area c
In 1974 excavation at this site revealed the presence of a large area of Roman occupation beneath the modern street surface. The area was divided into two main sections: the southern part, which contained the remains of a Roman building, and the northern part, which was more scattered and contained only a few small structures.

The southern section was occupied by a large rectangular building, which was divided into several rooms. The rooms were separated by walls, and the floor of the building was made of stone. The northern section contained a number of smaller structures, which were possibly workshops or storage rooms.

The excavation revealed that the area had been occupied for a long period of time, and that the Roman buildings were built on top of earlier structures. The area was likely a residential district, with houses and workshops lined up along the streets.

The excavation also revealed that the area was used for agricultural purposes, with evidence of plough marks and crop marks visible on the surface of the ground.

Overall, the excavation at this site provided valuable insight into the history of the area, and helped to shed light on the daily life of the people who lived there during the Roman period.
...there were a number of

...the southern section...early as iron...iron...which is...the walls and...the walls...
Mamak, Apasind, Ummayyad, Byzantine, and Early Roman sherds.

In the southwest corner, the surface soil produced typical Islamic and Byzantine sherds. The w. wall of the room was located on the slope toward the north.

In the northwest sector of C:6-15, there was another room bounded by W:11 and C:6-9. The double door entrance to this room was located near the east end of W:11. The entrance was a double-leaf wooden door with a simple frame. A small niche with a shelf was located above it.

For the room, C:6-15, the floor surface layer in this corner was probably a floor of the mosque. The excavators noted the presence of a wall in the corner of the room, possibly indicating a boundary between two rooms. The wall was approximately 0.8 m thick and consisted of a mix of mudbrick and stone.
VAHPL C-8:7, soil layer C-8:12 contained large fallen stones and a

VACL C-8:7, soil layer C-8:12 contained large fallen stones and a

in the south east sector of C-8, south of VACL C-8:9 and east of

in the south east sector of C-8, south of VACL C-8:9 and east of

from the west back to VACL C-8:4, may enclose part of another room.

from the west back to VACL C-8:4, may enclose part of another room.

extending E-W to the east back and VACL C-8:9 extending west

extending E-W to the east back and VACL C-8:9 extending west

in the east half of C-8, VACL C-8:4 (east face) with VACL C-8:12

in the east half of C-8, VACL C-8:4 (east face) with VACL C-8:12

goal boxes.

goal boxes.

WALL C-8:11 also included an entire lamp and a few sherds and

WALL C-8:11 also included an entire lamp and a few sherds and

and a number of sherds and goal boxes. In frame lamp fragment.

and a number of sherds and goal boxes. In frame lamp fragment.

73
C.3.8:0

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Conclusions

W. Harold JG.

78