

CHAPTER 4: THE SPACE AROUND COMPOUNDS 10 AND 11 A/II-k/11; L/11; M/11–12; N/11–12

The space between those Compounds includes squares A/II-k/11, A/II-l/11–12, A/II-m/11–12 and A/II-n/11–12. As before the description of the features will proceed from north to south and from west to east (Fig. 4.1).

Excavation and available records

The excavation history of these squares in 1967–1968 has already been discussed above (see 37, 101–102, 112–113) except for A/II-l/12, A/II-m/12 and A/II-n/11.

Square A/II-l/12 was excavated in 1966 (planum 1–3)³⁸⁸ and 1967 (planum 4).³⁸⁹ The sections were drawn in 1966 (western section) and 1967 (east section; northern and southern sections were not recorded). The original elevation of the tell in this square was from 7.15 m/NN in the north western corner to around 6.50 to 6.22 m/NN at the other corners. Thus, it declines from northwest towards south east and south west. In the course of the removal of the top-most layer a substantial part of the earth was removed due to severe disturbances and the base level of the first planum is 5.01 to 5.69 m/NN. The relevant plana are planum 2 (wall [M7b] and a hearth), planum 3 and 4 which belong to the Phases G/3, G/4 or H.

Square A/II-m/12 was excavated in 1967 (planum 1–5,³⁹⁰ eastern, western sections, part of southern section) and 1968 (additions to southern section and northern section³⁹¹). The original elevation of the surface before excavation was around 6.50 m/NN at the northern edge of the square, ascending to almost 8.0 m/NN at the southern edge. Planum 5, the last one

excavated, is relevant for Phase G. It is included into the plan of the settlement in Phase G/2–1.³⁹² The great difference in elevation in some areas resulted from massive *sebakh* digging activities of the villagers, who targeted the 10.0 m enclosure wall of the New Kingdom Seth Temple.³⁹³ Available records for those squares are plan and section drawings, archival photographs, the register books, and preliminary plans as well as the published plan of Phase G/2–1.³⁹⁴

Square A/II-n/11 was excavated in both the spring and autumn campaigns of 1968. Five plana³⁹⁵ were recorded and all four sections³⁹⁶ were drawn in the same year. The elevation of the original surface before excavation was around 7.50 m/NN in the north-west corner rising to almost 8.0 m/NN in the north-eastern corner. Both edges of the square descend about 0.3–0.4 m so that the elevation in the south-west corner was ca 7.20 m/NN and in the south east corner it was 7.60 m/NN. Already in planum 3 the overall layout of the architecture as it is seen in the plan of Phase G/2–1³⁹⁷ exists. Thus a continuation into at least the earliest part of Phase F can be assumed.³⁹⁸ Unfortunately there is nothing to corroborate this hypothesis. The documentation available for square A/II-n/11 consists of the digging diary, the plan drawings, section drawings, descriptions of the layers in the section drawings, archival photos and slides as well as the register book and the find drawings. Also a few sherd collections were recorded.

The space east of Compound 11 and west of Compound 10 is represented by loci L [119] and L [120],

³⁸⁸ TDplan nos 94, 95, 96.

³⁸⁹ TDplan no 97.

³⁹⁰ TDplan nos 195, 196, 197, 198, 199.

³⁹¹ Drawn together with A/II-m/11 northern section, TDplan number 192. The western half was drawn together with A/II-m/13.

³⁹² M. BIETAK, TD V, plan 2.

³⁹³ I would like to thank M. BIETAK for this information. Cf. also the plan in M. BIETAK, Ein altägyptischer Weingarten in einem Tempelbezirk, *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der*

Wissenschaften, Phil.-hist. Klasse 122 (1985), 267–278, esp. fig. 2, where the enclosure wall is shown in relation to the squares of the excavation.

³⁹⁴ M. BIETAK, TD V, plan 2.

³⁹⁵ TDplan nos 277–281.

³⁹⁶ TDplan nos 288–291.

³⁹⁷ M. BIETAK, TD V, plan 2.

³⁹⁸ No archaeological remains were drawn into the plan of Phase F. Cf. M. BIETAK, TD V, plan 3.

A/II-k/11 – western section (A57): the older layers are totally destroyed by the well of Phase B/2.

A/II-k/11 – southern section (A27): Mortuary Temple I of Phase E/2–1 cuts into finely layered levels, again sand, mud and ash.

A/II-k/12 – southern section (A26): exclusively finely stratified layers or walking horizons consisting of ash, sand and loam/mud.

A/II-k/12 – western section (A62): abutting the walls of Compound 10a⁴⁰³ long series of finely layered deposits of alternating ash and muddy/sandy levels was found. The higher amount of ash compared to the other sections indicates a use of this area not only as a thoroughfare but also as a deliberate dumping of ash or use for firing installations (either hearths or as indicated by the moulds found (see above, 42, 58) industrial activity, cf. the ovens in squares A/II-I/10 and A/II-I/11).

A/II-I/11 – northern section (A7):⁴⁰⁴ here were also sandy, muddy and ashy layers found, although they are not as thickly deposited here as in some of the other areas around Compound 10 and 11. A few bricks of a few walls with base levels at an elevation of around 4.0 m/NN, thus belonging to older building phases suggest that this area was in use only as a thoroughfare/dumping ground in Phase G/2–1 (see Fig. 4.2).

A/II-I/11 – eastern section (A78): this section shows a massive ash layer (section no A78–45), which is below the elevation of 4.0 m/NN and therefore probably older than G/2–1. Loamy and sandy layers (running metre 0.80 from north to ca 4.20, section nos A78–44 and A78–43), but they are not alternating in thin levels as in the other sections, but appear rather massive. Thus, it is possible to assume that these layers were,

perhaps intentionally, dumped there. The remainder of the section is destroyed by tomb A/II-I/12-5 and the pit into which it was set. In the southern area several walls of Phases G and H (section nos A78–39, A78–41) take up the remaining space.

AII-I/12 – western section (A61): where the stratigraphy was not destroyed by tombs (A/II-I/12-2 and A/II-I/12-5) sandy and muddy layers were deposited (section no A61–12). Again the impression is that this area was used as a courtyard and/or thoroughfare but the destruction precludes a firm conclusion.

A/II-I/12 – eastern section (A83): here only finely stratified layers and ‘walking floors’ are recorded with very scant remains of mud-brick fragments, which may have formed flimsy walls perhaps for the limitation of precincts, which are often only 1 brick’s width wide.

In the space between Compound 10 and 11 (between walls [M5] and [M11] and in the same orientation), Compound ‘10a’ was uncovered, consisting of walls [G/3-M28] and [G/3-M29]. Unfortunately it remains quite unclear into which sub-phase this part of a building belongs because the base levels of the walls were not reached. Compound ‘10a’ is very probably older than Phase G/2–1 and might belong together with some walls further south (see 163). The overall base levels of this building point to a period from Phase H to G/3 (see plans Fig. 5.1, 5.4.–5.5 and 5.9). Only a few walls [H-M6, H-M7; G/3-M28, G/3-M29] of this building in A/II-k/11, pl. 6 were recovered and may have belonged to this phase together with some walls from Compound 11 in A/II-I/11, but this in turn was not excavated deep enough to be certain. No finds were recorded from this area.

Excursus Section analysis of Northern section A/II-I/11, after M. BIETAK, *MDAIK* 23, fig. 5:

- 1) Mud-brick building, Phase A (probably Late Period⁴⁰⁵).
- 2) Levelling layer with pottery and stone fragments.
- 3) Mud-brick rubble of a Massive wall of Phase B (Ramesside Period).⁴⁰⁶
- 4) Levelling layer, earth mixed with mud-brick rubble, covered by a loamy ‘floor’, below a compacted mud layer (date between Ramesside Period and end of Second Intermediate Period).
- 5) Sandy earth, rubble of sand tempered walls of Mortuary Temple (Phase E/2–1).⁴⁰⁷
- 6) Mud-brick structure, built after the temple had fallen out of use (date between Ramesside Period and end of Second Intermediate Period).
- 7) Layers compacted by walking and other activities on the exterior of Mortuary Temple I, mixed alternately from sandy, ashy and humic layers, Phase

⁴⁰³ Cf. chapter 5, Fig. 5.9, walls [G/3-M29] and [G/3-M28].

⁴⁰⁴ Published in an early version by M. BIETAK, *MDAIK* 23, fig. 5.

⁴⁰⁵ Cf. M. LEHMANN, *Die materielle Kultur der Spät- und Ptolemäerzeit im Delta Ägyptens am Beispiel von Tell el-Dab'a*,

PhD Dissertation, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin 2015, chapter 5.4.2. Gebäude 26, 249–250.

⁴⁰⁶ M. BIETAK, TD V, 25, plans 7–8.

⁴⁰⁷ For the Temple see M. BIETAK, TD V, 107–116, plans 5 and 6.

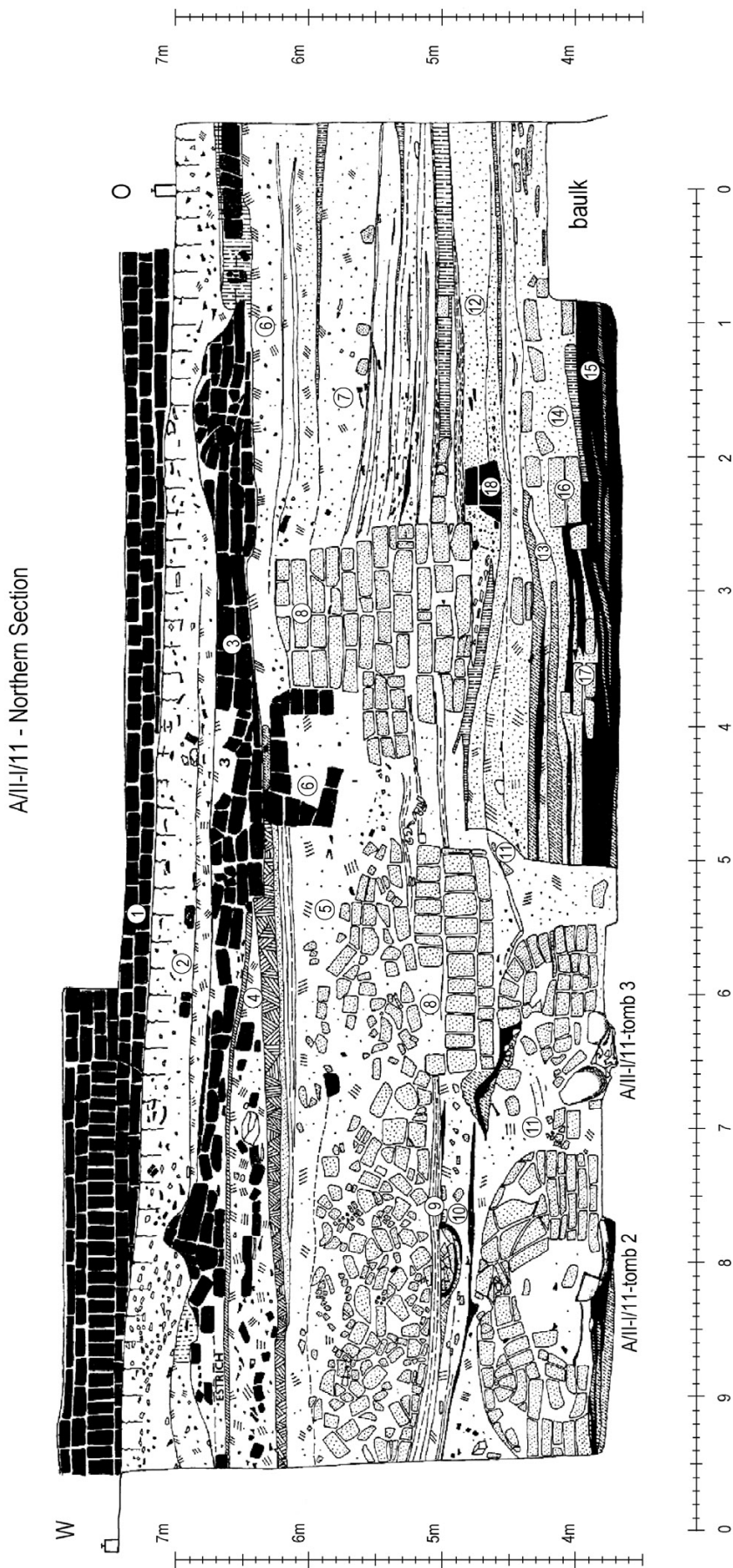


Fig. 4.2 Northern Section of A/II-l/11 (A7), adapted from M. Bietak, *MDAIK* 23, fig. 5

- E/2–1, above earth mixed with sand, contemporary with section no 5.
- 8) Heavily sand tempered mud-brick walls Mortuary Temple (Phase E/2–1).
 - 9) Remains of white wash floor, floor level of Mortuary Temple (Phase E/2–1).
 - 10) Fire pit above Tomb A/II-l/11-no 2 Phase F (Phase F–E/3).
 - 11) Pits of tombs A/II-l/11-no 2⁴⁰⁸ and A/II-l/11-no 3⁴⁰⁹ filled with earth mixed with sand, Phase F.⁴¹⁰
 - 12) Loosely structured layers mixed with sand, walking horizons and muddy layers, probably Phase F.
 - 13) Stratified ashy and sandy deposits, Phase G/2–1, probably thoroughfare or open space.
 - 14) Rubble and broken heavily sand tempered mud-bricks mixed with sand and ash deposits no 13, Phase G/2–1.
 - 15) Very thick ash deposit, Phase H or G/4.
 - 16) Wall [G/3-M8], Phase G/3.
 - 17) Wall [H-M18], Phase H.
 - 18) Mud-brick wall, probably Phase F or E/3, but more likely to belong to E/3. Destroyed by the foundation trench of Mortuary Temple I (Phase E/2–1).

Courtyards/spaces in A/II-l/11–12 and A/II-m/11–12 L [112] with tomb A/II-l/12-4, L [114]⁴¹¹

To the east of Compound 11 a space of about 88 m² is surrounded by a heavily sand tempered mud-brick wall [M7a, 7b] of one brick's width.

Wall [M7a] also seems to represent a tradition of a thoroughfare in this place at least from Phase G/2–1 onwards, because in Phases F and E/2 there is a later wall each running along almost the same course as the older one.⁴¹² The base levels given in the plan drawing for Phases F and E/3 is at about 5.27 m/NN. The eastern section of A/II-m/12 (A84) is only recorded to an elevation of ca 4.65 m/NN so that it is clear that the later wall continued to be rebuilt in the later phases (up to 5.50 m/NN), but it remains unfortunately unclear when it was first built as the lowest exposure was at about 4.60–4.70 m/NN in square A/II-m/12 and did not reach the base level of this wall. It is very well possible that parts of Compound 11 already existed in the earlier phases.

Unfortunately wall [M7b], parallel to the eastern outer wall of Compound 11 is not preserved entirely, but stops after several metres either due to denudation or intentional destruction. It is noteworthy, that in the eastern section of A/II-l/12 (A83) there are a series of three "walls" between running metres 0.0 and 1.0 from south built on top of each other (section nos A83-34, A83-49, and an unnumbered wall below those⁴¹³). They are very badly preserved, and only one brick course remained of each of those walls. As [M7b] is the latest of these a tradition of wall building is suggested

here. It is presumably section no A83-34 that is relevant for Phase G/2–1. Only one course of the brick work was preserved and it must remain unclear if the wall was ever higher and cut sometime after it fell out of use or if it was only a very low wall in the first place. The base level is at an elevation of 4.60 m/NN and the preserved top at ca 4.70 m/NN, proving a height of the brick layer of about 0.1 m. After 3.5 m an elongated hearth/fire pit cuts through the wall [M7b] in A/II-l/12. The depth of that pit reaches 4.15 m/NN and it contained ashy deposits. No finds were recorded from it. This fire place or hearth does not lie above the earlier (industrial) oven (cf. chapter 3).

In the baulk between A/II-l/12 and A/II-m/12 a simple pit grave was found (A/II-l/12-4), which is orientated in the same way as the surrounding wall [M7b] in an east-west direction with the axis shifted towards the north west (see Fig. 4.3.a–b).⁴¹⁴

The stratigraphic position of the burial is between Phases G and F, because it was dug after the building of the corner of the wall [M7a, b] but before or at the same time as the later equivalent of Phases F–E/3.⁴¹⁵ This can also be seen in the detail sketch of tomb 4 from the digging diary by M. BIETAK (see Fig. 4.4)⁴¹⁶ and the relevant part of the northern profile (see Fig. 4.5).

By way of explanation it seems to be clear that wall [M7a] is represented by section A12-62, base level ca at 4.50 m/NN, which belongs with Phases G/1–2.

⁴⁰⁸ M. BIETAK, TD V, 43–46.

⁴⁰⁹ M. BIETAK, TD V, 46–50.

⁴¹⁰ Cf. also M. BIETAK, TD V, plan 3.

⁴¹¹ M. BIETAK, TD V, 36.

⁴¹² M. BIETAK, TD V, plans 3–4.

⁴¹³ The base levels of these walls are 4.25 m/NN, 4.48 m/NN and 4.60 m/NN = [M7b].

⁴¹⁴ M. BIETAK, TD V, 36.

⁴¹⁵ The southern section of A/II-l/12 is only available as a photograph; no original plan drawing was available. It shows that the baulk was already taken down at least in parts, cf. Fig. 4.3.a.

⁴¹⁶ M. BIETAK, Digging Diary, no date 1968, A/II-l/12, p. 15.



Fig. 4.3 a) Colour slide TD941, view towards south to tomb A/II-l/12-no 4 inside the baulk.
On the left wall [M7b]



Fig. 4.3 b) Colour slide TD937 showing burial A/II-l/12-no 4 as found

Section no A12-61 remains somewhat unclear, but it seems most likely that it is one of those superimposed walls visible in the plan drawing of A/II-l/12 planum 3. It is unclear how many walls are superimposed there because the southern section of A/II-l/12 was not drawn. In square A/II-m/12 to the south they cannot be traced because the lowermost basic elevation of the square was at ca 4.70 m/NN. Thus, any older

wall cannot be traced further south. It is possible that the existence of this section Fig. 4.5 at that low elevation is based on a trench just along the northern edge of the square so that the stratigraphic position of A/II-l/12-no 4 could be ascertained. The wall with section no A12-61 seems to have been founded at a slightly higher elevation on top of an ash deposition. The pit of the tomb cuts that wall and therefore must have

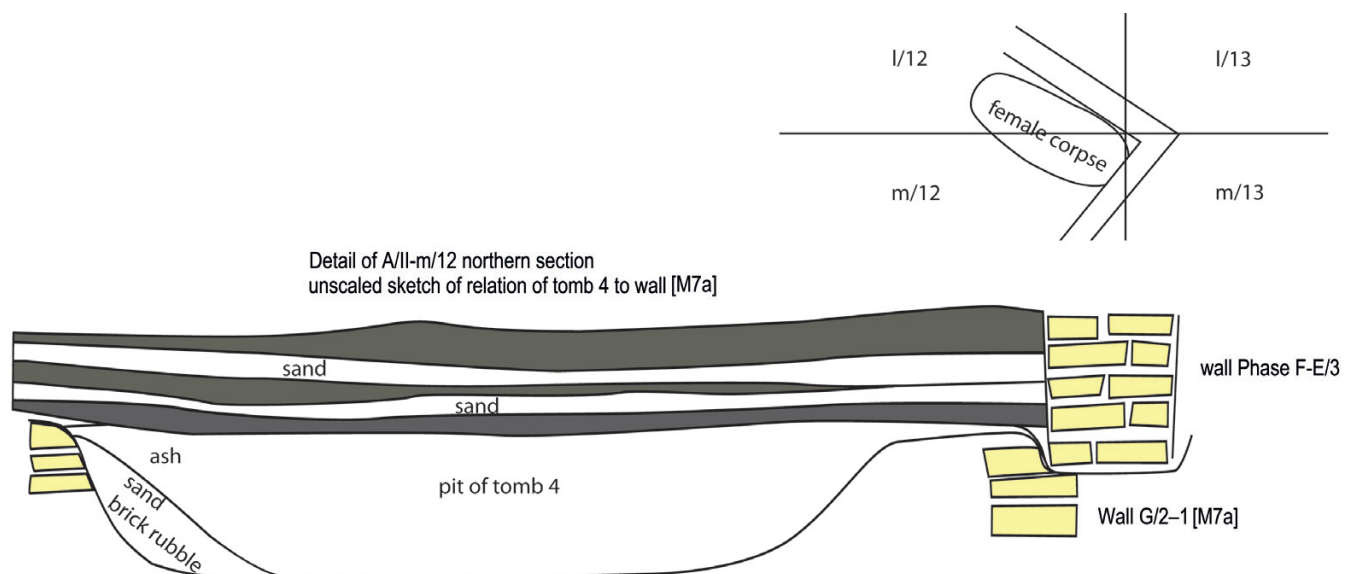


Fig. 4.4 Sketch of position of tomb 4 in relation to walls [M7a] by M. BIETAK digitised by B. BADER, before removal of baulk.
The dark grey depositions consist of ash

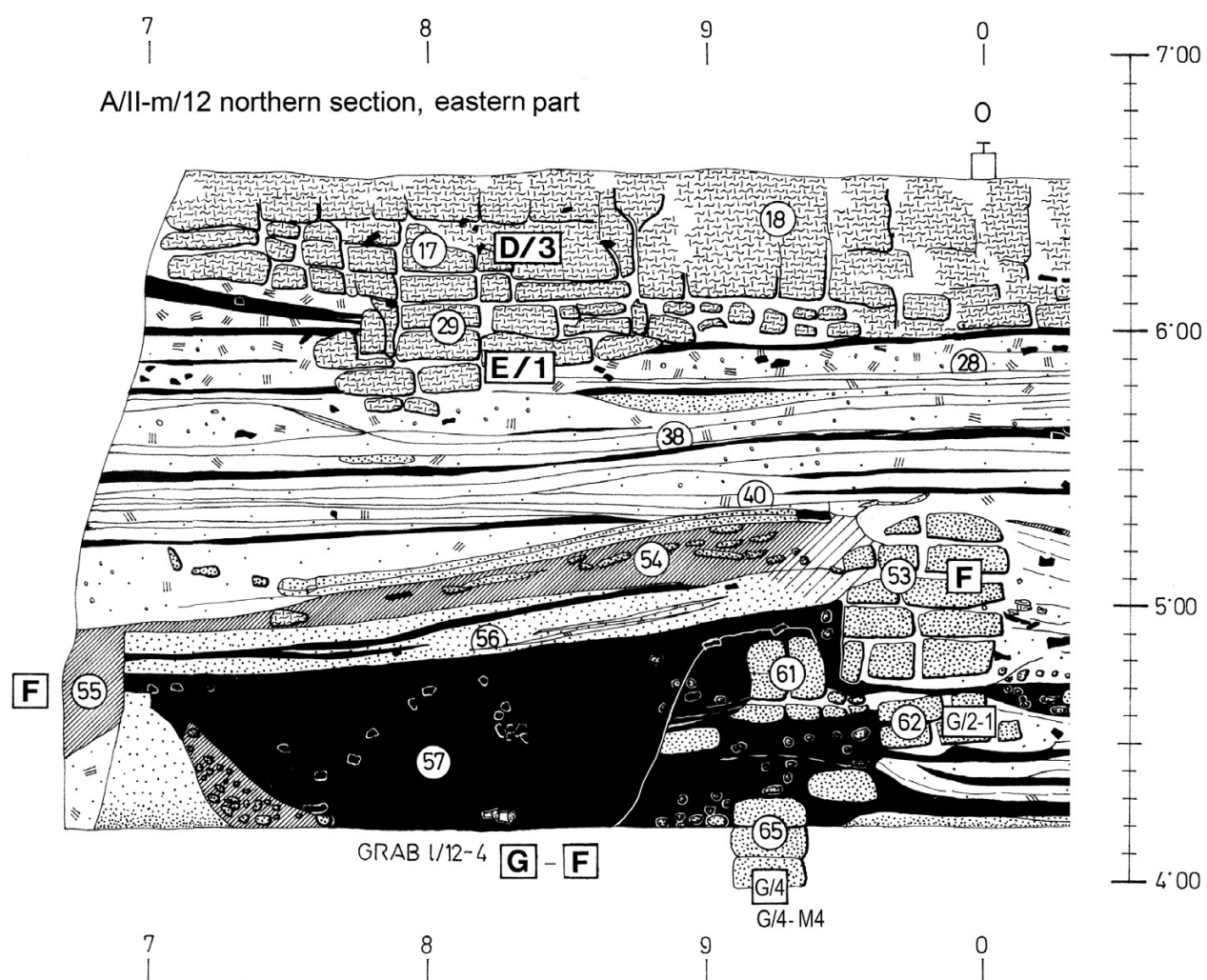


Fig. 4.5 Eastern part of the northern section containing tomb 4, A/II-m/12 (A12), drawn by H. Singer (+), © M. Bietak

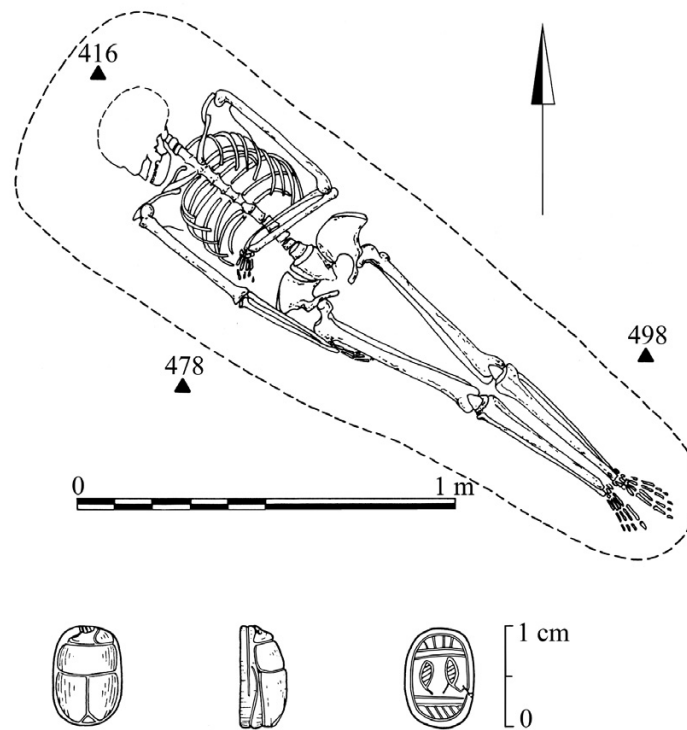


Fig. 4.6 Tomb A/II-l/12-4, with grave goods and reconstructed tomb pit, after M. BIETAK, TD V, fig. 10–11

been dug after the wall had fallen out of use.⁴¹⁷ Because an ash layer also goes over the wall with section A12-62, this too had already been denuded. However, wall with section no A12-53 (exactly on top of the older wall A12-62) cut into the ash layer, which means that this wall is later and belongs to Phase F. The reason for the tomb to be filled with so much ash (also in Fig. 4.3.a–b) remains unclear. The wall with section no A12-65 represents [G/4-M4], cf. Fig. 9.1.

The pit containing the burial was of oval shape, ca 1.80 m long and 0.65 m wide with a maximum depth of 0.70 m and it did not contain any other built features. The deceased was an adult woman, laying on her back supine/extended, with her lower right arm positioned over the abdomen, the left arm was extended along the left side of her body (Fig. 4.6). The head of the burial was in the northwest. Although the skull was not entirely preserved, the lower jaw was

still *in situ* and suggests that the face was originally directed towards the south west. The only item of funerary gifts found consisted of a scarab that was laid down close to the neck of the deceased.

It was assumed that the buildings of Phase G were already abandoned when this burial was made, but in view of the fact that so few burials were laid down in area A/II (in contrast to area F/I),⁴¹⁸ it may have been roughly contemporary with Compound 11 perhaps late in its use as the surrounding wall was damaged by the tomb and the wall of Phase F was not yet built. Unfortunately the grave gifts were not sufficient to date the burial by analogy or to provide a clear insight into a possible sequence of events. There is a possibility to synchronise this burial with others of the end of Phase G/3–1 or at the beginning of Phase F in Area F/I, which are interpreted as victims of an epidemic,⁴¹⁹ but there is no direct stratigraphic connection.

⁴¹⁷ The plan of Fig. 4.1 shows the tomb with a reconstructed pit, which does not cut wall [M7a] creating a slightly misleading impression.

⁴¹⁸ See B. BADER, *Contacts between Egypt and Syria-Palestine*, passim.

⁴¹⁹ M. BIETAK, *Eine Palastanlage aus der Zeit des späten Mittleren Reiches und andere Forschungsergebnisse aus dem östlichen Nildelta (Tell el-Dab'a 1979-1984)*, *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-hist. Klasse* 121 (1984), 312–349. esp. 334–336.



Fig. 4.7 View of A/II-m/12 towards the western baulk with the later tomb A/II-m/12-9 in the foreground. On the left side wall [M30] the southern wall of Compound 11 in several phases, SW1077/29

Most of the courtyard immediately east of Compound 11 was destroyed by the construction pit of tomb A/II-m/12-no 9 from Phase E/2 (see Fig. 4.7).⁴²⁰

Several more features of courtyard L [112] deserve comment. The proposed entrance at the western end of wall [M7a] into the courtyard would imply, if the wall was indeed too high to step over, on the eastern side of Compound 11 another entrance should be found. As the eastern external wall of Compound 11 [M9] is so thoroughly destroyed by later construction, no exact positioning of this presumed gateway is possible.

Ca 5.0 m from the eastern external wall [M9] a very short mud-brick wall runs to the north abutting wall [M7a]. This feature is ca 1.0 m long and one and a half brick's width wide L [113a]. While it is possible that the pit of the later tomb might have cut an originally longer wall short, it may not have been much longer. In general the use of this feature remains unclear. It could have served as a dividing or a protection wall to the sherd paved platform L [113] (see below).

Along wall [M7a] a row of neatly laid down animal bones were found, which were described in the original plan as bucrania. J. BOESSNECK⁴²¹ analysed those bones and they are indeed mostly derived from cattle

(20 from the skull, rump and extremities of an adult and a juvenile cow, amongst them two horn cores. He stated that the preservation was not good. Three cervical vertebrae from an adult sheep, a pig's lower jaw, and the humerus of an adult dog were found there as well (see also Fig. 4.8–4.9).

Distribution of animal bones along wall [M7a]

cattle	sheep	pig	dog
20	3	1	1

Finally there is a very interesting feature/installation in this area, namely some kind of platform paved with broken potsherds and framed by heavily sand tempered mud-bricks L [113] (see Fig. 4.10–4.12).⁴²² It seems as if this “platform” was raised at least some 10–15 cm above the ground level of this phase of the settlement. The shape is a quite well constructed rectangle of 1.40 m by 1.70 m corresponding to 2 1/2 cubits by ca 3 1/3 cubits. The carefully laid out pot sherd pavement, was framed by heavily sand tempered mud-bricks on at least three sides, whilst it seems to have existed also on the north western edge, but was

⁴²⁰ Cf. M. BIETAK, TD V, 119–131.

⁴²¹ J. BOESSNECK, TD III, 14, 34 and fig. 3.

⁴²² M. BIETAK, TD V, 29.



Fig. 4.8 Animal bones in situ, along wall [M7a],
A/II-m/12, pl. 5. SW1069/61



Fig. 4.9 Animal bones in situ, along wall [M7a],
A/II-m/12, pl. 5. SW1069/51



Fig. 4.10 Pavement of pot sherds L [113],
detail in A/II-m/12, SW1069/57

already disintegrated, perhaps by use. The fact that east of this installation a lot of ash was deposited (cf. section of A/II-m/12, Fig. 4.5), which also filled the tomb, might suggest that it may have been used as a substructure for a hearth, although no traces of burning were found. Whether there is a causal connection between the large amounts of animal bones behind the feature described above, cannot be ascertained. Unfortunately no other finds were recorded from this area.

M. BIETAK interpreted the feature as a primitive kind of bathroom although the installation for the waste water was not present anymore.⁴²³ The rounded recess in the southern corner could have accommodated such a drainage system perhaps in the form of a tube/dis-used amphora base.⁴²⁴ The short wall to the south of

⁴²³ M. BIETAK, TD V, 29.

⁴²⁴ Several such installations have been found in other part of the site, M. BIETAK, personal communication. One example in

square A/II-m/17, pl. 5, Phase E/3, is convincingly explicable as bathing installation with amphora in place. The installation has no formal border laid out by mud-bricks.



Fig. 4.11 Pavement of pot sherds L [113], detail in A/II-m/12, SW1069/59

the pavement coming from [M7a] was thought to be a screening device. Whilst this is certainly possible and without more finds difficult to interpret, the possibility that the installation had something to do with food processing cannot be entirely discounted either.

Another small stretch of sherd pavement was found a little to the north west of the first one, L [113a] (see Fig. 4.1). It was of much smaller size and partly destroyed by the later tomb. It seems to lack the careful framing by heavily sand tempered mud-bricks (Fig. 4.13). It has to remain unclear if those two features were originally connected in function or otherwise, or if they were two similar unconnected installations.

In the space east of Compound 11 deep depositions of ash are attested in the northern sections of A/II-l/11

(Fig. 4.2) and the northern section of A/II-m/12 (Fig. 4.5) generally in the lower elevations. Further ash accumulations are recorded in the eastern section of A/II-n/11 (Fig. 4.19.a) as well as in the western section of A/II-n/12 (Fig. 4.19.b). These depositions are likely derived from settlement activities of the inhabitants of Tell el-Dab'a rather than destruction of housing. Considering that much cooking and heating must have taken place the ash accumulations may be more readily explained in this way although the occasional and accidental house fire cannot be excluded entirely. Further, there are no attestations of burnt brick material or other burnt elements, which would hint at more encompassing fires.

Finds from square A/II-m/11, pl. 5 and 5–6

These ceramic finds, scanty as they are, belong to the space/courtyard between Compounds 10 and 11 because they were found just north of the square structure L [111] that might have been a silo.

The ceramic fragments (Fig. 4.14–4.15) recorded include one handle of an imported Canaanite transport amphora and the rim of a large storage jar made from Marl C. Both these fragments are in accord with other finds from levels G/3–1 (see, for example, Compound 1). Unfortunately those finds were not available for re-recording.

The record of pottery K89 (Fig. 4.16) from square A/II-m/11 does not allow us to pinpoint an exact position of these ceramic finds. The first fragment is probably the rim of a Canaanite transport amphora, whilst the second fragment can be identified as a rim/neck fragment of a pilgrim flask of the Third Intermediate or Late Periods.⁴²⁵ Thus, these finds have to be considered intrusive through later pits cutting into the square.

Courtyard south of Compound 11 in squares A/II-n/11–12, L [156] and L [157]

The area directly south of Compound 11 was presumably open and is situated in squares A/II-n/11–12. Because access to Compound 11 seems only possible via this space it will be described here (for the other features in these squares see Compounds 12 and 14, respectively, 193–204, 260–269).

⁴²⁵ Cf. D.A. ASTON, *Egyptian Pottery of the Late New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period (Twelfth – Seventh Centuries BC)*, SAGA 13, Heidelberg 1996, fig. 1.14; fig. 35.29, 33; fig. 86.30.



Fig. 4.12 Pavement of pot sherds L [113], detail in A/II-m/12, TDplan no 199, scale 1:20, drawing by K. Hegedüs

*Open space L [156] south of Compound 11
with grave L [157]*

To the east of Compound 14a/b, i.e. east of wall [M8], a wide open space in a roughly triangular shape was created by wall [M8], the southernmost wall of Compound 11 [M30] and the slightly s-shaped wall [M45]. [M45] presumably began at the installation in the south eastern corner of [M30] in square A/II-m/12. This is not exactly clear because tomb A/II-m/12-10 of Phase E/1⁴²⁶ cut away the southern part of this installation L [110] and the northern end of wall [M45]. This wall continues with a slight slant through the western quarter of square A/II-n/12 and on into A/II-o/12, where it probably abutted the north eastern corner of Compound 13. It remains unclear whether it continued further to the west and abuts wall [M8] as well or if there was an opening for the entrance into the courtyards. The wall [M45] is built to one and a

half brick's width and the mud-bricks were heavily sand tempered. The size of the bricks as measured from the plan is as follows: 0.35–0.40 by 0.17 by 0.12 m, sometimes irregular.⁴²⁷

There are two superimposed walls visible already in A/II-n/12 planum 4⁴²⁸ [M45] close to the western baulk, cf. Fig. 4.17. In planum 5⁴²⁹ the older wall [G/3-M51]⁴³⁰ is only one brick's width wide mostly laid out as headers and it was not exactly along the same orientation as [M45]. Twice this pattern changes and instead of one header two stretchers were used to create two square projections/buttresses/pilasters on the western side of that wall at a distance of a little more than 2 m (which does not correspond to an even cubit measurement). The sizes of the bricks are 0.35–0.40 by 0.13–0.15 by 0.10–0.12 m and they contain a large proportion of sand temper. The northern section of A/II-n/12 (see below, 144) shows a tradition of walls between running metres 1.0 to 2.0 counting

⁴²⁶ M. BIETAK, TD V, 161–165, 198.

⁴²⁷ Cf. M. BIETAK, TD V, 28–29.

⁴²⁸ TDplan no 296.

⁴²⁹ TDplan no 297. There may be even older walls below that, but excavation did not proceed to such a depth.

⁴³⁰ Not shown in Fig. 4.17, but cf. Fig. 9.6.



Fig. 4.13 Feature paved with sherds L [113a], detail of A/II-m/12, pl. 5, SW1060/11

from west. It remains unclear how the rebuilding history of this wall is to be reconstructed because at least three superimposed walls are recorded there from a base level of 4.30 m/NN onwards up to 5.50 m/NN. The tradition to place a wall there must have already started in Phase G/4 at the latest (see chapter 9). There are hints that even in Phase F at least some walking activity still took place there (finely stratified layers of sand, ash and humic nature).

In the north eastern part of the open space **L [156]** (in square A/II-n/11, pl. 4⁴³¹) a thick layer of ash was deposited extending over an area of about 7 m² (see Fig. 8.18). Due to the sterility of this layer without any settlement refuse a wind-blown deposition was assumed.⁴³² In some places the ash layer is 0.60 m thick (cf. eastern section of A/II-n/11⁴³³, northern part, Fig. 4.19.a). In the western section of A/II-n/12⁴³⁴ the layer is still 0.35 m thick. It also seems as if there was a pit filled with ash in that area that may predate Phase G/2–1, but the ash layer was certainly still visible in Phase G/2–1.

Just west of wall **[M45]** several finds of pottery were made (see below, 147)⁴³⁵ as well as a burial (A/II-n/12-no 5) of a small child **L [157]** who was found without any grave gifts or a container or any articulated tomb structure (Fig. 4.18: TDplan no 297⁴³⁶).

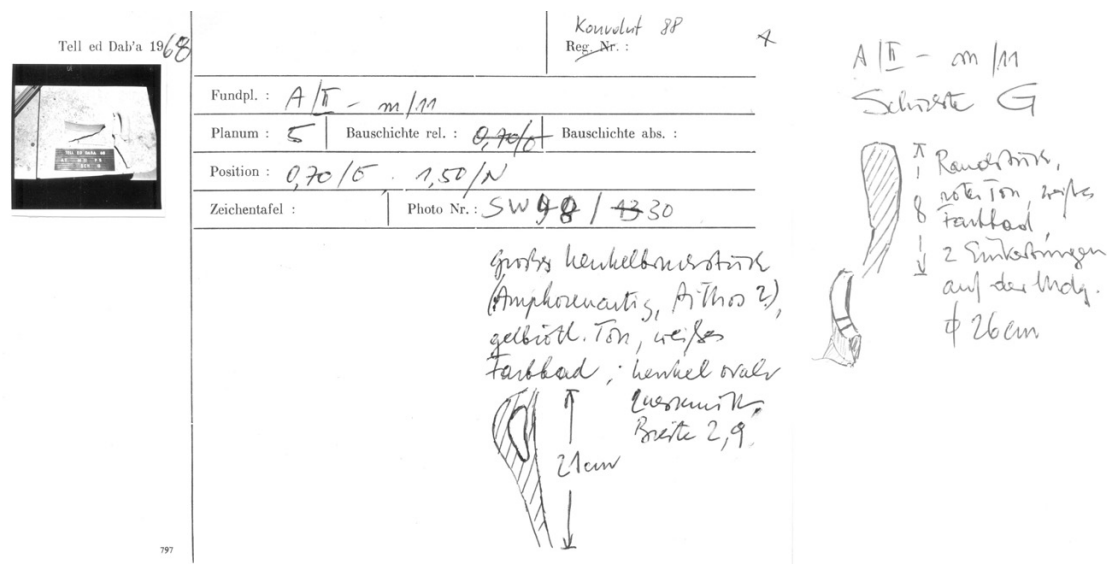


Fig. 4.14 Original record of K88, scale approx. 1:2

⁴³¹ TDplan no 280.

⁴³² M. BIETAK, section nos of southern section A42, TDplan no 290.

⁴³³ TDplan no 210, A80.

⁴³⁴ TDplan no 304, A59.

⁴³⁵ Cf. M. BIETAK, TD V, 29.

⁴³⁶ M. BIETAK, TD V, fig. 5. The elevation given there is 4.52 m/NN that is taken from the western section.

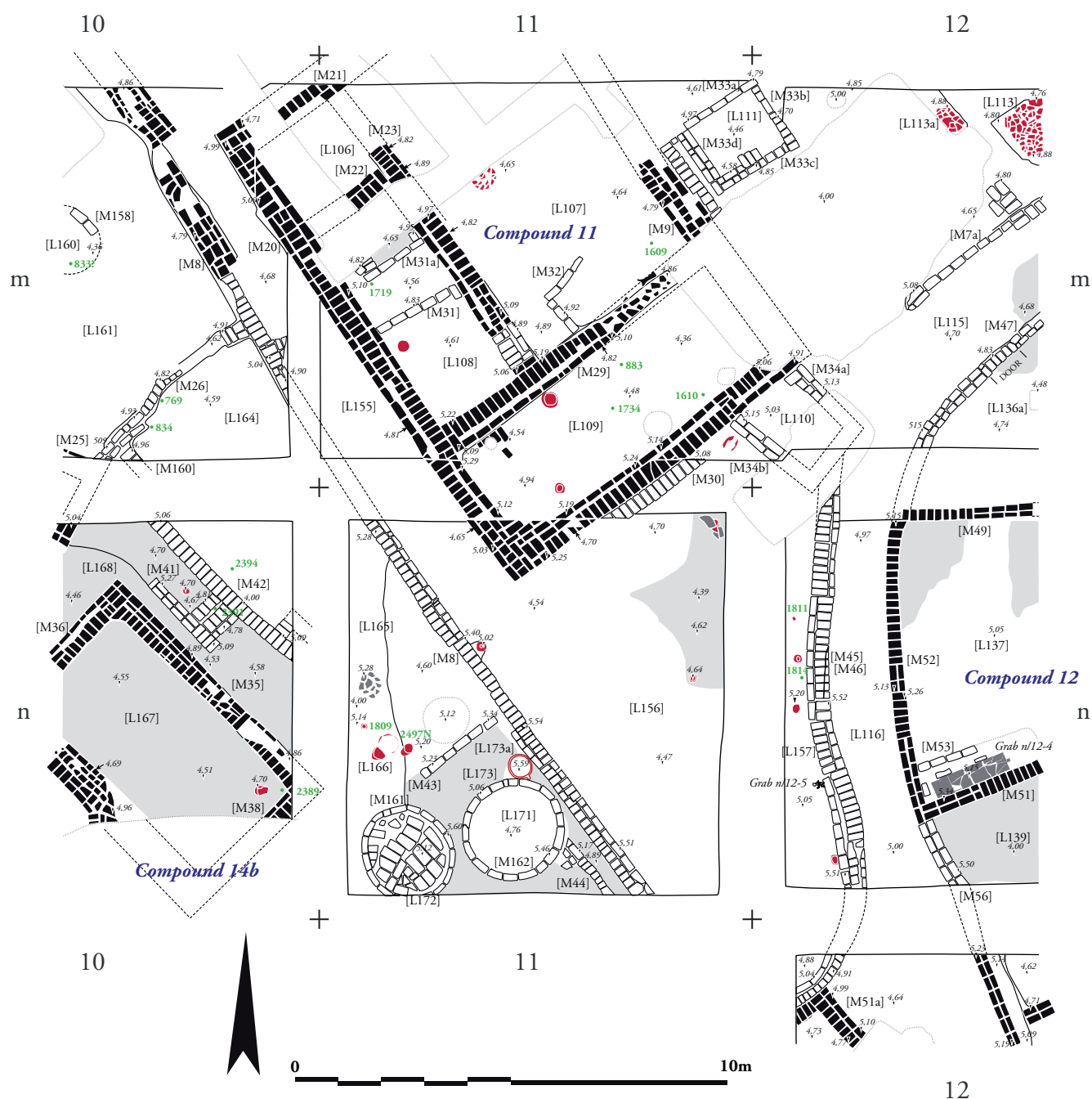


Fig. 4.17 Schematic plan of Courtyard L [156]. Adapted from M. BIETAK, TD V, plan 2 and archival records, graphic execution N. Math

These walls were preserved four and two brick courses high, respectively. The preserved tops reach up to 4.20 m/NN and 4.30 m/NN. Their base levels were not reached because they lay beyond the archaeological exposure. Another noteworthy feature is the sequence of finely stratified walking horizons (section nos A80-51 and A80-54). They represent layers of white washed floors alternating with reddish and

sandier layers. The loamy, muddy layers of section nos A80-58, A80-53 and A80-50 were interpreted as parts of collapsed roof construction made of mud (assuming the wooden beams were kept together by plenty of mud as binding agent). The flattening of those levels took place during rainy weather which destroyed the roofs and distributed the rich clayey loam.

Discussion of relevant parts of the sections

(A/II-n/12⁴⁴⁰)

The northern section of A/II-n/12⁴⁴¹ (A17, drawn in 1968, see 199) shows that [M45] is built on top of an older wall [G/3-M51] that is numbered section no A17-60 in the inked profile. It is only one brick's width wide and the mud-bricks are heavily sand tempered, while it also shows two buttresses/pilasters (Fig. 4.20, cf. chapter 9). Wall [M45] corresponds to section no A17-54 and was preserved up to four brick courses.⁴⁴² The base level of wall [M45] is at 5.10 m/NN, whilst that of the wall below [G/3-51] is at 4.90 m/NN. The oldest wall [G/4-M26] was built at an elevation of 4.25 m/NN. Thus, it is possible that continuous renewal of this wall blurs the exact assignments of the building phases of this particular wall although the finely stratified levels created by walking suggest that at the time of wall [G/3-M51] no building was situated to the east.⁴⁴³ [M45] was assigned to Phase G/1–2, whilst [G/4-M26] was originally assigned to a sub-phase of Phase H.⁴⁴⁴ The oldest wall [G/4-M26] was preserved up to five brick courses and [G/4-M26] and [G/3-M51] are divided from each other by a thin ash layer running over the preserved top of the older wall [G/4-M26]. This is the reason why M. BIETAK assigned it to Phase H, because he interpreted this as the dividing line between the two phases. But if this is so, there would be no building activity representing Phases G/4–3. Unfortunately there are no ceramic finds to clarify the assignments of these walls in retrospect.

Very similar features are to be seen in the southern section of square A/II-n/12⁴⁴⁵ (A40, drawn in 1968, see 201–202): Wall [M45] has a base level of just above 5.0 m/NN and is preserved up to seven courses, up to a height of almost 5.80 m/NN (section no A40-37 in the inked section). Again this wall

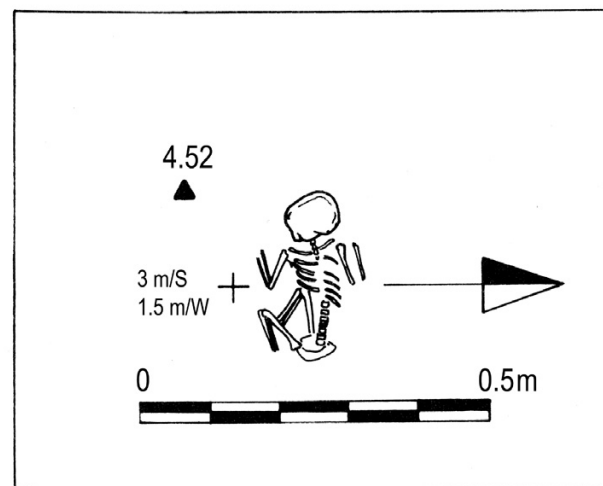


Fig. 4.18 Detailed drawing of tomb 5 L [157], cutting into a deep ash layer, after M. BIETAK, TD V, Fig. 5

shows a remarkably deep foundation trench. Actually it may represent two superimposed walls like in the northern section. The base level of the older wall below [G/3-M51] (section no A40-55 in the section analysis assigned to Phase G/2)⁴⁴⁶ is ca 4.70 m/NN and sits on an even older, but wider wall [G/4-M27], the base level of which could not be determined, because it continued into the unexcavated area below (section no A40-63 in the southern section of A/II-n/12), but certainly below 4.30 m/NN. The finely stratified floor levels of the traditional thoroughfare later named L [116] (cf. Fig. 4.17) connect wall [G/3-M51] with the small stretch of wall section no A40-50 at running metre 5.0, which are both built over by Compound 12 in Phase G/2–1 (section no A40-42 at 5.0 and section no A40-37).

The western section (A59, drawn in 1968) was excavated down to an elevation of ca 4.20 m/NN. The

⁴⁴⁰ M. BIETAK analysed all the sections. For A/II-n/12 they were inked and supplied with final section nos.

⁴⁴¹ TDplan no 303.

⁴⁴² Only the lower part of this wall, because it is possible that this section no actually included two superimposed walls.

⁴⁴³ There are a few hints in the southern section of A/II-n/12 that at least a short north-south wall existed in the southern part of the square. It is perhaps possible that before building Compound 12 all previous buildings were completely removed. This gains some credibility by the fact that the walls of Compound 12 are

set into quite remarkably foundation trenches, as seem in section A/II-n/12 north.

⁴⁴⁴ It seems more reasonable to assign it to Phase G/4, although there is yet another wall [G/4-M28] at running metre 3.0 that was not in use at the same time as [G/4-M26] because the floor levels running against the eastern face of [G/4-M26], are closing the life of [G/4-M28] as they run over its top.

⁴⁴⁵ TDplan no 305, A40.

⁴⁴⁶ It should perhaps be assigned to G/3.



Fig. 4.19 a) A/II-n/11, eastern section: massive ashy layer on the left side of the photo. The earlier walls of Phase G/4 are not yet visible, SW1096/27-2, b) A/II-n/12, western section, SW1096/22



Fig. 4.20 Square A/II-n/12, pl. 5, wall [G/3-M51] with buttresses/pilasters in bond, view from SE (left), and NW (right), SW1154/15–17

relevant features of that section to the earlier phases of the settlement are situated between running metres 3.0 and 4.0 counting from the south (wall, section A59-59a, earlier Phase G/4, [G/4-M27], see Fig. 9.1) and from running metres 6.50 to 8.0 (wall, section A59-59b, probably also G/4, [G/4-M26], see Fig. 9.1). Both walls have a base level below the excavated exposure of 4.20 m/NN, which means that they must have been built quite early. Their preserved tops are at 4.70 and 5.00 m/NN, respectively. This equates about five and six brick courses, respectively, which is unusually high compared to other parts of this settlement. And they may have been in use for both Phases G/4 and G/3. No wall that could be assigned to Phase G/2–1 is running into this baulk, which corroborates the nature of open space belonging to Compound 11. Between the two walls extend several layers of ash and compacted loam. Wall [G/4-M27] (= A59-59a) belongs to a wall visible in pl. 5 of A/II-n/11, with preserved tops at 4.25 m/NN. It is possible that this wall did not continue far into A/II-n/11. As far as the other structure [G/4-M26] (= A59-59b) is concerned its function seems to relate to delimitation of the earlier phase (see Fig. 9.1). It appears very wide (1.50 m),

because the wall was cut through the middle by the position in relation to the section. In the plan this wall was just one brick's width wide. This also explains the 'pyramidal' look of the 'wall'. It is possible that this wall was at least renewed once, which would explain the exceptional preservation of six brick courses. In Phase G/2–1 a single wall [M45] replaced this earlier construction but at a slight distance from the western baulk. A deep ashy deposit (looking like a pit) with section no A59-57 may also belong to activities of the Phases G/2–1 cutting into wall [G/4-M26]. This ash is probably derived from domestic activity, although there is no hard evidence for ovens in the vicinity. Use as dumping ground is possible. The lack of associated finds makes the distinction of the phases difficult.

It is clear from the above that the use life of the sequence of walls in the place of [M45] spans Phases (H ?) G/4, G/3–1 up to F and thus attests a tradition in the position of this particular boundary or limitation wall perhaps over as many as three generations, although its course changed slightly as well as its thickness. It is extremely difficult to estimate the use life of each wall phase.

Finds from A/II-n/12

*Space L [156]*⁴⁴⁷

Stone vessel (Fig. 4.21–4.22)

Reg.no **1814** (KhM, A 3230), fragment of footed stone bowl. Position: A/II-n/12, pl. 5, 1.50 m/W, 4.40 m/N, H ~4.69–4.73 m/NN, as drawn into the plan (cf. plan no 297). The fragment was deposited directly to the north of a mud-brick buttress/‘pilaster’ projecting out of wall **[G/3-M51]**.

Records: B/W negatives SW1146/20a–21, 1148/26a–27; ZN 151/68, redrawn and re-recorded.

Material: Igneous rock; Measurements: rd. = 26.6; (20% preserved); H1 = 11.0; width of foot: ca 5.0; Inside well smoothed (by use?), outside very rough. The stratigraphic position puts this find between Phases G/3 and G/2–1, without being able to be more precise.

Pottery (Fig. 4.21–4.22)

The plan drawing of A/II-n/11, pl. 4⁴⁴⁸ shows part of a pottery vessel with a maximum diameter of ca 15 cm with an elevation of 4.64 m/NN for the preserved top of that vessel. It has not been registered in the surviving records of the excavation. No other ceramic finds were recorded from this square belonging to this locus.

The plan drawings of A/II-n/12, pl. 4 and 5⁴⁴⁹ recorded west of wall **[M45]** the hemispherical cup reg. no 1811 as well as the upper part of a large storage vessel (max.d. ca 25 cm at 4.0 m/S and 1.25 m/W in the square) and the base of another storage vessel (preserved max.d. ca 20 cm) (cf. Fig. 4.17). Towards the southern end of wall **[M45]** another base of a storage vessel was found with a max.d. of ca 25 cm. The latter three were not registered, but mentioned in the digging diary⁴⁵⁰ as “fragments and lower parts of large storage jars made from rough reddish brown fabric, very thick walled with dark grey core.” This description seems to be referring to “beer jars” as was

later ascertained in the publication. The southernmost storage vessel contained a fragmentary hemispherical bowl (reg.no 1812).⁴⁵¹

The plan drawing of A/II-n/12 planum 5 records the base of a storage jar exactly below the top part of a storage vessel, mentioned above (at 4.0 m/S and 1.25 m/W in the square). In the southern part of this locus another base of a storage jar was recorded. The digging diary mentions ceramic fragments of “hemispherical cups made of hard fired, red fabric and large storage jars of light red fabric.”⁴⁵²

Reg.no **1811** (KhM, A 3227), hemispherical cup. Position: A/II-n/12, pl. 4–5, H1 ~ 5.00 m/NN.

Records: B/W negatives SW1146/17a–18, 1148/21a–22, 1157/20a–21; ZN 157/68, redrawn and re-recorded.

TG	I-b-1	fine	W1	Bd. gesp. g.	ox	2–3
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Rd. = 11.4; (rim 100% preserved); wd. = 0.5–0.6; base 100% preserved; H1 = 8.0; VI 145;

Surface colour: 7.5 YR 6–7/4 light brown to pink; thin rim band: 10 R 4/8 red. Break: not visible. Not particularly well smoothed especially round the base.

Reg.no **1812** (KhM, A 3228), hemispherical cup. Position: A/II-n/12, pl. 4–5, H1 ~ 5.00 m/NN, found in southernmost base of storage as drawn into the plan.⁴⁵³

Records: B/W negatives SW1146/18a–19; 1148/22a–23, 1157/21a–22. ZN 151/68, redrawn and re-recorded.

TG	I-b-1	fine	W1	Bd. gesp. g.	ox	2–3
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Rd. = 10.8; (rim 78% preserved); wd. = 0.5–0.6; base 100% preserved; H1 = 8.0; VI 141.25;

Surface colour: 7.5 YR 7/3 pink, thin rim band 10 R 4/8 red. Section: red core brown oxidation zones.

Animal bones

For square A/II-n/12, the bones of a sheep were noted in the south west corner of the square close to a ceramic deposit: the scapula fragment of a sheep, 1 humerus distal end with closed epiphyseal cartilage.⁴⁵⁴ These bones probably belong to **L [156]**.

⁴⁴⁷ The description of the sections includes information on those of A/II-n/12, see plans 1–3.

⁴⁴⁸ TDplan no 280.

⁴⁴⁹ TDplan nos 296, 297.

⁴⁵⁰ M. BIETAK, Digging Diary, 9 June 1968.

⁴⁵¹ Cf. M. BIETAK, TD V, 29.

⁴⁵² M. BIETAK, Digging Diary, 21 June 1968, the sketches in the diary show hemispherical cups, Canaanite transport amphorae and Marl C-storage jars. The types found cannot be determined any closer than that.

⁴⁵³ M. BIETAK, Digging Diary, 9 June 1968.

⁴⁵⁴ J. BOESSNECK, TD III, 16.

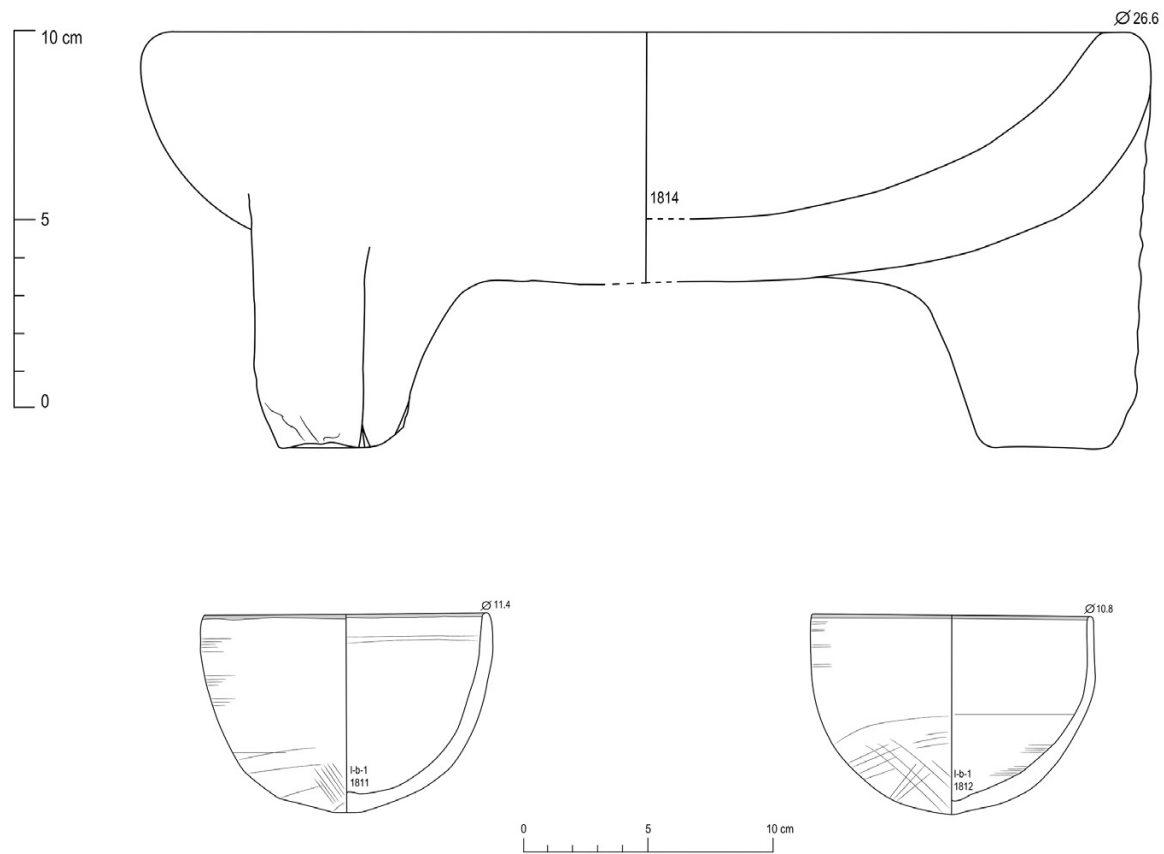


Fig. 4.21 Stone tripod and pottery hemispherical cups

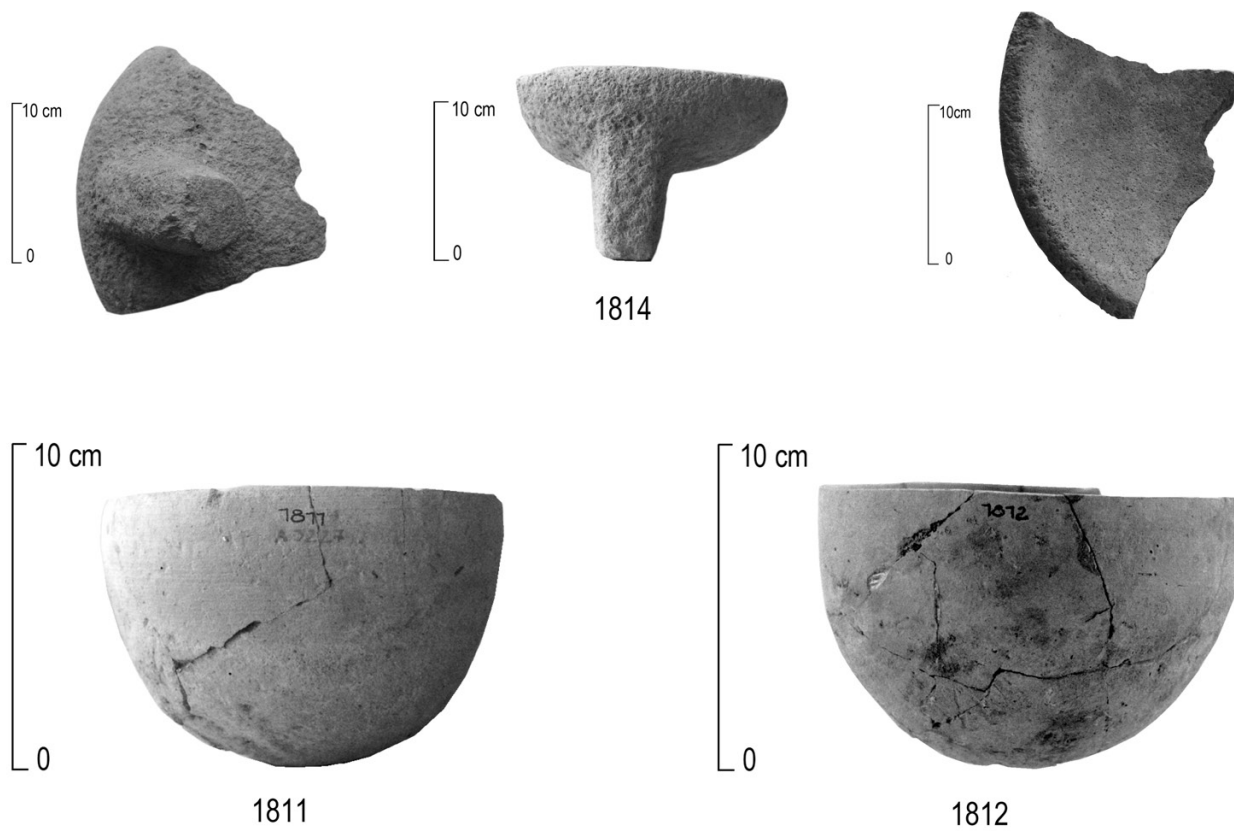


Fig. 4.22 Photos of stone vessel and ceramic hemispherical cups, photos by B. Bader, courtesy of KhM

In square A/II-n/12 west of wall [M45] bones of at least one sheep were found (fragment of a cranium with horn core of a female specimen; 1 atlas; 1 scapula), as well as bones of a pig (1 nasale; 1 zygomaticum frag.; 1 lower jaw with m[olar]3 that is only slightly abraded).⁴⁵⁵

In the same locus animal bones were also mentioned, situated close to the mud-brick pillar protruding from wall [G/3-M51], the predecessor wall of

[M45] more exactly south to it.⁴⁵⁶ They were thought to be from cattle. It remains unclear whether this material belongs to Phase G/3 or G/2-1.

Distribution of animal bones in L [156]

cattle	sheep	pig
No not specified	5	3

⁴⁵⁵ J. BOESSNECK, TD III, 16, n/12 unter Arbeiterstiege, Str. G.

⁴⁵⁶ TDplan no 297. This buttress/pilaster is not drawn into plan Fig. 4.17.

