The primary direction for CB4.8 during the 2000 season was to excavate the full extent of the archive room. We were to determine the extent and location of the various deposits of brick and amphorae in relationship to the floor and the room itself.

CB4.8 contains the northwest corner of room of the large building. Two interior walls, CB4.8002, that run south from the corner and CB4.8003 that run east, appear to be laid first. CB4.8002 was not bottomed out, but CB4.8003 was found to be laid on a course of stones that extend 20 cm. in the room. This course matches the first course of the wall since it was flattened during the last day's excavation and there was no earlier wall. Walls CB4.8002 and CB4.8003 join together and are the first phase of the room. The third wall, CB4.8017, was the southern wall of the room and abuts until CB4.8002, making up the second and later phase. There was a doorway in this wall, though not the west post in CB4.8. The large stones that make up the post of the doorway are bent along the wall CB4.8017.

Within the soil deposits of the room, the floor matrix was the first and earliest phase of all soils excavated this year (we did not excavate beneath the floor). This matrix was composed of very small sherd of local ware that were on average less than 1 cm. thick and all third walls. The greatest concentration of these fine floor sherd was in the southeast corner of the room (actually located within CB4.7). This area was tamped as earth matrix did extend throughout the room, but as the floor moved north, the number of sherd decreased in density. In the south, hundreds of sherd were found per unit—by the middle of the room the density had decreased to approximately 20-50 sherds per unit and in the north along wall CB4.8003 there were 10-12 sherd per unit (still more than average). We thought we had fully excavated the floor once the sherd of local ware dropped off that a skeleton was found that directly corresponded to a disturbed urn (2005114) found on the surface of the floor (within CB4.8003).

The southern half of the floor matrix where the concentration is thickest is included with the locus for the floor deposit CB4.8025 due to the presence of amphora, billiae, restorable vessels, and an abundance of material culture in general. To the north, the floor matrix...
was considered to be uncontaminated with material from the floor and was thus given its own loci. Of all local finds, except for those in either loci, only one bowl was restorable. It was an earth-red-slipped local, deep bowl that dates between the fourth and 2nd centuries BCE. Also, the amount of fine Persian pottery increased within these loci.

The fourth phase within the room is the destruction phase of the archive room, CB48025. This includes the deposit of amphorae and fragments in the southeast (continued in CB47 this year and last year) and the bullae deposit in the northern half of the room. The bullae were also associated with a large vessel, shaped like an amphora, and a jug. Both vessels were broken but restorable in situ. The part of the material found in the floor deposits as a Rhodian amphora, pieces of which were found throughout this deposit (the full list of material culture from this loci is on the fascissa). The finds associated with these deposits varied from a bowl, a fragment of a Rhodian amphora, and a jug. The potter's wheel was found in situ. The finds associated with these deposits varied from a bowl, a fragment of a Rhodian amphora, and a jug. The potter's wheel was found in situ.

Ash layer CB48024 was the most likely part of the floor deposit. It touched Rhodian amphora, towards the front of the room, and its depth decreased towards the very surface of the floor deposit and the minimum in some areas. This layer also contained the fragments of a furniture plate in the same style (Koop 1910). Like the other whole roof-shaped vessels within the room, this dates to the second century BCE. This plate is also the same shape as the floor deposit. In addition, CB48024 also contained a large amount of pottery that may have been used as a support for the roof. For this reason, I believe that the ash layer part of the same phase as the floor deposit.

The fifth phase of deposits within the room is the southernmost room, which was probably a tomb. The grave, made of six (6) roughly oval-shaped stones, contained no pottery or other datable material. The soil immediately beneath the grave CB48018.1 ended directly on top of several layers of Rhodian amphora, which have generally been associated within the floor deposit. This suggests that the grave had been placed immediately on the surface of the destroyed and abandoned room. The bone within the grave...
was recognizable as part of a skeleton, and along with a few bones was the only material art aside from the locus. The state of the bone suggested that there had been a robbery episode at some point.

Over the lower deposit CB48025, the southern burial CB48018, and part of the lower layer CB48024 was the lowest and earliest episode of mudbrick debris (phase 3a). Unlike the two phases of mudbrick above this locus, CB48022 was a bright pink that ranged to an orange color. There was a fair amount of pottery and large rubble within this locus, particularly in the Northeast area CB48018 (this included a triangular cut area that most likely had been the cap for the burial). Within the body of the mudbrick to south from this locus was a plate coming from West Asia Minor. Normally this plate would have been considered Hellenistic, but due to the Greek characters written within a square stamp, the date may be later. This plate was above and toward the side of CB48018. In any case, it is unclear whether the plate belongs with the initial deposition of the burial or not. However, in CB48023, the solidified mudbrick heap in the southeastern part of this debris deposit of plate was found because of the bright orange pink of the hardened heap. This stand-off from the plate, and the metal spikes, would suggest that there are two possible interpretations, the first being more likely in my mind. First, I suggest that CB48023 would be the spot heap from the robbing of burial CB48018, and that the plate was within the context of the burial. The alternative is that the plate may have been refuse from the robbers.

I would also suggest that the disturbance of the burial cut through the second deposit of mudbrick CB48021 (the LDM is ESA 18591 for the debris, and perhaps the lighter brownish pink of this debris is simply a more weathered version of the orange pink). This suggestion is based upon the presence of a whole extended rim Splatter mortarium that is on top within this locus. Since the burial appears to have been directly on top of the floor deposit which had an abundance of whole vessels, then perhaps the mortarium was dug out along with the burial and this was its secondary deposit. In addition, the mudbrick heap CB48023 is sitting on one of the initial RCO CB480.
units of CB48021 (CB48:072), suggesting that the top of this level of mudbrick decay was the elevation of the surface during that period. If you would hold the true, this rubble would be phase 7.

All is during this time that CB48021 has the same elevation of the soil that setting: episode CB48007 was dug in the Southeast corner of CB48. CB48027 may simply not have occurred at the same time as CB48007's disturbance. The setting in the Southeast ear through 2004 CB48021, CB48022, CB48024), and some of CB48025, such shades of amphora, were found throughout the fill as well as restorable air and amphora fragments from its floorpoint. In addition, there was a large quantity of ash mixed with the brown soil as well as a good amount small sized rubble that was more dense in this area than the rest of the trench (which was evident in the South bulk). Though this had been dug during the 1999 season, in part, it was still very difficult to tell where the ash soil of the rubble episode ended and the only soil of the amphora deposit and destruction began. This would be phase 7 and, because of the height of the setting episode in relation to the top surface of CB48021, relatively equal.

Phase 8, most likely would be the northernmost burial CB48019 that lies against the South face of wall CB48003 along the East wall. The burial had no detectable material and the sealed material beneath it—that ended on the lowest course of stairs for CB48003—contained a wheel-made lamp, not as its DLM (8:034). The top layers that made up this locus were immediately against the top course of CB48003 and the soil above and next to this unit belong to CB48020, the last level of decayed mudbrick. CB48020 contained Roman and apparently the same DLM (there were no Lydian diagnostics, only Roman). I would suggest that this burial is at least early Roman or late Hellenistic and that CB48020 is the last phase before the very dark black report.