

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE FIRST
(1991) SEASON OF EXCAVATIONS
AT TELL ESH-SHUNA NORTH

by

Douglas Baird and Graham Philip

Introduction

The first season of the current excavations at Tell esh-Shuna North lasted from 2nd November to 9th December 1991. The site is located in the north Jordan Valley, south-east of Lake Tiberias and south of Wadi el-Yarmouk. It sits on the northern edge of Wadi el-'Arab where this cuts through the limestone scarp at the eastern edge of the Jordan Valley (Fig. 1 inset) The original site was an elongated tell 700-1000 m long by ca. 100-150 m wide (Mellaart 1962: 131).

Previous Work

James Mellaart first noted the significance of the site in a 1953 survey of the Jordan Valley, describing Shuna as "one of the most important early sites in the entire Jordan Valley" (1962: 131). In 1953 Hassan Abu 'Awad excavated a sequence, published by de Contenson (1960). It had an earlier Chalcolithic, which de Contenson (1961) related to Jericho VIII/Pottery Neolithic B. This was followed by the sterile Layer 16, taken to indicate a gap in occupation (de Contenson 1960: 13). Esdraelon ware marked the beginning of the EB I at the site. Mellaart's own sounding at the western edge of the tell (see now Leonard in 1992), indicated that settlement probably expanded to the west at the beginning of the EB I, i.e. coincident with the appearance of Esdraelon ware. In Mellaart's excavations no occupation was found preceding the introduction of Esdraelon wares (Mellaart 1962: 132), unlike those of de Contenson and the more recent excavations of Gustavson-Gaube, both of whom worked further to the east. This western area also produced evidence for EB II and EB III settlement (Leonard 1992).

In 1984-85 Carrie Gustavson-Gaube (1985; 1986) excavated in the centre of the tell (Squares EI-EIV, see Fig. 1), exposing a sequence similar to that of de Contenson. She describes a 'PNB/Chalcolithic' early occupa-

tion with rectilinear multi-room structures, which was followed by a later Chalcolithic, developing into a lengthy EB I sequence (Gustavson-Gaube 1985; 1986). Although she excavated only one 5m × 5m trench through the EB I sequence, small areas were exposed of several significant structures. These included a short stretch of a wall (EIII W3) at least 1.5m wide, and so unlikely to belong to a domestic structure. This she placed in the later part of her EB I sequence (Gustavson-Gaube 1985: 49). This structure (EIII W3) seemed to be a perimeter wall of some kind, but was not located at the edge of the EB I settlement. Underlying this structure was the corner of a building with walls around 1.2 m thick, where parts of three plaster-floored rooms were exposed (Gustavson-Gaube 1986: 82). This suggested the presence of quite substantial structures in this part of the site, during the later EB I. As with the wall, it seemed possible that these were not domestic.

The current Project

Research Design

The overall aim of the project is to reach an understanding of the development of major centres from the fifth to the fourth millennium B.C. (calibrated). Located at a junction of important east-west and north-south routes, Shuna provides an opportunity to investigate this theme at a site where entities indicating major developments are attested, but where later overburden is minimal. These can be placed in a relatively complete sequence of occupation spanning the growth of 'towns' in the southern Levant.

It has recently been argued (Joffe 1991: 13-14) that changes in settlement patterns at the end of the Chalcolithic were rather less dramatic in the northern areas of the southern Levant than in the south: re-organization, rather than collapse. However, no well stratified sequence through this transitional period

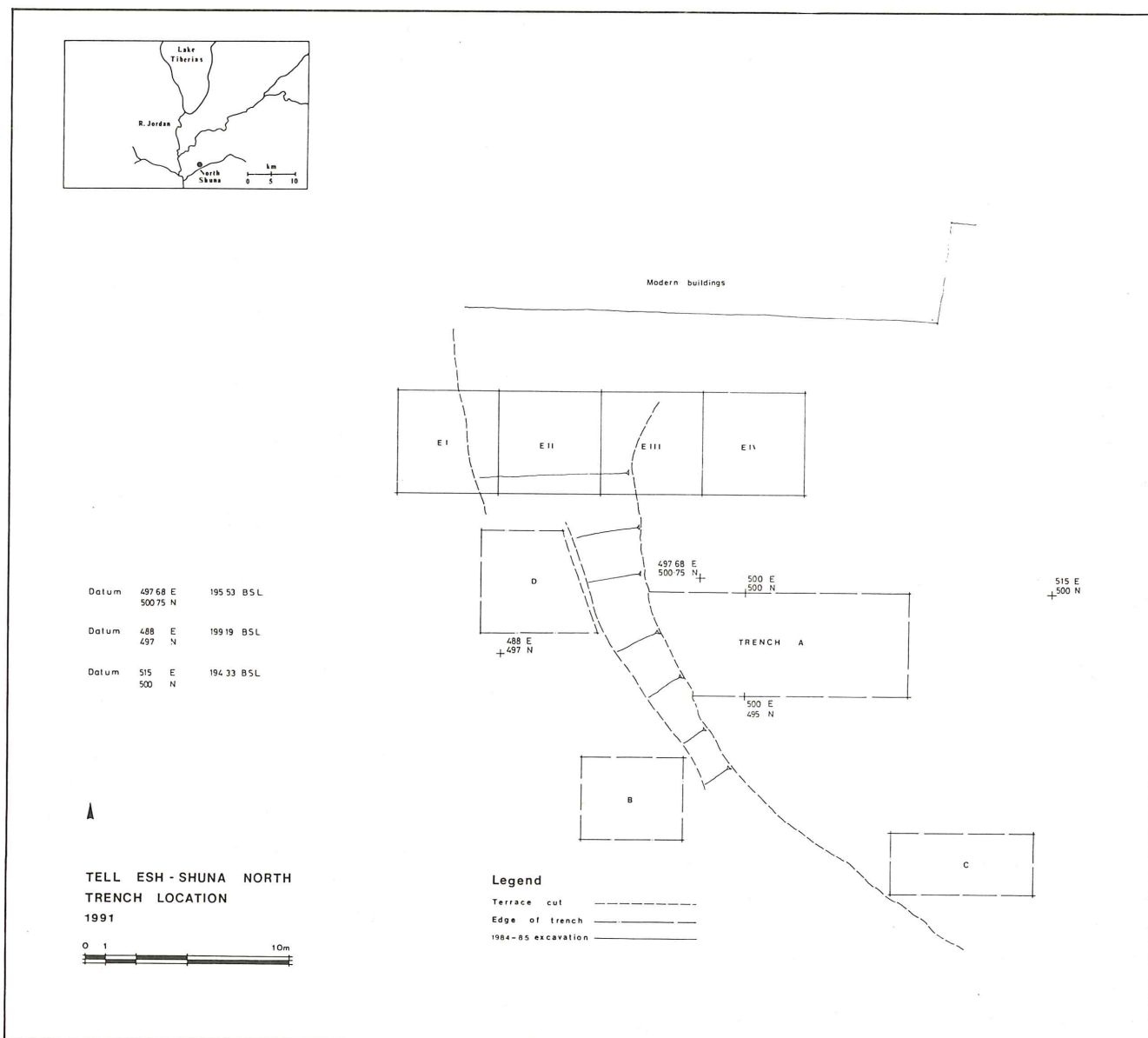


Fig. 1. Plan of surviving area of the tell showing location of trenches A-D. EI-IV designates trenches of Gustavson-Gaube in 1984/85. Inset shows location of North Shuna.

has yet been published. Studying this evolution in one setting has clear advantages over comparing, or constructing sequences from, sites in different situations where variations relating to the sites' environments would have to be taken into account.

Presumed changes in subsistence strategies have featured in various recent discussions of the Chalcolithic-Early Bronze transition (Hanbury Tension 1987; Joffe 1991), although published faunal and botanical evidence is limited. Hence efforts are being made to document changes in the subsistence economy through this period. Evidence for developments in craft specialization and exchange is also of interest, as these are

frequently assumed to play a significant role in the growth of urban and/or complex societies.

There has been some discussion of the extent to which phenomena characteristic of EB II 'towns' might also characterise EB I sites, in particular defensive walls and public buildings of 'secular' character. Miroschedji (1989: 67-69) has suggested that at most sites so far examined, neither of these entities occur before EB II. In contrast, Amiran and Gophna (1989: 110-11) have argued that defensive walls exist from EB IB. The fact that "virtually all the tells that became important fortified sites in EB II were occupied by late EB I" (Joffe 1991: 18), argues for

a strong degree of continuity. The origins of the pre-eminence of these sites should lie in developments in the earlier period. It therefore seemed important to investigate a site like Shuna, where possible defensive wall systems and public buildings were indicated to be present in the late EB I.

Whilst the Shuna Project has been devised to fulfil a particular research design, it has an important rescue role. As Mellaart predicted (1962: 133) the greater part of the tell has now been destroyed by the expansion of the modern town. The area of the site that has best survived development is in the town centre, adjacent to the bus stop and the mosque. This land is owned by the Awqaf (the Ministry of Religious Endowments) who intend to develop this prime location, destroying the remaining portion of this unique site. The remaining seasons at Shuna will be the last opportunity to explore the site in a meaningful fashion. The landowners however appreciate the significance of the work and have kindly encouraged the project.

Recovery Procedures

Except for those which were clearly contaminated, a fifty litre control sample of all deposits was sieved and collected for flotation. A more significant proportion, ranging from 25-100%, of what were judged 'high' value deposits was sampled. These included loci where the preservation of flora and fauna were likely to be good, those with high stratigraphic integrity, and those where relatively little derived material was likely to be present. In practice this required the establishment of a hierarchy of deposit types. Higher proportions of pit fills, occupation-like deposits from floors and midden-type accumulations were sampled, and correspondingly lower proportions of general fill accumulations, erosional material and structural entities such as walls.

Tell esh-Shuna 1991

Four trenches designated A-D were laid out adjacent to those excavated by Gustavson-Gaube, as this area is directly threatened by development (Fig. 1). The area of the site concerned, in the centre of the modern town, is divided into two main parts.

The first, the upper, is the flat surface of the surviving area of the tell, which slopes gently to the south-west. The second, the lower area, is that where the tell has been bulldozed in recent years to expand the area of the modern bus-stop. It lies roughly 3.5 m below the upper part of the tell. The two are separated by a vertical terrace cut.

Area A, the largest exposure (13m × 5m), was located on the upper part of the tell, running east from the terrace, around 5m south of Gustavson-Gaube's trench (EIII/EIV). A second trench, Area C (7m × 3m) was opened 7m to the south-east in order to investigate the possible continuation of walls discovered in Area A. It was abandoned when the extent of modern disturbance became apparent. At the level of the modern bus stop, at the base of the bulldozer cut, were Areas B and D. The southernmost of these, Area B (5m × 5m) revealed that the foundations of modern buildings went down almost to the natural in this area. Area D (ca. 5m × 4m), 1-2m south of the western end of Gustavson-Gaube's trench (EI/EII) (see Fig. 1) lay below Area A and slightly to its north-west at the base of the modern terrace cut. It revealed a considerable depth of deposit from late Chalcolithic to early EB I.

Area D

The earliest deposits reached were in Area D (Fig. 3). These are probably to be assigned to the late Chalcolithic on the basis of the associated ceramics and chipped stone (see below).

The earliest feature in Area D was locus 93, a rectangular or square mudbrick and clay platform standing at least 0.15m high. Two pits were cut into deposits accumulating against this platform; one of these, locus 94 immediately to the north of the platform, was sub-triangular and clay-lined. Constructed slightly later was locus 103, a length of straight, stone wall-foundation, running out of the excavation area south-west — north-east (1.1m long as preserved). It consisted of a single line of stones (0.25m wide), possibly with an adjacent clay or mudbrick footing. One course of a single line of mudbricks (observed in section) was preserved upon this foundation. Perhaps contemporary with, or

slightly later than this wall, was locus 101, another straight wall (1.7m long × 0.2m wide), running across the corner of the trench south-west — north-east, in the north-west corner of the excavation area. While only one stone wide, this wall consisted of three courses of stones. The two upper courses of this thin 'wall' were irregularly set on edge and tilted towards the north-west. This did not look like disturbance and might suggest that this structure edged a cut: no surfaces were detected in association with this feature.

Apart from the features described above, these areas, presumably open, saw the accumulation of general, heterogeneous fill deposits. These contained faunal remains, carbonised seeds (recovered by flotation), a notable concentration of flint sickle blades and other tools, debris from the production of chipped stone, and two fragments of pierced marine shell. No clear surfaces were observed within this 0.8m of accumulation.

Overlying these fill deposits was a courtyard surface, observed only in section, possibly contemporary with, or perhaps slightly later than, a rectilinear structure in the eastern part of the Area. The wall of this building survived as one course of stone foundations with traces of a mudbrick superstructure remaining on its southern limits. This foundation wall, locus 70 (Pl. 1), ran straight north-south from the north section (length as preserved 2.5m). The wall was two stones (0.5m) wide with smaller stones packed in the centre. It had obviously been constructed in two separate sections: there was a slight gap between the sections and the northern stretch had larger stones with less packing material. This building had a grey-green clay/plaster floor locus 82, presumably on the interior of the structure, but there were no finds that could be associated with the use of the structure either from the courtyard surface to the west or clay/plaster floor to the east. At its southern 'end' the wall had been cut by a circular pit of small diameter, locus 63, as well as by a large modern pit locus 43. The level from which locus 63 was cut is not clear because it too was cut by the modern pit. Locus 63 was filled with a fine, homogenous, grey-green clay. After this initial fill accumulation a layer of

burnt basalt cobbles, including some tools, appears to have been placed in the pit: more clay then accumulated over these stones.

Further, poorly preserved, general fill deposits then built-up to be cut in their turn by a large, circular or oval, shallow scoop locus 66, of which a segment was encountered in the north-east corner of the Area. This was filled with two clay lenses separated by an intervening lens of densely packed small stones. Esdraelon ware and black polished ware sherds were recovered from the fills of this pit, the earliest secure occurrence of these wares in the sequence. Their appearance is taken to mark the beginning of an early EB I occupation on the site (Joffe 1991: 11). Band-Slip wares were apparently absent from this phase. Three very small, cylindrical, limestone beads were recovered from the fills of this scoop by processing flotation residue.

Immediately above the fills of this scoop and probably also of early EBI date was locus 42, a fragment of curvilinear wall 1.0 m wide, preserved three courses high. This curved round to the west, and into the north baulk. Unfortunately, because of the modern terrace cut, no prehistoric deposits were preserved in association with this wall. This must be presumed to be part of a circular or curvilinear structure deemed typical of sites in the north of Palestine in this early stage of EB I (Braun 1989: 18). It is similar to fragments of structures recovered by Gustavson-Gaube in 1984/85 from this phase of occupation on the site. Its mode of construction resembles that of her EIII Wall 65 (Gustavson-Gaube 1986: Fig. 6), although it is somewhat more substantial. In this mode of construction, larger and more regular limestone blocks were set to produce an internal face neater than that on the exterior.

Area A

In Area A, on the top of the tell adjacent to the modern terrace cut, the earliest deposit excavated contained Band-Slip ware and must be dated to the later EB I (Joffe 1991: 12). This was a spread of small cobbles, locus 78, which seemed to represent an irregular, relatively extensive surface. It covers an area at least 5.0m by 3.0m and extends under wall 24. A few centimetres of fill accumulated

above this: at least two (loci 23 and 24) of the three substantial stone walls found in Area A are founded on this latter deposit, which sloped from west to east.

The walls form a complex at least 12m wide in total (Fig. 2). All three are parallel and run north-west to south-east. Built from basalt and limestone, the walls survive six or seven courses high. The westernmost, wall 23, was at least 2.5m wide: unfortunately its western face has been cut away by the modern terrace. Wall 23 corresponds to that recovered by Gustavson-Gaube in 1984 at the top of the prehistoric sequence (her EIII Wall 3) (Gustavson-Gaube 1985: 49, Fig. 3). Its mode of construction was similar to that of the two walls to its east. These are narrower: wall 36 is 2.2m wide, wall 24 2.3m wide, i.e. they are approximately the same width. The area between the west and central wall, wall 23 and wall 24 respectively is wider (3.3m) than that between the central and eastern walls, wall 24 and wall 36 (2.1m). The easternmost two walls therefore seem to be closely related. The area between these two walls has not yet been excavated to their base.

Between walls 23 and 24 two thin mud-brick walls ran parallel to each other and perpendicular to wall 24 (Pl. I. 2). These loci, 25 and 26, were placed 1.2m apart. Neither extended as far west as wall 23: locus 26 was 2.12m long, locus 25 was 1.5m long. It is not clear whether they originally extended further west, but there was no obvious indication of their having been disturbed by later cuts. There were traces of a pebble surface locus 28 located north of 26, onto which the westernmost brick of 26 had been set. The original height of these walls is uncertain, although 26 stood at least two-courses high. Their function is not clear. They may represent some use of an open area between the two walls, or have played some structural role. In the area between these walls, around and over 25 and 26, a single homogenous fill accumulated. This deposit is very similar to the upper fills (s) between walls 24 and 36 and immediately east of 36. A similar filling episode seems to characterise the later life of all three walls. However, a different deposit underlay this upper fill between 24 and 36. Here, an area of clay may mark a distinct surface associated

with walls 24 and 36.

Such wide wall foundations must have had substantial superstructures, although no indication of these remains. It is possible that the system was defensive in character and that these may be town walls or belong to a defended 'central' area. Alternatively, they could represent part of a substantial building. No definitive answer can yet be given.

The bulk of the ceramic assemblage from uncontaminated fills between these walls belongs to the later EB I period. There are a very few pieces which might be EB II, although it remains to be checked whether these come from potentially contaminated contexts, or are types common to both EB I and EB II. No definitively EB II types have been confirmed as coming from uncontaminated contexts that would indicate that the walls should be assigned to this later period. It seems quite likely then, that the walls belong to the late EB I, although final comment must await the excavation of associated occupation deposits and complete analysis of all relevant pottery before they can be securely dated.

The Hellenistic Grave Markers

During exposure of walls 24 and 36 in Area A, three large dressed limestone slabs were revealed (Fig. 4). Each was ca. 1.65-1.75m long and 0.95-1.25m wide and had a raised, rectangular boss with sloping edges in the centre of its upper surface. Two slabs lay on the easternmost wall 36, one on wall 24. Each was supported by a rubble setting, which was positioned directly on top of, set into the middle of, and aligned with, the Early Bronze Age walls (Pl. II). The use of the walls to support and align these marker slabs indicates that they were exposed, or re-exposed, during the Hellenistic period.

Two slabs were excavated, the third runs well into the north section and is still *in situ*. Five of the ten burials encountered in 1991 were associated with these slabs. None of the slabs revealed burial pits or chambers directly underneath, but all three had associated burials located at one end of the slab. The limited material from these, a lamp (Small Find No. 22) and a spindle jar (Small Find

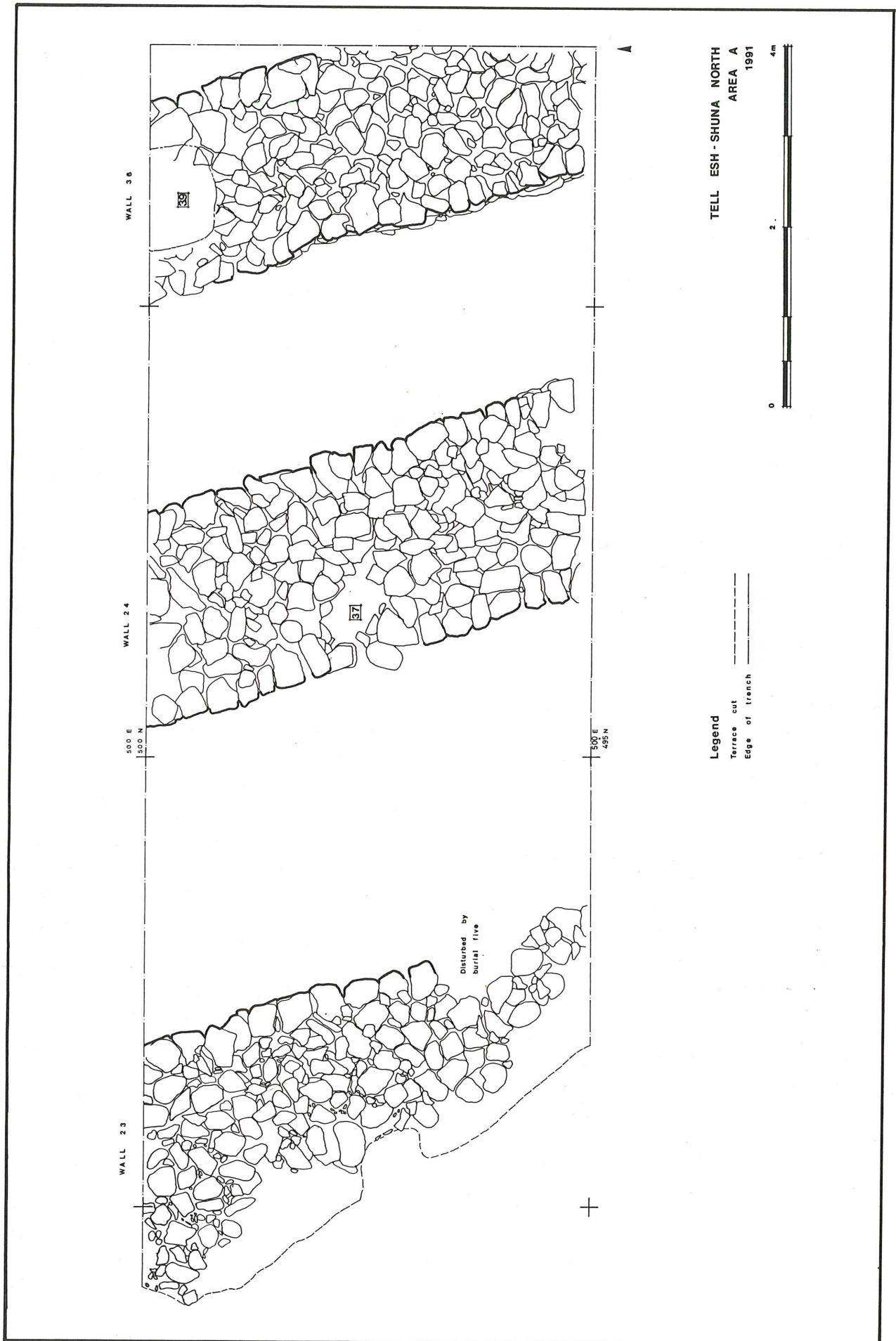


Fig. 2. Area A. Walls 23, 24 and 36. The disturbance at the southern end of wall 23 results from an intrusive burial.

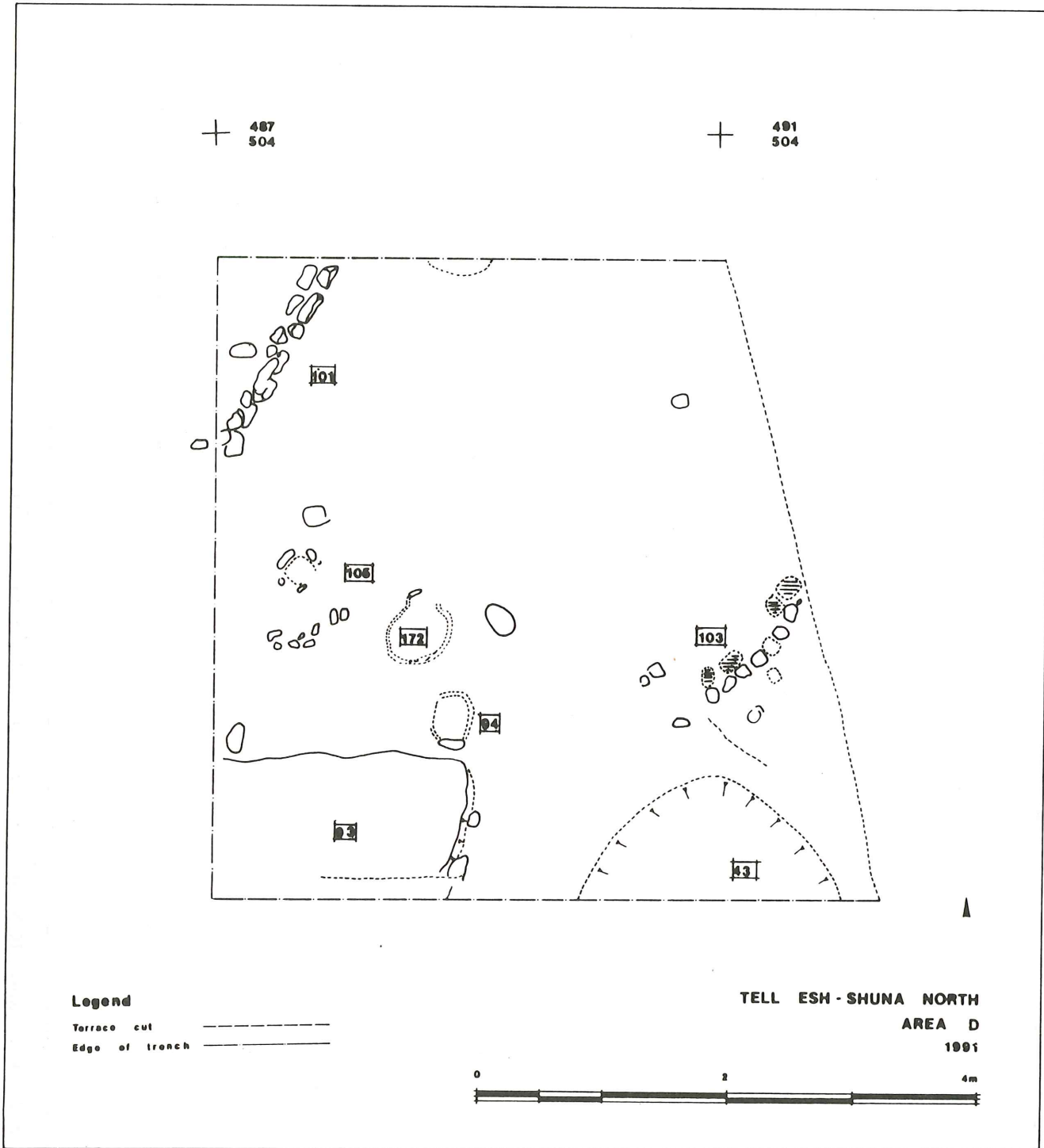


Fig. 3. Area D. Early deposits

No. 54), suggests a Late Hellenistic date for these grave complexes. The burials themselves, with the exception of a disturbed child burial, whose original position could not be determined, were all orientated slightly off east-west. The two slabs on wall 36, that is loci 54 and 39 each marked one burial, although others may exist outside the area of excavation.

Burial 8 was interred in a rectangular,

stone walled grave, set into wall 36, just beyond the northern end of marker 54 (Pl. II). It had been neatly capped by a double row of stones forming an extension to locus 55, the sub-circular setting upon which 54 rested (Fig. 4). The grave contained the burial of a child in very fragmentary condition. All that could be ascertained was that the body had been placed on its back with its head to the east, facing north. A Late

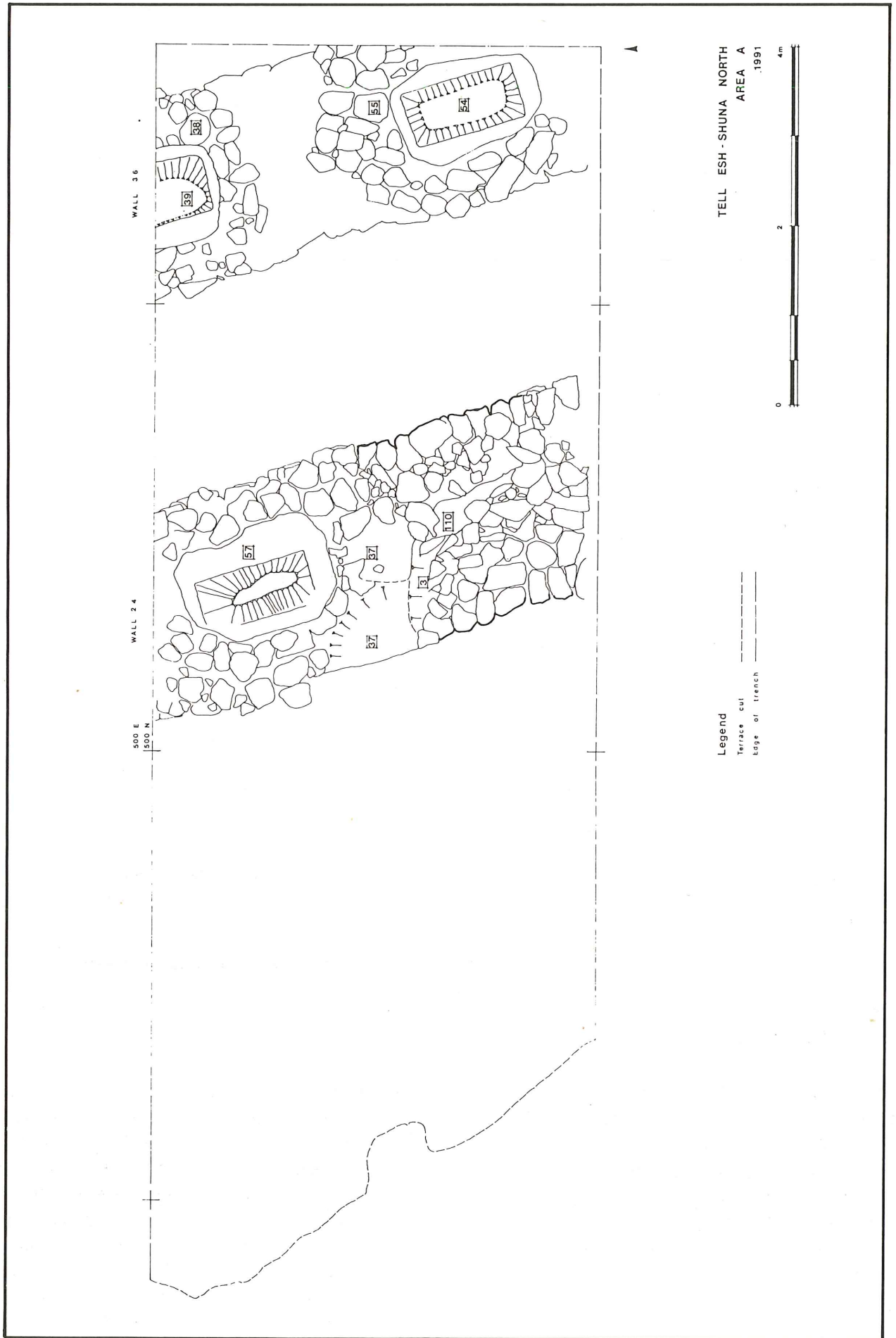


Fig. 4. Area A. Hellenistic grave markers and stone settings on top of walls 24 and 36.

Hellenistic spindle jar (Small Find No. 54) had been placed at the feet of the burial. Burial 6 had been placed in a deep (0.9m) oval cut through the western edge of wall 36, located just beyond the south-west corner of slab 39. The body had been placed in an extended position on its back, with its head to the east, facing south and with arms crossed across the lower belly and hands over the pelvis. A Late Hellenistic red-slipped lamp had been placed on a stone protruding from wall 36 into the edge of the burial cut, some distance above the body. The grave itself had not been capped with stones, but the edge of the setting around slab 39 overlay the corner of the grave fill.

Immediately under the south-western corner of slab 57, which had been set into wall 24, lay Burial 7. This interment did not rest in its own cut but had been positioned during the construction of the setting for slab 57, before the slab itself was established. This burial was that of an adult, orientated approximately east-west, with its head propped up vertically facing west, and resting against stones in the eastern edge of the setting/cut. It lay extended on its back with its arms at its sides and at least one hand on its pelvis. Underlying the setting, at the south west corner of 57, was a deep cut through the western edge of wall 24. This cut narrowed to its base, thus providing an oval cut for another burial capped by irregularly dumped stones. This burial has not been excavated, but the cut is orientated approximately east-west and a skull was revealed at its western end. (The disturbed area of wall 24 visible to the south of slab 57 in Pl. I, 2 results from the insertion of these burials).

Other Burials

Two other burials post-dating the Bronze Age deposits did not appear to be modern, neither were they in conventional positions for Muslim burials. Burial 5 was cut through the southern end of wall 23, leaving a semi-circular void in the wall-stones (see Fig. 4). It was an extended inhumation, lying on its back, head to the north-west, arms by its sides and hands at its pelvis. Some copper beads were located at the ankles. Burial 4 was an extended inhumation, lying on its back,

head to the east, hands over the pelvis. A Mamluk/Ayyubid sherd from the fill of this burial indicates that it belongs to these periods or later.

Finds

Small Finds

The greater part of the small finds consisted of fragments of ground stone tools, grinders and pounders of basalt, and several pieces of basalt vessels. A few beads and fragments of worked shell were retrieved from the Chalcolithic and earliest EB I deposits through the sorting of the flotation residues.

The Ceramic Assemblages

Dianne Rowan is studying the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery. The grave complexes marked by the large slabs are dated by the presence of two complete vessels in Burials 6 and 8 which can be assigned to the Late Hellenistic period.

No. 22 Lamp, spouted, red-slipped: Late Hellenistic. Upper fill of Burial 6.

No. 54 Spindle Jar, grey slip with horizontal bands of red paint: Late Hellenistic, Burial 8.

One Khirbet Kerak ware sherd was also recovered from the fill of Burial 6, attesting the presence of EB III occupation on the site, as demonstrated by Mellaart (1962: 132).

The fills between walls 23, 24 and 36, at the top of the preserved Early Bronze Age sequence contained significant quantities of Band-Slip wares. Esdraelon (Grey Burnished) wares were also present (Fig. 5: 1-4), and a series of related but distinct black polished platters, frequently wheel-turned (Fig. 6: 1-6). Sherds of similar vessels are reported from Mellaart's excavations (Leonard 1992). Red slipped vessels dominated the assemblage, however. Holemouth jars were important, and a significant number of vessels with fine, loop handles was also present. A date in the late EB I is suggested for the bulk of this assemblage. There were a few diagnostics in these fills that might also belong to the EB II period: it remains to be confirmed whether any of these are necessarily later than EB I and if so, whether these occurred only in fills potentially contaminated

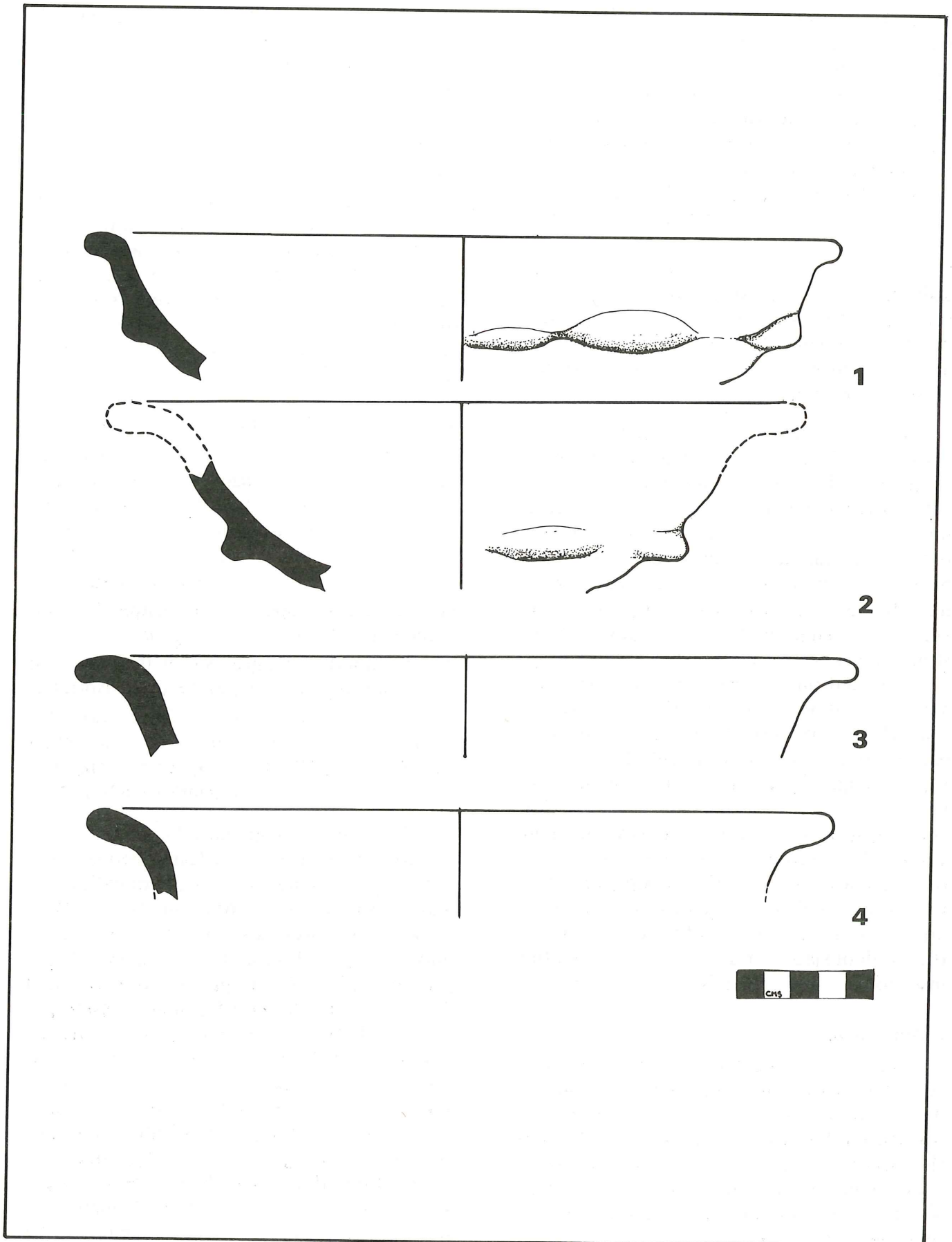


Fig. 5. Area A. Esdraelon ware: 1. A:1 diam. indeterminate; 2. A:5 diam. indeterminate; 3. A:1 diam. 26.00 cm; 4. A:1 diam. 26.00 cm.

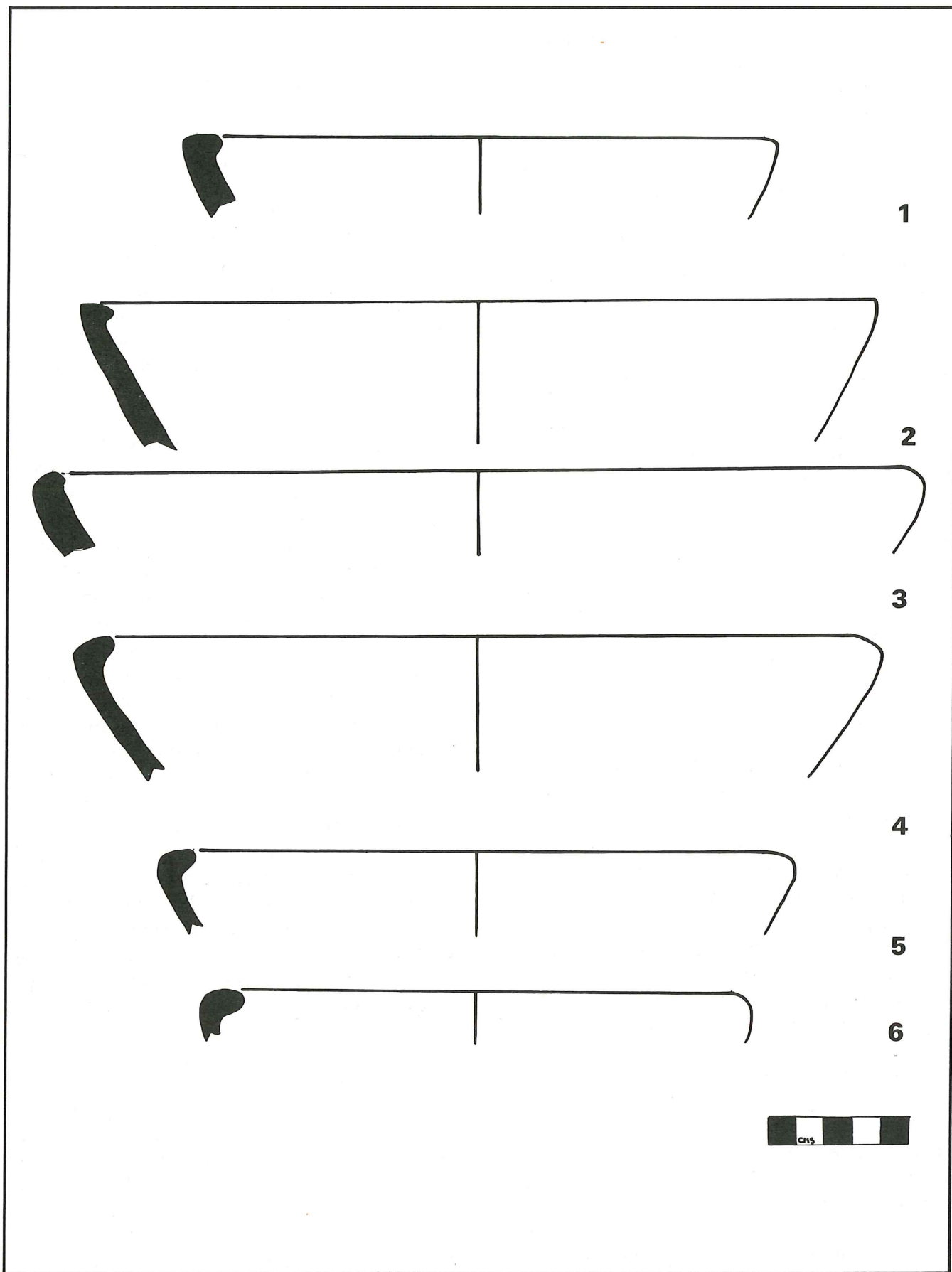


Fig. 6. Area A. Black polished ware: 1. A:5 diam. 20.0 cm; 2. A:7 diam. 28.0 cm; 3. A:7 diam 30.0 cm; 4. A:34 diam. 26.0 cm; 5. A:34 diam. 20.0 cm; 6. A:34 diam, 20.0 cm.

by material introduced by later cuts.

Uncontaminated deposits in the upper part of the Area D sequence produced no Band-Slip ware, but both Esdraelon wares and wheel-turned, black polished platters were present. Red slipped sherds are the most common type in this assemblage. A higher proportion of sherds with applied and/or impressed or incised decoration seems to be present here than in the material from Area A. The later deposits of Area D therefore appear to provide an early EB I assemblage.

Uncontaminated deposits in Area D preceding those with the assemblage described above produced no Band-Slip, Esdraelon or black polished wares. The most diagnostic types were a series of relatively fine ware jars with narrow rims and either short straight necks or practically no necks at all (Fig. 7: 1-7). The most frequent decoration appears as horizontal bands of red and/or black paint around the rim and neck of the jars. A significant proportion of sherds had applied and/or impressed or incised decoration (Fig. 8: 1-6). This would appear to represent a Chalcolithic-related assemblage.

The Chipped Stone

The chipped stone assemblage is being studied by Douglas Baird. That from between walls 23, 24 and 36, that is, presumably mostly of the later EB I period, was dominated by flakes, a high proportion of them cortical, most if not all produced by hard hammer direct percussion. Some blades were present, produced on the same raw material and some at least by hard hammer direct percussion. The evidence for the technique of production is provided by the high proportion of pieces with classic hard hammer stigmata on platforms and bulbs. Almost all flakes have prominent bulbs, many with large *erailures*, most with relatively large platforms, many of which show the mark of the impactor and/or incipient cone cracks (indicated by the presence of a hair-line ring crack on the platform surface), and/or distinctly conical bulbs of percussion adjacent to the point of impact. A number of such pieces are also *Siret* fractures. A significant number of the tools from these deposits are manufactured on blanks produced by such a technology,

although blades are more common in the tool categories.

In addition, a small component of the assemblage was produced by distinct methods and techniques. Elongated and tongue-shaped, that is sub-rectangular or oval (along the axis of removal), tabular scrapers and distinct, very regular Canaanian blades have relatively small faceted platforms. The faceting is thorough and intensive, different from the encountered on other platforms. There is a significant number of proximal segments of Canaanian blades represented. Some of the platforms of tabular scrapers have been ground.

Only a small assemblage was recovered from early EB I levels in Area D this season. However, deposits preceding those with the early EB I pottery assemblage showed a noticeably denser distribution of chipped stone than did the upper layers of Area D. In these Chalcolithic deposits a significant number of cores were present, most were change of orientation types, as in the Early Phase deposits of the 1984-85 excavations (Baird 1987: 464-465). With other debitage, these clearly suggest a significant amount of on-site chipped stone production represented by this material in the Chalcolithic levels. By-products of backed blade manufacture were also represented, as in 1985 (Baird 1987: 467-468). A significant number of backed blades were recovered, most also truncated and bearing sickle gloss. A large number were recovered as part of a dense concentration of tools in one part of loci 92 and 98, suggesting some significance in the distribution of tools through deposits. No Canaanian blades have yet been recovered from these deposits, supporting the suggested Chalcolithic date for the earliest deposits so far exposed in Area D. Other tools include a significant proportion of burins, mostly angle burins, some on concave truncations. The tool assemblage of what is believed to be equivalent Chalcolithic levels from Gustavson-Gaube's excavations was also characterised by a relatively high proportion of burins, dominated by backed blades (Baird 1987: 478). However, Canaanian blades were recovered from these levels in 1984 and 1985 (Baird 1987: 475-476).

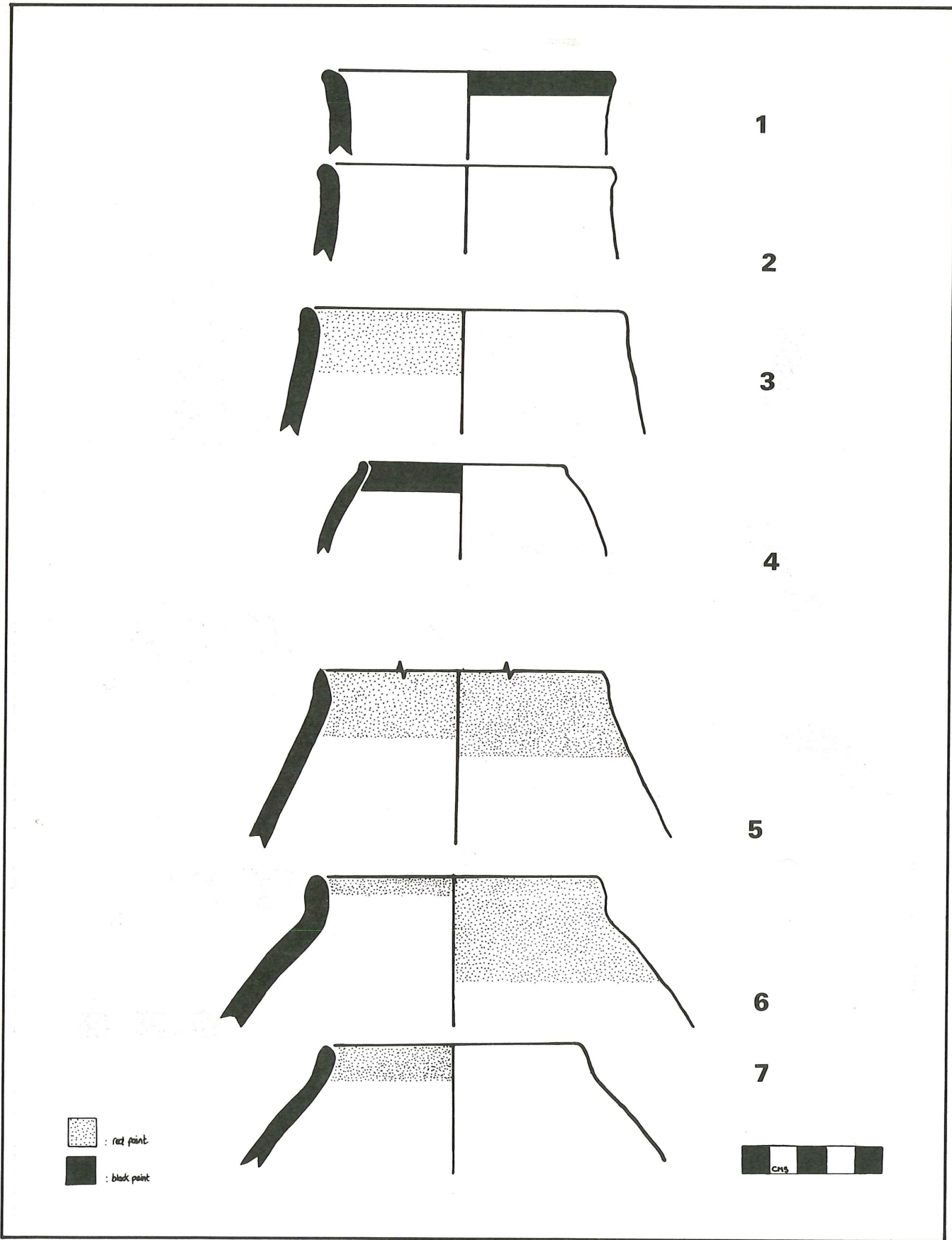


Fig. 7. Area D. Jars: 1. D:92 diam. 10.0 cm; 2. D:92 diam. 10.0 cm; 3. D:92 diam. 11.0 cm; 4. D:68 diam. 7.0 cm; 5. D:68 diam. indeterminate; 6. D:92 diam. 10.0 cm; 7. D:92 diam. 9.0 cm.

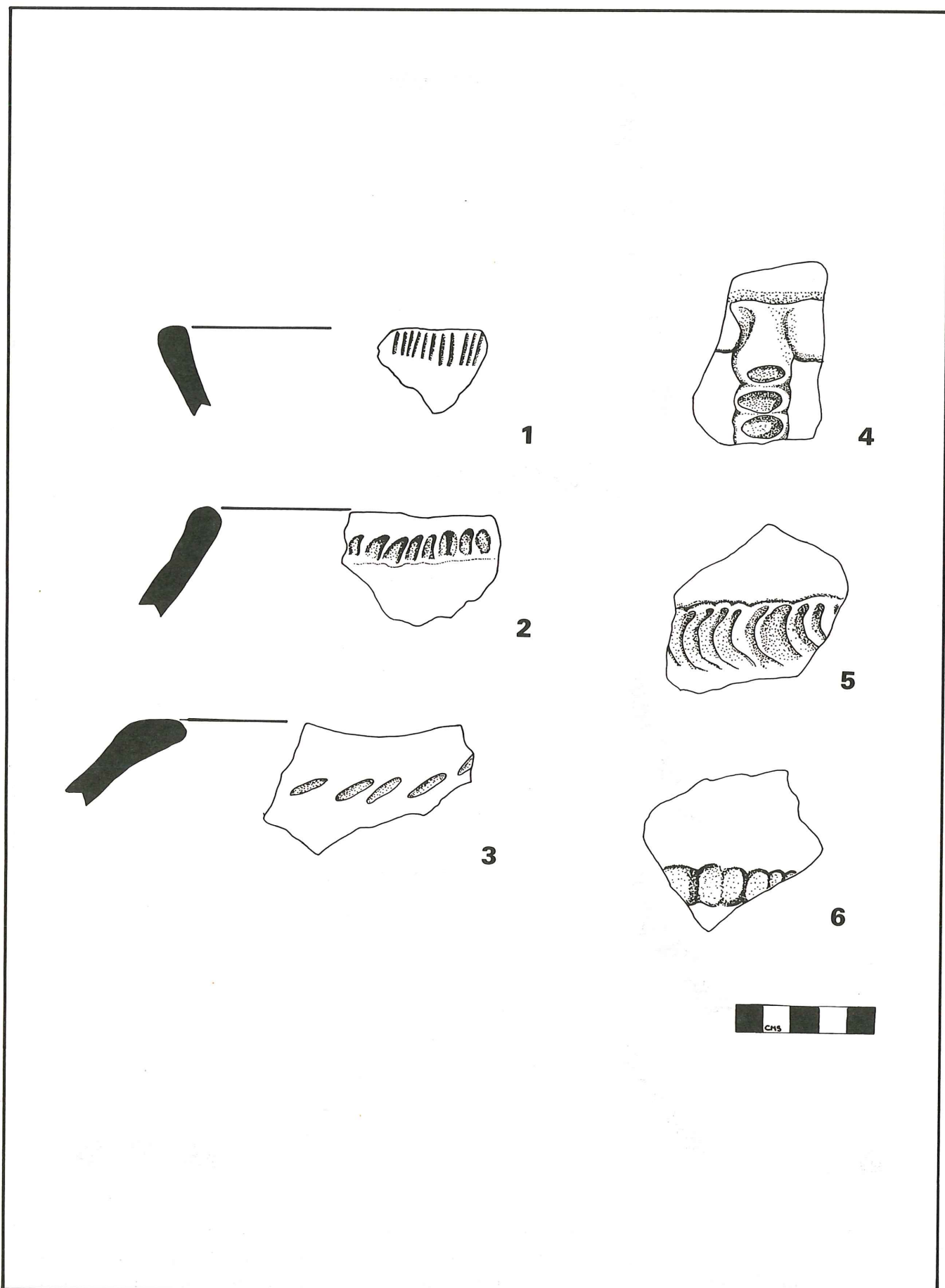


Fig. 8. Area D. Impressed ware: all diameters indeterminate, sherds drawn flat: 1. D:65; 2. D:62; 3. D:47; 4. D:65; 5. D:47; 6. D:47.

Fauna and Flora

Flotation and sieving recovered significant quantities of carbonised seed material and animal bone which await study following completion of the second season of excavation.

Summary

The excavation of the prehistoric part of the tell has yielded promising results. The presence of an occupation sequence from the late Chalcolithic to the EB I period has been demonstrated. A long EB I sequence (represented by at least two phases) with at least 3m depth of deposit is present on the site and will allow ample opportunity to investigate developments through this period. Shuna has been shown to be a significant centre in the later part of this period with structures possibly unparalleled at this early date in the southern Levant. In addition, unexpected insights have been offered into Hellenistic burial practices.

Acknowledgements

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D. Baird
Department of Archaeology
University of Edinburgh
19-20 George Square
Edinburgh EH8 9JZ
U.K.

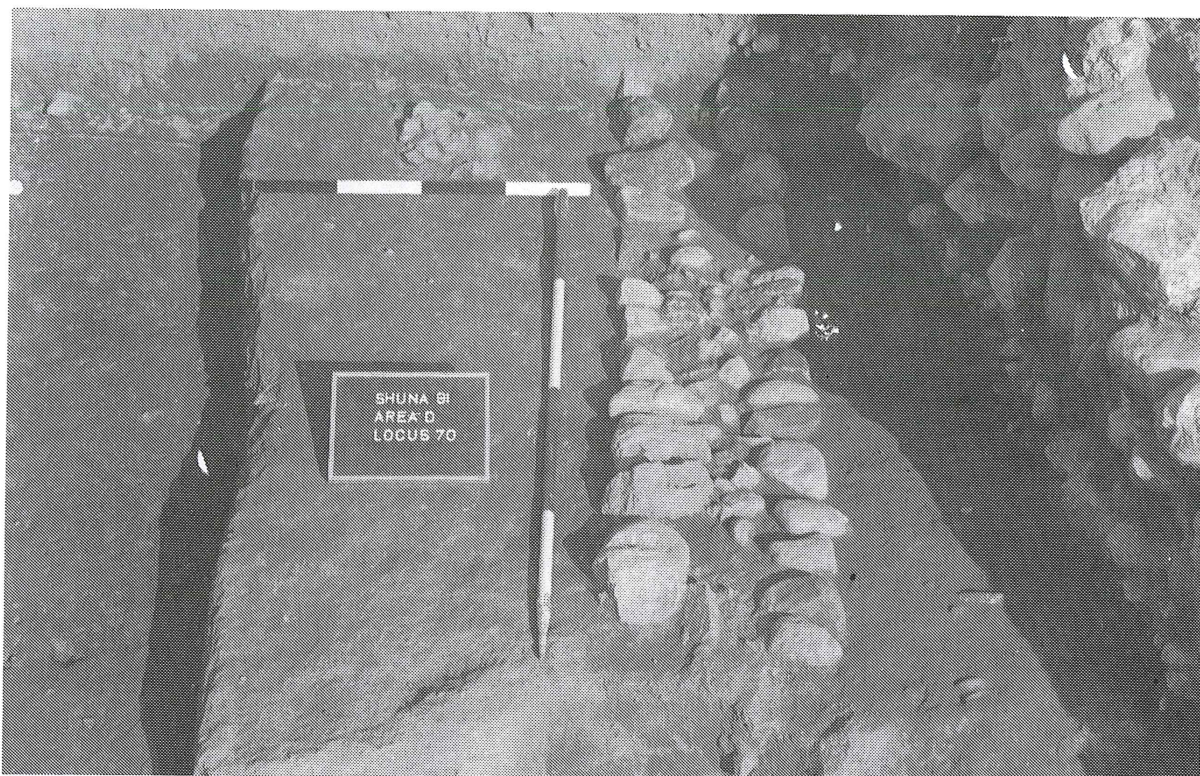
G. Philip
Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
U.K.

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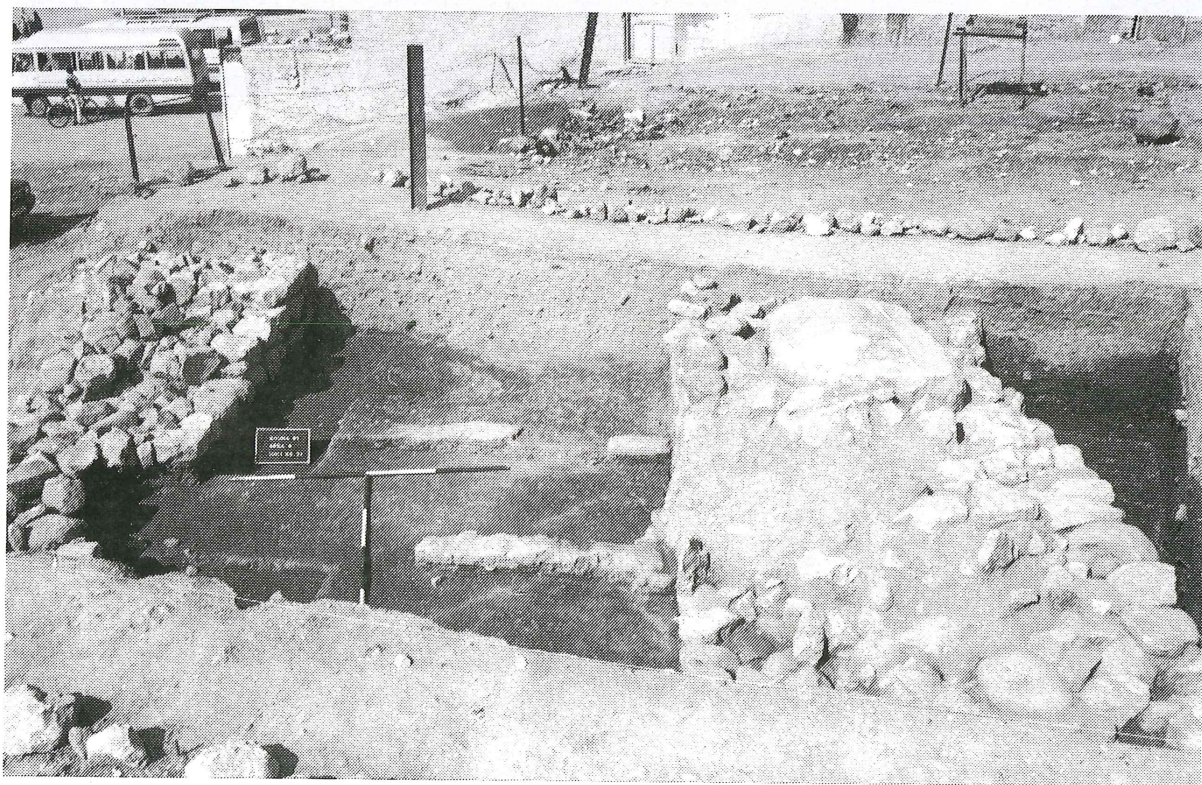
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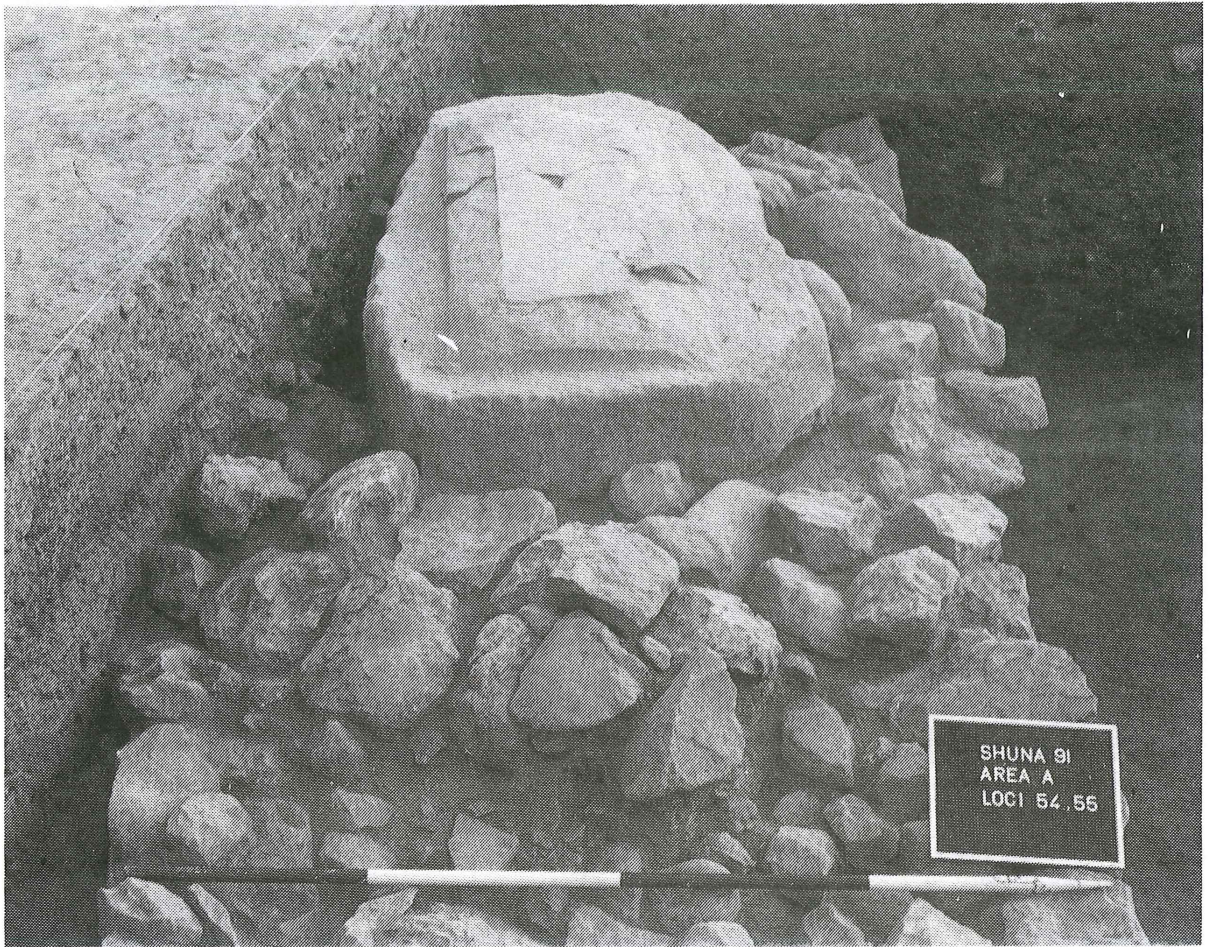
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1. Area D. Locus 70, facing North.



2. Area A. Walls 23 (left) and 24 (right) showing mudbrick walls 25 and 26, facing North. Disturbance in the centre of wall 24 results from intrusive burials associated with grave marker 57.



Area A. Grave marker 54 in setting 55, facing South-East. The double row of stones in the foreground are the capstones of an associated grave.