

FLINT ASSEMBLAGES FROM LATE PREHISTORIC PELLA AND TELEILAT GHASSUL IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

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Abstract: *In the Archaeological Collection of the University of Belgrade there are 9 Neolithic flint objects from Pella and 41 Chalcolithic flint items (and 84 pottery fragments) from Teleilat Ghassul, kindly donated in 1982 by J. Basil Hennessy. All Teleilat Ghassul objects are 1975 surface finds from the immediate vicinity of trenches in Area A. Despite their limited numbers the flint assemblages make a good basis for a study collection. Although modest, the diversity of Teleilat Ghassul lithics represents a basic typology of the South Levantine Chalcolithic. Macroscopic examination of the artifacts suggests relative homogeneity of the lithic materials used for making chipped stone tools since the raw materials were probably derived from similar geological formations.*

Key words: *Jordan, Pella, Teleilat Ghassul, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, flint, blades, chisels, axes.*

In¹ 1982 J. Basil Hennessy of the University of Sydney presented to the Archaeological Collection (established in 1929)² of the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, several flint objects from Pella, and a number of flint and pottery

¹ Acknowledgements: the present authors wish to express their gratitude to S. P. Tutundžić, S. Bourke, E. Braun, S. Rosen and J. Lovell for their support, kindness and collegiality, as well as two unknown reviewers who commented on earlier drafts of this paper.

² The Archaeological Collection was established by Serbian archaeologist Miloje M. Vasić (1869–1956), excavator of the prehistoric (Neolithic/Chalcolithic) tel Belo Brdo (White Hill) in Vinča near Belgrade, and Sir Charles Hyde Bt. (1876–1942) at whose philanthropic expenses Vinča was excavated. Sir Charles, proprietor of the *Birmingham Post* and its associated papers, also sponsored a number of other excavations, such as the Roman city of Viroconium Cornoviorum (now village of Wroxeter near Shrewsbury in the county of Shropshire, England), the Early Bronze Age cemetery at Vounous, Northern Cyprus, and excavations at Nineveh in Iraq. As far as the distribution of “foreign” archaeological material is concerned, it is worth notice that in the Birmingham Museums & Art Galleries – the largest non-national museum service in England and Wales – in the archaeology collections that are of world-wide scope, there is the Neolithic collection of material excavated from Vinča presented by Sir Charles Hyde. The Vinča material (some received before his death) mostly came to the museum shortly after his death as part of the Hyde bequest and was not fully accessioned until 1954 (Ph. Watson, personal communication, April 2nd, 2008). It is worth noticing that Vinča as well as Teleilat Ghassul are the type-sites for their respective regions and periods.

items from Teleilat Ghassul.³ The artefacts were kindly and generously donated through the good offices of Sava P. Tutundžić, University of Belgrade, who was a guest of the Sydney excavation team at Pella in the winter of 1981/1982.⁴ Stephen Bourke, present head of the Pella and Teleilat Ghassul excavation teams, has indicated that “around twenty institutions worldwide” hold collections of artefacts from Teleilat Ghassul (personal communication, November 16, 2007). Those institutions *inter alia* include Pontifical Biblical Institute in Jerusalem, the Ashmolean Museum, the British Museum, the Salt Archaeological Museum (Jordan) and the Jordan Archaeological Museum (Amman Citadel, Jordan). The primary aim of the present paper is to inform the professional community of these late prehistoric flint items kept in the Archaeological Collection of the University of Belgrade.

Pella

Tabaqat Fahl, identified in 1852 as Pella of the Decapolis, lies about 30 km south of the Sea of Galilee, on the eastern side of the Jordan Valley. The site has a long history of human activity (*cf.* Bourke 1997a). The Neolithic stone tools from Pella are likely to be from the small Yarmukian period village site perhaps 500 m west of the modern Tabaqat Fahl and 300 m to the west of the central tell area (S. Bourke, personal communication, December 9, 2008). The site was first detected in survey work in 1980 and the collections donated by Hennessy in 1982 most probably came from this site. Further work occurred at the Yarmukian village site in 1999, when the area of the village (located in a field south of the main road into Tabaqat Fahl), was grided, and intensively collected over. An extensive collection of typical Yarmukian lithics, some ground stone and a small collection of coarse buffware pottery was recovered. The Yarmukian village lithics in the Archaeological Collection of the University of Belgrade include: a small conical core that was used for flake production, an unretouched blade, a sidescraper on a flake, a denticulated sickle, a scraper on a flake, a borer on a flake, two burins and one roughly chipped and slightly ground axe. The following are more detailed specifications:

Key: Type; material; Length, Width, Thickness. Description (if needed). Period; Site; markings (if any).⁵

1. Conical core (fig. 1/1); grey-brown chert; L. 2.3 cm, W. 3.1 cm, T. 2.6 cm. Roughly prepared platform, partially preserved cortex, used for producing flakes. Neolithic; Pella; J (letter in cursive writing in black ink).⁶

³ There are 103 lithic items in total, out of which the present authors chose the best preserved 50 pieces to be published in this paper (see also note 8). The rest of the lithics mostly consist of poorly preserved fragments. The pottery, apart from the lower third of a so-called cornet (Tutundžić 2007: 64, fig. 21/4), mainly include insignificant body fragments (83 in number).

⁴ A date June 11, 1982 is written on the cardboard box in which the donated items were brought.

⁵ Unfortunately, although entered into the Collection in 1982, items still have no registration numbers.

⁶ Letter that should stand for Yarmukian (*Jarmukijen*, in Serbian) was written by S. Tutundžić. There are 24 items with J marking in total (9 of them are published in the present paper).

2. Unretouched blade (fig. 1/2); brown-grey chert; L. 8.3 cm, W. 3.9 cm, T. 1.2 cm. The left dorsal side under cortex. Broken distal end. Neolithic; Pella; J.

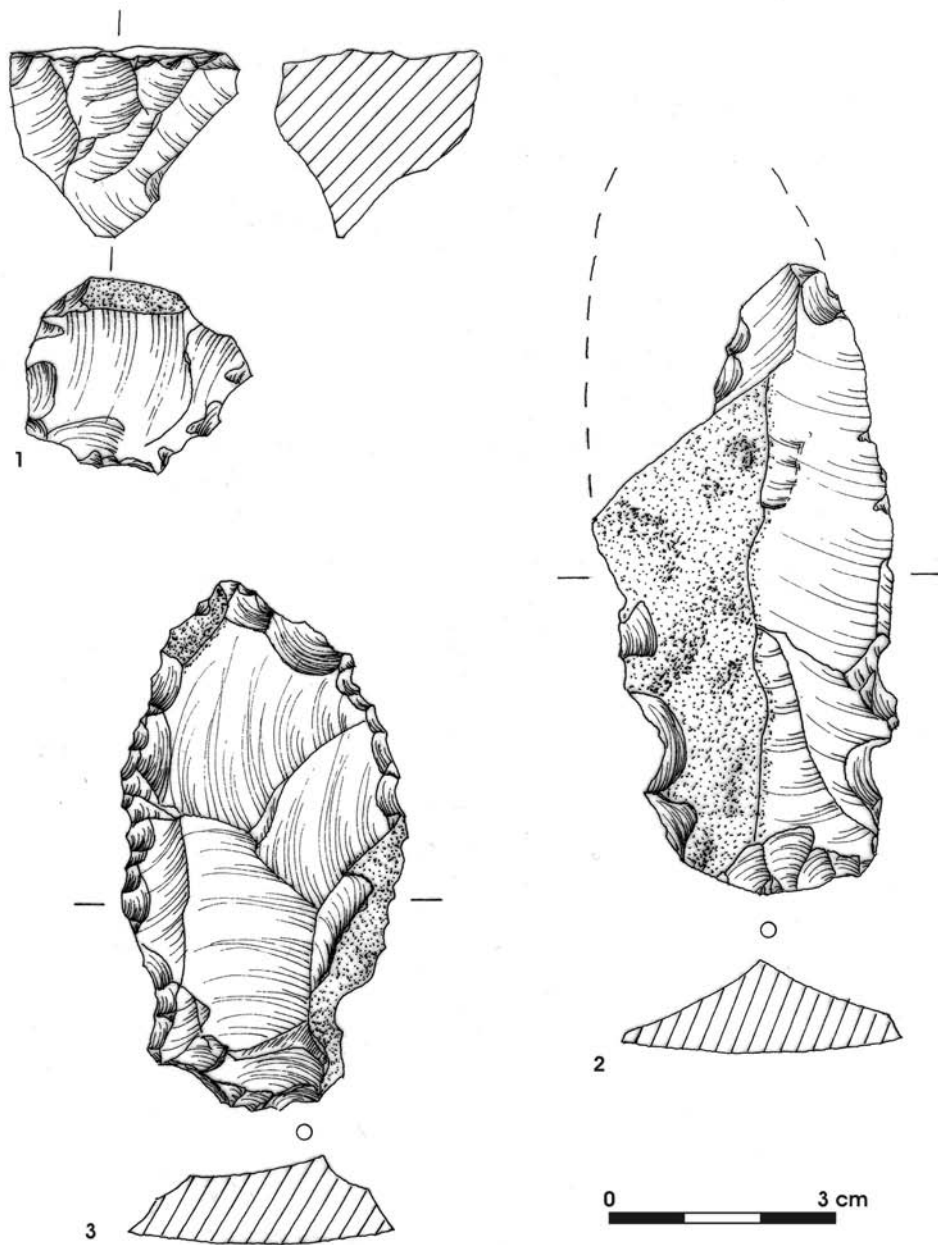


Fig. 1. Pella: conical core (1), unretouched blade (2), side scraper on leaflike flake (3).

3. Sidescraper on leaf-like flake (fig. 1/3); brown chert; L. 7 cm, W. 3.5 cm, T. 1.1 cm. Partially preserved cortex. Direct retouch on the left edge and on distal part of the right edge. Neolithic; Pella; J.

4. Sickle element (fig. 2/1; pl. I/1); beige-grey chert; L. 4.6 cm, W. 1.4 cm, T. 0.6 cm. Backed and denticulated blade with a silica gloss. Neolithic; Pella; J.

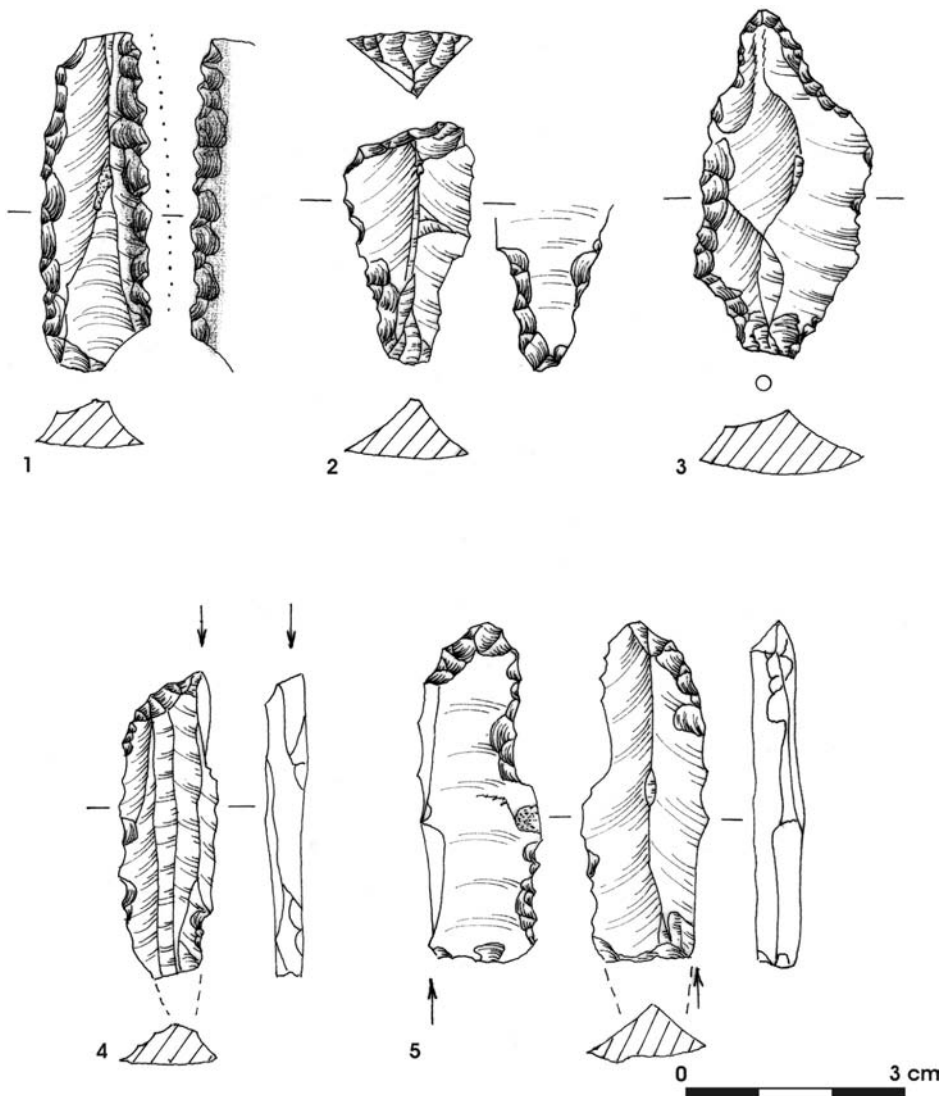


Fig. 2. Pella: denticulated sickle element (1), endscraper on flake (2), borer/drill (3), burin on truncation (4), burin (5).

5. Endscraper on flake (fig. 2/2); dark brown chert; L. 3.3 cm, W. 1.6 cm, T. 0.8 cm. Direct abrupt retouch on distal end. Stemmed proximal end for hafting. Neolithic; Pella; J.

6. Rough borer/drill on the flake (fig. 2/3; pl. I/2); grey chert; L. 4.5 cm, W. 2.3 cm, T. 0.8 cm. Retouched left edge and distal end, where drill is formed. Neolithic; Pella; J.

7. Burin on truncation (fig. 2/4; pl. I/3); light brown chert; L. 4.1 cm, W. 1.2 cm, T. 0.5 cm. Burin on the blade with transversal retouched distal end. Neolithic; Pella; J.

8. Burin (fig. 2/5); grey-brown chert; L. 4.5 cm, W. 1.6 cm, T. 0.7 cm. Burin on the blade with retouched distal end. Maybe a combined tool – burin/drill. Neolithic; Pella; J.

9. Axe (fig. 3); grey silicified carbonate rock; L. 11.5 cm, W. 4.5 cm, T. 3.6 cm. Chipped and slightly ground tongue-shaped axe. Neolithic; Pella; J.

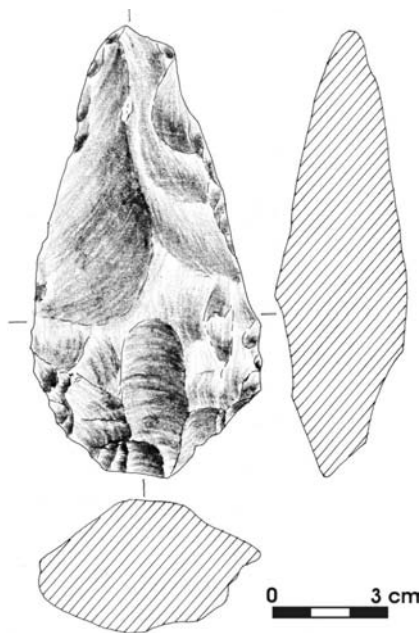


Fig. 3. Pella: chipped and slightly ground axe.

Teleilat Ghassul

Teleilat Ghassul (Tuleilat el-Ghassul), situated in the lower Jordan Valley, some 5 km northeast of the N.E. corner of the Dead Sea, and almost 300 m below sea level, is a large, predominantly Chalcolithic settlement (*cf.* Bourke 2008). Initially discovered in the 1920s, it was excavated (the Pontifical Biblical Institute) from 1929 to 1938 by A. Mallon, R. Köppel and R. Neuville, and again in 1960 by R. North. The excavations continued in 1967 and 1975–1978, under the aegis of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and the University of Sydney, by J. B. Hennessy, and were renewed in 1994 by S. J. Bourke from the University of Sydney (*cf.* Bourke 1997b). Teleilat Ghassul was severely damaged by heavy erosion as well as frequent seismic activity that cut through deposits of a large settlement, leaving a number of small hillocks. Area A (fig. 13) is located on the S.E. slopes of Tulayl 2 mound, and the N.E. slope of Tulayl 1 mound (Lovell 2001: 19, fig. 3.1a).

Axes no. 36–39 (see below) bear marks in black ink (TG 75+ A 4; TG 75+ A 6; TG 75+ A 25; TG 75+ A 31) that is to say: T(eleilat) G(hassul) surface find, from Area A, collected in 1975, Small Finds Register numbers [circled] 4,

6, 25 and 31 (for the season 1975). The markings identify named artefacts as 1975 surface finds from the immediate vicinity of Hennessy's trenches in Area A, that therefore are most probably of Late Chalcolithic date (S. Bourke, personal communication, November 16, 2007).⁷ It is reasonable to suggest that the flint items with no markings share the exact same background too.

The lithics from Teleilat Ghassul in the Archaeological Collection of the University of Belgrade include: unretouched blades, flakes, retouched items including sidescrapers, scrapers, sickles, notched blades, borers, one adze, chisels,⁸ axes and one cleaver-like tool. Although modest, the diversity of this collection represents a basic typology⁹ of the South Levantine Chalcolithic. The following are the more detailed specifications:

1. Large unretouched flake (fig. 4/1); grey-beige chert; L. 11.1 cm, W. 6.3 cm, T. 1.8 cm. However, we can not exclude possibility that it might have minor re-touch upper left and upper right. Small holes on the ventral side representing damages due to burning. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

2. Unretouched blade (fig. 4/2; pl. I/4); dark grey chert; L. 4.7 cm, W. 2.1 cm, T. 0.7 cm. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

3. Unretouched blade (fig. 4/3; pl. I/5); brown-ocher chert; L. 7 cm, W. 2.5 cm, T. 0.9 cm. On the distal part of the left edge few small accidental damages (or distal retouch?). A hole on the dorsal side representing damage due to burning. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

4. A bladelet (fig. 4/4; pl. I/6); dark brown chert; L. 4.3 cm, W. 1 cm,¹⁰ T. 0.6 cm. The distal part of the dorsal side is under cortex. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

5. A bladelet (fig. 4/5; pl. I/7); brown chert; L. 3.3 cm, W. 0.8 cm, T. 0.3 cm. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

6. Leaf-like unretouched blade (fig. 4/6); brown-grey chert; L. 4.9 cm, W. 2.3 cm, T. 0.6 cm. Strike platform and the right half of the dorsal side are under cortex. Broken distal end. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul. T. Ghassul (written in small capital, in black ink).

⁷ Several ¹⁴C dates for the Late Chalcolithic levels of Teleilat Ghassul averaged around 4100–3900 cal BC (cf. Bourke et al. 2001; *idem* 2004).

⁸ A Chalcolithic chisel from Teleilat Ghassul, donated along with the other items, that is not included in the present paper, was published in: Anđelković (1991: 71, T. I/4); Tutundžić (2007: 101, fig. 45/1).

⁹ The typology used in the present paper is based on Levy and Rosen (1987), Rosen (1987; *idem* 1997), and Gilead (1995).

¹⁰ Width less than 14 mm, technically a bladelet, is important since it actually represents a characteristic Chalcolithic technology.

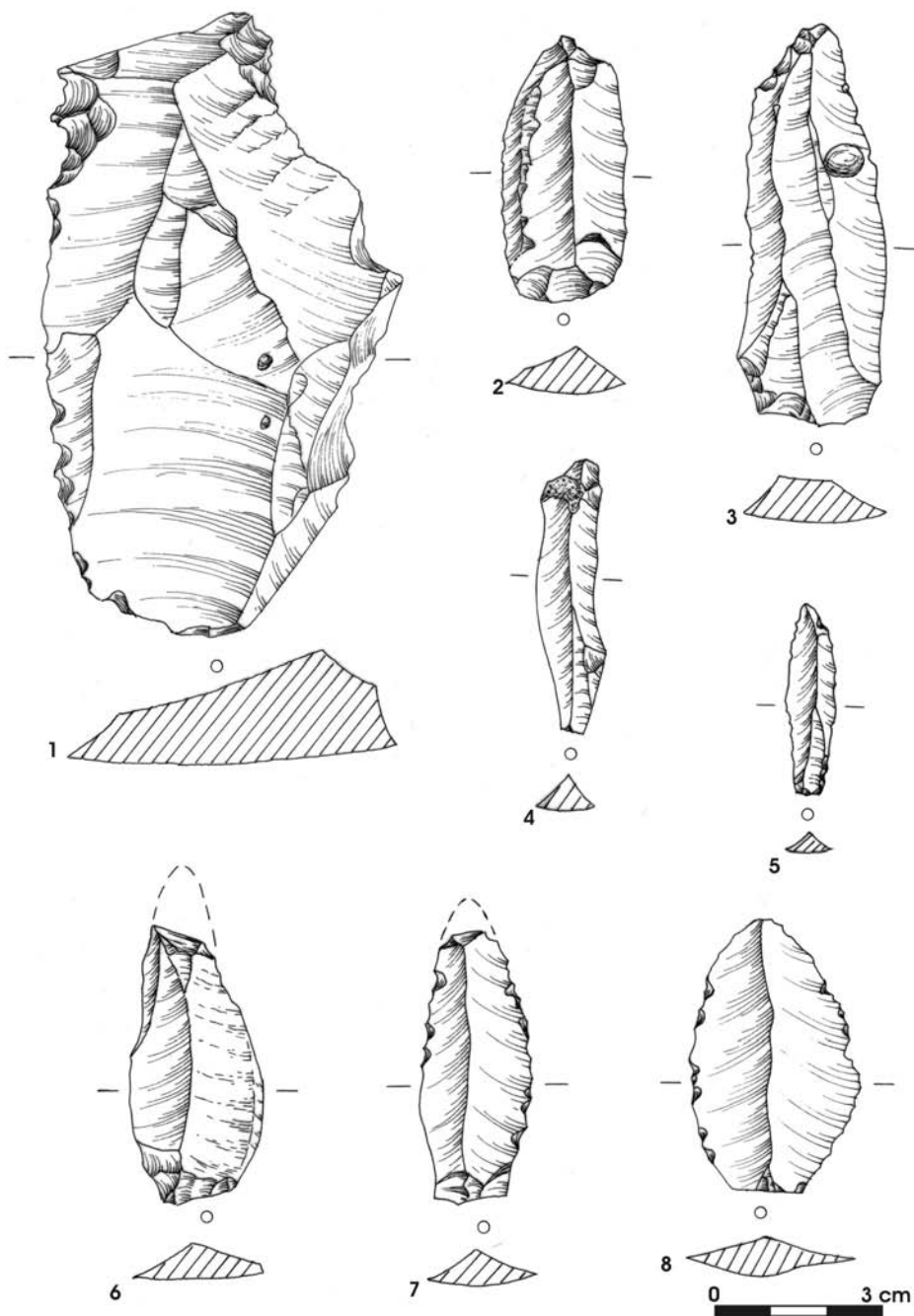


Fig. 4. Teleilat Ghassul: unretouched flake (1), unretouched blades (2–3), bladelets (4–5), leaf-like unretouched blades (6–7), leaf-like unretouched flake (8).

7. Leaf-like unretouched blade (fig. 4/7); beige-grey chert; L. 4.2 cm, W. 2.1 cm, T. 0.6 cm. Strike platform partially under cortex. Broken distal end. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.
8. Leaf-like unretouched flake (fig. 4/8; pl. I/8); dark beige chert; L. 4.9 cm, W. 2.9 cm, T. 0.6 cm. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.
9. Leaf-like retouched flake (fig. 5/1); beige chert; L. 5.8 cm, W. 3.1 cm, T. 1.2 cm. Distal end retouched with direct and inverse micromarginal retouch. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.
10. Retouched blade (fig. 5/2); ocher chert; L. 4.8 cm, W 1.9 cm, T. 0.7 cm. Distal end of the right half retouched with direct micromarginal retouch. Broken distal end. Small holes on the dorsal side representing damages due to burning. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.
11. Notched leaf-like blade (fig. 5/3); beige chert; L. 5.2 cm, W. 2.3 cm, T. 0.5 cm. Notched on the median part of the right edge with direct normal retouch. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.
12. Retouched blade (fig. 5/4); dark beige-brown chert; L. 4.2 cm, W. 1.3 cm, T. 0.4 cm. A direct half steep retouch on the right edge. Tiny cracks representing damages due to burning. Broken distal end. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.
13. Retouched blade (fig. 5/5; pl/ I/9); beige chert; L. 3.3 cm, W. 1.3 cm, T. 0.3 cm. Inverse micromarginal retouch on the distal end of the left edge. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.
14. Retouched blade (fig. 5/6; pl. I/10); brown chert; L. 4.0 cm, W. 1.3 cm, T. 0.5 cm. The left half of the dorsal side under cortex. A direct micromarginal retouch on the median part of the right edge. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.
15. Notched blade (fig. 5/7); brown-grey chert; L. 4.6 cm, W. 1.2 cm, T. 0.3 cm. Notched on the distal end of the left edge by direct micromarginal retouch. Broken distal end. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.
16. Sidescraper on flake (fig. 6/1); grey-beige chert; L. 6.2 cm, W. 4.1 cm, T. 2.2 cm. The left half of the dorsal side under cortex. Both edges retouched with irregular direct (left edge) and direct/inverse (right edge) retouch. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.
17. Sidescraper on flake (fig. 6/2; pl. I/11); beige chert; L. 6.4 cm, W. 4.6 cm, T. 1.3 cm. Distal end of the right edge retouched with irregular direct retouch. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

18. Endscraper on blade (fig. 6/3); beige chert L. 5.3 cm, W. 2.3 cm, T. 1 cm. A direct irregular retouch on the distal end. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

19. Endscraper on flake (fig. 6/4); beige chert; L. 6.2 cm, W. 4.7 cm, T. 1.8 cm. A partially preserved cortex on the distal end. Inverse retouch on the left edge accentuating the primary shape of this flake. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

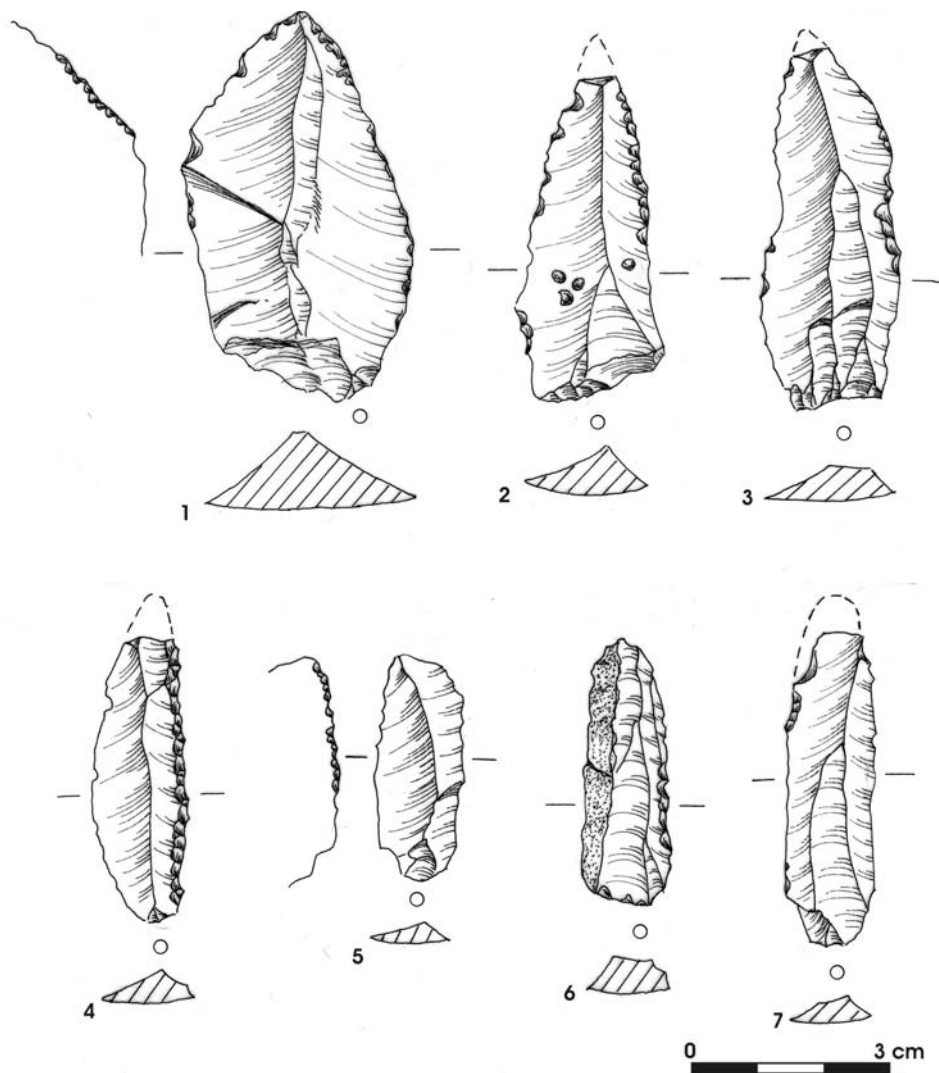


Fig. 5. Teleilat Ghassul: leaf-like retouched flake (1), retouched blade (2), notched leaf-like blade (3), retouched blades (4–6), notched blade (7).

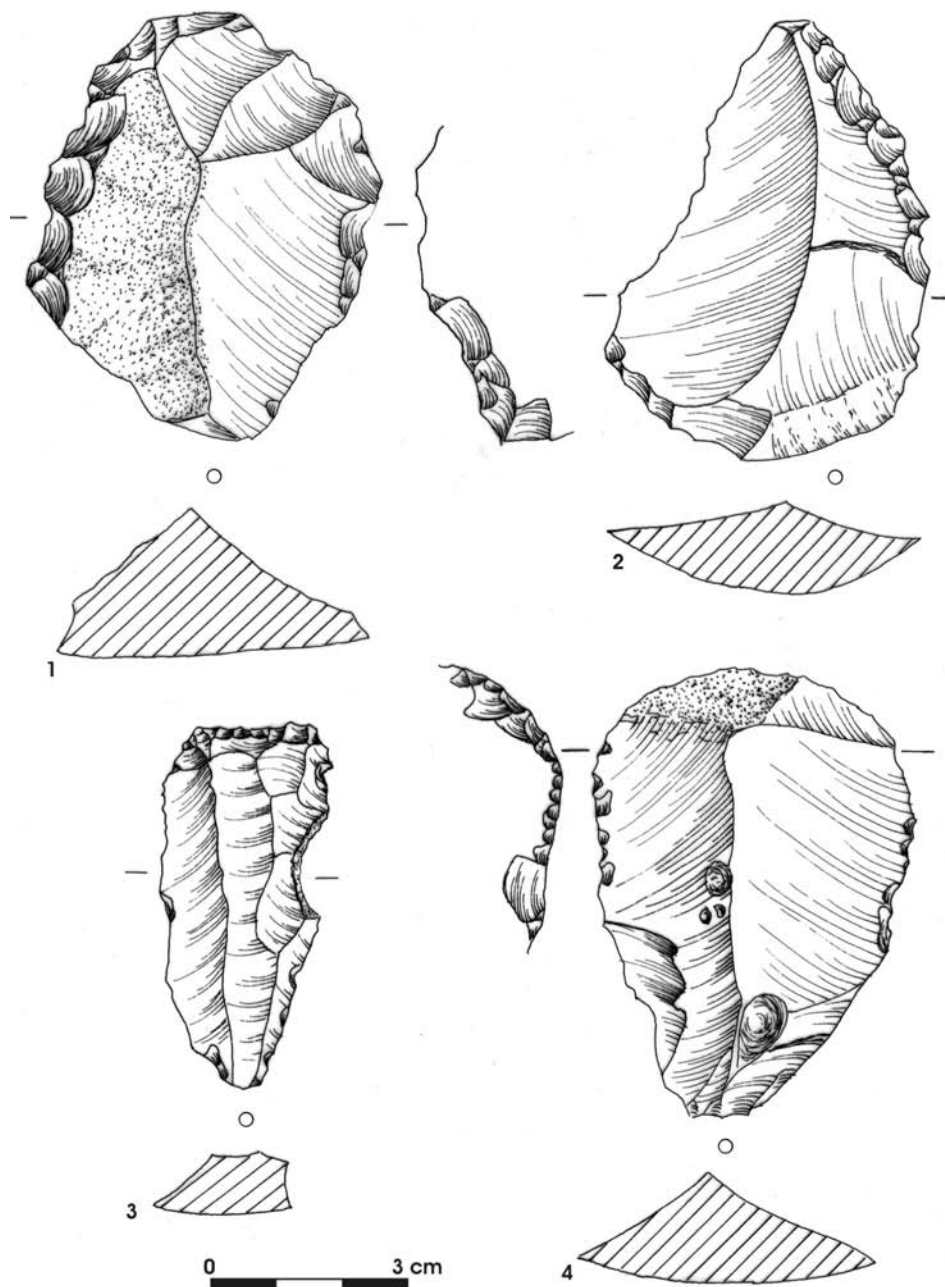


Fig. 6. Teleilat Ghassul: sidescrapers on flake (1–2), endscraper on blade (3), endscraper on flake (4).

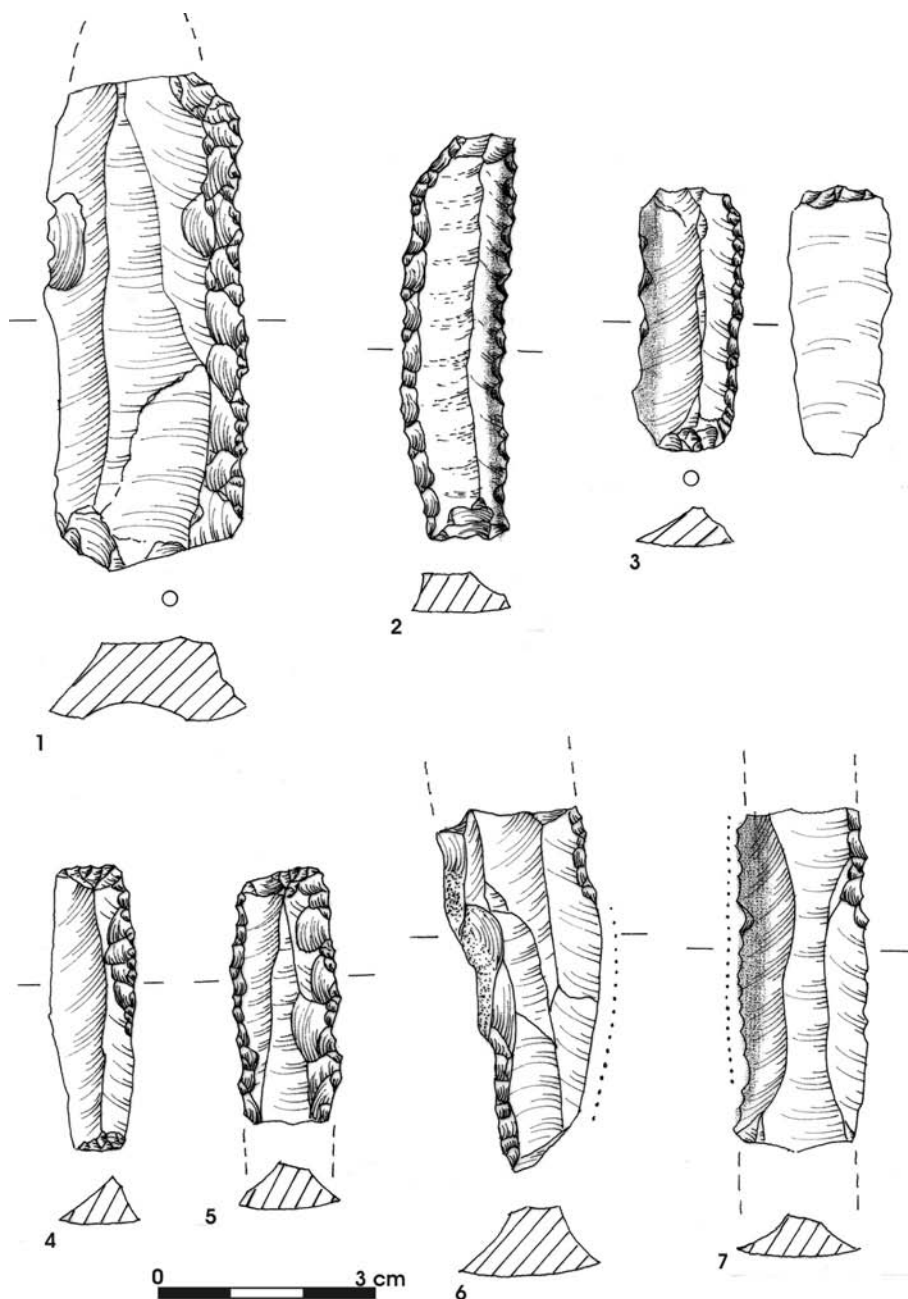


Fig. 7. Teleilat Ghassul: denticulated blade (1), backed and denticulated blade/sickle element (2), backed and truncated blade/sickle element (3), transversal retouched blade/sickle element (4), transversal retouched blade (5), retouched blades/sickle elements (6–7).

20. Denticulated blade (fig. 7/1); grey-brown chert; L. 6.6 cm, W. 2.6 cm, T. 1.1 cm. On the right edge, a direct irregular abrupt retouch with parallel facets forms a denticulated working edge. Many small holes on the ventral side representing damage due to burning. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

21. Backed and denticulated blade/sickle element (fig. 7/2; pl. I/12); dark brown chert; L. 5.4 cm, W. 1.4 cm, T. 0.5 cm. Left edge backed with abrupt retouch, the right edge retouched and denticulated with direct irregular retouch. On the denticulated working edge visible silica gloss. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

22. Backed and truncated blade/sickle element (fig. 7/3; pl. II/1); brown chert; L. 3.6 cm, W. 1.3 cm, T. 0.5 cm. Right side of this blade backed with a direct abrupt retouch, distal end truncated with an inverse partially abrupt irregular retouch. On the left edge visible silica gloss. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

23. Transversal retouched blade/sickle element (fig. 7/4); grey chert; L. 3.8 cm, W. 1.1 cm, T. 0.6 cm. Direct retouch on both ends. On the distal half of the right edge a direct abrupt retouch with irregular facets. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

24. Transversal retouched blade (fig. 7/5); beige chert; L. 3.5, W. 1.4 cm, T. 0.6 cm. A direct abrupt and scalar retouches on the left and right edge, respectively. The distal end retouched with a transversal direct abrupt retouch. Broken proximal end. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

25. Retouched blade/sickle element (fig. 7/6); black chert; L. 4.9 cm, W. 2.1 cm, T. 1 cm. Both, proximal and distal ends broken. Both edges partially retouched with a direct normal retouch. Silica gloss visible on the right end. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

26. Retouched blade/sickle element (fig. 7/7); brown chert; L. 4.6 cm, W. 1.2 cm, T. 0.5 cm. Both, proximal and distal ends broken. The right edge partially retouched with a direct abrupt retouch on its distal end. Silica gloss visible on the left end. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

27. Borer-awl on blade (fig. 8/1); grey-green chert; L. 4 cm, W. 1.9 cm, T. 0.6 cm. On both sides of the proximal end direct abrupt retouch with irregular facets which forms a sharp point. Broken distal end. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

28. Borer-drill on blade (fig. 8/2; pl. II/2); light grey chert; L. 5.7 cm, W. 2.2 cm, T. 0.6 cm. Irregular retouch on the distal end accentuating the primary shape of this blade. It is probably used as a rough drill. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

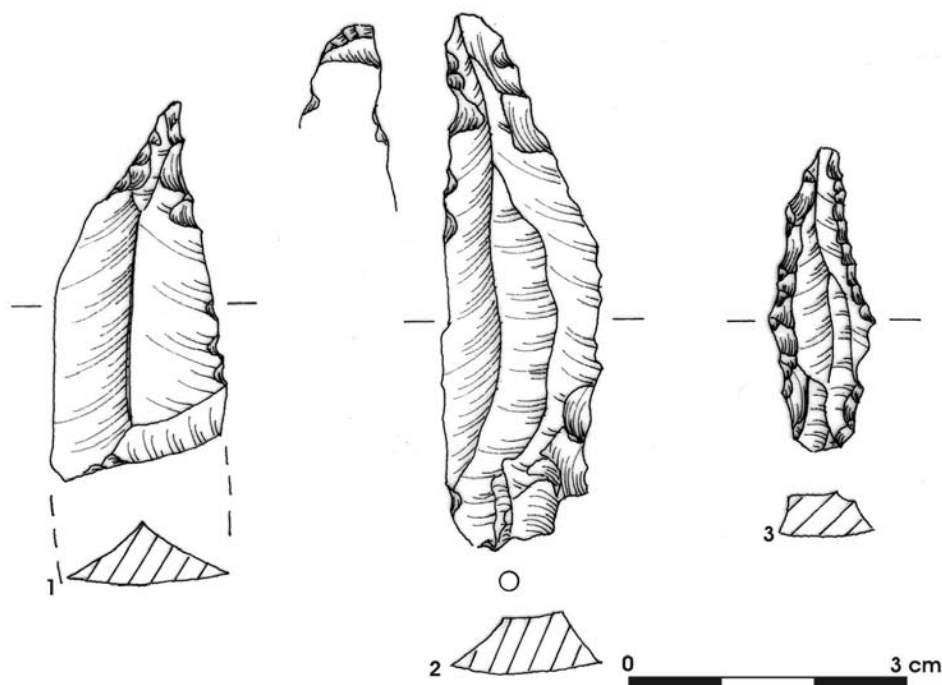


Fig. 8. Teleilat Ghassul: borer-awl on blade (1), borer-drill on blade (2–3).

29. Borer-drill on blade (fig. 8/3; pl. II/3); brown-grey chert; L. 3.2 cm, W. 1.1 cm, T. 0.4 cm. On both sides, a direct abrupt retouch with parallel facets. The distal (wider) end modified for hafting, proximal (narrower) end formed for drilling. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

30. Adze (fig. 9/1); brown-grey chert; L. 12.1 cm, W. 6.1 cm, T. 5.2 cm. A massive, roughly chipped adze. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

31. Chisel (fig. 9/2); brown-grey chert; L. 7.6 cm, W. 3 cm, T. 2.2 cm. A roughly chipped chisel. A partially preserved pebble cortex on the ventral side. Broken top. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

32. Chisel (fig. 9/3; pl. II/4); beige chert; L. 5.5 cm, W. 2.0 cm, T. 1.5 cm. A little, roughly chipped chisel. On the ventral side and cutting edge partially slightly polished. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

33. Chisel (fig. 10/1; pl. II/5); white-grey chert; L. 9.1 cm, W. 2.6 cm, T. 2.1 cm. A roughly chipped chisel. The cutting edge damaged. The opposite edge found broken and recently glued. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

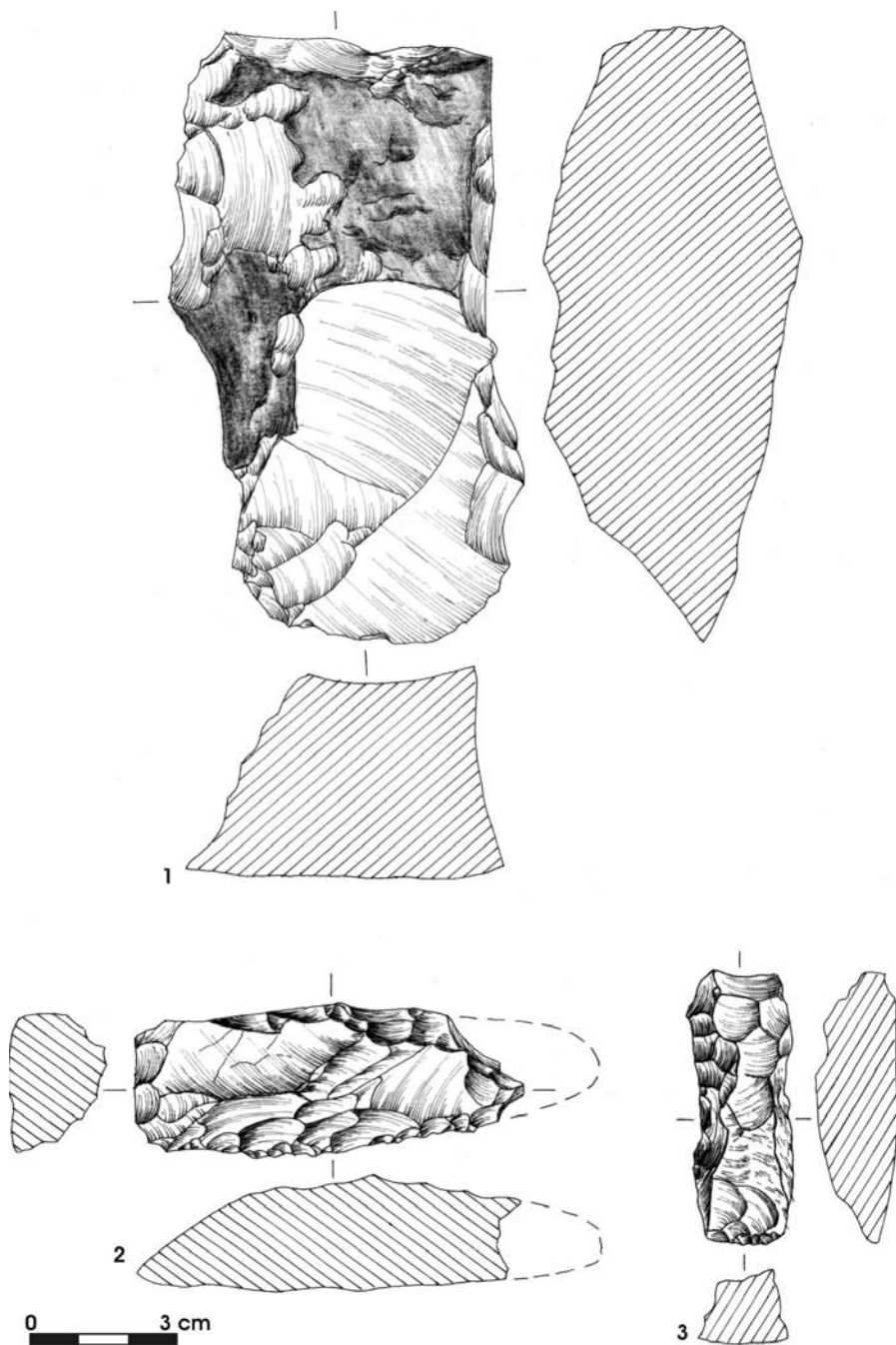


Fig. 9. Teleilat Ghassul: adze (1), chisels (2-3).

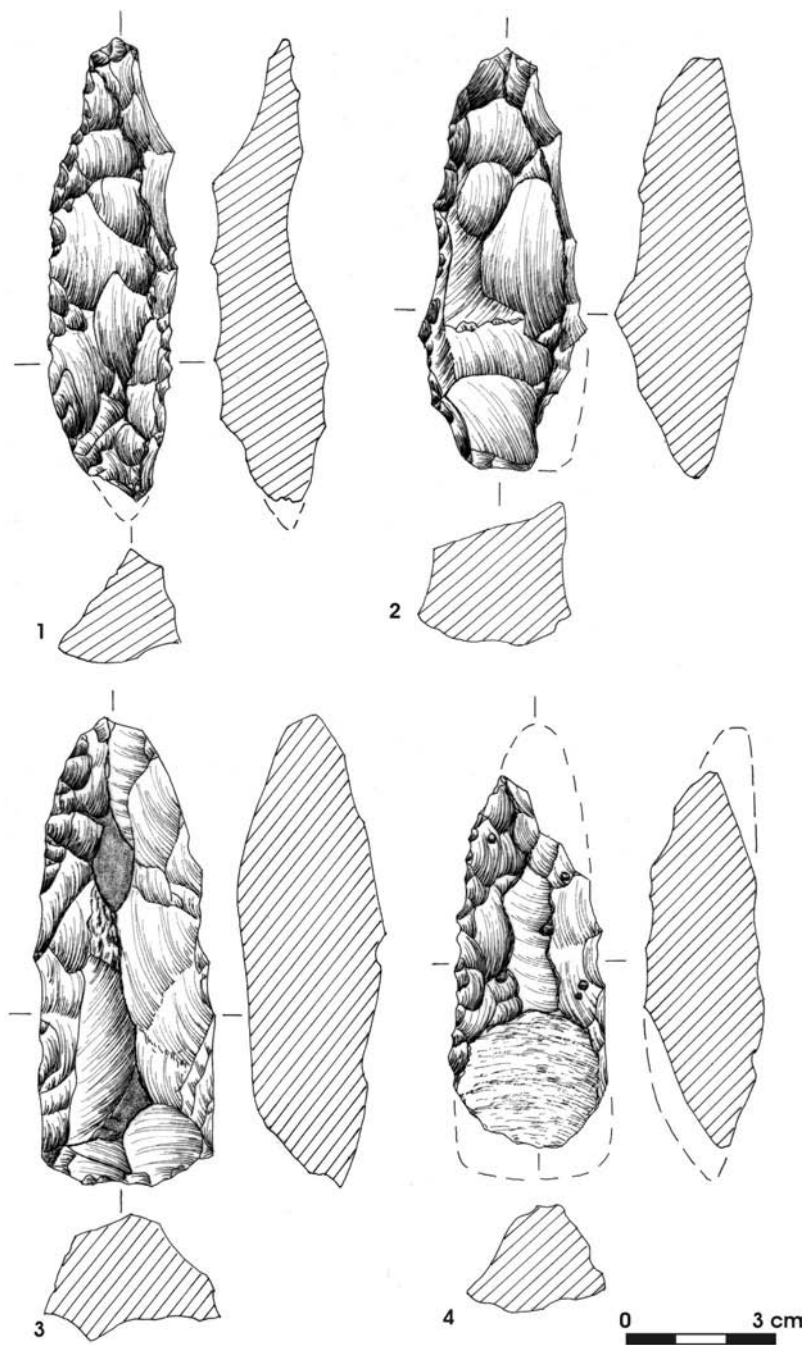


Fig. 10. Teleilat Ghassul: chisels (1–2), axe/adze (3), axe (4).

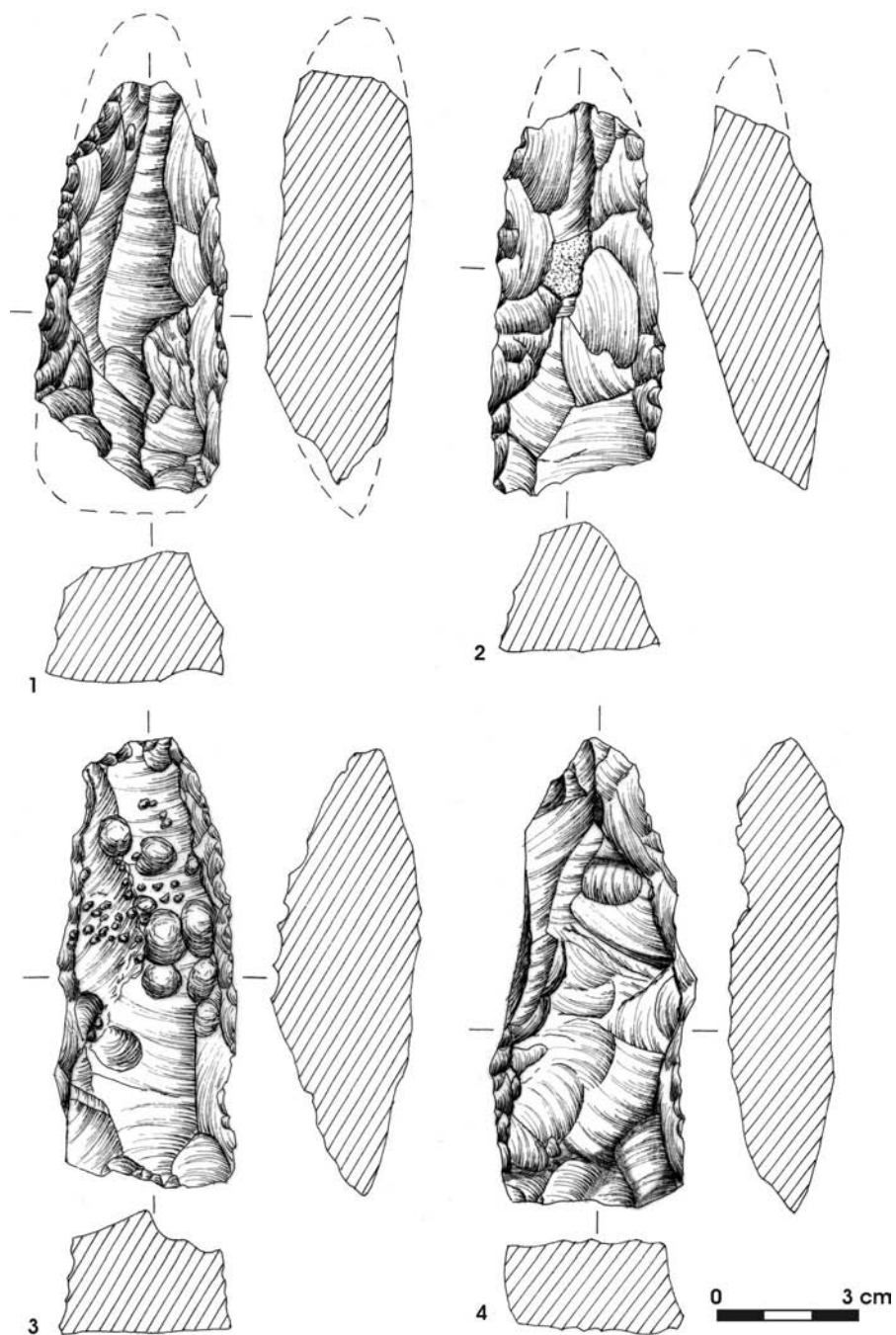


Fig. 11. Teleilat Ghassul: axes (1-4).

34. Chisel (fig. 10/2); dark beige-brown chert; L. 8.2 cm, W. 3.1 cm, T. 2.5 cm. A roughly chipped chisel. The cutting edge damaged. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

35. Axe/adze (fig. 10/3; pl. II/6); beige chert; L. 9.3 cm, W. 3.3 cm, T. 2.5 cm. A roughly chipped. on border between axe and adze. On both sides, ventral and dorsal, and on the cutting edge, partially slightly polished. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

36. Axe (fig. 10/4); brown-greyish chert; L. 7.4 cm, W. 2.9 cm, T. 2.6 cm. A roughly chipped axe. Small holes representing damages due to burning. Both ends, cutting edge and top, broken. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul. TG 75+ A 4.

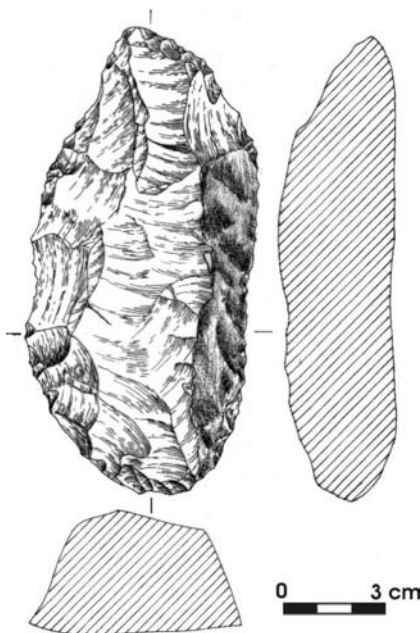


Fig. 12. Teleilat Ghassul: cleaver-like tool.

37. Axe (fig. 11/1); light beige-greyish chert; L. 7.9 cm, W. 3.6 cm, T. 2.6 cm. A roughly chipped axe. Both ends, cutting edge and top, broken. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul. TG 75+ A 6.

38. Axe (fig. 11/3; pl. II/7); beige chert; L. 8.8 cm, W. 3.2 cm, T. 2.5 cm. A roughly chipped axe. Many holes representing damage due to burning. On the ventral side of cutting edge traces of polishing. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul. TG 75+ A 25.

39. Axe (fig. 11/2); grey-brown chert; L. 7.6 cm, W. 3.2 cm, T. 2.6 cm. A roughly chipped axe. Broken top. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul. TG 75+ A 31.

40. Axe (fig. 11/4; pl. II/8); brown chert; L. 9.1 cm, W. 3.2 cm, T. 2.0 cm. A roughly chipped axe. On both sides, ventral and dorsal, and on the cutting edge traces of polishing. Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

41. Cleaver-like tool (fig. 12); beige chert; L. 13.6 cm, W. 6.4 cm, T. 3.4 cm. A cleaver-like tool made of massive flakes with preserved cortex on the right edge of the dorsal side. Rough, irregular direct retouch on the left edge and on the distal part of the right edge; Chalcolithic; Teleilat Ghassul.

CONCLUSION

Even though the amount of Chalcolithic flint from Teleilat Ghassul represents a more complete typology than that of Pella, the tools from Yarmukian village west to the main mound of Pella (Area XXXVI) are particularly valuable, as the site from which they were drawn remain unexcavated. Although these assemblages consist of surface finds, they make a good basis for a study collection despite their limited numbers. Macroscopic examination of the artifacts suggests relative homogeneity of the lithic materials used for making chipped stone artifacts at Pella and Teleilat Ghassul. It is likely the raw materials were derived from similar geological formations.

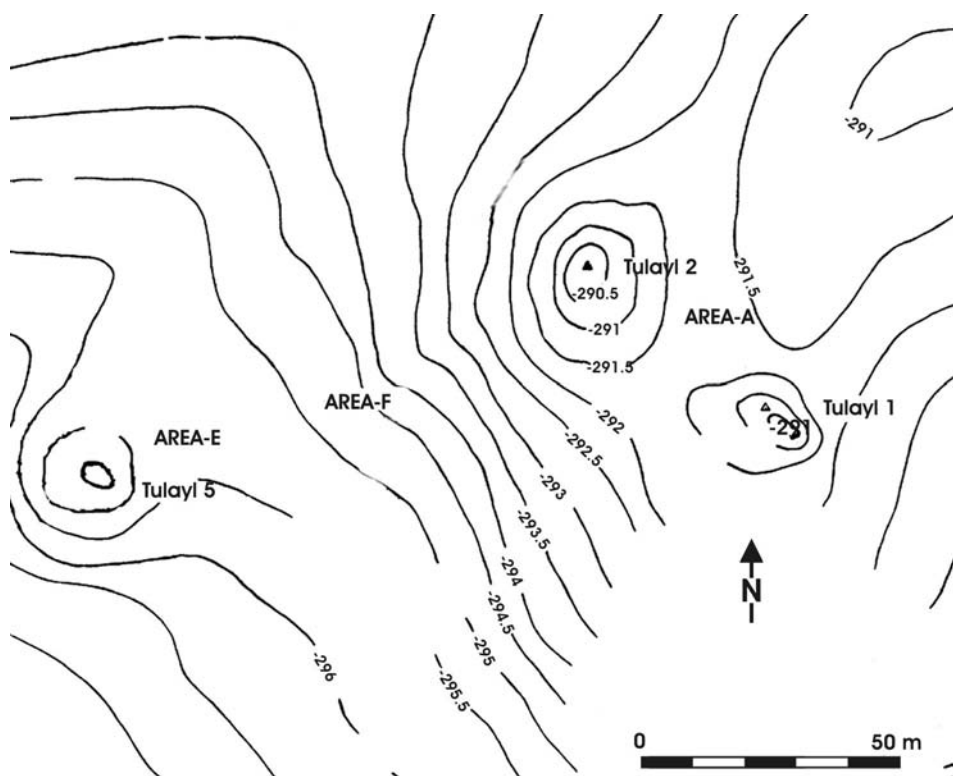


Fig. 13. Detail of a topographic map of Teleilat Ghassul, showing Area A (after Hennessy 1977).

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БРАНИСЛАВ АНЂЕЛКОВИЋ И ЈОСИП ШАРИЋ

КАСНОПРАИСТОРИЈСКИ ОКРЕСАНИ АРТЕФАКТИ
ИЗ ПЕЛЕ И ТЕЛЕИЛАТ ГАСУЛА
У АРХЕОЛОШКОЈ ЗБИРЦИ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ

Резиме

Артефакти литичке индустрије са јорданских локалитета Пела (неолит) и Телеилат Гасул (халколит), добијени 1982. као поклон руководиоца ископавања Б. Енесија, иницијативом С. Тутунџића, мада представљају добру основу једне студијске збирке, чињеницом да спадају у површинске налазе, не омогућавају комплекснија тумачења. Међу каталожски приказаним неолитским примерцима са локалитета Пела налазе се: 1. једно мало, конично језгро, које се користило за израду одбитака (сл. 1/1); 2. неретуширано сечиво (сл. 1/2); 3. пострушка на одбитку (сл. 1/3); 4. назупчано сечиво српа (сл. 2/1; т. I/1); 5. стругач на одбитку (сл. 2/2); 6. перфоратер на одбитку (сл. 2/3; т. I/2); 7–8. урезивачи са длетастих ретушем (сл. 2/4–5; т. I/3); 9. грубо окресана и незнатно пригачана секира (сл. 3). Окресане артефакте са Телеилат Гасула, судећи по сигнатури на неколико алатки, чине површински налази из Сектора А (сл. 13), прикупљени 1975. Знатно већи број артефаката са локалитета Телеилат Гасул даје и типолошки богатију слику. Међу њима се налазе: 1. неретуширани одбитак (сл. 4/1); 2–3. неретуширана сечива (сл. 4/2–3; т. I/4–5); 4–5. мала сечива (сл. 4/4–5; т. I/6–7); неретуширана сечива (сл. 4/6–7); 8. неретуширани одбитак (сл. 4/8; т. I/8); 9. ретуширани одбитак (сл. 5/1); 10. ретуширано сечиво (сл. 5/2); 11. сечиво са анкошама (сл. 5/3); 12–14. ретуширана сечива (сл. 5/4–6; т. I/9–10); 15. сечиво са анкошама (сл. 5/7); 16–17. пострушке на одбицима (сл. 6/1–2; т. I/11); 18. стругач на сечиву (сл. 6/3); 19. стругач на одбитку (сл. 6/4); 20. назупчено сечиво (сл. 7/1); 21–23. ретуширана сечива као делови српова (на сечивима 21, 22, 25 и 26 постоји силикатна усјајеност) (сл. 7/2–4; т. I/12, II/1); 24. ретуширано сечиво (сл. 7/5); 25–26. ретуширана сечива као делови српова (сл. 7/6–7); 27–29. перфоратери, тј. шило и два сврдла (сл. 8/1–3; т. II/2–3); 30. брадва (сл. 9/1); 31–34. длета (сл. 9/2–3; 10/1–2; т. II/4–5); 35. секира/брадва (сл. 10/3; т. II/6); 36–40. секире (сл. 10/4; 11/1–4; т. II/7–8); 41. алатка типа „cleaver” (сл. 12). Оваква типолошка разноврсност у једној, по броју примерака ипак скромној збирци, у доброј мери приказује основну типологију халколитске индустрије окресаног камена. На основу макроскопских карактеристика употребљених стена, може се претпоставити да њихова униформност указује на реалну могућност да су обе популације вероватно користиле сличне геолошке формације на којима су прикупљале сировине потребне за израду окресаних артефаката.

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