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EXCAVATIONS AT HAZOREA, IN THE PLAIN OF ESDRAELON, ISRAEL

Emmanuel ANATI - Capo di Ponte

I - INTRODUCTION (*figs. 1, 2*)

The archaeological exploration of Kibbutz Hazorea and its surroundings has a long history. The two main tells located near the highway, Tell Yoqneam and Tell Abu Zureiq, had been visited repeatedly by scholars in the last two generations and surface finds had been collected. A more systematic survey started in 1950, by E. Meyerhof, for the Bet Wilfrid Museum at Kibbutz Hazorea, where he has built up an excellent local archaeological collection.

In 1952, during building operations in the area of Kibbutz Hazorea, some remains of walls came to light (site 11-B). Subsequently a small settlement belonging to the end of the Early Bronze Age and the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age was excavated by L. I. Rahmani for the Israel Department of Antiquities.

In 1956, again in consequence of building operations, a large necropolis of approximately the same period came to light in the vicinity (site 11-A). The present writer excavated here for the one season for the Israel Department of Antiquities (Anati, 1961, pp. 368-371). The excavations were subsequently continued by E. Meyerhof and every year new rock-cut tombs came to light.

Meanwhile, the survey had brought E. Meyerhof to the dis-

The present paper is a preliminary report on a joint research project of Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici, Capo di Ponte, Italy; Tel-Aviv University, Israel; and Bet Wilfrid Museum, Hazorea, Israel. The research project was undertaken under the direction of Prof. E. Anati — head of the project; Prof. M. Avnimelech, geologist; Dr. N. Haas, physical anthropologist; E. Meyerhof, archaeologist; with the assistance of Dr. P. Padovani, D. Kaufman and I. Livni. The project has been supported by the Department of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome, Italy. The drawings have been made by R. Simpson, D. Leditray and H. Bronowski. The photographs have been made by M. Pan and A. Hai.

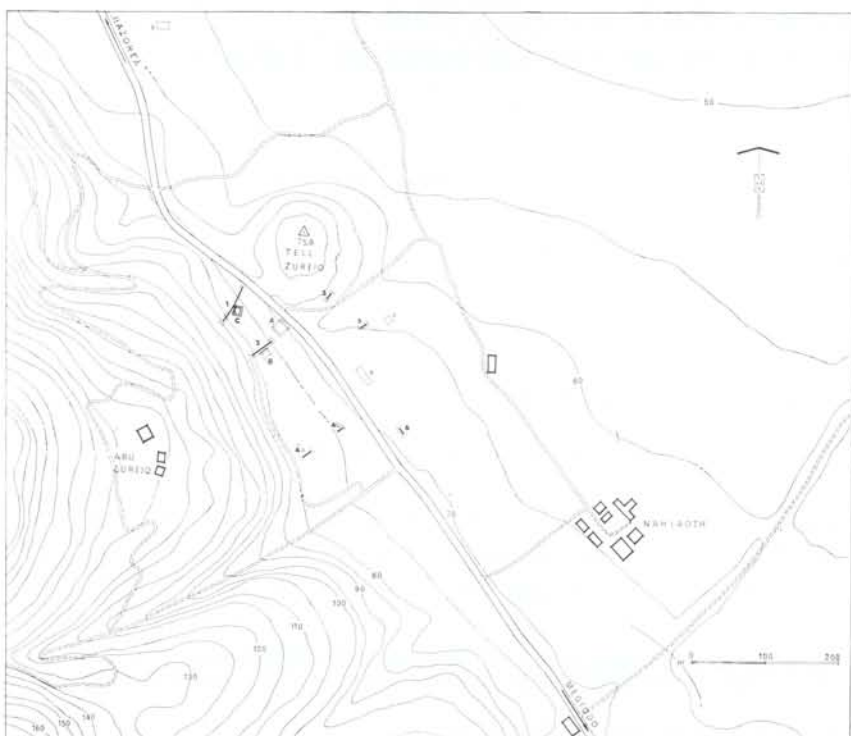


Fig. 1 - Map of Abu Zureiq showing trenches excavated in 1968 (1-6); excavation areas 1970-71 (A, B, C); excavations by J. Perrot, 1962 (X); excavations by J. Kaplan, 1966 (Y); preliminary trench, 1967 (Z).

covery of various prehistoric sites, particularly from the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods, which attracted the interest of various scholars.

In 1962, J. Perrot made a sounding at Abu Zureiq (site 16-B), where he found a Chalcolithic level (Perrot, 1963, p. 559). In 1966, J. Kaplan excavated at Ain-al-Jarba (site 13-B), where he found remains of the cultural assemblages which he termed "Wadi Raba phase" and which he considers to be Early Chalcolithic (Kaplan, 1958, 1969; Arensburg, 1970). As we shall see in further pages, this is a transitional phase from Neolithic to Chalcolithic: the final phase of the Coastal Neolithic culture.

In February 1967, after deep plowing in a plantation field at Abu Zureiq near the site excavated by J. Perrot, E. Meyerhof brought to the attention of the present writer a series of Palaeolithic implements



Fig. 2 - View of Abu Zureiq, from the Menasse Hills, looking East. Behind the tell, in the center of the photograph, the "Orchard of the Pithecanthropian" can be seen, surrounded by trees on three sides. To the right of the highway appears the lower terrace where most of the excavations have been undertaken. In the background, the vast Esdraelon Valley.

and fossil bones which had been collected at the surface. Among the heavily fossilized bones belonging to the Pleistocene period, a few human bones were discovered. They included five fragments of cranium belonging to five different individuals. From a preliminary examination of the human bones, undertaken by Dr. N. Haas, it appeared that three of the fragments belonged to *Homo Erectus* (*Pithecanthropus* type), while the other two were of *Pre Sapiens* type. The five bones were considered as the oldest human remains known so far from the Near East (Anati and Haas, 1967, a, b, c). The finds of the material culture included hand-axes and other bifacial tools from the Lower Palaeolithic and various flint implements from the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic, as well as pottery and flints from the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods. A preliminary survey showed that all the major prehistoric periods were represented there, a fact which demonstrated the interest of the site for prehistoric research.

Abu Zureiq was known from previous research but the Palaeolithic finds were a new factor. The site was known mainly for its Chalcolithic remains which had been collected at the surface for years by E. Meyerhof and other members of Kibbutz Hazorea, and were excavated by Perrot in 1962. The Neolithic period was known from sporadic surface remains.

The new finds were peculiar in that a whole series of prehistoric periods were found on the same spot and made the site extremely promising for further research. The research was undertaken by the present author with the help of Prof. M. Avnimelech, geologist from the Hebrew University, Dr. N. Haas, physical anthropologist from the Hadassah Medical School, and Mr. E. Meyerhof, the local archaeologist. During the season 1970-71 the present author was assisted by Dr. P. Padovani, E. English, B. Gordin, D. B. Kaufman, D. K. Kaufman, J. Livni and R. Simpson; students and volunteers participated in the fieldwork in every research campaign.

In 1967 a survey of the Abu Zureiq area was undertaken and a first sounding was conducted in the area where the Palaeolithic material had come to light. In 1968 a longer research campaign took place under the sponsorship of Tel-Aviv University. It had the purpose of examining in a general way the stratigraphy of the site and making a thorough survey of the site and its surroundings. The stratigraphy was checked by deep trenches which cut the site in several places and provided evidence for the archaeological levels represented on the spot. Then, in 1969, the trenches were studied thoroughly; the finds were analysed and the laboratory work convinced us that the archaeological investigation of the site should be continued. In 1970 the research was taken up again as a joint project of Tel-Aviv University (Israel), Bet Wilfrid Museum, Hazorea (Israel), and Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici (Italy), with the support of the Cultural Relations Department of the Italian Foreign Ministry. Research is going on in 1971 with the development of excavations in three areas.

The site is located on the edge of the Esdraelon Valley at the foot of the Menasse Hills, on the terrace sloping down between 85 and 60 m.s.l. The terrace is crossed at the height of 70 m.s.l. by the highway leading from Megiddo to Haifa. On this terrace, Tell Abu Zureiq is located, a small tell which reaches the maximum height of 75.9 m.s.l. and which has important Late Bronze Age and Iron Age levels at the surface. At about 85 m.s.l. the terrace comes to an end and the stoney slopes of the Menasse Hill start. A second

terrace is to be found at the height of 130 m.s.l. On this terrace the Arab village Abu Zureiq was built, a cluster of a few houses, which gave the name to the area and to the nearby tell. The hills go further up to the plateau, which is about 230 m.s.l.

The wealth of prehistoric discoveries on the spot made it clear that the site is worth further investigation and the archaeological excavations are being continued in order to study the sequence of prehistoric cultures represented.

II - THE SURVEY OF ABU-ZUREIQ (*figs. 3, 4*)

The survey of the entire Hazorea region undertaken by E. Meyerhof, from Yoqneam in the North, to Nahlaoth in the South, shows that the area was thickly covered by sites from all the prehistoric and historic periods. The Esdraelon Valley, below the line of 55 m.s.l., has not left many remains, as it is covered by a relatively recent alluvial soil. Until quite recently it was marshy and apparently it has been so, almost uninterruptedly, from the earliest historic periods. At least twice in the prehistoric age, the Esdraelon Valley had been a lake; still earlier, it seems to have been connected with the Mediterranean Sea.

In the Menasse Hills, archaeological remains have been found primarily on sites where there is earth. On hilly, rocky slopes, little or no remains are found besides a few tombs, usually rock-cut, from various historic periods.

More particularly, the area of Abu Zureiq which is of particular interest to us, as the research is focused there, has provided a very rich sequence of archaeological remains from the Lower Palaeolithic, up to historic times. This area includes the upper terrace of 130 m.l.s. where the village of Abu-Zureiq was located, the lower and main terrace of 86-60 m.l.s., where most of the prehistoric remains are found, and Tell Abu Zureiq, where, so far, mainly Bronze and Iron Ages are represented.

The Palaeolithic remains are found on the surface in various concentrations ranging through some 300 m. between Tell Abu Zureiq and Nahlaoth, primarily below the altitude of 67 m.l.s.; and in one spot near Ain-al-Jarba, also below the altitude of 67 m.s.l. The most important concentration is in the orchard area where the human fossil bones have been found. The Neolithic and Chalcolithic finds

are found on an elongated and narrow strip of land on the terrace, between the end of the stoney hills of Menasse and the beginning of the flat marshy area of the Esdraelon Valley. This area is about 1 km. long and some 100 m. wide in the fields of Kibbutz Hazorea and Nahlaoth, on both sides of Tell Abu Zureiq.

On the terrace at 130 m.s.l. where the Abu Zureiq village once existed and on the upper-most flat plateau at 230 m.s.l., sporadic remains of the upper Palaeolithic were found: flint blades and flint tools, but no relevant concentrations of such finds were discovered in either of the two terraces. Chalcolithic finds are also found on the slope between the 130 m. terrace and the terrace starting at 85 m.s.l. but these are sporadic finds and no evidence of settlement was found there.

The terrace between 85 and 60 m.s.l. is by far the richest concentration of archaeological finds; practically all the finds belonging to the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic as well as those belonging to the Neolithic were found there. In consideration of this fact, it was concluded that this terrace (85-60 m.s.l.) was the most suitable place to start the excavations and it was decided to go into further research there.

Tell Abu Zureiq is a low hill with a tail which connects it to the main terrace. It comes forward from the terrace and is higher than its surroundings by only a few meters. On the tell the survey has shown a large quantity of Iron Age as well as Late, Middle and Early Bronze Age material. The finds from the Chalcolithic and Neolithic periods are quite rare, but this may be due to the fact that such levels are covered by accumulations of later periods.

Already in 1967, a systematic collection of surface finds was undertaken in the orchard, to the south of the tell, where the fossil bones were found. Some of the bones and flint finds from the Palaeolithic had conspicuous travertine incrustations and give the impression of having derived from a breccia level very different from that of the surface soil where they were collected. Differences in patination show that a certain percentage of the Lower Palaeolithic tools were reused and reshaped more than once.

The Lower Palaeolithic assemblage includes hand-axes, choppers and chopping tools, heavy flakes with discontinuous retouching and with heavy and obtuse percussion bulbs, denticulated flakes and a few rough tanged implements. (In all, 99 typical implements. About 150 more atypical implements are likely to belong to this period). In the

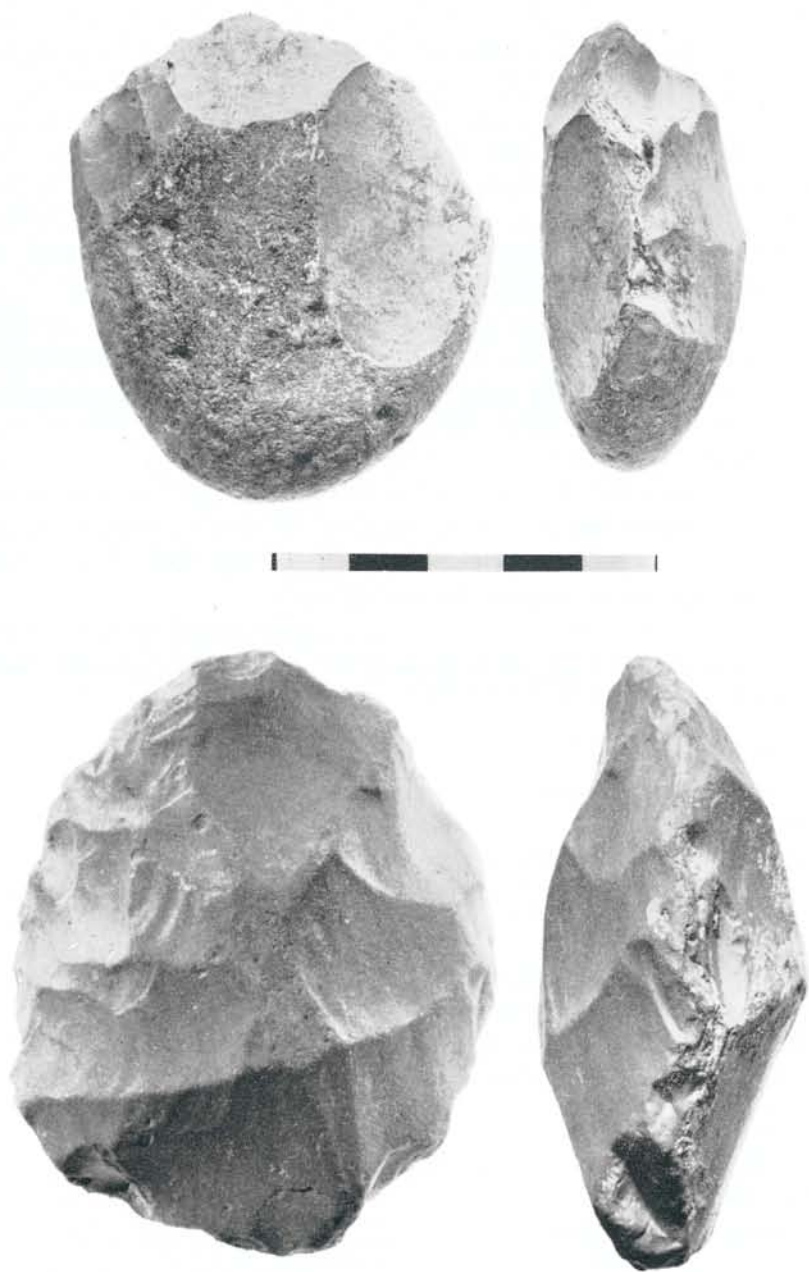


Fig. 3 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea) - Lower Palaeolithic chopping tool and hand-axe.

same area, points, scrapers and flakes of Mousterian type were also collected. These are not, however, in sufficient quantity to enable a more precise definition. (The typically Mousterian implements are 18 in all). Blade tools were also collected on the surface (180 in all). They usually have a patina lighter than that of the hand-axes and the other Lower Palaeolithic implements. They include retouched blades, scrapers on blades, burins and other tools typical of blade-industry assemblages. Some of these tools show similarity to Rust's Proto-Aurignacian (Rust, 1950; cf. Bordes, 1955, pp. 486-507).

A fuller description and more detailed statistics are not provided, as these finds come from the surface and the subdivisions which have been made rely primarily on typology and patination, not on stratigraphy. Each one of the groupings could therefore include more than one assemblage.

It is noteworthy that most of the Palaeolithic flint implements are sharp and their original location must be not too far away from the place where they were collected. As the soundings have shown, however, the Palaeolithic remains are not *in situ*.

A systematic collection of all the material found at the surface on an area of 100 sq.m. in the orchard on the spot where the fossil human bones had been found, has provided the following finds:

Islamic sherds	2
Roman-Byzantine sherds	64
Early Bronze sherds	9
Neolithic and Chalcolithic sherds	56
	<hr/>
Total Pottery:	131
Neolithic and Chalcolithic flint implements	35
Palaeolithic atypical worked flints	143
Palaeolithic blade-industry type flints	10
Lower Palaeolithic type flint implements	6
	<hr/>
Total Flints:	194
Fossil animal bones	7
Non-fossil animal bones	3
	<hr/>
Total Bones:	10
	<hr/>
Total Finds:	335

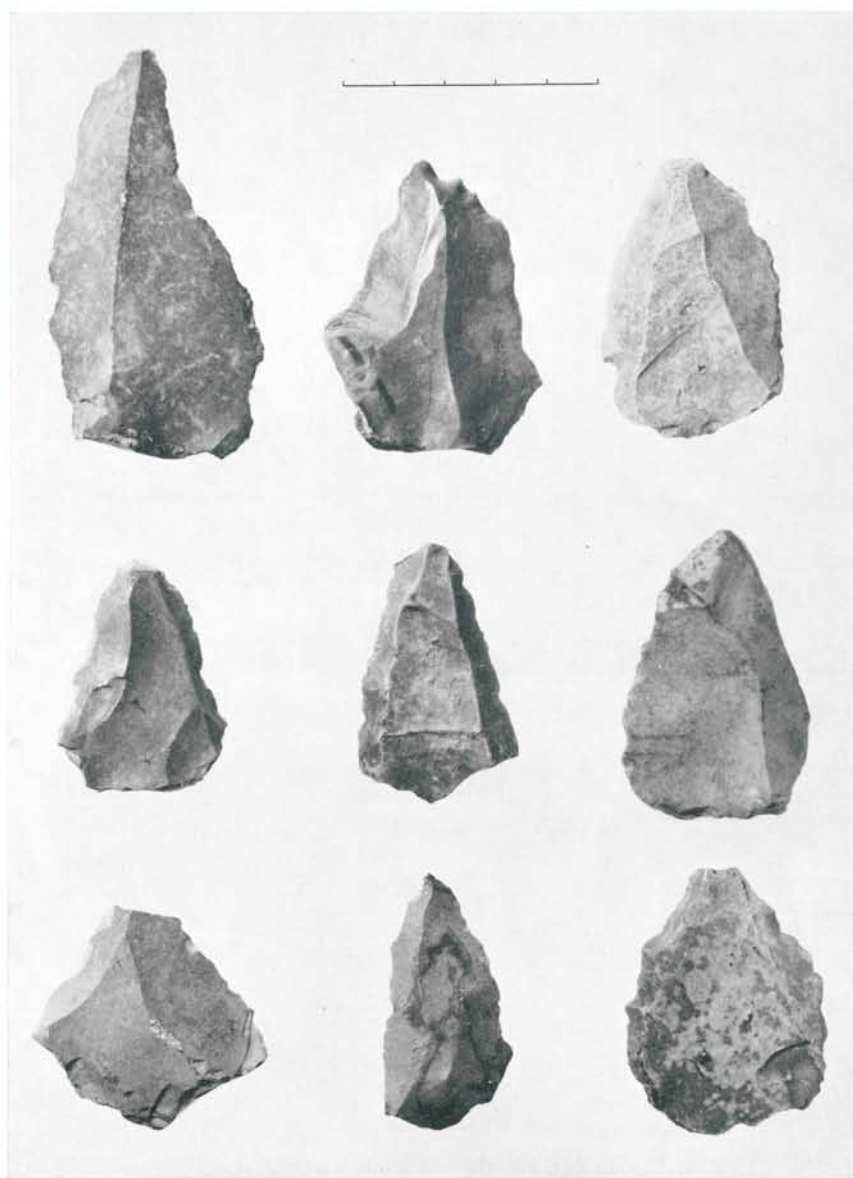


Fig. 4 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea) - Flint points and flakes of Levalloiso-Mousterian type, from the "Orchard" section.

In another sector of the orchard, further to South-east, all the flint artifacts have been collected over an area of slightly more than 100 sq.m.:

Neolithic and Chalcolithic flints	22
Palaeolithic atypical worked flints	40
Palaeolithic blade-industry type flints	30
Mousterian type implements	2
Lower Palaeolithic type implements	7
	<hr/>
Total:	101

The implements collected in previous years are counted by the thousands, but it was a very selective collection which includes more beautiful Chalcolithic axes than plain flakes of all periods. The material collected in 1967 in the same area by E. Meyerhof and other members of Kibbutz Hazorea included the following flint implements:

Neolithic and Chalcolithic	123
Palaeolithic atypical implements	35
Palaeolithic blade-industry type flints	140
Mousterian type implements	16
Lower Palaeolithic type implements	86
	<hr/>
Total:	400

All together, the Palaeolithic flint implements collected in the orchard area in 1967 provide the following figures:

Palaeolithic atypical flint implements	228
Palaeolithic blade-industry type flint implements	180
Mousterian type implements	18
Lower Palaeolithic type implements	99
	<hr/>
Total:	525

All the flakes and other flint artifacts which were not sufficiently characteristic to be defined with certainty in a particular group were named "Atypical Palaeolithic" implements. The majority of these are

non-retouched flakes with obtuse flaking bulb which are likely to belong to the Lower Palaeolithic, although they may also appear sporadically in later periods. Also, their patina, deep yellow or red-brown, in most cases, is typical of the Lower Palaeolithic assemblages.

One gathers the impression that several Palaeolithic assemblages are represented in the orchard, and until they are found in their own levels, in stratigraphy, this information may provide a general idea about the material which has, for some yet unknown reason, appeared at the surface.

III - THE TRENCHES, EXCAVATIONS 1968 (*figs. 5-23*)

Six trenches were excavated in 1968, three of which start from the upper-most edge of the terrace at 85 m.s.l. (trenches 1, 2, and 4a-b). Their purpose was to investigate into the stratigraphy and the archaeological levels found on the upper part of the terrace between 85 and 75 m.s.l. Trench n^o. 3 was excavated at the South-eastern foot of Tell Abu Zureiq, where the surface is about 68 m.s.l. Trench n^o. 4 was excavated between 75 and 70 m.s.l. Trench n^o. 5 was excavated where the surface is at 65 m.s.l. in the orchard where, in 1967, fossil remains of men were found. Trench n^o. 6 was excavated where the surface is at 69 m.s.l. at the Southern-most end of the orchard on the top of a flat hill. Trenches 1-5 cut the terrace from South-west to North-east. The excavations of each trench started from the upper, South-western end and went down in the terrace towards North-east. Trench n^o. 6 cut the terrace over its length and goes from North-west to South-east.

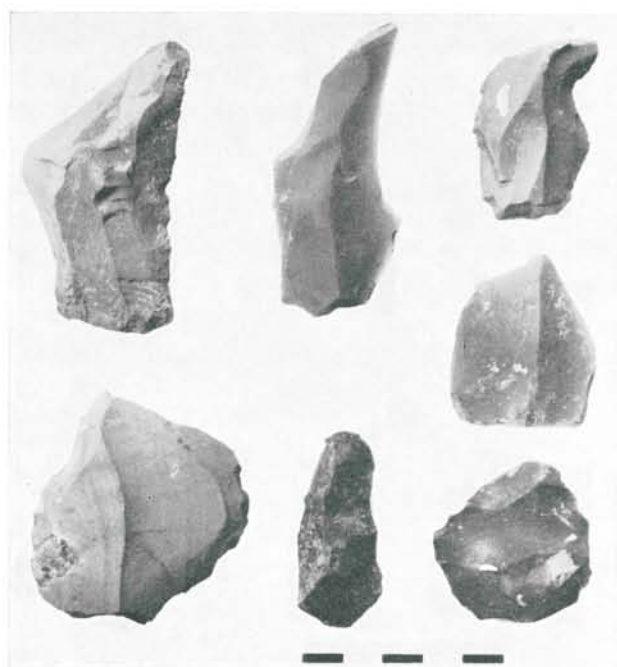
Trench n^o. 1

This trench is 75 m. long starting at the beginning of the terrace at 85 m.s.l. and going down to the highway at 71 m.s.l. At the beginning of the trench (South-western end), at the foot of the hill, it was found that there was a level of rock debris which probably fell down from the hill. This level separates two other levels composed primarily of alluvial soil. The level which is on top of the rock debris included primarily Byzantine and Islamic sherds. The level which was

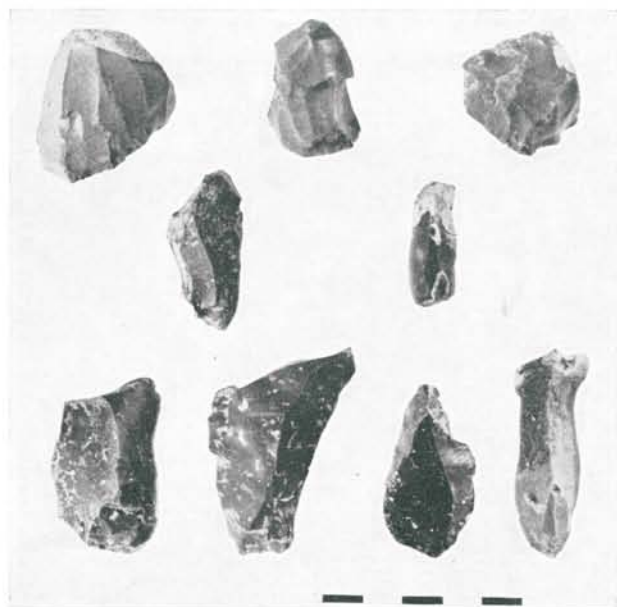
below the stone debris, included finds belonging to the Late Bronze Age. Between 1 m. and 2 m. below the surface, the bed-rock was reached. It is a soft limestone which was described by Prof. Avnimelech as a lacustrine deposit belonging to the Miocene or Pliocene eras. When this limestone was deposited the area was covered by water.

In "locus 25" 25-26 m. from the beginning of the trench, where surface is 81.50 m.s.l., a pit was found, the mouth of which was dug through the debris of the fallen rocks. Also here, this debris separates two levels of alluvial soil; the one on top of the debris has pottery from the Iron Age and later periods, while below the debris there is a level with Late Bronze Age pottery. On the upper part of the pit there is a built wall around the mouth, which is connected to Islamic pottery. Therefore it was thought at first that the pit is an Islamic structure. Continuing the excavations of the pit and the surrounding area, it was found that both in and around the pit, below the Islamic level, there was a Late Bronze Age level with large quantities of pottery *in situ*. Continuing the excavation of the pit it was found that the lower-most level in it included pottery, flint implements and other finds from the Chalcolithic and Neolithic periods so that it had to be concluded that the pit was in fact dug out in the Neolithic period and then must have been re-used during the later periods represented there. Near the North-eastern side of the pit, a room corner of the Late Bronze Age was found with large quantities of pottery tools *in situ*. They were all broken by the fall of the stone debris which probably destroyed the building, but several of them could easily be repaired. Because the finds of this room appear to have been destroyed by the fall, it can be established that the fall of rocks from the hill took place in the Late Bronze Age, probably in the thirteenth or late fourteenth century B.C. After the excavation of this spot, called "locus 25" the excavation progressed further down towards the lower part of the terrace. From here to about "locus 50" which is 50 m. from the beginning of the excavation, mainly late finds came out, primarily Islamic and Byzantine pottery.

It looks as if during these periods, in the area uncovered by the trench in this sector, the bedrock was at the surface. The alluvial soil covered the bedrock only very late. On the bedrock there were a few rock-cuttings, but in most cases it was impossible to establish their date. In the limestone there are numerous flint cores and the flint is of the same kind as the one used in the Neolithic and Chalco-

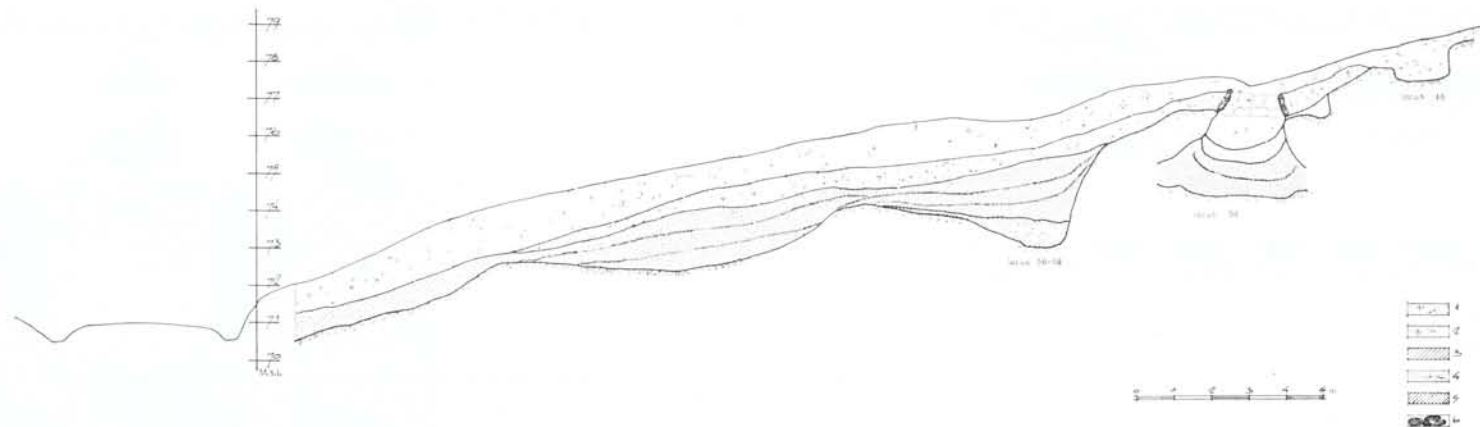
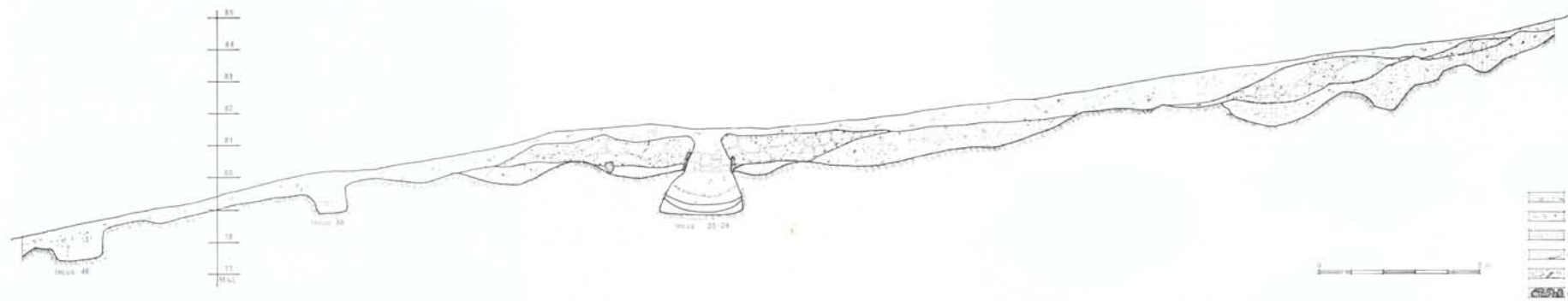


a



b

Fig. 5 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *a*: Palaeolithic flint implements from trench n° 2: knife, notched tool, retouched flakes and burin; *b*: Final Palaeolithic flint implements from the red earth level of trench n° 1: cores, scraper on core, retouched blades.



Figs. 6 and 7 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Sections of upper and lower parts of trench n° 1.



Fig. 8 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Biconic projectile-stones from the Coastal Neolithic culture, trenches n° 1 and 2.

lithic periods in this site; The rock-cuttings seem to indicate that the spot was used as a source of flint raw material by the prehistoric inhabitants of the area. The rock-cutting named «locus 38» looks like a real quarry for flint cores. On the bottom of the cutting a few flint cores can be seen, emerging from the limestone.

About 50 m. from the beginning of the excavation, another pit was found and called «locus 50». There the stratigraphy was very similar to the one found in the pit of «locus 25». On top is an

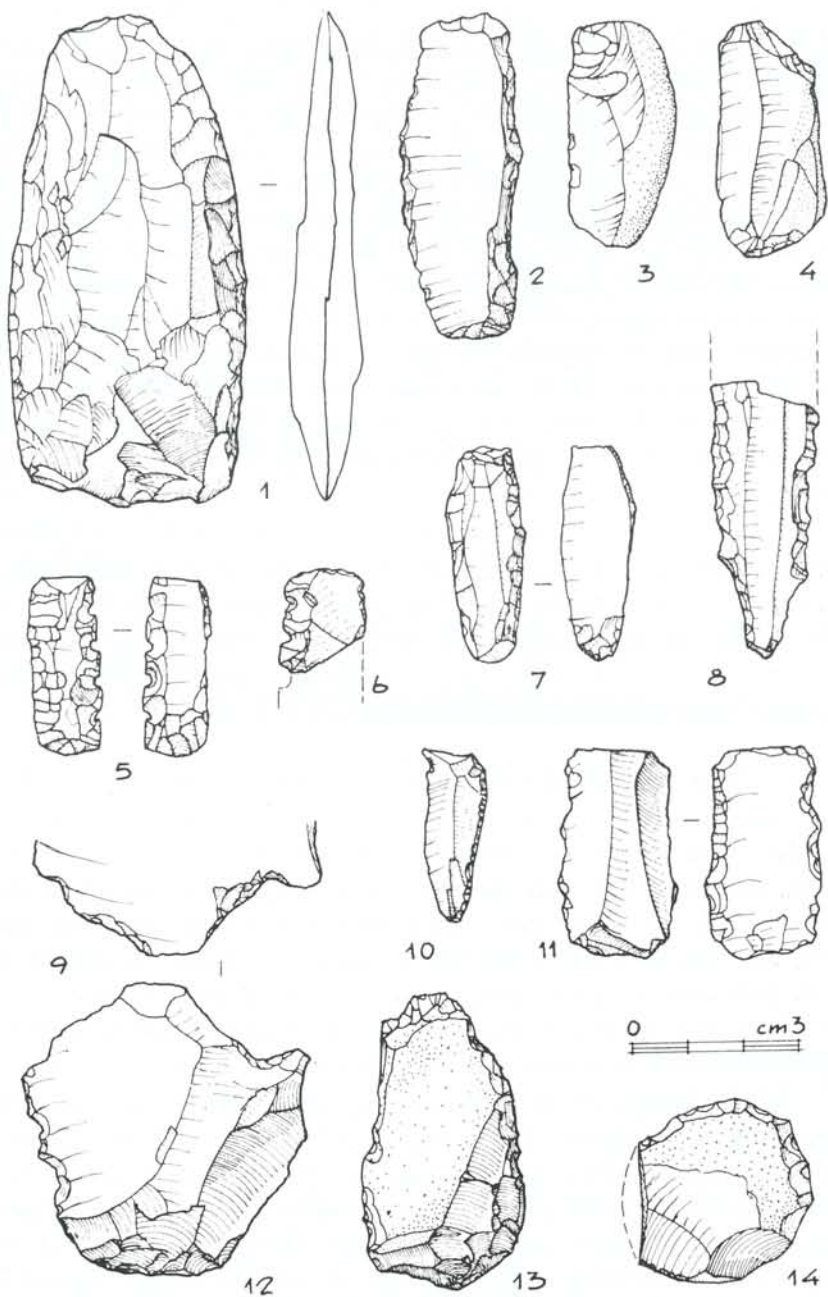


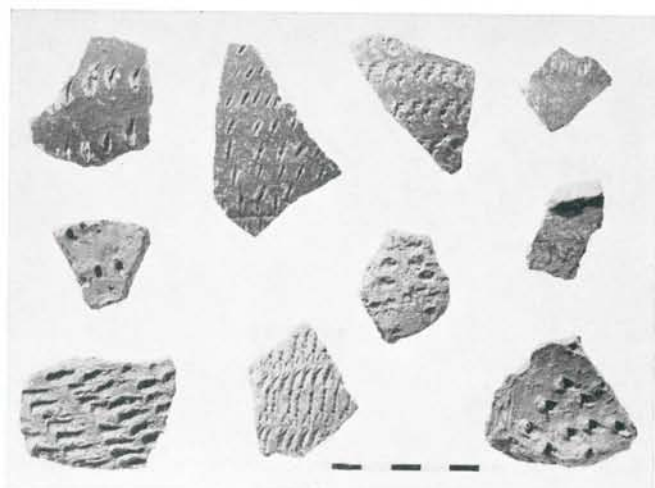
Fig. 9 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Neolithic flint implements from *Locus* 50, trench n° 1 (Coastal Neolithic culture). 1: axe; 2: blunt-backed knife; 3 and 4: natural backed knives; 5 and 6: denticulated blades; 7 and 8, 10 and 11: retouched blades; 9 and 12: borers; 13 and 14: scrapers.

Islamic layer, then Bronze Age, then Chalcolithic and at the bottom, Coastal Neolithic. This pit is much larger than the previous one. It is somewhat bell-shaped but it seems that it has another room nearby which has not been excavated as yet. The excavated area at the bottom is about 4 m. by 3 m. In this pit a burial was found from the Coastal Neolithic period. In it there were bones belonging to two skeletons and five pots in a good state of preservation; one had a red-painted rim and four were of the black burnished ware. This kind of pottery is typical of the later phases of the Coastal Neolithic and it appears during a relatively long period from Southern Anatolia, Cilicia, the Amuq valley, through sites like Ugarit and Biblos on the coastal area of the Eastern Mediterranean, all the way down to Hazorea (cfr. Braidwood, 1960; Contenson 1963; Garstang, 1953).

At the bottom of this pit there was a floor made of hardened white plaster and on it a quantity of pottery, mainly with red slip; presumably this is earlier than the pottery found in the context of the burial, on top of the floor level. Flint implements were also rather abundant and they are of Neolithic type, including partly polished axes and denticulated blades.

The problem of the original purpose of this pit is not solved as yet. It is possible that it was a habitation pit which was re-used in a later phase of the Coastal Neolithic as a burial site. It is also possible that it was excavated as a burial pit and that the floor below the burial was used for ritual or other purpose just before the burial itself. It seems that «locus 50» and «locus 25», the two pits, were made for one single use, so that if we accept the possibility that these may be burial pits, it is legitimate to ask why in the pit of «locus 25» no burial was found. Other such pits will have to be excavated before a solution can be found to this query.

In the section of the trench which goes from 56 m. from the beginning of the trench, to the end of the trench at 75 m., a rather thick series of Neolithic and Chalcolithic levels was detected. In two spots it was over 1.50 m. thick and remains of several floors were found. Some of these are made of small stones and pebbles, others appear to have been plastered with a whitish, chalky material. Between 58 and 62 m. from the beginning of the trench, below the Neolithic layers, a level of *terra rossa* was found and in it there were sporadic flints from a blade industry belonging to the end of the



a



b

Fig. 10 - Abu Zurciq (Hazorca). *a*: examples of impressed ware. Coastal Neolithic culture, trench n° 2; *b*: pottery, painted and incised, with herring-bone pattern, nail pattern and punctuation in series. Coastal Neolithic culture, trench n° 2.

Upper Palaeolithic. This is the only spot in this trench where cultures earlier than Neolithic were found.

Trench n^o. 2

This trench is 35 m. long. It crosses the upper section of the terrace at some 80 m. to the South of trench n^o. 1, between the altitudes of 80 to 77 m.s.l. Throughout the trench an upper layer was found of brown alluvial soil which in several spots is over 1.50 m. thick. Pottery and other finds from various historic periods were found in this level; primarily Islamic pottery in large quantities but also Byzantine, Roman, Hellenistic, and Persian, and sporadic finds from the Iron Age and the Bronze Age. In a section of this trench which extends from 9 m. from the beginning of the trench up to 15 m., remains of a fall of rocks or stones were found. It is likely to be the same fall that was also detected in trench n. 1. In the upper level, between 17 m. and 30 m. from the beginning of the trench, several layers were detected with remains of floors which seem to indicate that several times during historic periods this spot was sporadically inhabited by human groups which stayed there for short periods of time. No relevant remains of buildings were found in this upper level. Between 1 and 2 m. below the surface, the Neolithic level starts, which in one spot is over 2.50 m. thick. A series of floors are found one on top of the other and in some instances there are rather massive stone walls. This seems to indicate that in this area there were rather permanent buildings in the Neolithic period. Habitation pits are also present. One of them is particularly well preserved down to the depth of about 4 m. from the present soil surface. The Neolithic levels also include several large and flat bottomed pits which were full of ashes and burnt bones and which seemed to be cooking pits. Some of them were very large and one reached over 2.50 m. in length. Their depth varies between 50 and 20 cm. The Neolithic layers are of grey earth, very hard and quite different from that of the historic periods from the upper levels which is made of much softer earth and is rather brown in color.

Below the Neolithic levels a thin layer was found in a few spots which varies in depth between 20 and 50 cm. This layer is made of small stones and pebbles mixed with rough sand and looks almost azoic. This level seems to indicate slow flowing of water in

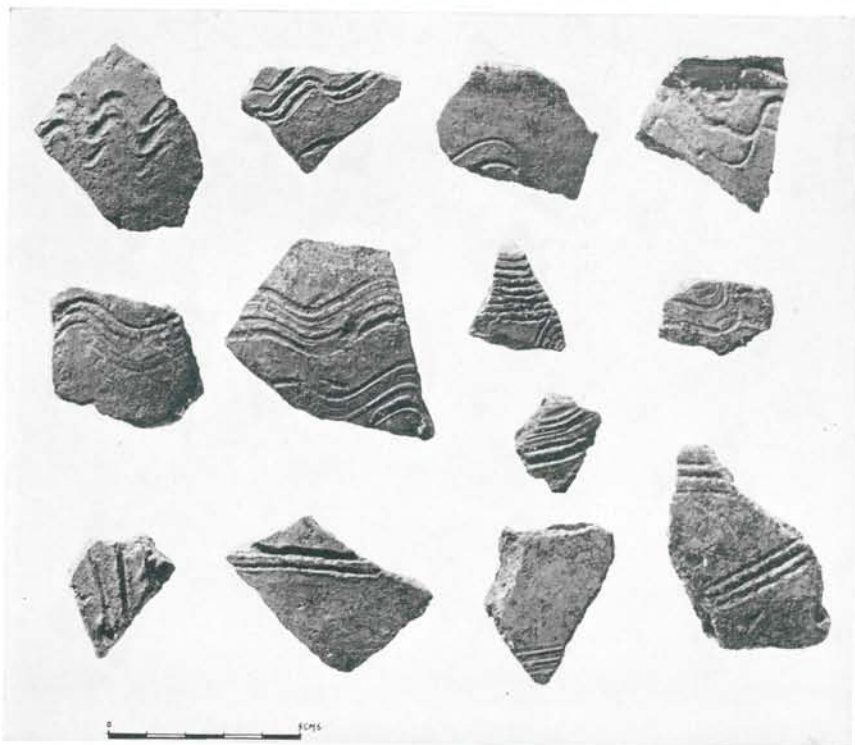


Fig. 11 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Pottery incised with wavy lines. Coastal Neolithic culture, trench n° 2.

this spot during a relatively short period of time previous to the Neolithic. Only sporadic finds were detected in this level and they are likely to be intrusive from the Neolithic layers which are on top of it. This level was disturbed in several spots by the Neolithic settlement, which dug into it, its pits and habitations. Below, there is a level of *terra rossa*. Its depth reached about 2 m. in several spots. In the *terra rossa*, flint implements were found which may be related to those found in trench n°. 1 and which belong to a final phase of the Upper Palaeolithic period.

In the same *terra rossa* level, several flint implements were also found, made with Levalloisian and Clactonian techniques, which must be earlier than the later Upper Palaeolithic assemblage detected in this same level. All these finds are sporadic and no relevant concentration of them could be detected. They are found rather far away

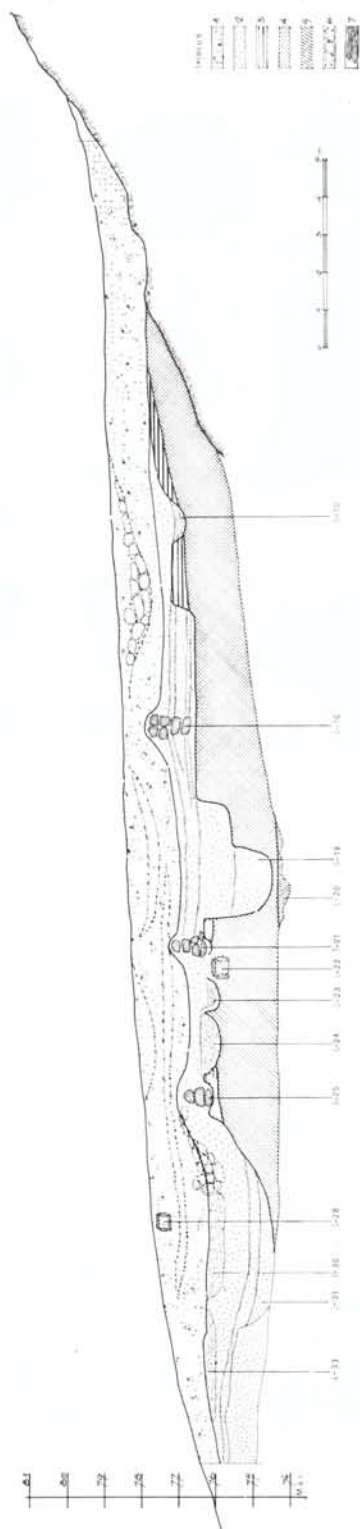


Fig. 12 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Section of trench n° 2. 1: brown alluvial soil, deposits belonging to the historic periods; 2: grey soil, Neolithic and Chalcolithic levels; 3: sandy earth with small pebbles; 4: *Terra rossa* with palaeolithic artifacts; 5: volcanic basalt; 6: heaps of fallen stones; 7: remains of walls *in situ*.

from each other. The *terra rossa* created a rather homogeneous and compact level in which no secondary levels have thus far been detected. It is quite clear that in this trench we did not touch the Palaeolithic site. The sporadic finds may indicate that we are not far from the site itself and are perhaps on the edge of it.

In «locus 22», some 22 m. from the beginning of the trench, a burial was found, which is dug into the *terra rossa* level some 25 cm. below the Neolithic floor, and which was built with flat stones all around it. In this burial there were human bones but no other finds were recorded. The bones are being examined by Dr. Haas and so far we are not certain about the date of this burial, although it may very well belong to the Neolithic period which is on top of it. Some 20 m. from the beginning of the trench, at its bottom and some 4 m. below the earth surface, a level of volcanic lava came to light.

Trench n^o. 3

This trench, 10 m. long, was dug at the foot of the tell where the surface is at the altitude of 68 m.s.l. The trench is located between the tell and a narrow valley at its foot. At the other side of the valley the orchard of Kibbutz Hazorea starts, where the fossil human remains were found in 1967. The trench reached the depth of 4 m. and throughout it a single layer was found made of brown alluvial soil with finds from different archaeological periods mixed together. Among the finds, there was an almost complete pot from the Middle Bronze Age and a flat stone with figurative carvings of a net-pattern on it. Neither the virgin soil nor the basic rock were reached in this trench and the same mixed level goes down lower than the 4 m. The alluvial soil probably derives from the nearby tell as a consequence of extensive building of walls and structures which were undoubtedly carried on in the tell at different archaeological periods. It seems that the narrow valley must have been much deeper in early times, as it is now almost completely filled up with recent alluvial deposits.

Trench n^o. 4-a

The length of the trench is 10 m. It is located some 150 m. South-east of trench n^o. 2 between 80 and 78 m.s.l. The following 4 levels were found in it. From top to bottom they are:

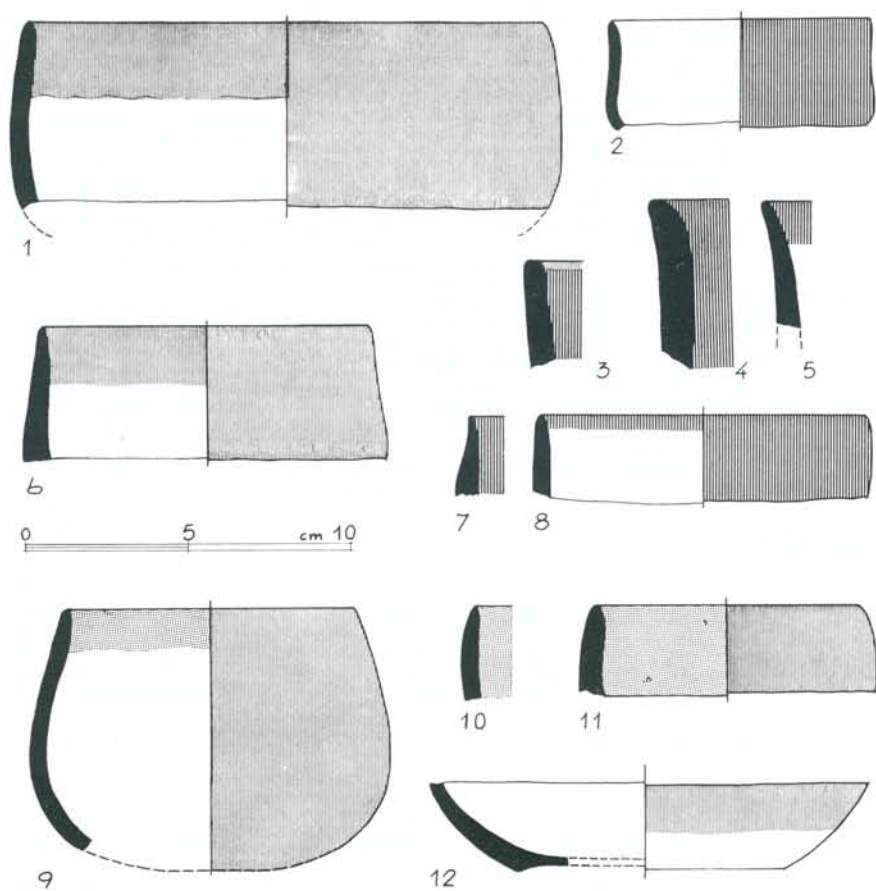


Fig. 13 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Dark-faced and amber-burnished ware. Coastal Neolithic culture, trenches n° 1 and 2.

1) Alluvial brown soil with sporadic pottery from the Early Bronze Age and the Chalcolithic period. The thickness of this level is more or less homogeneous, about 50 cm.

2) A thin layer of grey soil between 15 and 30 cm. thick with finds of the Coastal Neolithic culture.

3) A level of sandy earth and small pebbles and stones. It is probably the same as level 3 in trench n°. 2.

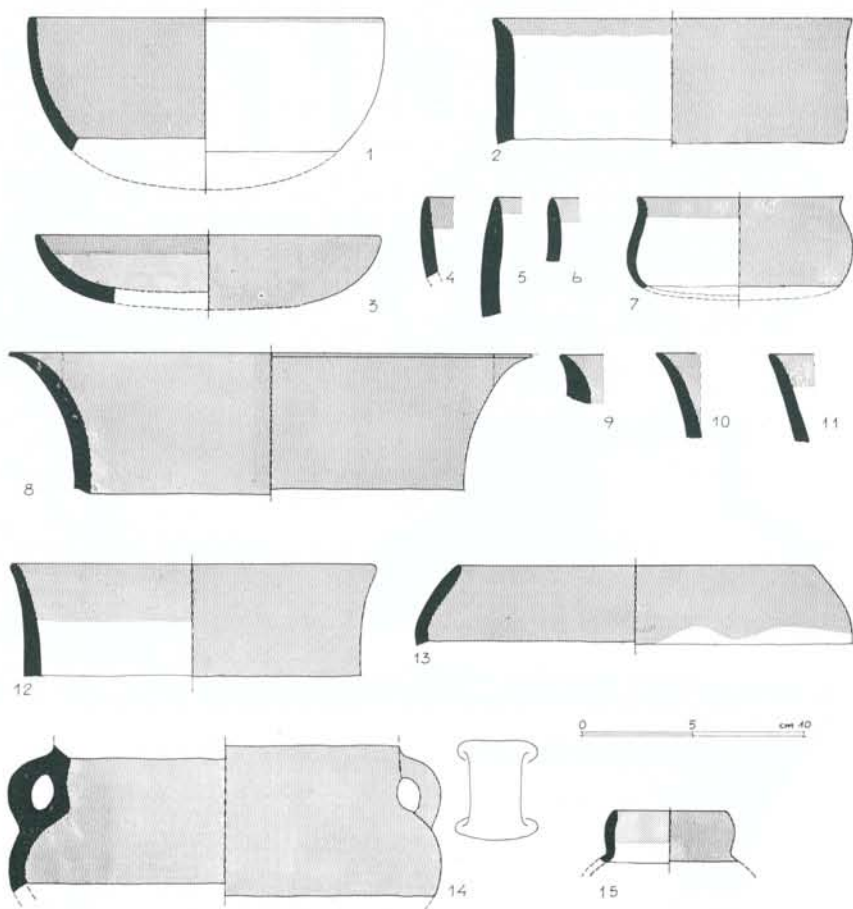


Fig. 14 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Red-burnished ware. Coastal Neolithic culture, trenches n° 1 and 2.

4) *Terra rossa* which was excavated down to 3.50 m. below the surface and goes further down. This level seems to be the same as the levels of *terra rossa* in trenches n°s. 1 and 2. Some flints were found, but not a single tool, only flakes and debris.

Trench n°. 4-b

This trench continues trench n°. 4-a some 30 m. further North-east. It is located near the highway from Megiddo to Yoqneam at

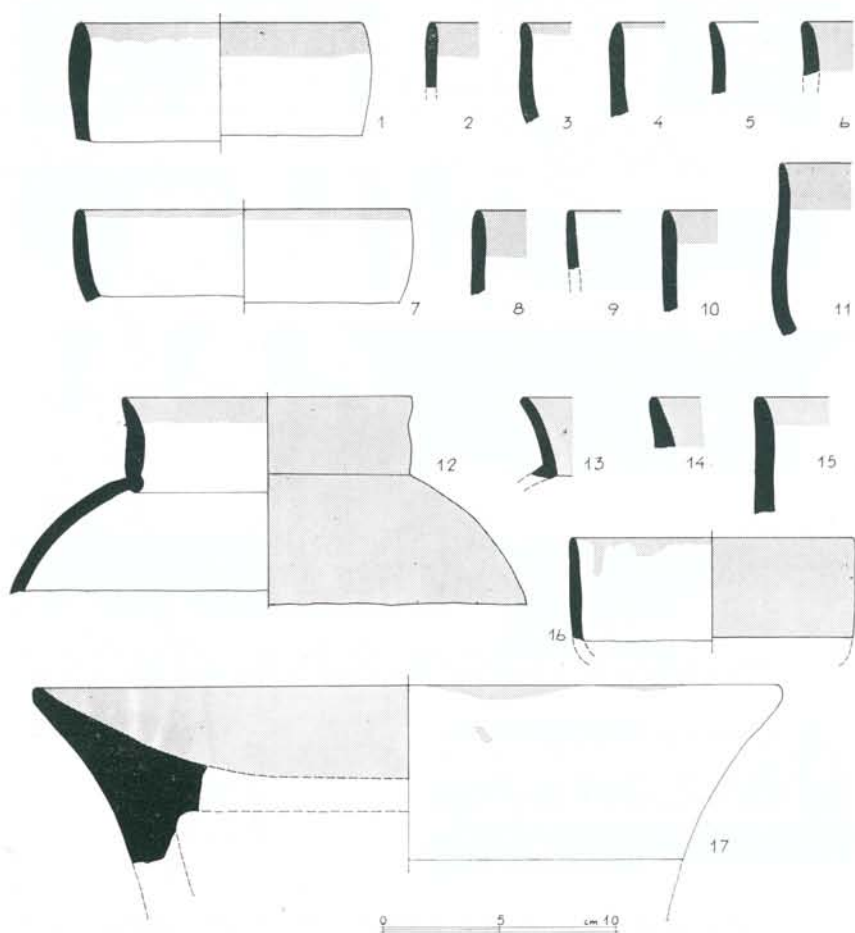


Fig. 15 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Red-slip ware. Coastal Neolithic culture, trench n° 1, Locus 50 and Locus 55.

the altitude of 74 to 75 m.s.l. Its length is 10 m. and its maximal depth is 3 m. Five levels were detected. From top to bottom they are:

1) A thin level of brown alluvial soil which becomes thinner and thinner and disappears toward the end of the trench. Sporadic finds appeared from the Early Bronze Age and the Chalcolithic period.

2) Light grey soil which emerges at the surface in the last 3 m. of the trench. Its thickness is about 50 cm. In this level remains from the Coastal Neolithic culture were found.

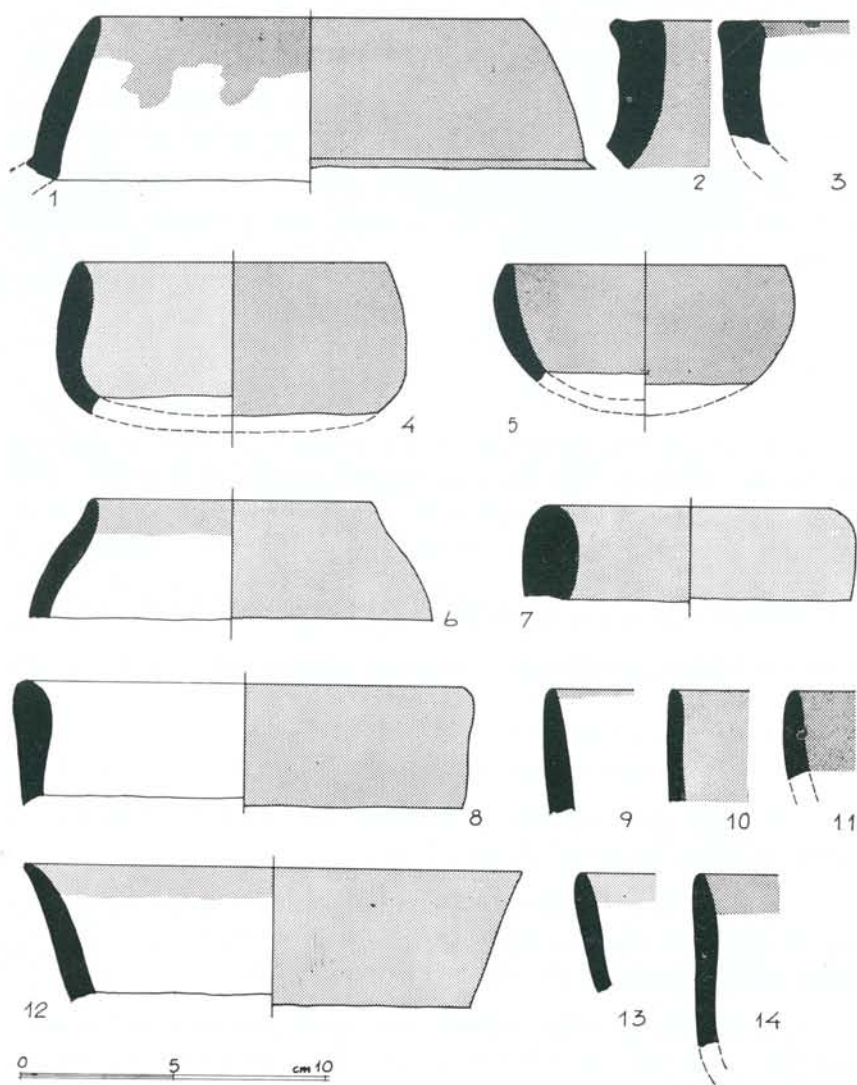


Fig. 16 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Red-slip ware. Coastal Neolithic culture, trench n° 2.

3) Level of sandy earth with pebbles and little stones, the same as level 3 in trench n^o. 4-a. This level reaches a maximal thickness of some 80 cm. in its North-eastern end. In this level no archaeological remains were found.

4) *Terra rossa* which varies in thickness between 30 cm. and 1 m. In this level some sporadic flint flakes were found but no tools.

5) Level of volcanic basalt in a state of deterioration. This level was excavated for over 1 m. in depth and it continues further down.

Trench n^o. 5

This trench was excavated in the orchard of Kibbutz Hazorea on the spot where in 1967 the fossil human remains were found. The surface is at an altitude of 65 m.s.l. Length of the trench is 8 m. and maximal depth is 3.10 m. Four levels were found. From top to bottom they are:

1) Alluvial soil with remains from historic periods, primarily from the Middle Bronze Age. It is not unlikely that a tomb of this period existed once in this spot but it was destroyed by deep plowing, as a concentration of broken pots from this period was found there. The thickness of this level varies between 10 cm. and 85 cm.

2) Light grey soil with Chalcolithic and Neolithic remains. It varies in depth between 1.20 and 2 m.

3) A level of small pebbles and stones and sandy earth varying in thickness between 25 and 40 cm. In it were found sporadic flints and pottery from the Coastal Neolithic period.

4) A level of large pebbles very much rounded and washed. Some of them were of volcanic basalt. They indicate long washing in water. In the upper part of this level the pebbles are mixed with blocks of clay and chalky soil. It is likely that this level indicates the presence of an ancient shore on this spot. Neolithic artifacts are found in-between there "shore-pebbles."

It is worth mentioning that on this spot, where Lower Palaeolithic artifacts were found at the surface, the Neolithic levels go down to

about 2 m. below the surface. This is a clear indication that the Palaeolithic remains found at the surface are not *in situ*.

Trench n^o. 6

Some years ago, J. Perrot excavated a trench some 40 m. from this one. This trench, which is 10 m. long, was dug on the top of a flat hill. The surface is between 68 and 69 m.s.l. The trench is parallel to the highway from Megiddo to Yoqneam North-west to



Fig. 17 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). A group of five vessels from a double grave. Trench n^o 1, Locus 50.

South-east, some 80 m. to the East of trench n^o. 4-b and 120 m. to the South of trench n^o. 5. Maximum depth reached is about 3 m. Two levels were detected:

1) The upper one is made of a grey-brown alluvial soil and has a varying depth of 40 to 80 cm. Abundant finds were found from the Chalcolithic period and some Neolithic as well. In this level numerous stones may have derived from prehistoric buildings which were destroyed by deep plowing. No find seems to be *in situ*. Most of the material is mixed and upside-down. At the bottom of this level and the top of the level which follows, there was a thin layer made

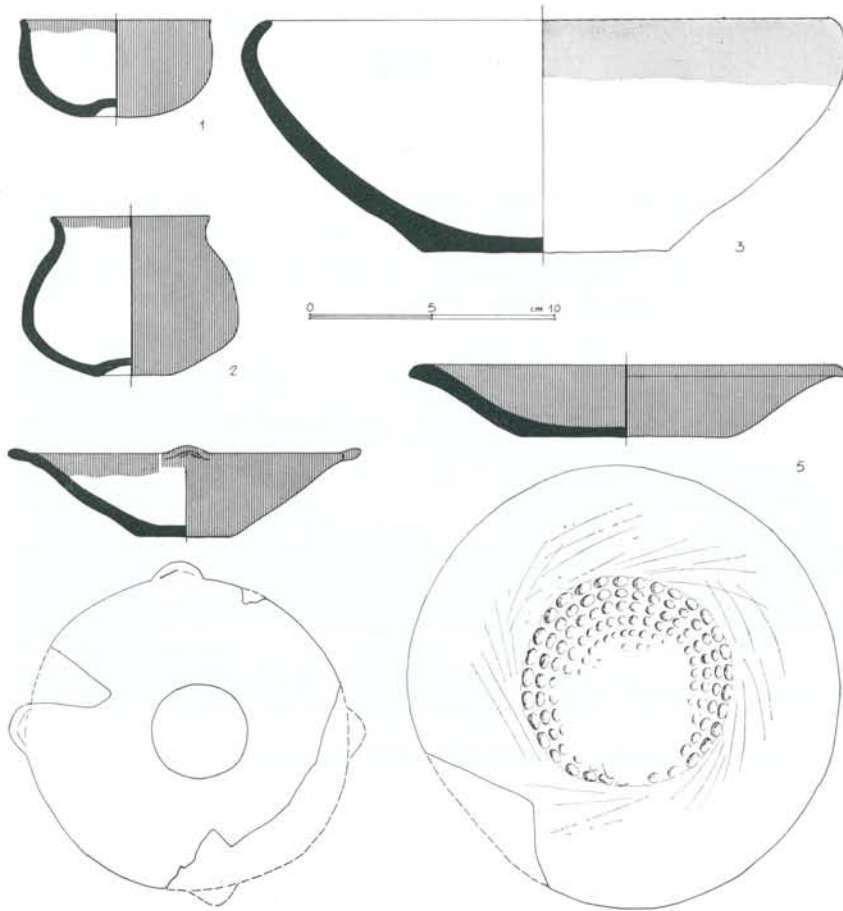


Fig. 18 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). The five vessels from the double grave, trench n° 1, Locus 50: 1, 2, 4, 5: black-burnished ware; 3: red-slip ware.

of well-rounded polish-washed pebbles, probably of a lacustrine shore. These pebbles are quite similar to those found in layer n° 4 of trench n° 5 but they don't make a real level of their own. They are more scattered than in trench n° 5. It appears that they were at the surface up to the Neolithic period, before the alluvial soil which forms the upper level was deposited.

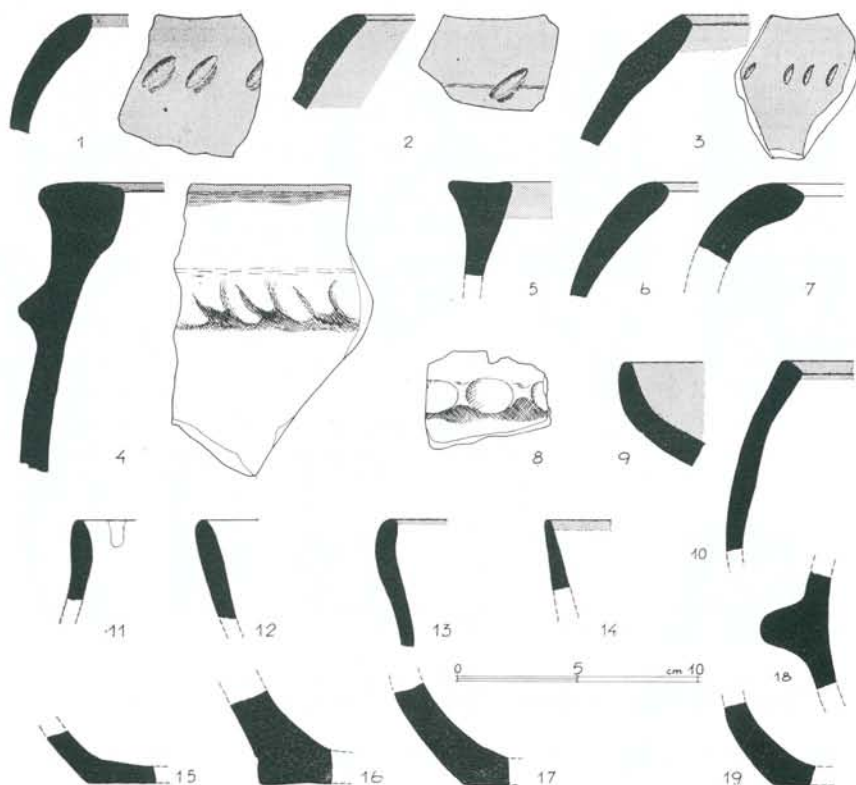


Fig. 19 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Brown slip ware from the Chalcolithic period. Trenches n^o 1 and 2.

2) A rather homogeneous level of chalky soil with basalt boulders. This layer is similar in kind to level n^o. 5 in trench n^o. 2 and level n^o. 5 in trench n^o. 4-b. It was followed down to 3 m. below the surface and it goes further down.

Summary of the Trenches

The combined stratigraphy of the six trenches enables us to conclude that the following general stratigraphy is found, beginning at the top:

1) Brown alluvial soil with finds which go from recent to the Chalcolithic period.

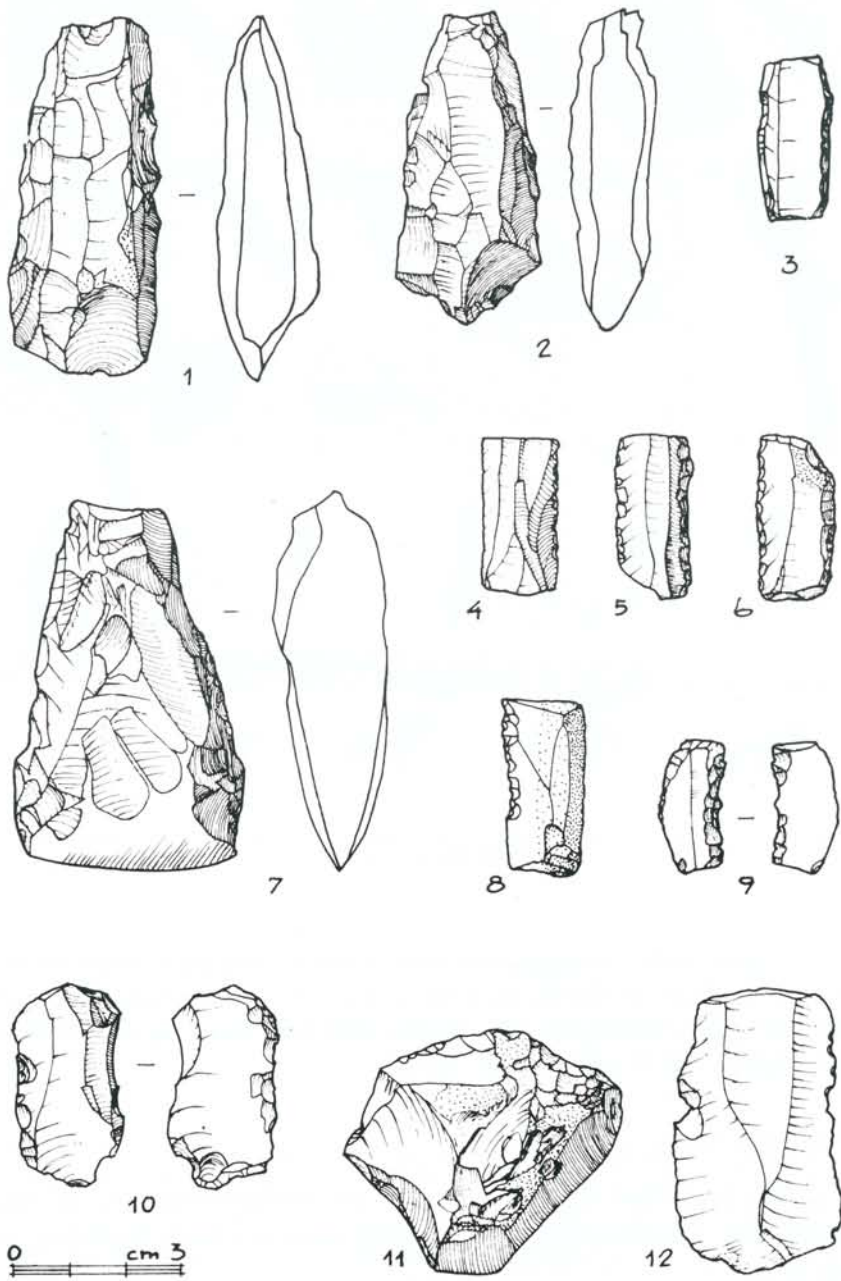


Fig. 20 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Chalcolithic flint implements from trench n° 1.

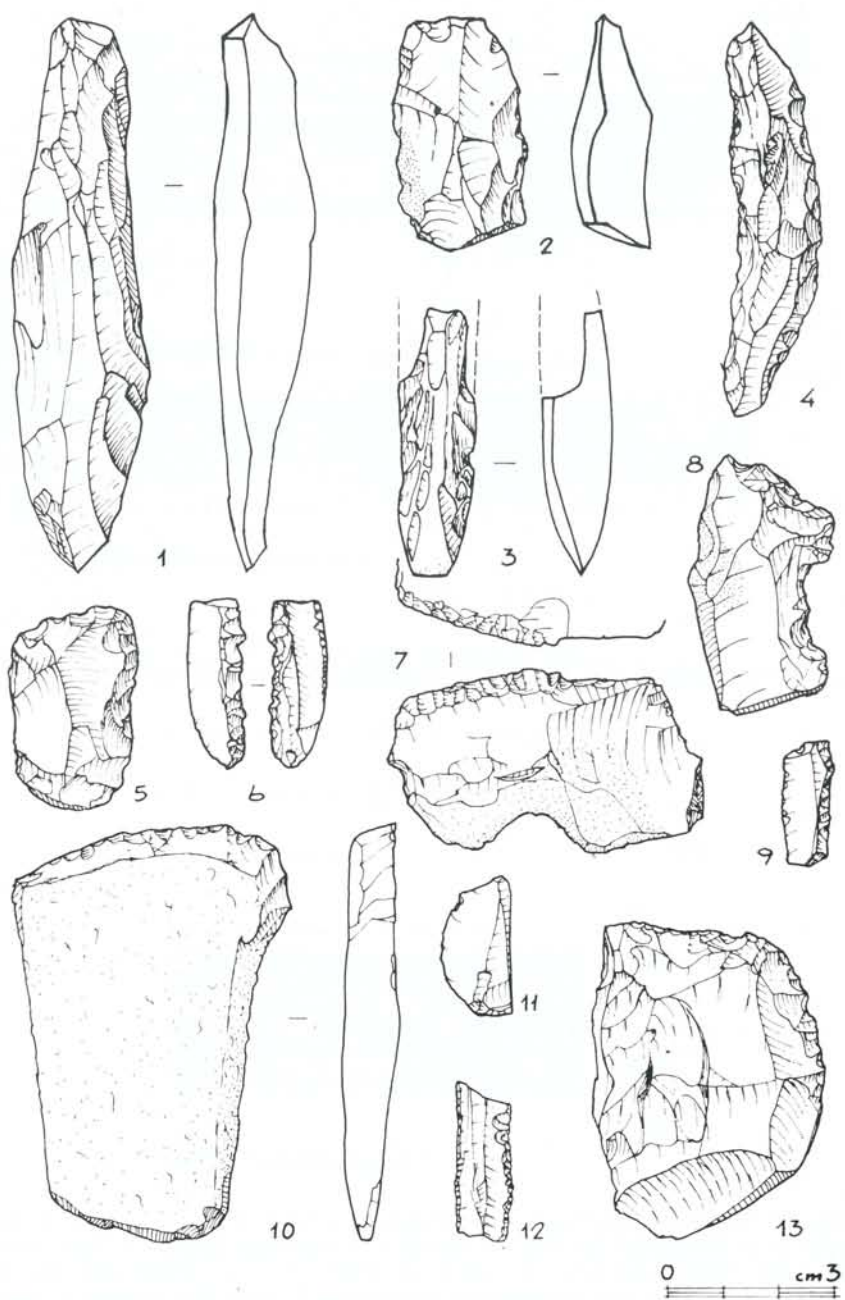


Fig. 21 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Chalcolithic flint implements. Trench n° 2.

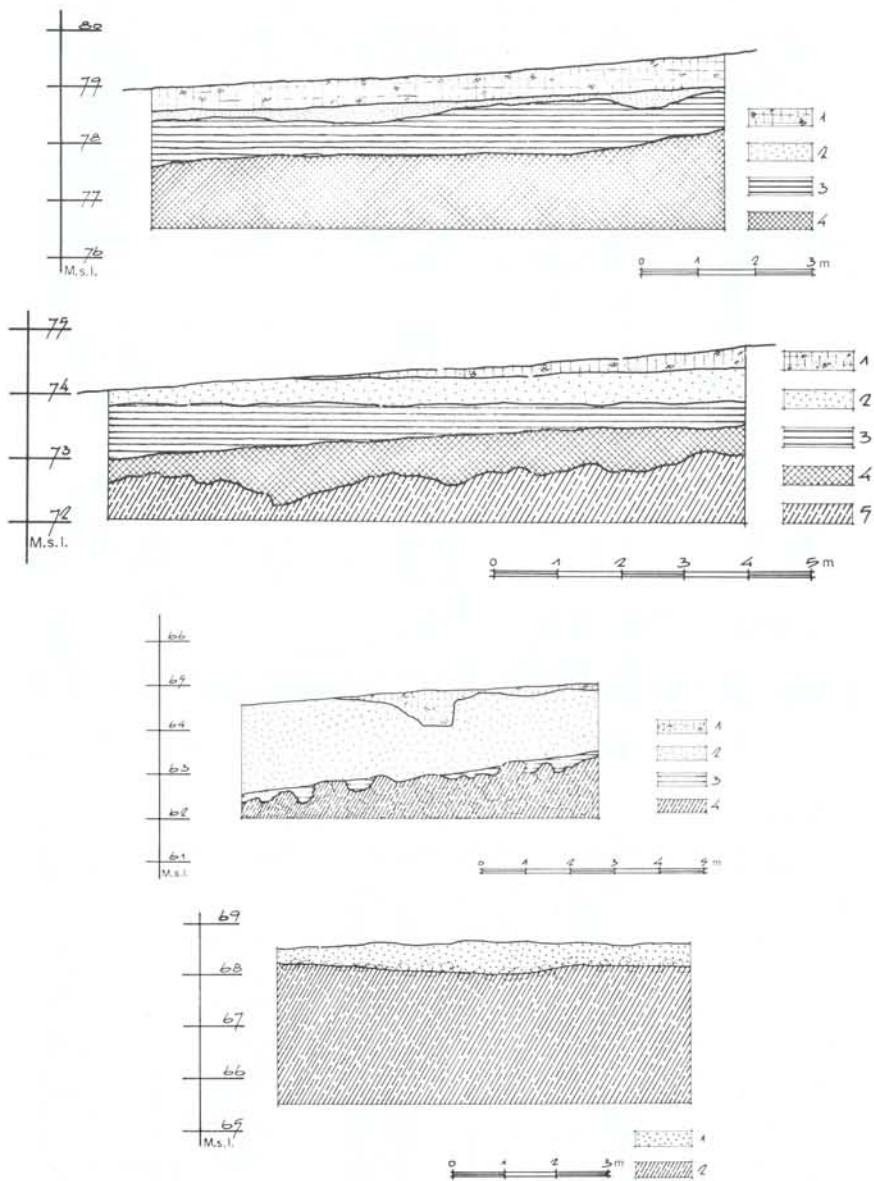


Fig. 22 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). a, b: sections of trenches n^o 4 a and 4 b. 1: brown soil, late to Chalcolithic; 2: grey soil, Neolithic; 3: sand with pebbles; 4: terra rossa; 5: basalt rubbles and lava. c: section of trench n^o 5. 1: brown soil, late to Chalcolithic; 2: grey soil, Neolithic and Chalcolithic; 3: sand with pebbles; 4: large rolled pebbles with clay and sand. d: section of trench n^o 6. 1: grey soil with neolithic and calcolithic remains; 2: compact level of limestone and basalt rubbles.

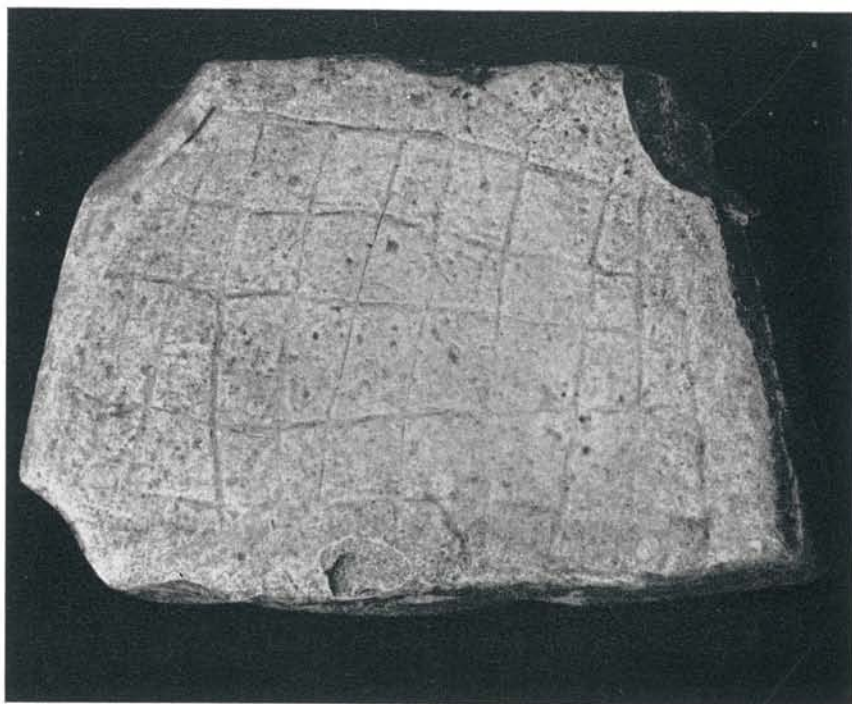


Fig. 23 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Engraved stone from trench n° 3.

2) Greyish soil with Neolithic and Chalcolithic finds.

3) Sandy earth with small pebbles and stones. In the upper part of this level there are Neolithic finds. In the lower part no finds appear.

4) Red Earth — *terra rossa* — a very hard deposit with sporadic flints from the final Upper Palaeolithic period. In the same level some flints of the Lower Palaeolithic were found. It is not clear as yet whether they are *in situ*.

5) Volcanic basalt, mainly from trenches n°. 2 and 4.

6) In a few places, chalky limestone, very soft and easy to work, and in it flint cores. This may have been a source of flint for the people of the area.

From the survey and the trenches we learn the following facts:

1) The lower Palaeolithic finds collected on the surface are spread below 67 m.s.l. Since this industry has not been found stratified, there are three alternatives to be considered regarding the possible place of origin of the Lower Palaeolithic finds:

A) At about 67 m.s.l. a Palaeolithic level may come to the surface and from it the finds may be scattered around through natural erosive agents such as wind and rain.

B) The finds may have originated in a spot further up on the slope and may have come down as a consequence of fluctuation and soil erosion. It is noteworthy that most of the flints are well preserved and their edges are sharp, indicating that their original location must not have been very far from where they were found. Also the presence of well preserved bones some of them thin and delicate is a good indicator that the finds must have originated in the vicinity of where they were found.

C) The third possibility is that the Lower Palaeolithic finds may have come to light on the surface while the nearby highway was built. In the vicinity there is a small bridge and its foundations probably went deep below the surface. All this happened over 30 years ago. If this third possibility is to be considered, the Lower Palaeolithic finds could be at a depth which the excavations have not yet reached.

2) The Neolithic finds appeared on the surface below 75 m.s.l.

3) From trench n^o. 5 we learn that at 63 m.s.l. there is a layer which indicates the presence of an ancient shore. The Esdraelon Valley appears to have been a lake sometime in the Early Holocene. It is not clear as yet whether the Neolithic-Chalcolithic settlement may have been located on the shores of this lake, but this is quite likely.

4) The top of the flat hill at the foot of which the fossil skeletal material was found, was naked to the limestone base until Neolithic times. It was covered by alluvial soil from the Neolithic on. Therefore, it is unlikely that the Lower Palaeolithic levels could have been located on this hill-top.

5) Both trench n^o. 1 and n^o. 2 have revealed the presence of Upper Palaeolithic finds in the *terra rossa* level, although no relevant remains of this age were found in the trenches in stratigraphy.

6) The remains of buildings from the Neolithic period found in the trenches (mainly in trench n^o. 2), primarily the living pits, the stone walls, and the numerous living floors, indicate that there must have been at least two main architectonic periods and that during each one of these, several floors were built one on top of the other.

7) The pits dug into the limestone, in the area of trench n^o. 1 belong to the Neolithic period.

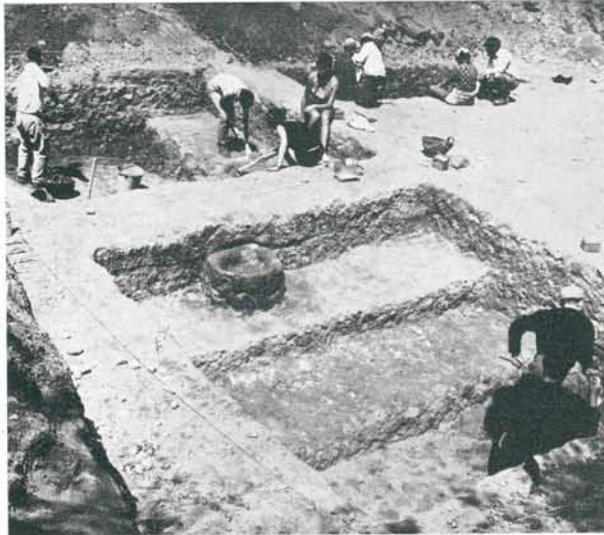
From all this we can conclude that further investigation near trench n^o. 1 could be likely to reveal more pits from the Neolithic period. Further excavations near trench n^o. 2 may reveal a good stratigraphy of Neolithic and Chalcolithic layers. Excavations in the vicinity of the bridge near the highway may help to find out whether the Lower Palaeolithic is present *in situ*, although we do not know if this is the case and, at which depth it could be reached.

IV. - THE EXCAVATIONS 1970-1971

Towards the end of the research season in 1968, an area of excavations was chosen and excavations were started there. The work, in 1969, was devoted primarily to the study of the trenches and to studying the material which was collected in 1968. In 1970-71 the field work was taken up as a joint project of Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici, Tel-Aviv University, and the Bet Wilfrid Museum at Hazorea. *Excavation A* was continued and two new areas were opened which were called *Excavations B* and *C*. *Excavation A* is located between the eastern end of trench n^o. 2 and the highway near the small bridge. *Excavation B* is located near trench n^o. 2 up in the terrace, some 40 m. from *Excavation A*. *Excavation C* is located near the central part of trench n^o. 1.

Excavation A (figs. 24-29)

Between trenches n^o. 2, 3, and 5, and more precisely near the highway Haifa-Megiddo, to the east of trench n^o. 2, there is a small valley which further develops down into a wadi and which is the cause for a bridge built on the highway. This site appeared to be particularly suitable for excavation. The reasons for the choice are the



a



b

Fig. 24 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *a*: Excavation A. In first plan, fireplace of square I, level II, and behind it, in square II, basement of thin wall defining rammed floor from level II. In background, living floor of level III is being unearthed. *b*: Excavation A. Section of square II showing, from top to bottom: level I - Persian, with deep pits penetrating earlier levels; level II - Early Bronze Age I-II; level III - Early Bronze Age I; level IV - transition from Chalcolithic to Early Bronze Age. The living levels are separated by layers of debris and alluvial deposits.



a



b

Fig. 25 - Abu-Zurciq (Hazorea). Excavation A. a: View of two living floor from square I. The upper floor is level V, the lower floor, with the oval pit, is level VI.
b: square II. View of the succession of levels II, III and IV.

following: This site is located in the vicinity of trench n^o. 2 where the stratigraphy had shown the existence of various Neolithic and Chalcolithic levels, untouched, below later levels and below the Neolithic and Chalcolithic levels, untouched, there are at least two cultural assemblages belonging to the Palaeolithic period. Therefore, it was to be presumed that *Excavation A* would provide information on most of the levels appearing in trench n^o. 2.

A second consideration was provided by the stratigraphy found in trench n^o. 5 which is no more than 70 m. from the site chosen for the excavation. In this trench a level was found which seems to indicate the presence of an ancient shore at 63 m.s.l. while the surface in the area of *Excavation A* was about 72 m.s.l. which means that the ancient shore, if it reached there, might be found at that spot some 9 m. below the surface. From both the stratigraphy of the lower part of trench n^o 2 and the section visible along the highway, it was possible to establish that in this area (A) there were at least 2 meters of later deposits on top of the prehistoric ones which, therefore, may have been untouched and well-preserved.

At the end of the 1968 research season the area was first cleaned with the use of mechanical tools down to about 2 m. below the surface. This whole depth of 2 m. was made of late alluvial soil without archaeological finds *in situ*. After the cleaning of the area, two squares, A-1 and A-2 (4 × 4 m.) and one half square, A-3 (4 × 2 m) were opened up and excavations were started. The excavations were thereafter continued in the 1970-71 campaigns. The squares were then subdivided into smaller squares of 1 × 1 m.

After the two upper meters of alluvial soil were removed, the starting level of the excavation was about 70 m.s.l. At the surface, part of the area had a Persian level dating back to the 6th century B.C. (Level I), which thereafter appeared to have pits dug everywhere and which disturbed at least two of the levels found below it. In the half square, A-3, a large pit from the Persian period went down to about 1 m. below the level of the beginning of the excavation. Below the pit, a level was found which appeared to be parallel to level III in the other squares.

In squares A-1 and A-2, at depths varying between 20 and 40 cm. from the beginning of the excavation, a living floor was unearthed (level II, ca. 69.60 - 69.80 m.s.l.). In square n^o. 1 a rounded oven or fireplace was found (*locus* A-1 - II-1). At the same depth and probably belonging to the same floor, in square A-2, the foundation of a

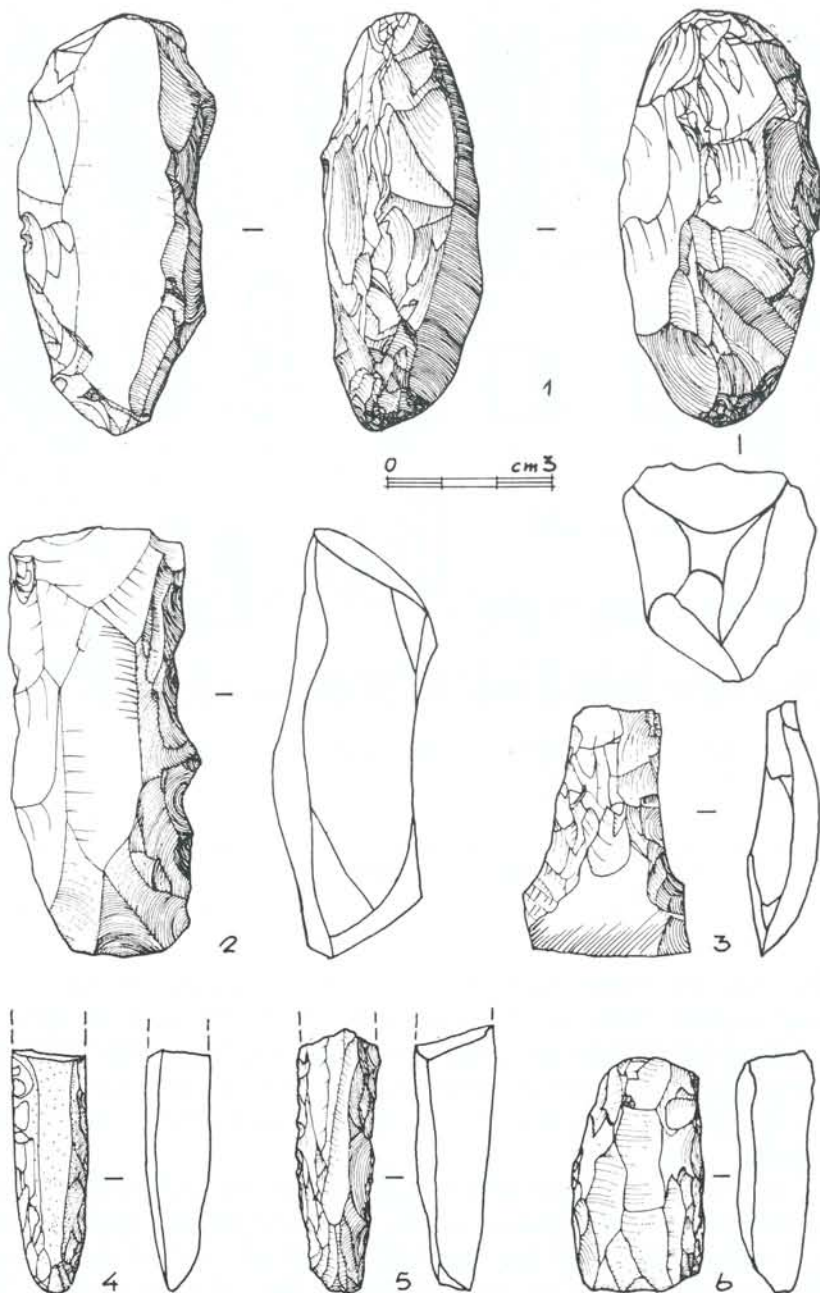


Fig. 26 - Abu-Zureiq (Hazorea). Excavation A. Chalcolithic flint implements.

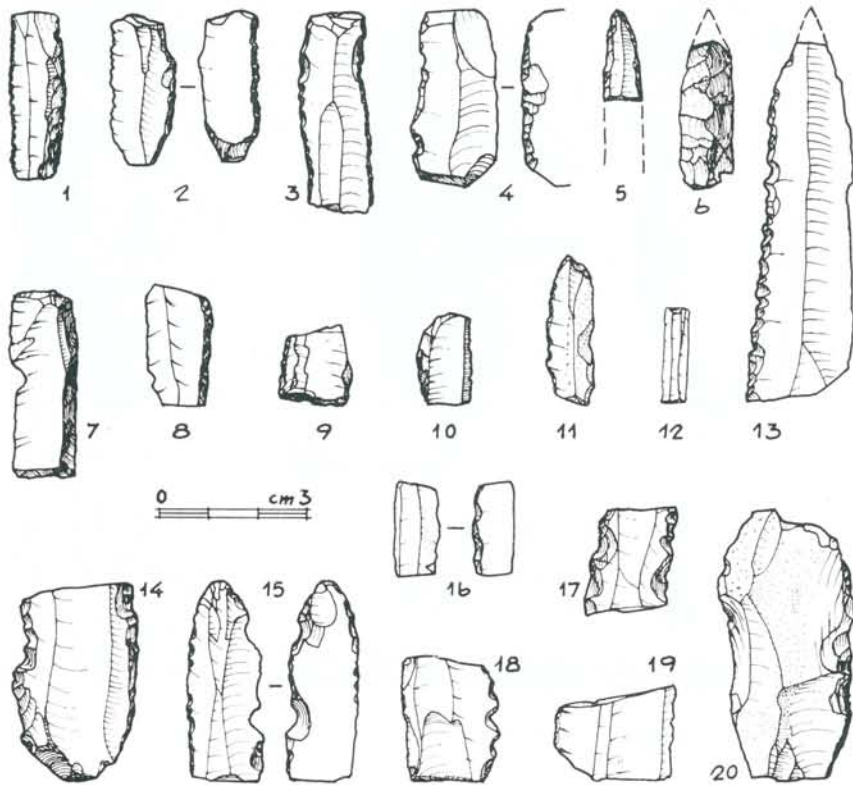


Fig. 27 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *Excavation A*. Final Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age I flint implements.

thin wall was found (locus A-2 - II-1) which marked the end of a floor of small stones and battered earth. This level, in both squares, contained pottery and other finds from the Early Bronze Age I and II periods, and should belong sometime in or near the 29th century B.C. (Anati, 1961, pp. 320 and 354). A detailed chronology is now being studied.

Continuing the excavation in both squares, additional levels yielded numerous broken pottery vessels, flint, and bones. Between one level and the next, there were layers of alluvial soil. In this alluvial soil there were few stones and material remains and few other finds. The material culture collected in this area has shown that at the level at which the mechanical excavation ended and the archaeological excava-

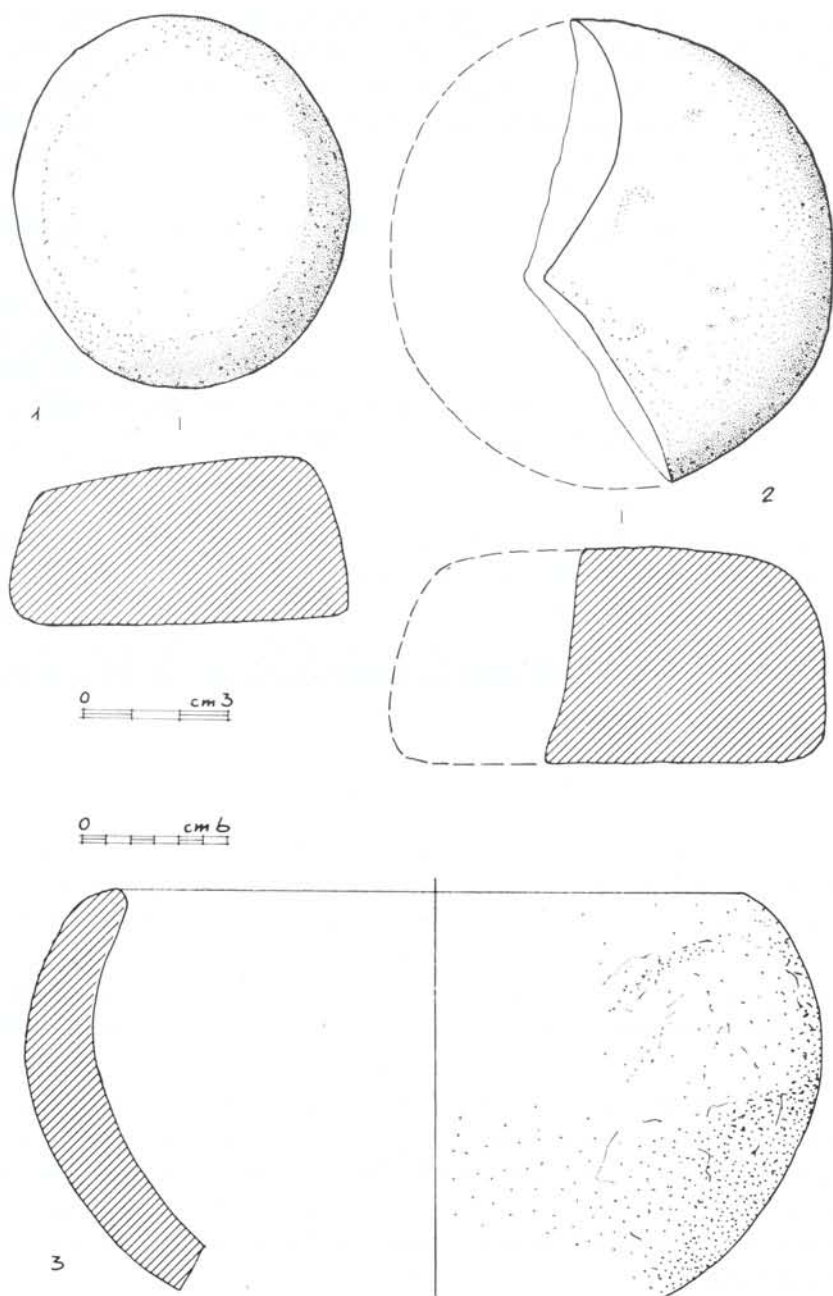


Fig. 28 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Chalcolithic stone tools from *Excavation A*.
 1-2: grinders; 3: bowl.

tion was started, there were remains belonging to the Hellenistic and Persian periods. On part of the area, a Persian level appeared. The following level below it, between 20 and 40 cm. below the beginning of the excavation (ca. 69.70 m.s.l.) with the fireplace and the wall, belongs to the Early Bronze Age I-II. Further below other living floors were found.

The sequence of levels so far, in squares A-1 and A-2, can be summarised as follows:

In square A-1 the Persian level (level I) was not found, but sporadic sherds of the Persian period appeared in levels II and III, as secondary intrusions. As already mentioned, level II is Early Bronze I-II. Levels III and IV are Early Bronze I and are characterised by the presence of grey burnished ware. The pottery is typical of the Esdraelon Culture which finds its main centers at Afula, Megiddo and in other sites in the vicinity of Hazorea. These two levels are likely to belong to the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 3rd millennium B.C. Level V still had grey burnished sherds, but pottery with red and brown slip became dominant: bowls with flat bases and thin rims, fragments of large jars, simple ledge handles. This level may be considered as final Chalcolithic or transitional, from the Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

Level VI is Late Chalcolithic and is characterised by the abundance of red and brown slip ware. A few pieces of grey burnished ware were still present. This level contained a few intrusions from the Coastal Neolithic culture, which is likely to appear fully further below. Levels V and VI must belong to the later half of the 4th millennium B.C. (cf. Anati, 1961, pp. 289 ff.; Perrot, 1968, pp. 423-4).

In square A-2, the Persian level (level I) appears at the top of the excavation. In it several pits reach lower strata occasionally causing disturbing intrusions. In other areas the levels were quite clean.

As mentioned already, level II, which had an oven in the square 2 and the base of a wall in square 1, belongs to the Early Bronze I-II. Levels III and IV are both Early Bronze I and correspond to the same levels of square A-1. About two meters of thickness and six levels have contained remains from the Early Bronze I-II to Late Chalcolithic.

The living floors are made of small stones, with quantities of small pieces of charcoal pottery, bones and flints. Their thickness is

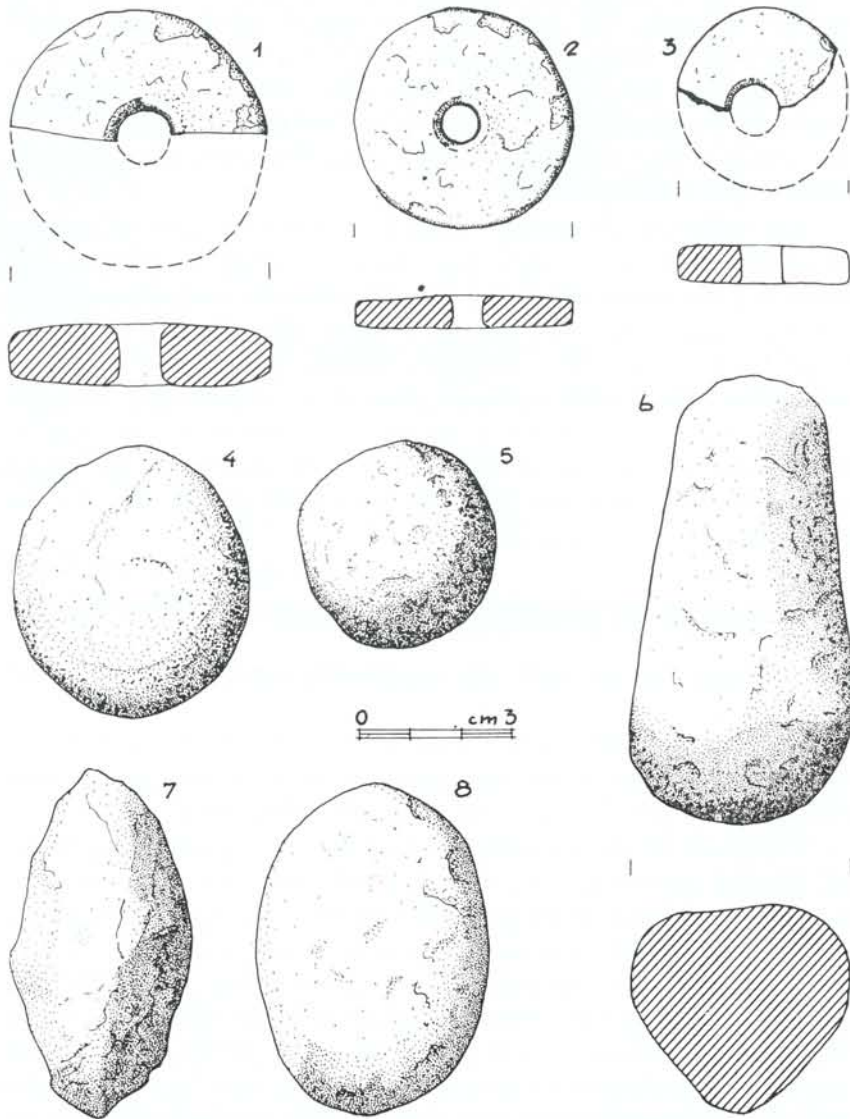


Fig. 29 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Chalcolithic stone tools from *Excavation A*.
 1-3: perforated discs; 4-5, 7-8: partly polished projectiles; 6: pestel.

not conspicuous, varying between 10 and 25 cm. One of these "floors" is sloping with an inclination of some 5' - 6' degrees. The others are roughly horizontal. In all of them some sort of pits have been found of various sizes where most of the pottery was collected. They are obviously floors but it is not yet clear what use they may have had. There are no massive walls, so far, in *Excavation A*; remains of an oven and of a thin wall, probably part of a fence, are not necessarily remains of a habitation.

The fragments of pottery collected in this area have an average size smaller than in the other two. Pots that could be reconstructed were rarely found and most of the fragments look like isolated specimens. The floors appear in such a way as to suggest that they may have been stepped upon repeatedly. Probably, animals also have stepped on these floors, which could represent parts of paved courtyards for agricultural purpose. *Excavation A*, in the Early Bronze Age I-II and in the Chalcolithic, does not seem to have fallen within the habitation area of the site. It rather seems to have been on the edge of the settlement.

The peculiar stratigraphic situation which was noticed, with alternation of floors and of alluvial deposits, seems to indicate that the site was in use for short periods of time and at intervals. Therefore, it seems that the spot was occasionally inhabited or otherwise used by man and then it was abandoned for enough time to allow the alluvial soil to deposit. There may be 20 to 50 cm. of such alluvial deposit between one living floor and the other; a new living floor would indicate that the spot was again inhabited for a while.

The study of the material culture from the various living floors will provide interesting data regarding the evolution of the material culture of the period which is represented here. It is noteworthy that in square II, almost every level had some intrusive material. There is no level which is completely clean. Three causes may have been responsible for this: One, already mentioned, is the Persian pits which reached, in several cases, levels II and III. The second is the alluvial deposits, which, because of their specific nature, may include remains from various periods which were found at the surface further up on the slope of the hill, at the time when the deposits took place. The third reason for these intrusions may be the numerous mole holes detected in the square, indicating the activity of these animals. They could be responsible for some of the intrusions. An exception is the extreme case of one spot in square A-2, in which the bottom of a

Persian pit sits on an E.B. floor. There, almost half the finds are Persian, the other half being E.B. In another spot, again in square A-2, a rather homogeneous group of six sherds from the M.B. II period were found in an otherwise E.B. I, homogeneous level. Obviously such localised and specific intrusions must have a definite reason.

The wall and the fireplace in level II, and the floors, primarily the well-preserved floors of levels V and VI, are sealing whatever levels still await excavation further below. They indicate the presence of a good stratigraphy and, despite the intrusions which have been detected, make the excavation in this area worth being continued.

Excavation B (figs. 30-40)

Trench n^o. 2, which was excavated in 1968, revealed in several places a stratigraphy of levels from the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods, which were quite promising for the chronological study of these periods. One such spot, 78 m.s.l., was chosen to undertake these *Excavation B*. *Excavation B* is attached to the trench at a spot which is 16 to 18 m. from the beginning of the trench and is a small excavation of 2 × 2 m. (4 sq.m.). After the bottom of the trench was reached, the excavation became slightly larger, 2 × 3 m. (6 sq.m.). Such a small excavation has provided a considerable amount of data about the evolution of material culture in the Chalcolithic and Neolithic periods, in an interesting stratigraphic sequence, and may be considered as a good test, for further research in the site. Six strata were recognized:

I. - From the surface to about — 60 cm.: Late alluvial deposits, brown soil with mixed finds from all periods (Tray n^o. 1-3).

II. - Between — 60 cm. and — 1.30 m.: remains of building from the Hellenistic period (T. 4-7).

III. - Between — 1.00 and — 1.30 m.: a Chalcolithic level partly destroyed by the foundations of the Hellenistic building. Transition from brown soil to light grey soil (T. 7-9). Remains of a living floor and of a wall.

IV. - Between — 1.30 m. and ca. — 2.10 m.: a series of floors from the Late Neolithic (Coastal Neolithic). Hard and compact soil of light grey color. Remains of well built walls, floors with small pits

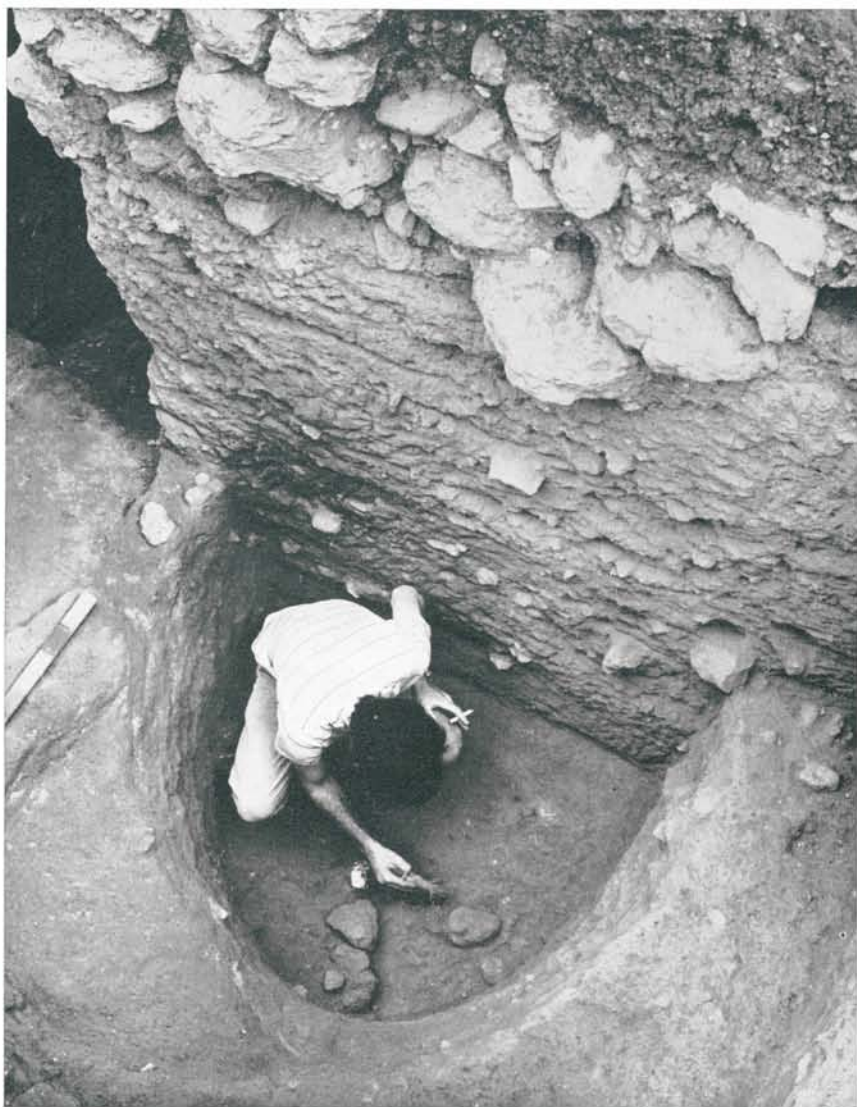


Fig. 30 - Abu Zurciq (Hazorea). View of *Excavation B* while pit II is being excavated.

HAZOREA 1971 SECTOR B

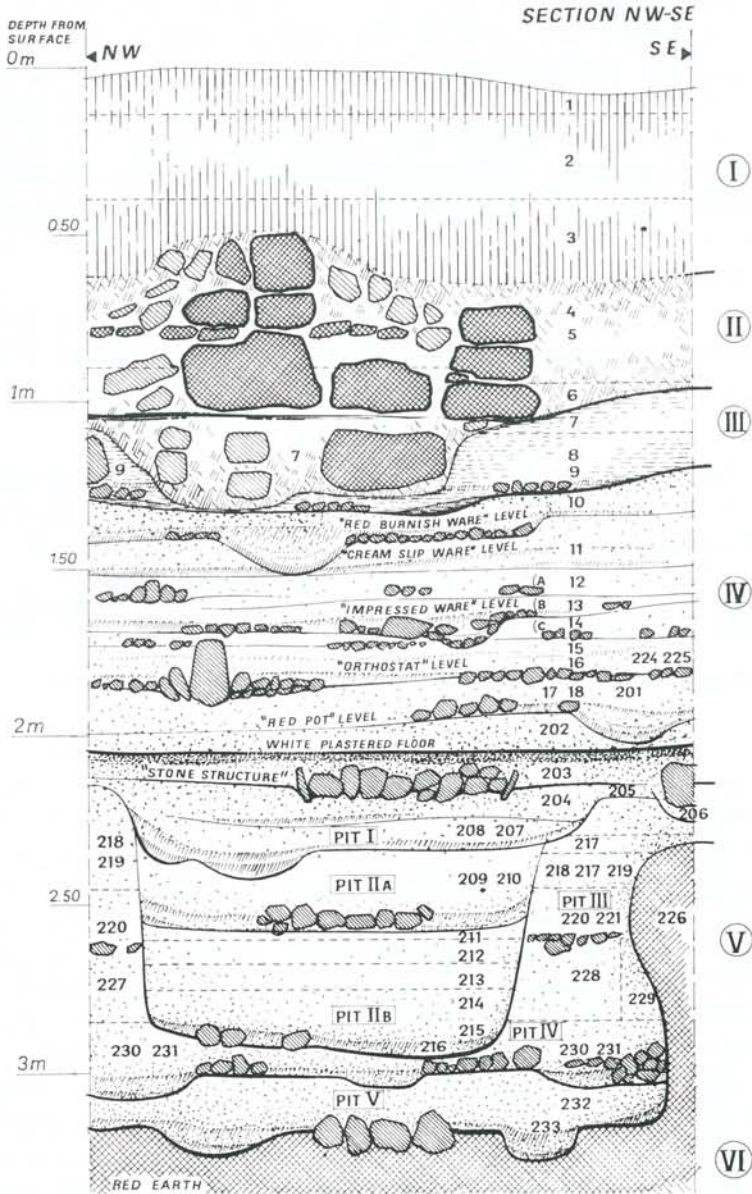


Fig. 31 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Section of Excavation B. Numbers inside levels are references to index of finds.

and fire places, stone floors, rammed earth floors and plastered floors (T. 10-18; 201-203).

V. - Between ca. —2.10 m. to —3.25 m.: a series of living pits belong to the Middle Neolithic (Hazorean Culture). The architecture is characterized by rounded huts half dug into the soil. The earth varies in color from grey to dark brown with patches that indicate the presence of ashes. Remains of ovens and apparently also remains of unbaked bricks which are recognized by their yellowish color and by the presence of a texture caused by the negative prints of straw (T. 204-221; 227-233).

VI. - Starting at the sides of the pits at about —2.50 m. and continuing over the entire surface below —3.25 m.: a level of *terra rossa* with flint implements from the Late Upper Palaeolithic period (T. 226).

Three main assemblages of material culture have been excavated in succession; one, represented by stratum II (T. 7-9), is Chalcolithic, of the same kind as that represented in great abundance at Abu Zureiq Lower in Perrot's excavation, and in several other sites of the Hazorea area. The pottery bears an overall resemblance to Tell el Far'ah, Megiddo (XIX), Beth-Shean (XVIII) and indicates that this assemblage falls within the northern Chalcolithic group (Anati, 1961, pp. 289-296). The second, represented by stratum IV (T. 10-18; 201-203), is an assemblage of the type that J. Kaplan has excavated at Ein el-Jarba, and elsewhere, he has called it "Wadi Raba culture" and has considered it as Early Chalcolithic (Kaplan, 1958, p. 149; 1969, pp. 1-23). J. Perrot has considered the general horizon of this assemblages as Late Neolithic, and has suggested its subdivision into three phases. According to Perrot, the latest of the three is the "Wadi Raba phase," the second is the "Munhata phase," and the earliest is "Shaar Hagolan phase" (Perrot, 1968, pp. 408-416). The present author had named this culture, Coastal Neolithic, agreeing with Perrot about its general chronological frame (Anati, 1961, pp. 269-273). From this excavation we have learned that "Yarmukian" pottery with fish-bone incisions and red painted decoration appears in a middle phase of the "Coastal Neolithic" (mainly T. 13-16). If this is not an intrusion, it would be an indication that the Coastal Neolithic and the Yarmukian culture are partly contemporary to each other.

The latest phases of the « Coastal Neolithic » represented in *Excavation B* by T. 10-11, may be considered as a transitional phase to

the Chalcolithic, while the earlier phases find strong comparison to assemblages further north, along the Coastal region of the Eastern Mediterranean, all the way up to Byblos, Ras Shamra, the Amuq Valley and to Mersin (Garstang, 1953, p. 12 ff.; Braidwood, 1960; H. de Contenson, 1963, pp. 35-40). It seems that this culture started in these more northern regions, and arrived in the Israeli coastal region rather late in its history. The name Coastal Neolithic was given to this culture because it is found primarily along the sea coast, or in the side valleys such as Amuq and the Esdraelon Valley, which are directly connected to the coast. It is not represented, however, along the coast

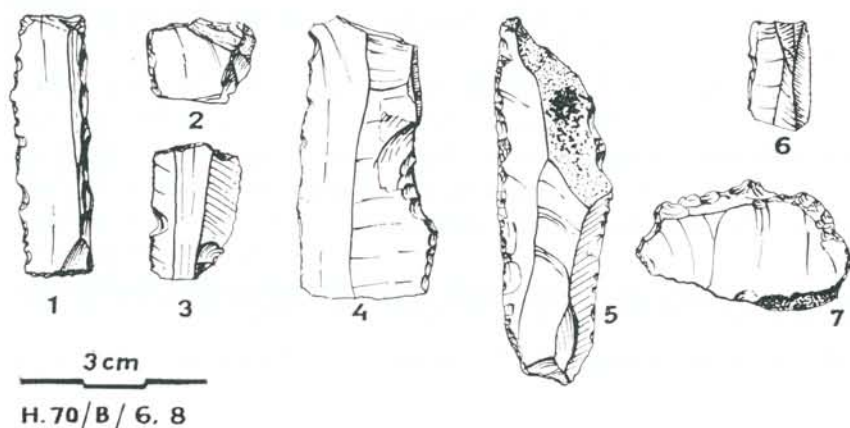


Fig. 32 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *Excavation B*. Flint implements from the Chalcolithic level.

only, and it appears in at least two sites in the Jordan Valley: Munhata (Perrot, 1964-1966) and Tel Eli (Prausnitz, 1959); in both it is not represented in the pure form in which it occurs nearer to the coast and appears to be impregnated with local elements.

The third assemblage is represented by a culture which is quite apart from previously known cultures. Stratum V (T. 204-221; 227-233). There are a few general parallels with part of the pottery from the "Neolithique ancien" of Byblos (Dunand, 1961) with some of the earliest material from the Amuq plain (Braidwood, 1960), with the pre-Halafian pottery at Tell Halaf (Von Oppenheim, 1943, pls. I-II), and also with the lower level of Batashi (Kaplan, 1959, pp. 10-24), but the assemblage as a whole is rather different from other known cultures.

We are referring to this as the Hazorean Culture and consider it to be Middle Neolithic.

The series of levels recognized, and the changes in the material culture, are worth description. A study of all the material recorded is now under way. A preliminary description of the changes in material culture recognised so far, may be significant for the study of the periods involved. The details described, obviously refer only to this excavation. Some of them may illustrate more general pattern of evolution of material culture.

From the surface to 15 cm. below, the alluvial soil contained a mixed material culture from various periods (T. 1). Between — 15 and — 45 cm. a level of rather compact alluvial soil was encountered with very few finds (T. 2-3).

At the depth of — 45 cm. the ruins of an ancient building started appearing. At the depth of — 62 cm. to — 95 cm. below the surface, Hellenistic pottery came to light in larger quantities. At — 80 cm. a series of flat stones seem to have been a floor, which was preserved only in parts. Further below, two foundations of walls came to light, the upper one heavier, the lower one thinner. They were superimposed on each other and their directions were slightly different; some time may have elapsed between the building of the first and that of the second. At the depth of — 1.05 m. to — 1.08 m. a second floor appeared, made of rammed earth with numerous small stones.

When the wall and the second floor were removed, the first Chalcolithic pottery came to light. It was mixed with Hellenistic pottery which continued to appear, in one spot, down to ca. — 1.35 m. below the surface. The Chalcolithic material culture appears between — 0.95 m. and — 1.35 m. (T. 7-9). The pottery is well fired, and is typified by the presence of uneven cohesive grits, some of which reach the size of over $\frac{1}{2}$ cm². This assemblage is characterized by a great abundance of brown and red slip ware, which make over 28% of the pottery collected. Painted pottery with geometric motives is also present. Large bowls with flat, large rims, bowls with thin rims and hole-mouth jars, are the most common shapes. This level was seriously damaged by the foundations of the Hellenistic building on top of it and it was preserved intact only in the southern corner of the excavation.

At the depth of about — 1.30 m., the layers change and become hard and very compact. The earth becomes of a light grey color with

darker and lighter patches bearing marks of burning. The kind of pottery changed quite drastically and a large quantity of burnished ware appeared in the context. In the main Chalcolithic level (T. 8), the burnished pottery is less than 9% of the total pottery collected, the slip ware is about 47%; in the levels which mark the transition from Chalcolithic to Neolithic (T. 9), burnish goes up to over 23% of the pottery, while slip goes down to about 26%. In the following level (T. 10), there is more burnished ware (23%) than slip ware (22%). The most common color of burnish is red (16.4% in T. 10). Amber burnished ware and black burnished ware also appear. Below — 1.30 m. living floors started to appear with red, amber and black burnished ware. These floors were made of small stones very similar to those found in Sector A, although the material finds here are completely different; these floors occasionally had small pits in them, which contained finds of material culture, bones and ashes. In one of these pits an almost complete deep bowl was found.

Although the material culture remains of the same general kind, several changes in it were detected from one living floor to the other. On the whole, the pottery is characterized by a wealth of decoration, mainly by burnishing and color slip. The clay is homogeneous, with abundant, medium size grits, and is well baked. The abundance of burnishing is perhaps the most striking aspect of the Late Neolithic period here; usually, red and amber are the two most common colors of burnishing. Black is common mainly in the latest levels of the series, its abundance probably representing a characteristic of the transitional phases from Neolithic to Chalcolithic. The impressed ware becomes well represented in T. 11 (2.5%). It grows to about 5% in T. 12 and 13, and reaches the peak of 7.2% in T. 24. Then it decreased to 5% in T. 15, 4.7% in T. 16, 1.8% in T. 17, and then practically disappeared.

The earliest phases of the Late Neolithic are characterized by an abundance of a characteristic, pale red slip which may sometimes be half lustrous (over 14% in T. 18).

The flint industry is characterized by denticulated blades, backed blades, some of them truncated and made into rectangular sections of composite tools, probably sickles and knives, and a few arrow heads.

At the level of T. 16, an orthostat (standing stone), was found inserted into a floor, with small stones all around to hold it up, and two larger stones on one side to keep it standing properly. The orthostat was chipped all around to give it a rounded shape and one

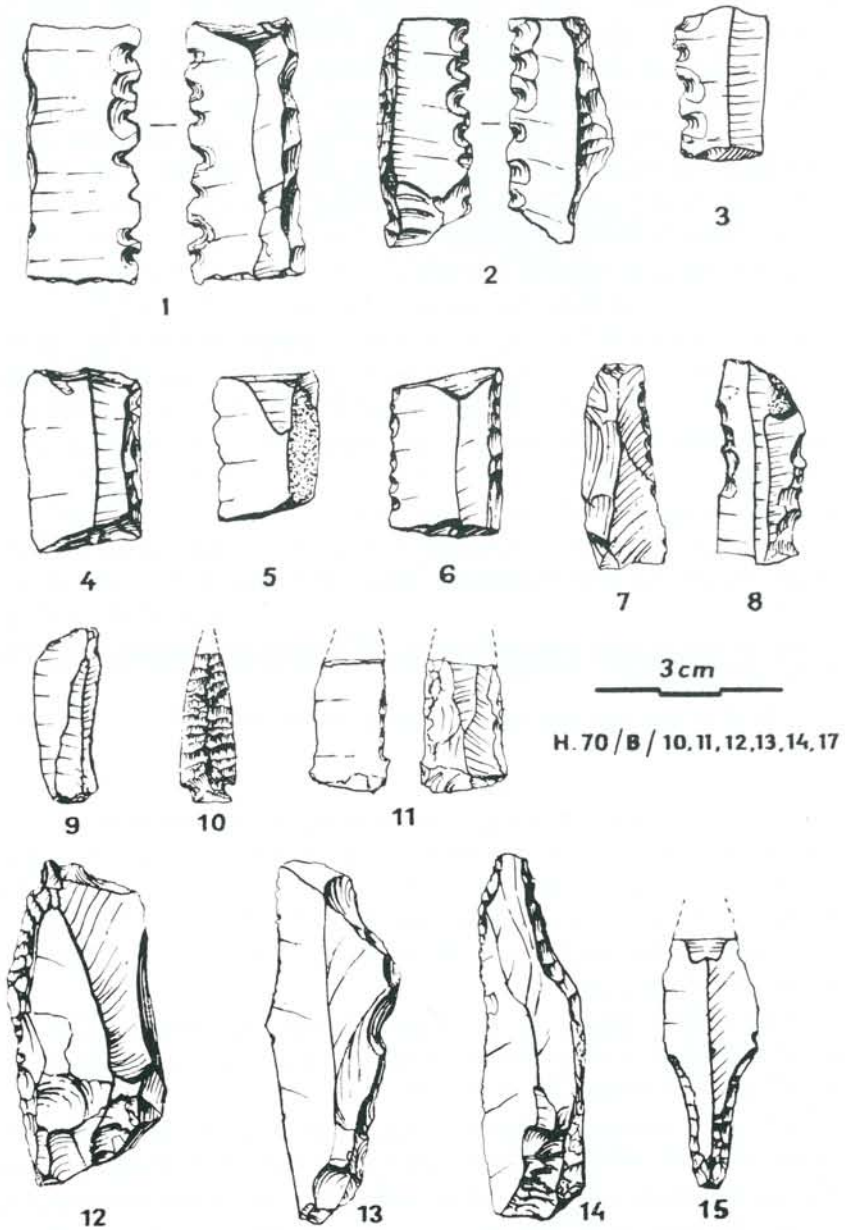


Fig. 33 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *Excavation B*. Flint implements from the levels belonging to the Coastal Neolithic culture.

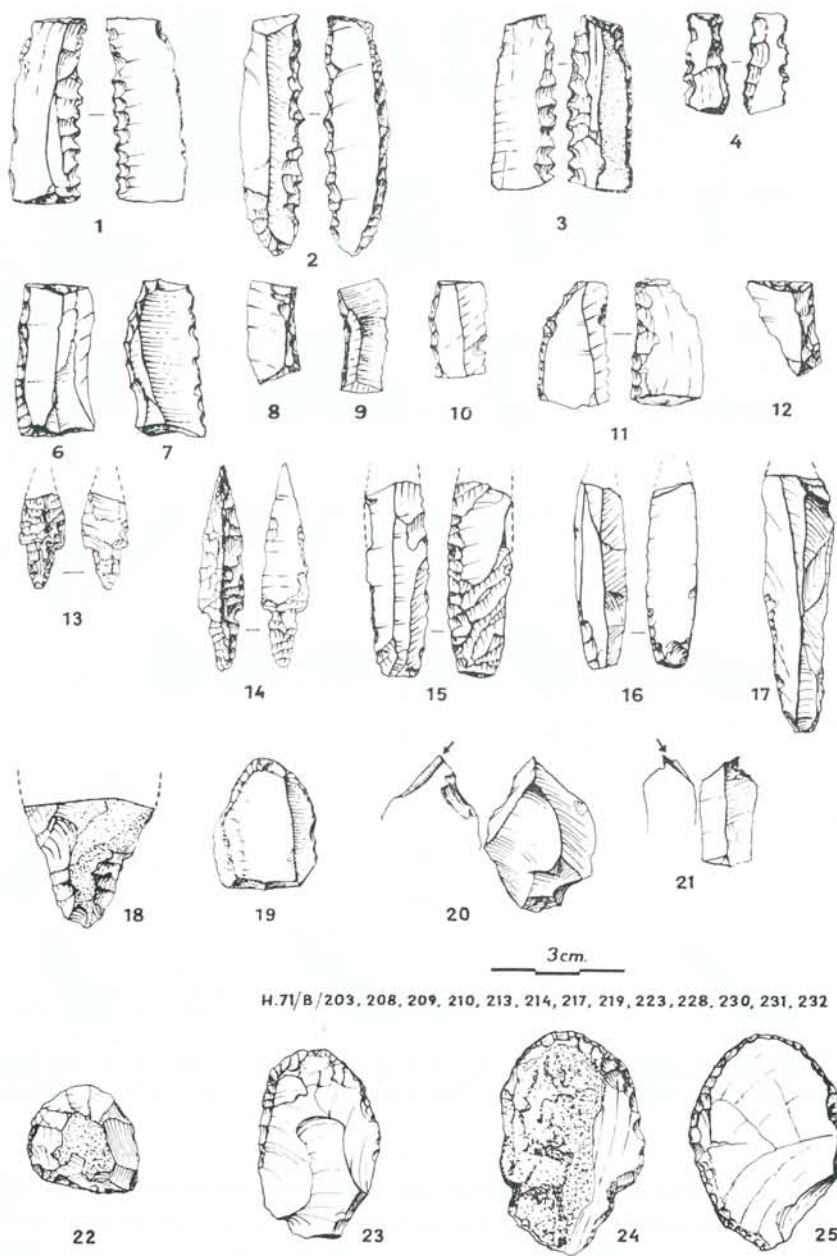


Fig. 34 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *Excavation B*. Flint implements from the level belonging to the Hazorean Neolithic.

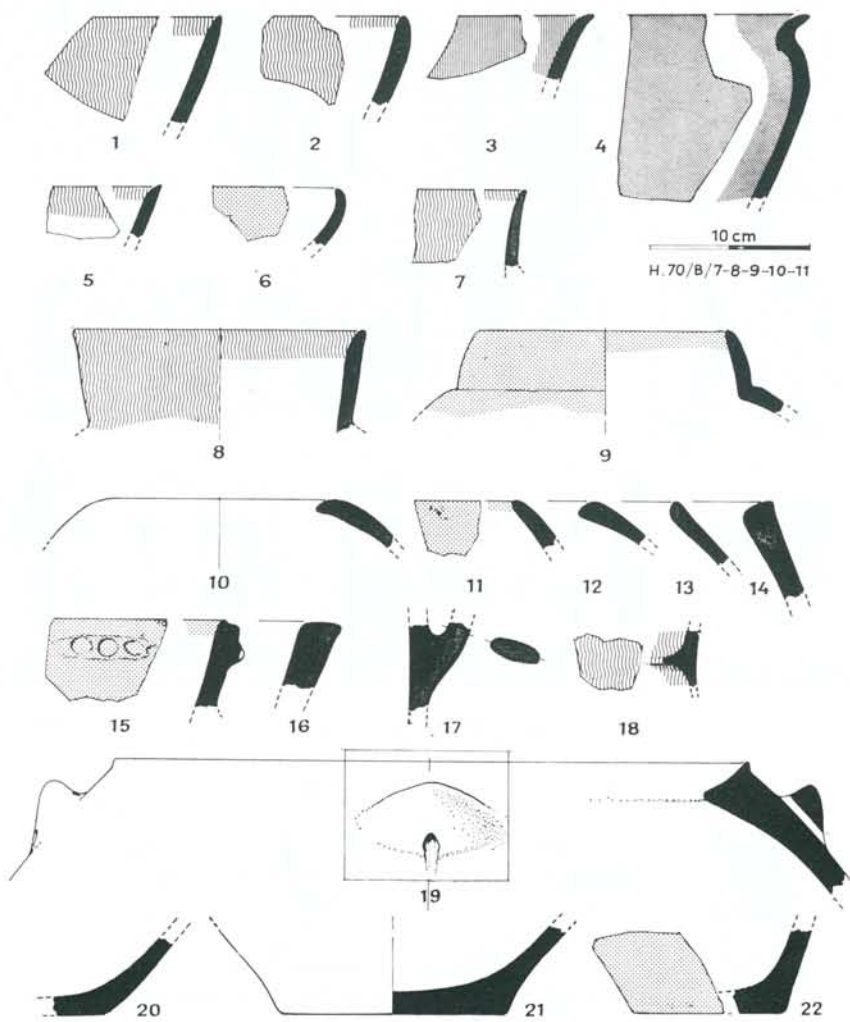


Fig. 35 - Abu-Zureiq (Hazorea). *Excavation B*. Burnished and painted pottery from the Chalcolithic level and from the transitional level from Neolithic to Chalcolithic.

of its faces was polished. There are apparently some remains of red color on the polished face of the orthostat but no specific figures could be detected on it. In a pit found in a floor — 1.95 m. below surface (T. 17-18), an almost complete pot was found. It is of an unusually large size.

At about — 2.05 m. below the surface, a white plastered floor was

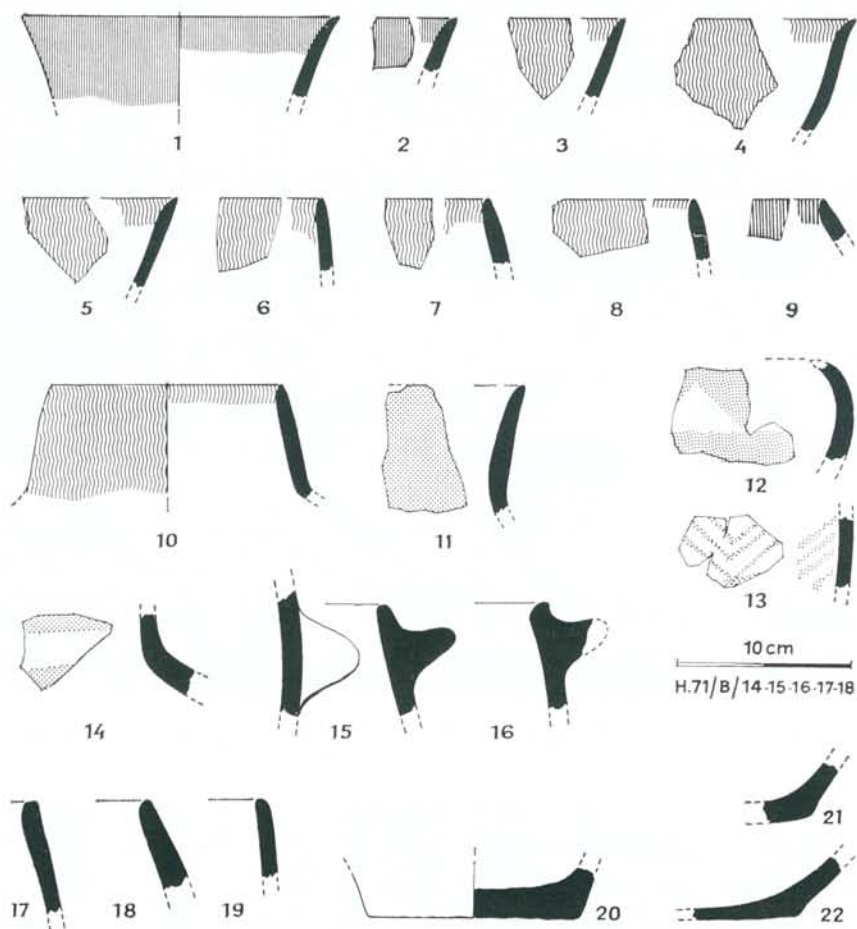


Fig. 36 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *Excavation B*. Burnished and painted pottery from the Coastal Neolithic culture.

unearthed over almost the entire area of the excavation. In the spots where it was well preserved it appeared as a hardened and smoothed level of chalky stones, which varied in thickness between 3 cm. and 7 cm. This floor was connected with the base of a stone wall, built with very great precision and skill. This stone basement appeared along the North-western wall of the excavation. From trench n^o. 2 it was possible to verify that it is about 55 cm. wide and made of two parallel rows of stones which are on line at their external edges. The

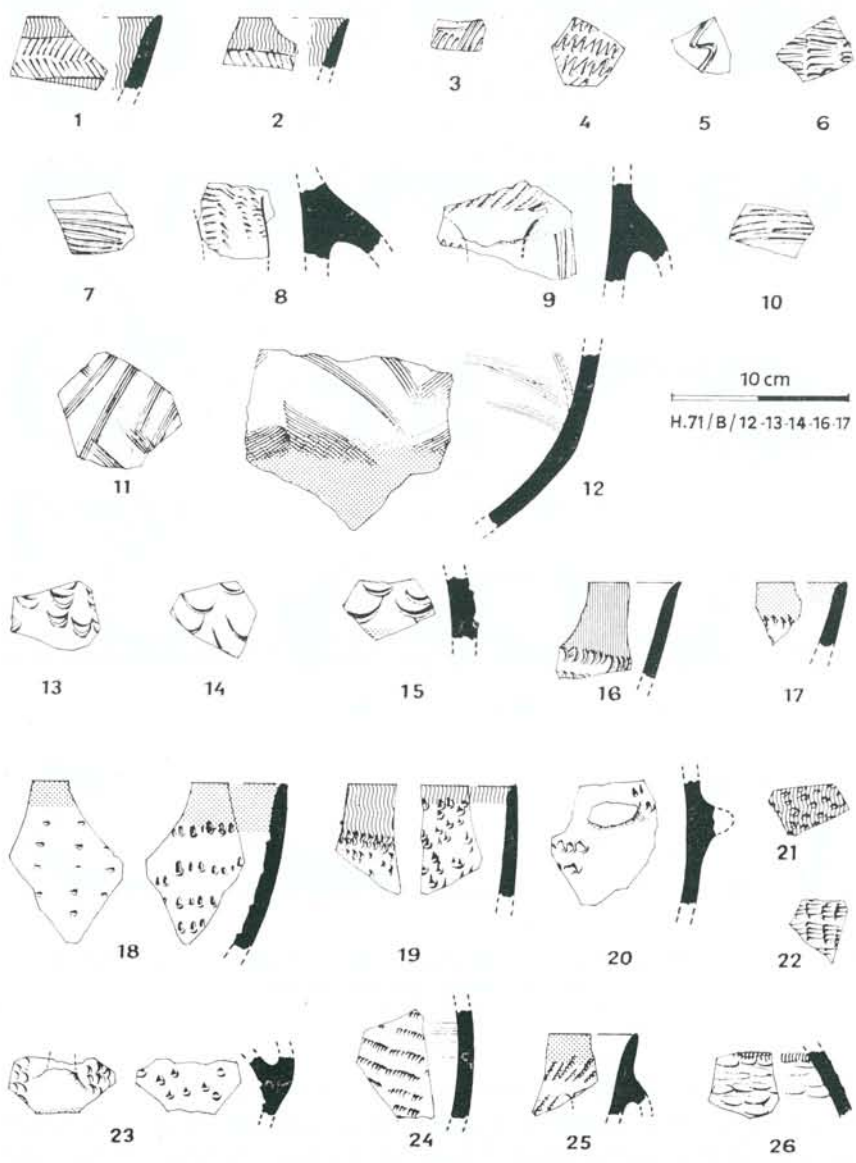


Fig. 37 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Excavation B. Impressed ware from the Coastal Neolithic culture.

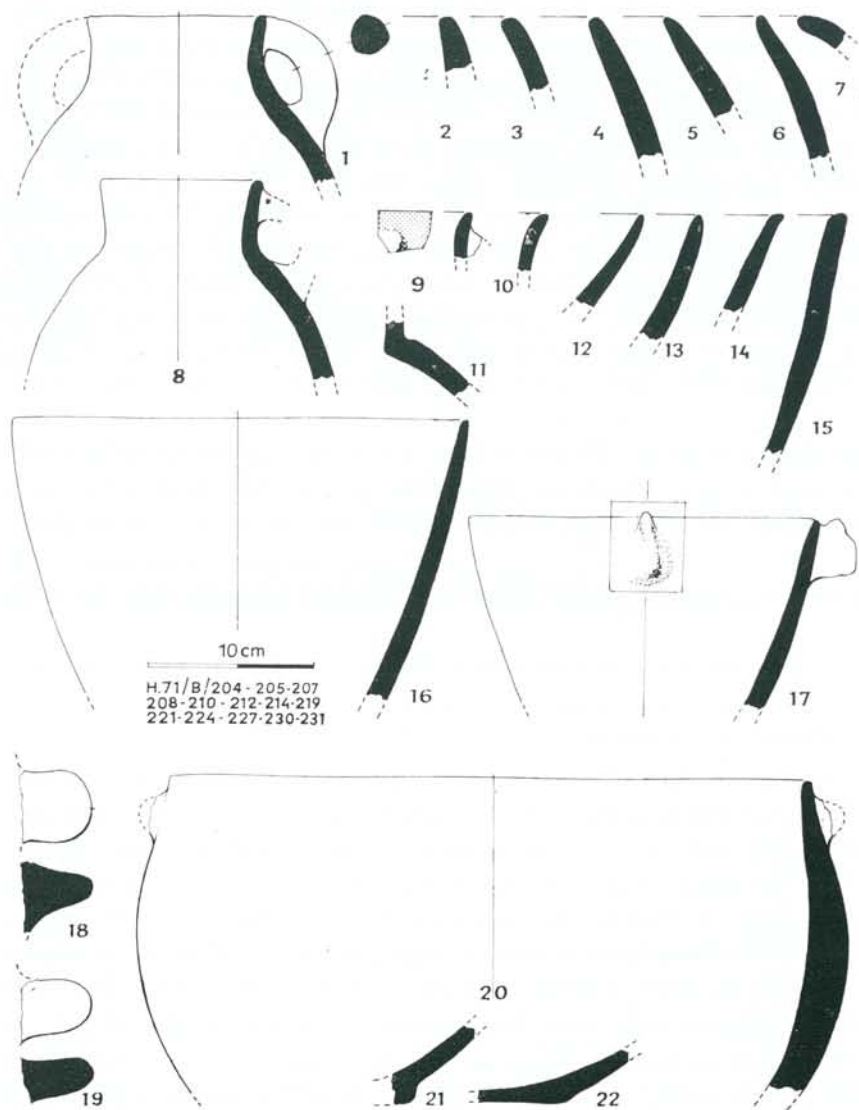


Fig. 38 - Abu Zurciq (Hazorea). *Excavation B.* Pottery shapes from the Hazorean Neolithic culture.

extremely well built ensemble belong to an early phase of the Coastal Neolithic culture.

Further below, a stone structure was unearthed. It looks like some sort of platform, roughly oval in shape, with several vertical stones around it, apparently to keep it standing out of the surrounding surface. This structure seems to mark the transition between the Coastal Neolithic culture which is on top of it, and the Hazorean Neolithic, which is around it (T. 203). From this level, which is at — 2.10 m. below the surface, to the end of the area excavated in the 1971 season, at — 3.25 m. below the surface, five main levels of the Hazorean culture were unearthed. They are represented by five phases of pits, built or, rather, excavated, the one into the other. The same area appears to have been exploited again and again by the Neolithic inhabitants, who made their semi-interred living pits the one in the debris of the previous one. These appear to have been dug into the soil to a depth of up to 1 - 1.50 m. Probably there was a roof, on top of them, made of some organic material. Fragments of hardened mud with large quantities of straw impressions, may be remains of the fallen roofs.

The floors of the pits have small pits, fire-places, structures made of stones, which appear to have been used by Neolithic men for their daily activities.

No substantial changes have been remarked, so far, in the material culture within this period, but further excavations could help in subdividing typological phases.

Three main kinds of pottery are present in the Hazorean culture. The most common and also the most characteristic one, is rough, but extremely well fired. It has an uneven thickness and it is much heavier than the pottery from previous levels. In the thick parts the clay has sometimes air bubbles, the composition of the paste is rather regular, with grits of homogeneous size, in large quantities. They are so numerous that, at times, it seems that there are more grits than clay. Only the heaviest parts have dark patches in the central part of the section, showing that the firing did not reach the core. The thin pieces are rather evenly baked. This pottery is brittle and if a piece falls down it breaks in numerous small fragments. This may be caused by the very high quantity of grits present in the paste, which appears as a conglomeration of grits, with little clay to hold them together. Sometimes the surface of this pottery shows cracks, but, on the whole, the pieces are hard, well amalgamated and well preserved.

The surfaces of the pots bear marks of human fingers which give a very plastic appearance, and make the surface rich in nuances of texture. Some fragments are grey, dark brown or almost black, but the large majority of pieces have a typical yellowish-creamy color which helps in differentiating this pottery from all the others found in the same sector. It is a self-colored pottery, with a rough and uneven burnishing, from which one can recognize the marks of a stick or of a group of sticks used for the purpose.

The three main types of objects made of this pottery are deep bowls, hole-mouth jars with large open mouths and almost vertical, slightly rounded body, handled jars, with the handles uniting the neck to the shoulders. Knobs and plain ledge handles are found very near the rim, sometimes even at the rim.

This pottery resembles, in shapes and texture, the earliest pottery from Tell Halaf, which precedes there the painted Halafian pottery, and which Von Oppenheim calls "self-colored" pottery (N.F. Von Oppenheim, pls. I-II; cf. also Id., 1934, pl. L., pp. 207-8). Apparently L. Woolley describes a pottery which seems to bear resemblance to this one, at Tell esh-Sheich, in the Amuq plain. He considers this ware to be of Anatolian origin (L. Woolley, 1953, p. 26).

The other kinds of pottery are less abundant, they occur in the same context. The second type is a badly fired pottery, dark grey red in color. It is very light in weight and, usually, does not have grits, or has just a few and uneven ones. Negative marks of straw are found all over. The surface is rough and, at times, has finger marks on it. This kind of pottery was used for relatively large objects, mainly large storing jars and probably also structures fixed on the living floors such as ovens. Very few fragments have a shape which can be easily recognized.

A third type of pottery is quite rare in this context: it becomes common later on, in the Coastal Neolithic. It is made of a smooth and fine clay without straw negatives and with very few grits. The inner color is a uniform pink, sometimes with a thin bluish-grey line in the middle of the section. Usually this pottery is colored and has a red or brown slip which is sometimes burnished. The rarity of finds of this kind, and their usual very small size, raise some questions. This kind of pottery is the only one of the three which persists thereafter and becomes more common in the Coastal Neolithic levels.

The flint industry is characterized by denticulated blades and sickle blades with blunted back which are sometimes truncated, arrow

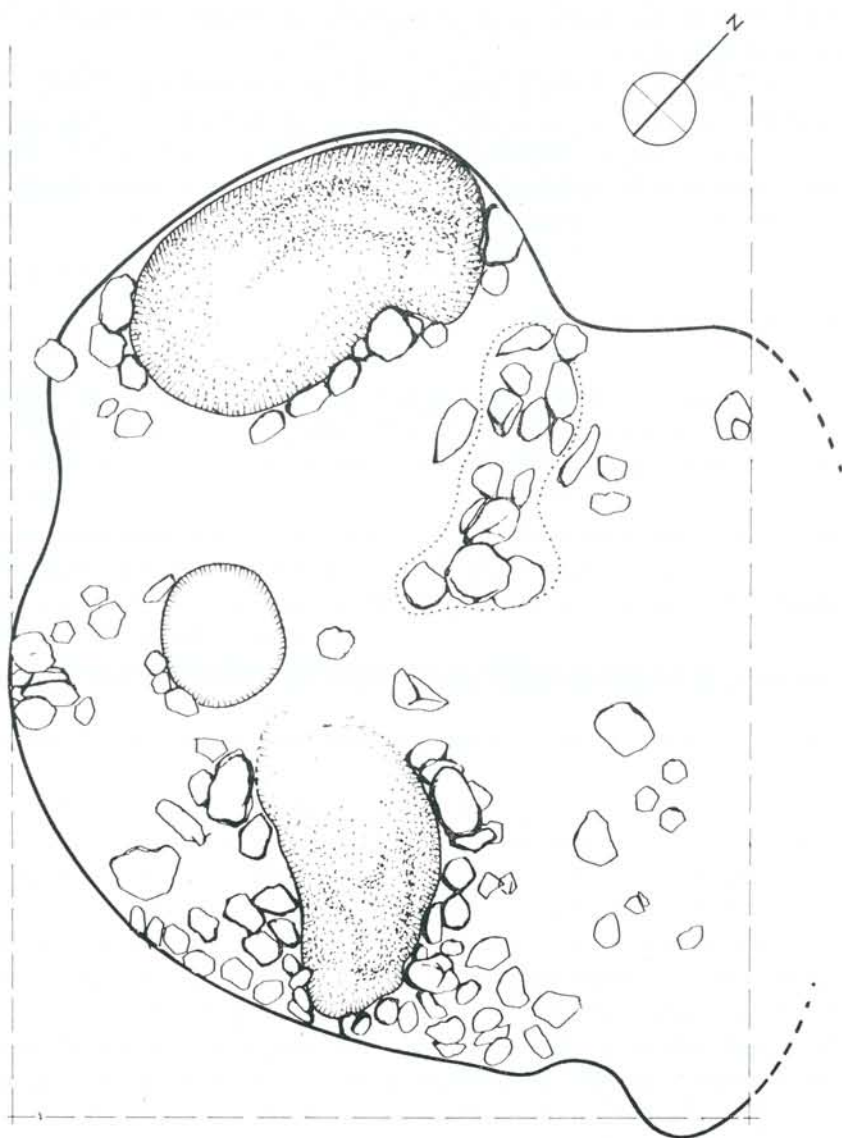


a



b

Fig. 39 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *Excavation B.* a: a view of the stone structure from level T-203; b: the two almost concentric half-circles show the larger and higher Pit I (207-208) and the smaller and lower Pit II-B (215-216).



HAZOREA 1971
SECTOR B

PIT IV *LIVING FLOOR AT DEPTH m. 3.05*

0 10 20 30 40 50 cm

Fig. 40. Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *Excavation B. Pit IV.*
Living floor at depth m. 3.05.

heads and javelin heads, some small burins on blades and some finely made oval scrapers.

In *Excavation B* the depth of — 3.25 m. was reached. There, the Neolithic sequence seems to have come to an end and the red earth starts, where Upper Palaeolithic flint implements are found. This excavation may be continued in the next campaign, in order to check the continuation of stratigraphy further down.

Excavation C (figs. 41-48)

The third excavation was opened near trench n^o. 1, some 200 m. North of *Excavation A* and *B*. In 1968 during the excavation of trench n^o. 1, in what was called *Locus 50*, a large pit was discovered in which three levels were found. The pit was reused in the Islamic period and a neck was built around it, as the surface of the area appears to have been higher than at the time in which the pit was originally made. This Islamic period went down to the depth of over 2 m.; below it an Early Bronze Age I layer was found. Below the Bronze Age layer there was a double grave in which skulls of two individuals were found together with a group of pottery of the Coastal Neolithic culture. Further below, a white plastered floor was unearthed, at the bottom of the pit, with more finds from the Coastal Neolithic culture. Having recognized in the area the presence of several other pits, it was decided to open up *Excavation C* in order to check the surrounding of *Locus 50* and to look for a reason which would explain why such pits were dug.

The surface of this area, before the excavation started, was 81 to 82 m.s.l. An upper layer of an average of 80-90 cm. belonged mainly to the Islamic period. In the Northern part of the excavation this level was seated on a stratum of stone blocks and debris of limestone which appeared to be the result of further cleaning and digging of pits in the area. This material was thrown out of the pits which were cleaned. It became clear, therefore, that the layer below the debris of this cleaning, could establish a *terminus post quem* to be given for the period in which the pits were last cleaned and reused. The layer below the debris had finds from the Iron Age and earlier periods.

In the central part of the excavation, the bedrock was reached, at 70 to 80 cm. below the surface. Its cleaning over an area of

some 60 sq. m. provided an interesting view of a living rock-floor which had been in use for a long time and during several periods. The entire rock surface appears to have been worked, in one way or another. The bell-shaped pits were dug into it, then repaired and cleaned in at least two different periods, and, finally, a stone neck was built around their mouths, in the Islamic period. Various graves were found: a large and wealthy collective rock-cut tomb from the Middle Bronze Age II had the shaft dug through the rock-surface. Two single graves, one from the Byzantine period, the other probably Islamic, used the rock surface as a base and were cut into it. Other rock-cuttings, include several cup marks of various shape and size.

One of the main problems to be solved was the age of the bell-shaped pits. They are known to have been used as silos-granaries and storing pits by Bedouins, a generation ago. In one of them (516) pieces of rifle from 30-40 years ago were found at the depth of over 1 m. below the rock-surface. Most of them were filled, down to the bottom, with very late alluvial deposits which contained primarily Islamic pottery. Three of these bell-shaped pits were excavated completely (516, 508, 517). Two of them had been touched by the cutting of the Middle Bronze Age II tomb (518). In all three, inside the rock cracks of the bottom, fragments of Chalcolithic pottery were collected. In 1968, in trench n^o. 1, *locus* 25, a bell-shaped pit was found which still contained a level *in situ* from the Coastal Neolithic culture. On the other hand the rock-cutting and the shape of these pits appear quite sophisticated and the abundance of late finds found in them, create some reluctance in proposing a definite date before more such pits are excavated.

In the southern part of the excavation, a large living pit was excavated (509). Here, an interesting stratigraphy was recorded. The Islamic period was abundantly represented in the uppermost level for a depth of over 50 cm. *Locus* 519 is a pit, part of which is dug into the limestone and part into previous levels, which was reused in the Islamic period.

At the depth of 50-75 cm. below the surface, a group of Late Roman-Byzantine sherds was collected, in an area of ashes and burned earth some 4 m. in length which seems to have been the emplacement of a hut, a tent or some other kind of temporary living place.

At the depth of 75-80 cm. below the surface, a concentration of Iron Age pottery was found. In the middle of it an oval fire-place had a heap of burned material, mainly burned stones and bones. Most



a



b

Fig. 41. Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *Excavation C.* *a*: general view of the excavation, with Tell Abu Zureiq behind the highway, and the Esdraelon Valley in the background; *b*: view of the Neolithic large pit and of the bell-shaped silos.

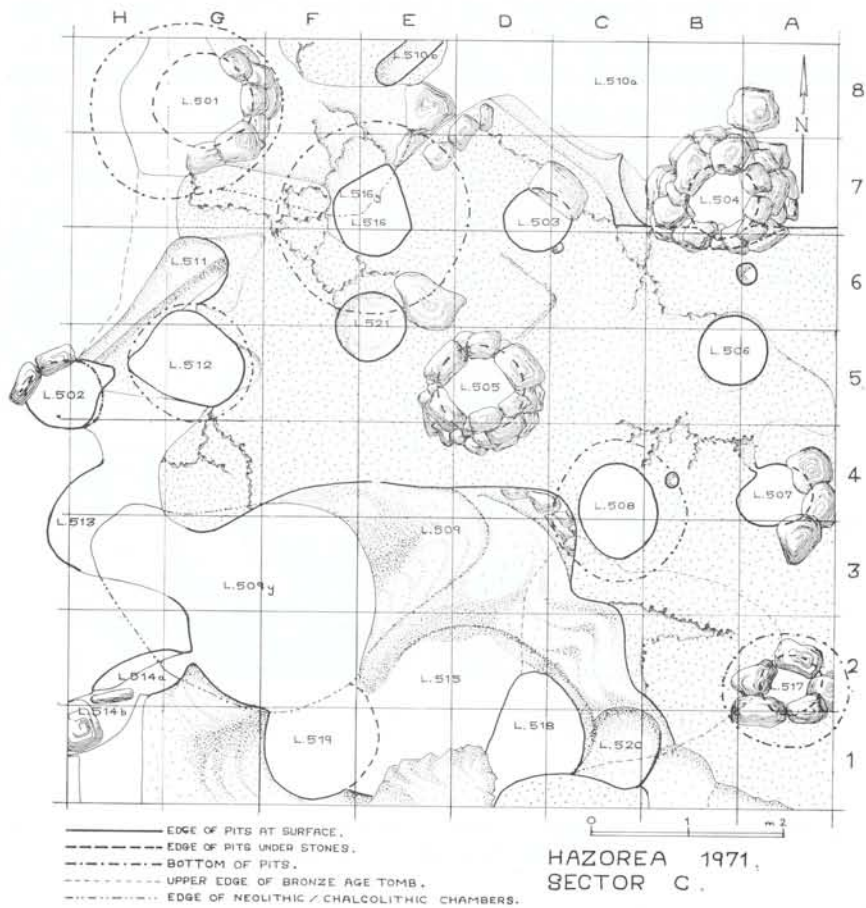


Fig. 42 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Plan of Excavation C.

of the pottery, including several vessels which can be reconstructed, was found in less than 2 sq.m.

In the squares C-D-E/1-2, in a mixed level with a predominance of Middle Bronze II finds, the entrance to the M.B. II tomb was found. This tomb has a burial chamber, roughly oval in shape, ca. 2×2.50 m. in size. It contained the burial of at least 5 human beings with their grave goods, which consisted primarily of a few scarabs and a variety of pots, and whatever may have been contained in them.

At a depth varying between 1.35 m. and 1.70 m. below surface, there was a Chalcolithic level. The living pit was then in use (Pit I); this level, some 20 to 30 cm. thick, yielded a flint industry with axes, sickle-blades, knives, scrapers and other tools of daily use. The pottery was particularly abundant, with a high percentage of red and brown slip ware. Burnished ware was extremely rare and consisted of a few fragments of red burnished and dark grey burnished ware. The assemblage is Late Chalcolithic. The grey burnished ware, which is considered by some authors to belong to the Bronze Age (cf. Amiran, 1969, p. 22), is likely to have started to appear already in the Late

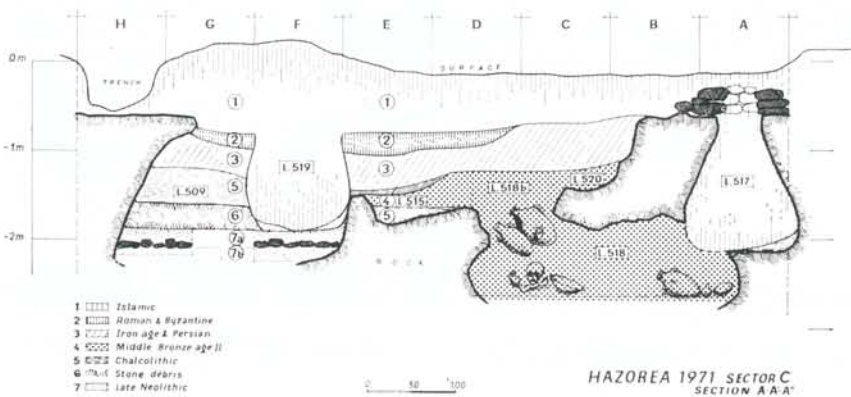


Fig. 43 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Section of *Excavation C* showing the succession of levels and their relations to locuses.

Chalcolithic and to have reached its peak in the transition phases from the Chalcolithic to the E.B.I., remaining in use for a short while thereafter, during the E.B.I. At Abu Zureiq, in all three excavations, it appears in a Late Chalcolithic context. In *Excavation A* it appears also in two E.B.I. levels. There might be an evolution of types but only further research will enable to verify this point.

The pottery objects included fragments of a few large jars, at least one large pithos and one churn, several bowls, goblets and cornets. They may have been, together, the ware of a household.

Below the Chalcolithic level, at first the bed-rock seemed to have been reached. The level was of a yellow to reddish limestone. Inside it, flint artifacts, bones and pottery were found and then, exca-

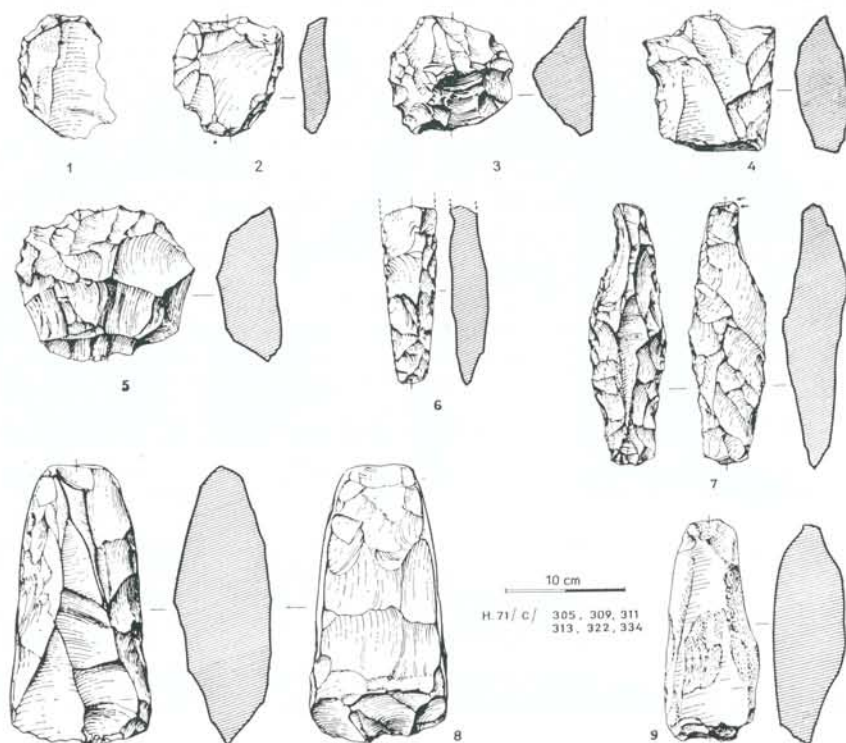


Fig. 44 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Excavations C. Flint implements from the Chalcolithic hut (*Locus* 509).

vating *Locus* 519, the section revealed that below a layer of 25-30 cm. of limestone a new level of earth existed. The limestone layer was removed and it revealed itself to be made of stone debris which was thrown there when the bell-shaped pits were excavated. The stone debris layer was as hard as real stone. The debris had calcified together and without the section in *Locus* 519 we may have not found the lower levels.

Below the debris layer there was an excellent level belonging to the Coastal Neolithic culture ("emphasized Bow-rim" phase). Part of the area was paved with flat stones, and grinding stones, pestles and other stone objects were on this floor, together with flints, pots and bones. This level was, so far, excavated only in part. The excavations will be continued in the next season.

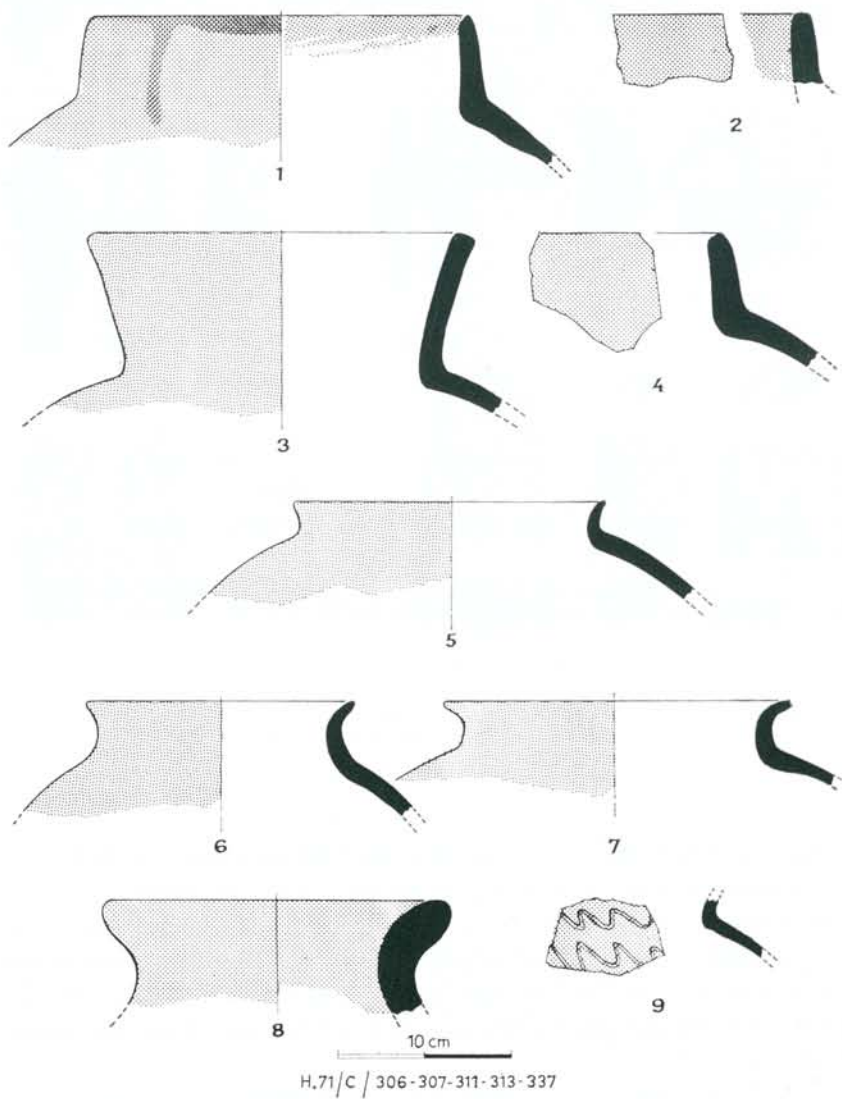


Fig. 45 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *Excavation C*. Brown slip ware from the Chalcolithic hut (*Locus 509*, level 5). Rims and necks.

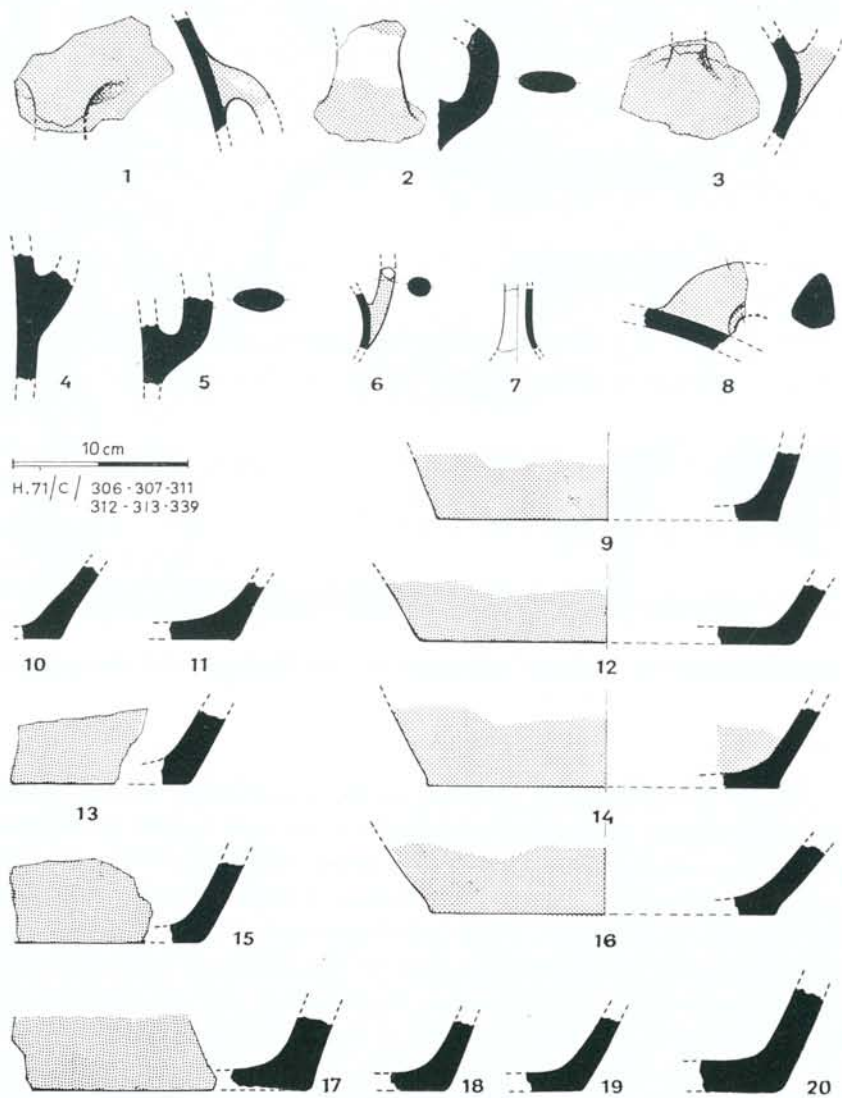


Fig. 46 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). *Excavation C*. Brown slip ware from the Chalcolithic hut (*Locus 509*, level 5). Handles and bases.

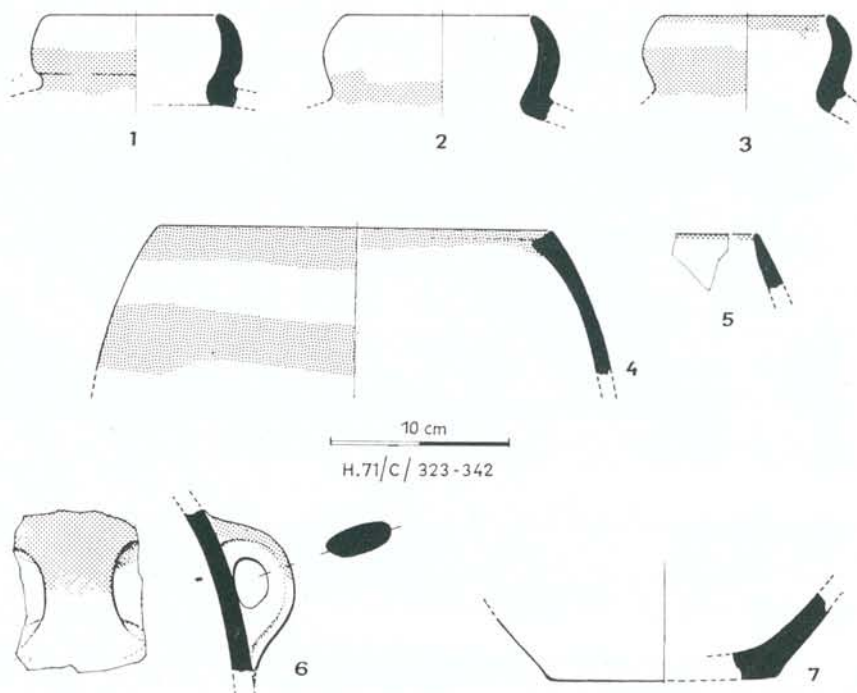


Fig. 47 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). Excavation C. Red slip and amber slip ware from the Coastal Neolithic hut (Locus 509, level 7).

From the stratigraphy recorded so far in *Locus 509* we can reconstruct the history of the spot as follows: If nothing earlier is brought to light by the continuation of excavations, the large living pit appears to have been dug during the Coastal Neolithic period. The pit fell into disuse thereafter. Some bell-shaped pits must have been dug then, since their debris were thrown into the living pit and sealed the Coastal Neolithic level. On top of it, the living pit was used again in the Late Chalcolithic. Although it does not seem possible to propose a date for all the bell-shaped pits, at least two of them appear therefore as earlier than the Late Chalcolithic and later than the "emphasized bow-rim" phase of the Coastal culture. The Chalcolithic levels were disturbed by the digging of the E.B. II tomb. On top, there is an Iron Age level, further higher up a Late Roman-Byzantine level, and, ultimately, an Islamic level. Two smaller, pot-shaped pits, were cut by the earliest living pit, n^o. 513, and 520. They may belong to a still earlier period.



a



b

Fig. 48 - Abu Zureiq (Hazorea). a: some of the Middle Bronze Age pottery from *Locus* 518; b: Late Bronze Age pottery from *Locus* 28, trench n° 1.

V. - CONCLUSIONS

The Hazorea research project has undergone, so far, three stages: 1 - Survey in 1967-68; 2 - Excavation of trial trenches n^{os}. 1-6 and start of excavation of sector A, in 1968; 3 - Excavation of *Excavations A, B, and C*, in 1970-71.

The work done is gradually enabling to reconstruct the history of the site, and through it, to understand some new details of the cultures which have been excavated. The Hazorea project was started with the main purpose of learning two cultural assemblages: The Lower Palaeolithic cultures which have yielded skeletal remains of Pithecanthropians and pre-sapiens, and the Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures, which appeared particularly rich and varied in this site. About the first ones of these aspects, the survey and trial trenches have provided several hints, but the living levels of the Lower Palaeolithic have not been found as yet. They may be in areas which have not been excavated; they may be further down, in the stratigraphy of the areas which are being excavated; and they may also not exist at all, being limited to whatever material has been drawn to the surface of the 85-60 m.s.l. terrace. It is to be hoped however, that the continuation of this work will help solving this problem.

The other aspect of this research, has, on the other hand, progressed a great deal. After detecting in the trial trenches the general stratigraphy of the site, the three excavation sectors have provided a good stratigraphy of the following periods:

<i>Excavation A</i> : Stratum	I - Persian
"	II - Early Bronze Age I-II
"	III-IV - Early Bronze Age I
"	V-VI - Chalcolithic
<i>Excavation B</i> : Stratum	I - Late alluvial deposits (Islamic to Roman)
"	II - (2 levels) Hellenistic
"	III - (2 levels) Chalcolithic
"	IV - (8 levels) Late Neolithic (Coastal)
"	V - (5 levels) Middle Neolithic (Hazorean)
"	VI - Upper Palaeolithic

<i>Excavation C</i> : Stratum	I - Islamic
"	II - Roman Byzantine
"	III - (2 levels) Persian & Iron Age
"	IV - Middle Bronze Age II (with tomb)
"	V - Chalcolithic
"	VI - Chalcolithic and Late Neolithic (Coastal)
"	VII - (2 levels) Late Neolithic (Coastal)

In none of the three excavations the virgin soil was reached. In all three the cultural levels are likely to continue in depth. So far, the most complete stratigraphy is provided by *Excavation B* where living floors, remains of walls and other stone structures, semi-interred living pits, provide an architectural sequence and where some 15 living levels subdivide strata III, IV and V into a unique succession of cultural assemblages, covering one Chalcolithic and two Neolithic cultures. From this sequence we learn a great deal of new details about the cultural evolution of a relatively little known archaeological period.

Excavation A, has provided a valuable sequence of levels covering primarily the transitional phases between the Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age. So far it has been the least interesting of the three areas, but the continuation of the work there may show that it can be most rewarding, as it is likely that a considerable depth of accumulation of archaeological levels still remains to be excavated below the Chalcolithic floors.

Excavation C, which is the largest of the three, enabled to obtain an interesting picture on a large semi-interred oval hut with silos pits, cup-marks and other rock-cut structures around it. This area was inhabited during the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and later periods and it provides a most interesting image of daily life. The hut contained the instruments of daily activities: flint axes, sickle blades, borers, knives, basalt grinding stones and pestles, pottery vessels both for storing and for cooking.

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Tray No	LOCATION	DEPTH m.	FLINT					POTTERY	BONES	STONE OBJECTS	OTHER MATERIALS	PERIOD
			Tools	Blades	Flakes & Debris	Cores	Total					
1	Starting Surface 1970	—	1 axe	—	1	—	2	4	2	—	E.B.	
2	L. 5, Alluvial Dep.	0.38-0.45	—	—	42	1	43	37	—	—	E.B.	
3	L. 5, Alluvial Dep.	0.38-0.50	2 backed blades	2	23	1	28	26	—	—	E.B.	
4	L. 5, Level III upper	0.45-0.61	8: 1 sickle blade, 1 backed blade, 1 side scraper, 5 retouched blades	2	57	3	70	111	1	charcoal	E.B. I	
5	L. 5, Alluvial Dep.	0.61-0.66	5: 1 axe, 3 side scrapers, 1 retouched blade	2	58	10	75	43	2	—	E.B.-Intrusions	
6	L. 5, Level III, middle	0.66-0.85	2: 1 axe, 1 burin	—	39	3	44	80	1	—	E.B. I	
7	L. 5, Level III, middle	0.85-0.90	4: 2 scrapers, 1 scraper on core, 1 side scraper	3	17	2	26	122	4	—	E.B. I	
8	L. 3-4, Level III, middle	0.86-1.00	4: 1 denticulated tool, 1 notched tool, 1 scraper, 1 scraper on core	1	30	2	37	224	—	charcoal	E.B. I	
9	L. 3-4, Level III, lower	1.00-1.11	1 scraper	—	1	—	2	11	1	—	E.B. I	
10	L. 3-4, Level III, lower	1.11-1.17	—	—	8	—	8	17	1	—	E.B. I	
11	L. 5, Level III	0.90-0.97	5: 2 borers, 2 notched tools, 1 retouched blade	—	34	2	41	108	—	—	E.B. I	
12	L. 10, Level IV	1.12-1.20	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	E.B.-Chalc.	
13	L. 14, Level IV	1.12-1.20	2: 1 sickle blade, 1 notched tool	4	18	—	24	36	—	—	E.B.-Chalc.	
14	L. 14, Level IV, Alluvial Dep.	1.21-1.39	3: 1 borer, 2 retouched blades	5	1	—	9	29	—	—	E.B.-Chalc.	
15	L. 14, Alluvial Dep.	1.21-1.34	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	E.B.-Chalc.	
16	L. 16, Alluvial Dep.	1.34-1.64	1 retouched blade	—	19	1	21	60	—	—	E.B.-Chalc.	
17	L. 8, 12, Alluvial Dep.	1.42-1.55	—	—	9	—	9	27	—	—	E.B.-Chalc.	

Tray No	LOCATION	DEPTH m.	FLINT					POTTERY	BONES	STONE OBJECTS	OTHER MATERIALS	PERIOD
			Tools	Blades	Flakes & Debris	Cores	Total					
18	L. 16, Alluvial Dep.	1.35-1.64	2 notched tools	1	14	—	—	17	—	—	—	E. B.-Chalc.
19	L. 8, 12, 16, Alluvial Dep.	1.64-1.73	1 borer	—	22	—	—	23	4	—	charcoal	Chalc. + intrusions
20	L. 8, 12, 16, Alluvial Dep.	1.73-1.83	—	—	5	—	—	5	1	—	—	Chalc.

Tray No	LOCATION	DEPTH m.	FLINT					POTTERY	BONES	STONE OBJECTS	OTHER MATERIALS	PERIOD
			Tools	Blades	Flakes & Debris	Cores	Total					
21	Starting Surface 1970	1.36-1.46	2: 1 scraper, 1 retouched blade	1	8	1	12	17	—	—	E.B. - Chalc.	
22	Living floor V-W	1.46-1.54	10: 1 axe, 2 sickle blades, 1 truncated blade, 1 notched tool, 1 denticulated tool, 2 retouched flakes, 1 scraper, 1 obsidian blade	21	30	5	66	126	7	1	charcoal	E.B. - Chalc.
23	Below floor - W	1.54-1.63	2: 1 borer, 1 retouched blade	—	1	2	5	51	—	—	E.B. - Chalc.	
24	Alluvial Dep. - W	1.63-1.74	—	3	5	1	9	33	—	—	E.B. - Chalc.	
101	On top of floor VI-E.	1.36-1.60	15: 5 sickle blades, 1 burin, 2 notched tools, 3 ovids, 4 retouched flakes	22	155	6	197	446	17	—	charcoal	Chalcolithic
102	On top of floor VI-E.	1.60-1.70	6: 1 sickle blade, 2 scrapers, 1 burin, 2 retouched blades	14	56	4	83	236	12	—	charcoal	Chalcolithic
103	Pit in floor VI	1.70-1.80	3: 1 retouched blade, 1 retouched bladlet, 1 scraper	2	18	1	24	89	5	—	—	Chalcolithic
104	Inside of structure floor VI	1.70-1.85	—	3	23	2	28	95	5	1	charcoal	Chalcolithic

Tray No	LOCATION	DEPTH m.	FLINT					POTTERY	BONES	STONE OBJECTS	OTHER MATERIALS	PERIOD
			Tools	Blades	Flakes & Debris	Cores	Total					
1	Level I, Stratum I	Surface	3: 2 scrapers, 1 knife blade	2	6	1	1	12	29	3	—	Mixed finds
2	Level I, Stratum I	0.10-0.40	—	—	3	—	—	3	120	—	—	Mixed finds
3	Stratum I, low.	0.40-0.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	Mixed finds
4	Stratum II	0.62-0.95	1 transverse scraper	—	—	—	—	1	355	11	—	Hellenistic
5	H. Structure - II	0.62-0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	326	—	—	Hellenistic
6	H. Structure - II	0.95-1.00	4: 1 obsidian retouched blade, 1 sickle blade, 2 scrapers	2	35	5	5	46	313	14	—	Chalc., E.E.I., Hell.
7	Chalc. Floor - III	1.00-1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	Chalc., E.B. I, Hell.
8	Chalc. - III	1.10-1.25	3 scrapers	1	2	1	1	7	194	14	—	Chalcolithic
9	IP Chalc. floor - III	1.25-1.35	2 blunted back bladlets	5	57	2	2	66	222	—	—	Chalcolithic
10	Floor - IV: red burnished ware level	1.35-1.40	2: 1 denticulated blade, 1 retouched blade	10	55	7	7	73	371	—	—	Late Neolithic
11	"Cream Slip" - IV	1.40-1.50	3: 1 denticulated blade, 2 retouched blades	6	73	3	3	85	481	48	—	Late Neolithic
12	"Upper impressed" - IV	1.50-1.60	5: 2 sickle blades, 1 scraper, 1 blunted back blade, 1 retouched blade	12	157	8	8	181	746	43	6	Late Neolithic
13	"Impressed ware lev." - IV	1.60-1.65	2: 1 denticulated blade, 1 burin	5	60	3	3	70	260	22	2	Late Neolithic
14	"Burnt Pit level" - IV	1.65-1.70	3: 1 arrow head, 2 denticulated blades	12	89	3	3	107	361	23	2	Late Neolithic
15	"Orthostat level" - IV	1.70-1.75	—	3	16	—	—	19	80	10	2	Late Neolithic
16	"Orthostat level" - IV	1.75-1.85	—	10	74	5	5	89	384	40	—	Late Neolithic
17	"Red pot level" - IV	1.85-1.97	3: 1 arrow head, 1 retouched bladlet, 1 side scraper	1	40	5	5	49	163	75	6	Late Neolithic obsidian
18	"Red pot level" - IV	1.97-2.00	—	—	34	2	2	36	149	32	7	Late Neolithic

Tray No	LOCATION	DEPTH m.	FLINT					POTTERY	BONES	STONE OBJECTS	OTHER MATERIALS	PERIOD
			Tools	Blades	Flakes & Debris	Cores	Total					
201	"Red bowl level" SW Corner	1.80-2.00	3: 1 tanged point, 1 blunt-back blade, 1 piece ofaille	12	69	2	86	64	27	—	—	Late Neolithic
202	On top of plastered floor	2.00-2.05	1 burin on retouched blade	6	31	1	39	14	15	—	—	Late Neolithic
203	Stone Structure	2.05-2.15	6: 1 retouched flake, 1 denticulated blade, 3 retouched blades, 1 burin	25	103	1	134	68	66	4 charcoal	—	Late Neolithic
204	Stone Structure	2.16-2.20	2: 1 retouched blade, 1 retouched flake	16	56	5	77	42	62	1 obsidian	—	Middle Neolithic
205	From outside of pit only	2.15-2.30	—	18	39	2	59	51	20	—	—	Middle Neolithic
206	From side of pit	2.20-2.36	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	—	—	Middle Neolithic
207	Pit I	2.20-2.36	—	3	16	—	19	24	28	—	—	Middle Neolithic
208	Pit I	2.20-2.36	2: 1 scraper, 1 burin	32	40	—	74	93	43	—	—	Middle Neolithic
209	Pit II A	2.35-2.44	2: 1 scraper, 1 arrow point	11	19	—	32	15	16	—	—	Middle Neolithic
210	Pit II A	2.44-2.58	2: 1 retouched blade, 1 double scraper	19	—	—	—	24	20	—	—	Middle Neolithic
211	Pit II B	2.58-2.61	—	5	18	—	23	14	6	—	—	Middle Neolithic
212	Pit II B	2.61-2.63	—	9	10	—	19	25	15	—	—	Middle Neolithic
213	Pit II B	2.68-2.76	3: 1 retouched blade, 1 arrow point, 1 double denticulated blade	11	35	—	50	23	43	—	—	Middle Neolithic
214	Pit II B	2.76-2.90	1 scraper	9	20	—	30	35	17	—	—	Middle Neolithic
215	Pit II B	2.90-2.92	—	6	1	—	7	11	3	—	—	Middle Neolithic
216	Pit II B	2.92-2.96	—	2	9	—	11	8	6	—	—	Middle Neolithic
217	Outside of pit	2.31-2.47	3: 2 retouched blades, 1 scraper	12	46	—	61	31	30	—	—	Middle Neolithic
218	Outside of pit	2.31-2.47	—	15	51	—	76	35	31	—	—	Middle Neolithic

Tray No	LOCATION	DEPTH m.	FLINT					POTTERY	BONES	STONE OBJECTS	OTHER MATERIALS	PERIOD
			Tools	Blades	Flakes & Debris	Cores	Total					
219	From area under SW wall in grey soil	2.31-2.47	3: 1 denticulated blade, 1 scraper, 1 burin	5	15	—	—	23	8	—	—	Middle Neolithic
220	From grey soil in Pit III	2.47-2.53	—	5	11	—	—	16	7	1	—	Middle Neolithic
221	Brown soil in Pit III	2.47-2.62	1 retouched blade	12	23	—	—	36	16	2	—	Middle Neolithic
222	Mixed materials from walls + floor of trench	—	2 retouched blades	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Mixed finds
223	From trench	—	1 scraper	2	3	—	—	6	2	—	—	Mixed finds
224	From trench level of orthostat	1.60-1.95	—	—	5	—	—	5	4	—	—	Late Neolithic
225	From trench level of orthostat	1.60-1.95	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	Late Neolithic
226	Red Soil	2.46-2.83	—	7	15	—	—	22	—	—	—	Upper Palaeolithic
227	Brown Soil, upper Pit IV	2.62-2.85	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	Middle Neolithic
228	Grey Soil, upper Pit IV	2.62-2.78	3: 1 arrow point, 1 borer, 1 retouched blade	7	14	—	—	24	11	—	—	Middle Neolithic
229	Light soil on edge of upper Pit IV	2.50-2.72	1 retouched blade	3	13	—	—	17	12	—	—	Middle Neolithic
230	Pit IV, living floor	2.78-3.01	1 retouched blade	11	37	1	—	50	37	—	—	Middle Neolithic
231	Pit IV, living floor, grey soil	2.78-3.01	1 denticulated blade	16	40	1	—	58	29	—	—	Middle Neolithic
232	Pit V	3.01-3.24	2 scrapers	1	27	—	—	30	10	—	—	Middle Neolithic

Tray No	LOCATION	DEPTH m.	FLINT					POTTERY	BONES	STONE OBJECTS	OTHER MATERIALS	PERIOD
			Tools	Blades	Flakes & Debris	Cores	Total					
301	Around Pit 505	0-0.30	—	—	—	—	—	34	7	2: 1 spheric projectile, 1 pendant	2 metals	Chalc., E.B.I., MB II., I.A., Roman
302	Between L. 501-502	0.30-1.00	—	2	2	—	4	—	9	1 fragment of bowl	1 coin	Coast. Neol., Chalc., E.B.I., I.A., Roman, Islamic
303	508	0.60-1.75 to bottom	—	—	2	—	2	14	—	fragment of grindstone	—	Chalc., I.A.
304	508	hole passage to 518	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	shells	Chalc., M.B. II
305	509	0.50-0.75	3: 1 scraper, 1 axe, 1 borer	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	10 ochre	Chalcolithic
306	509	0.75-1.20	—	—	3	—	3	34	1	—	—	Chalcolithic
307	509	1.20-1.50	—	2	6	—	8	40	5	3 fragments of basalt grindstone	—	Chalc., P., Hell.
308	509 b	0-0.75	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	1 grindstone	1 metal	Mixed finds
309	509 b	0.75-0.80	2: 1 axe, 1 scraper	—	—	—	2	27	1	1 grindstone	—	Chalc., I.A.
310	509 b	0.90-1.00	—	1	1	—	2	173	8	1 grindstone	—	Chalc., I.A., 1 fragment M.B. II.,
311	509 b	1.00-1.20	1 axe	3	5	—	8	118	5	1 fragment of bowl	—	Chalcolithic
312	509 b	1.00-1.50	—	2	2	—	4	44	5	—	—	Chalc., 1 fragment M.B. II
313	509	1.35-1.50	1 scraper	2	6	2	11	71	5	1 grindstone	—	Chalc., 4 fragments grey burnished I.A.
314	502	Rock-floor	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
315	512	Rock-floor	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
316	511	Rock-floor	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
317	507	0.35-1.00	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	Undefined

Tray No	LOCATION	DEPTH m.	FLINT					POTTERY	BONES	STONE OBJECTS	OTHER MATERIALS	PERIOD
			Tools	Blades	Flakes & Debris	Cores	Total					
318	506	1.00 below r	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	I.A.	
319	503	0.20 below r	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	I.A.	
320	516	0.20 below r	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	Mixed finds	
321	510	1.05	—	—	1	—	1	32	2	—	Mixed finds	
322	513	1.45 below r	1 axe	—	3	—	4	2	—	—	Coastal Neolithic	
323	509	1.50	—	4	14	1	19	18	10	—	Coastal Neolithic	
324	519	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	Chalc., I.A., Islamic	
325	502	2.00-2.20	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	I.A.	
326	510, child's tomb	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	4	23	—	Byzantine	
327	510	1.50	—	—	10	—	10	70	4	—	Chalc., I.A.	
328	503	0.65 below r 1=rock surface	—	1	2	1	4	44	—	—	Chalc., I.A.	
329	509 b	1.60-1.70	—	2	5	—	7	102	3	—	Chalc., M.B., II, I.A., P., Byz. (horse figure)	
330	516	0.40-0.90	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	1 percutor	Chalc., I.A., Byz.	
331	516	0.90-1.70	—	—	1	—	1	19	2	—	Mixed finds	
332	516	1.75-1.90	—	—	1	—	1	10	2	—	Chalcolithic	
333	509, debris level	1.60-1.70	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	Chalcolithic	
334	509, debris level	1.70-1.80	1 scraper	3	5	1	10	27	7	—	Chalc., Coastal Neolithic	
335	515	1.70-1.90	1 retouched blade	1	3	—	5	129	5	—	Chalc., M.B., II, I.A.	
336	519	1.70-1.85	—	2	2	1	5	19	3	1 spheric projectile	Coast. Neol., Chalc., I.A.	
337	509 y	1.40	—	1	3	—	4	37	7	1 fragment of grindstone	Coast. Neol.	
338	510	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	1 ring	Mixed finds	

Tray N ^o	LOCATION	DEPTH m.	FLINT					POTTERY	BONES	STONE OBJECTS	OTHER MATERIALS	PERIOD
			Tools	Blades	Flakes & Debris	Cores	Total					
339	509	1.70	—	3	5	3	11	49	5	part of platter, 1 fragment of pestle	—	Chalc., with 1 fragment grey burnished, 1 cornet
340	517	1.00 to bottom	—	1	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	Chalc., M.B. II
341	518	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	M.B. II
342	509	1.80-2.05	1 scraper	1	1	1	4	39	6	3 fragments, 1 platter, 1 disc,	—	Coastal Neolithic
343	516	2.70: floor of 1.516 y	1 scraper	—	—	—	1	32	5	1 grindstone 1 fragment of plaquette	—	Coastal Neolithic

Tray N°	Square & Locus	Depth m.	BURNISHED WARE						SLIP & WASH					Painted Decorated	Incised & Impressed	Appliqué & Plastic	Non decorated	Total Assemblage 100%	Intrusive	Total Pottery	
			Black	Grey	Brown & Amber	Red	Cream	Pattern Burnish	Black	Grey	Brown & Amber	Red	Cream								
1		Starting Surface 1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4=100%	4=100%	—	4
2	5	0.38-0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	37	—	37
3	5	0.38-0.50	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	—	26
Summary of level:						3=4.7%					40=63.6%							20=31.7%	63=100%		
4	5	0.45-0.61	—	3=2.7%	—	—	—	—	—	—	53=48%	5=4.5%	—	—	—	—	—	48=44.8%	109=100%	2	111
5	5	0.61-0.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11=61.2%	1=5.5%	—	—	—	—	—	6=33.3%	18=100%	25	43
6	5	0.66-0.85	—	3	—	5	—	—	1	—	51	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	68	12	80
7	5	0.85-0.90	2	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	77	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	107	15	122
Summary of level:			2=1.1%	6=3.4%		14=8%			1=0.6%		128=73.2%	11=6.3%						7=4%	175=100%		
8	3-4	0.86-1.00	1	1	3	5	—	—	—	2	—	43	15	—	—	—	—	139	209	15	224
9	3-4	1.00-1.11	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	11
10	3-4	1.11-1.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	1	17
Summary of level:			1=0.4%	1=0.4%	5=2.1%	5=2.1%				2=0.8%		49=20.7%	15=6.3%					158=66.8%	236=100%		
11	5	0.90-0.97	—	3=2.9%	7=6.8%	6=5.7%	—	—	—	—	—	54=54.2%	4=3.8%	—	—	—	—	28=26.6%	102=100%	6	108
12	10	1.12-1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	59	2	61
13	14	1.12-1.20	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	19	33	3	36
Summary of level:				4=4.3%	4=4.3%						28=30.4%	3=3.2%						53=57.5%	92=100%		
14	14	1.21-1.39	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	25	4	29
15	14	1.21-1.34	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	67	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	81	—	81
Summary of level:					4=3.8%						4=3.8%	83=78.3%	5=4.7%			1=0.9%		9=8.5%	106=100%		
16	16	1.34-1.64	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	48	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	56	4	60
17	8, 12	1.42-1.55	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	27	—	27
18	16	1.35-1.64	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	35	63	—	63
Summary of level:					12=8%	3=2%					76=52%	6=4%						49=34%	146=100%		
19	8, 12, 16	1.64-1.73	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	33	18	—	—	—	1	—	49	106	17	123
20	8, 12, 16	1.73-1.83	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	12	4	—	—	1	—	—	31	54	2	56
Summary of level:						10=6.3%			1=0.6%		45=28.2%	22=13.7%			1=0.6%	1=0.6%		80=50%	160=100%		

Tray N°	Square & Locus	Depth m.	BURNISHED WARE						SLIP & WASH					Painted decorated	Incised & Impressed	Appliqué & Plastic	Non decorated	Total Assemblage 100%	Intrusive or later	Total Pottery
			Black	Grey	Brown & Amber	Red	Cream	Pattern Burnish	Black	Grey	Brown & Amber	Red	Cream							
1	Surface		2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	2	—	10	27	2	29
2	Level 1, Stratum I	0.10-0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	11+103	120
3	Stratum I, low	0.40-0.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	20+ 88	111
Summary of level:			2=5.5%		3=8.3%		1=2.8%			1=2.7%		11=30.5%		3=8.3%		15=41.6%	36=100%			
4	Stratum II - H	0.62-0.95	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	7	34+314	355
5	Stratum II - H	0.62-0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12+314	326
6	Stratum II - H	0.95-1.00	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	13	5	11	—	—	—	9	50	14+249	313
Summary of level:			4=7%			6=10.5%				3=5.3%	14=24.5%	6=10.5%	11=19.3%			13=22.8%	57=100%			
7	Stratum III - Ch.	1.00-1.10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	4	4	—	1	—	—	18	4+ 48	70
8	Stratum III - Ch.	1.10-1.25	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	25	11	—	—	1	—	33	77	12+105	194
9	Stratum III - Ch.	1.25-1.35	16	—	7	28	—	—	2	—	42	—	14	7	—	—	104	220	2	222
Summary of level:			18=5.7%	2=0.6%	11=3.5%	29=9.2%			2=0.6%		74=23.5%	15=4.8%	18=5.7%	7=2.2%	2=0.6%		137=43.4%	315=100%		
10	IV - Trans.	1.35-1.40	4	3	20	61	—	—	2	—	34	19	29	5	3	—	190	370	1	371
11	IV - Upper	1.40-1.50	20	—	20	46	2	—	—	—	30	50	95	—	12	—	206	481	—	481
Summary of level:			24=2.8%	3=0.4%	40=4.7%	107=12.5%	2=0.2%		2=0.2%		64=7.5%	69=8.1%	124=14.5%	5=0.6%	15=1.8%		396=46.3%	851=100%		
12	IV - Upper Impressed	1.50-1.60	5	—	35	57	7	—	6	7	33	76	90	—	38	—	392	746	—	746
13	IV - Impressed W.	1.60-1.65	2	—	13	18	5	—	1	2	25	24	47	—	13	—	110	260	—	260
Summary of level:			7=0.7%		48=4.8%	75=7.4%	12=1.2%		7=0.7%	9=0.9%	58=5.8%	100=9.9%	137=13.6%		51=5%		502=50%	1006=100%		
14	IV - Burned Pit	1.65-1.70	8	—	20	15	15	—	—	10	15	21	54	—	22	—	181	361	—	361
15	IV - Orthostat	1.70-1.75	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	3	7	9	—	4	—	46	80	—	80
Summary of level:			8=1.8%		24=5.4%	22=5.2%	15=3.4%			10=2.2%	18=4.6%	28=6.3%	63=14.2%		26=5.9%		227=51.3%	441=100%		
16	IV - Orthostat	1.75-1.85	4=1.1%	—	15=3.9%	16=4.2%	18=4.7%	—	—	1=0.3%	18=4.7%	40=10.4%	19=4.9%	—	18=4.7%	—	235=61.1%	384=100%	—	384
17	IV - Red Pot	1.85-1.97	2	—	14	12	—	—	—	2	5	14	7	—	3	—	104	163	—	163
18	IV - Red Pot	1.97-2.00	1	—	4	9	3	—	—	4	4	21	11	1	1	—	90	149	—	149
Summary of level:			3=1%		18=5.8%	21=6.7%	3=1%			6=2%	9=2.9%	35=11.2%	18=5.8%	1=0.3%	4=1.3%		194=62.1%	312=100%		

Tray N°	Square & Locus	Depth m.	BURNISHED WARE						SLIP & WASH					Painted decorated	Incised & Impressed	Appliqué & Plastic	Non decorated	Total Assemblage 100%	Intrusive	Total Pottery
			Black	Grey	Brown & Amber	Red	Cream	Pattern Burnish	Black	Grey	Brown & Amber	Red	Cream							
201	Red bowl level	1.80-2.00	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	7	11	3	3	1	—	34	64	—	64
202	On top of plastered floor	2.00-2.05	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	8	14	—	14
203	Stone structure	2.05-2.15	3	—	2	4	8	—	—	—	4	4	2	1	1	—	39	68	—	68
Summary of level:			4=2.7%	—	4=2.7%	7=4.8%	9=6.2%	—	—	1=0.7%	12=8.2%	16=11%	5=3.4%	4=2.7%	3=2.1%	—	81=55.5%	146=100%	—	—
204	Stone structure	2.16-2.20	1	1	1	3	11	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	—	15	42	—	42
205	Outside of Pit	2.15-2.30	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	11	2	1	—	—	—	23	51	—	51
206	Side of Pit	2.20-2.36	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	4	—	4
Summary of level:			1=1%	1=1%	1=1%	7=7.2%	22=22.7%	—	—	—	15=15.4%	6=6.2%	3=3.1%	—	—	—	41=42.2%	97=100%	—	—
207	Pit I	2.20-2.36	2	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	10	24	—	24
208	Pit I	2.20-2.36	—	2	2	3	29	—	—	2	4	3	5	1	—	—	42	93	—	93
Summary of level:			2=1.7%	2=1.7%	2=1.7%	4=3.4%	33=28.2%	—	—	3=2.6%	7=6%	5=4.3%	6=5.1%	1=0.9%	—	—	52=44.4%	117=100%	—	—
209	Pit II - A	2.36-2.44	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	5	15	—	15
210	Pit II - A	2.44-2.58	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	12	24	—	24
Summary of level:			1=2.6%	—	—	1=2.6%	8=20.5%	—	—	—	4=10.2%	2=5.1%	4=10.2%	1=2.6%	1=2.6%	—	17=43.6%	39=100%	—	—
211	Pit II - B	2.58-2.61	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	5	14	—	14
212	Pit II - B	2.61-2.68	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	1	—	10	25	—	25
213	Pit II - B	2.68-2.76	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	23	—	23
Summary of level:			2=3.2%	—	—	1=1.6%	14=22.6%	—	—	1=1.6%	5=8.1%	3=4.8%	5=8.1%	—	2=3.2%	—	29=46.8%	62=100%	—	—
214	Pit II - B	2.76-2.90	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	1	6	—	3	—	—	—	12	35	—	35
215	Pit II - B	2.90-2.92	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	11	—	11
216	Pit II - B	2.92-2.96	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	8	—	8
Summary of level:			1=1.8%	—	—	4=7.4%	13=24%	—	—	2=3.7%	7=13%	—	5=9.3%	—	—	—	22=40.7%	54=100%	—	—
217	Out of Pit	2.31-2.47	1	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	6	3	5	—	—	—	7	31	—	31
218	Out of Pit	2.31-2.47	1	—	—	1	9	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	2	—	14	35	—	35
219	Under wall Out of Pit	2.31-2.47	—	—	3	1	7	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	14	29	—	29
Summary of level:			2=2.1%	—	3=3.2%	4=4.2%	23=24.2%	—	—	1=1.1%	9=9.5%	6=6.3%	10=10.5%	—	2=2.1%	—	35=36.8%	95=100%	—	—
220	Pit III	2.47-2.53	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	—	12
221	Pit III	2.47-2.62	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	16	36	—	36
Summary of level:			2=4.2%	—	—	—	21=43.7%	—	—	1=2.1%	1=2.1%	—	2=4.2%	—	—	—	21=43.7%	48=100%	—	—

Tray N°	Square & Locus	Depth m.	BURNISHED WARE						SLIP & WASH					Painted Decorated	Incised & Impressed	Appliqué & Plastic	Non Decorated	Total Assemblage 100%	Intrusive	Total Pottery
			Black	Grey	& Amber Brown	Red	Cream	Pattern Burnish	Black	Grey	Brown & Amber	Red	Cream							
227	Upper Pit IV	2.62-2.85	1	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	2	2	4	—	2	—	10	29	—	29
228	Upper Pit IV	2.62-2.78	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	8	17	—	17
229	Upper Pit IV	2.50-2.72	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	10
Summary of level:			1=1.8%			1=1.8%	13=23.2%		2=3.6%	2=3.6%	2=3.6%	8=14.2%	4=7.1%	—	2=3.6%		21=37.5%	56=100%		
230	Pit IV	2.78-3.01	2	—	1	2	10	—	1	2	2	3	5	—	—	—	28	56	—	56
231	Pit IV	2.78-3.01	1	—	4	—	13	—	—	—	18	3	1	—	—	—	9	49	—	49
Summary of level:			3=2.9%		5=4.8%	2=1.9%	23=21.9%		1=0.9%	2=1.9%	20=19%	6=5.7%	6=5.7%				37=35.2%	105=100%		
232	Pit V	3.01-3.24	—	—	—	—	15=41.2%	—	—	—	10=27.8%	—	—	—	—	—	11=30.6%	36=100%	—	36

Tray N°	Square & Locus	Depth m.	BURNISHED WARE						SLIP & WASH					Painted Decorated	Incised & Impressed	Appliqué & Plastic	Non decorated	Total Assemblage 100%	Intrusive	Total Pottery
			Black	Grey	Brown & Amber	Red	Cream	Pattern Burnish	Black	Grey	Brown & Amber	Red	Cream							
21	Starting Surface 1970	1.36-1.46	—	—	1=6.6%	2=13.3%	—	—	—	—	1=6.6%	—	6=40%	1=6.6%	—	—	4=26.6%	15=100%	2	17
22	Living floor V	1.46-1.54	—	—	—	2=1.6%	—	—	—	—	59=46.8%	12=9.5%	1=0.8%	3=2.4%	1=0.8%	—	48=38%	126=100%	—	126
23	Below floor alluvial deposits	1.54-1.63	1=2.1%	2=4.2%	1=2.1%	—	—	—	—	2=4.2%	14=29.7%	5=10.6%	6=12.8%	1=2.1%	—	—	15=32%	47=100%	4	51
24	Below floor alluvial deposits	1.63-1.74	—	3=9.1%	1=3.0%	1=3.0%	—	—	—	2=6.1%	12=36.3%	6=18.2%	—	—	—	—	8=24.2%	33=100%	—	33
101	On top of floor VI-E	1.36-1.60	—	5=1.2%	2=0.5%	5=1.2%	—	—	—	2=0.5%	56=14%	44=11%	25=6.2%	—	4=1%	—	256=64%	399=100%	47	446
102	On top of floor VI	1.60-1.70	—	3=1.3%	1=0.4%	5=2.2%	—	—	—	5=2.2%	53=23.1%	28=12.2%	21=9.1%	—	1=0.4%	—	112=48.8%	229=100%	7	236
103	Pit in floor VII	1.70-1.80	—	3=3.4%	3=3.4%	—	—	—	—	2=2.3%	18=20.7%	12=13.8%	15=17.2%	—	—	—	34=39.1%	87=100%	2	89
104	Structure in floor VII	1.70-1.85	3=3.2%	3=3.2%	4=4.3%	1=1.1%	—	—	—	—	25=26.9%	10=10.7%	16=17.2%	—	—	—	31=33.3%	93=100%	2	95

RIASSUNTO

Gli scavi di Hazorea vengono effettuati come programma comune del Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici, Capo di Ponte, Italia; la Tel-Aviv University; il Beit Wilfrid Museum, Hazorea, Israele. Dopo una campagna esplorativa effettuata nel 1967-68 e l'apertura di sei trincee nel 1968, tre aree di scavo sono state definite nel 1970-71.

Il lavoro ci ha permesso di ricostruire alcuni capitoli della storia di questa località e mediante ciò di approfondire nuovi aspetti delle civiltà messe in luce. Il programma di ricerche ad Hazorea ebbe inizio con l'intento di approfondire la conoscenza relativamente a due complessi culturali: le culture del Paleolitico Inferiore che hanno restituito resti scheletrici fossili (Anati e Haas, 1967 a, b, c), e gli aspetti Neolitico-Calcolitici che in questa località apparivano particolarmente ricchi e variati (Perrot, 1963; Kaplan, 1969; Anati, 1971).

Circa il Paleolitico Inferiore, sia le trincee aperte nel 1968 sia lo scavo del 1970-71 hanno restituito numerosi resti, ma livelli di abitazione attribuibili a questa fase non sono stati ancora individuati. Riguardo alle culture Neolitiche e Calcolitiche, sono stati messi in luce livelli di abitazione, tombe e resti strutturali.

I tre scavi intrapresi nel 1970-71 hanno fornito la seguente stratigrafia:

Scavo A: Strato	I - Persiano
»	II - Bronzo Antico I-II
»	III-IV - Bronzo Antico I
»	V-VI - Calcolitico
Scavo B: Strato	I - Tardo deposito alluvionale (dal periodo islamico al periodo romano)
»	II - (2 livelli) Ellenistico
»	III - (2 livelli) Calcolitico
»	IV - (8 livelli) Neolitico Recente (Coastal)
»	V - (5 livelli) Neolitico Medio (Hazoreano)
»	VI - Paleolitico Superiore.
Scavo C: Strato	I - Islamico
»	II - Romano
»	III - (2 livelli) Persiano e Ferro

<i>Scavo C</i> : Strato	IV - Bronzo Medio II (con tomba)
»	V - Calcolitico
»	VI - Calcolitico e Neolitico Recente (<i>Coastal</i>)
»	VII - (2 livelli) Neolitico Recente (<i>Coastal</i>)

In nessuno dei tre scavi fu raggiunto il terreno sterile, ma tutti i livelli archeologici verosimilmente continuano in profondità.

Lo *Scavo A* ha fornito una sequenza di livelli che riguardano fondamentalmente il periodo di transizione tra il Calcolitico e il Bronzo Antico. Considerando la dislocazione topografica sembra che una serie di livelli archeologici considerevole resti ancora da scavare al di sotto dei pavimenti calcolitici.

Lo *Scavo B* ha fornito la stratigrafia di gran lunga più completa. I piani di abitazione, i resti di mura ed altre strutture e capanne semi-sotterranee, forniscono una sequenza continua: i 15 livelli di abitazione in cui è suddiviso il calcolitico e i due strati neolitici (III, IV, V) costituiscono una serie continua di complessi culturali.

Lo *Scavo C* ha permesso di mettere in luce una capanna ovale ricavata nel calcare tenero circondata da mortai e coppelle, pozzi-silos e altre strutture ricavate dalla roccia tutto intorno ad essa. Questa area fu abitata nel Neolitico Recente ed in fasi successive, a più riprese. L'insieme fornisce un'interessante testimonianza della vita quotidiana. La capanna conteneva gli utensili delle attività domestiche: asce di selce, falcetti, punteruoli, coltelli e vari altri strumenti di selce; pietre da macina di basalto e pestelli, vasellame fittile, ossa animali ed altri resti di cucina.

Lo scavo verrà continuato.

SUMMARY

The Hazorea excavations are being carried on as a joint project of the « Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici », Capo di Ponte, Italy; « Tel-Aviv University », and « Beit Wilfrid Museum », Hazorea, Israel. After a survey carried on in 1967-68 and the excavation of six trenches, in 1968, three excavation areas were opened up in 1970-71.

The work is enabling to reconstruct some chapters of the history of the site and through it to understand new details of the cultures

which have been excavated. The Hazorea project was started with the main purpose of learning two cultural assemblages: the Lower Palaeolithic cultures which have yielded fossil skeletal remains (Anati & Haas, 1967 a, b, c), and the Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures, which appeared particularly rich and varied in this site (Perrot, 1963; Kaplan, 1969; Anati, 1971).

About the Lower Palaeolithic cultures, both the trenches of 1968 and the excavations of 1970-71 have provided several hints, but the living levels of this period have not been reached as yet. Regarding the Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures, living levels, tombs and architectural remains have been discovered.

The three excavations carried on in 1970-71 provide the following stratigraphy:

<i>Excavation A:</i> Stratum	I - Persian
»	II - Early Bronze Age I-II
»	III-IV - Early Bronze Age I
»	V-VI - Chalcolithic
<i>Excavation B:</i> Stratum	I - Late alluvial deposits (Islamic to Roman)
»	II - (2 levels) Hellenistic
»	III - (2 levels) Chalcolithic
»	IV - (8 levels) Late Neolithic (Coastal)
»	V - (5 levels) Middle Neolithic (Hazorean)
»	VI - Upper Palaeolithic
<i>Excavation C:</i> Stratum	I - Islamic
»	II - Roman
»	III - (2 levels) Persian & Iron Age
»	V - Chalcolithic
»	VI - Chalcolithic and Late Neolithic (Coastal)
»	VII - (2 levels) Late Neolithic (Coastal)

In none of the three excavations the virgin soil was reached and in all three the cultural levels are likely to continue in depth.

Excavation A has provided a sequence of levels covering primarily the Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age. Owing to its topographic location it seems that considerable depth of accumulation of archaeological levels still remains to be excavated below the Chalcolithic floors.

Excavation B has provided, so far, the most complete stratigraphy. Living floors, remains of walls and other structures, and semisubterranean living pits, provide an outstanding sequence: 15 living levels subdivide the Chalcolithic and the two Neolithic strata (III, IV and V) into a unique succession of cultural assemblages.

Excavation C enabled to obtain a view on a dug-in oval hut, excavated into the soft limestone, with cup-marks, silos-pits and other rock-cut structures around it. This area was inhabited from the Late Neolithic, throughout later periods and the rock-cuttings have been added at several stages. It provides an interesting image of daily life. The hut contained the instruments of current activities: flint axes, sickle blades, borers, knives and numerous other flint tools; basalt grinding stones and pestles, pottery vessels and kitchen remains such as animal bones.

Digging is to be continued in all three areas.