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Remains from the Hellenistic through the Late Ottoman–British Mandate Periods in the Magen Avraham Compound, Yafo (Jaffa)

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Introduction

An excavation was conducted in the Magen Avraham Compound, located in the eastern part of modern Yafo, between Jerusalem Boulevard on the east, Rabbi Yehuda Me-Raguza Street on the west, Yehuda Ha-Yammit Street on the south and 'Ole Ẓiyyon Street on the northeast (map ref. 177273–363/661945–2101; Fig. 1).[1] This area was outside the city boundaries of the pre-Ottoman period and was part of Yafo's agricultural hinterland even during the urban expansion in the Hellenistic, Byzantine and Crusader periods (Arbel 2017b).

This excavation was the first to take place at the Magen Avraham Compound, although previous excavations of varying scales were undertaken in its immediate vicinity. Hellenistic-period structures, a Byzantine-period street and late Ottoman-period buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century CE were uncovered on Jerusalem Boulevard (Jakoel and Marcus 2017); scant remains of the Hellenistic and possibly Roman periods, scatters of Byzantine pottery and late Ottoman-period irrigation channels were found on Yehuda Ha-Yammit Street (Haddad 2010; 2013; Arbel 2012); a Middle Bronze IIA burial, Hellenistic waste pits, Byzantine-period graves and building remains, segments of Yafo's Crusader-period fortifications and late Ottoman-period irrigation channels were exposed on Rabbi Yehuda Me-Raguza Street (Peilstöcker et al. 2006; Arbel

[1] The excavation (Permit No. A-6610), underwritten and financed by the Tel Aviv-Yafo municipality, was carried out in October–November 2012 and February–June and October–November 2013, prior to extensive renovation works. It was directed by the authors on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority, with the assistance of Chemi Shiff, Tal Greenvald, Mohammed Hater and Ananya Worede Abegaz (area supervisors); Rachel Bar, Sergey Ishoev, Ifat Hartshtein and Nitsan Ben-Melech (assistant area supervisors); and Yoni Amrani and Eli Bachar (administration). Thanks are due to Edna J. Stern (Crusader pottery advisor), Mark Kunin, Mendel Kahn and Elisabeth Belashov (surveying and drafting), Chen Ben-Ari and Angelina Dagot (GPS), Lena Kupershmidt (metal laboratory), Marina Shuiskaya (pottery drawing), Assaf Peretz (field photography), Clara Amit (finds photography) and Diego Barkan (IAA Tel Aviv inspector).

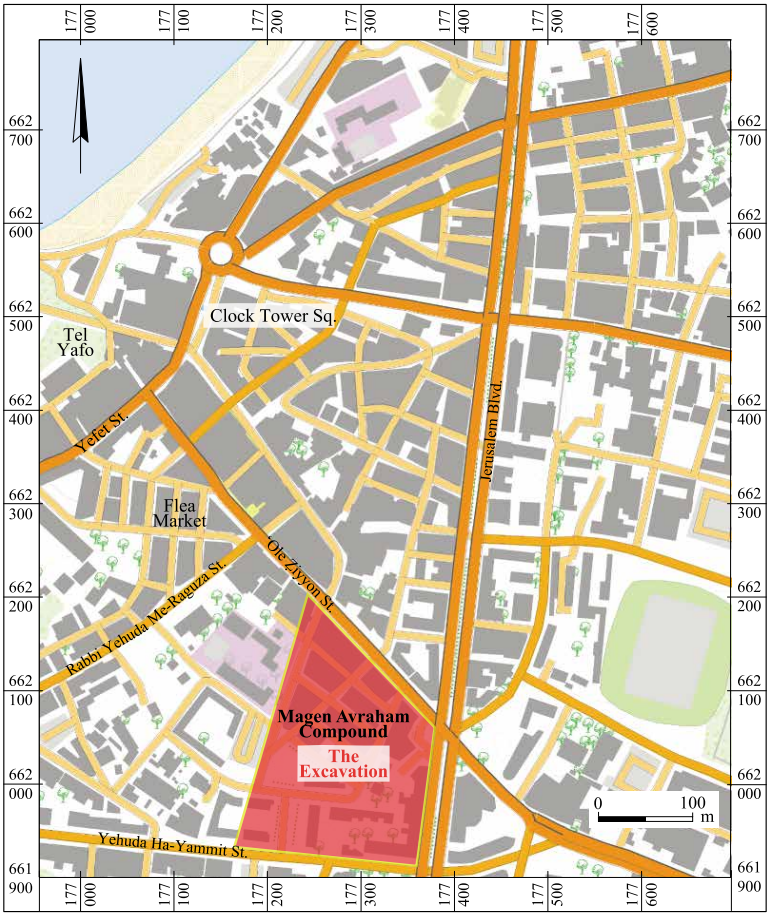
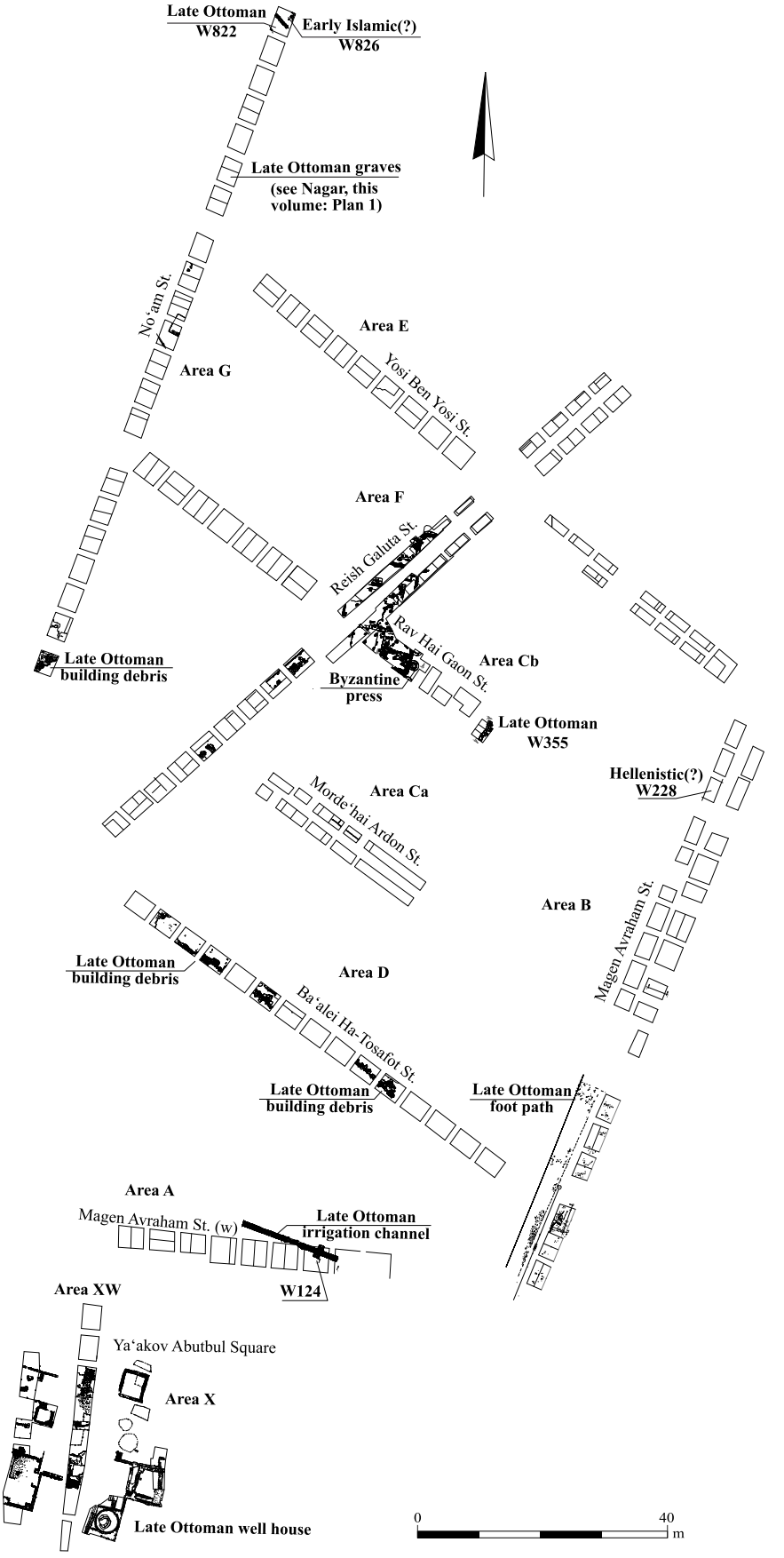


Fig. 1. Location map.

2008; Arbel and Rauchberger, this volume); and, finally, remains of the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Crusader and late Ottoman periods were uncovered on 'Ole Ẓiyyon and Bet Eshel Streets (Peilstöcker et al. 2006; Barkan and Bouchenino 2012). The large structures were exposed in the present excavation, furnishing important insights regarding the historical development of Yafo and its agricultural hinterland.

THE EXCAVATION

The excavation comprised eight areas (A–G, X), conforming to the present street layout of the Magen Avraham Compound (Plan 1) and ranging in depth between 1.0 and 3.7 m. The architectural remains mostly included an industrial press of unusual size and plan from the Byzantine period and a large well house with a well and related buildings from the late Ottoman period (Table 1). A late Ottoman-period irrigation channel that must have



Plan 1. Excavation areas.

Table 1. The Stratigraphy of the Magen Avraham Compound Excavation

Stratum	Period	Remains
VII	Hellenistic, Roman	Wall, pottery, stamped handles
VI	Byzantine	Composite press, pottery, coins
V	Early Islamic	Single wall, pottery, coins
IV	Crusader–Mamluk	Pottery, coins
III	Early Ottoman	Burial ground
II	Late Ottoman	Well house, irrigation channel
I	British Mandate	Street foundation beds, lime pits

connected to another well was located outside the excavation area. There was also evidence of the latest phase of activity in the British Mandate period, during which parts of the present compound were built. Other than that, the excavation exposed a single wall that appears to date to the Hellenistic period, several Ottoman-period graves and three isolated late Ottoman-period walls. Most of the pottery found in fill accumulations throughout the compound dated to the Byzantine period, including mainly storage jars. Small ceramic assemblages from the Hellenistic, Roman, Early Islamic and Crusader periods, mostly unrelated to structures, were also found. The excavation revealed seven strata (Table 1) that are presented below in chronological order.

STRATUM VII: THE HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN PERIODS

During the Hellenistic period, the city of Yafo expanded for the first time outside the boundaries of the tell; however, in the Roman period, it retreated back to the confines of the mound. Remains of the Hellenistic and Roman periods were uncovered in several locations outside Tel Yafo, often where excavations reached a depth of over 2 m below the street level. In the present excavation, the only wall remains of a possible Hellenistic date (W228) were exposed on natural soil in Area B. Wall 228 consisted of large, roughly hewn rectangular calcareous sandstone (*kurkar*) blocks, arranged as headers (Fig. 2). The dating of this wall to the Hellenistic period is based on its construction technique, characteristic of Hellenistic-period architecture in Yafo, and on its findspot at a depth of over 2 m—much deeper than the Byzantine-period remains found elsewhere in the compound. The pottery retrieved from soil accumulations covering W228 included only a few unribbed jar body sherds that could only be generally attributed to pre-Ottoman periods. Hellenistic-period pottery, including three stamped handles of imported storage vessels, and some Roman-period sherds, were found in other parts of the site, either near the natural soil or in mixed contexts (see Gendelman, this volume; Finkielsztejn, this volume: Cat. Nos. 1–3). The earliest coin from the site was a first-century CE mint attributed to Agrippa I (see Kool, this volume: Cat. No. 1).

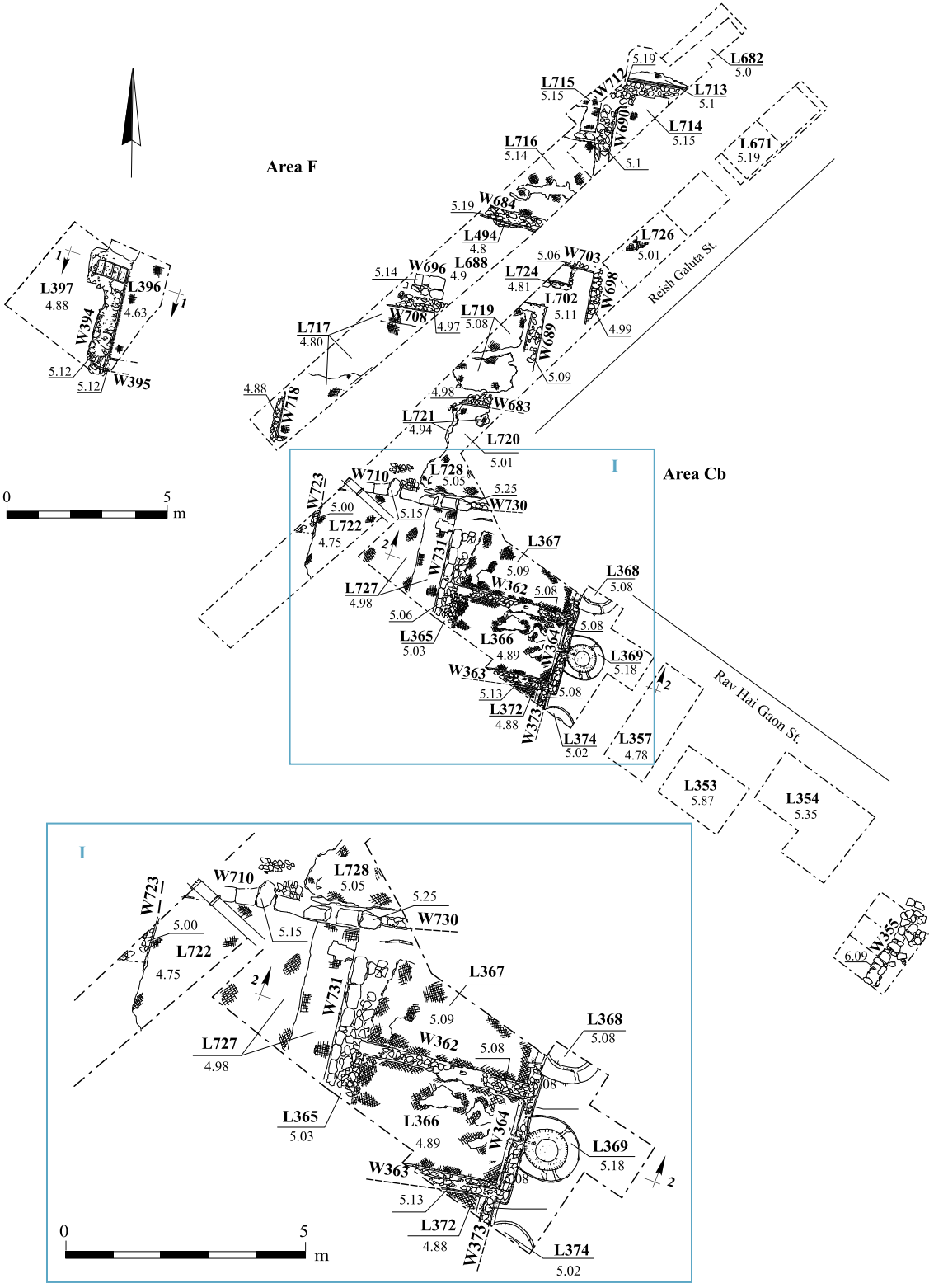
Fig. 2. Area B, Hellenistic(?) W228, looking north.

Stratum VI: The Byzantine Period

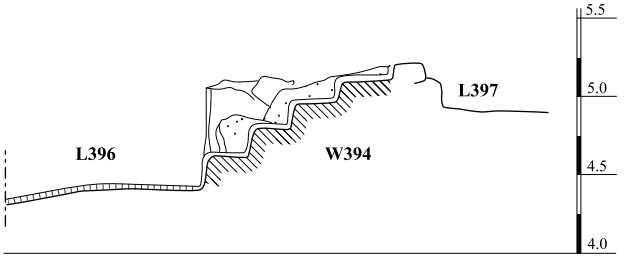
A composite industrial press from the Byzantine period was uncovered in Areas Cb and F, at the junction of Rav Hai Gaon Street and Reish Galuta Street (Plan 2). The soil that surrounded the press complex and was found below some of its floors comprised dense clay devoid of pottery, indicating that the press was built on virgin soil. As no other Byzantine-period structures were found elsewhere in the Magen Avraham Compound, the press was likely an isolated structure surrounded by open, probably cultivated fields. The excavation yielded two Byzantine-period coins, dated to the fourth and seventh centuries CE, respectively (see Kool, this volume: Cat. Nos. 2, 3).

The press complex, which extended below modern buildings and infrastructure, could not be fully exposed. Nonetheless, it could be discerned that the structure was accessed through an entrance in W394 (Fig. 3; Plan 2: Section 1–1), from which four steps descended into the westernmost compartment (L396) of the complex. This compartment, and at least twelve additional ones, were all paved with mosaic floors of coarse white tesserae (Plan 2: L366, L367, L372, L714–L717, L720–L722, L726–L728).[2] None of the compartments could be fully exposed and therefore, their full dimensions remain unknown. They were separated by plastered walls built of uncut stones of varying sizes and solidified with mortar. The walls were

[2] All exposed parts of the press complex were conserved by a covering of geotextile and soil layers to allow future investigation.



Plan 2. Byzantine-period press complex, plan and sections.



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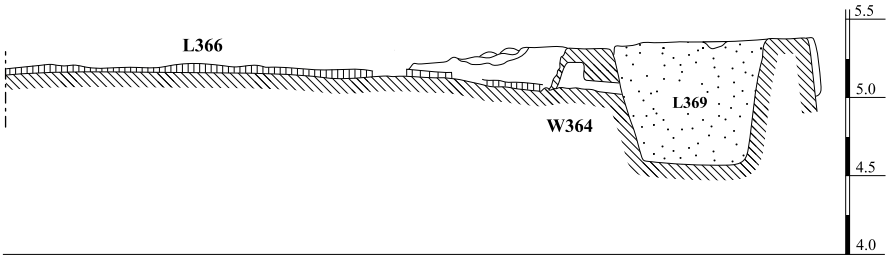

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Fig. 3. Area F, entrance (W394) into the press complex, looking west.

Fig. 4. Area F, two of the treading floors and partition wall of the press complex, looking north.

preserved up to two courses (height 0.2–0.3 m; Fig. 4); it is unlikely that they had originally extended much higher as such installations were usually roofless, and the internal walls served merely as partitions between the work units. The walls and the mosaic floors exhibit the same general orientation, even though the complex apparently underwent renovations and changes during its period of operation. This is evidenced by the impractically narrow spaces of some of the compartments, the widening of at least one wall (W708; Fig. 5) and the discovery of two superimposed mosaic floors in one of the compartments (L720, L721; Fig. 6).

The southeastern part of the complex (Area Cb) included at least three adjacent mosaic-paved compartments, the floors sloping slightly eastward (Plan 2: Section 2–2). One of these compartments was exposed to nearly its full dimensions (L366; 4.2 × 2.3 m; Fig. 7). A hole

Fig. 5. Area F, thick W708 of the press complex, looking northwest.

Fig. 6. Area F, superimposed mosaic floors (L720, L721) of the press complex, looking east.

Fig. 7. Area Cb, treading floors (L366, L367, L372) of the press complex and respective collection vats (L368, L369, L374), looking west.

through the center of eastern W364 drained liquids from L366 into a well-preserved conical vat (L369). The vat (diam. 0.6 m, depth 0.75 m) was built into virgin soil and plastered on the inside and the top of its circular wall (0.3 m). Similar vats (L368, L374) collected liquids from the compartments north and south of L366 (L367 and L372, respectively). The eastern wall of L367 aligns with that of L366, while the eastern wall of L372 (W373) is offset to

the west by approximately 0.4 m. It is possible that additional vat-equipped compartments of the press complex existed beyond the excavated area.

Only a small amount of pottery was retrieved from the press complex, comprising mostly body sherds of ribbed bag-shaped and Gaza storage jars, typical of the Byzantine period (not illustrated). Body sherds of Gaza jars (not illustrated) were also retrieved from probes that were dug into sealed contexts in the floor bedding, in places where the Byzantine mosaic cover was not preserved.

Discussion

Archaeological excavations have uncovered numerous composite, industrial-scale winepresses from the Byzantine period in Israel (for examples and references, see Ayalon, Frankel and Kloner 2009; Avrutis 2015). While such winepresses reveal considerable variation in size and plan, they share a number of important features that also characterize the Magen Avraham complex, including the treading floors paved with a coarse white mosaic and the vats used for draining, funneling and collecting liquids. Nonetheless, other widely-shared features of large Byzantine-period winepresses, such as stone bases for screw presses, were not found at the Magen Avraham complex. Moreover, the three vats uncovered in the present excavation are considerably smaller than the standard vat of large Byzantine-period winepresses, although they are similarly shaped. While the standard large-sized vat at other sites may have functioned as a central container for draining the treading floors from a number of compartments or an entire complex, the smaller vats from Magen Avraham seem to have each been used to drain only the treading floor of its respective compartment. It is possible that larger centralized vats, as well as the bases for a screw mechanism, lay outside the excavated area.

The arrangement of three parallel compartments in the Magen Avraham complex—each with an associated vat, has rarely been found in Byzantine-period composite presses. The only other example of a composite winepress with such an arrangement was exposed at Tel Ḥefer in the Sharon region (Yannai 2009). That complex, measuring 11 × 11 m, included one large square treading floor with a stone base for a wooden screw, connecting to a collecting vat by a plastered channel (c. 2.8 × 2.8 m, depth 1.6 m; Yannai 2009:150, Fig. 26.1). It also included three contiguous rectangular compartments (3.3 × 2.3 m) in the southern part of the complex, of which the floors were each sloping toward a small plastered vat (diam. 0.55 m; depth 0.5 m). As at Magen Avraham, there were no passageways in the walls between the three compartments and the remainder of the complex. Yannai (2009:149) and Frankel (2009:2) suggested that the three southern compartments in the Tel Ḥefer complex may have been used for processing the "first must" to produce the choice wine that seeped from the grapes before pressing. The building style and the construction materials of the walls and treading floors of the Magen Avraham complex resemble those of the Tel Ḥefer complex.

The industrial-scale presses found in Israel have generally been dated to the fifth–seventh centuries CE, and are believed to have functioned for efficient, large-scale wine production. The purpose of the three conical vats in the southeastern part of the Magen Avraham complex

was undoubtedly to collect some kind of liquid. The production of high-quality or sweet wines from grapes is possible, although it is equally likely that other kinds of liquid were produced in this press as well.[3] It is noteworthy that in the late Ottoman period the farming communities of Yafo were using traditional methods to cultivate at least 12 different types of fruit, most of which could be pressed to manufacture juice and alcoholic beverages (Kark 1990:239). It is likely that a similar situation pertained during the Byzantine period, when Yafo enjoyed a long period of stability, economic prosperity and expansion.

Stratum V: The Early Islamic Period

The Early Islamic-period building remains at the Magen Avraham Compound comprise only a fragmentary wall (W826), forming a corner of a structure at the northern end of No‘am Street (Area G). A small amount of Early Islamic buff-ware vessels and lamps, dating between the eighth and the tenth centuries CE (not illustrated), was found in a mixed layer of dark and compact soil directly below the British Mandate-period street (Fig. 8). This material was found amidst a large number of bag-shaped and Gaza storage-jar sherds of either Byzantine or Early Islamic-period date. Such pottery-rich layers, devoid of building remains, were often uncovered in the areas surrounding Tel Yafo, typically reaching depths of 2–3 m; their origin is yet to be determined. Two Early Islamic coins were found in mixed

Fig. 8. Area B, a section through the modern-day street, the foundation bed of the British Mandate-period street and soil accumulation containing Byzantine–Early Islamic pottery, looking west.

[3] This suggestion is based on personal communication with Eitan Ayalon, Rafael Frankel, Yeshua Dray and Uzi ‘Ad.

accumulations at the site: an eighth-century CE Umayyad issue and an Abbasid coin of Mansúr ibn al-Mahdi, who ruled in 775–785 CE (see Kool, this volume: Cat. Nos. 4, 5).

Stratum IV: The Crusader and Mamluk Periods

Although no distinct layers or structures of the Crusader period were identified at the Magen Avraham Compound, a small amount of pottery from this period (Table 2; not illustrated) was found in mixed accumulations together with earlier pottery. This was also the case in the excavations on Yehuda Ha-Yammit Street (Arbel 2012), south of the present excavation,[4] and on Ben Gamli'el Street, north of it (excavated by Rauchberger; Permit No. A-7071). It is likely that this area represented the easternmost outskirts of the Crusader-period city, as segments of thirteenth-century CE ramparts were uncovered in a nearby excavation on Me-Raguza Street, on the eastern edge of Yafo's present-day Flea Market (see Arbel and Rauchberger, this volume: Fig. 2). The few Crusader-period pottery sherds are most likely related to agricultural activities that took place outside the city.

Four Crusader-period coins were found in the excavation, including two twelfth-century CE coins and one mid-thirteenth century CE issue of Frederick II of Sicily (see Kool, this volume: Cat. Nos. 6–9). The medieval coin assemblage also included a thirteenth-century CE Ayyubid coin of al-Zahir Ghazi, a fifteenth-century CE coin of al-Nasir and an unidentifiable coin from the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries CE (Kool, this volume: Cat. Nos. 10–12), the latter two coins belonging to an episode during the Mamluk period in

Table 2. Crusader-Period Pottery

No.	Locus	Basket	Description	Date (CE)	References
1	256	2512	High-handled amphora; imported from the Byzantine Empire	12th–13th c.	'Akko (Stern 2012:70–71, Type TUR/GR; Pls. 1; 4.50:1–3)
2	102	1001	Thin-walled cooking pot of regional production (Beirut)	12th–early 13th c.	'Akko (Stern 2012:41–44, Type BE.CW.1; Pl. 4.15:9–12)
3	251	2531	Thin-walled baking dish of regional production (Beirut)	12th–early 13th c.	'Akko (Stern 2012:41–44, Type BE.CW.1; Pl. 4.14:4)
4	825	8031	Sgraffito and yellow-glazed bowl of regional production (Beirut)	12th–early 13th c.	'Akko (Stern 2012:44–47, Type BE.GL.7; Pl. 4.23:3)
5	800	8040	Sphero-conical vessel	12th–13th c.	'Akko (Stern 2012:94–95, Type VI; Pl. 76:8–12)
6	601	6005	Slip-painted yellow glazed bowl; imported from Cyprus	13th c.	'Akko (Stern 2012:60–65, Type CY.GL.2; Pl. 4.42:9)
7	804	8004	Glazed bowl decorated with sgraffito and yellow glaze, and green glaze splashes; probably Port St. Symeon Ware, imported from northern Syria	13th c.	'Akko (Stern 2012:55–58, Type N54.GL.4; Pls. 4.32–4.38)

[4] The Crusader-period pottery was identified and described by Edna J. Stern of the IAA.

which Yafo was mostly uninhabited. These coins, together with a few other artifacts from the Mamluk period, probably originated from economic activities related to the Yafo harbor that continued to operate under the protection of a Mamluk garrison, stationed in a series of defensive towers (Tolkowsky 1924:129–135).

Stratum III: The Early Ottoman Period

Ten pit graves were found in the northern part of No‘am Street (Area G). The better-preserved graves were oriented east–west, indicating that they were Muslim burials (see Nagar, this volume: Plan 1), a conclusion that is reinforced by the absence of grave goods. The precise date of the graves could not be determined. The pottery in the soil surrounding the graves dated mostly to the Byzantine/Early Islamic periods; however, the graves seem to have been dug at a later time. Similar graves were found in nearby excavations, such as on the streets of ‘Ole Ẓiyyon, Rabbi Naḥman and Rabbi Pinḥas, all of which are part of the Flea Market. On the basis of stratigraphic and historical considerations, it was suggested that the Muslim burials within the Flea Market should be dated to between the late seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth century CE (Arbel 2017a:102). The graves on No‘am Street exhibit the same characteristics as those found in the Flea Market, and therefore, may have been part of the same burial field.

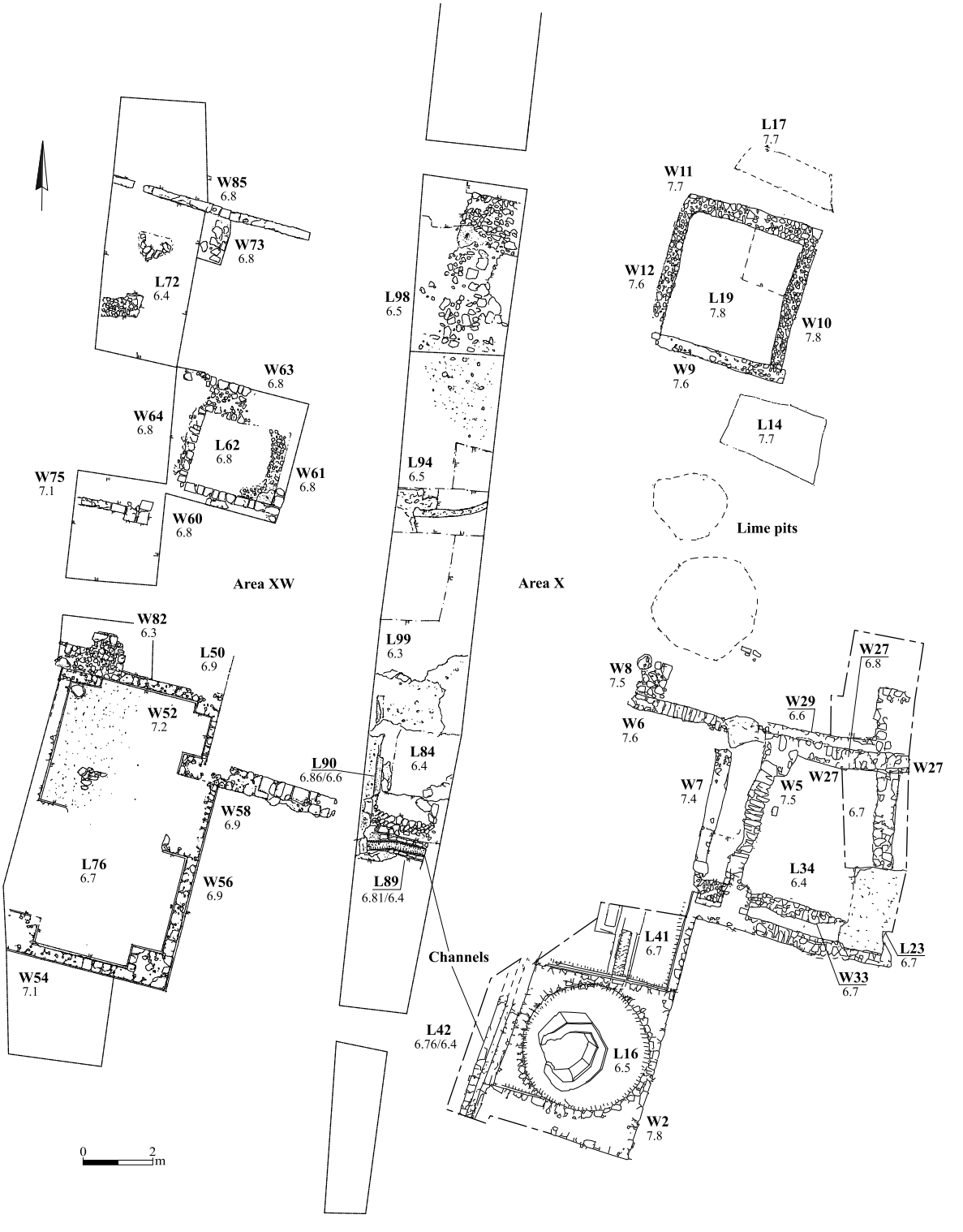
Stratum II: The Late Ottoman Period

A Well House in Areas X and XW

A well-house complex was uncovered immediately below the modern street bedding of Ya‘akov Abutbul Square (Areas X, XW; Plan 3). Historical records and artistic representations amply document the Ottoman-period well houses, comprising waterwheel (*antylia*)-operated wells, alongside cisterns and other service buildings (for original nineteenth-century images, see Ze’evi 1985:115, 183). Several wells were uncovered during archaeological excavations in Yafo, yet the affiliated structures rarely survived, having been dismantled during the urbanization process of the farming areas outside the old city core of Tel Yafo. One such complex was excavated and partially restored at the Ganor Compound (Rauchberger 2012).[5]

Based on the stratigraphic position of the Magen Avraham well-house structures, it appears that they remained standing, even if in a derelict state, until the paving of the modern road, and were demolished to foundation level or the lowest wall courses during leveling work in either the late part of the British Mandate period or the 1950s (Fig. 9). The poor state of preservation precludes a clear determination of the number of related rooms or structures that were part of the well-house complex. Additional parts of the complex,

[5] A second well-house complex was recently refurbished as a community center on 6 Salame Street, Yafo.



Plan 3. Areas X, XW, late Ottoman-period well house.

Fig. 9. Area X, a room (L34) in the eastern part of the well-house complex, looking east.

especially on its eastern side, may still lie below unexcavated areas of the modern sidewalks and buildings. The exposed remains were mostly those of partially preserved structures, while only four complete rooms were uncovered (Loci 19, 34, 62, 76; Plan 3). The remains comprise four elements: the well and its engine room, a large hall, storage and/or service structures and water channels.

The Well (L16).— Numerous wells are known from various surveys and excavations in late Ottoman-period Yafo (Peilstöcker et al. 2006; Arbel 2008; 2009; Haddad 2011; Rauchberger 2012; Vunsh, Tal and Sivan 2014), and hundreds are known to have existed in the city's fertile agricultural hinterland east of Tel Yafo (Kark 1990:239–242). The well in Area X (L16; diam. c. 3.5 m) was built of small, dressed *kurkar* blocks; the approximate depth of its excavation was 2 m. After its abandonment during the British Mandate period, the well was filled with soil and debris, in which the nearly complete concrete basin of a water fountain (Fig. 10; see below) was found. An engine room (L41), apparently of a late Ottoman date, was exposed to the north of the well. A hole, drilled into the well's northern wall for the installment of the engine mechanism, indicates that it was a late addition. Kerosene engines are known to have been introduced in the late nineteenth century to power *antylia* waterwheels, replacing the traditional animal-powered ones (Kark 1990:245–246).

Fig. 10. Area X, the well (L16) with a discarded fountain basin and part of the adjacent engine room (L41), looking south.

Fig. 11. Area XW, paved hall (L76) in the southwestern part of the well-house complex, looking north.

The Large Hall (L76).— This unit was located in the southwestern part of the well-house complex (Fig. 11). It appears to have undergone more than one phase of construction, as indicated by irregularities in its architectural layout and the occurrence of different types of pavement: a plaster-coated floor in its northern part and a flagstone pavement in its southern part—the only such pavement in the complex; the flagstones measure 0.30 × 0.25 m each. A plaster coating, similar to that which covered the northern floor of the large hall, also extended over the internal face of its walls. The four corners of the hall were massively built, and served as piers for supporting cross vaults or a dome. The proximity of the hall to the well, the water channels and other structures of the well-house complex indicates that it was a functional unit of the complex rather than part of a residential structure.

Storage/Service Structures (L19, L62, L34, L50).— Two square structures (L19, L62), each comprising a single room, were exposed. Only a single course of the walls of these structures survived, and their function is unclear. The eastern unit (L19; Fig. 12) was somewhat isolated from the other architectural remains of the well-house complex. Its walls were built of small, uncut *kurkar* stones bonded with reddish clay, a characteristic construction technique of late Ottoman-period Yafo. Pottery sherds of the late Ottoman period (not illustrated) were

Fig. 12. Area X, the foundations of a possible storage room (L19) of the well-house complex, looking south.

found above the packed earth floor, as was a single Ottoman-period coin that could not be precisely dated (see Kool, this volume: Cat. No. 20). No entrances or installations were found.

Locus 19 may have been a storage structure. An oblong iron bolt locking mechanism, which was found slightly north of this structure, may have belonged to its door or one of its windows. It included the lock housing and a small deadbolt attached with two clasps. The bolt was originally fastened by four nails, evenly distributed along the length of one of its sides. Similar bolts have frequently been found in sites of the late Ottoman period (Arbel, Greenvald and Ben-Ari 2013: Fig. 20), although seldom published in archaeological reports.

The western unit (L62) is somewhat smaller than L19, and may have been architecturally connected to other nearby structures, L72 on the north and L76 on the south. The floor of L62 is made of packed earth and crushed lime, laid over a bedding of small pebbles. One of its walls (W63), which was significantly thicker than the others, was built of two faces of large roughly cut stones with small fieldstones in-between. This construction technique is unique in the well-house complex, where all other walls were built of tightly packed fieldstones, and had only a single face of cut stones at most.

The walls of another structure (L34), similar in size to L19, were built using different architectural styles, revealing different construction phases. Western W5 was supported by a foundation arch—the only wall of this type in the well-house complex. An earlier east–west wall section (W29, W6), extending west of L34, was uncovered below W5 and

northern W27. Two parallel thin stone walls (W33) were built on the southern side of L34, again indicating different construction phases.

A chamber (L50) filled with late Ottoman-period construction debris, including tiles and bricks, was partly excavated to the north of L76. The soil accumulations associated with L50 contained a large concentration of common seashells (see Ktalav, this volume), which may have been used as a solidifying agent in the preparation of cement. Such use of seashells in late Ottoman-period construction was previously documented at two sites in Yafo (Jakoel and Haddad 2015; Jakoel and Marcus 2017:47, 50). The shells may have been amassed in L50 for the purpose of crushing, before mixing the fragments with mortar.

Water Channels (L42, L89).— Short segments of two water channels (L42, L89; Fig. 13) were found near the well. The channels, inserted into shallow trenches, were built of stones coated with hydraulic plaster. They were no doubt part of the well-house system. Such

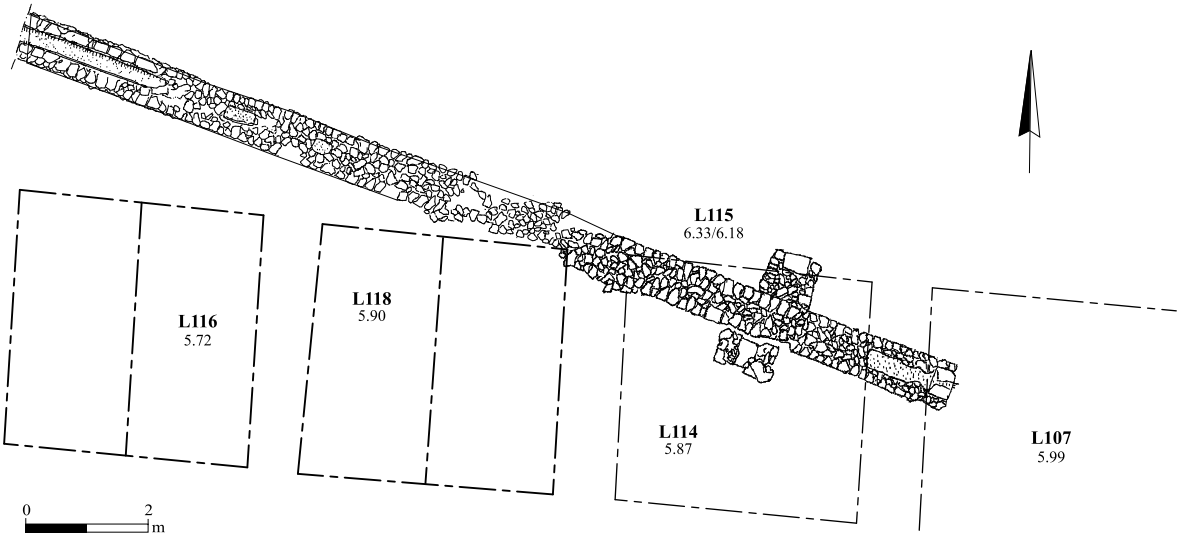
Fig. 13. Area X, water channel (L42) in the well-house complex, looking south.

channels have commonly been found in excavations east of Tel Yafo. A similar channel system from an occupation site at Nes Ẓiyyona extended along dozens of meters (Golan 2015).

All the pottery associated with the well-house complex, including the sherds found above and below the floors, date between the nineteenth and the early twentieth century CE (see Vincenz, this volume).

An Irrigation Channel in Area A

A 15 m long section of an east–west channel (L115) was uncovered north of the well-house complex, its orientation slightly deviating from that of the modern street (Plan 4; Fig. 14). Such channels carried water from a well into irrigation ditches that were dug between agricultural plots (see Ze'evi 1985:179, bottom image). The eastern end of the present channel probably marks its end, where it flowed into a ditch in the ground. Two short segments, one branching north from the main channel and the other, south, conveyed water to other irrigation ditches. The preserved part of the channel included mostly its base, built of small, tightly packed stones, and patches of its plastered interior. The top part of the channel was likely removed when the bedding for the modern street was laid. The channel continues under the modern sidewalk west of the well-house complex, and runs parallel to it, and thus, it was probably associated with a different and as yet unexcavated well. Nearby, along the eastern side of the Magen Avraham Street, a surface of packed earth was exposed, apparently comprising the remains of a footpath between agricultural fields of the late Ottoman period.



Plan 4. Area A, late Ottoman-period irrigation channel (L115).

Fig. 14. Area A, late Ottoman-period irrigation channel (L115), looking west.

Scattered Late Ottoman Building Remains

The general scarcity of architectural remains of the late Ottoman period in the present excavation reflects its distant location from Yafo's historic urban core. Other than the well-house complex, only the remains of three isolated and fragmentarily-preserved structures and agricultural installations were found, lacking a coherent architectural context (Table 3). The walls of the structures were built of uncut or roughly cut stones with no consolidation material. As no floors could be detected in connection with these remains, the walls were probably the foundation courses of upper structures, which were destroyed when the modern neighborhood was built in the first half of the twentieth century CE.

Table 3. Scattered Late Ottoman-Period Building Remains

Wall No.	Area	Square	Courses	Elevation (m asl)	Building Material	Notes
124	A	A7	1	6.04–6.35	Uncut sandstones (average size: 0.10 × 0.15 × 0.15 m)	Small segment exposed in section
355	Cb	Cb5	1–2	5.91–6.09	Mixed fieldstones and partly cut stones of various sizes	Disturbed by British Mandate lime pit
822	G	G1	1–2	6.40–6.59	Uncut sandstones (average size: 0.10 × 0.20 × 0.30 m), a single cut stone (0.20 × 0.30 × 0.40 m), and red clay	Cut by British Mandate pipes and cement mending; iron stake/peg wedged into it

Scattered Late Ottoman Finds

Pottery from the late Ottoman period was found in the upper layers of the excavation on most of the streets in the Magen Avraham Compound, often mixed with artifacts from the British Mandate period (see Vincenz, this volume). These layers also yielded nine Ottoman-period coins, dating between 1774 and 1914, and an 1896 coin of Czar Nicholas II (see Kool, this volume: Cat. No. 22); fourteen fragments of (Hebron?) colored-glass bracelets (see Ouahnouna, this volume: Fig. 2); and three fragments of cannon balls, two from Area B and one from Area G, from the first half of the nineteenth century CE (see Glick, this volume). Also found was a flint piece, partly broken by use, which may be identified as a blank for the production of an Ottoman-period gunflint; other such examples were previously uncovered at Yafo (Barzilai, in press; Spivak, this volume). It is unlikely that this flint was of a pre-Hellenistic date, as no flint tools or pottery from these earlier periods were found in the excavation.

An adorned silver wine cup, probably of Russian provenance, was retrieved from a soil accumulation near W355 (see Arbel, this volume: Fig. 2:1), although the cup was not necessarily of the same date as the wall.

Seven stone balls of the shape and size of lead or iron musket balls were found in late Ottoman-period contexts of the excavation (see Arbel, this volume: Fig. 3:9); although their function is uncertain, these stone balls may have been improvised musket ammunition. Musket balls made of lead and occasionally of iron have often been found in excavations at Yafo, but were not included among the finds from the Magen Avraham Compound. Domestic and leisure activities are attested by the finding of smoking pipes (see Vincenz, this volume: Fig. 17), narghile heads (see Vincenz, this volume: Fig. 18), a domino game piece made of bone and wood (see Arbel, this volume: Fig. 3:5) and two bone-made combs, which were found in the southeastern rooms of the well-house complex (see Arbel, this volume: Fig. 3:1, 2). Several horseshoes were also found (see Arbel, this volume: Fig. 2:9).

Stratum I: The British Mandate Period

The earliest buildings presently standing in the Magen Avraham Compound were mostly constructed under the British Mandate, when the urban area of Yafo began expanding eastward at the expense of farmed land. It is possible that some of these buildings were originally constructed at a somewhat earlier date by landowners abandoning the crowded city center. Additional finds connected with the vast construction activity in Yafo under the British Mandate comprise the remains of lime pits and concentrations of building stones (Fig. 15), which were either dismantled from existing nearby buildings or piled at this location for secondary use. Stone-lining remains from the street of the late Ottoman or British Mandate period (Fig. 16) were exposed directly below the modern sidewalk of Yosi Ben Yosi Street (Area E). Alongside the new British-Mandate construction, modern infrastructure was installed, as attested by the finding of British-manufactured sewer lines of brown-glazed clay and locally manufactured iron or steel manhole covers (Fig. 17), much of which remained in use until the recent infrastructure renovations.

Fig. 15. Area G, debris of late Ottoman- or British Mandate-period buildings below modern asphalt, looking southeast.

The water fountain basin that was found discarded within the late Ottoman-period well (see above; Fig. 10) is an unusual testimony to the urbanization process in the British Mandate period. This basin was made of the then common shell-studded cement. The fountain may have

Fig. 16. Area E, street lining of the late Ottoman or British Mandate period, looking northeast.

Fig. 17. Area B, manhole cover of the British Mandate period.

originally stood in the courtyard of a nearby building, dismantled during the construction of the modern neighborhood in the mid-twentieth century. Apparently, the British Mandate-period fountain, and possibly also the building complex to which it belonged, went out of use while the late Ottoman-period well was still visible, although out of function.

Noteworthy finds from the British Mandate period include three coins of the British Protectorate of Egypt, all dated to 1917 (see Kool, this volume: Cat. Nos. 23–25), four coins from 1927 and one from 1935 (Kool, this volume: Cat. Nos. 27–31); a bottle carrying the name of the British chain of grocery stores Spinneys, a branch of which was located on Jerusalem Boulevard in Yafo; a wine bottle of a Jewish manufacturer and a bottle of the French Perrier mineral water, which was produced from 1903 on (see Ouahnouna, this volume: Nos. 1–3). Three World War I bullet cases dated between 1915 and 1917 were also found (see Glick, this volume).

CONCLUSIONS

Excavations in the Magen Avraham Compound mainly revealed two agriculturally related building complexes: a Byzantine-period (wine?) press and a late Ottoman-period well house. These finds substantiate the results of previous excavations in the area between the Flea Market and Jerusalem Boulevard in Yafo, showing that it was mostly used for farming in antiquity. This conclusion is reinforced by the faunal remains from the Byzantine- and Ottoman-period layers at the site, which include equids—likely to have served as agricultural work animals rather than for consumption. Several bones, gnawed by scavengers, indicate that this was an open area outside a densely-built urban zone (see Marom, this volume).

The excavation did not yield evidence of human activity prior to the Persian and Hellenistic periods, from which only pottery was found. The Roman period was represented by even less pottery, and included a single first-century CE coin. The unusual, partly exposed, Byzantine-period industrial press testifies to an intensive agricultural activity east of Tel Yafo at that time. As no additional building remains of this period were uncovered in the excavation, it is likely that the press stood amongst the agricultural fields, as was the case with numerous industrial complexes, including oil- and winepresses, from the Byzantine period. Only a very small amount of pottery was retrieved from secure contexts of the press complex and therefore, the question of whether it remained in use in the Early Islamic period could not be addressed. The Early Islamic period is generally represented at the site by scattered ceramic finds and a few coins. This is also the case with the Crusader period. The Ottoman period is represented by graves, uncovered on the northern edge of the Magen Avraham Compound, and by the well-house complex—probably of a later date—on its southern edge. This well house adds to the modest, yet growing number of such Ottoman-period complexes known from the Yafo excavations.

Despite the limited amount of architectural remains and finds from the excavation at the Magen Avraham Compound, it contributes important information regarding the history of occupation on the periphery of ancient Yafo and its agricultural hinterland, an area which provided the city's economic mainstay in antiquity until the early twentieth century.

Appendix. Loci List.

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
Area X		
1	Floor	Ott.–Brit. well house
2	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
3	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
4	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
5	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
6	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
7	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
8	Stone accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
9	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
10	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
11	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
12	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
13	Topsoil	Ott.–Brit. well house
14	Lime pit	Ott.–Brit. well house
15	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
16	Well	Ott.–Brit. well house
17	Lime pit	Ott.–Brit. well house
18	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
19	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
20	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
21	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
22	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
23	Installation floor	Ott.–Brit. well house
24	Topsoil	Ott.–Brit. well house
25	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
27	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
28	Floor	Ott.–Brit. well house
29	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
30	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
31	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
32	Below floor L23	Ott.–Brit. well house
33	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
34	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
35	Below floor L28	Ott.–Brit. well house
36	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
37	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
38	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
39	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
40	Probe	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
41	Installation floor	Ott.–Brit. well house
Area XW		
Locus	Type	Context
50	Topsoil	Ott.–Brit. well house
51	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
52	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
53	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
54	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
56	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
58	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
59	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
60	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
61	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
62	Floor	Ott.–Brit. well house
63	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
64	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
65	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
66	Cleaning of wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
67	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
69	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
70	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
71	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
72	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
73	Floor	Ott.–Brit. well house
75	Wall	Ott.–Brit. well house
76	Floor	Ott.–Brit. well house
79	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
80	Floor	Ott.–Brit. well house
81	Refuse pit	Ott.–Brit. well house
82	Debris	Ott.–Brit. well house
83	Topsoil	Ott.–Brit. well house
84	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
85	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
86	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
87	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
88	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
89	Channel	Ott.–Brit. well house
90	Channel	Ott.–Brit. well house
91	Floor	Ott.–Brit. well house
94	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
95	Fill in channel	Ott.–Brit. well house

[i] Loci Nos. missing from the sequence were cancelled.

[ii] Hell. = Hellenistic, Byz. = Byzantine, EI = Early Islamic, Ott. = Ottoman, LOtt. = late Ottoman, Brit. = British Mandate.

APPENDIX (cont.).

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
96	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
98	Soil accumulation	Ott.–Brit. well house
99	Lime pit(?)	Ott.–Brit. well house
Area A		
100	Below topsoil	LOtt. irrigation channel
101	Below topsoil	LOtt. irrigation channel
102	Below topsoil	LOtt. irrigation channel
103	Below topsoil	LOtt. irrigation channel
104	Below topsoil	LOtt. irrigation channel
105	Below topsoil	LOtt. irrigation channel
106	Soil accumulation	LOtt. irrigation channel
107	Below topsoil	LOtt. irrigation channel
108	Soil accumulation	LOtt. irrigation channel
109	Soil accumulation	LOtt. irrigation channel
110	Below topsoil	LOtt. irrigation channel
111	Below topsoil	LOtt. irrigation channel
113	Soil accumulation	LOtt. irrigation channel
114	Soil accumulation	LOtt. irrigation channel
115	Channel	LOtt. irrigation channel
116	Soil accumulation	LOtt. irrigation channel
117	Soil accumulation	LOtt. irrigation channel
118	Soil accumulation	LOtt. irrigation channel
119	Soil accumulation	LOtt. irrigation channel
120	Channel	LOtt. irrigation channel

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
121	Construction remains	LOtt. irrigation channel
122	Soil accumulation	LOtt. irrigation channel
123	Soil accumulation	LOtt. irrigation channel
124	Construction remains	
125	Topsoil	
Area B (first excavation phase)		
200	Footpath surface	LOtt. footpath
201	Topsoil	Partly under Ott. footpath
202	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
203	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
204	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
205	Footpath surface	LOtt. footpath
206	Footpath surface	LOtt. footpath
207	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
208	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
209	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
210	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
211	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
212	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
213	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
214	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
215	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
216	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
217	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath

Appendix (cont.).

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
218	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
219	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
220	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
221	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
222	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
223	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
224	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
225	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
226	Soil accumulation	Partly under Ott. footpath
227	Stone accumulation	Accumulation containing Hell.–Roman pottery
228	Remains of grave or installation	Accumulation containing Hell.–Roman pottery
Area B (second excavation phase)		
200	Footpath surface	LOtt. footpath
250	Below footpath surface	Soil accumulations under Ott. footpath
251	Below footpath surface	Soil accumulations under Ott. footpath
252	Below footpath surface	Soil accumulations under Ott. footpath
253	Below footpath surface	Soil accumulations under Ott. footpath
254	Below footpath surface	Ott. footpath
255	Below footpath surface	Ott. footpath
256	Below footpath surface	Soil accumulations under Ott. footpath
257	Below footpath surface	Soil accumulations under Ott. footpath
258	Lime pit	Brit. pit dug into Ott. footpath

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
259	Below footpath surface	Soil accumulations, partly under Ott. footpath
260	Soil accumulation	Accumulation containing Hell.–Byz. pottery
261	Lime pit	Brit. pit dug into Ott. footpath
262	Below footpath surface	Soil accumulations under Ott. footpath
263	Below footpath surface	Soil accumulations under Ott. footpath
264	Below footpath surface	Soil accumulations under Ott. footpath
265	Soil accumulation	Accumulation containing Hell.–Byz. pottery
Area Ca		
300	Topsoil	Over LOtt. footpath
301	Footpath surface	LOtt. footpath
302	Soil accumulation	Below Brit. debris
303	Soil accumulation	Below Brit. debris
304	Soil accumulation	Below Brit. debris
305	Soil accumulation	Below Brit. debris
306	Soil accumulation	Below Brit. debris
307	Soil accumulation	Below Brit. debris
Area Cb		
350	Soil accumulation	Mixed soil, Byz., LOtt. pottery
351	Soil accumulation	Mixed soil, Byz., LOtt. pottery
352	Soil accumulation	Mixed soil, Byz., LOtt. pottery
353	Soil accumulation	Mixed soil, Byz., LOtt. pottery
354	Soil accumulation	Mixed soil–Byz., LOtt. pottery
355	Wall	LOtt. accumulation
356	Soil accumulation	Mixed soil–Byz., LOtt. pottery
357	Soil accumulation	Mixed soil–Byz., LOtt. pottery
358	Soil accumulation	Mixed soil–Byz., LOtt. pottery

APPENDIX (cont.).

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
359	Treading floor	Mixed soil, Byz., LOtt. pottery
360	Soil accumulation	Byz. industrial press
361	Treading floor	Byz. industrial press
362	Wall	Byz. industrial press
363	Wall	Byz. industrial press
364	Wall	Byz. industrial press
365	Robbers' trench	Byz. industrial press
366	Treading floor	Byz. industrial press
367	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
368	Collecting vat	Byz. industrial press
369	Collecting vat	Byz. industrial press
370	Soil accumulation between installations	Byz. industrial press
371	Soil under installation	Byz. industrial press
372	Treading floor	Byz. industrial press
373	Wall	Byz. industrial press
374	Collecting vat	Byz. industrial press
Area D		
400	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
401	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
402	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
403	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
404	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
405	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
406	Floor bedding remains	Brit. street foundation
407	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
408	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
409	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
410	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
411	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
412	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
413	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
414	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
415	Floor plaster bedding	Brit. street foundation
416	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
417	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
418	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
419	Below debris accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
420	Debris scatter	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
421	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
422	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
423	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
424	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
425	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
426	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
427	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
428	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
429	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
430	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
431	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
432	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil

Appendix (cont.).

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
433	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
434	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
Area D		
400	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
401	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
402	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
403	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
404	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
405	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
406	Floor bedding remains	Brit. street foundation
407	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
408	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
409	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
410	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
411	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
412	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
413	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
414	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
415	Floor plaster bedding	Brit. street foundation
416	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
417	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
418	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
419	Below debris accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
420	Debris scatter	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
421	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
422	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
423	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
424	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
425	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
426	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
427	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
428	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
429	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
430	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
431	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
432	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
433	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
434	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. mixed soil
500	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
501	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
502	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
503	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
504	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
505	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
506	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery

APPENDIX (cont.).

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
507	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
508	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
509	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
510	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
511	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
512	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
513	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
514	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
515	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
516	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
517	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
518	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
519	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
520	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
521	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
522	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
523	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
524	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
525	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
526	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
527	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
Area F		
600	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
601	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
602	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
603	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
604	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
605	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
606	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
607	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
608	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
609	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
610	Topsoil	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
611	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery

Appendix (cont.).

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
612	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
613	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
614	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
615	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
616	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
617	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
618	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
Area Fn		
650	Road	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
651	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
652	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
653	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
654	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
655	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
656	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
657	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
658	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
659	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
660	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
661	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
662	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
663	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
664	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
665	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
666	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
667	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
668	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
669	Floor	Brit. cement platform
670	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
671	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
672	Stone accumulation	Unclear
673	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
674	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with mixed Byz., LOtt. pottery
675	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
676	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
677	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
678	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz., Early Islamic, LOtt. pottery
679	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz., Early Islamic, LOtt. pottery
680	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
681	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
682	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
683	Wall	Byz. industrial press
684	Wall	Byz. industrial press

APPENDIX (cont.).

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
685	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
686	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
687	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
688	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
689	Wall	Byz. industrial press
690	Wall	Byz. industrial press
691	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz., Early Islamic, LOtt. pottery
692	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
693	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
694	Debris	Byz.–EI Accumulation
695	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with LOtt. pottery
696	Wall	Byz. industrial press
697	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
698	Wall	Byz. industrial press
699	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
700	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
701	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Early Islamic pottery
702	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz. pottery
703	Wall	Byz. industrial press
705	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Early Islamic pottery
706	Waste pile	Modern
707	Wall	Byz. industrial press
708	Wall	Byz. industrial press
709	Wall	Byz. industrial press
710	Wall	Byz. industrial press
711	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz. pottery
712	Wall	Byz. industrial press

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
713	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
714	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
715	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
716	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
717	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
718	Wall	Byz. industrial press
719	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
720	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
721	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
722	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
723	Wall	Byz. industrial press
724	Installation	Byz. industrial press
725	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz. pottery
726	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
727	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
728	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
729	Industrial mosaic floor	Byz. industrial press
730	Wall	Byz. industrial press
731	Wall	Byz. industrial press
Area G		
800	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
801	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
802	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
803	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
804	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation

Appendix (cont.).

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
805	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
806	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
807	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
808	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
809	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
810	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
811	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
812	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
813	Lime pit	Brit. accumulation
814	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
815	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
816	Soil accumulation	LOtt.–Brit. accumulation
817	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz., Early Islamic, LOtt. pottery
818	Floor	Modern cement platform
819	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz., Early Islamic, LOtt. pottery
820	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Hell., Byz. and Early Islamic pottery

Locus[i]	Type	Context[ii]
821	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Early Islamic, LOtt. pottery
822	Wall	Corner of structure – LOtt. accumulation
824	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Early Islamic, LOtt. pottery
825	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Hell., Byz. and El pottery
826	Wall	Corner of structure – LOtt. accumulation
827	Disturbed graves	Dug into Accumulation with Byz. and Early Islamic pottery
828	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
829	Disturbed graves	Dug into accumulation with Byz. and Early Islamic pottery
830	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery
831	Disturbed graves	Dug into accumulation with Byz. and Early Islamic pottery
833	Soil accumulation	Accumulation with Byz.–EI pottery

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