

# Microarchaeology and the Use of Space at the Late Neolithic Farmstead of Tabaqat al-Bûma

**Isaac Ullah**



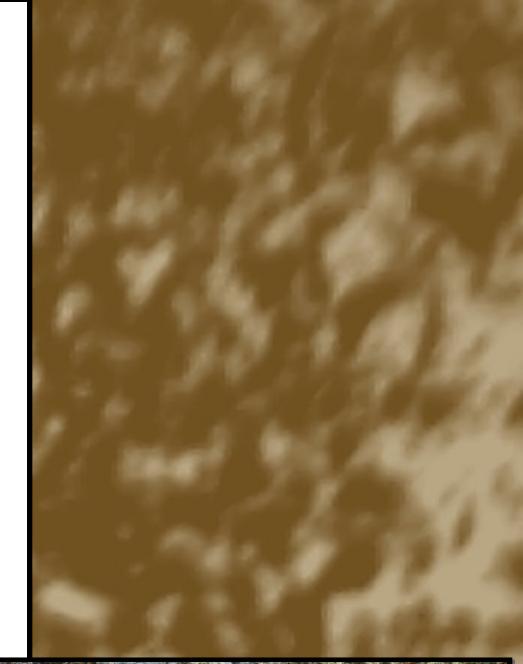
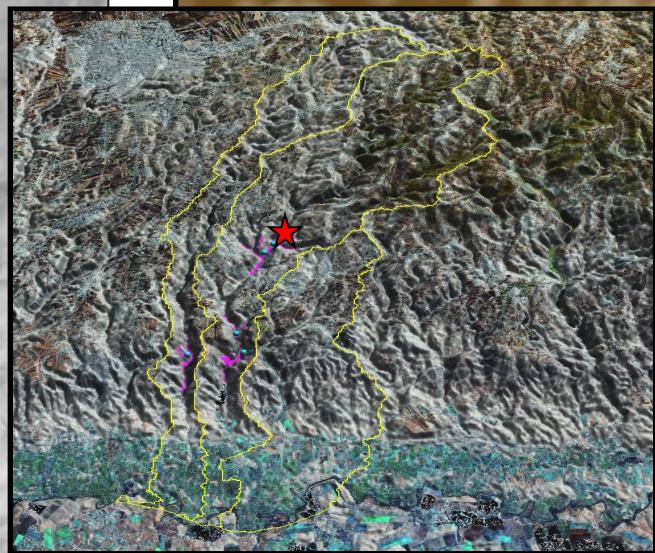
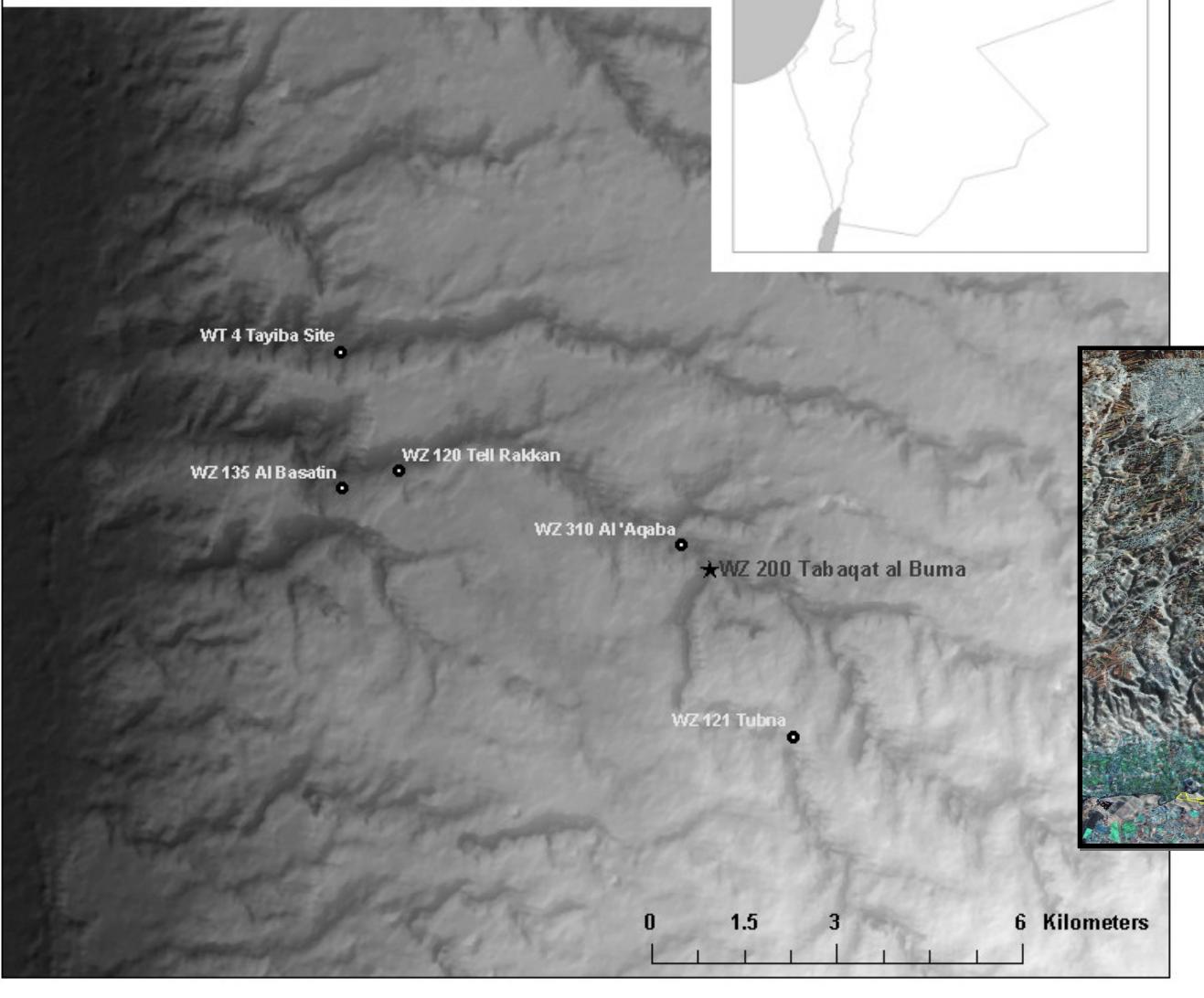
**School of Human  
Evolution and Social  
Change**

# Characteristics of Microrefuse

- Microrefuse is any artifact smaller than 0.5cm
  - The actual size limits can and should vary by context.
- Site formation processes have different impacts
  - Comparison of the spatial patterning of Macro- to Microrefuse may show less impact
- May more accurately reflect daily practice at the site
  - Differential use of space should be reflected in artifact composition and density
- Can be simply and efficiently analyzed
  - Proper sampling strategies: Grid-based, Cluster sampling, Multiple analysts
  - New GIS techniques: Interpolation of density probability maps, Z-score transformation and filtering, Cluster analysis



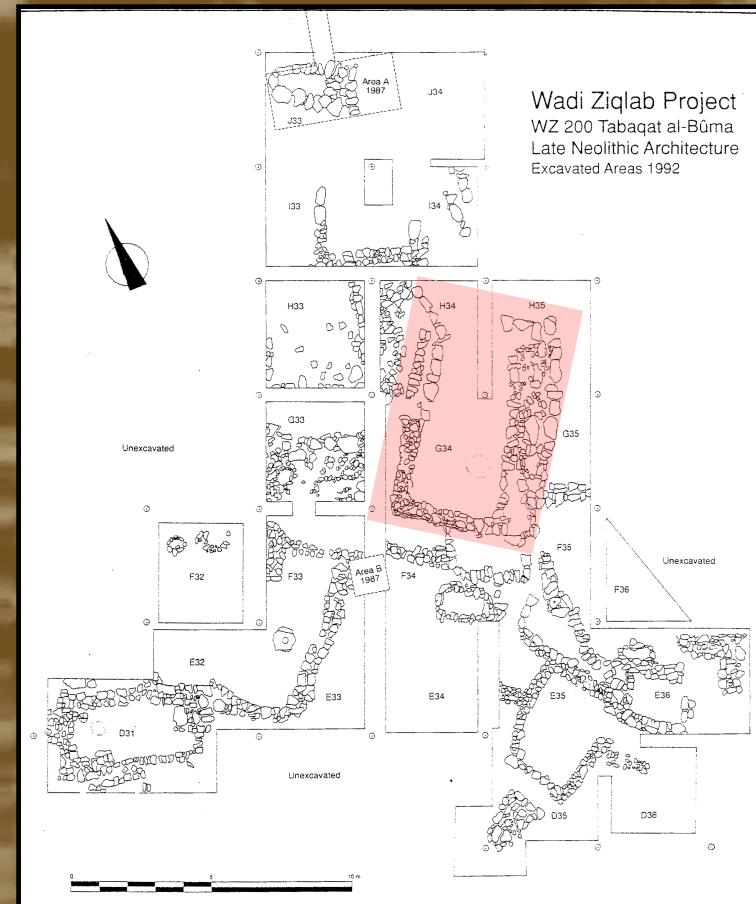
# Site Location



# Late Neolithic of Northern Jordan

- The transition from the PPN to the Late Neolithic in Northern Jordan is marked by a change in settlement patterns--from villages in the PPN to isolated farmsteads or hamlets in the LN.
- This coincides with major changes in technology.
  - **Pottery becomes common**
  - **Stone tools become less standardized, especially blades**
  - **Naviform bladecores disappear.**
  - **Stone tools are less formal in general—expedient flake tools are the most common tool type.**
  - **Sickles remain important, and are still standardized, but most are made on flakes rather than blades.**
  - **Sickles are mostly denticulated and highly retouched.**
- Farming of cereals and goat/sheep pastoralism remain central to the LN economy, though the patterns of landuse are probably different.

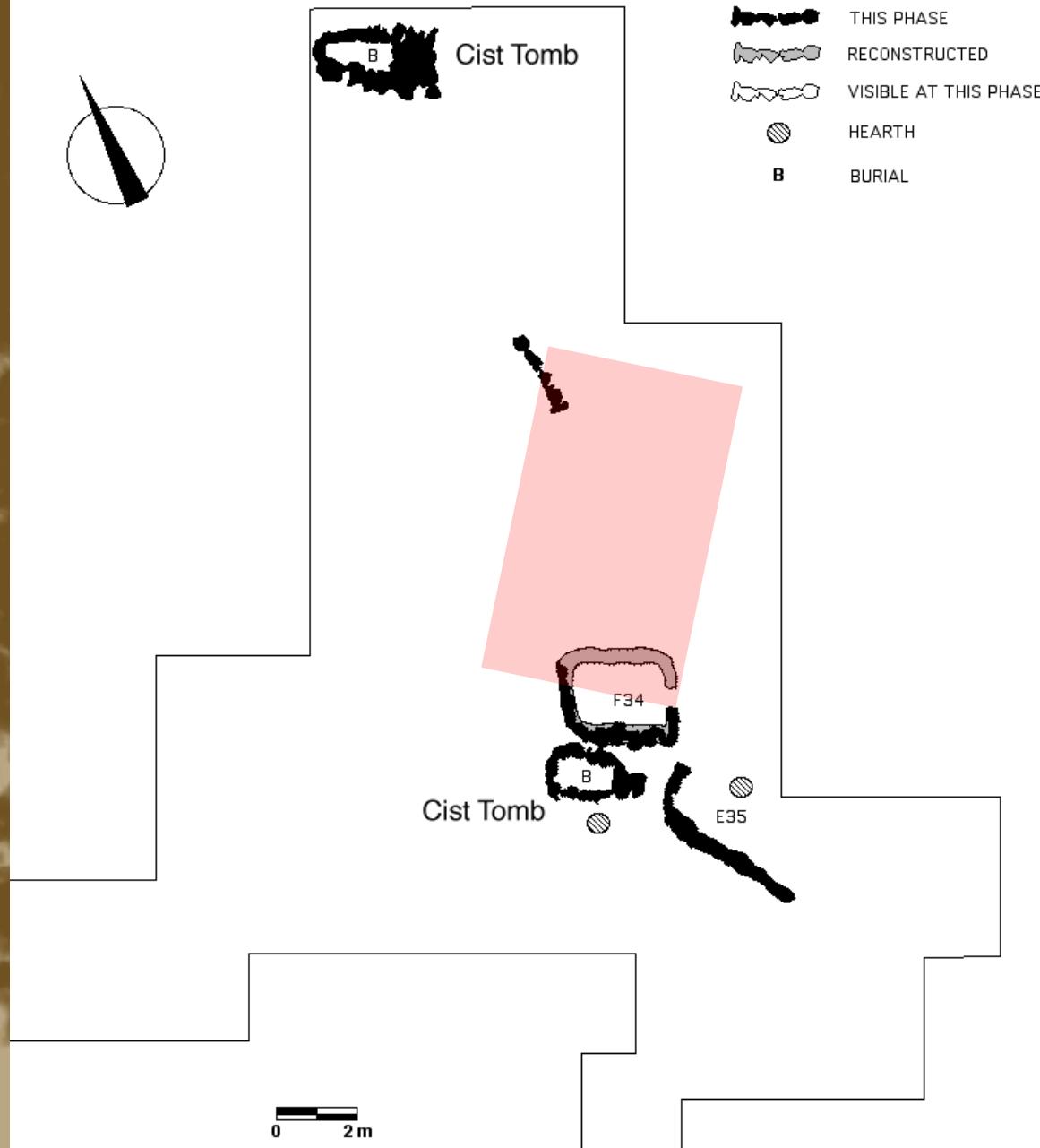
# Site Overview



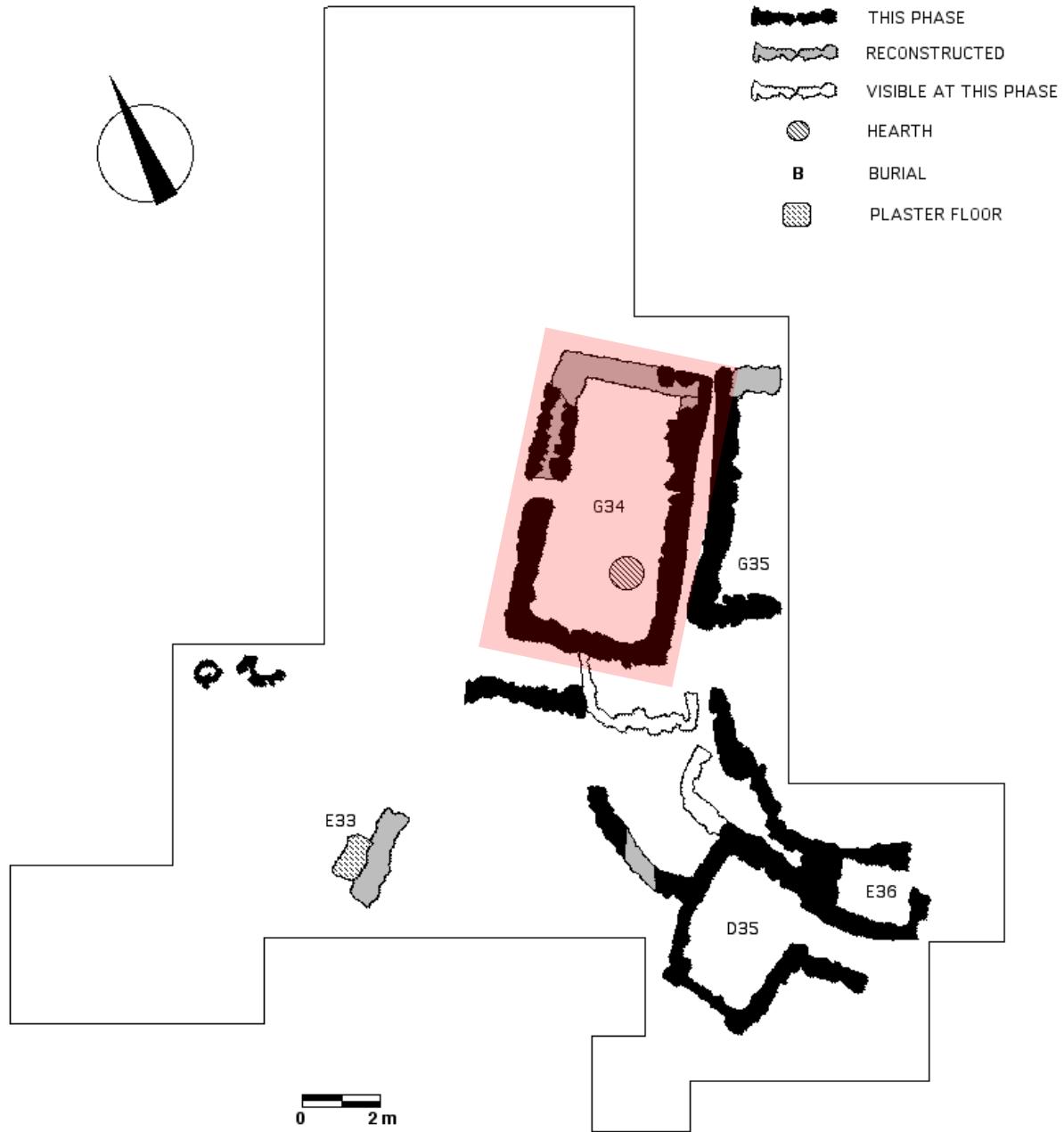
# Tabaqat al-Bûma

- Tabaqat al-Bûma has four Late Neolithic phases from ca. 7700-6200 cal BP.
- Each phase has more than one occupied structure, and living surfaces were identified in houses of every phase.
- It is probable that no structure was lived in for more than one phase
- Although some structures were reused for other purposes in subsequent phases.
- Intrusive burials, modern road construction, and landslides/mass wasting have disturbed some parts of the site.

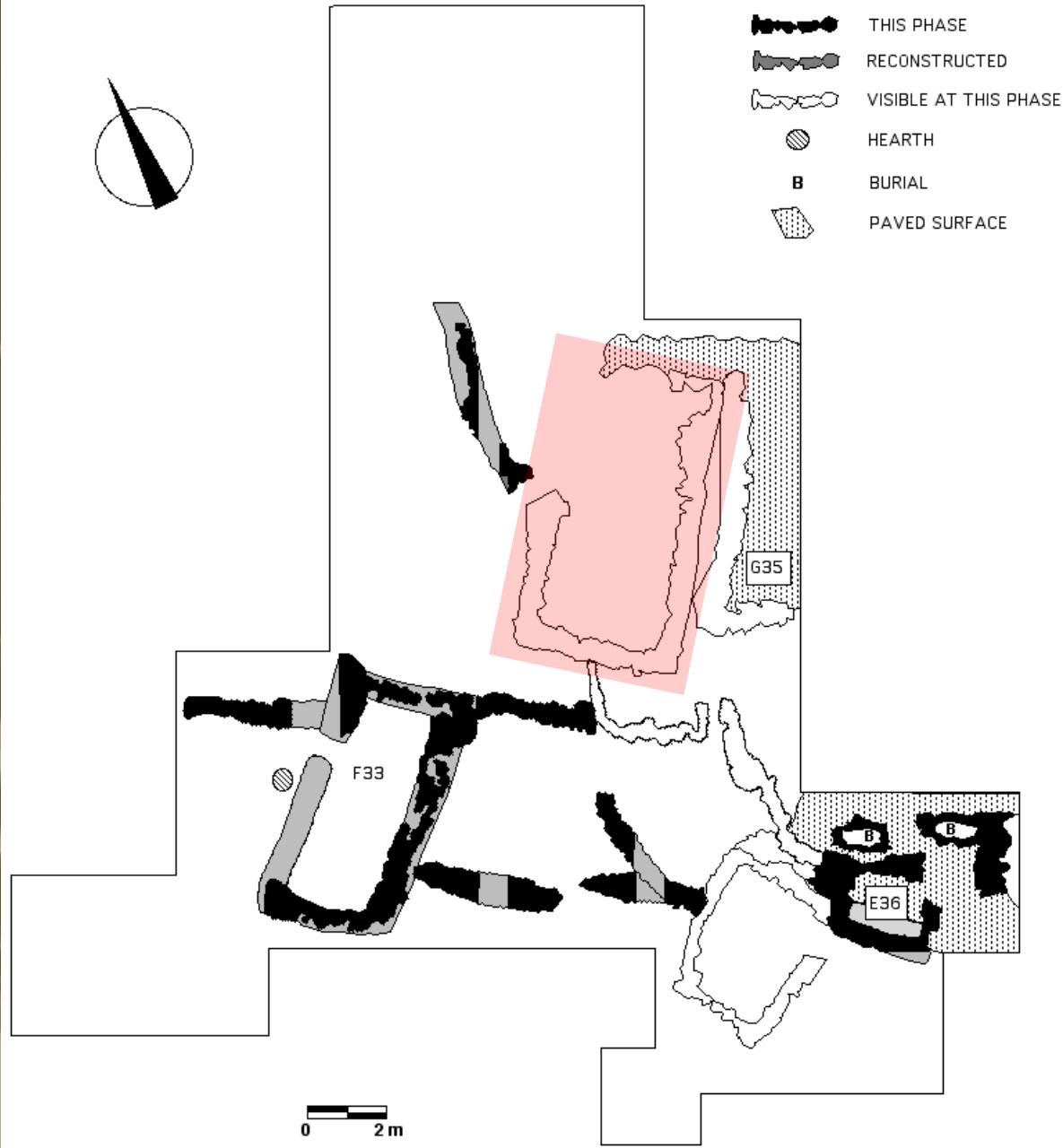
# Late Neolithic 1



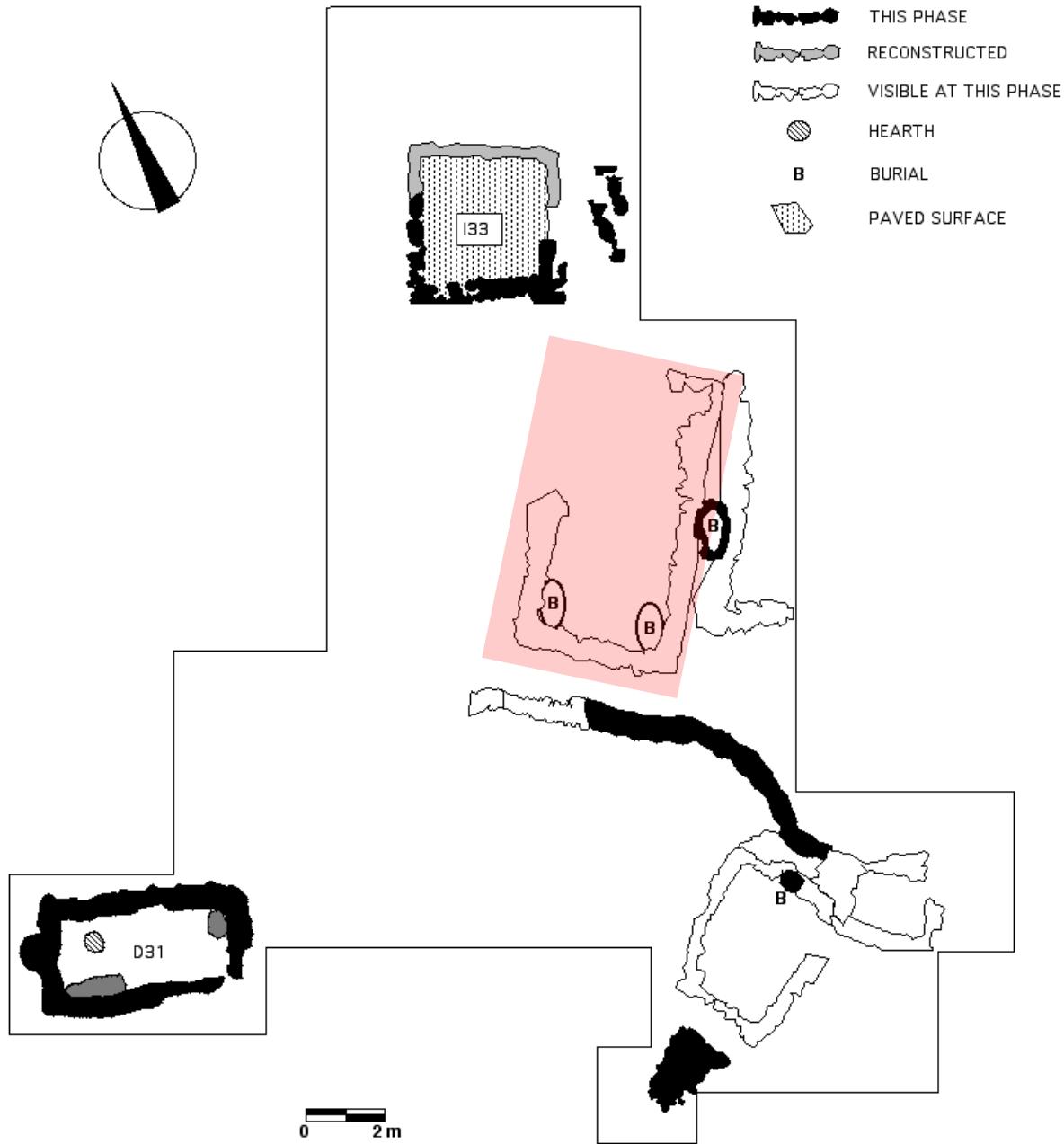
## Late Neolithic 2



# Late Neolithic 3

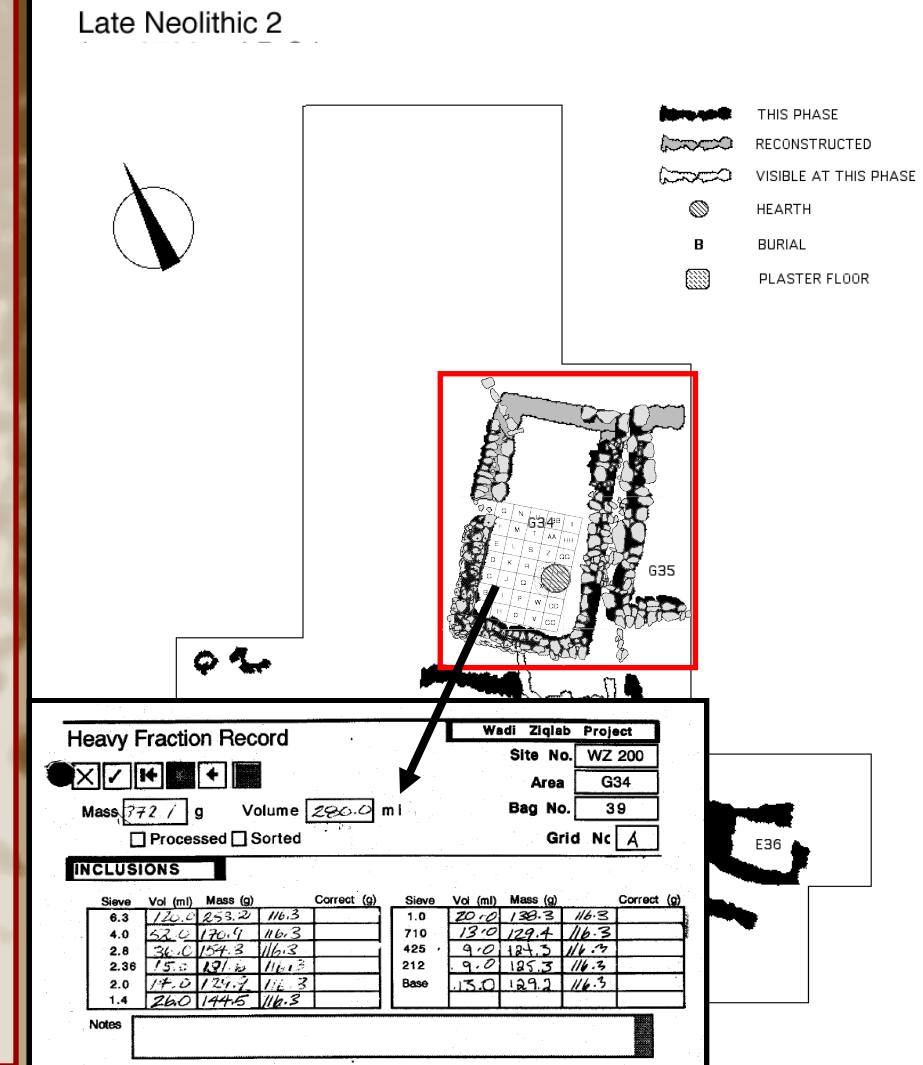


# Late Neolithic 4



# Field Collection

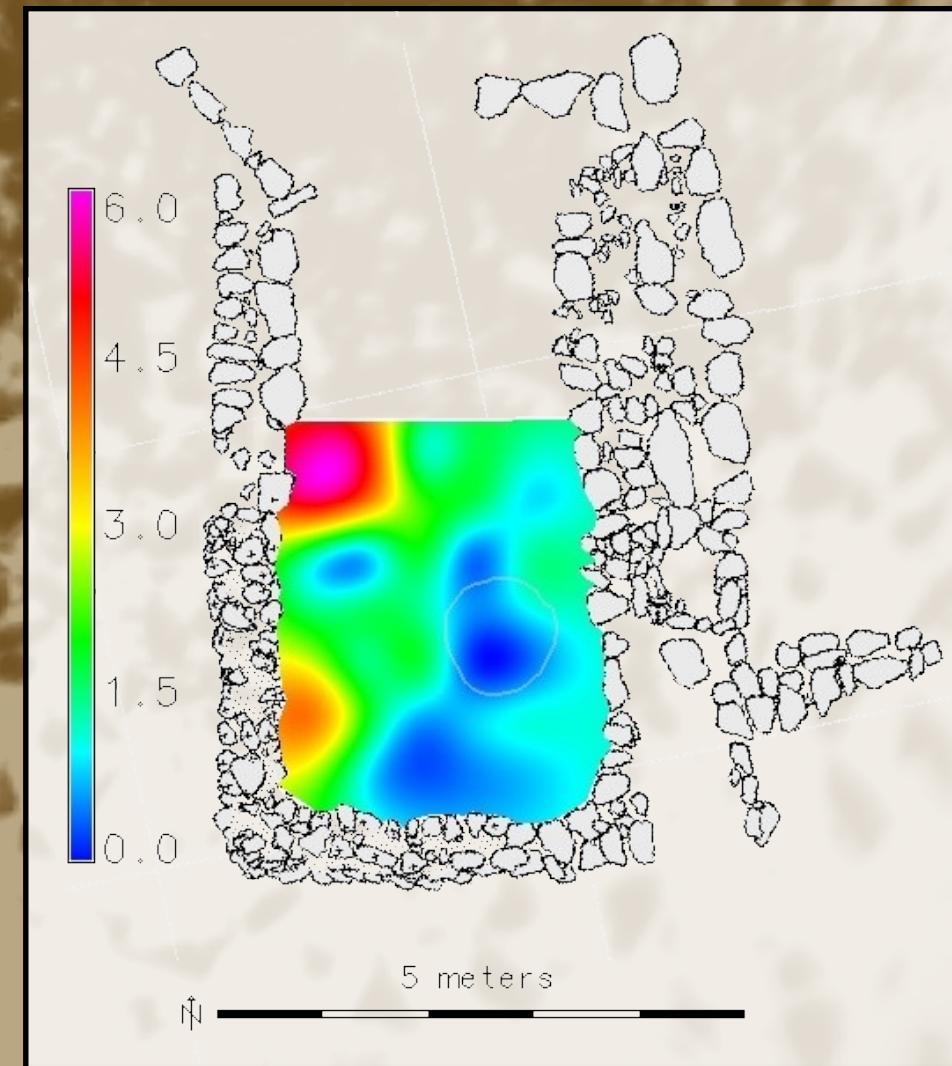
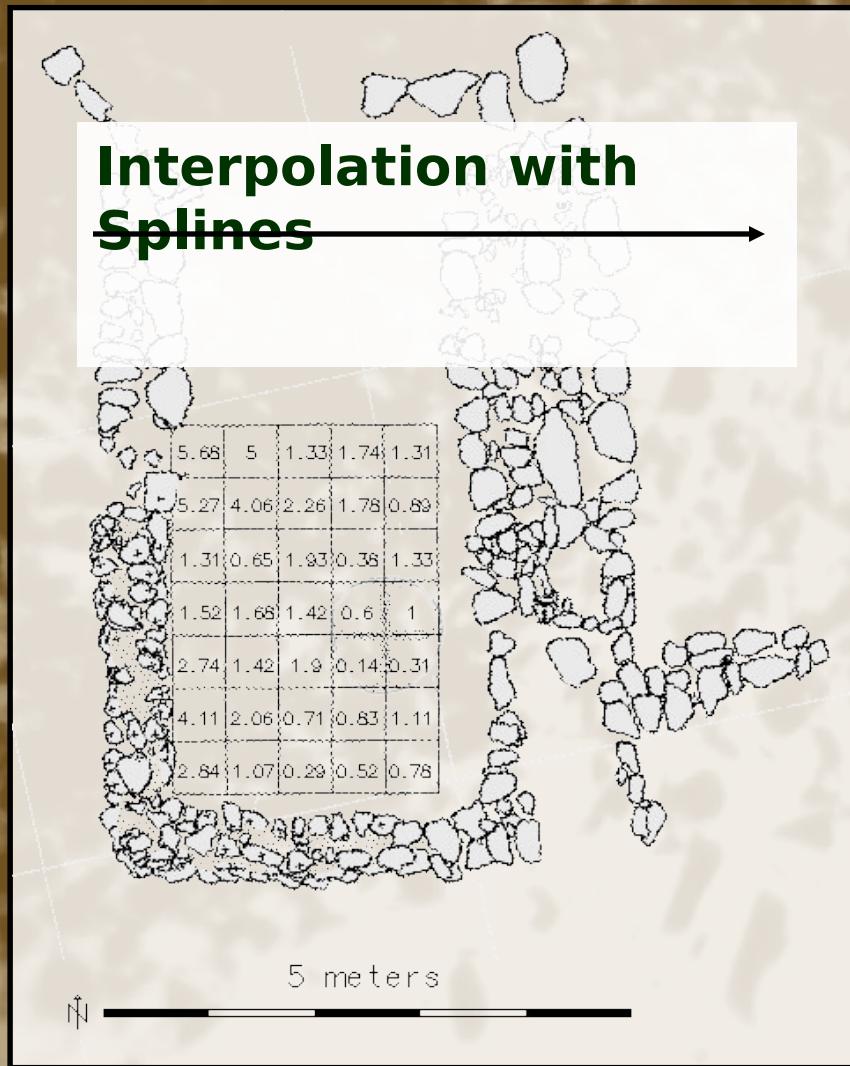
- More than half of the floor of structure G34 from phase LN2 remained intact and sealed by a layer of clay, so it was chosen for sampling.
- 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> cells were laid out across the house floor.
- Only the southern half was gridded as the floor layer was compromised in the northern half.
- All sediments from approximately 2cm above the surface and from between cobbles in the floor were collected from each grid square, floated and size-sorted.



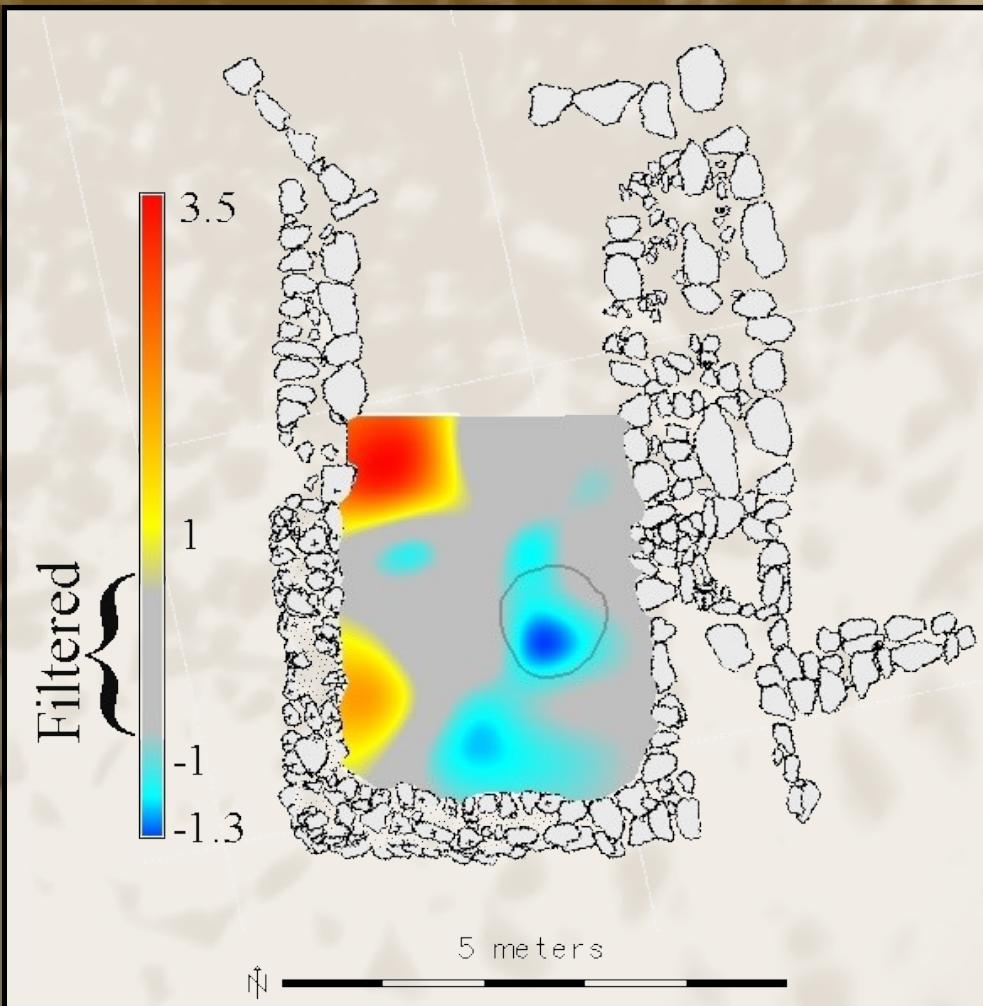
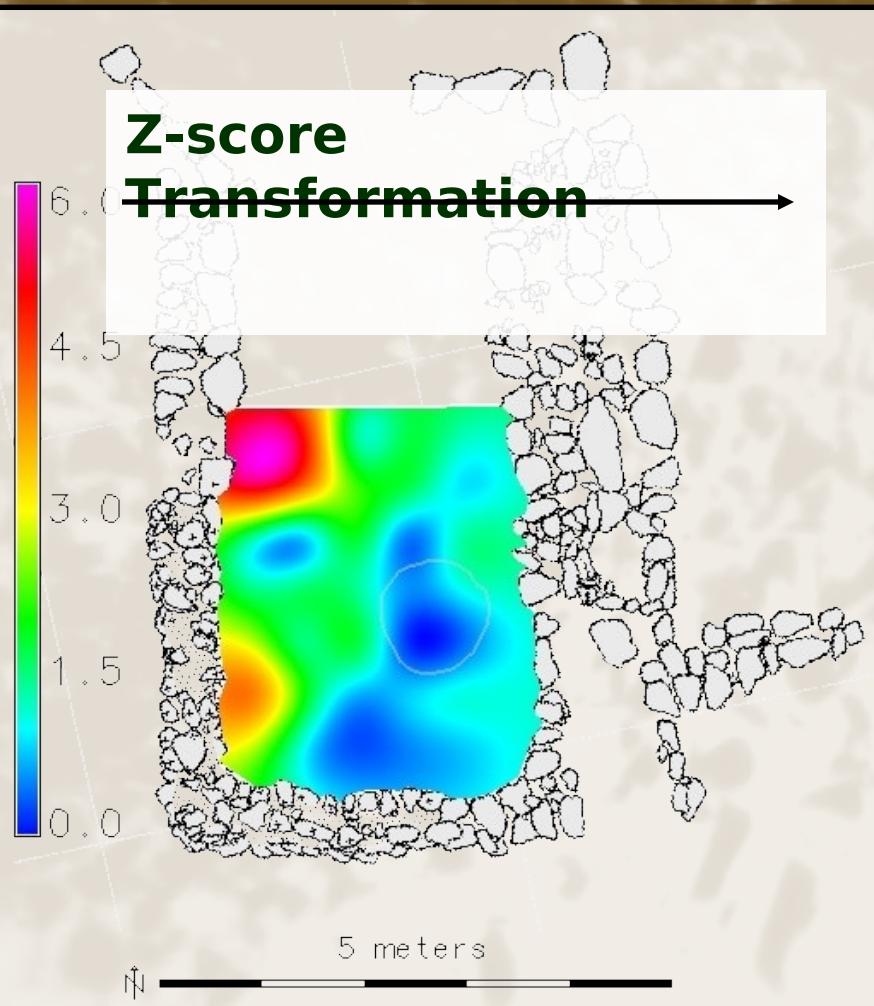
# Sampling

- 1.4 - 2 mm size class chosen for analysis.
  - Multiple 0.3 cm<sup>2</sup> cluster samples taken by many analysts until standard error was less than 10% and no significant difference between 3 cluster samples at 90% confidence interval.
  - Analyst initials allowed us to remove data from analysts who systematically over or under-counted.
  - Sample means were then calculated for each grid square.

# Methods: Density Maps

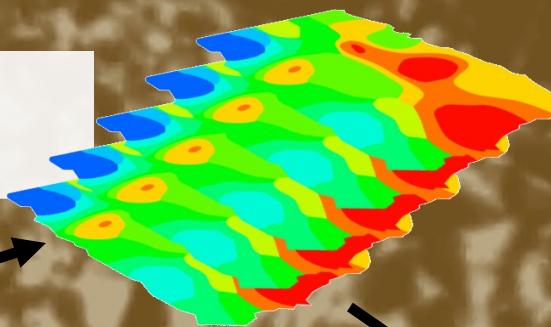


# Methods: Z-score Maps

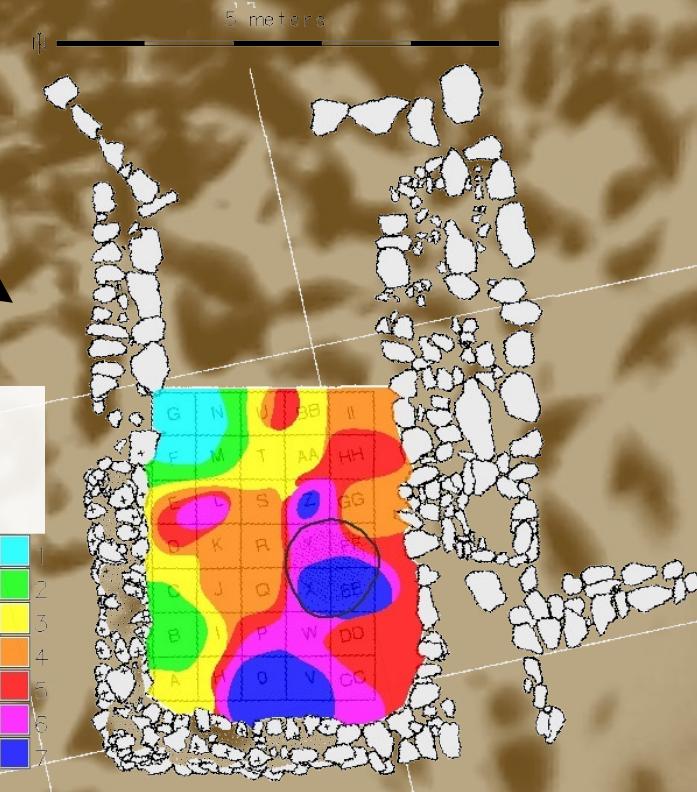
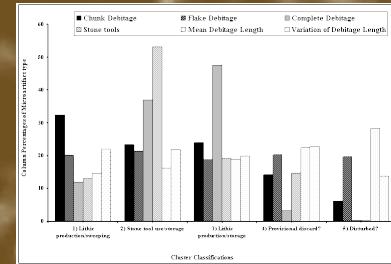


# Methods: Cluster Analysis

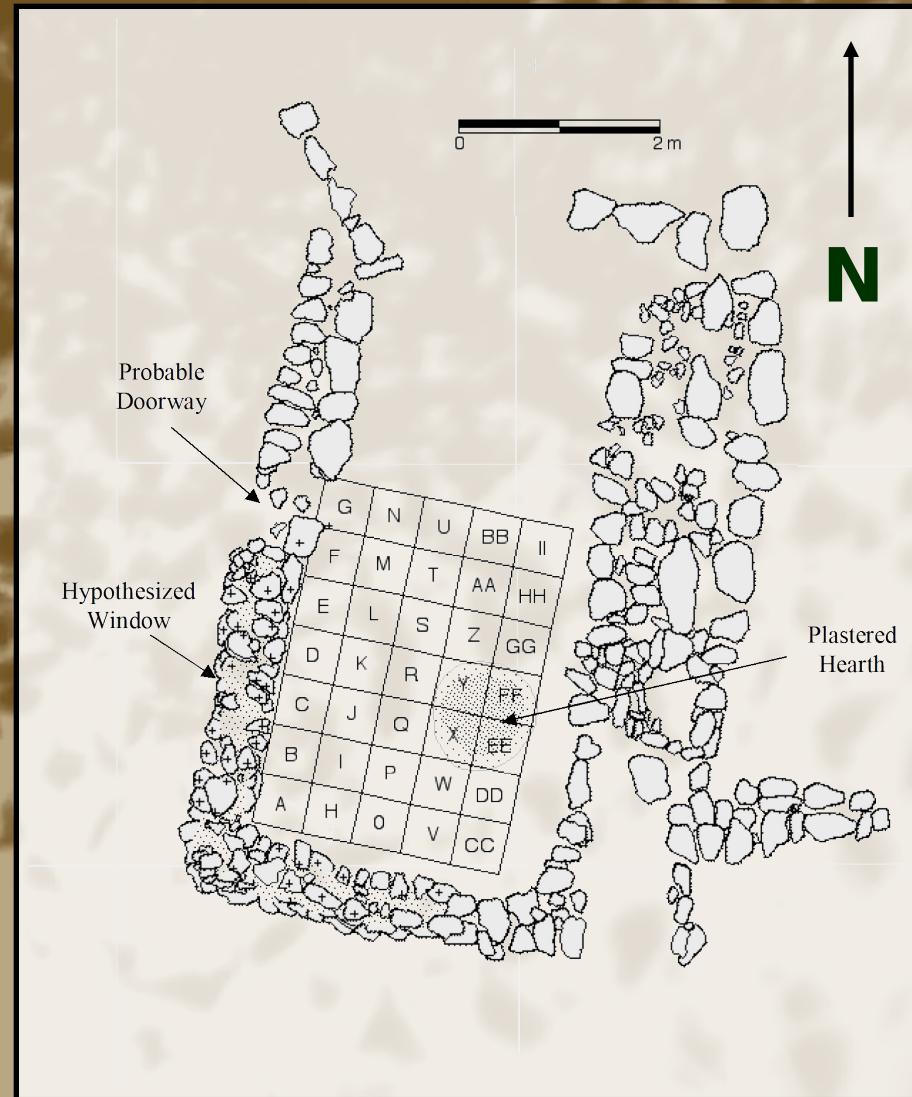
Create Multiband Image



Cluster Analysis

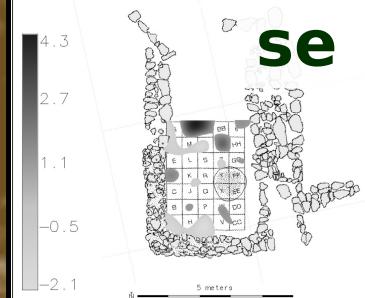


# Architectural Hypotheses

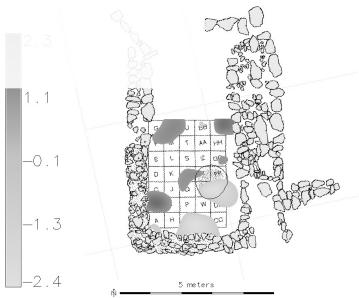


# Results: Z-scores

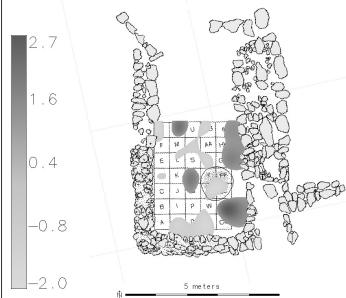
## Microrefuse



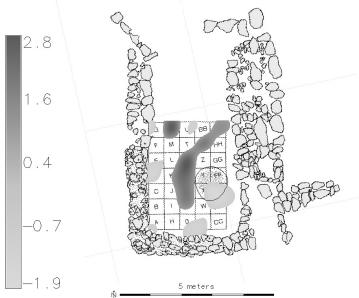
a) Micro-Pottery



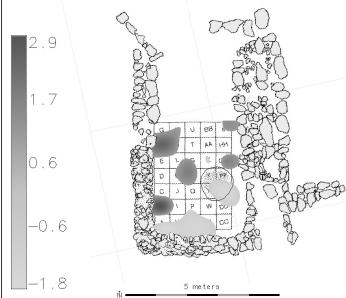
b) Micro-Basalt



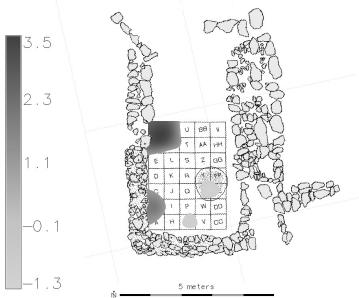
c) Micro-Bone



d) Micro-Charcoal

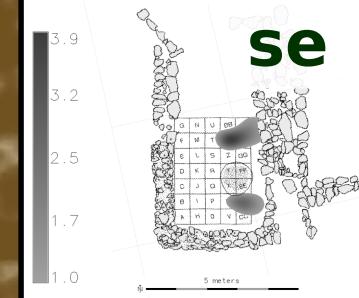


e) Micro-Shell

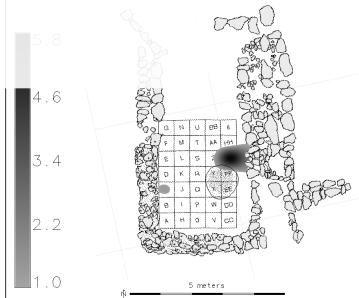


f) Micro-Debitage

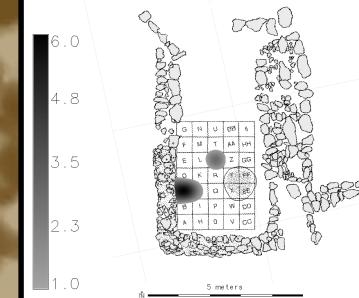
## Macrorefuse



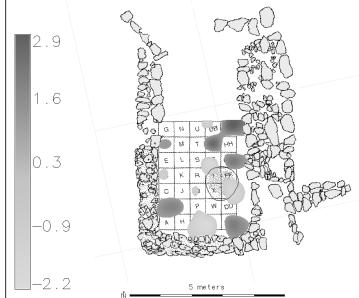
a) Macro-Pottery



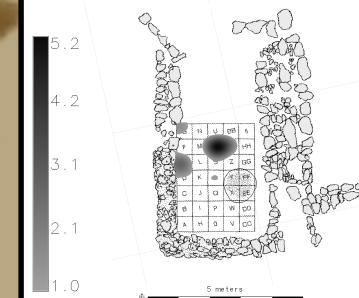
b) Macro-Bone



c) Macro-Shell



d) All Macro-Debitage

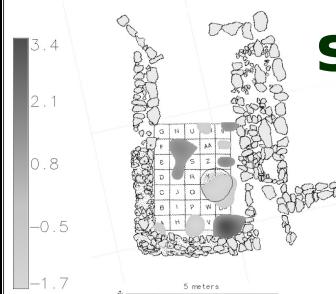


e) Macro-Stone Tools

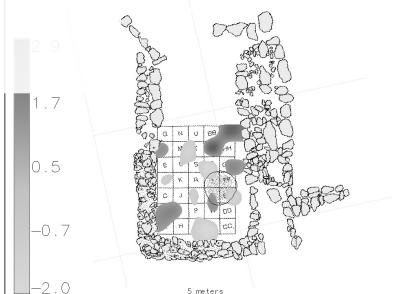
# Results: Z-scores

## Lithic

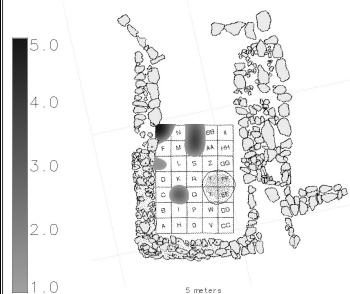
**S**



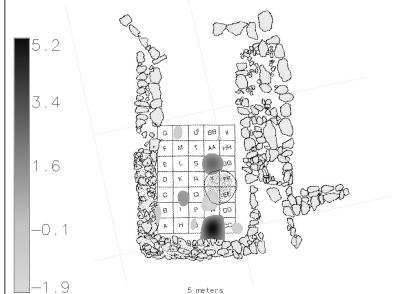
a) Macro-Flake Debitage



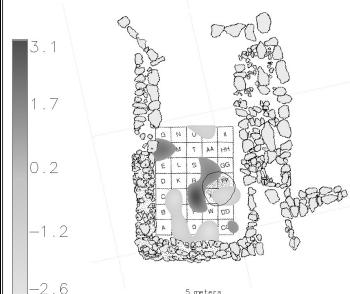
b) Macro-Chunk Debitage



c) Macro-Complete Debitage



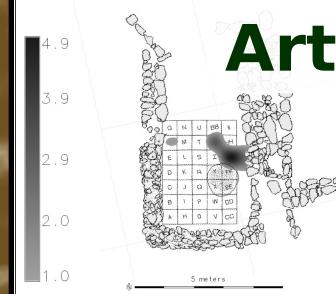
d) Average Macro-Debitage Length



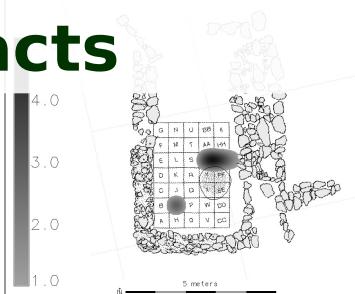
e) Macro-Debitage Length Variation

## Burnt

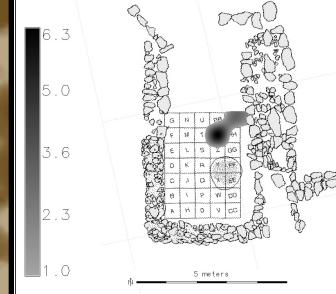
**Artifacts**



a) Macro-Burnt Debitage



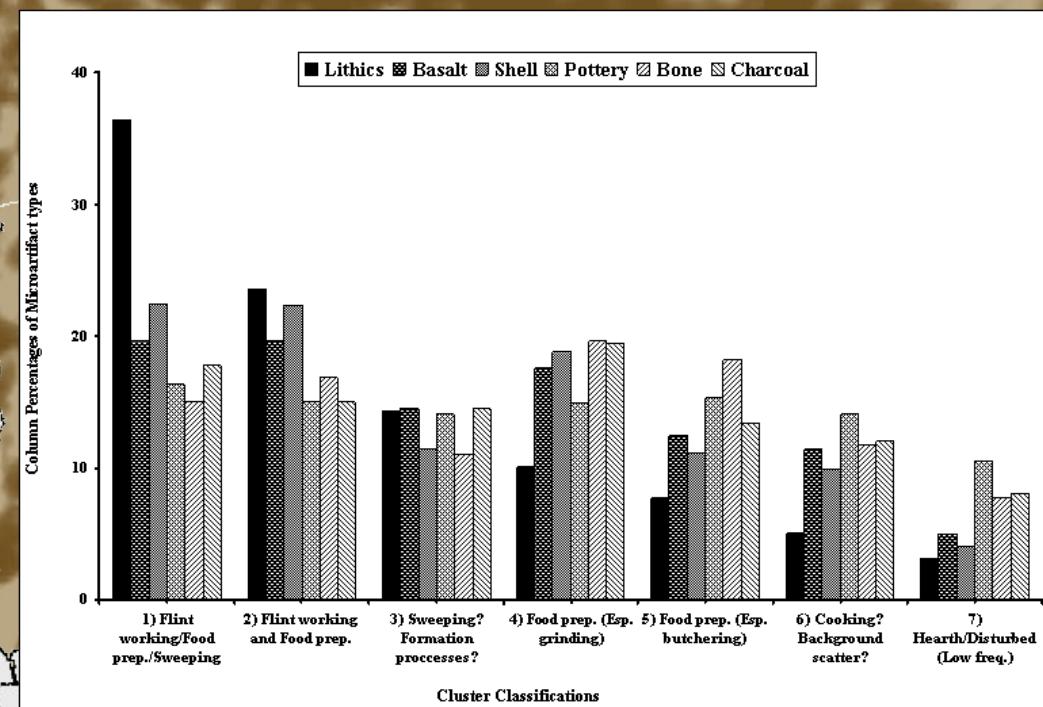
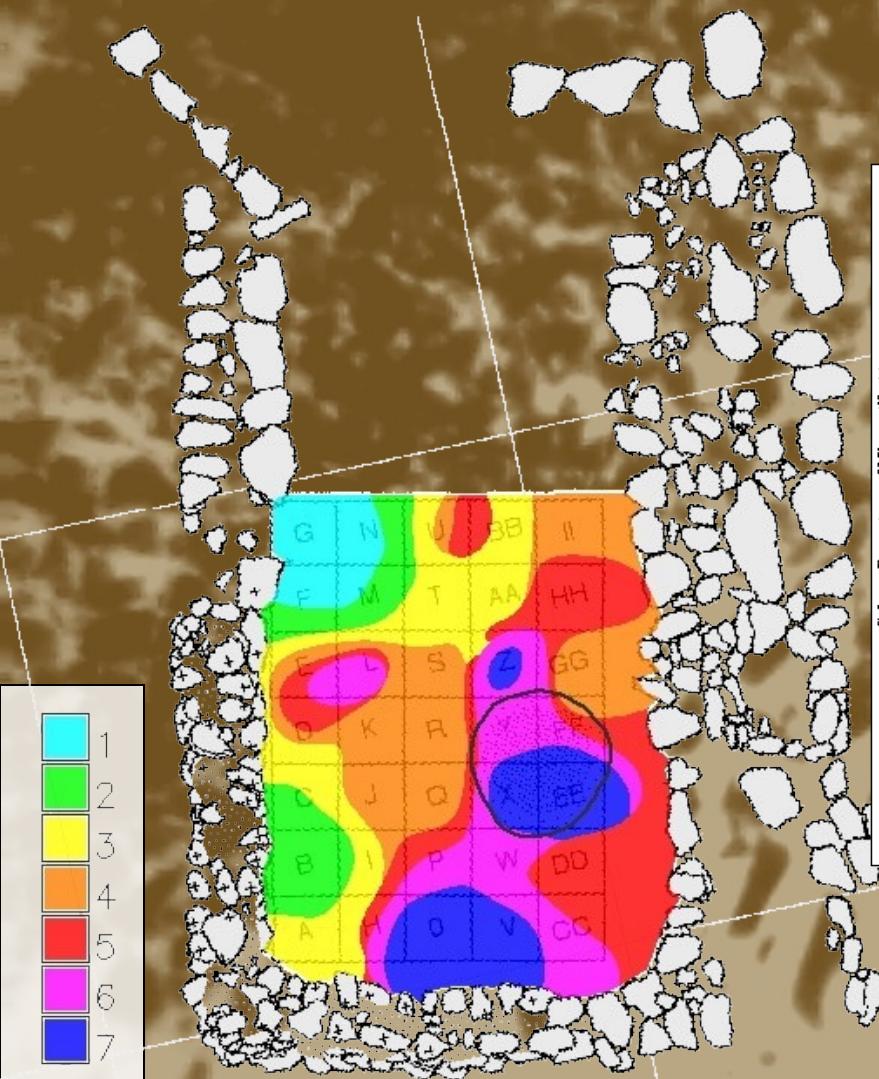
b) Macro-Burnt Bone



c) Macro-Burnt Pottery

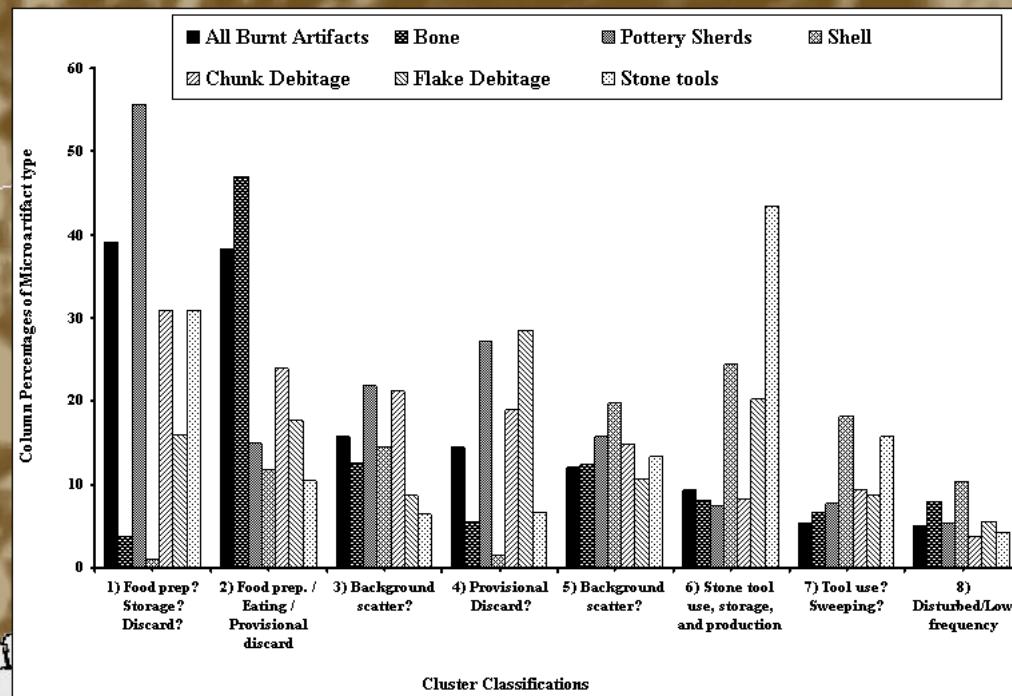
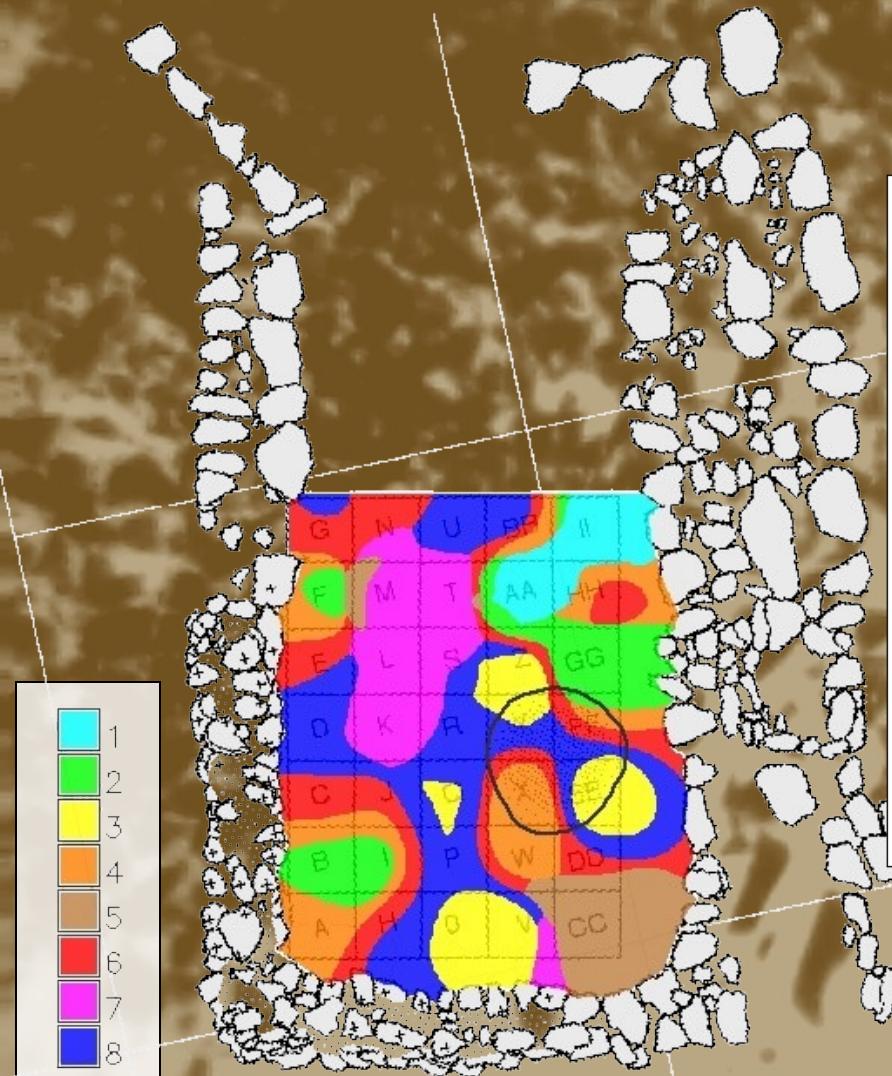
# Results: Microrefuse Clusters

5 meters



# Results: Macrorefuse Clusters

5 meters

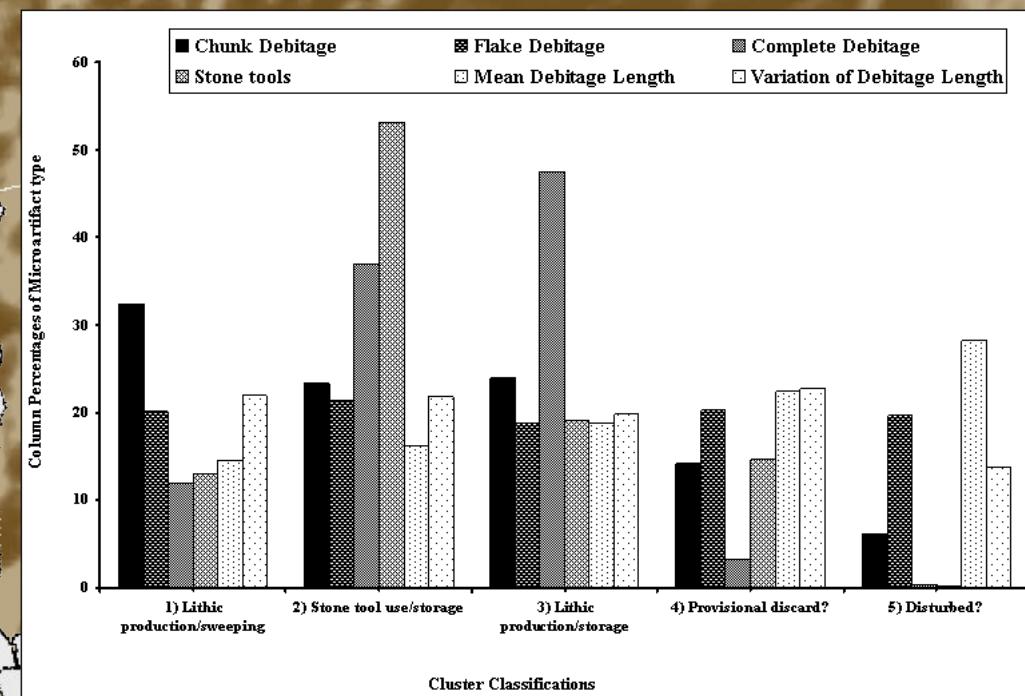
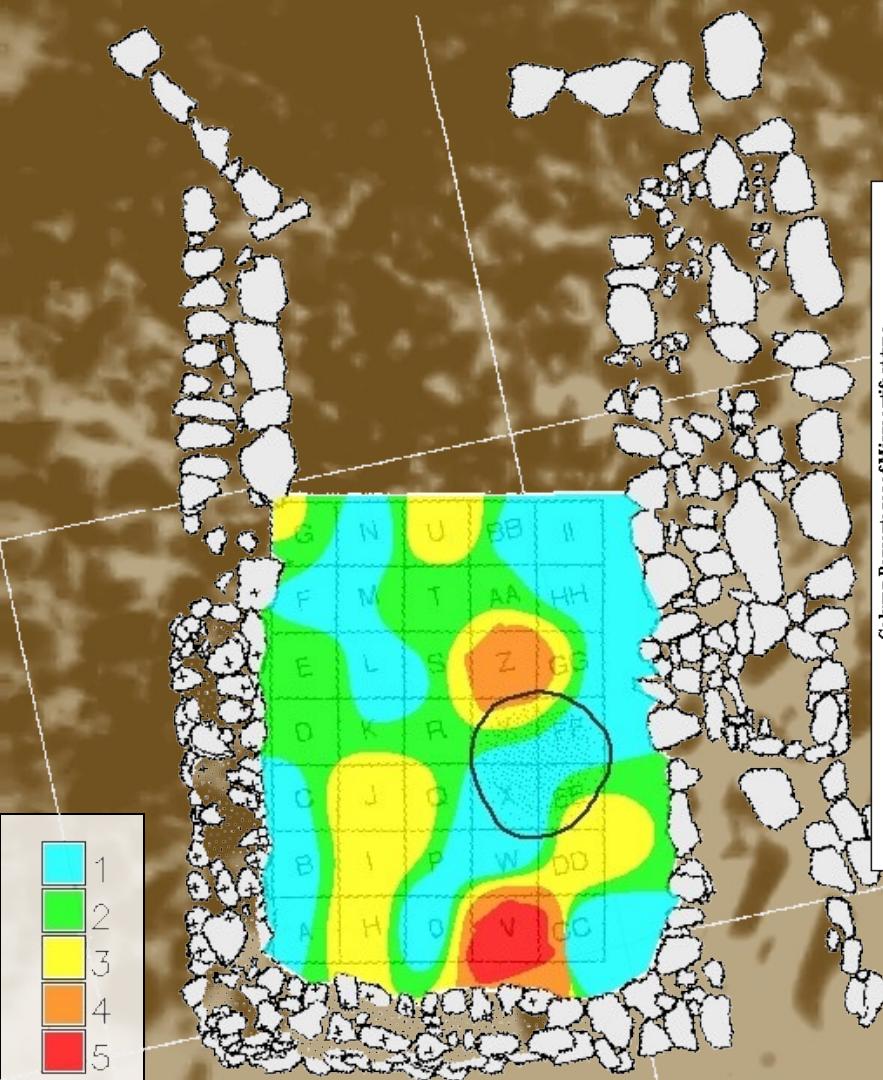


Cluster Classifications



# Results: Lithics Clusters

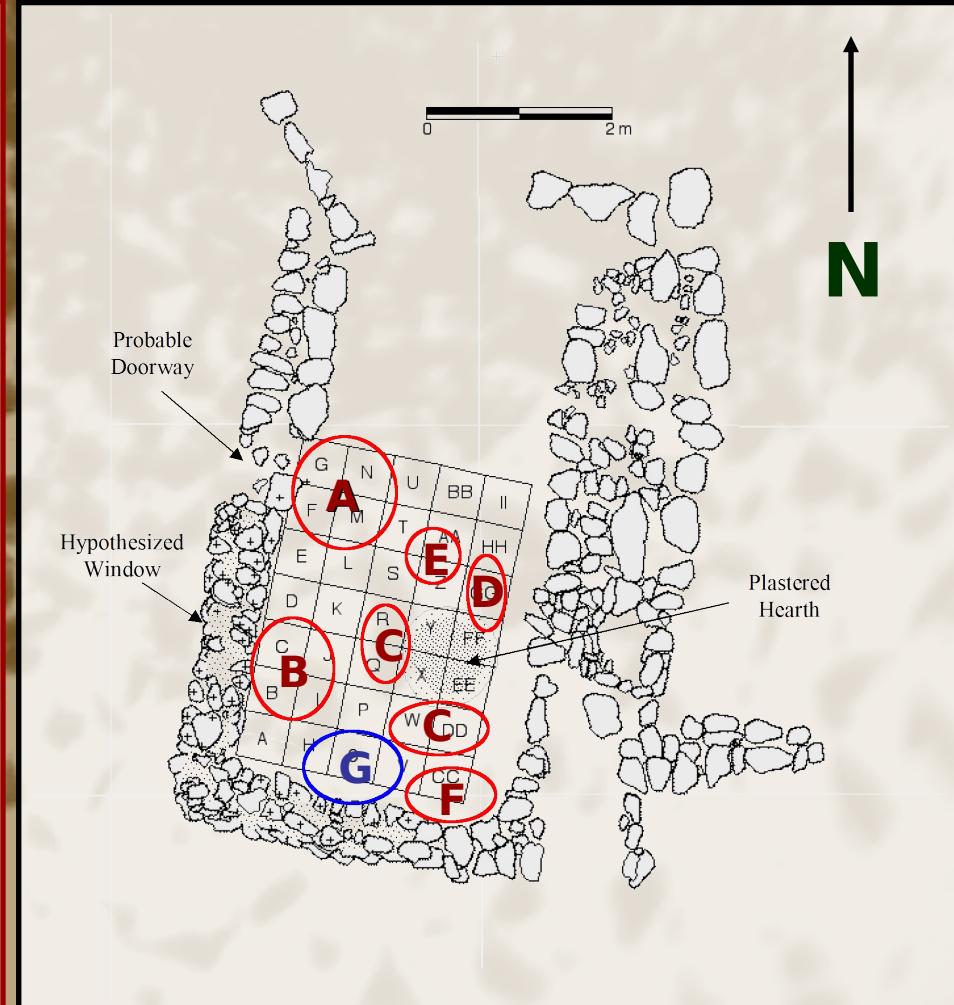
5 meters



# Activity Area Identifications

- A. Flint tool manufacture/use, Tool caching, Groundstone manufacture/use, Sweeping
- B. Flint tool manufacture/use, Groundstone manufacture/use, Shellfish processing
- C. Processing of animal remains, Grinding, Cooking
- D. Shellfish processing, Grinding, Cooking
- E. Provisional discard of hearth debris
- F. Flint flake storage/provisional discard
- G. Highly Disturbed Area

Everywhere else is mainly “noise” associated with site formation processes.



# Conclusions

- The residents of Late Neolithic Tabaqat al-Bûma organized their domestic space with respect to the constraints of architecture.
- Flint tools were manufactured, used, and/or maintained inside, especially near the door and under the probable window.
- Food stuffs were prepared near the hearth and different food items may have had special processing areas.
- Flakes and tools were stored by the door and in the corners of the house.
- The hearth was periodically cleaned out, and the contents provisionally discarded in the house before being removed
- The house floor was swept with debris directed out the doorway

# The End!

Thanks to:

**Dr. E.B. Banning and the student volunteers in the Wadi Ziqlab Project laboratory**

**Dr. C.M. Barton for advice and help with the GIS analysis**

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<http://www.public.asu.edu/~iullah>

[isaac.ullah@asu.edu](mailto:isaac.ullah@asu.edu)