

Netiv Hagdud

- Excavated by Ofer Bar-Yosef and Avi Gopher in 1983, 1984, 1986
- PPNA site in Lower Jordan Valley
- 170 m below sea level
- 3 construction phases
- 9700-8800 cal BC (~ Gobekli, Nemrik)
- Sultanian culture, later than Salabiya

Construction and Burials

- Oval hut foundations+ with mud plaster floors
- Mud brick above stone
- 28 burials, but condition of bone was poor
- Burials under huts and outside
- Generally contracted
- 2 skulls removed

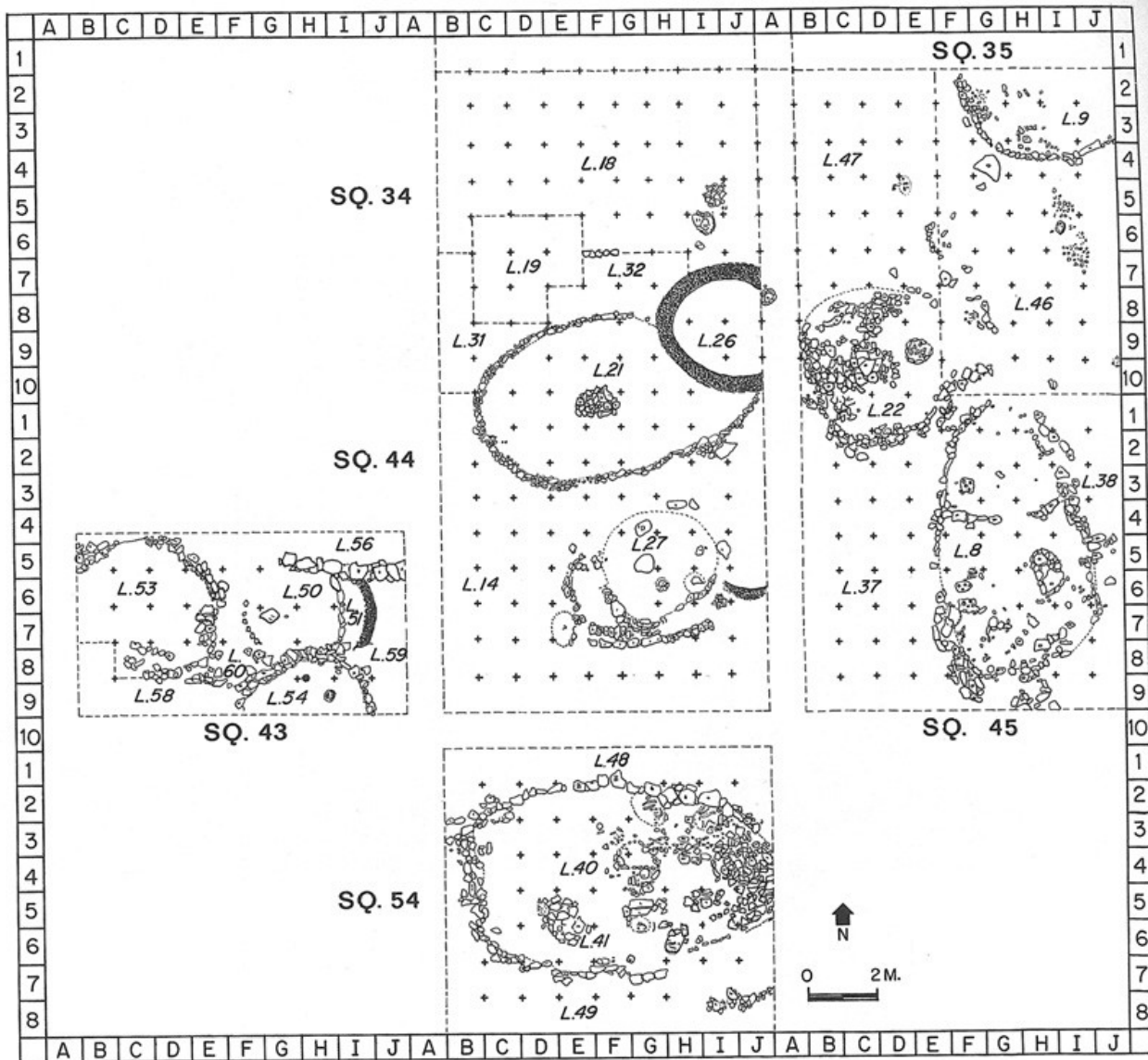


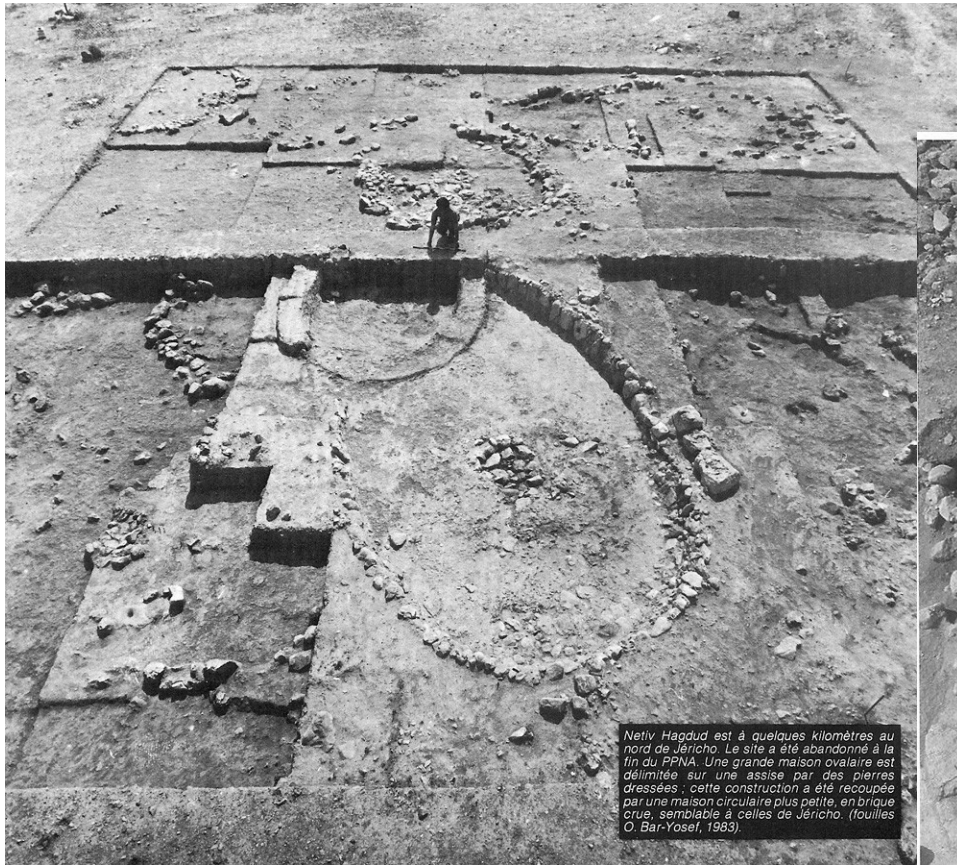
Plant Remains

- 17,000 charred fruit and seed remnants
- 75 taxa
- wild cereals, 7000; wild pulses, 1,600' fruits, 5000; vegetables 300; oil plants, 100
- Wild barley is principal food – no domestication yet
- No “desert” species

Climatic Implications

- Today site has ~100-200 mm precipitation
- Floral assemblage implies ~300 mm – eco-system entirely different from today
- Mediterranean assemblage of fauna
- Shift from Irano-Tauranian to Mediterranean after Younger Dryas
- Lower Jordan Valley underwent dynamic biogeographic changes





Netiv Hagdud est à quelques kilomètres au nord de Jéricho. Le site a été abandonné à la fin du PPNA. Une grande maison ovale est délimitée sur une assise par des pierres dressées ; cette construction a été rebouffée par une maison circulaire plus petite, en briques crues, semblable à celles de Jéricho. (fouilles O. Bar-Yosef, 1983).





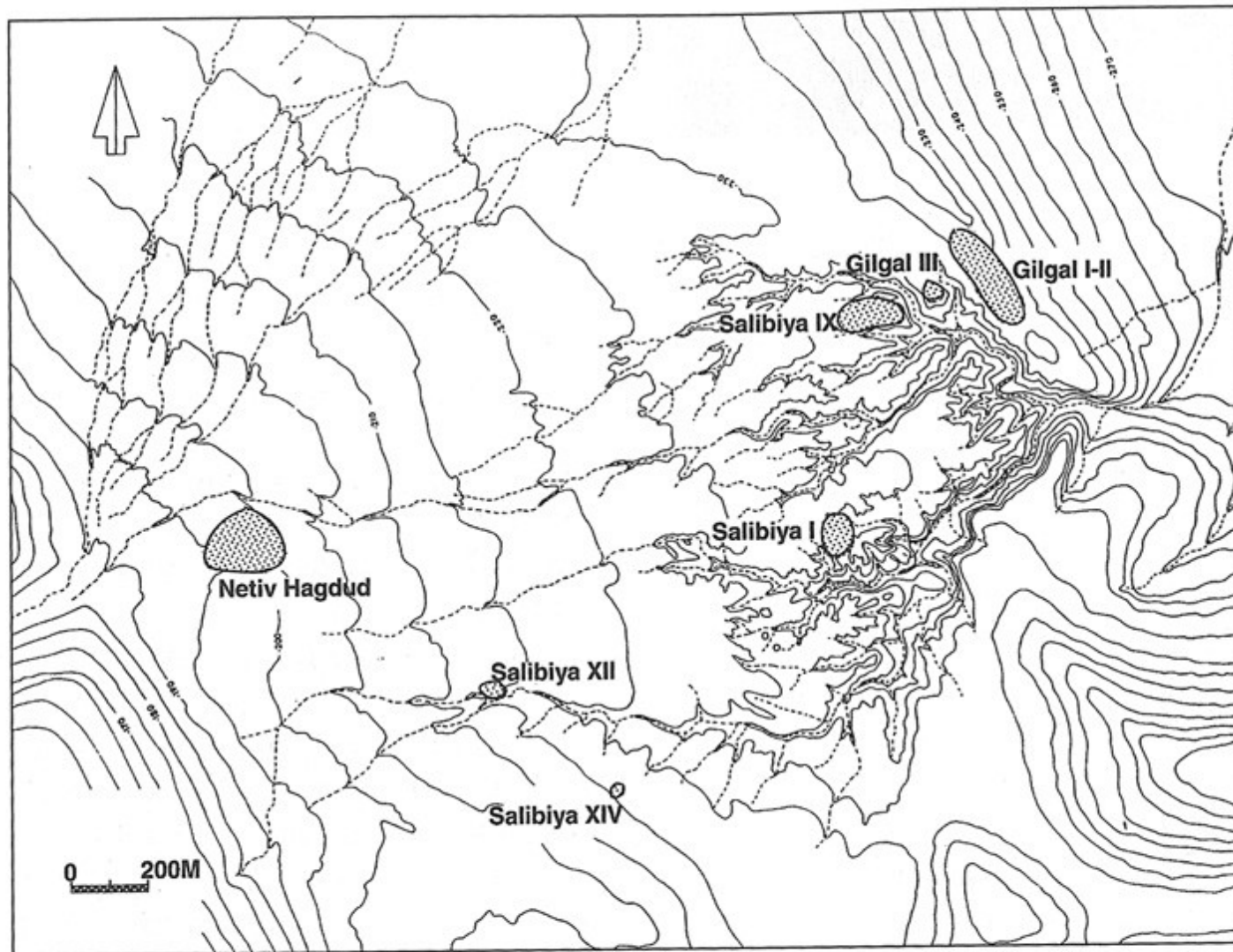


Figure 2.1
Topographic map showing the location of Salibiya IX in relation to Netiv Hagdud and other nearby sites (after Bar-Yosef 1980, courtesy of *Paléorient*).

Salabiya IX is Khiamian (a transitional industry)

Salabiya IX Points

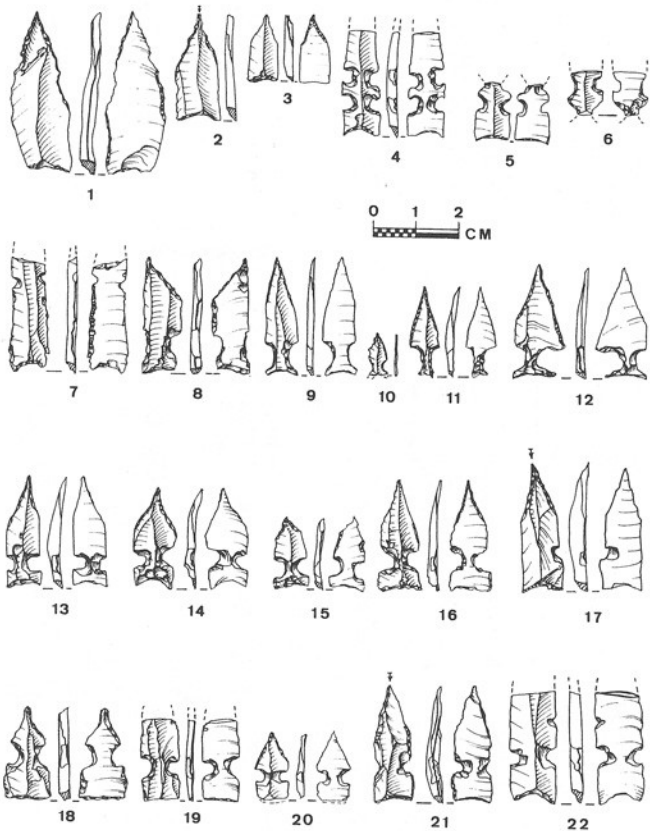


Figure 2.8
Projectile points: (1-3) without notches; (4-6) with two pairs of notches; (7) with one pair of notches at the distal part; (8) with one pair of notches, one shallow and one deep; (9-12) with one pair of notches, thin base; (13, 15, 16) with one pair of notches, medium straight base; (14) with one pair of notches, medium concave base; (17) with one notch; (18-21) with one pair of notches, thick straight base; (22) with three notches.

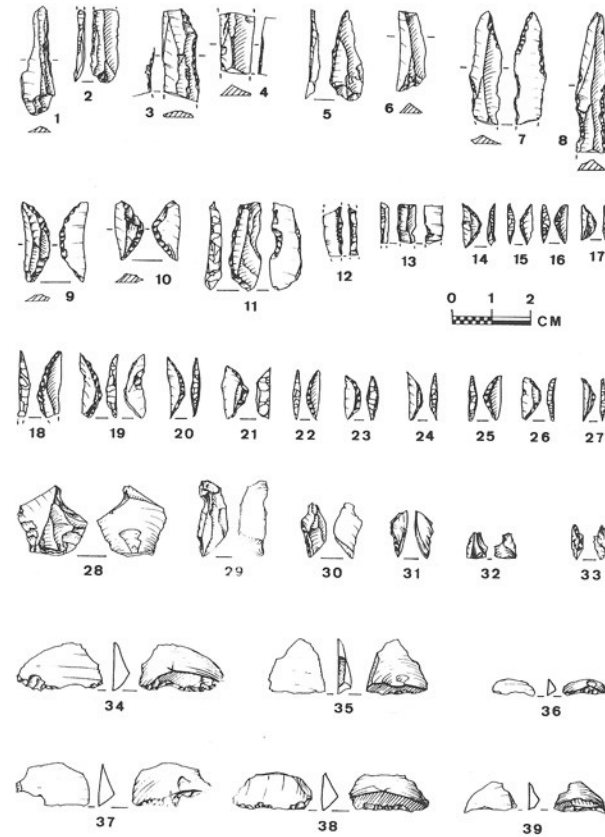


Figure 2.7
Microliths and varia: (1) bladelet with a fine retouch; (2) backed bladelet; (3) bladelet retouched on dorsal and ventral surfaces; (4) ventrally retouched bladelet; (5) arched-back bladelet; (6) truncated bladelet; (7-8) various microliths; (9-10) Helwan lunates; (11, 13) trapezes; (12) narrow backed bladelet; (14-27) lunates; (28-29, 32) micro-burin technique; (30-31, 33) Krukowski; (34-36) Kombewa flakes retouched on striking platform; (37-39) flakes retouched on striking platform.

Salabiya IX points

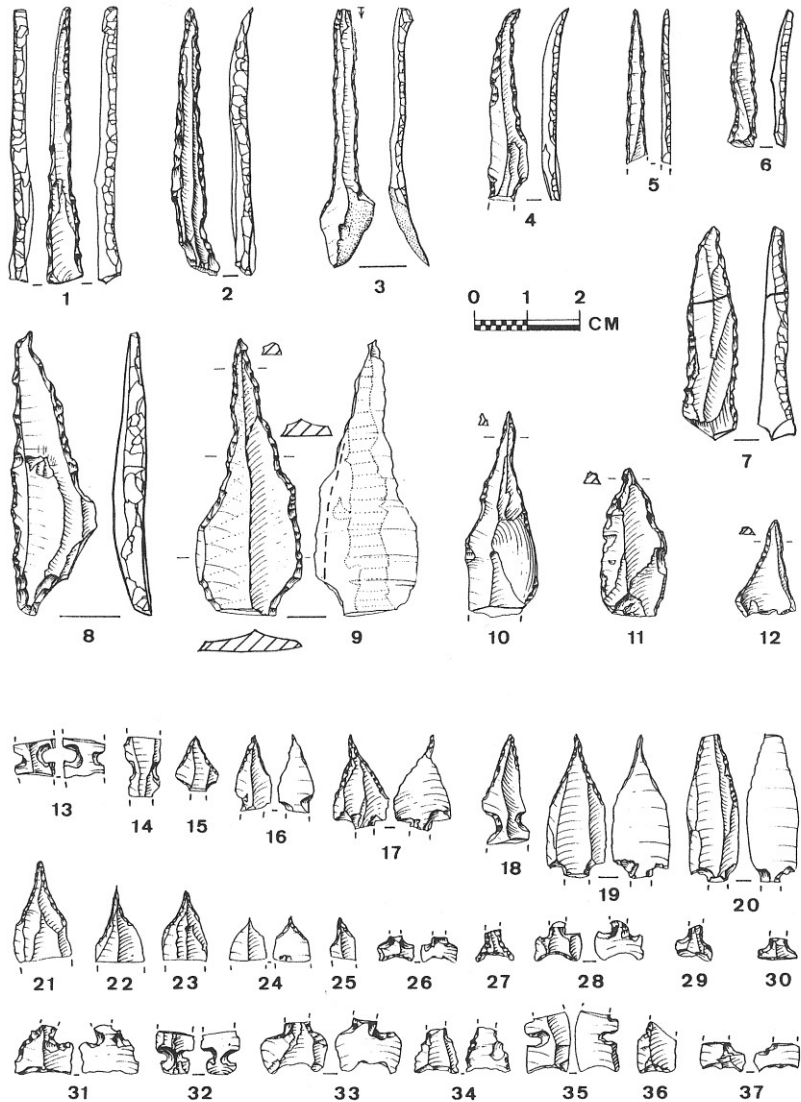


Figure 2.9
 Borers and broken points: (1-6) long and narrow borers; (7) broken borer, parts of which were found at a distance (see text); (8) broad double borer; (9) broad borer on a sickle blade; (10-12) short borers; (13-20) projectile points body fragments; (21-25) projectile points tip fragments; (26-37) projectile points base fragments.

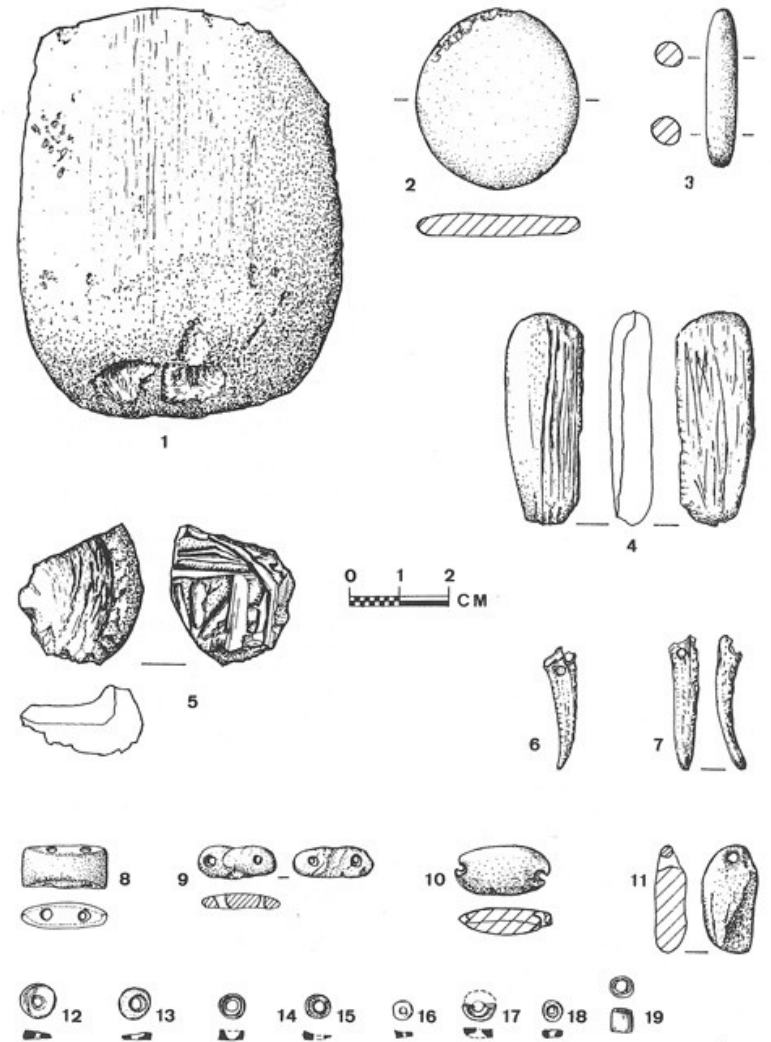


Figure 2.15
 Stone tools and pendants: (1) broken pestle; (2-3) polished pebbles found together; (4) polished pebble with natural and man-made grooves; (5) mud fragment with reed (?) imprints; (6-7) crab's pincer pendants; (8-10) pendants of green stone with a pair of holes; (11) white stone pendant; (12-19) beads: green stone (12, 19), white stone (13), shells (14-16), dark gray stone (17), red stone (18).

Salabiya IX lithic and other artifacts

Salabiya-Netiv Sequence

- Salabiya IX is Khiamian (post-Natufian)
- Transition from Natufian marked by appearance of El-Khiam points, fewer lunates, increase in borers, appearance of unretouched sickles
- Netiv Hagdud Sultanian has polished celts, bifaces, Hagdud truncations
- Khiamian: microblades, El-Khiam points, absence of bifaces and polished celts, more borers, Couze retouch, no Hagdud truncations or Beit Ta'amir knives, unretouched sickles

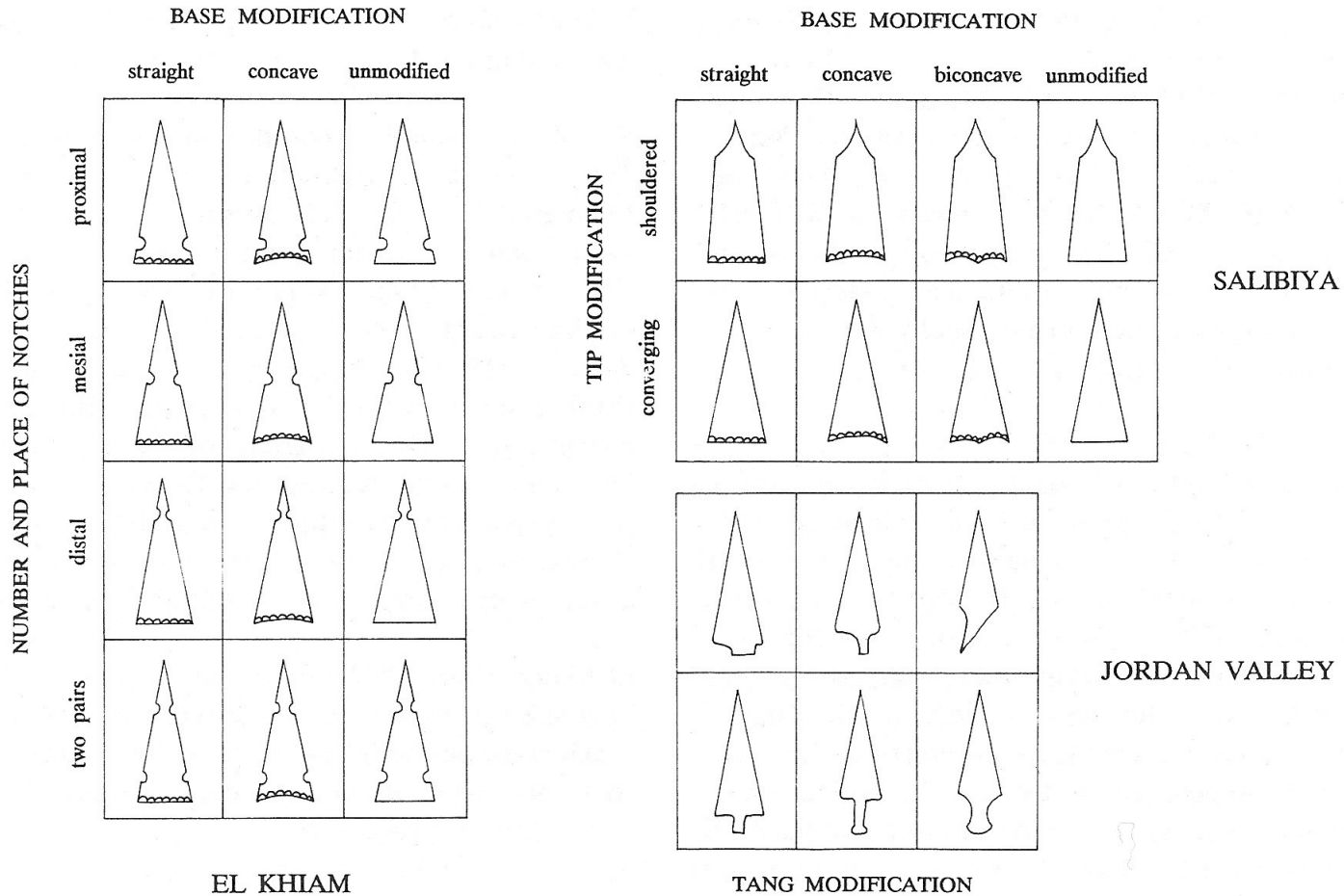


Figure 4.4
A schematic representation of morphology of points.

El-Khiam 6: Concave Truncation and Central Notches

(fig. 4.5:26). Seven points with a pair of basal notches

Avi Gopher's classification of PPNA point types

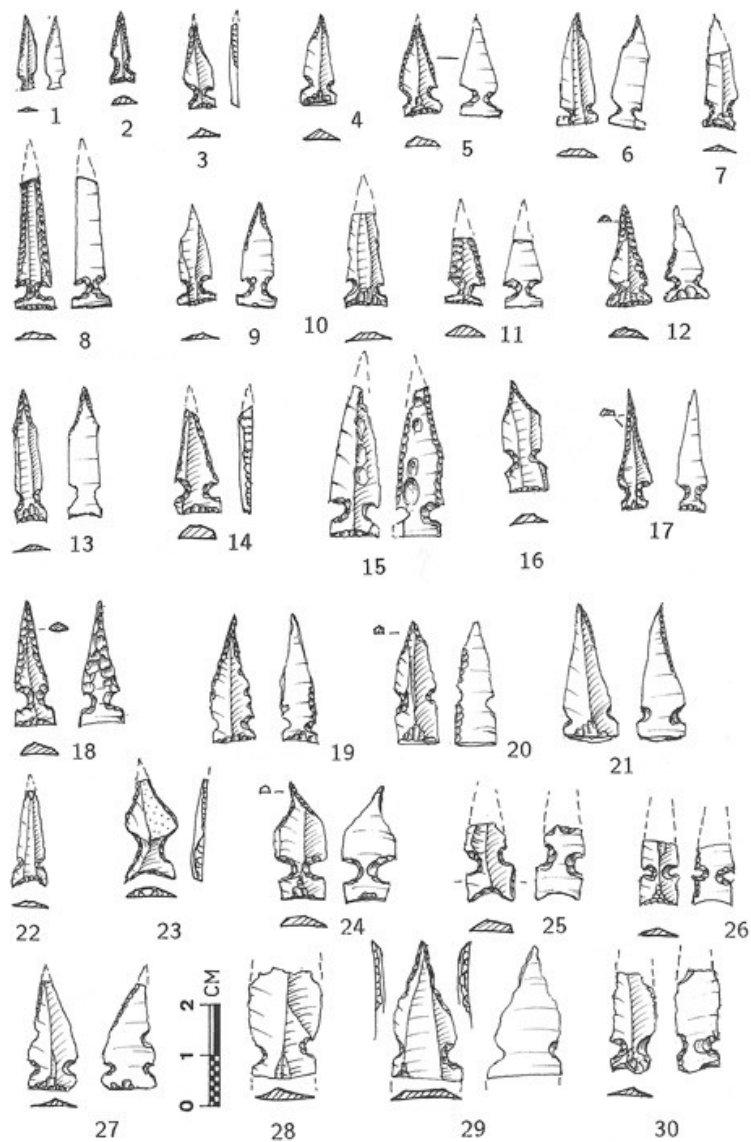


Figure 4.5
Arrowheads: El-Khiam (1–29); points-varia (30).

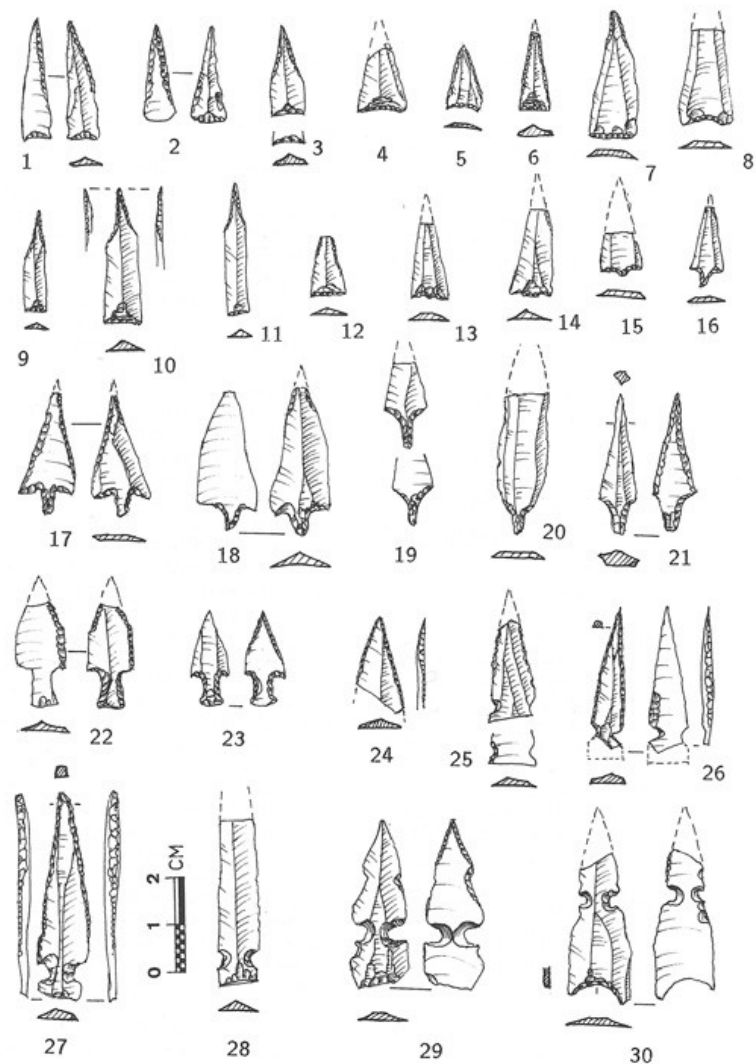


Figure 4.6
Arrowheads: Salibiya points (1–15); Jordan Valley Points (16–23); point-fragment (24); El-Khiam(?) (25); El-Khiam (26–30).

Netiv Hagdud El-Khiam and Salabiya points

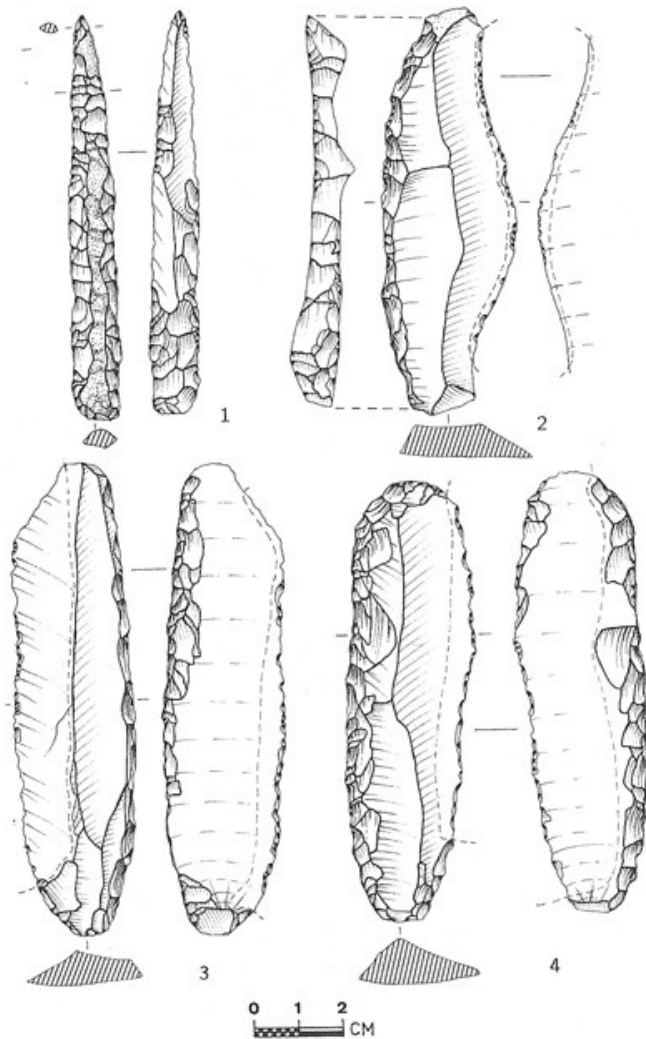


Figure 4.11
Sickle blades. 3-4 are of the Beit Ta'amir type.

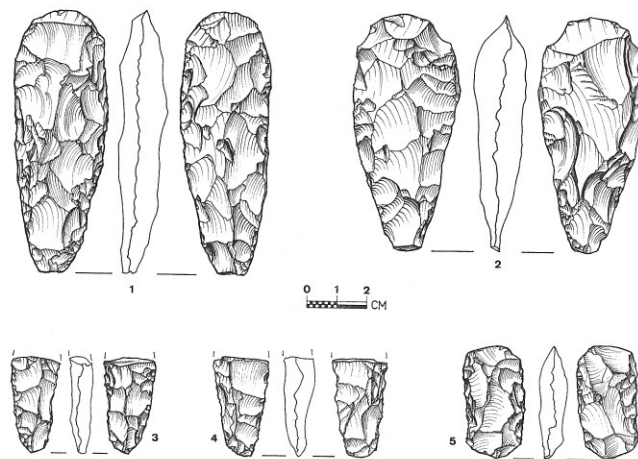


Figure 4.16
Tranchet axes (1, 2, 5) and chisels (3-4).

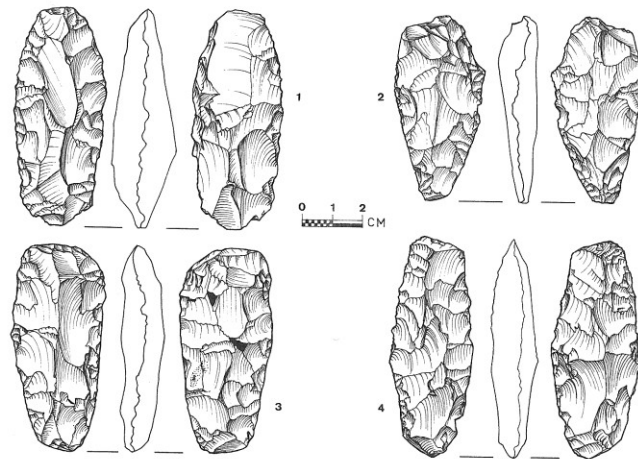


Figure 4.17
Axes (1-2); tranchet axes (3-4).

former tranchet blow, 82 show one former blow and 15 show two former blows (N=122). Difference in the number of former scars found among the tools

versus the debitage samples could be the result of biased sampling or the result of resharpening procedures not yet comprehended.

Netiv Hagdud Beit Ta'amir sickles and celts

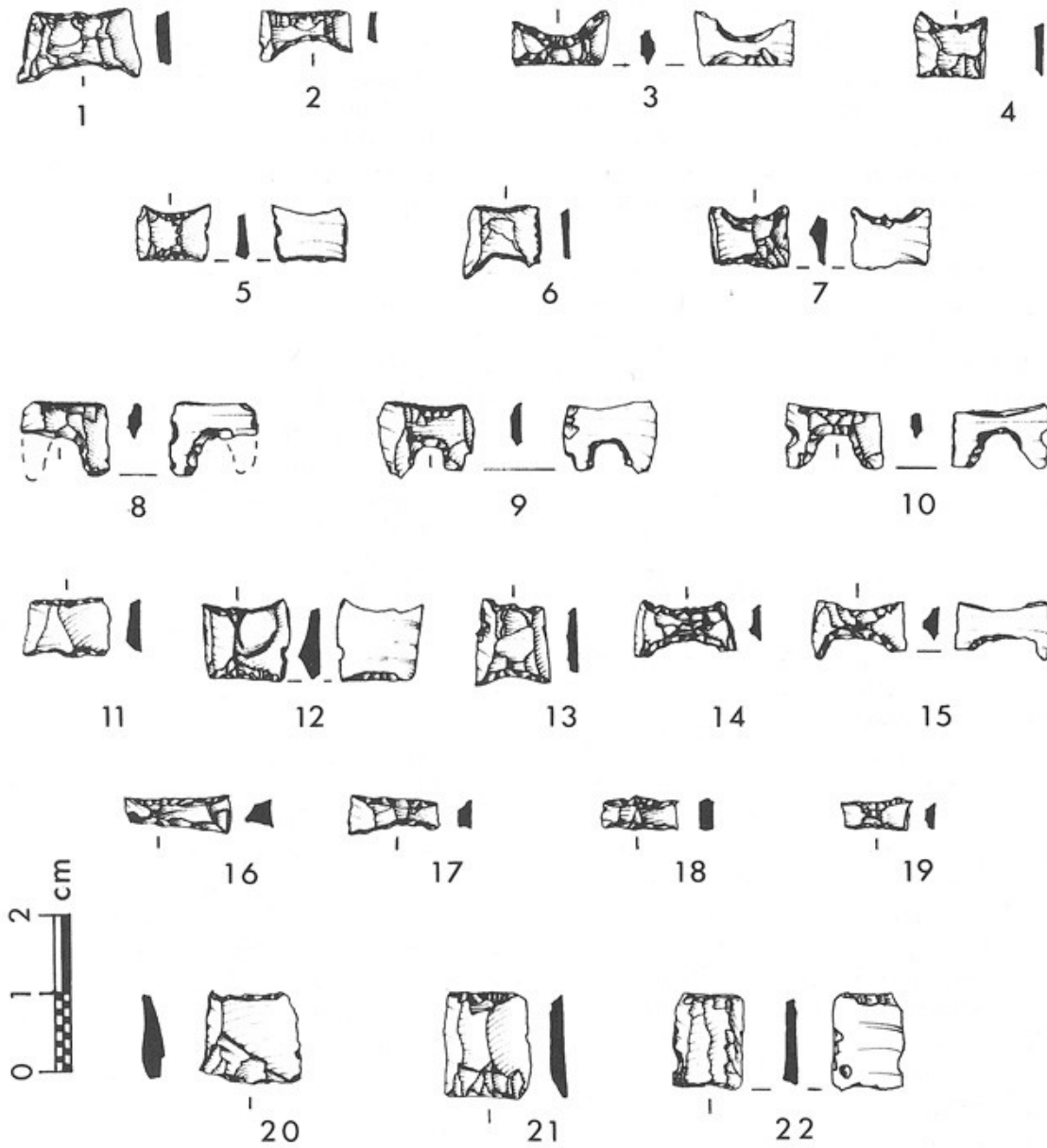


Figure 4.26
Hagdud truncations.

Hagdud Truncations