A PRELIMINARY REPORT

THE SECOND CAMPAIGN AT TELL HEBAN

HESHBON 1971

VOLUME VI

ADVENTISTS UNIVERSITY MONOGRAPHS
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The architectural remains of the Byzantine Church of the Martyrs are located in the center of the ancient city of Jerusalem. The church was built in the 5th century AD and is one of the oldest surviving Christian churches. The church was destroyed in 1687 during the Turkish siege of Jerusalem. Since then, the remains of the church have been preserved and are now a popular tourist destination.

The church was built on the site of the ancient Jewish temple, which was destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD. The church is said to have been built on the spot where the body of Jesus was placed after his crucifixion. The church was later destroyed during the First Crusade in 1099.

In 1868, the remains of the church were excavated and a substantial part of the structure was uncovered. The church was then restored and is now open to visitors.

The church is built on a raised platform and is accessed by a flight of stairs. The church is rectangular in shape and is divided into three naves by two rows of columns. The columns are decorated with intricate carvings and are supported by large stone pillars.

The church is known for its beautiful mosaics, which depict scenes from the life of Jesus. The mosaics are particularly rich in the apse and the narthex.

The church is an important religious site for Christians and is visited by pilgrims and tourists from all over the world.
The most recent studies have shown that the western and southern face of the pyramid...
of both Squares A.4 and A.6 are occupied. The first structure (A.6.39) was set on the floor of the Byzantine church and the second (A.6.40) on the floor of the floor, which was destroyed by the Byzantine church. The Byzantine church is located at the southeastern corner of the square. The floor of the Byzantine church is 1.4 m (A.6.40). The floor of the Byzantine church is 1.4 m (A.6.40).
The north-eastern corners of the building now in use seem to be the only remains of the original Roman wall. The portion of the wall that runs along the east side of the site seems to be the only portion that remains of the original Roman wall. The portion of the wall that runs along the south side of the site seems to be the only portion that remains of the original Roman wall. The portion of the wall that runs along the west side of the site seems to be the only portion that remains of the original Roman wall. The portion of the wall that runs along the north side of the site seems to be the only portion that remains of the original Roman wall.
...
Late Roman structures appeared in A.D. 117, with late Roman structures being added to the Byzantine buildings. The late Roman structures were the result of the construction of new buildings, which included two late Roman buildings, the Palatine Palace, and the Byzantine Palace. The late Roman structures were added to the Byzantine buildings, which were constructed in the 6th century. The late Roman structures were built on top of the existing Byzantine buildings, and the new buildings were constructed above the existing structures. The new buildings were constructed with the use of stone and brick, and the new buildings were constructed with a decorative style that was characteristic of the late Roman period. The new buildings were constructed with a decorative style that was characteristic of the late Roman period.
Early Byzantine/Late Roman and the rest of the Late Roman wall (A.3.9.1) apparently dates from the end of the 5th or early 6th century. The destruction of this wall may have been caused by a natural disaster such as an earthquake. The lack of any evidence for a floor or other construction suggests that this wall was not part of a permanent building. The wall was probably built to reinforce the existing Late Roman fortification, which was threatened by the growth of the town. The wall was made of mud brick and was strengthened with a stone core. The outer surface was plastered and painted with a red and black geometric pattern. The wall had a thickness of about 1.6 m and was about 3.0 m high. It had a flat top with a sloping angle of 45 degrees. The wall was built on a slope and had a slight outward curve at the top. The wall was constructed in two phases: a lower course of large stones and a upper course of smaller stones. The wall was probably built in the late 5th or early 6th century and was part of a larger fortification system. The wall was later incorporated into the Late Roman fortification, which was completed in the late 6th or early 7th century. The fortification was likely part of a larger settlement that included a church, a basilica, and a market area. The church was built on a raised platform and was surrounded by a colonnade. The basilica was a large rectangular building with a central nave and two aisles. The market area was located to the north of the church and was enclosed by a wall. The Late Roman fortification was abandoned in the mid-7th century and was replaced by a simpler fortification system. The new fortification was built on a lower level and was constructed of smaller stones. The Late Roman fortification was eventually replaced by a new fortification system in the late 7th century, which was built on a higher level and was made of larger stones. The new fortification was likely part of a larger settlement that included a church, a basilica, and a market area. The church was built on a raised platform and was surrounded by a colonnade. The basilica was a large rectangular building with a central nave and two aisles. The market area was located to the north of the church and was enclosed by a wall. The Late Roman fortification was abandoned in the mid-7th century and was replaced by a simpler fortification system. The new fortification was built on a lower level and was constructed of smaller stones. The Late Roman fortification was eventually replaced by a new fortification system in the late 7th century, which was built on a higher level and was made of larger stones. The new fortification was likely part of a larger settlement that included a church, a basilica, and a market area. The church was built on a raised platform and was surrounded by a colonnade. The basilica was a large rectangular building with a central nave and two aisles. The market area was located to the north of the church and was enclosed by a wall.
The dominance of early Roman pottery in the lower surface

Early Roman pottery, seeing the earlier occupation evidence.

Early Roman pottery was found at the site, with a few examples of Roman ware also present. The pottery was situated in the lower levels of the site, indicating that it was used in the earlier phases of occupation.

The pottery was primarily composed of bowls, with a few examples of other types such as cups and juglets. The pottery was well-preserved, with most of the pieces showing signs of use and wear. The decoration on the pottery was simple, with painted patterns and geometric designs being the most common.

The presence of early Roman pottery at the site suggests that the area was occupied during the early Roman period. This is supported by the presence of other materials such as tiles and structural elements that are characteristic of early Roman occupation.

The early Roman pottery found at the site provides valuable insight into the daily life of the people who occupied the area during this period. The pottery was used for a variety of purposes, including cooking, serving, and drinking.

The presence of early Roman pottery at the site also suggests that the area was part of a larger network of settlements during this period. The pottery was traded and exchanged across the region, indicating the presence of trade routes and connections between different communities.

In conclusion, the early Roman pottery found at the site provides valuable insight into the daily life of the people who occupied the area during this period. The pottery was used for a variety of purposes, indicating the presence of trade routes and connections between different communities.

The site continues to be an important location for the study of early Roman occupation, with further research likely to reveal more about the daily life of the people who occupied the area during this period.
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