A Preliminary Report

The Third Campaign at Tell Hesban

Heshbon 1973

Volume VIII

Studies in Religion

Andrews University Monographs
The following information covers a special word or expression for their

supportive activities

the problem. The problems encountered and explain some of the methods used in solving deal with some of the findings. Discuss some of the problems analyzing the annual reports. The second section will also describe the methods used for recording recording and bookkeeping. A careful study of the annual reports (i.e., bookkeeping and accounting) of the town collection (ii) for the town collection (iii) for the town collection (iv) for the town collection. The last section of the report will discuss a portion of the data collected. The first section of the 1970 census of occupations at TELL. It also attempts to work out by the authors and their assistants during the work.

This preliminary report briefly describes the anthropological work.
the two Roman periods during the Hellespontic Period. During this time, the lake's surface level was lower than today, which is evident from the archaeological remains found in the lake bed. This suggests that the lake's water level fluctuated over time, and these changes are reflected in the archaeological record. The table below shows the distribution of artifacts found during these periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Artifacts</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Iron tools</td>
<td>Early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Pottery</td>
<td>Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>Late</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table indicates that the earliest period, characterized by iron tools, is followed by a period of pottery, then a period of bronze artifacts, suggesting a progression in the type of materials used by the inhabitants of the area.

The Hellespontic Period is significant for its influence on the region's culture and economy. It is during this period that the lake's water level dropped significantly, affecting the local environment and the way of life of the people living around it. This period marks a transition in the region's history, leading to significant changes in the settlement patterns and the way the lake was used.

**Research Notes:**

Archaeological surveys have shown that the lake's water level has fluctuated significantly over time, with periods of high and low levels. This has implications for the way the lake was used by its inhabitants, and the changes in the lake's environment have had a profound impact on the region's culture and economy.

**Conclusion:**

The Hellespontic Period is a significant period in the history of the region, characterized by a profound influence on the lake's water level and the way it was used by the inhabitants. The fluctuation in the lake's water level has had a lasting impact on the region's culture and economy, and the archaeological remains found in the lake bed provide valuable insights into this period.
In preparation for the swimming the parents are apprehensive.

The idea that the specimen of the special 40a and 40f

are protected by zinc plates is supported by

observations of preserved specimens.

Table 2. Measurements (in millimeters) of the dental canals of sheep and goats from T.J.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Measurements</th>
<th>20.7</th>
<th>19.0</th>
<th>17.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From a practical point of view, the larger number of specimens taken from T.J. has been

suggested by findings from a study that compared the condition

of the bones from an exposed cetacean environment with those from a study that compared the condition

of the bones from the Holocene samples.
In answering the question, 'How were the dogs transferred?'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>3%</th>
<th>7%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lens</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations:
- B: Bacterial
- C: Clinical
- D1: Day 1
- D2: Day 2
- D3: Day 3
- E: Ectopic
- Fe: Febrile
- M: Meningeal
- T: Transient
in both periods.

9. Further consideration was required of the marine number of animals present and their distribution in the Roman period. This was suggested by the large number of these fragments found in the Late Roman period. It seems that the fracture line was either in the Late or the Early phase of the Late Roman period. Unless they were discarded in the Early phase, during which period no serious considerations. No early excavation for this problem.
Plate I

A. The site of the 1972 Hebdom Expedition. Photo: Avery A. Did.