

Chapter 3.1

ANIMAL FIGURINES

Denise Schmandt-Besserat

Abstract: *The excavations at 'Ain Ghazal generated an assemblage of 151 animal figurines, most of which depict horned animals such as bulls, goats, rams, and gazelles. The artifacts were cursorily made of coarse clay in a style that combined stylized withers and legs with highly naturalistic horns. The disposal of some figurines under house floors or in domestic hearths and their repetitious style suggest that the objects were not simply whimsical representations, but that they instead had a specific function. This chapter reviews how later Mesopotamian magical texts may provide an insight into the ritual use of these prehistoric figurines.*

Key Words: *figurines, cattle, horned animals, animal symbolism, magic*

Animal figurines are a familiar find in Near Eastern sites from the 9th to the 3rd millennium BC from the Levant to Iran. Their function, however, is still enigmatic. This paper presents the animal figurine assemblage from 'Ain Ghazal: the species represented, the style, the manufacture, the context in which they were recovered, their place in the iconography, and finally, the role animal symbolism may have played in ancient Near Eastern thought.

THE 'AIN GHAZAL ZOOMORPHIC ASSEMBLAGE

There are 151 zoomorphic figurines in the 'Ain Ghazal assemblage (Rollefson 2008: 398-400; 1983: 35; McAdam 1997: 131-135). The most remarkable feature of the collection is its homogeneity. During the 2000 years of occupation at the site, the same animals were made again and again in the same style, using the same coarse material. Bulls with prominent withers are most frequent (Pls. 3.1.1a-f, Fig. 3.1.1). Other species include goats, rams, and gazelles, which are easy to distinguish by their horns (Figs. 3.1.2a-c). One long-snouted boar (Figs. 3.1.3a and b) and two large-tailed creatures, possibly lizards, are unique in the collection (Figs. 3.1.4a and b) (Rollefson, Simmons, *et al.* 1985: 86-88).

The style is also remarkably uniform. The quadrupeds are invariably represented standing still, the legs parallel. Activities such as grazing, resting, sleeping, walking, running, or rearing are not portrayed. The figurines usually measure about 7 cm, and are occasionally as large as 15 cm or as small as 3 cm (Fig. 3.1.5). The stylistic treatment is consistent. Particular sets of features are either emphasized, reduced, or altogether ignored. For example, eyes, nostrils, and mouths are systematically excluded, and the skin or coat is not depicted. The sex organs are always omitted. On the other hand, the animal's foreparts are exaggerated. The heads, large sweeping horns, powerful necks, withers, and shoulders bulge in front, contrasting with the small, tapering rear ends (Pl. 3.1.1a, Fig. 3.1.1). The dorsal spine pinched along the back sometimes extends into a curious crest (Pl. 3.1.2a).

The horns reflect a great concern for verisimilitude (Fig. 3.1.6a and b). They are faithfully portrayed with the characteristic cross section, length, and curvature of a specific species. Bovine horns are represented as stocky and curving frontward; those of wild goats are accurately indicated by a marked anterior spine and sharp curvature. Ram horns are semicircular, while those of gazelles elegantly sweep backwards. In contrast, the tails defy nature: bovines are portrayed with a short appendage when, in fact, they are endowed with a long one; goats have a hanging tail, which should be upturned (Fig. 3.1.2b). The most stylized feature, however, are



Fig. 3.1.1. Bull. Cat. No. 133.
Photograph by Y. Zobi.

the legs. Reduced to minute pointed stumps, they lack any indication of thigh, knee, ankle, forelock, or hoof (Fig. 3.1.7). Moreover, the limbs barely project below the belly and are grossly disproportionate to the rest of the body. Finally, it is noteworthy that, although the little creatures are often totally asymmetrical, one side being far thicker than the other, they stand firm on their tiny legs. This suggests that, whatever the function of the figurines might be, they were meant to stand up.

The figurines were mostly modeled in an unprepared, coarse yellow-brown clay with large gravel and pebble inclusions, which is available locally. They were manufactured by cursorily modeling a clay coil into a neck and a head, pressing the other end against a hard surface to shape a flat rump, pinching legs and tail, and finally attaching the horns which were made separately. Some figurines exhibit puzzling features. The most enigmatic are two animals, each stabbed with three flint bladelets in the throat, abdomen, the chest, or the eye (Figs. 3.1.8-10) (Rollefson and Simmons 1986: 150). Others display pieces of flint or pebbles, in some cases oddly placed under the tail (Pl. 3.1.2c). A single figurine bore a set of four parallel, incised lines along the side (Fig. 3.1.12a-b). Lastly, two animals were intentionally truncated when the clay was still moist. Despite their modification, the animals were still able to stand. In

one case, the neck of an animal severed behind the forelegs was extended to form a peculiar but steady tripod (Figs. 3.1.13a and b) (Rollefson and Simmons 1985: 43).

The figurines do not exhibit grey cores or any other evidence of intentional baking. However, black or red marks and bits of charcoal on the surface indicate that the animals were exposed to fire, possibly in an open hearth or brazier, which would generate a partly oxidizing and partly reducing atmosphere (Figs. 3.1.2a right, and 3.1.12a). The fact that the figurines are often mixed with ashes in trash deposits suggests that they may have been disposed of in a fireplace. This would also explain why the surface of the figurines often shows cracks and the animals are usually badly damaged. None of the figurines is complete. Heads, legs, tail, rump and, especially, horns are mostly broken off, with many examples reduced to the fore- or back parts.

Two sets of figurines were recovered in situ. The two stabbed animals mentioned above lay side by side in a tiny pit covered by a limestone slab beneath a floor in the corner of a room (Fig. 3.1.11) (Rollefson and Simmons 1986: 150, 152-153). Although the building appears to have had a domestic function, in previous phases it had also held unusual burials: five funerary pits arranged around a hearth, an infant under a doorway, a cache of three adult skulls, and a child's skull treated with black pigment (Rollefson and Simmons 1986: 155). In the second case, a clay bull was recovered in a house, in a storage bin where it was associated with three *Bos* bones (Fig. 3.1.14), one of them bearing an incised pattern (Rollefson and Simmons 1986: 152-153).

Twenty-four clay animals recovered as a hoard in the fill (Pl. 3.1.2), together with a lump of coarse yellow clay bearing five curved incised markings (made by fingernails?; Fig. 3.1.16), also deserve special attention (Rollefson and Simmons 1984: 21). Twenty-three of the figurines were made by someone who had a knack for pinching the coarse yellow clay into elegant little bulls (Pl. 3.1.2), whereas the twenty-fourth figurine, of a nondescript species, was awkwardly made of a different finer and whiter clay or perhaps plaster (Fig. 3.1.15). The cache therefore suggests that twenty-three figurines were modeled more or less at the same time by the same expert hand and discarded shortly thereafter with the remaining unused clay. The white figurine suggests a second, less experienced individual also at work.

In sum, 'Ain Ghazal brings significant evidence on the manufacture, manipulation, and disposal of Neolithic zoomorphic figurines. The animals were modeled with coarse, unprepared, locally available material, at least on occasion by an experienced hand probably denoting a specialist, in groups as large as twenty-three. Their manufacture sometimes involved stabbing the animals in vital parts with flint bladelets or severing the bodies

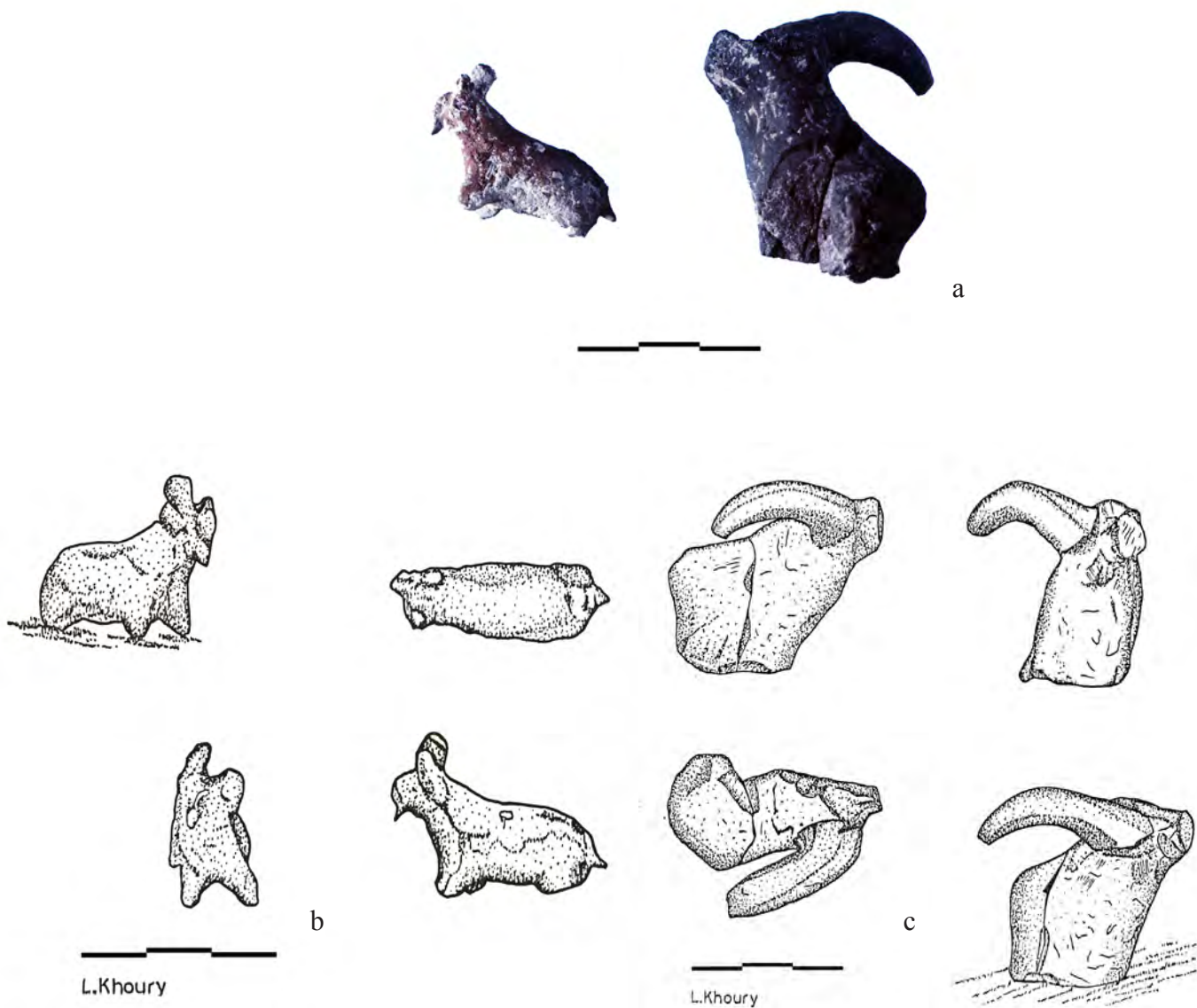


Fig. 3.1.2. a) Goat and Ram. Cat. No.143 and 146. Photograph by Y. Zobi; b) Goat. Cat. No. 143. Drawing by L.S. el-Khoury; c) Ram. Cat. No. 146. Drawing by L.S. el-Khoury.

while the clay was moist. The figurines did not randomly portray the local fauna but selectively represented, over and over again, bulls and long-horned goats, rams, and gazelles. These animals were always shown in the same position, standing firmly on short, stumpy legs. The style of modeling consistently emphasized the foreparts, conveying force, vitality, and dynamism. The repetitious character of the figurines suggests that they were not whimsical representations, but reproduced a formal prototype. Finally, after their function was fulfilled, the figurines were disposed of either by burying them under the floor of a house, placing them with other “art” pieces in a storage bin, or burning them in a hearth, after which they were discarded together with the fire’s ashes in the general household trash.

THE ICONOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

Cattle and long-horned animals were also celebrated in early Neolithic assemblages at other sites in Jordan or Syria (Fig. 3.1.17) (Stordeur 2010: 124). Basta, Tell Aswad, and Ghoraifé are among the contemporaneous

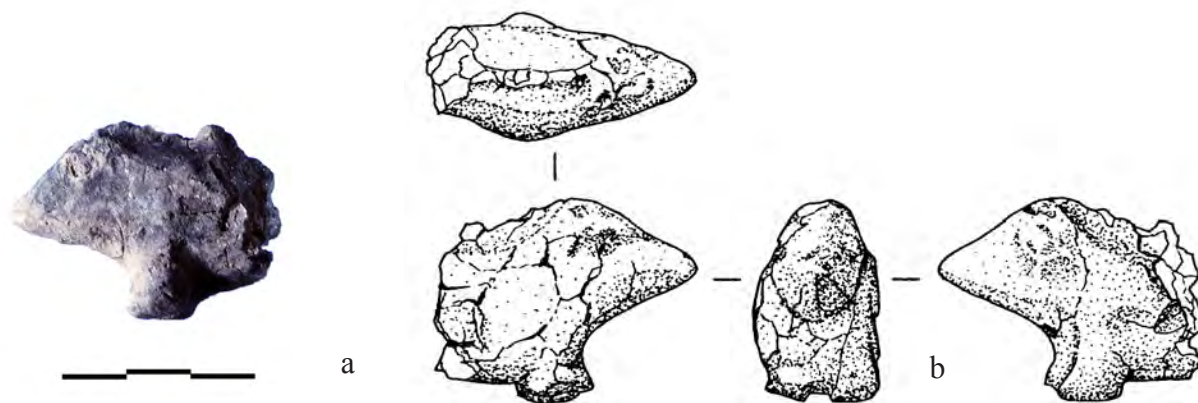
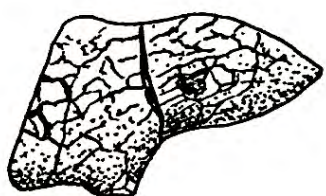
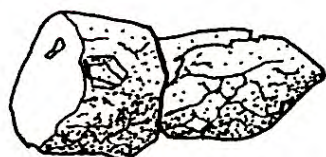


Fig. 3.1.3. a) Wild Boar. Cat. No. 29. L. 4.0, H. 3.4, W. 2.0. Photograph by Y. Zobi; b) Wild Boar. Cat. No. 29. Drawing by L.S. el-Khoury.



a



b

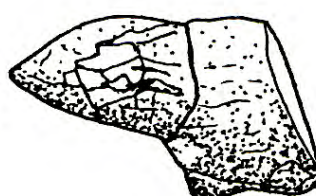


Fig. 3.1.4. a) Lizards. Cat. Nos. 82-83. L. 3.7, H. 1.3, W. 1.2, L. 3.0, H. 1.7, W. 1.4. Photograph by Y. Zobi; b) Lizard. Cat No. 83. L. 3.0, H. 1.7, W. 1.4. Drawing by L.S. el-Khoury.

Levantine sites at which were found comparable numbers of zoomorphic figurines featuring the same types of animals made in the same way in the same size, material, and style (Rollefson 2008a; Contenson 1995: 181-182, 321). As at 'Ain Ghazal, bulls with massive withers and long-horned caprovids and gazelle dominate, with an occasional boar (Contenson 1995: 187, Fig. 125: 1). The figurines were cursorily manufactured, had oversized horns, stood steady on their dwarfed legs, bore superficial soot or reddish marks on the surface, and were repeatedly found in ancient dumps (Contenson 1995: 20). Animal figurines continue to be a familiar feature in the late Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Early Bronze Age sites in the Levant, *e.g.*, Tell Sabi-Abyad (Akkermans and Verhoeven 1995: 25-26, Fig. 15: 14), as well as in Mesopotamia and Iran, *e.g.*, Uruk (Lenzen 1965: 25, Figs. 14c, d, f) and Hissar (Schmidt 1937: 54, Pl. XIV). They are still common in the 3rd millennium



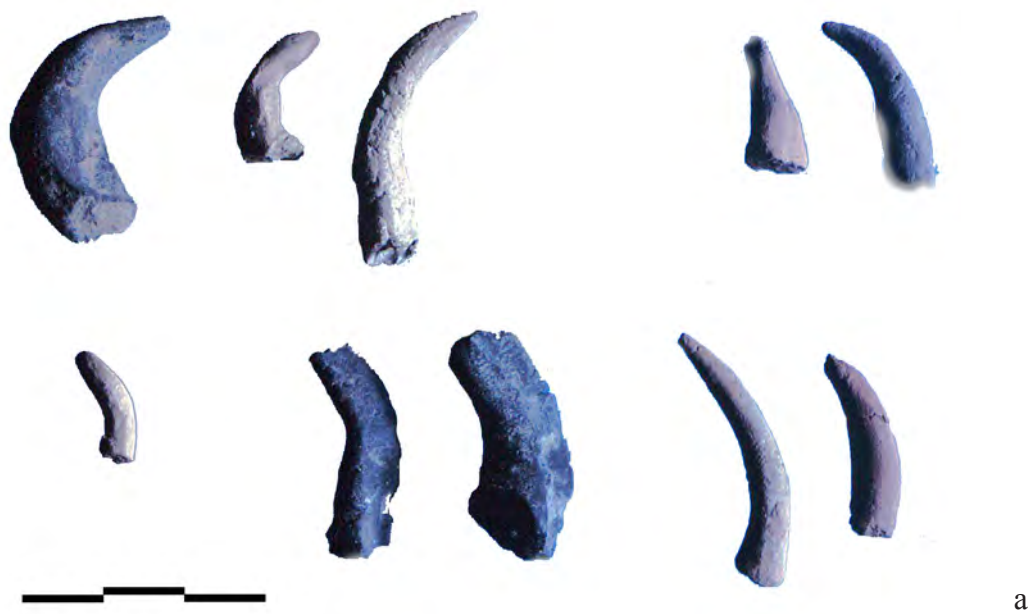
Fig. 3.1.5. Large and Small
bulls. Cat. Nos. 45 and 103.
Photograph by Y. Zobi.

BC, as at Tell Chuera, Syria, where bovids and caprovids were produced (Moortgat 1962: 18, Fig. 12f) along with a more diversified figurine assemblage including horses, pigs, and birds (Moortgat 1975: 54, Fig. 26b; Hauser 2007; 1997: 87). In fact, the manufacture of clay animal figurines persisted throughout the Iron Age. They were still being created in the Assyro-Babylonian period with the only difference being that some beasts had become hybrids (Curtis 1995: 115, no. 70-72).

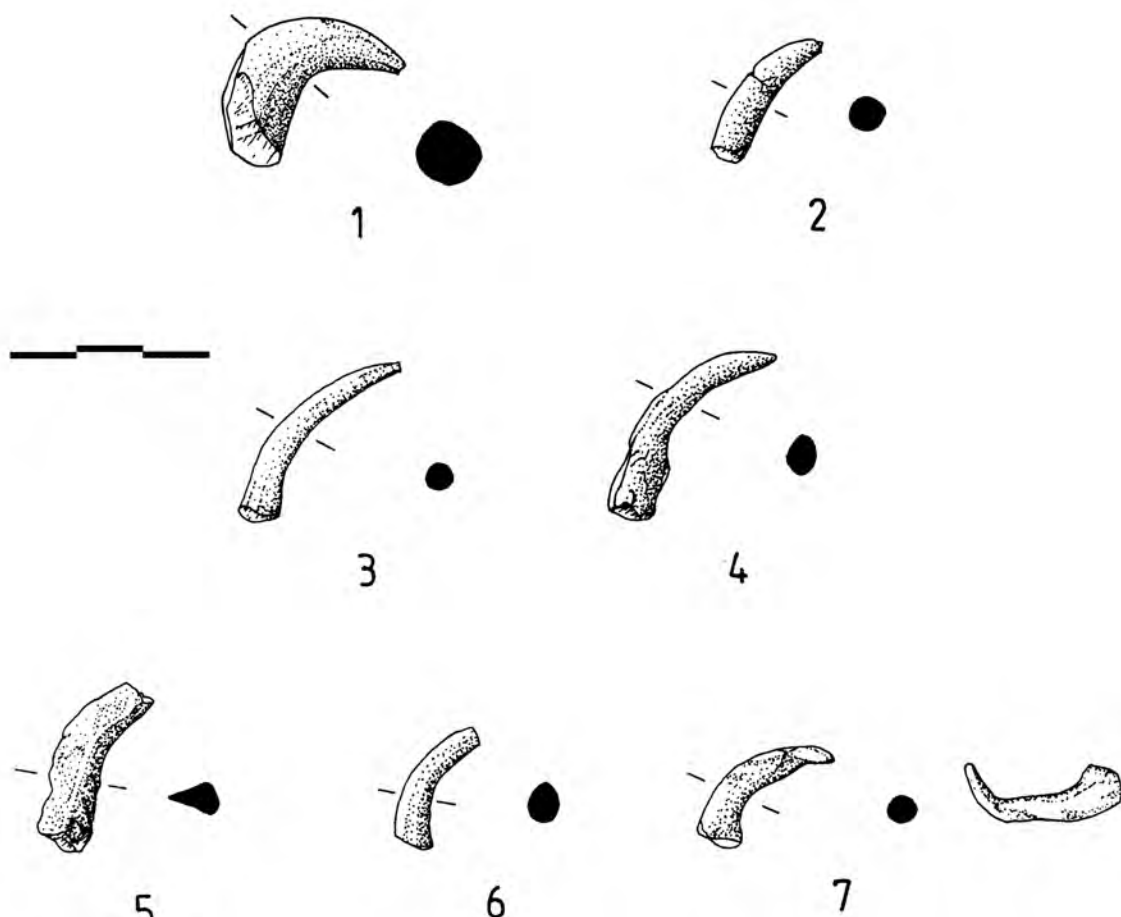
Neolithic clay figurines were not the first art form glorifying bovines and long-horned animals. From the first attempt at image making in the Near East, bulls, caprovids, and cervids dominated the repertory of art motifs. The entrance of Beldibi Cave featured an engraved auroch and a deer showing that these animals already played a special role in the Paleolithic hunters' world of 15,000 BC (Bostanci 1959: 140, Pl. 11). Aurochs and gazelles decorated Mesolithic tools of Kebara, El Wad and Oumm ez Zoueitina, *ca.* 13,000 BC (Valla 1975: Pl. 1 and II, 1, 2). Bulls and deer were the subjects of mural paintings and reliefs at Çatal Hüyük, 6500 to 5500 BC (Mellaart 1967: 122-124, 171-173).

Theriomorphic art did not vanish with the advent of writing, but rather multiplied (Hauser 2007). Domesticated bulls and rams appeared in various media, no doubt fulfilling new symbolic needs. They were represented in monumental sculptures in the temple of Inanna at Uruk, *ca.* 3100 BC, depicted in clay, metal, and fine stones (Spycket 1981: 39-43; Jordan 1931: 37-39, figs. 25, 29, 30). They became two of the most persistent glyptics motifs from the fourth to the 1st millennium BC. Bulls and stags, rams, goats, or gazelles were interchangeably associated with the sacred tree, the master of animals, or the lion (Collon 1987: 187-190). The same is true in sculpture; at Ubaid, for instance, the temple of Ninhursag (*ca.* 2500 BC) was decorated with monumental metal bulls and two stags mastered by the lion-headed eagle, Imdugud (Hall and Woolley 1927: 22, 28, Pl. V and VI; Watanabe 2002: 117). The predilection for bulls and long-horned animals continued through the Assyro-Babylonian as well as the Persian period. The bull still adorned the processional way of Babylon in 600 BC.

In this perspective, the 'Ain Ghazal bull and horned animal figurines are not an isolated phenomenon. Instead, they are part of an age-old Near Eastern tradition of theriomorphic art. From the Paleolithic to the Assyro-Babylonian period, bulls and long-horned animals pervaded all forms of art, including wall engravings, glyptics, monumental reliefs, and sculptures of metal and fine stones. The frequency and endurance of these motifs speak to a symbolic tradition in which these animals encapsulate some of the most profound ancient



a



b

Fig. 3.1.6. a) Horns. Photograph by Y. Zobi; b) Horns. 1: Cat. No. 96; 2: Cat. No. 1; 3: Cat. No. 8; 4: Cat. No. 31; 5: Cat. No. 72; 6: Cat. No. 136; 7: Cat. No. 137. Drawings by L.S. el-Khoury.



Fig. 3.1.7. Detail of bull legs. Cat. No.20. Photograph by Y. Zobi.



Fig. 3.1.8. Pair of animals stabbed with flint bladelets. L. 9.00, H. 3.3, W. 3.0, L.: 5.5, H. 4.0, W. 2.8. Cat. Nos. 117-118. Photograph by Y. Zobi.

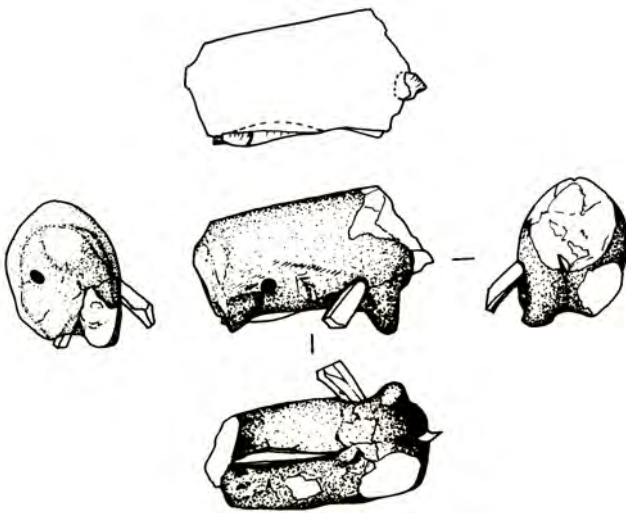


Fig. 3.1.9. Stabbed animal. Cat. No.117. L. 9.00, H. 3.3, W. 3.0. Drawing by L.S. el-Khoury.



Fig. 3.1.10. Detail of inserted bladelet. Cat. No.118. L. 5.5, H. 4.0, W. 2.8. Photograph by Y. Zobi.

Near Eastern thoughts (Cauvin 1994: 97). The meaning of the Beldibi, Çatal Hüyük, and 'Ain Ghazal animal symbols is, of course, forever lost. Nor can archaeology recover the significance of the Uruk theriomorphic sculptures that have no definite context. Therefore, we will never know whether the symbolism enjoyed continuity or suffered disjunction over time. All we know is that in the 3rd millennium BC, the prominent location of monumental bulls and horned animals at the entrance of the al Ubaid temple makes it clear that they had a religious connotation.



Fig. 3.1.11. Stabbed animals in situ. Cat. Nos. 117-118.
Photograph by Y. Zobi.

ANIMAL SYMBOLISM IN THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST: THE TEXTUAL EVIDENCE

The functions of human clay figurines have been cogently discussed by many, but the animal specimens have not enjoyed the same attention (Wengrow 2003; Akkermans and Schwartz 2003: 87). Edward Ochsenschlager (1974) is among the few who put in writing the view, held by many, that the objects were children's toys. More recently, Postgate (1994) has convincingly argued that the key to the prehistoric clay animal figures may ultimately be provided by examples of the later periods, when texts complement the archaeological evidence. He and Moorey (2005: 6-7) advocated the legitimacy of using, with due caution, historical cuneiform texts to gain insights into timeless Near Eastern traditions. Furthermore, recent scholarship has made archaeologists more aware of the close ties that existed between the Mesopotamian cultural developments and those of the Levant (Snell 2007: 113). The resulting new path of investigation now opened is challenging.

Bulls, rams, and stags are frequently cited in cuneiform texts of the 3rd to 1st millennium as symbols of various concepts and personifications:

- Zodiacal constellations: The animals were identified with Taurus and Aries (Black and Green 1992: 47), or the sun (Wiggerman 1992: 174-175).
- Gods: The bull was An, the sky deity, highest in the pantheon. It was also the attribute of Adad, the storm god, (Watanabe 2002: 97) as well as Nanna, the moon god (Veldhuis 1991: 1; Stol 2000: 66). The goat was Enki, god of water (Black and Green 1992: 47).
- Virility: the bull and the stag were invoked in the Shà.zi.ga incantations to restore sexual potency (Biggs 1967: 22-24).
- For relief in childbirth incantations: The Cow of Sin (Veldhuis 1991: 58)
- The cuneiform texts also stress the great importance of live animals for cultic sacrifice (Leichty 1993).

I will not dwell on the Bronze Age significance of the animals, since archaeology cannot establish the origin or antiquity of these symbols. It suffices to underline that, as soon as written evidence becomes available, the texts disclose the cosmic significance of bulls and horned animals.

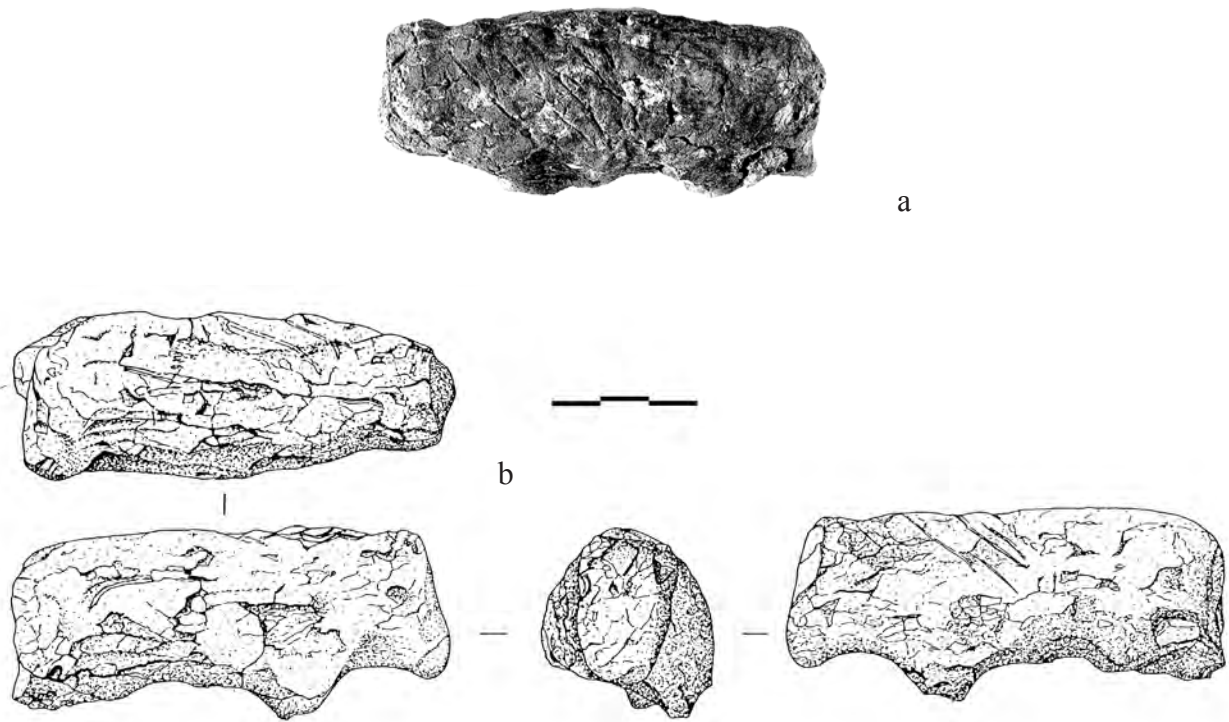


Fig. 3.1.12. a) Bull marked with incised lines. Cat. No.110. L. 8.9, H. 5.6, W. 3.7. Photograph by Y. Zobi; b) Bull marked with incised lines. Cat. No.110. Drawing by L.S. el-Khoury.



a



b

Fig. 3.1.13. a) Front of truncated animal. Cat. No.27. L. 4.3, H. 2.8, W. 2.2. Photograph by Hussein Debajah; b) Back of truncated animal formed into a tripod in order to stand up. Cat. No.27. Photograph by Y. Zobi.



Fig. 3.1.14. Storage bin and three bos bones found in association with a bull figurine. Photograph by Y. Zobi.

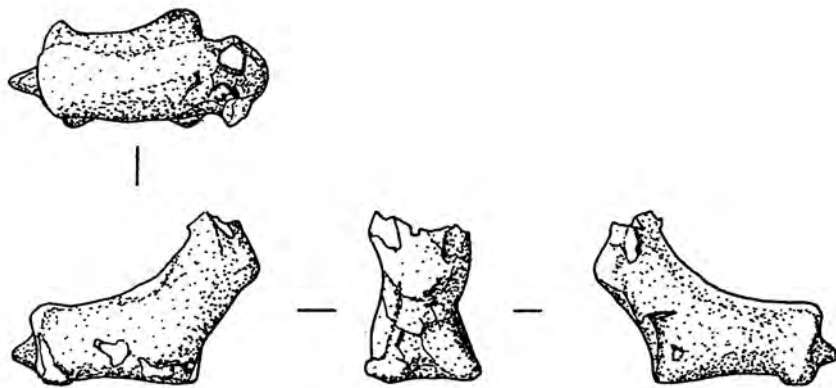


Fig. 3.1.15. Small white animal. Cat. No. 40. L. 4.5, H. 3.0, W. 2.0.
Drawing by L.S. el-Khoury.

Abundant archaeological data confirm the allusions in the cuneiform texts to the cultic use of clay animal figurines: 1) as *ex-votos*, 2) as apotropaic foundation deposits, 3) in magic rituals. For instance, clay dogs excavated in shrines of Gula bearing dedicatory inscriptions such as “For the lady Gula, I made a clay dog and presented it to her,” demonstrate that the goddess of healing received as *ex-votos* figurines of her sacred animal (Postgate 1994: 176-177). Also, instruction texts prescribing the ritual burying of animal figurines to protect buildings against evil are corroborated at several sites, in particular at Nimrud (Green 1983) and in earlier levels of Ur, where snakes, dogs and composite creatures were recovered along house and palace walls (Woolley 1926: 691).



Fig. 3.1.16. Lump of coarse yellow clay associated with the hoard of 24 bull figurines. Example of typical bull style (below) and unique white example (above) Cat. No. 40. Photograph by Y. Zobi.

Incantation texts, also attest to the fact that figurines were created in the course of magic rites. One such text, from the 7th century BC Assyrian Namburbi series, refers to an ox figurine fashioned in a ritual intended to bring brisk trade to an innkeeper (Caplice 1974: 23-24). The ceremony involved building an altar to Ishtar, offering bread, and creating an ox figurine. The latter was done according to a set of specific procedures as follows. First, the participant collected dirt at various places, including a quay, a crossing, a bridge, the intersection of four roads, the city gate, and at the doors of the Ishtar temple, a prostitute's, and a busy tavern; next, he mixed the dirt of these various locations with water. He then spread some of the mixture at the threshold of the inn. Next, he modeled an ox with the remainder of the paste. Then, he uttered a spell seven times, prostrated himself, and finally, buried the figurine under a vat. A second text of the Namburbi series prescribes making clay figurines to counteract the bad omen of a lizard (Caplice 1974: 19). This ritual involved first sweeping the house roof, sprinkling water, building an altar, and preparing (animal?) offerings. Next, a lizard was modeled in clay and placed on the altar on a specified design drawn in a bowl. Then the patient pronounced a given number of spells while standing on tamarisk wood and holding the hand of the priest.

These incantation texts are invaluable in giving specific information on the making of the clay animals used in the rites, their manipulation, and disposal. It is evident that, in the ritual contexts described, the quality of the clay was of no concern but the location where the dirt was collected was important, and that the value of the objects derived from the simple act of creating them rather than from careful craftsmanship. These texts likewise present a scenario in which the manufacture involved as many as three actors: the patient, a priest, and sometimes his attendant (Reiner 1958: 4). The figurines were made in prescribed numbers, varying from a single object to large groups; the manipulation of the objects was limited to a brief presentation on an altar; and their disposal was immediate and consisted of burying them at a given location, throwing them in the river, or burning them (Abush 1990: 12).

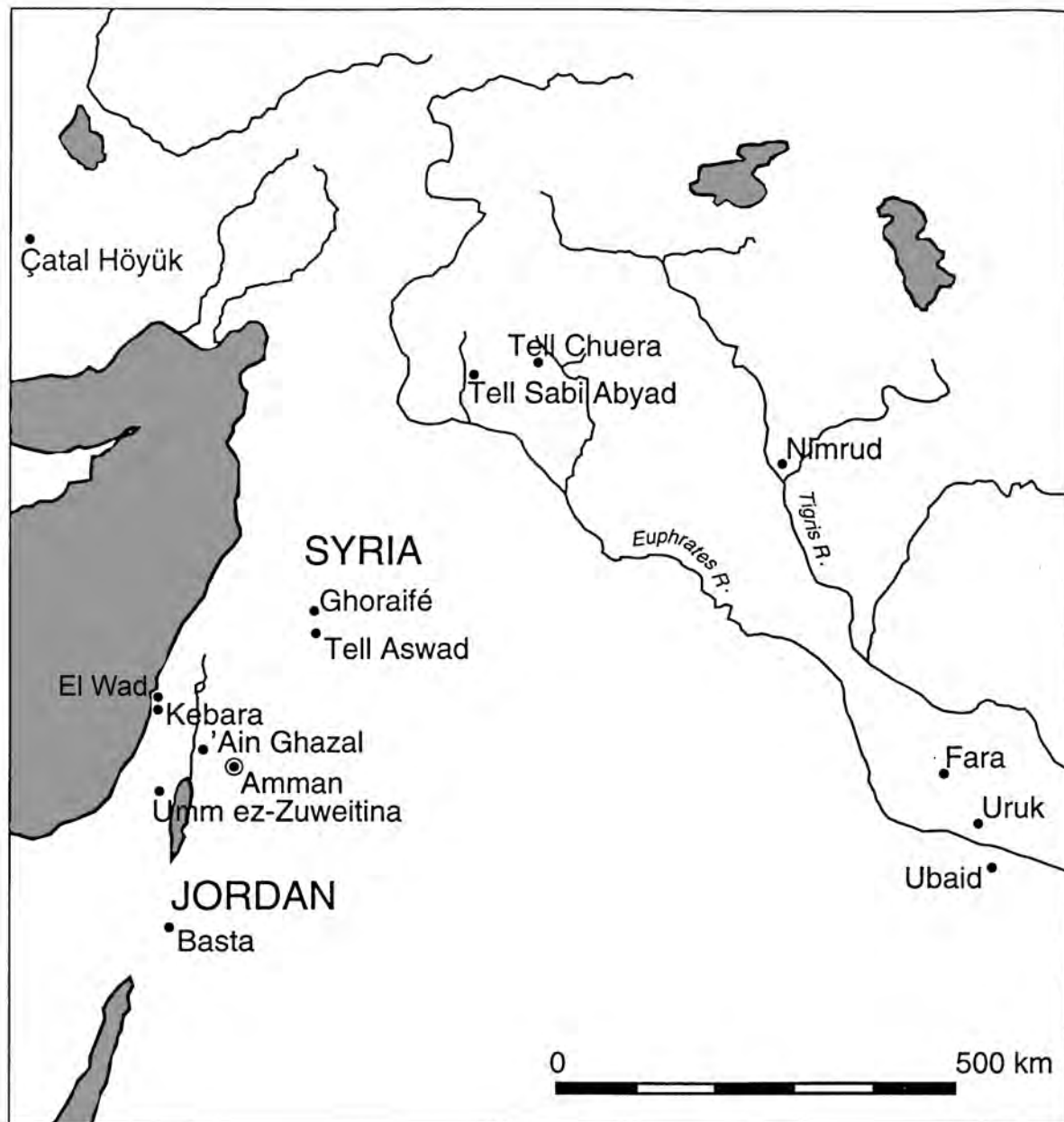


Fig. 3.1.17. Map. Drawing by J. Edens.

THE POSSIBLE FUNCTIONS OF THE 'AIN GHAZAL FIGURINES

To turn back through the millennia to the 'Ain Ghazal material, what might have been the function of those animal figurines? Simple logic suggests that the pair of animals, each stabbed three times in vital parts and buried in a specially prepared cavity in a corner of a room, cannot be explained as toys. The figurines are also unlikely to represent surrogates for offerings, since we know that in later periods the main purpose of sacrificing animals was deriving omens from the behavior of the live beast as it was led to slaughter, extracting its entrails for divination, or collecting its blood for purification (Leichty 1993: 239-242). Could the Neolithic zoomorphic figurines be related to magic as described in the cuneiform texts? The evidence at hand certainly warrants the question (Postgate 1994: 176-184).

Late texts unquestionably reveal that, in the 1st and 2nd millennium BC, magic pervaded everyday life and religion and that animals, endowed with a cosmic significance, played a role in the rites. Why, as proposed by Postgate, is it legitimate to apply knowledge derived from the late historical period to the Neolithic period? Because it is attested by the Fara incantation texts that magic was already practiced in the early 3rd millennium BC (Krebern timer 1984). And there is no reason to doubt that the same was true before literacy. In fact, it is commonly assumed that the Fara texts transcribed a long-lived oral tradition that had its roots in prehistory (van Dijk *et al.* 1985: 1). This assumption is plausible, first, because magic is universal (Ellen 1993: 8, Brown 1997: 122), and second, because to the extent that the effectiveness of spells is thought to depend on the precision of their execution (Connerton 1989: 57-58), magic practices have little potential for modification, change, and reinterpretation and thus tend to be slower to change than most other aspects of culture (Kertzer 1988: 12).

The idea that the Neolithic zoomorphic figurines could be related to magic is supported by the ‘Ain Ghazal assemblage (Rollefson and Simmons 1986: 150), and in particular by various characteristics of the collection:

1. the selection of bulls and long-horned animals, traditionally associated with cosmic significance;
2. the use of unprepared clay;
3. the cursory modeling suggesting that the objects had no intrinsic value, but that their importance derived from the simple act of manufacturing them;
4. the force and vitality communicated by systematically exaggerating the foreparts;
5. the stabbing, slashing or cutting of particular figurines;
6. their ability to stand up on a designated place, such as an altar;
7. the clusters of one, two, and twenty-four figurines;
8. the likelihood that in some cases they were manufactured by an experienced individual, maybe a “priest,” or “shaman” with the participation of a less able hand, perhaps an attendant or the patient for whom the ritual was performed;
9. the association with other “art” objects, such as incised bone; and especially,
10. the conscious disposal of the clay animals by burying them under a house floor or in the vicinity of unusually treated human remains; by placement in a food storage area, or in the fire.

If, indeed, some of the Neolithic figurines of ‘Ain Ghazal played a ritual role, the objects can no longer be dismissed as trivial. The clay animals were metaphors of the forces of nature that fostered consciousness of the place of humans in the universe. By expressing the numinous, they facilitated the elaboration of a cosmology that bonded individuals of the same culture (Braun 1990: 71-72). Moreover, magic enhanced important cooperative social acts as it brought people together in the pursuit of common goals. Finally, the ceremonies in which the figurines were created could have promoted the rise of leadership by showcasing an officiating figure deemed to steer cosmic powers. In fact, the Neolithic magic ceremonies that involved animal symbols to express cosmic powers presaged fundamental characteristics of the Mesopotamian temple, the first Near Eastern public institution.

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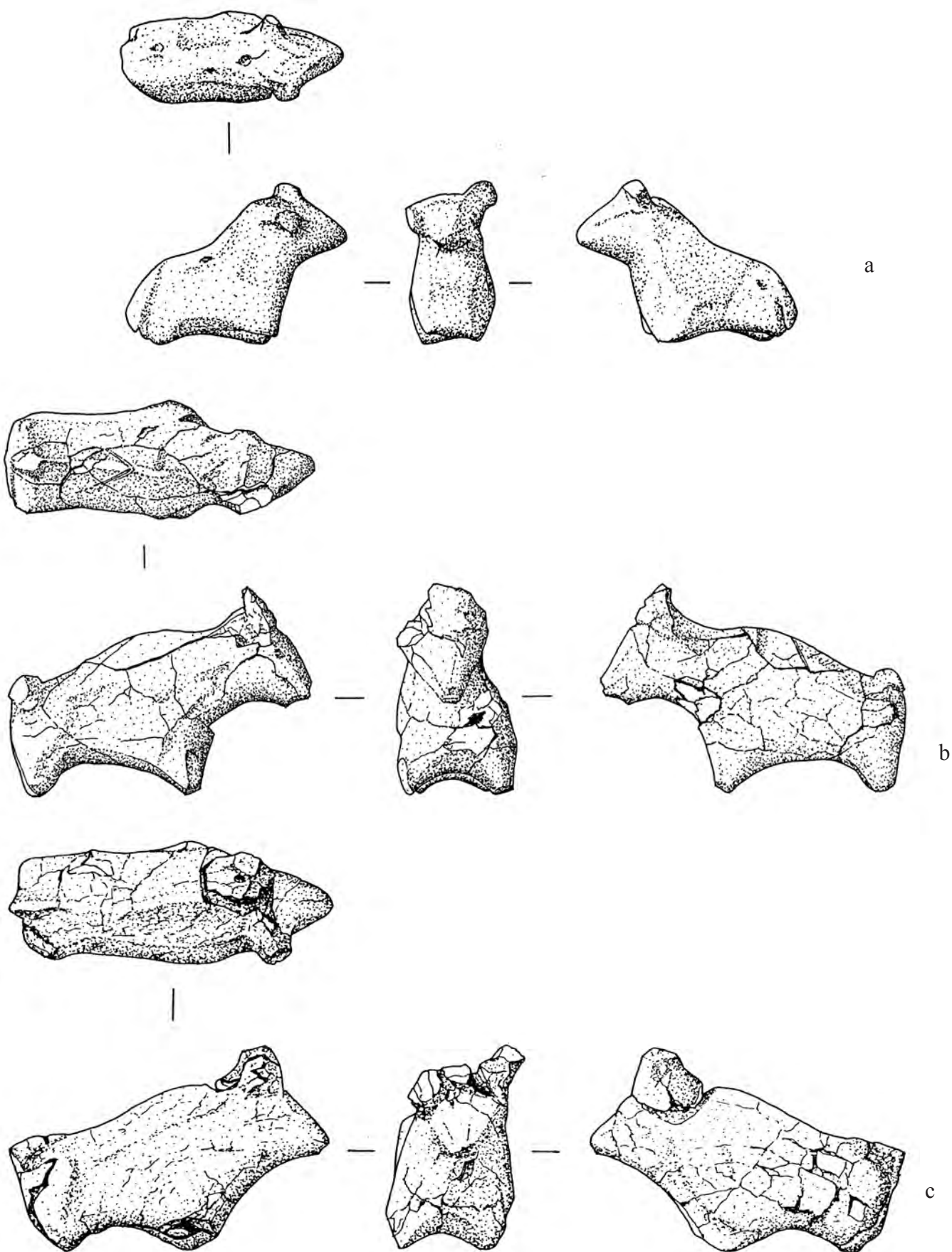


Plate. 3.1.1. a) Bull. Cat. No. 133. L. 3.0, H. 3.2, W. 1.2; b) Bull. Cat. No. 20. L. 5.1, H. 3.5, W. 2.1; c) Bull. Cat. No. 54. L. 5.5, H. 2.5, W. 2.2. Drawings by Lamia Salem el-Khoury.

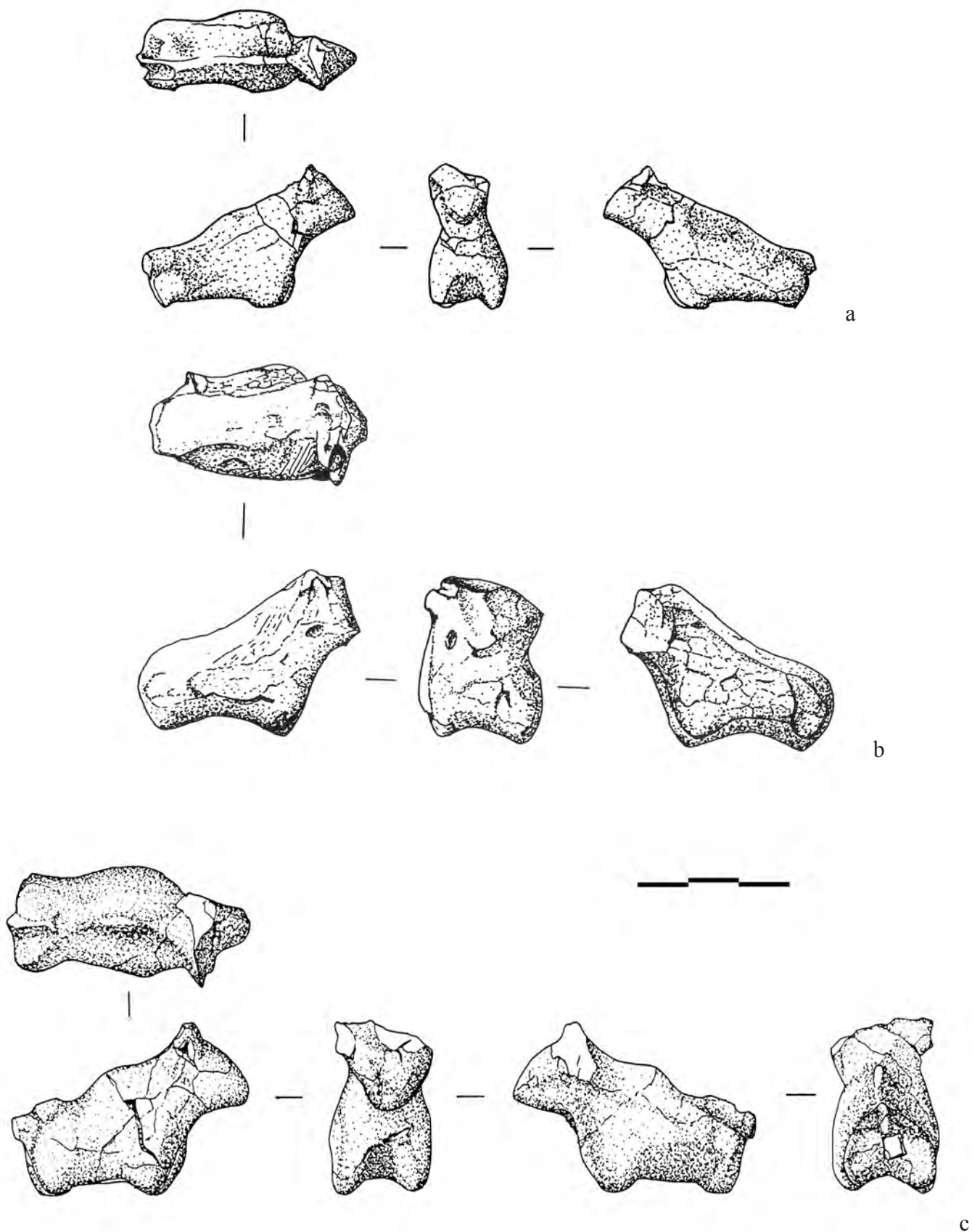






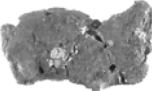




Plate. 3.1.2. a) Bull. Cat. No. 43. L. 5.1, H. 3.0, W. 2.1; b) Bull. Cat. No. 26. L. 4.2, H. 3.0, W. 2.3; c) Bull. A piece of flint is showing at the rump. Cat. No. 2. Drawings by L.S. el-Khoury.




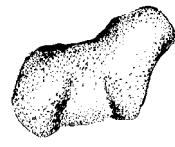






Plate. 3.1.3. Hoard of 24 bulls. Photograph by Y. Zobi.

CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL FIGURINES


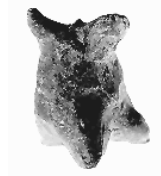

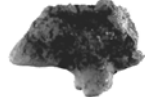






No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
1	1982	3067	010	53	72	PPNB	2,2		0,7	Fine pink clay
2	1982	3067	013	70	104	PPNB	4,5	2,0	1,8	Yellow clay with pebbles and charcoal inclusions
3	1982	3067	017	75	110	PPNB	4.2 inc.	2,5	2,5	Yellow clay with pebbles and charcoal inclusions
4	1982	3073	000	113	270	PPNB	3,5	2.3 inc.	1,7	Fine pink clay
5	1982	3073	044	159	214	PPNB	6,3	3,2	1,5	Yellow clay with pebbles and charcoal inclusions
6	1982	3073	044	160	216	PPNB	3,3	2,1	1,8	Pink clay with minor inclusions
7	1982	3082	005	9	21	PPNB	4,1	7,3	2,0	Fine pink clay
8	1982	3083	000	264?		PPNB	3,5		0,7	Fine pink clay
9	1982	3083	001	40		MPPNB	5.0 inc.	3,0	2,0	Course buff clay with large pebbles
10	1983	3073	?	290?	358?	PPNB	2.0 inc.		0,9	Fine
11	1983	3074	029	157	32	PPNB	5		4	Pink clay
12	1983	3074	040	199	72	PPNB	2.8 inc.	2.3 inc.	2,0	Yellow clay with many inclusions

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	Horn, slightly curved, circular section.	Reddish-brown soil with ash, charcoal, bone, flint, & fire-cracked rock.	
10YR 8/3 very pale brown	Weathered fragment. A small piece of flint shows at the rump.	Red clay soil fill, few stones, some charcoal; just above Floor 016.	
7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Weathered flanks fragment.	Red painted plaster hearth in Floor 016 filled with pale brown 10YR 8/3 powdery/granular ash with few stones.	
5YR 8/1 black	Complete animal except for horns. Straight tail pinched in the center of rump. Traces of burning.	Insecure locus: balk trim above floor 032.	
10YR 3/3 dark brown	Complete animal except for horns. The head is almost as large as the rest of the body.	Thick soil fill (10YR 6/4) between floors 037 & 043, charcoal, flint, bone, wall and floor plaster, small stones present.	
7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Weathered torso fragment.	Fill beneath house floor; bone flint, charcoal.	
5YR 5/2 reddish gray	Complete animal, except for horns and chipped rump. Curved muzzle, small withers, emphasized front part. A ridge across the forehead suggests that the horns may have been shaped with one coil.	Ashy debris layer.	
5YR 7/3 pink	Long, thin horn, with an elegant sweep. Gazelle?	Disturbance zone, no secure information.	
2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	Fragment of bovine foreparts. Traces of burning.	Locus Disturbed from bulldozer work.	
5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray	Short horn, curved. Black surface.	Bag 290 is from Locus 074.	
5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	Tip of horn, oval section.	Firepit filled with ash, stone, etc.	
10YR 8/3 very pale brown	Head fragment. Small piece of flint bladelet stuck in the neck; long hole through the neck. Stabbing (?)	Cache of 4 human skulls, two plastered.	










No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
13	1983	3075	000	321		PPNB		2,0	1,0	Yellow clay
14	1983	3075	037	273	122	PPNB	4.5 inc.	3.0 inc.	2,5	Yellow clay
15	1983	3075	037	273	124	PPNB	5,5	4,0	2,5	Yellow gritty clay with many medium sized inclusions
16	1983	3075	037	273	124	PPNB	0,4	1.7 inc.		Pink clay with fine mineral inclusions
17	1983	3076	000	266	037	MPPNB	2,7		1,3	Pink clay
18	1983	3076	001	224		PPNB	1,5	3.0 inc.	1,2	Pink clay
19	1983	3076	003	234	80	PPNB		3,0	1,8	Yellow clay with small inclusions
20	1983	3076	003	234	81	PPNB	5,1	3,5	2,1	Buff clay with many inclusions
21	1983	3076	008	61	19	PPNB	3,0		5mm	Fine
22	1983	3076	020	243	89	PPNB	5.0 inc.	3.2 inc.	2.0 inc.	Yellow clay with pebbles and charcoal
23	1983	3076	021	145	38	PPNB	7.0 inc.	4.3 inc.	3,2	Yellow clay with chalky inclusions
24	1983	3076	021	145	40	PPNB	5.5 inc.	3,5	3,5	Yellow clay with many large chalky inclusions
25	1983	3076	022	157	80	PPNB	5.5 inc.	3.0 inc.	1,8	Yellow clay with large chalky inclusions

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Short horn, curved, round section.	Probably associated with Loc 039, 10YR 4/4 clayey fill behind wall 034, very deep (ca. 3m below surface).	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Several foreparts fragments.	Ash dump with at least two animal figurines.	
5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Complete animal except for muzzle. Weathered.	Large ash pit, 10YR 7/3 very pale brown fine ash, loose, with concentration of fire-cracked rocks.	
5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	Short horn, strongly curved, oval section.	Ash dump; two animal figurines were found in this locus.	
5YR 7/4 pink	Stubby horn, short, sharply curved, circular section.	Insecure context, but clearly.	A
10YR 4/1 dark gray	Fragment of a large flat horn, triangular section. The surface is black all over suggesting that the piece was broken before subjected to fire.	Disturbed layer (bulldozer activity).	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Foreparts fragment.	A rapidly excavated area, mixed loci. Ashy, trashy soil layer beneath bulldozer cut; possible disturbance.	
7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	From the cache. Complete bovine except for horns. Beautifully modeled, emphasized withers. A small pebble under the tail. Heavily crackled surface.	See # 19 immediately above.	
5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	Straight horn, round section. Finger prints.	Trashy soil layer with fire-cracked rock, ash, bone, etc.	
10YR 8/3 very pale brown	Complete animal. Weathered. A deep groove along the back, 7mm wide, 5mm deep, perhaps to place an insert.	10YR 4/3-4 or 2.5Y 5/2 red-brown soft ashy soil; bones (esp. Bos) charcoal, fire-cracked rocks, flints, rocks.	
10YR 8/3 very pale brown	Weathered.	Ash/trash dump associated with firepit 019.	
10YR 8/2 white	Torso fragment.		
10YR 8/4 very pale brown	One flank broken. Weathered.	10YR 5/3-4 silty gray-brown loose rubbly soil; large bones, flints, ash, etc.	









No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
26	1983	3076	037A	257	102	PPNB	4,2	3,0	2,3	Pink clay with large inclusions
27	1983	3076	040	273	118	PPNB	4,3	2,8	2,2	Pink fine clay
28	1983	3077	000			PPNB	0,5	1,5		Fine
29	1983	3077	007	302	78	PPNB	4.0 inc.	3,4	2,0	Yellow clay with charcoal inclusions
30	1983	3077	013	272	65	PPNB	4,5	3,2	2,2	Yellow clay with large inclusions
31	1983	3077	013	272	66	PPNB	1,6		0,8	Fine
32	1983	3077	015	119	23	PPNB	5.0 inc.	3,3	2,2	Yellowish clay with flint and chalk inclusions
33	1983	3077	015	119	24	PPNB	5.5 inc.	4,4	2,8	Yellow clay with large white chalk inclusions
34	1983	3077	015	119	25	PPNB	6,5	3.5 inc.	2,7	Yellow clay with reddish hues
35	1983	3283	015B?	126	63?		5,2	3.3 inc.	1,8	Pink clay

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
7.5YR 6/4 light brown	Small stout animal, with flat muzzle and no horns. Complete except for one ear, one front and one back leg. Cracked surface.	10YR 5/3 reddish clay layer; stones, some charcoal.	
2.5YR 4/0 dark gray	Complete except for horn / ears. The foreparts are severed behind the forelegs. The chest is pinched into a point to form a tripod.	Trash layer; stones, ash, etc.	
7.5YR 7/4 pink	Small twisted horn.	Disturbed, no locus information.	
7.5YR 8/4 pink	Foreparts of a boar with long pointed muzzle. The forelegs are two disks placed under the belly.	10YR 6/4 dark gray-brown compact clayey silt fill; charcoal flecks, bone, flint.	
7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Torso fragment, one side damaged. Slightly pinched spinal ridge, flat legs.	Upper 7.5YR 5/6 orangey clayey silt with fine gravel and lower 10YR 5/3 soft silt; charcoal, flint, bone above surface 032.	
5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Horn, complete from base to tip, oval section.	See #30 immediately above.	
10YR 8/2 very pale brown	Weathered foreparts fragment. Horns are broken.	Trashy fill (includes 015B below) of brownish silt, considerable ash, fire-cracked rock, resting on surface 028.	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Bovine foreparts with emphasized withers. Broken horns. From the cache.	See #32 immediately above (note: MC#s 26 seems to be missing from this list).	
10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Almost complete. Horns broken. A ridge spans across the forehead. Pointed muzzle. Emphasized withers, flat rump. Tail or sex? Cracked surface. One of the cache?	Ashy, trashy fill layer; charcoal and fire-cracked rock.	
10YR 6/2 pale red	Heavy foreparts, emphasized withers, pinched, pointed muzzle, broken horns, perhaps one ear.	Irbid Mus #A1135 See #32 above.	

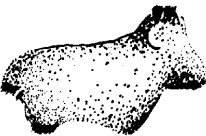
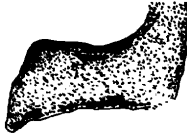
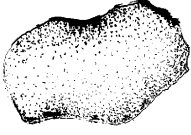

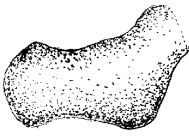



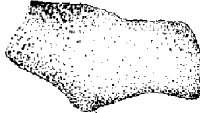
No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
36	1983	3077	015B	258	63a	PPNB	5.0 inc.	3,9	1,8	Yellow clay with many large inclusions
37	1983	3077	015B	258	63b	PPNB	4.5 inc.	3,5	2,3	Yellow clay with many large inclusions
38	1983	3077	015B	258	63c	PPNB		3.0 inc.	2.5 inc.	Yellow clay with many inclusions
39	1983	3077	015B	258	63d	PPNB	4.5 inc.	3,5	2,0	Yellow clay with many inclusions
40	1983	3077	015B	258	63e	PPNB	4,5	3,0	2,0	White clay or chalk? No visible inclusions
41	1983	3077	015B	258	63f	PPNB	4.0 inc.	3,0	1,6	Yellow clay with inclusions
42	1983	3077	015B	258	63g		5,7	3,8	2,2	Yellow clay with white inclusions
43	1983	3077	015B	258	63h		5,1	3,0	2,1	Pink clay
44	1983	3077	015B	258	63i	PPNB	4,4	2,1	1,5	Buff clay with medium inclusions
45	1983	3077	015B	258	63j	PPNB	7.0 inc.	4,5	2,8	Yellow clay with large inclusions including charcoal.
46	1983	3077	015B	258	63k	PPNB	5.0 inc.		3.0 inc.	Buff

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Fragments. The animal can be restored except for the horns. The front part is emphasized.	See #32 above; Locus 015B is just a localized part of Locus 015.	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Complete animal except for head and a front leg. Emphasized foreparts, flat rump. Two small protrusions on either side of pelvis. Part of the cache.	See #32 above.	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Small head fragment. Part of the cache.	See #32 above.	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Complete animal, except for head. Emphasized foreparts, flat rump. Two small protrusions modeled on either side of the pelvis. Small tail. Part of the cache.	See #32 above.	
5YR 8/1 white	Complete animal, except for horns. Wide body. Part of the cache.	See #32 above.	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Complete animal, except for horns and rump. Emphasized withers. Black surface. Part of the cache.	See #32 above.	
10YR 6/3 pale brown	Complete except for horns and one leg. Emphasized foreparts, large withers, small rump. Part of the cache.	Ashy, trashy fill layer; charcoal and fire-cracked rock.	
5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	Complete except for horns. Pointed head. Flat rump, two protrusions on the side, emphasized withers. Pinched back ridge. Part of the cache.	Irbid Mus #A1130. Eroded floor surface and underlying slightly trashy fill.	
7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	Complete except for horns. Emphasized foreparts. Elegant modeling. Part of the cache.	Ashy, trashy fill layer; charcoal and fire-cracked rock.	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Fragment, with a massive hump and short legs. Crackled surface. Part of the cache.	See #32 above.	
7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Fragment of foreparts. Rough surface. Part of the cache.	See #32 above.	

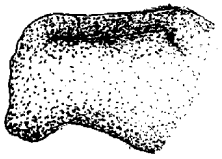

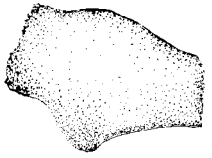

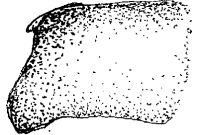






No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
47	1983	3077	015B	258	63l	PPNB	2,2	4.2 inc.	1,8	Yellow clay with heavy concentration of large chalky inclusions
48	1983	3077	015B	258	63m	PPNB	6,1	3,4	2,5	Yellow clay with yellow inclusions
49	1983	3077	015B	258	63n	PPNB	3.7 inc.	2.5 inc.	1,7	Yellow clay with inclusions including charcoal
50	1983	3077	015B	258	63o	PPNB	6,2	3,1	2,0	Yellow clay with large inclusions
51	1983	3077	015B	317	88	PPNB	4.5 inc.	2.5 inc.	1,5	Yellow clay with large chalky inclusions
52	1983	3077	015B	317	89	PPNB	4.0 inc.	4,5	3,0	Yellow clay with chalk inclusions
53	1983	3077	015B	317	90	PPNB	6,7	4,7	2,6	Yellow clay with large chalk inclusions
54	1983	3077	015B	317	91	PPNB	5,5	2,5	2,2	Yellow clay with chalky inclusions and some charcoal

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	Almost complete specimen. Curved muzzle. A ridge on the head, meets the pinched back at a 90 degree angle. Emphasized foreparts, large withers. Small, flat rump with a small knob on either side. One of the legs is almost nonexistent. Part of the cache.	See #32 above.	
7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	Complete except for parts of horns. Pointed head. Horns made by a coil forms a crest across the head. Emphasized foreparts, prominent withers. Pinched back ridge, small flat rump with a small knob on either side. Finger prints. Part of the cache.	See #32 above.	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Rump fragment, small, elegantly modeled. Part of the cache.	See #32 above.	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Almost complete. Horns, one front and one back leg missing. Emphasized withers. A small knob on either side of the rump. Pinched tail. Part of the cache.	See #32 above.	
10YR 8/2 very pale brown	Head and side are broken. Emphasized foreparts.	See #32 above.	
10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Torso fragment. The back legs are defined by a ridge along the rump.	See #32 above.	
10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Complete animal except for horns. Emphasized withers, two small protrusions on either side of the pelvis. Small tail is an extension of spinal ridge along the rump. Crackled surface. Part of cache.	See #32 above.	
10YR 8/6 yellow	Complete bovine except for one front and one back leg. No horns. A ridge forms the round ears. Emphasized withers. Fine manufacture.	See #32 above.	





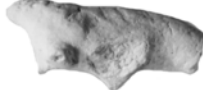
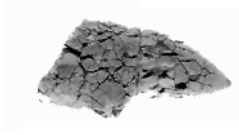



No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
55	1983	3077	024	310	80		3,8	2,4	1,5	Pink clay
56	1983	3077	034	245	53	PPNB	4.0 inc.	3.0 inc.	1.7 inc.	Buff clay with small inclusions
57	1983	3077	034	313	86	PPNB	5,2	3,0	2,3	Pale yellow clay, medium inclusions
58	1983	3077	035	276	68 a&b	PPNB	4.0 inc.	1,6	1,6	Inclusions + charcoal
59	1983	3077	035	276	69a	PPNB	4.0 inc.	3.0 inc.	1,8	Pale buff clay with medium inclusion
60	1983	3077	035	276	69b	PPNB	8,0	4,1	3,5	Pink clay with large chalk inclusions
61	1983	3077	035	276	71	PPNB	4,5	3.0 inc.	2,0	Medium
62	1983	3078	033	381	153	PPNB	2.5 inc.	2,4	2,0	Pink clay with small to large chalky inclusions
63	1983	3078	038	253	128	PPNB		3.5 inc.	1,8	Black throughout
64	1983	3078	040	426	181	PPNB		2,5	1,7	Fine clay, no visible inclusions
65	1983	3078	040	426	182	PPNB	3.2 inc.	2,0	1,7	Buff clay with medium inclusions. perhaps some sparse fine vegetable temper
66	1983	3078	043	329	132	PPNB	5.7 inc.	3.0 inc.	2,7	No visible inclusions

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
10YR 6/2 pale red	Complete, except for horns. Pointed head, ears pinched. Distinct back ridge and tail.	Irbid Mus #A1133.	
2.5YR 8/6 yellow	Shapeless fragment.	Hard packed dark gray clayey soil packed directly atop floor 038.	
10YR 8/2 white	Headless. Rough surface.	See #56 immediately above.	
5YR 8/3 pink	Two fragments: head and rump.	Clayey surface in fill of room.	
7.5YR 7/4 pink	Weathered foreparts fragment. One of a pair.	This Locus = 2 to 3 yellowish gray soil use surfaces (separated by thin brown silt) above (and after abandonment of) floor 038.	
5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	Complete animal, except for broken horns and ears. Stout and wide. Cracked surface. One of a pair.	See #58 above.	
5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Headless fragment. Very short legs project barely. Round rear end, no tail.	See #58 above.	
5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	Body fragment.	Clay layer beneath ash dump.	
7.5YR 3/0 black	Head fragment. Horns of triangular section, sweep backwards.	Redeposited clayey fill with occasionally heavy ash and stones, probably washed down from upslope.	
10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	Foreparts fragment. Pinched spinal ridge shows nail incisions on one side. Black traces of fire.	Dark whitish-gray ash layer.	
5YR 6/2 light olive gray	Rump fragment with a high spinal ridge. Black traces of fire.	See #64 above.	
5YR 8/3 pink	Head and tail broken. Cracked surface.	Hard packed light brown clayey soil, some charcoal flecks.	










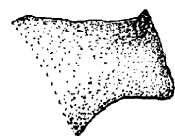
No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
67	1983	3078	048	451	193	PPNB	4.2 inc.	3.2 inc.	2,3	Pink clay with fine to large inclusions and perhaps charcoal.
68	1983	3078	049	455	197	PPNB	9,8	3,5	3,6	Granular red clay with high concentration on inclusions, including flint fragments.
69	1983	3078	049	455	203	PPNB	7.0 inc.	4,5	3,2	Crumbly yellow clay with many inclusions including charcoal
70	1983	3078	059	365	167	PPNB	3.5 inc.		1,0	Fine
71	1983	3078	059	467	208	PPNB	4.0 inc.	3,0	2,5	Pink clay with heavy concentration of chalky temper
72	1983	3078	066	382		PPNB	1,0	2.7 inc.	0,8	Pink clay
73	1983	3078	067	399	160	PPNB	3.5 inc.	3.0 inc.	2,0	Pink clay with inclusions
74	1983	3079	076	335	300	PPNB	3.2 inc.	2,2	1,4	Pink clay with large pebbles and flint inclusions
75	1983	3079	086	379	346	PPNB	2,0		0,5	Fine
76	1983	3079	090	090	391	PPNB	3.5 inc.	2,5	1,7	Yellow clay with white mineral and charcoal inclusions
77	1983	3082	balk	87	43	PPNB	5.5 inc.	3,3	3,0	Yellow clay with large inclusions

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
5YR 7/4 pink	Rump fragment with pinched back ridge.	Soft, trashy fill; white & gray ash, FCR and charcoal.	
5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Complete animal except for broken horns and parts of legs. Four deep parallel incised lines on one side on the back. Covered with black soot.	Compact reddish clayey soil, relatively "clean", few charcoal flecks and pebbles.	
5YR 8/3 pale yellow	Foreparts fragment.	See #68 immediately above.	
5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Long, rough, sweeping horn. Gazelle?	Hard packed gray ash & charcoal layer (whiter, softer at bottom) fill of an ash pit.	
5YR 8/4 pink	Weathered, crumbly rump fragment. Pinched back ridge. Back legs extended behind the body.	See #70 immediately above.	
10YR 4/1 dark gray	Curved, horn fragment, triangular, flat section. Black surface.	Thick, soft greenish ashy layer with fire-cracked rock, flint, pebbles.	
5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	Foreparts fragment. Traces of fire.	Pit fill: fire-cracked rock, ash, burned material.	
5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	Flat body. No legs indicated. A small pellet for tail.	Dark brown clayey soil with very high concentration of fire-cracked rock, burned clay, ash.	
5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	Horn fragment, round section.	Trash/ash dump.	
10YR 8/4 very pale brown	Body fragment. Rump is flat. Three small pin holes, intentional?	Orange-red clayey soil, much ash and some rubble.	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Body fragment.	Cleanup in fill area	




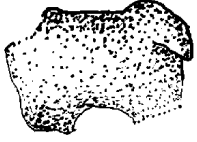

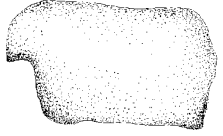



No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
78	1983	3082	008	104	69	PPNB	4.0 inc.	2,2	1,7	Fine
79	1983	3082	010	113		PPNB	2.0 inc.	2.5 inc.		Fine pink clay
80	1983	3082	024	132	103a	PPNB	1,8		0,9	Very fine
81	1983	3082	024	132	103b	PPNB	2,7		0,7	Fine
82	1983	3082	027		92a	PPNB	3.7 inc.	1,3	1,2	Fine whitish clay, no visible inclusions
83	1983	3082	027	92	92b	PPNB	3.0 inc.	1,7	1,4	Fine whitish clay, no visible inclusions
84	1983	3082	027	149	91		9.5 inc.	6.0 inc.	4,0	Pale yellow clay, medium inclusions
85	1983	3082	028		97	MPPNB	10.0 inc.	8.0 inc.	3.5 inc.	Crumbly pink clay with many large white and black inclusions
86	1983	3083	066	144	38	PPNB	10.0 inc.	7.0 inc.	3,8	Yellow clay with large mineral inclusions
87	1983	3083	000/006	144	38	MPPNB	9.5 inc.	4	5,5	Yellow clay with large white inclusions
88	1983	3083	000	159	88	MPPNB	1.7 inc.	9mm	5mm	Fine
89	1983	3083	009	206	57	PPNB	1,7		5mm	Fine

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	Foreparts fragment. Unusually long length.	Soft whitish-gray ash, with small pebbles, bones and flint.	
5YR 7/4 pink	Small head fragment.	Dark brown medium packed fill with small pebbles, bone, flint, and yellow clay inclusions.	
5YR 7/4 pink	Short horn, triangular section. Sheep?	Grayish-brown soil with red clay pockets, charcoal fragments, flint bone, small pebbles.	
5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	Long, sweeping horn, oval section. Gazelle?	See #80 immediately above.	
10YR 8/4 very pale brown	Animal with small head and long tail. Lizard?	Brownish-gray soil with thin ash layers, soft, with inclusions of "flint, bones, figurines".	
10YR 8/4 very pale brown	Foreparts fragment. Long pointed head and miniscule legs. Lizard?	See #82 immediately above.	
2.5YR 8/8 yellow	Almost complete. Rectangular body, high torso, small legs. No back ridge, small withers.	Irbid Mus #A1132. Reddish clayey soil layer, some charcoal flecks and a few small pebbles.	
5YR 5/8 yellowish red	Foreparts fragment. Forelegs are cylindrical ending with a flat surface. Faint back ridge. Perforation at the back and front of neck? Stabbing?	A1133	
5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	Massive foreparts fragment.	10YR 3/6 fill with chalk/ limestone inclusions, FCR, and charcoal flecks.	
10YR 8/4 very pale brown	The largest figurine of the assemblage. Body fragment. Large withers. From the cache?	Cleaning of balk.	
5YR 7/4 pink	Small horn fragment, flat section. Wild Sheep?	Cleaning of balk.	
5YR 7/3 pink	Small horn fragment, round section.	Clayey soil layer.	











No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
90	1983	3083	01	174	50	PPNB	3.5 inc.	2.2 inc.	1.8 inc.	Fine + small inclusions
91	1983	3083	013	132	34	PPNB	2,2		5mm	Fine
92	1983	3083	044	296	70	PPNB	1.8 inc.		0,4	Fine
93	1983	3976		234	003		2,5		7mm	Fine red clay
94	1984	Sec A2	000	137	119	PPNB	6.5 inc.	3.5 inc.	2,5	Heavy concentration of large inclusions
95	1984	3080	046	113	59	PPNB	1,3	2,0		Fine
96	1984	3080	047	117	68	PPNB		3,5	1,2	Fine
97	1984	3080	053	128	81	PPNB	2.0 inc.	2,8	2,0	Yellow with some fine charcoal inclusions
98	1984	3080	054	136	86	PPNB	2.0 inc.	3,0	2,2	Coarse with medium inclusions
99	1984	3080	062	145	103a	PPNB	4.5 inc.	3.0 inc.	2,2	Coarse, includes gritty inclusions
100	1984	3080	062	145	103b	PPNB	3.5 inc.	3.0 inc.	2,0	Coarse, includes gritty inclusions
101	1984	3080	062	145	103c	PPNB	4.3 inc.	3.0 inc.	2,2	Coarse with many chalky inclusions and charcoal

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	Headless foreparts fragment. Gray core.	Layer heavily disturbed by bulldozer.	
5YR 7/4	Short, straight horn, round section.	Stony soil layer; fire-cracked rock.	
5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	Tip of straight small horn, round section. Sheep?	10YR 6/4 clayey soil, flint, bone, charcoal inclusions.	
5YR 7/4 pink	Long horn fragment, oval section. Gazelle?		
10YR 6/3 pale brown	Rump fragment. Tail along the rump ends between the legs- or sex?	From bulldozer section; no firm locus information.	
5YR 8/3 pink	Fragment of a sharply curved horn, round section.	Gray-brown ashy loam, fire-cracked rock, charcoal, limestone. Trashy pit fill, particularly high concentration of animal bone.	
5YR 7/3 pink	Fragment of sharply curved horn, circular section. Bos primigenius? Gray smoke traces.	Orange-brown fill layer, with ash, charcoal, some stones, some fire-cracked rock.	
10YR 8/2 white	Foreparts fragment. Two stumpy legs.	Fire-cracked rock filled pit with very charcoaly loamy matrix, covered by 2-4 cm thick layer of ash.	
7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Leg fragment.	Ashy trash dump, room fill.	
5YR 7/3 pink	Headless fragment. Pinched spinal ridge extends into a tail along the rump. Part of a group of three animal figurines and a cone.	Fire-cracked rock filled pit with ashy brown clayey loam matrix; artifacts, bones, charcoal.	
5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	Body fragment. Part of a group of three animal figurines and a cone.	See #97 immediately above.	
10YR 8/2 white	Head and foreparts fragment. No horns were depicted. A ridge above the head meets the spine at a right angle. Part of a group of three animals and a cone.	See #97 above.	



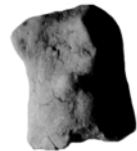








No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
102	1984	3080	063	146	110	PPNB	5.0 inc.	3.5 inc.	3,0	Very coarse and crumbly, includes pebbles and charcoal
103	1984	3081	030	177	139	PPNB	3,3	1,9	1,5	Fine
104	1984	3081	031	143	85	PPNB	5.5 inc.	3.0 inc.	2,5	Very coarse, including large pebbles and charcoal.
105	1984	3081	032	111	39	PPNB	6.5 inc.	4,5	2,6	Coarse, large pebbles and charcoal
106	1984	3081	037	128	063	PPNB	5.0 inc.	4.0 inc.	3,0	Fine mineral inclusions and charcoal
107	1984	3081	050	137	70	PPNB	3,6	5,0	1,1	Fine yellow clay
108	1984	3081	050	184	164	PPNB	9.0 inc.	5,5	4.2 inc.	Coarse, gritty inclusions
109	1984	3081	069	178	144	PPNB	2.0 inc.	2,0	1,3	Fine
110	1984	3081	069	178	152		8,9	5,6	3,7	Yellow clay
111	1984	3081	069	178	152	PPNB	6.2 inc.	3.8 inc.	2,2	Pink clay

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Deep perforation above the front leg on each flank. Stabbing?	Gray-brown loamy clay fill layer, with pieces of reddish clay, chalk, charcoal, and ash.	
10YR 6/2 brownish gray	Complete animal, except for horns and tail. Deep, thin perforation between the front legs, three pin holes on the lower belly. Stabbing? Dark traces of fire. Fingerprints.	Compacted top of ash pit fill, some clay, small stone, plaster fragments.	
10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Headless, weathered fragment.	Ashy fill of firepit, brown soil layers in between, many flints (esp. blades), stones.	
5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	Weathered fragment. Head and legs missing.	Firepit fill, gray ashy soil with charcoal flecks, small bits of clay, small pebbles.	
5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	Torso fragment of a large figure.	Pit fill; ashy, clayey.	
10YR 8/4 very pale brown	Very small animal almost complete except for horns and tail. Pinched withers. Broad arching rear. Pointed muzzle.	Ash dump near fallen wall.	
10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Massive torso fragment.	Ashy fill area behind wall 048, brown loam mixed with ash, some small stones, some wall fall.	
10YR 8/3 very pale brown	Foreparts fragment. Complete head. No horns. Round pinched ears, vertical on one side, horizontal on the other.	Ashy pit fill, fine white, dense ash with clayey layers between, few pieces of floor plaster, see #82 below.	
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow	Deep incision around the neck, and a distinct crossed cord impression on the left side near the spine, just behind the collar. Very bulky, squarish animal. Very high back small legs. Also cord impression underside of left hind leg. Crackled surface.	Ashy pit fill; fine dense white ash layers with darker layers between clayey fill mixed with ash and charcoal flecks and a few pieces of floor plaster.	
10YR 6/2 pale red	Body fragment. Strong neck, no withers. Fine back ridge. Smoke traces.	Fill of pit; ash, charcoal, plaster, other rubbish.	









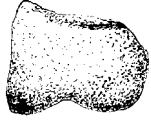
No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
112	1984	3081	069	178	206	PPNB	6.0 inc.	3.0 inc.	3,0	Fine iclusions
113	1984	3082	034	180	105a/b	PPNB	6.5 inc.	5.0 inc.	3,5	Yellow clay with many large inclusions
114	1984	3083	155	177	158	PPNB	0,2	0.9 inc.		Fine
115	1984	3273	059	132	73	PPNB		1.6 inc.	0,7	Fine
116	1984	3283	000	92	23	PPNB	0,7	1,7		Fine pink clay
117	1984	3283	105	126	92A		9,0	3,3	3,0	Red clay with many white inclusions
118	1984	3283	105	126	92B	PPNB	5.5 inc.	4,0	2,8	Brownish clay with many large inclusions
119	1984	3283	133	141	121	PPNB		1,8	0,4	Fine
120	1984	4452	024	140	154	PPNB		2.0 inc.	1,3	Fine mineral inclusions
121	1984	4454	09	100	94	PPNB	2.1 inc.		0,8	Fine
122	1985	3282	000	2	10			2.2 inc.	1,7	Pink clay with fine mineral inclusions

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
5YR 7/3 pink	Weathered body fragments.	Fill of pit; ash, charcoal, plaster, other rubbish.	
10YR 8/3 very pale brown	Fragments of a large figurine.	Stone storage bin with plaster floor, figurine found at bottom with 3 bos metacarpals, one incised.	
5YR 7/4 pink	Small horn.	Flint knapping area outside house.	
5YR 7/3 pink	Short, straight horn, round section.	Thin fill layer on Floor 037, very organic deposit, no stones, flint, bone, etc., but charcoal.	
5YR 7/4 pink	Tip of short, straight horn, circular section.	Disturbed; sweeping up of screen deposit.	
5YR 5/6 yellowish red	Stabbed animal. Ear / horns and 3 legs broken. A 2mm wide flint bladelet stuck in the eye area, a second in the throat and a third at the rump. Elongated cylindrical body, small pointed legs, up-turned tail.	Subfloor pit to bury figurines.	
5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	Fragment of stabbed figurine. Head & 3 legs are missing. 1 flint bladelet penetrates behind front leg; a second is embedded along belly; & a third at the throat. There are 2 small, deep cavities behind neck & along the flank. Traces of more stabbing?	Small pit in an "alcove" in SW corner of room, beneath floor and overlying flagstones.	
5YR 5/2 reddish gray	Horn, slightly bent, oval section.	Flint knapping area outside house (near Locus 155, above).	
10YR 8/1 white	Fragment of a large, curved horn, circular section.	Debris layer, muddy clay, rubbly fill over abandoned Floors 030-035 complex.	
5YR 7/4 pink	Horn fragment, sharply bent, round section.	Debris layer, pale brown 10YR 6/3 ashy fill with fire-cracked rock, rubble, flint, bone, chalk, red painted plaster, etc.	
5YR 7/3 pink	Head fragment.	Sweep up of disturbed area, no locus information.	



No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
123	1985	3282	043	69	34	PPNB	5,0	2,5	2,3	Yellow clay with large chalky inclusions
124	1988	3275	005	12	14	yarmouk	3,0	1,2	1,8	Pink clay with chalky inclusions
125	1988	3275	010	20	28	PPNC	2,5	1,8	1,8	Fine buff clay with no visible inclusions
126	1988	3275	028	55	50	PPNB	1.5 inc.	1,7	1,2	Pink clay
127	1988	3275	035	79	51	PPNB	2.0 inc.		0,8	Gray clay
128	1988	3475	06	11	52	PPNC	3.2 inc.	2.3 inc.	1,6	Pink clay with no visible inclusions
129	1988	3475	06	11	53	PPNC	2,0		1,1	Pink clay with no visible inclusions
130	1988	3481	003	9	9	yarmouk	3,0	3,2		Buff clay with fine inclusions
131	1988	3482	004	13	27	yarmouk	4,2	3,2	2,2	Chalk
132	1988	3683	002	4		contami-nated	1.5 inc.	2,5	1,7	Buff clay
133	1988	4453	109	217	106	PPNC	3,0	3,2	1,2	Pink clay
134	1988	4655	042	104	53	PPNC	1.2 inc.	1.8 inc.	0,5	Buff clay with medium inclusions

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
2.5YR 8/2 white	Rump fragment. Pinched dorsal ridge.	Fill of the 1985 lime plaster statue pit, gray-brown to gray-green loose silty soil with medium density fire-cracked rocks, charcoal, flint, etc.	
7.5YR 4/2 dark brown	Rump fragment.	Eroded huwwar plaster floor, PPNC Yarmoukian.	
7.5YR 7/4 pink	Head fragment. Ears (?) modeled at the base of the head. A deep perforation on the side, done with a stick (?), stabbing (?).	Loose pale brown soil mixed with stones, bones, and flint.	
7.5YR 6/4 light brown	Horn fragment, curved, circular section.	Lime-burning pit, lined with stones set in yellow clay, filled with light gray (10YR 7/1) ash.	
7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	Horn fragment, circular section. Fire traces.	Ashy, trashy soil layer; bones, flints.	
7.5YR 6/4 light brown	Head fragment?	7.5 YR 4/2 loose soil with abundant pebbles, flints, and bone.	
7.5YR 6/4 light brown	Horn fragment, sharply curved, quadrangular section.	See # 125 immediately above.	
10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Head fragment, round muzzle.	Dark brown 5YR 4/3 compact soil layer over entire trench, many pebbles and some potsherds.	
7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Shapeless fragment of animal? Traces of paint?	Stony layer.	
7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Foreparts fragment.	Stony soil layer, dark brown 10YR 4/3, many small stones and flints, some sherds, no bone. Possibly contaminated (one metal nail).	
7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	Complete bovine, except for horns. Foreparts emphasized. The legs are barely projecting from the body. Fire traces.	Loose fine soil, 10YR 6/3 pale brown, fill inside abandoned room.	
7.5YR 6/4 light brown	Head fragment. Broken horns and ears. Straight neck, high and thin.	Trashy abandoned room fill, mixture of clay, silt, small rubble, abundant flints and bone, some floor plaster.	

No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
135	1988				16		2,5	2,2	1,4	Pink clay
136	1989	3677	010	33	16	yarmouk	1,0	2,5		Pink with chalky inclusions
137	1989	3679	012	17	180	yarmouk		2,5	0,9	Yellow clay
138	1989	3679	017	21	A-sh	PPNC	2.0 inc.	0,9		Buff clay
139	1989	6891	021	67	6	yarmouk	3.2 inc.	3.2 inc.	2,0	Pink clay with fine inclusions
140	1989	6891	035	96	24	PPNB	3.5 inc.	2.5 inc.	2,5	Gray clay with charcoal inclusions
141	1993	5517	012	36	11	PPNB	3,3	1,2	0,5	Fine red stone
142	1993	5517	027	49	21	PPNC		2.3 inc.	1,4	Pink clay with medium inclusions
143	1994	3879	039	12			3,5	2,5	1,0	Buff clay including small pebbles
144	1994	5717	028	52	19	PPNC	1,6	2.6 inc.	0,5	Pink clay
145	1994	5718	086	136		PPNB	3.9 inc.	4.3 inc.	1,8	White plaster?
146	1994	5918	018	38	21	PPNC	2.6 inc.		1,3	Buff clay with fine white mineral inclusions
147	1994	5918	018	38		PPNC	4.8 inc.	3.3 inc	2,8	Fine mineral inclusions

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
7.5YR 4/2 brown	Complete head except for broken horns. Stops at the neck line with a flat modeled base. Pointed muzzle. Dark fire traces.		
7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	Curved horn fragment, circular section.	Grayish brown (5YR 2/1) compact soil, "dirty" with bones, flints, sherds, pebbles.	
7.5YR 8/2 white	Horn fragment, double curve, oval section.	Very compact weak red (7YR 4/2) soil, probable exterior surface.	
10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Horn fragment, slightly bent, round section.	Loose reddish-brown soil mixed with pebbles and trash.	
10YR 6/1 reddish gray	Head fragment of a large figure.	Stone tumble, probable collapsed wall.	
10YR 6/1 reddish gray	Head fragment of a large figure.	Pit filled with ash, trash, burned material.	
2.5YR 6/6 light red	A pendant rather than a figurine. Flat body, the legs are joined in pairs. The animal cannot stand.	Wall mortar or fill against wall.	
5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	Fragment of large, short horn, sharply bent, circular section.	10YR 4/3 surface of cobbles & fire-cracked rocks packed in silt matrix; animal bones & flints, behind (west) of cult building. Locus 027 is loose silt, densely packed.	
10YR 8/2 white	Complete including a small pointed beard, the base of large horns sweeping backwards and a pinched tail pointing downwards. Female goat.		
7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	Horn fragment, straight, oval section. Gray smoke traces.	Compact huwwar plaster floor/surface in west half of square.	
2.5YR 8/2 white	Leg fragment of a large figurine (?)	Loose yellowish brown soil layer.	
10YR 5/1 gray	Head fragment. Large horns 3.3 cm long sweeping backwards, sharply bent, circular section. Black smoke traces.	Loose soil layer, many stones.	
2.5 YR 2/0 black	Headless fragment. Marked spinal ridge. Legs fused by pairs. All over black surface suggesting that the figurine was broken before being placed into fire.	See # 143 immediately above.	

No.	Year	Sq	Locus	Bag	MC#	Period	L	H	W	Material
148	1994	5918	018	38		PPNC	2,0	4,5		Pink clay with white inclusions
149	1995	F 12	036	51	56	PPNB	3.2 inc.	2.0 inc.	2,2	Pink clay
150	1995	NF 5918	014	37	39	PPNB	3.5 inc.	1,3		Pink clay with fine inclusions
151	1996	5515	040	103	7	PPNB	4.7 inc.	4,0	3,0	Pink clay
152							2.5 inc.			
153					21615		5,0	3.7 inc.	1,8	Pink clay with charcoal inclusions

Color	Description	Locus Type	Illustration
5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	Horn fragment, large curved, circular section. Black surface.	See #143 above.	
2.5YR 6/4 light reddish	Several fragments: heads and rump.	Ash/trash deposit; burned bones, flints, etc.	
2.5YR 4/0 dark gray	short horn, triangular section. Sheep?	Ashy, stoney soil; debris.	
10YR 6/6 light red	Rump fragment.	Ashy trash dump in a pit; burned bones, artifacts, etc.	
	Triangular, horns broken. Body features a pinched ridge.	Irbid Exhibit	
10YR 6/4 pale red	The back stretches diagonally from the high foreparts to the small rump. Short legs lumped by pairs. Smooth surface. Deep circular hole on the side (stabbing?).	A1128	