

# Funeral monuments and human remains from Jebel al-Buhais

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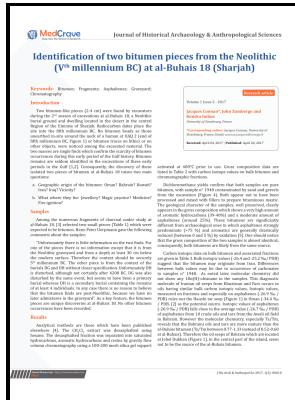
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Archaeology of Jebel al-Buhais -- v. 1Funeral monuments and human remains from Jebel al-Buhais

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

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**Uerpman H.**

At that moment, Taute, perhaps more than any other scholar, in my view, exemplified a better way to understand the past. The monumental works of Lech and Schild, and the many others in the Eastern European confederacy of mine and quarry researchers, were instrumental in helping to frame modern approaches to lithic industrial studies.

**BHS18**

It opened up a new window onto the early inhabitants in a part of the world where insight into the lives of prehistoric populations is usually restricted to the meagre interpretations deducible from flints and other stones, which are the only materials durable enough to withstand the destructive influences of the harsh desert environment. Based on the geological investigations carried out around the ancient site, the radiocarbon dates obtained, and the morphology, age structure and size of the camel bones, the site represents a hunting and butchering site for wild dromedaries which was in use during the Umm an Nar and Wadi Suq periods second half of the 3rd Millennium to the first half of the 2nd millennium BC.

**Schyle D. 2007. Ramat Tamar and Metzad Mazal. The Early Neolithic Economy of Flint Mining and Production of Bifacials Southwest of the Dead Sea. Berlin : ex oriente**

Society for Arabian Studies Monographs 10. Meliha Archaeological Centre is a visitor centre and exhibition based around the history and archaeology of the areas surrounding the village of in , the.

**Uerpman H.**

Later, as the last Ice Age gave way warmer climates, graveyards and adjacent settlements have been found which point to Neolithic communities

who lived there from 11,000 years ago, with finds of tools at the location consistent with the Neolithic or tradition of 5,000-3,100 BCE.

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