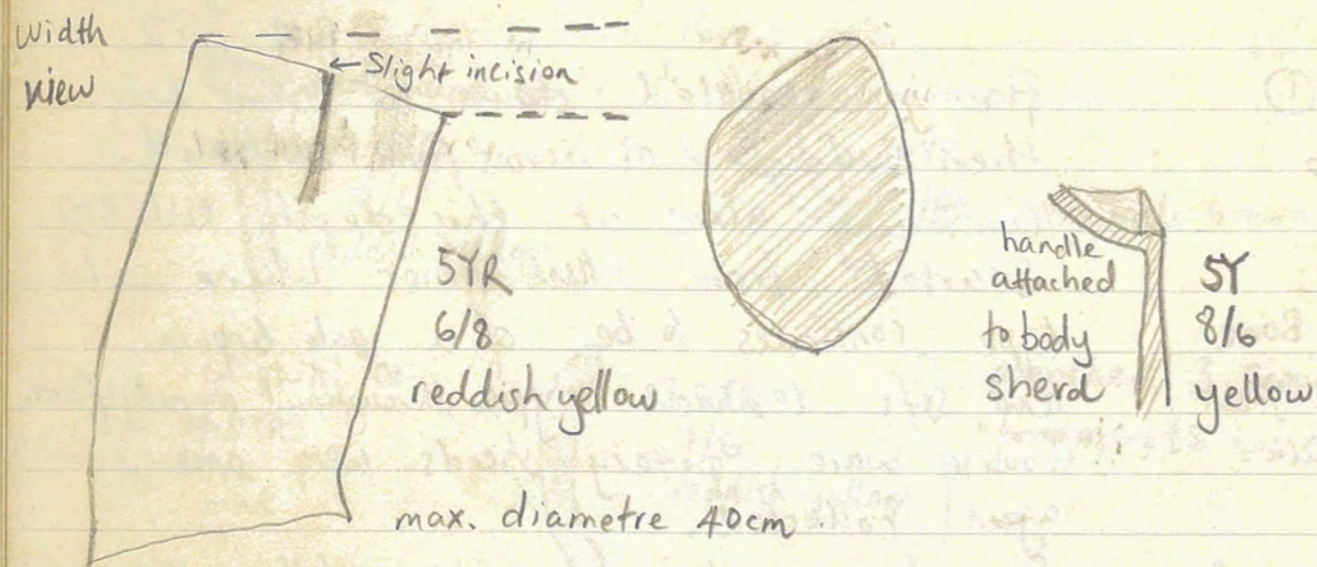
Some bone and in examination of the pottery a terracotta roofing tile fragment - or perhaps sewerage pipe, was also collected.

Excavated further in [1] limestone area but it seemed from the outset that the soil type was very similar (beyond the original 2m trench) to [2]. For now I will leave it as [1] since there is a mixture of limestone and soil [2].

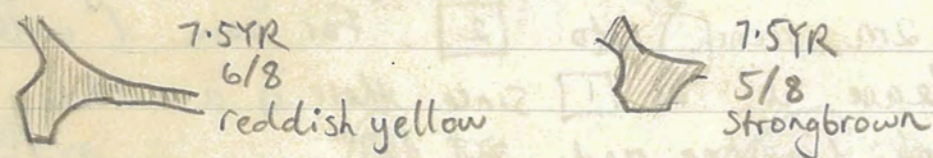
If later stratigraphical analysis shows otherwise I will reclassify [1] ② as an extension of [2] ① into a new area S across the trench.

The amount of rocks turning up seems to be on the increase.

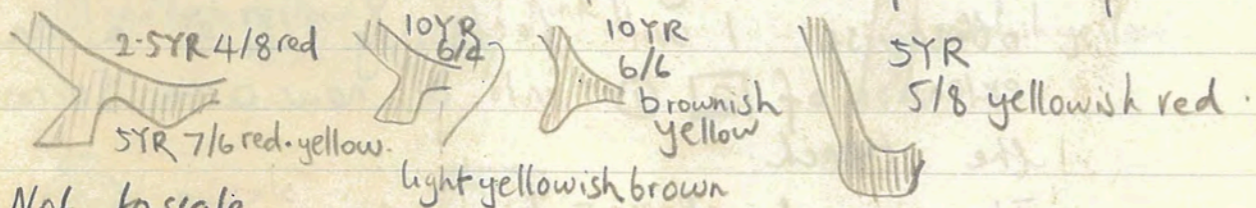
Bag 6 continued...  
Jar handles



Base stands



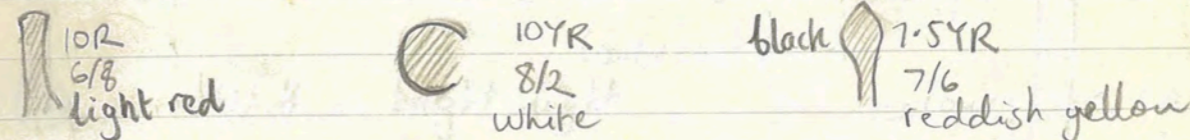
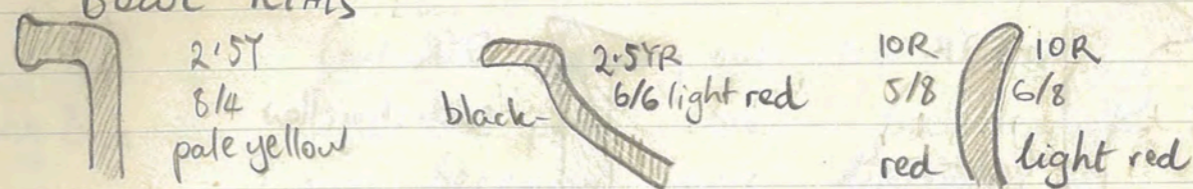
Another 3 base stands of similar shape and amphora base.



Not to scale

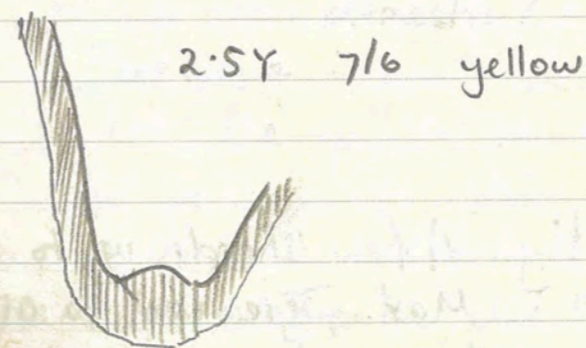
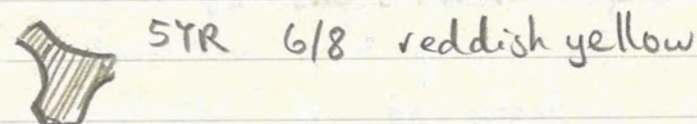
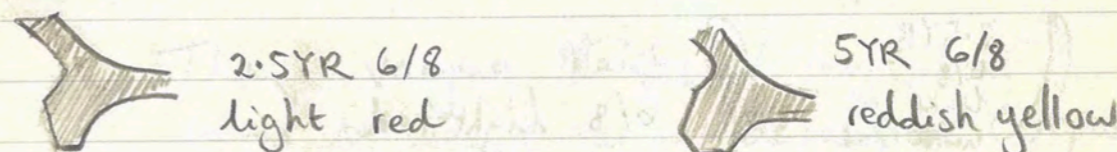
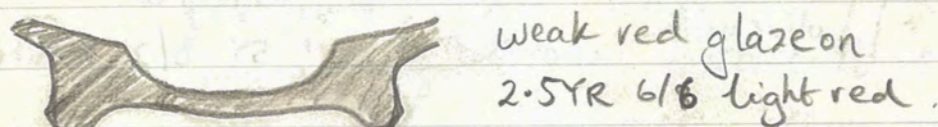
The majority of the sherds were on average 10cm thick, coarse ware ranging in colour from light reds to reddish yellows, some even creamy yellow.

Bag 7 ①② 115 sherds 2.40 kg

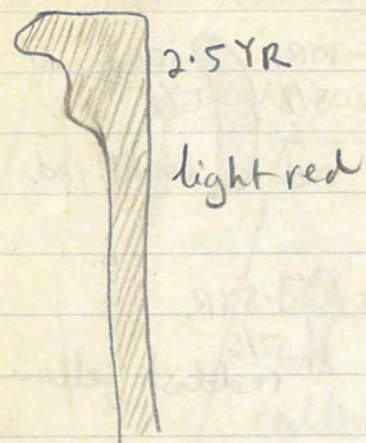


Base Stands

One complete fish-plate base:



②② Bag 8, 51 pieces, 1.05 kg



2.5YR

light red



5YR

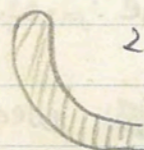
reddish yellow



5Y

6/6

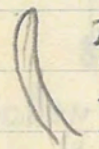
olive yellow



2.5YR

6/6 light red

with 5Y 8/2 white coating



2.5YR

6/8

light red with red paint exterior



2.5YR

6/8

light red with red paint

as ✓

Coarse ware consistently. A few sherds up to 17cm thick though most around 5cm. Most were red to orangey-red. Some were black on one side, red on the other.

26 May 1988

②②

Bag 8

Continued clearing out NW corner.

Since the pale brown finely textured soil was becoming more limestoney it seems that there is a change in strata.

(overcast)

①③

Bag 9

With no bright light, soil colours are easily distinguished. I think ①② of yesterday's sherd collection should be equated with ①③ since the soil though of similar texture beyond 2m of W bank is of similar limestone texture it is not as white, but rather more brown in colour.



Bone

The varying layers of composition seems to suggest various deposition. (deposits)

Perhaps these mounds of crushed limestone surrounding the quarry sites were once originally intended to be used for laying plaster floors or for other domestic / bldg purposes.

There was a reason for maintaining them but the qu. to be asked is why & what for?

So we go to other RM of more specific value to the expedition namely RM II, with lots of pottery for chronological significance in relation to the site

③ Bag 9, 69 pieces. 1.15kg.

Bowl rims:

5YR  
7/6  
reddish yellow  
with 5/1 grey coat



5YR  
6/8  
reddish yellow with  
red paint

Base stands



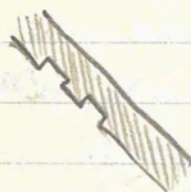
5Y  
7/3 pale yellow

Very fragmentary amphora toe.



5YR  
7/4 pink ✓

One sherd with 2,5cm thick incision marks

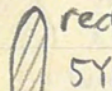


as ✓ with  
grey ext.

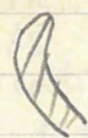
Of course, the coarse-ware body sherds and even diagnostic pieces are prominent, if not the only type of pottery which abounds.

Bag 10 [2] [3] ≈ 50 sherds, 3.10 kg. pottery below  
 not to 1:1 scale, but approximate

a) 4 thin rims

2:  red paint on  
 5YR 6/8  
 reddish yellow

2:



1: 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow  
 with yellow paint  
 1: 2.5Y 7/2 light grey  
 with brown paint interior  
 & blackened brown exterior

b) 1 plate rim



red paint on  
 5YR 7/4 pink

c) 3 thick rims

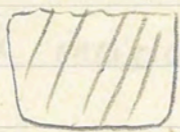


black/burnt ext. on  
 2.5YR 3/2 dusky-red (brown)



5YR  
 7/8  
 reddish yellow

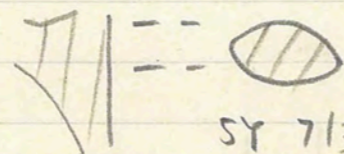
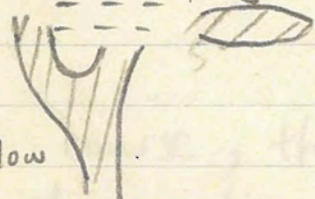
d v. thick ≈ 15cm base rim?



5YR  
 6/4  
 light reddish  
 brown  
 speckled with  
 black clay fragments

e) 2 handle fragments

burnt  
 5Y 7/3  
 pale yellow



2.5YR  
 6/4  
 light reddish  
 brown  
 5Y 7/3  
 pale yellow coat

[2] [3]

Bag 10

[1] Bone

(5) Broken  
 basalt grinding  
 stone.

[1] [4]

Bag 11

(4) TerraCotta  
 tile?

28 May 1988

I decided that a 3x1 m trench in  
 the NW corner would be adequate to  
 see what further layers lay below,  
 awaiting to be discovered and analysed  
 in an attempt to understand "precisely"  
 the nature of this mound and what  
 it may reveal as to the nature of  
 occupation at the site of Jebel Khalid.

A strata change was thought necessary  
 since limestone rocks, probably the remains  
 of quarrying in the nearby caves, increased in  
 number in the soil of this area.

Upon clearing the trench baulks  
 for photographing, about 2m from S baulk  
 in [1], more pottery was collected in  
 an area where the soil was similar to  
 that of [2]

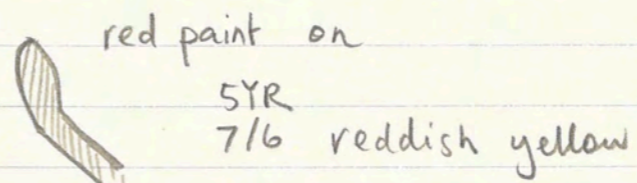
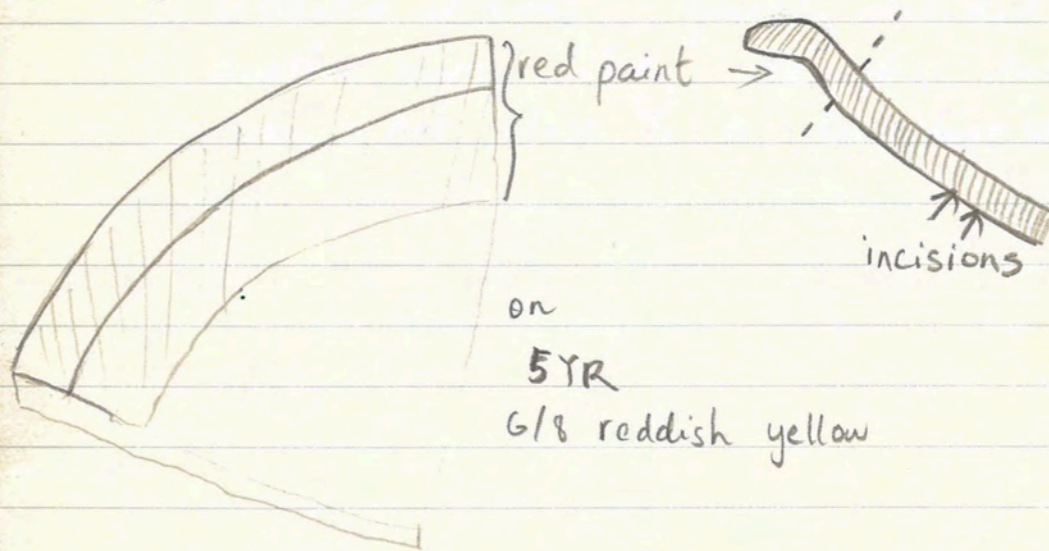
So the end has come - photos were taken  
 the workers moved up to Gillian's newly  
 opened trench at 11:30, and continued  
 work there. Note-taking for the new mound  
 will continue in Gillian's book.

So the end has come - photos taken  
 workers moved up to Gillian's newly  
 open trench at 11:30 and  
 continued work there. Notes continue  
 in Gillian's book for new area.



Bag 11 11 ④ 15 pieces, 295 gms (0.3 kg)

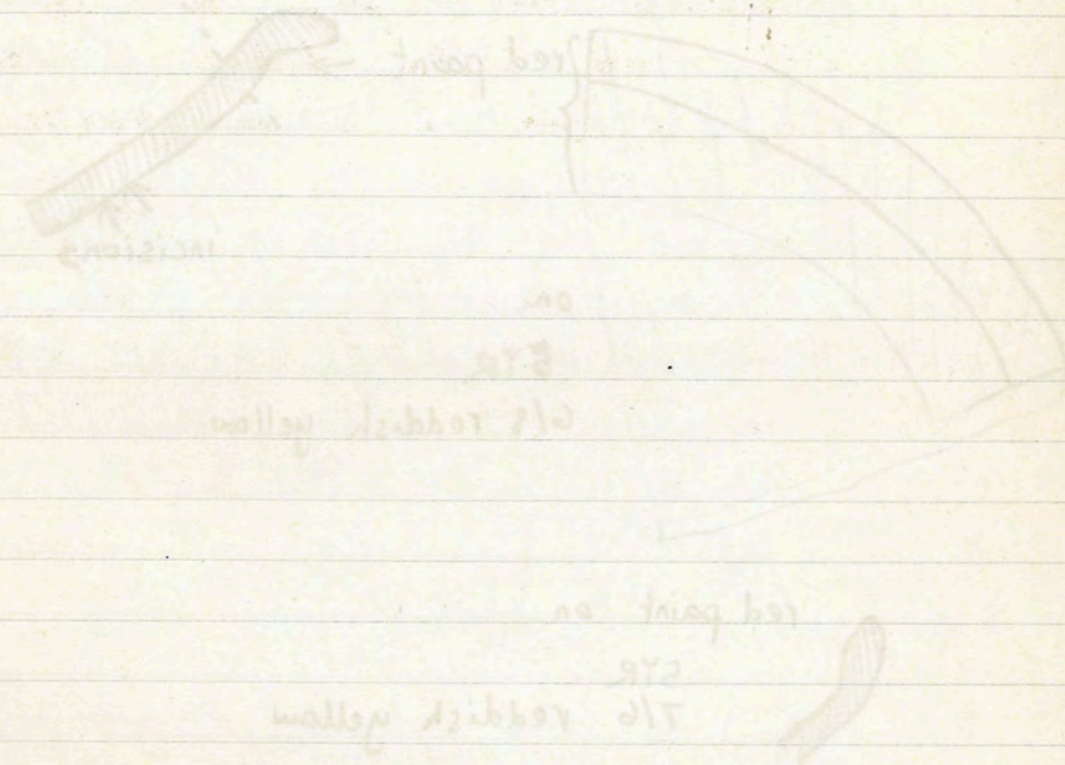
This bag of pottery was collected upon straightening the banks in 11 area, from a patch of soil quite unlike the typical limestone sections. This area was more soil with a high limestone content. Only 2 diagnostic sherds were found:



Various sized sherds, on average 5 cm thick.  
Most of pale yellow coloured clay, some reddy-yellow.  
All of the distinctive coarse-ware type.

There is a possibility that this limestone quarry mound was also used concurrently or at a later or earlier date as a domestic dump as well. Since pottery sherds and other evidence of human material is interspersed within the limestone-soil.

Since no significant amount of pottery for stratigraphical analysis was being collected it was quickly decided to excavate another more likely domestic rubbish mound - one not close to a limestone cave!



Various sized sherds on average 7cm thick.  
 Most of pale yellow, reddish clay, some reddish yellow.  
 All of the distinctive coarseware type.

DOMESTIC AREA

8 June 1988 (229)

Most commonest medium sized body shreds found in the area were identified by the presence of dark spots. The wall of the shreds was yellowish brown. A selection of an area was made and the following were determined: B1: ...

At first sight, the shreds appeared to be made of paper or card. On rockfall, the shreds appeared to be made of wood. No surface markings were seen.

The shreds were of a coarse type. The shreds were found in a hole 5-6m deep. Several shreds were collected. In one more area was located below.

8 June 1988 (230)

(A number of shreds were found in the area. A further search was made of the area. A shroud of paper was found. In the shroud a dark spot was seen. As a result of this, the shroud was removed in order to determine the building structure.

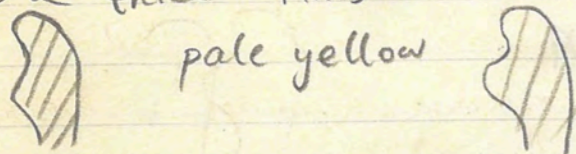
(pottery not to scale unless stated)

I 135 kg (350 gr)

8 June 1988

Most coarseware, medium sized body sherds - orange-yellows

a) 2 thick rims



b) 1 fine black-red glazed sherd of orange clay  
1 fine red glazed - orange clay

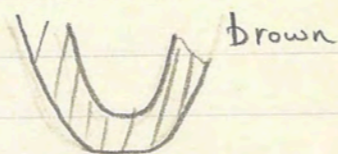
II 70 kg (700 gr)

9 June 1988

a) 1 thin rim orange



b) 2 thick rims



### Domestic Quarter

Area B1

8 June, 1988

This area was selected by the process of random sampling. It will be excavated as an exercise in unbiased selection of an area, whereas previously areas were selected by the excavator's predetermined ideas and past experience.

At first glance it is a very rocky area - possibly due to rockfall from buildings.

No surface pottery is present.

I The soil is a pale brown, coarse type.

Topsoil was removed from across all the 5x4mtr. Several body sherds were collected.

An even more rocky area was revealed below.

9 June 1988




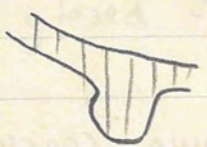
I Continued clearing remaining topsoil. After all the trench had been cleared of initial topsoil a further layer was removed to reveal more clearly the rocks below.

In due time a decision will have to be made as to which rocks will have to be removed in order to determine any underlying building structure.

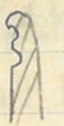
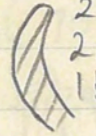





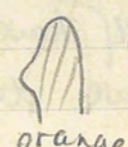
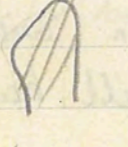
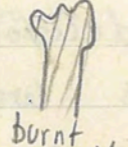
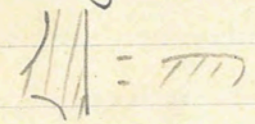



11 June 1988

1 0.55kg (550 gr) 11 June 1988

Typical common coarseware body sherds

- a) 1 thin rim  orange
- b) 2 thick rims  pale orange  orange with cream coat
- c) 1 base  orange-brown

2 2.75 kg

- a) 7 thin rims
  - 1  red on orange
  - 5  orange
  - 2 orange
  - 2 red on orange
  - 1 black-red on orange
  - 1  grey ware
- b) 2 plate rims  orange 
- c) 7 thick rims  orange  orange  burnt slightly  brown 
- d) 1 v. fragmentary handle of red-brown coarseware 
- e) 2 bases  odd shaped orange  pale-yellow
- f) 1 vase rim - grey  fragmentary
- g) sample sherds 2 x x to be glued.

1

Further topsoil was removed from around the rocks in order to see them for any possible suggestion of architecture. When they were cleared to satisfaction, a photo was taken. Tomorrow rocks will be removed and a search for walls, foundation stones, will be made.

12 June 1988

2

Marked off 2m from E bank for concentrated excavation, now in an area of 2 x 4 m. Removed tumble from W to E in an "orderly" fashion in order to note any possible wall. Very soon an area,  $\approx 1$  m from the E bank, revealed possible indicators of a wall structure. Another course of stones is present below the first layer - it seems more promising. of course it may be coincidental that the rocks fell on top of each other in such a manner - or, the manner of excavation reveals this likely nature of a wall.

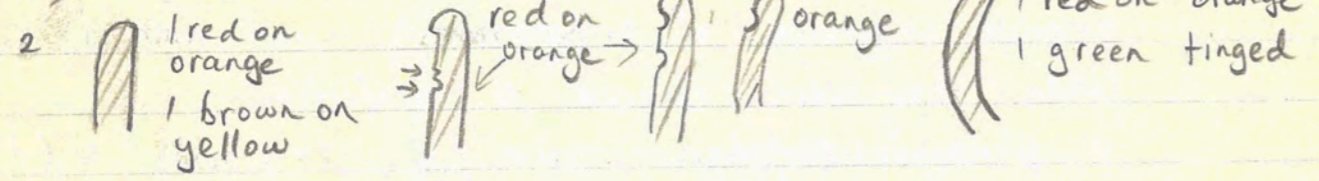
(1) basalt grind. frag.

bone

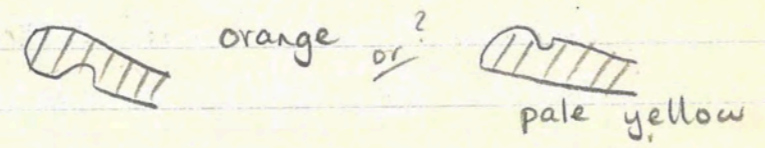
13 June, 1988

[2] 1.20 kg

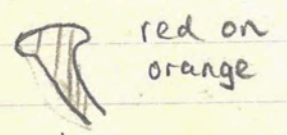
a) 7 thin rims



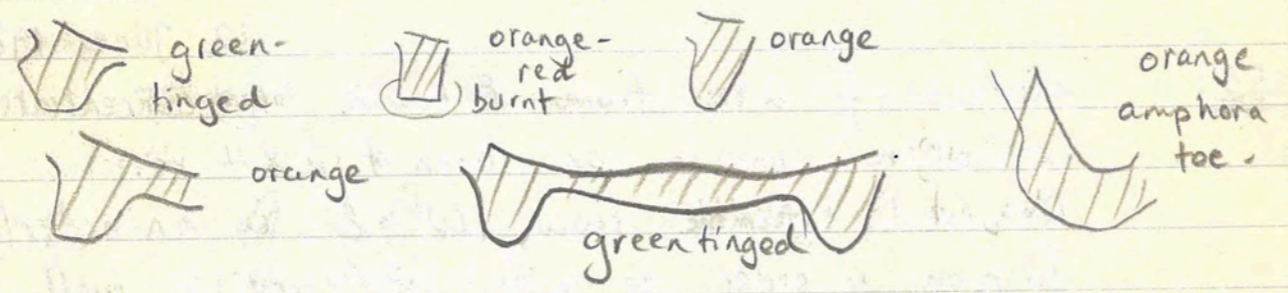
b) 2 plate rims



c) 1 thick rim



d) 6 bases



[2]

Continued wall hunting today by clearing away soil and rock tumble in the area ~90cm from the W baulk - until the possible wall borderline.

△ 2 bone

△ 3 v. small. bronze frag.

(2) TC △ tile

A limestone patch was exposed adjacent to the N baulk and extended across beside the W baulk for approximately 60cm.

180cm from the N baulk 2 large ~40cm diameter rocks were left in situ lying across side by side from the "Wall" to the W baulk. Moving to the S, beyond the rocks, soon after checking work progress a highly compact plaster layer was observed - 1/2 of which had already been picked through by the over-enthusiastic worker. Work ceased in this area for a decision to be made as to leaving or removing it.

(Photo was taken - then another rock was removed from S baulk to check: <sup>the</sup> extends thin) Work continued from the N baulk to the S again. It was noticed that the soil type had changed consistency and was more coarse and fragmentary and of a redder-brown colour.

[3]

△ 4 bone

(3) powder

(4) TC flat tile

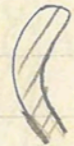
A new locus was named. The white/cream limestone patches were areas where possible stone blocks had decomposed over the years.

3 1.20kg

a) 2 thin rims

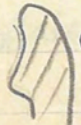


red on orange



pale orange

b) 2 thick rims



orange



pale brown

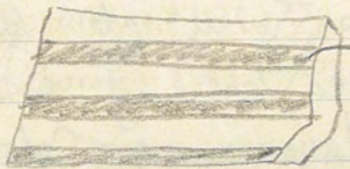
c) 1 whole base rim & body's herd.  
≈ 35cm diameter



brown

black on red paint ext.

d) 1 incised frag.



red paint in crevice on orange clay with cream coat ext.

Elevation pts taken from bottom of SE stake corner

\* plaster floor by S bank extension 44cm start ie 8cm thick 52cm end.

2 - 3 20-50

3 - 4 50-90

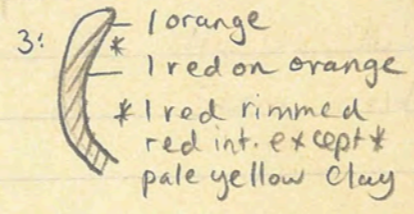
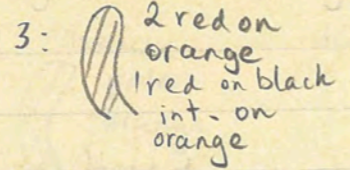
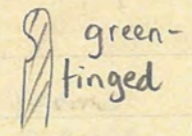
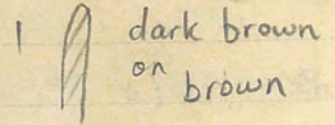
4 90 →

limestone block 60-115

14 June, 1988

4 2.75 kg

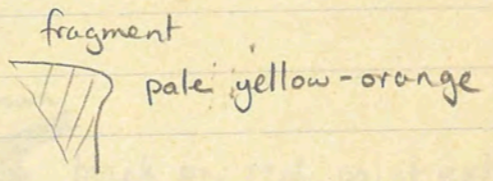
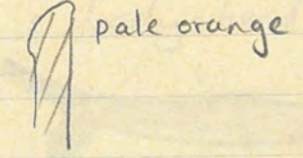
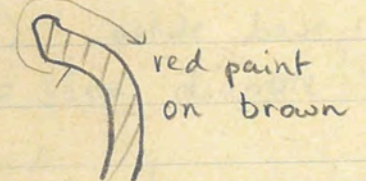
a) 8 thin rims



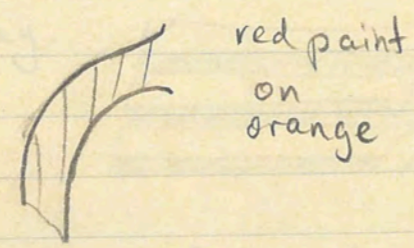
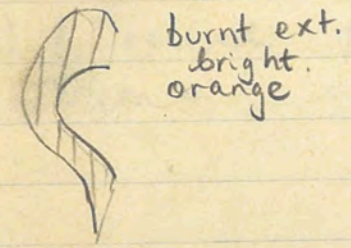
b) 1 plate rim



c) 3 thick rims

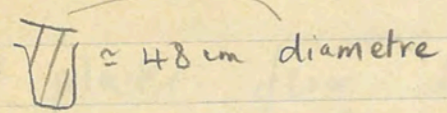


d) 2 handles

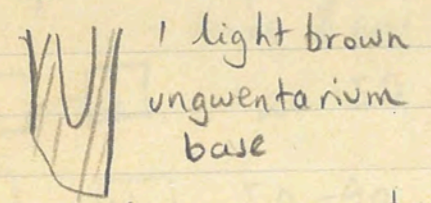


e) 2 bases

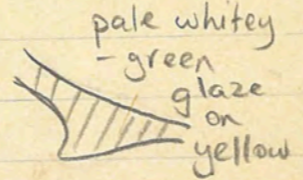
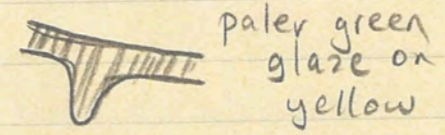
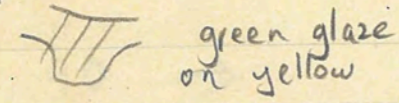
1 almost complete base rim - no body - red glaze-int.



black on red rim on orange clay



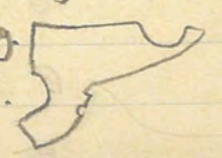
f) 3 parthian ware base



1 fine red glazed on orange, 1 red-black on each side on orange

1 lamp spout + body frag.

1 fine black ext. on intense red clay. not glaze



top view pale yellow-white



9) Sherd sample.

4

Continued excavating in N section, as marked out by the two large stones, 180cm from the N baulk. The soil appeared to have changed colour to a darker red-brown shade so 4 was created.

5 bone

Of course upon examining the section after, no colour soil may be apparent, the change being due to initial misjudged opinion.

6 tooth

to initial misjudged opinion.

A fluted column drum was revealed in the wall ≈ 170 cm from the N baulk.

(5) Metal nails

Beside it is a very large 100x70cm decomposing limestone block surrounded by rocks above and possible well cut stone blocks beneath.

(6) TC tiles

Excavation will continue down, keeping watch for foundation trenches.

(7) glass fragment

Having paused for a while to consider order of excavation workers commenced 2 (see below)

I decided to excavate to bedrock if time permits.

(8) clay sphere

A possible threshold/step or cross wall was found by the end of the day ≈ 130cm below SE stake level.

2

bagged on 16 June

Started clearing rubble from E→W baulk in order to determine other side of the wall. A few sherds were collected but since there are only 2 digging days to go - I ceased work here soon after to concentrate further work in the trench until hopefully time permitting bedrock will be reached.

Tomorrow 2 large rocks across the trench will be removed since they apparently do not form a cross-wall.



[2] .25kg (250gr)  
Orange-red to pale yellows of typical coarseware

a) 1 thick rim

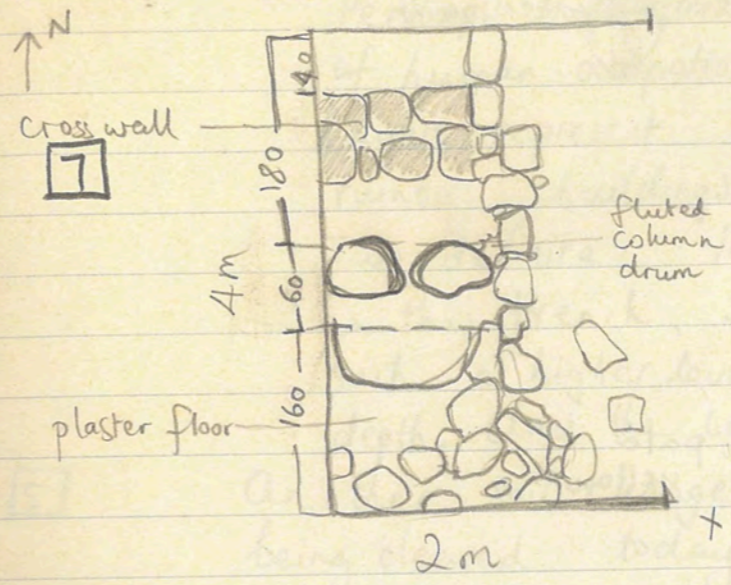


green-tinged.

15 June 1988

[2]

Commenced by removing 2 large rocks from across the  $\approx 1$  m trench since it was decided that this was not a cross-wall as one was revealed yesterday 40cm from the N baulk.



decided that this was not a cross-wall as one was revealed yesterday 40cm from the N baulk.  $\approx 130$ cm below the level as taken from the SE x stake

see p. 27 for discussion of possible cross-wall - or outside wall of house in this area.

[3]

The soil became a darker brown colour so locus was changed for this small  $\approx 60$  cm wide section across the trench, 160cm from the S baulk.

▲ bone

The soil contained several limestone fragments and was quite rocky in this area. Very little pottery is being found.

[4]

The soil appears consistent in this section, though in the other 180cm section at this elevation [4] had been reached, - probably the high limestone content in [4] made the soil appear more coarse and fragmentary. though of a dark consistency. For simplicity though pottery from <sup>the</sup> same level as previous [4] was bagged as [4]


▲ bone

The re-usage of the column drum seems to suggest an enemy's or stranger's re-occupation at the site. The rubbish dump stratification may be explained


3 '45 (450 gr)

a) 2 thin rims

1 pale yellow  
1 red on orange

int:  red paint

b) 1 thick rim

 pale yellow

c) 1 base

 black paint patches pale yellow

as clearing out ruins and dumping rubbish at various stages of re-occupation: by various "tribes" Perhaps the darker layers are representative of human occupation and the lighter-reddy layers represent clearing out rubbish from ruinous buildings. - or vice-versa.

Two definite levels of occupation are evident in this trench, since the plaster floor is at such a higher level than the expected foundation depth. And the crosswall suggest lower building.

5

Another soil change was noted in the section being cleared today - just after having levelled it with the previous days' excavations.

The soil became increasingly darker - even grey-black - pottery collection also increased the further down we get. Immediately below an intensely red soil layer - many stones - possibly for fill = No pottery collected.

Upon discussing the <sup>seemingly high</sup> level of the plaster floor with Peter it suddenly dawned on me that this corner of the trench is where another outside wall of the house may exist (see plan on p. 26). I am still convinced of 2 diff. occupat/ levels because of the low cross wall near the N baulk - or threshold since opposite the decomposing limest. block in the E baulk, a similar sized one is present in the W baulk. - possible door posts? leading into the house?

4 .75 (750gr)

a) 2 thin rims

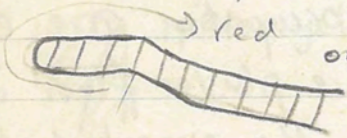


red on orange



pale orange

b) 2 plate rims of red paint on orange.



red on orange.



c) 1 thick rim



pale brown

d) 2 bases



pale yellow



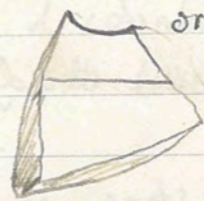
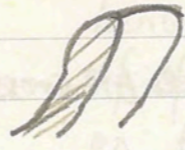
green-tinged

e) sample sherds.

5 .50 (500gr)

Mainly large - orange-red sherds.

a) 1 thick jar rim fragment



orange

b) 1 handle



orange.

The cross wall (?) abuts 442-NS.

a few stones on underneath the column drum.

16 June, 1988

Elevations of B1-1 taken from bottom of NE stake.

bedrock 1.92 middle of trench  
1.82 " " adjacent to crosswall.

bedrock 1.56 on highest stone on crosswall.

bedrock 1.89 in middle of section.  
of N section

top of column  
drum = 1.12

bottom of Cd = 1.48

top of limestone powder  
layer in N baulk = 1.02

[6]

As yesterday only a few sherds were collected from this very rocky dark red-brown soil. Bedrock was reached soon after, by 7:30am hence I conclude that this layer was that of fill to level out the ground for building on top.

▲ bone

[2]

Continued wall hunting as on 14 June. Any pottery from today will be bagged with that of 14 June since there was no considerable amount last time. as 16 June.

(9) granulated lamp

Light in the trench: found adjacent to E side of wall beside N baulk.

The cross wall (7) abuts the NS wall.

a few stones are under neath the column drum.

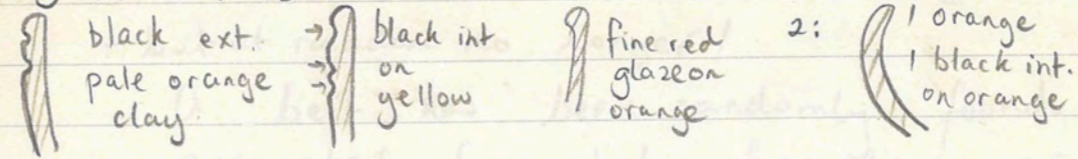
6, 15 (150gr)

5 body sherds - one 10cm thick on average 5cm coarseware - orange-red, 1 pale brown.

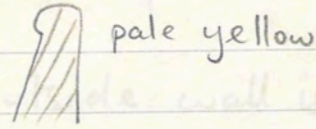
2 Wall hunting 2.80 kg

(Bi)

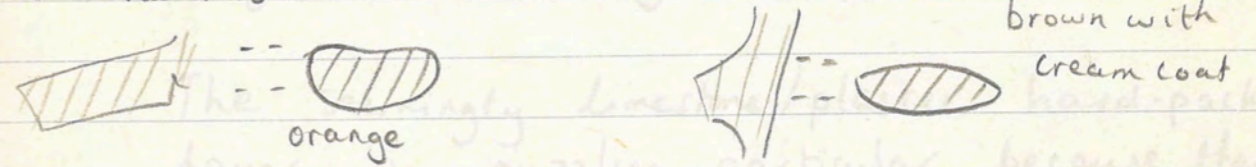
a) 5 thin rims



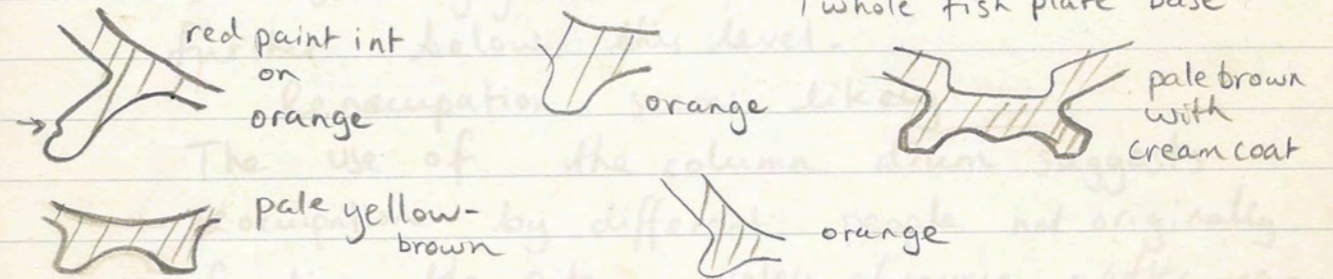
b) 1 thick rim pale yellow



c) 2 handles



d) 5 bases



e) a few body sherds.

The end arrived with more to be investigated  
- but at random no longer!

A bit has been randomly found but carefully!  
excavated for initial observations - as noted in the  
book.

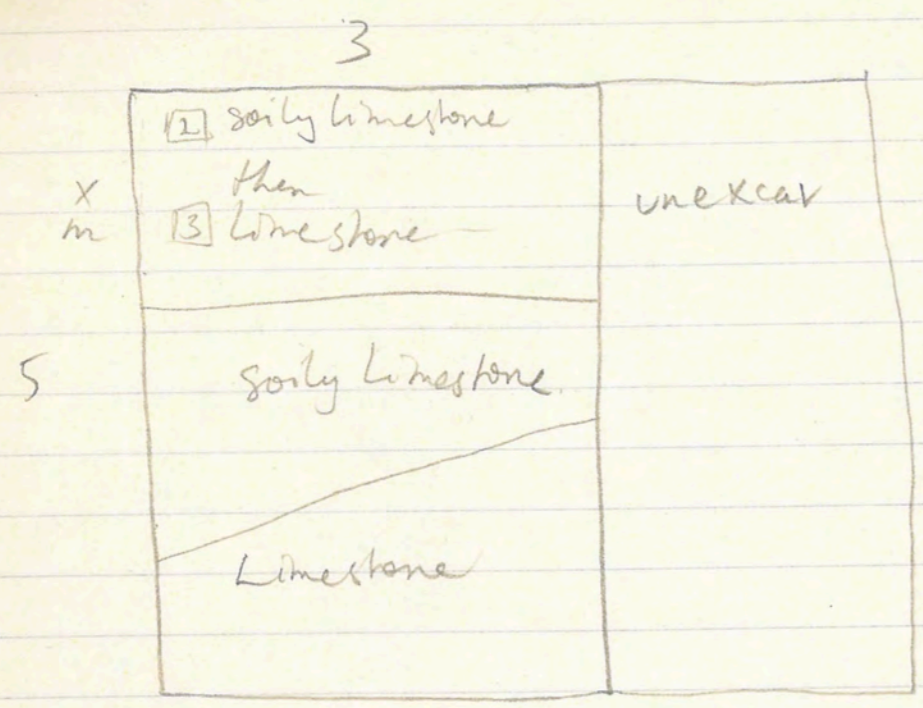
The outside wall is slightly crooked but  
maybe we'll straighten it out next time!

The seemingly limestone/plaster hard-packed  
layer is puzzling particular because there  
is a seemingly E-W cross wall [7] so much  
further below this level.

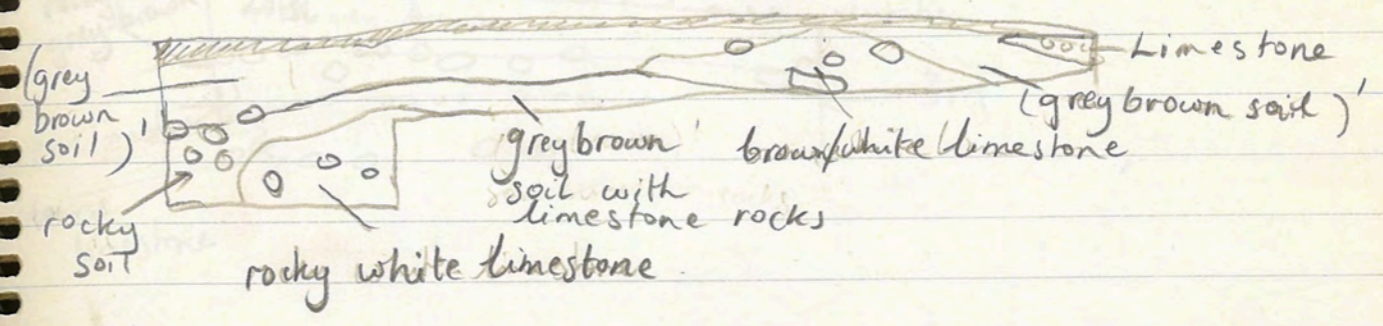
Reoccupation seems likely

The use of the column drum suggests  
reoccupation by different people not originally  
founding the site - unless of course - after many  
generations the original occupants' descendants  
had no respect for the original bldgs whatsoever  
and re-used bldg material at random!

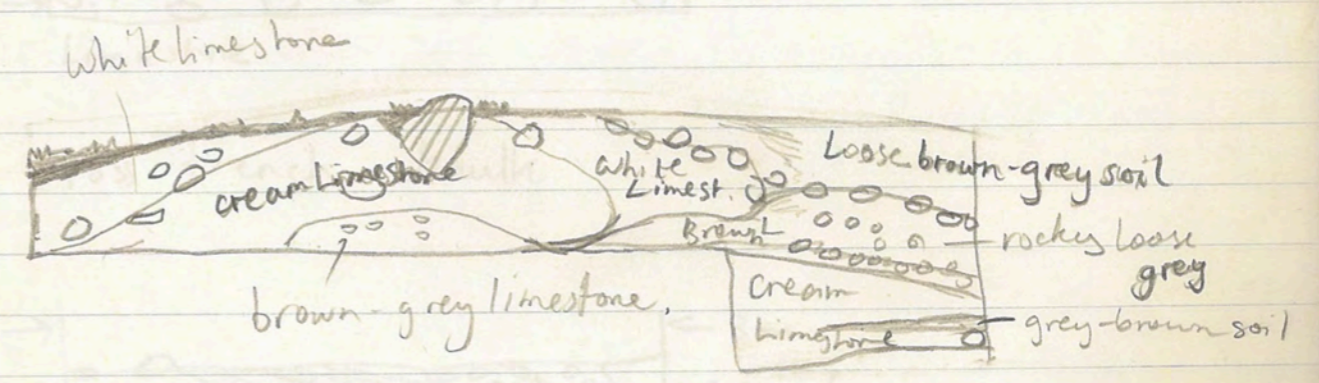
Randomly yours  
⊗



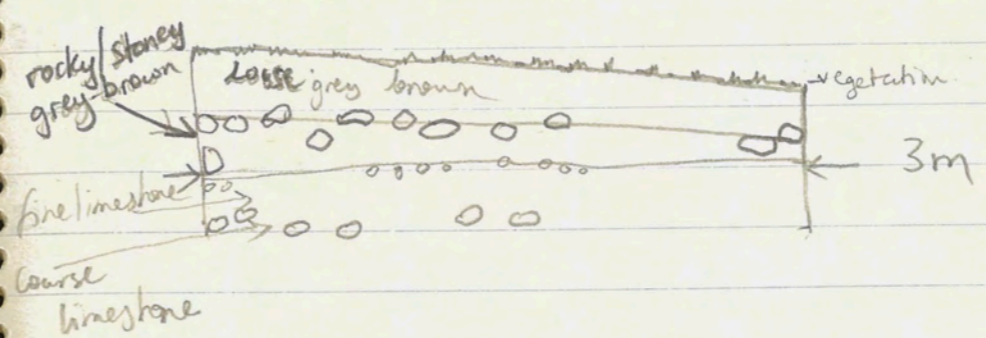
N bank  
E bank



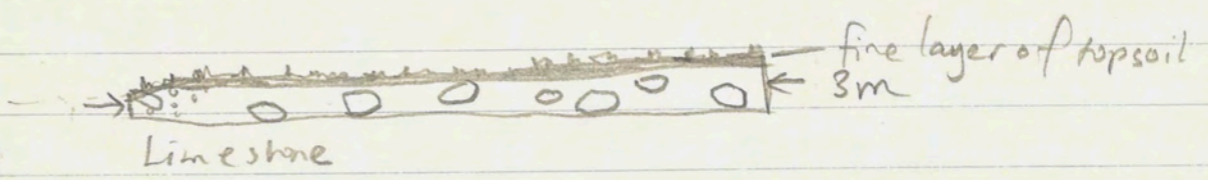
W bank



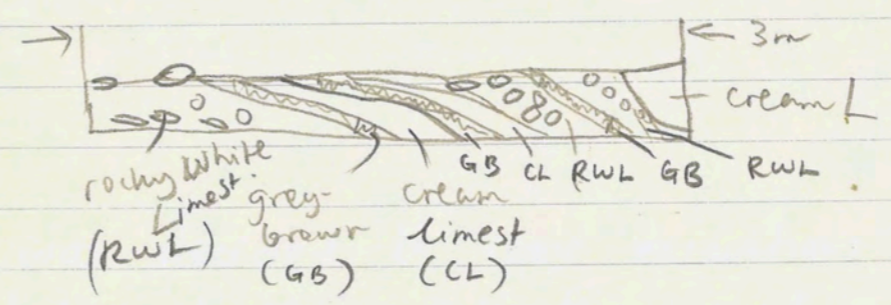
N baulk



S baulk



S cross trench baulk



in this mound which is near to any ground



### Overview List of Rubbish Mound I Trench 2

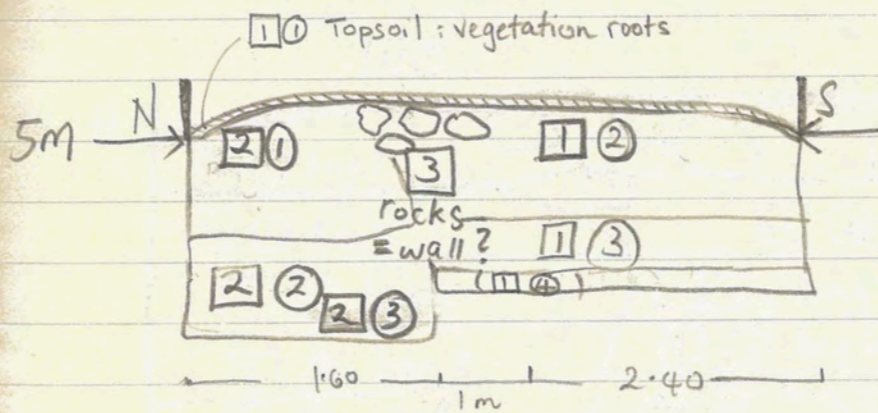
Date	Locus	Stratum	Pottery bag	Sample	Object	General Comments
21 May	1	1	X	X	X	Surface Clearance all (5cm)
	1	2	X	1 fossilised shells	X	Coarse Limestone
	2	1	1	2 bone	1 plaster object.	Pale brown, fine soil.
22 May	2	1	2	X	X	(Same soil type as 21/5)
	1	2	3	4 fossilised shell	2 ag Co	" " " "
	3	X	X	X	X	Rocky secty / 1m wide wall?
23 May	1	2	4	5 Bone 6 Shell	X	Limestone Coarser, creamier
	2	1	5	7 Bone	X	} Limestone on the increase in this soil type.
25 May	2	1	6	8 Bone	3 Terra-cotta	
	1	2	7	9 Bone	X	Continuation of limestone
26 May	2	2	8	X	X	More limestone content
	1	3	9	10 Bone	X	Becoming like soil.
28 May	2	3	10	11 Bone	3 Basalt grinder	Limestone chips in soil
	1	4	11		4 Terra-cotta tile?	Small area by W bank of soil consistency ~ little limestone.

It was decided to cease excavations on this mound and to continue on a similar mound which is near domestic quarters, but not so close to any quarry.

Locus list of Rubbish Mound Trench 2

Date	Locus#	Stratum	Description
21 May	1	1	Initially Surface area; cleared of topsoil < 5cm.
	1	2	SW corner $\approx 3m$ from S baulk, of limestone consistency.
	2	1	NW corner of pale brown, finer soil.
22 May	3	x	1m rocky section $\approx 1.60m$ from N baulk.
			$\approx 2.40m$ from S baulk = Possible retaining wall?

23-28 May Locii remained the same, except that **3** was removed on the 23 May, and the distinction remained for each area of the trench.

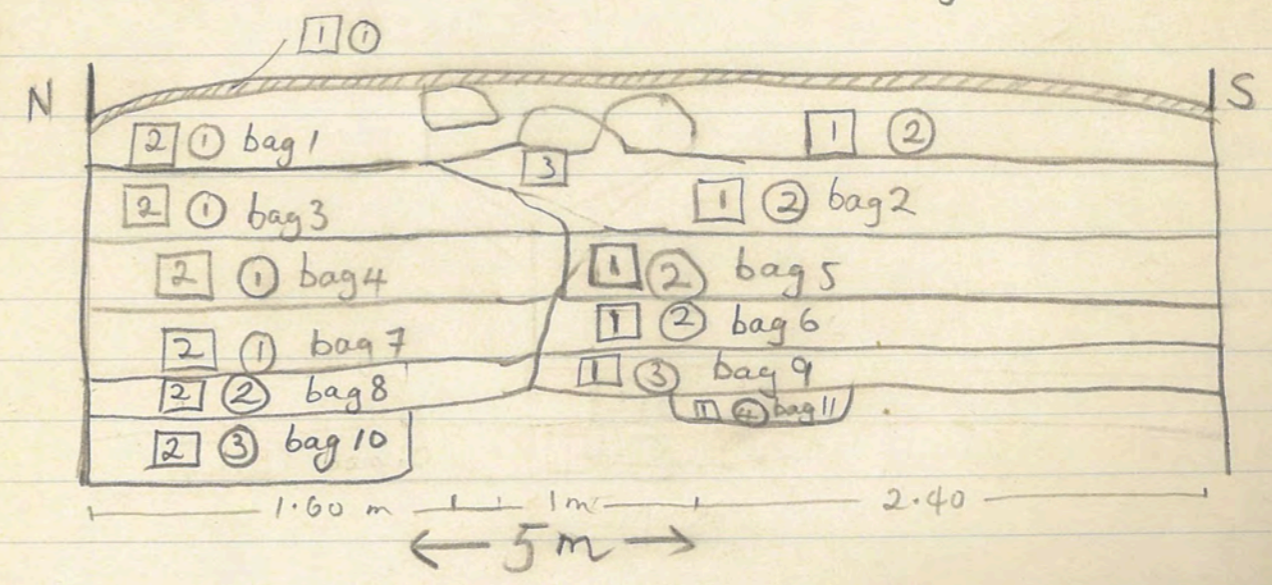


Cross-section of trench  
Not to scale

### Stratum List

Date	Stratum #	Louis #	Pottery bag #	Comments	
21 May	1	1	X	Topsoil over all 5x2m. SW corner: crushed limestone NW corner: pale brown finesoil.	
	2	1	X		
	1	2	1		
22 May	1	2	2	Similar soil type as at 21 May.	
	2	1	3		
23 May	2	1	4		Similar soil type - remaining stable
	1	2	5		
25 May	1	2	6		Creamier coloured limestone with the soil: mixed together.
	2	1	7		
26 May	2	2	8	Limestone content increasing	
	3	1	9		
28 May	3	2	10	High limestone content. brown soil section (40cm long) adjacent to W bank.	
	4	1	11		

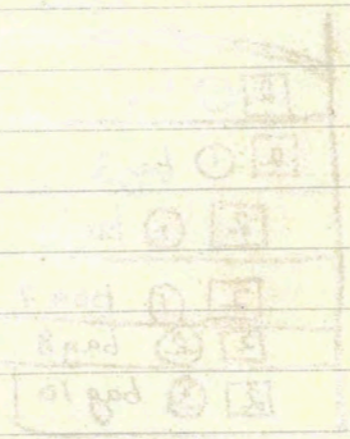
increase in rock content as well.



Not to Scale

Sample List

Date	Sample	Description	locus	Stratum
21 May	1	Various shells	1	2
	2	Bone	2	1
	3	Bone	2	1
22 May	4	Shell	1	2
23 May	5	Bone	1	2
	6	Shell	1	2
25 May	7	Bone	2	1
	8	Bone	2	1
	9	"	1	2
26 May	10	"	3	1
28 May	11	"	2	3



Pottery bag list.

Date	Bag	Locus	Stratum
May 21	1	2	1
May 22	2	2	1
	3	1	2
May 23	4	1	2
	5	2	1
May 25	6	2	1
	7	1	2
May 26	8	2	2
	9	1	3
May 28	10	2	3
	11	1	4

12th and 13th

# Object List

Date	#	Description	locus	Stratum
21 May	1	Unidentified Plaster	2	1
22 May	2	Ag? Coin	1	2
25 May	3	Terracotta tile?	2	1
28 May	4	" "	1	4
	5	(from 3) basalt frag.	2	3

Photo list

21	May	General view before excav.	Peter/Miles
28	May	Series of final excavations	Graham

Workers list

	May 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Eunice	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Mahmad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Mohamed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Turkea	-	-	-	-	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

	June 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Eunice	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mahmud	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mohamed	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Turkea	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	



