HEADS TO POTS, ANCESTORS TO ARCHITECTURE: SKULL CULTS IN EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST THROUGH THE PALAEOLITHIC AND THE NEOLITHIC PERIODS (C. 150.000 – 6.000 BC)

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ABSTRACT

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SKULL CULTS IN EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST
THROUGH THE PALAEOLITHIC AND THE NEOLITHIC PERIODS
(C. 150.000 – 6.000 BC)

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Intricate post-mortem rituals, often termed "*skull cults*," that emerged in the Near East during the Early Holocene (circa 12,000-8,000 BP), played a pivotal role in fostering social cohesion and driving social transformation during the significant socio-economic transition known as the Neolithic Period. However, skull cult rituals have typically been regarded as a localized phenomenon, confined to the specific temporal and spatial context of the Near Eastern Neolithic, with limited insight into their antecedents and inter-regional comparisons. By elucidating the development of "*skull cult*" practices over a broader temporal span (circa 150,000–8,000 BP) and a more expansive geography, particularly encompassing Europe and the Near East, this thesis aims to provide insights into the emergence and evolution of specific symbolic behaviors and material culture elements that culminated in the Near Eastern Neolithic skull cult package. To achieve this goal, 132 features, predominantly related to demographic data, body treatments, burial contexts, and grave goods, from 219 sites have been examined through multifaceted statistical analysis. These results are

integrated with pertinent theoretical and methodological frameworks, as well as climatic and archaeogenetic data.

Before the Middle Palaeolithic, various mortuary practices may have existed, but *Homo sapiens* (circa 130,000 BP) and Neanderthals (circa post 70,000 BP) have the earliest identifiable post-mortem ritual. During this time, an original symbolic code including ochre, animal skulls, antlers, skull-focused activities, and grave markers emerged. This original code was likely related to negotiating territories and identities with references to ancestry and the past, a fundamentally human phenomenon. During the Gravettian Period, this original code was augmented by new material culture items, such as figurines, as well as the elaboration of burial spaces with huts, hearths, and ritual pits. These post-mortem practices became part of broader seasonal and social "*regeneration*" rituals during the harsh conditions of the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), particularly in Central and Eastern Europe. During the latter part of the Upper Palaeolithic, as climatic conditions intermittently ameliorated (e.g., Bølling–Allerød), skull cults became widely dispersed and regionally diversified. In Europe, burials without skulls were prevalent among Epigravettian groups, whereas skull-focused customs, such as using skull cups, were common in regions inhabited by Magdalenian groups. In the southern Levant, a marked increase in architectural elaboration, anthropomorphic figurines, and pillars, combined with burial practices, culminated in the skull cult synthesis of the Early Holocene Near East (c. 11,700-8,000 BP). With the emergence of autonomous households subsisting on agriculture during the 9th millennium BP, new symbolic mediums of portable material culture—such as pottery, figurines, and stamps—became instrumental in representing the human body and its connections to community, place, and new concepts of "*house*," thereby replacing the formerly ubiquitous skull cult rituals. Ultimately, the relatively rapid and widespread adoption of these material culture items in Europe during the spread of Neolithic lifestyles can be attributed to the broad recognition and acceptance of the ideology underpinning the symbolic elements of pots, figurines, and stamps.

Keywords: Skull-cult, Mortuary Ritual, Burial, Neolithic, Palaeolithic

ÖZ

KAFALARDAN ÇANAKLARA, ATALARDAN MİMARİYE:
PALEOLİTİK VE NEOLİTİK DÖNEM BOYUNCA
AVRUPA VE YAKIN DOĞU'DA KAFATASI KÜLTLERİ
(c. 150,000 – 6,000 BC)

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Erken Holosen döneminde (yaklaşık M.Ö. 10,000-6,000) Yakın Doğu'da ortaya çıkan ve genellikle 'kafatası kültleri' olarak adlandırılan karmaşık ölüm sonrası ritüeller, Neolitik Dönem olarak bilinen önemli sosyo-ekonomik geçiş sürecinde toplumsal uyumu teşvik etmede ve toplumsal dönüşümü yönlendirmede kritik bir rol oynamıştır. Ancak, kafatası kültü ritüelleri genellikle Yakın Doğu Neolitik dönemine özgü, belirli bir zaman ve mekâna hapsedilmiş yerel bir olgu olarak ele alınmıştır ve öncül davranışların ortaya çıkışı ve bölgesel karşılaştırmalar hakkında fazla bilgi sunulmamıştır. Bu tez, "*kafatası kültü*" uygulamalarının daha geniş bir zaman diliminde (yaklaşık M.Ö. 150,000-6,000) ve özellikle Avrupa ve Yakın Doğu'yu kapsayan daha geniş bir coğrafyada gelişimini aydınlatarak, Yakın Doğu Neolitik kafatası kültü paketinde doruğa ulaşan belirli sembolik davranışların ve maddi kültür unsurlarının ortaya çıkışı ve evrimi hakkındaki bilgilerimizi genişletmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu hedefe ulaşmak için, 219 arkeolojik sit alanından demografik veriler, bedene yapılan uygulamalar, mezar bağlamları ve mezar eşyaları ile ilgili 132 özellik, çok yönlü istatistiksel analizler aracılığıyla incelenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, ilgili

teorik ve metodolojik çerçeveler ile iklimsel ve arkeogenetik verilerle bütünleştirilmiştir.

Orta Paleolitikte önce çeşitli cenaze törenleri mevcut olabilir, ancak *Homo sapiens* (yaklaşık 130,000 yıl önce) ve Neandertaller (yaklaşık 70,000 yıl sonra) en erken tanımlanabilir mezar ritüellere sahiptir. Bu süre zarfında, aşı boyası, hayvan kafatasları, boynuzlar, kafatası odaklı aktiviteler ve mezar işaretleri gibi orijinal bir sembolik kod ortaya çıktı. Bu orijinal kod, temelde insana özgü bir grup yapılandırma davranışı olarak ortaya çıkmıştı ve muhtemelen atalara ve geçmişe yapılan referanslarla, mekan ve kimliklerin müzakeresi ile ilgiliydi. Gravettian Dönemi'nde, bu orijinal kod yeni maddi kültür öğeleri, örneğin figürinler, ile zenginleştirilmiş ve mezar alanlarının kulübeler, ocaklar ve ritüel çukurlarla detaylandırılmıştır. Bu bağlamda ölüm sonrası uygulamalar, özellikle Avrupa'nın Orta ve Doğu bölgelerinde, LGM'nin zorlu koşulları sırasında daha geniş mevsimsel ve sosyal "*yenilenme"* ritüellerinin bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Üst Paleolitik dönemin sonlarına doğru, iklim koşullarının elverişli olduğu dönemlerde (örneğin Bølling–Allerød) iyileştikçe, kafatası kültleri geniş bir alana yayılmış ve bölgesel olarak çeşitlenmiştir. Avrupa'da, Epigravettian grupları arasında kafatası olmayan gömüler yaygınken, Magdalenian gruplarının bulunduğu yerlerde kafatası odaklı gelenekler (örneğin kafatası kapları) yaygınlaşmıştır. Güney Levant'ta, mimari detaylandırma, antropomorfik figürinler ve dikmelerin mezar uygulamalarıyla birlikte kullanımında belirgin bir artış, Erken Holosen Yakın Doğu'daki (M.Ö. 9,700-6,000) kafatası kültü sentezine yol açmıştır. M.Ö. 7. binyılda tarımla geçinen özerk hanelerin ortaya çıkışıyla birlikte, taşınabilir maddi kültürün yeni sembolik araçları, yani çömlekler, figürinler ve mühürler, insan bedenini ve onun topluluk, mekân ve yeni 'ev' kavramlarıyla olan bağlantılarını temsil etmede önemli hale gelmiş ve önceden yaygın olan kafatası kültü ritüellerinin yerini almıştır. Nihayetinde, Neolitik yaşam tarzlarının yayılması sırasında bu maddi kültür öğelerinin Avrupa'da nispeten hızlı ve geniş çapta benimsenmesi, çömlekler, figürinler ve mühürlerin sembolik unsurlarını vurgulayan ideolojinin geniş çapta tanınması ve kabul edilmesiyle açıklanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kafatası kültü, Ölüm Ritüeli, Ölü Gömme, Neolitik, Paleolitik

To my beloved Kuzey, Güney, Lady and Balım

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

LGM	Last Glacial Maximum
LUP	Late Upper Palaeolithic
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PCoA	Principal Coordinates Analysis
PerMANOVA	Permutational Multivariate Analysis of Variance
PPNA	Pre-Pottery Neolithic A
PPNB	Pre-Pottery Neolithic B
SNA	Social Network Analysis

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Early Holocene (c. 12,000-9,000 BP) in the Near East witnessed one of the most significant transformations of human history which culminated in the emergence of the first agricultural villages that were structured around the architectural space of house and the new concept of household (Byrd, 1994; Bar-Yosef, 2001; Flannery, 2002; Banning, 2003). Commonly known as the Neolithic Transformation, during this time period, a complex burial ritual activity, that is defined as the "*skull cult*", became the hallmark of the settled hunter-gatherers of the Levant, Anatolia, Upper Euphrates and Upper Tigris (Bar-Yosef, 1998; Rollefson, 2000; Kuijt, 2001, 2008; Kuijt & Goring-Morris, 2002). Although variations exist, this term roughly refers to a set of complex ritualized behaviors that originally emerged during the Epipalaeolithic Era of the Near East (c. 24,000-12,000 BP) and became a widely spread and relatively standardized "*cultural package*", i.e. a "*symbolic complex*", during the Pre-pottery Neolithic (PPN).[1] According to many researchers (Kuijt, 2001, 2008; Verhoeven, 2002; Atakuman, 2014), this ritual package pervaded many aspects of daily life and

[1] Due to the absence of ceramic wares during the early stages of sedentism in hunter-gatherer communities of the Near East, the Neolithic Process is examined in two main phases in this region, namely the Pre-Pottery Neolithic (PPN: c. 12,000-9,000 BP (c. 10,000-7,000 BC)) and the Pottery Neolithic (PN: c. 9,000-7,500 BP (c. 7,000-5,500 BC)). The former phase is further divided as the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA: c. 12,000-10,500 BP (c. 10,000–8,500 BC)) and the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (PPNB: c. 10,500-9,000 BP (c. 8,500–7,000 BC)). For Europe, foraging continued throughout the Early Holocene (c. 12,000-7,500 BP (c. 10,000-5,500 BC)), and the term Mesolithic is used to refer to those societies that subsisted mostly on intensified foraging by utilizing microliths. Further information on chronological subdivisions used in this thesis is provided in Chapter 2.

aided the social and economic[2] transformation of the early sedentary hunter-gatherers of the region. Therefore, understanding the nature and function of these rituals has been a major research topic among the archaeologists studying this time-period.

By far the most significant characteristic of the PPN skull cult rituals is the focus on the treatment of skulls and some other select body parts, such as limb bones, ribs and pelvis of the deceased person. In this context, following the biological death, the individuals were first buried within the private spaces, such as a house with which the induvial is associated. Following a period of time, potentially in relation to seasonal cycles, these primary burial locations are opened, and skulls are removed for preparation before a secondary burial in communal spaces with other skulls takes place (Kenyon, 1981; Akkermans & Schwartz, 2003; Fletcher et al., 2008; Kuijt, 2001, 2008; Kanjou, 2009). The preparation of the skull involved full or partial plastering to reform the facial features and addition of shells or obsidian in place of eyes as well as use of bitumen to adhere various organic materials to recreate hair (Arensburg & Hershkovitz, 1989; Griffin et al., 1998; Goren et al., 2001). Ochre may also be used in various parts of the skeletal pieces (Goring-Morris et al., 2009; Baird et al., 2013), while various other symbolically significant objects, such as animal skeletal pieces, antlers, shells, flint, obsidian and ground stones, accompanied these burials. In some places, not only the skulls, but other pieces of the skeleton were given a secondary burial, such as a communal burial in a "*history house*"[3] as described for the PN Çatalhöyük, or a monumental architecture[4] as described for the PPN Çayönü (Özdoğan & Özdoğan, 1989; Hodder & Pels, 2010).

[2] The term "*economy*" is primarily employed in the thesis to describe the subsistence activities, including hunting, gathering, fishing, and agriculture, as well as local or long-distance raw material exchange patterns.

[3] For Çatalhöyük, Ian Hodder and Peter Pels (2010) use the term "*history house*" to refer to those houses that involved the largest numbers of skeletal remains and architectural elaboration. It is interpreted that the intensity of burial and architectural elaboration indicates the importance of these buildings amongst others for the reinforcement of collective memory and identity.

[4] In this thesis, the terms communal space and public space are used interchangeably to refer to spaces that are shared by multiple individuals or groups for collective activities, such as food preparation,

More significantly, these complex burial rituals were part of a wider social regeneration ritual through which the emergence of the new concepts of private/domestic and communal spaces were negotiated in relation to the social and economic necessities of the increasingly important agricultural life, labor division and social status (Byrd, 1994, 2000; Kuijt, 2000; Hodder & Cessford, 2004). As is best described for the seventh millennium BC[5] Çatalhöyük in Central Anatolia where we see one of the first examples of an early agricultural society, a new type of competition between houses and households began during this time period and this competition was expressed by utilizing various elements of the skull cult rituals in context of the architectural elaboration of houses, such as anthropomorphic and zoomorphic installations, wall paintings, and obsessive cycles of plastering of walls and floors often hiding small skeletal pieces within (Mellaart, 1965; Hodder & Cessford, 2004; Matthews, 2005; Nakamura & Meskell, 2009; Twiss & Russell, 2009). Human burials were part of these elaborations that defined the history of the house and its associated household, therefore the term "*history house*" (Hodder & Pels, 2010). As described previously, "*history houses*" were those houses that involved the largest numbers of skeletal remains and architectural elaboration techniques that indicate the importance of these buildings amongst others for the reinforcement of collective memory and identity (Figure 1).

Furthermore, these burials were entangled with continuous occurring house destruction and reconstruction cycles, during which houses would be cleaned and

feasting, rituals, or social gatherings, that served as venues for social cohesion and cooperation, (Trigger, 1990; Banning, 2011). These spaces may or may not have architectural features, however, platforms, pits, hearths, burials, pillars as well as special buildings can be part of these spaces. In this context, the term "monumental architecture" has been used to refer to those buildings, whose enormous size sets them apart from other structures, such as at Göbekli Tepe, Çayönü, Wadi Feynan 16 (Trigger, 1990; Pollock, 1999; Mithen, 2006). Public spaces with these features can also be seen as aggregation sites. Göbekli Tepe in the PPNA Near East, Pavlov sites in Upper Paleolithic Europe, or caves with wall paintings, like Chauvet, and Lascaux caves are good examples of these areas.

Similarly, the terms "private space" and "domestic space" are used interchangeably to refer to the spaces which are used as daily living quarters, usually by smaller groups, such as families, within a larger settlement group. These spaces are usually architecturally demarcated, such as simple huts or houses.

[5] Approximately 9th millennium BP

partially demolished to create the foundation deposit for the construction of a new house that heightened the competitive prestige of the house through the visibility of history in the höyük/tell formation (Hodder & Cessford 2004; Düring 2005; Bogaard et al., 2009; Russell et al., 2009; Hodder & Pels 2010; Carter et al., 2017, Bailey, 1999). During these renovation rituals, symbolically significant elements of material culture, such as animal skulls, human burials, grinding stones are also carried over and replaced within the new house structure as a remnant of the prestigious history of the house (Matthews 2005; Farid 2007a, b; Twiss et al., 2008; Hager & Boz 2012).

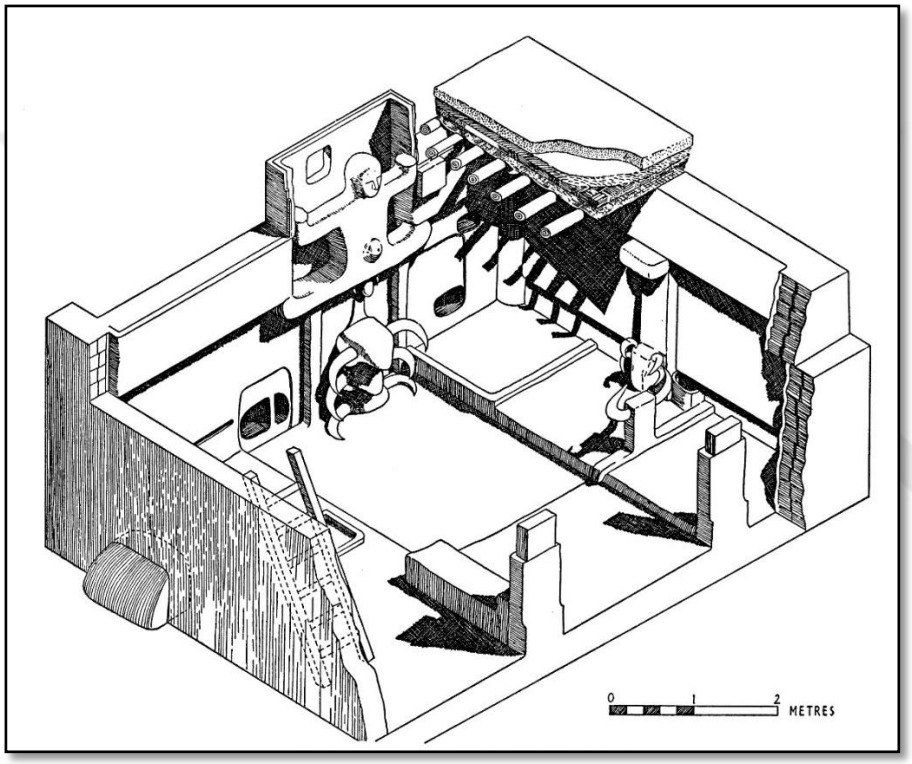


Figure 1. One example of "*History Houses*" (drawing of "*Shrine*" 10.VIA. After Mellaart 1963)

From approximately the same period, Çayönü from the Northern Mesopotamia shows many characteristics of the skull cults in a unique way. At Çayönü, there was continuous innovation in burial rituals in tandem with the architectural innovations in the building of houses through time, reflecting the social and economic concerns and ritual solutions to these concerns. For example, the well-known "*Skull Building*" had skulls and long bones of at least 450 burials from at least five time periods, spanning 800 years of the PPN (Schirmer, 1990; Özdoğan & Özdoğan, 1998). This communal

archive of skeletal remains was a secondary burial place of ancestors who were presumably carried over from the primary burial locations in private domestic houses of the site (Croucher et al., 2006; Özdoğan, 2011).

According to Ian Kuijt's widely accepted interpretation, seasonal cycles were probably the triggering factor for these complex "*skull cult*" package of rituals which negotiated the meaning and borders of the house and household as well as its symbolic location within the other houses of the community (Kuijt, 2000a, 2000b, 2001, 2008). These seasonal rituals created the opportunity for advertising prestige and creating alliances while it also re-ordered the society in relation to the needs of the new lifestyle of agriculture and sedentism. This explanation is probably true, because following the emergence of the fully flourished agricultural household and settlement communities in the early 7th millennium BC, the importance of PPN skull cult package of rituals is gradually diminished. There is a stagewise process of diminishing during this time, where we initially see the disappearance of the obsessive focus on skulls, however, various features of the overall ritual package continued to survive, such as architectural elaboration, use of plasters and use of animal skeletal pieces, ground stones, shells and other types of symbolically significant objects throughout the prehistoric record of the Near East.

This should not mean that the use of skulls completely disappeared after the Neolithic Period: for example, skulls and communal burial areas continued to be a part of rituals during the 6th millennium, such as at the Halaf Period Domuztepe in south-east Anatolia (c. 8,200-7,200 BP) or the site of Uğurlu in North Aegean. One can also notice that the animal and human skulls continued to be part of burial ceremonies during the Early Bronze Age of Anatolia (c. 5,200-4,000 BP) at places such as Alacahöyük royal cemetery or Tavşanlı Höyük (Y. S. Erdal, personal communication, June 25, 2024). More significantly, the skulls and skeletal pieces continue to be symbolically important elements of material culture throughout history in various times and places, and is alive in many societies today; such as the New Guinean groups (Baaren, 1968; Van Baaren, 2010; Soukup, 2018), Bornean Dayak people (Darmadi, 2017; Sada et al., 2019), and Naga Tribe of Northeast India (Mills, 1926; Hutton, 1965). In ethnographic literature, skull rituals in New Guinea (Figure 2) have been

described as ancestor worship rituals that advertise the prestige of households' groups in lavish ceremonies (Baaren, 1968; Van Baaren, 2010; Soukup, 2018) and negotiate the place of the household within the larger community, in a similar way described by Ian Kuijt for the Near Eastern Neolithic groups. While various features of the skull cults continue to exist through time, their symbolic meaning and function can only be determined on the basis of the social and economic contexts of the societies under consideration. This is to say that, it is difficult to compare and contrast the early Holocene societies of the Near East to any other ethnographic case today, although some testable hypotheses can be derived for further exploration.



Figure 2. Korwar Figurines from New Guinea (After Van Baaren, 2010)

One interesting interpretation of the diminishing significance of skulls in social regeneration rituals after the 7th millennium BC has been put forward by Çiğdem Atakuman (2015). According to her argument, the emphasis on architecture and burial ritual, which was instrumental in the construction of place-bound identities during the Early Neolithic (c. 12,000–9,000 cal. BP), shifted toward an emphasis on miniature portable objects, such as figurines, stamps and ceramics, during the Later Neolithic (c. 9,000–7,000 cal. BP). She argues that the appearance and proliferation of these new series of portable objects carried ancestral codes of the Early Neolithic ritual and belief via the use of portable anthropomorphic and zoomorphic images. By giving the sense of continuity with the past, this ancestral imagery facilitated a major transformation that restructured the agricultural societies along the new understandings of "*house"* and "*community"* and reordered the terms of social affiliation as well as difference and hierarchy at various new personal and communal scales.



Figure 3. Map showing selected archaeological sites studied in the thesis

According to her argument, these seemingly different object classes were an outcome of a seamless historical discourse of raw materials, images and forms, continuously shifting the conceptualization of self and society. While the clay figurines appropriated social identities in the domestic sphere, like the primary burials of the Early Holocene, stamps and ceramics were instrumental in linking multiple scales of identity formation in contexts of eating and communal feasting, in a similar fashion to the secondary burials. Reconsidering the material shift from the Early to Late Neolithic, she suggests that the spreading regulation of appropriating body and food was central in the construction of a convergent politics of reproduction around the concepts of "*house*" (Atakuman 2015; see also, Larsen et al., 2015; Pearson 2013; Pearson et al., 2023).

Whereas there accumulated an immense literature on the "*symbolic*" codes of the Early Holocene skull cult ritual package of the Near East, the debate remains limited to that specific time and region. However, parts of this package of practices began to emerge very early in the archaeological record. For example, the focus on skulls, use of animal bones, ground stones, ochre etc, are known since the earliest appearances of the human burials in the prehistoric record, e.g. the Middle Palaeolithic human burials at Skhul, Qafzeh (c. 130,000 BP). Further literature on the subject also demonstrates their presence in the Upper Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic societies of Europe (c. 50,000-8,000 BP) (Klima, 1991; Svoboda, 2006, 2007, 2008a, b; Pettitt, 2010, 2014; Orschiedt, 2013, 2018), some of which reflect remarkable similarities to the Near Eastern case at hand (e.g. the Pavlov and related sites in Czechia). This situation raises the suspicion that various elements of the Epipalaeolithic and PPN burial rituals may have been around for much longer time period and were used as a response to the social and economic concerns by hunter-gatherers of different times and spaces and in different ecological circumstances (Byrd & Monahan, 1995; Kuijt, 1996; Boyd, 2001; Bar-Yosef, 1996; Goring-Morris, 2005; Goring-Morris & Belfer-Cohen, 2002, 2008; Belfer-Cohen & Goring-Morris, 2010).

Therefore, the primary aim of this dissertation is to articulate the historical formation of the skull cult package of practices through a wider time period (c. 150,000 – 8,000 BP) (Figure 2) and an extended geography (particularly that of Europe and the Near East), so that an in depth understanding of the development of focus on particular

symbolic objects, skulls, secondary burials and relations with communal and private spaces can be understood from a comparative perspective. Furthermore, the recent advances in archaeogenetic research have been revealing the connectivity as well as divergence in population structures of the prehistoric societies which may be used as a context to understand the similarities and differences between communities through time and space. In this context, the thesis aims to address the following questions:

- When did the specific symbolic behaviors and codes of the Early Holocene skull cult ritual package of the Near East begin to be seen in the prehistoric record?
- What are the similarities and differences of the mortuary practices observed in Europe and the Near East through the prehistoric record?
- Is it possible to contextualize these similarities and differences in relation to the climatic and genetic shifts?

In order to achieve my goals, I collected data from 219 sites (Figure 1) in Europe and the Near East, covering a time period from the Middle Palaeolithic, when the first indisputable human burial is attested at Skhul and Qafzeh Caves of the Levant, to the end of the 7th millennium BC, when agricultural life styles were established in a wide region of the Near East and adjacent regions. In this context, 132 features, mainly covering demographic information, body treatments, burial context, grave markers, and grave goods, were recorded for each site and this information was analyzed in relation to 6 time periods (c. 150,000-40,000, c. 40,000-25,000, c. 25,000-12,000, c. 12,000-10,500, c. 10,500-9,000, c. 9,000-6,000 BP) and 16 regions (Egypt, Aegean, Australia, Balkans, Central Anatolia, Cyprus, Europe, Iran, North Levant, Northwest Anatolia, Siberia-Caucasus, Southern Levant, Southwest Anatolia, Upper Euphrates, Upper Tigris, West Anatolia).

Although the data collected covers many regions to be able to understand the original appearance of various symbolic behaviors, the main focus of the dissertation is on the comparisons between Europe and the Near East during the Upper Palaeolithic and the Early Neolithic Periods. Accordingly, the thesis comprises four chapters following this introductory chapter. Chapter 2 involves a critical literature review in four subsections. The initial part involves the examination of approaches that have been developed

through various archaeological, anthropological, and ethnographic studies while also considering the broader historical process to better understand mortuary practices. Then, studies on mortuary practices from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Neolithic period are periodically presented along with their suggestions. Once the theoretical and methodological foundation for the thesis has been established, the research questions and methodology that I have developed are defined. The following subsection provides a detailed explanation of each analysis method employed within the thesis.

Chapter 3 features the thesis's analysis and findings. The chapter also consists of three subsections. The categories used to collect data in the thesis are defined in the first step. Then, within the framework of these categories, the sites from which data is collected are grouped and introduced on a regional basis. This section makes reference to the appendix, which displays the data set that was gathered for each site. Furthermore, this chapter provides the reader with a detailed presentation of the periods formed within the context of the thesis and the sites that comprise them. Next, data is evaluated periodically and subsequently regionally using the proposed approach. Each subsection provides a detailed evaluation of the results of the analysis.

In Chapter 4, the findings obtained from the analyses are synthesized in the light of the approaches and models compiled within the scope of the literature study. There are subsections in this section that examine each period. In the synthesis context, territoriality and individual and group identities become evident, and these values subsequently develop and spread. Subsequently, the climate and archaeogenetic data illustrate how the skull ritual declined in popularity, particularly after it became more intricate. Finally, the significant findings are outlined in the conclusion Chapter 5.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO MORTUARY PRACTICE IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Whereas specific reactions to death may be observed in some other species (Pettitt, 2011; Piel & Stewart, 2016; Stewart et al., 2012), ritualized reactions to death are a unique phenomenon of human behavior. According to our current knowledge, these ritualized behaviors may have emerged in *Homo heidelbergensis* in Sima de los Huesos approximately 500,000 BP (Arsuaga et al., 1997; Carbonell, & Mosquera, 2006). It is also claimed that *Homo naledi* may have engaged in comparable behavior in Rising Star Cave around 230-330,000 years ago, where the remains of at least fifteen individuals were discovered, though this claim is hotly debated, with some arguing that there is no deliberate funerary behavior (Martinón-Torres et al., 2024; Pettitt, 2022; Pettitt & Wood, 2024). The Neanderthals are known to exhibit similar ritualized reactions to death as known from the sites of Regourdou, La Ferrassie, and La Chapelle-aux-Saints (Dibble et al., 2015; Peyrony, 1934; Rendu et al., 2014; Vandermeersch & Trinkaus, 1995). However, starting with the evidence at Skhul and Qafzeh Caves approximately 150,000 BP, we begin to see an undisputable symbolic code in mortuary practices, which becomes the hallmark of the *Homo sapiens* (Gargett, 1999; Hovers et al., 2003; Schwarcz et al., 1988; Stringer et al., 1989; Vandermeersch & Bar-Yosef, 2019).

Although the term mortuary practice is usually understood to refer to "*burial*" in common language, inhumations are quite rare in the archaeological record before the LGM (Last Glacial Maximum, c. 25,000-18,000 BP). Therefore, the reason for our difficulty in finding proper burials, is probably because various other methods, such as cremation, dismembering, fragmenting, scattering, open area disposals and feeding wild animals were commonly used by different cultural groups (Hovers & Belfer-

Cohen, 2018; Pettitt, 2010; Smirnov, 1989; Atakuman et al., 2019). As will be explained below, the literature on the subject indicate that human mortuary practice is embedded in the cultural negotiation of social identity and territorial behavior, in context of climatic, ecological and social pressures. This segment shall present an in-depth review of the various archaeological and anthropological perspectives assessed within this framework.

2.1. Approaches to Mortuary Practice through a Historical Perspective

Studying mortuary customs has long been one of the most important cornerstones for archaeological and anthropological research. Important theoretical and methodological points of view on mortuary practices are synthesized in this literature study. Combining various points of view is aimed to give a whole picture, stressing both areas of agreement and continuous controversy.

One of the earliest archaeological studies on human mortuary practice was that of Alfred Kroeber's (1927) examination of aboriginal California burials. Kroeber examined the variation in methods of burial practices among distinct cultures. The research documented the considerable diversity in burial practices. The primary point concerning the heterogeneity of mortuary customs was that they frequently demonstrated a shifting historical trend and an absence of constancy. However, Kroeber thought that the disposition of the deceased must have been an independent and discrete domain from the cultural systems or the fundamental components of life (Kroeber, 1927); therefore, mortuary practice cannot provide insight into past societies since they remained in the domain of other worldly beliefs and had no direct connection to other parts of social life.

From a different angle, Robert Hertz's (1960) contributions to the mortuary studies contextualized the phenomena in the realm of community integration through ritual communication. According to this perspective, the function of burial practices is to facilitate the soul's passage from the sphere of the living to the world of the ancestors (Carr, 1995; Hertz, 1960). The symbolic representation of the soul's transformation is achieved through secondary burial, which entails transferring the skeletal remains from a short-term repository to a final resting place. It is believed that this action

reunites their remains with those of their ancestors. In this context, Hertz presented the notion of "*initiation into an afterlife*" and emphasized the argument that "*death*" is the initiation of birth and social regeneration (Hertz, 2013; Kaufman & Morgan, 2005).

The scholars of the New Archaeology aimed to renew the burial studies by employing anthropological thinking. Accordingly, the aim was to identify archeological findings corresponding to societal functions documented in ethnographic cases. Lewis R. Binford (1971) carried out groundbreaking research in this regard. His study advanced the understanding of how social organizations and the dynamics of living-deceased connections impact burial practices. Binford initially offered a critique of conventional perspectives and concentrated exclusively on philosophical or religious interpretations of burial customs (Binford, 1971; Carr, 1995).

An alternative perspective was favored, which considered a wider array of elements such as intercultural impacts, environmental limitations, and social organization. Additionally, empirical investigation and data analysis served as the foundation for Binford's methodology. An extensive array of ethnographic, archaeological, and historical evidence reinforced his arguments and hypotheses regarding the diversity of mortuary practices. The research is referenced within the framework of the "*social persona*" notion. Assuming all other factors remain constant, Binford's hypothesis posits that the variability in burial practice would directly correlate to the intricacy of the social hierarchy and the general social organization. Simply put, variations in how the deceased are handled after death are closely linked to the individual's standing in society and social organizational complexity (Binford, 1971; Chapman, 2003).

By adopting this approach, the author wanted to highlight the importance of understanding the social side of burying people, like their status, age, and what they did for a living (Binford, 1971). People liked his ideas, and they've become important in studying how people bury their dead. But not everyone agreed with Binford's idea that the fancier the way people were buried, the more complex their society was. Many people, especially those in the post-processual philosophical context, argued with him about this (Binford, 1971; Carr, 1995; Chapman, 2003).

Arthur Saxe's (1970) dissertation greatly aided in understanding the social functions in mortuary practices. To comprehend the treatment of burials according to social status, he compared ethnographic data from various societies. According to Saxe's 1970 study, burial practices in more equal communities were determined by age and gender, whereas particular positions took precedence over others in hierarchical societies (Saxe, 1970). Saxe applied his theory to different communities, including the people of Sudan and the Temuan people of Malaysia. The hunter-gatherer community in Sudan demonstrated egalitarian behavior based on the placement of the burials. However, the higher diversity in the placing of female burials led Saxe to suggest that patrilocal living was adopted after marriage. It was concluded that cemeteries were associated with social stratification and competition for limited resources (Saxe & Gall, 1977).

Saxe additionally analyzed the importance of cemeteries, wondering the factors that contribute to their presence in specific societies while being absent in others. According to an initial response to this question by citing particular anthropological instances, cemeteries emerged in communities where social groups employed funerary rituals to establish their authority over crucial resources, such as land, by invoking their ancestors (Saxe, 1970, 1971).

The Saxe-Binford program marked a significant advancement in archaeological studies of social organization (Gillespie, 2001). Central to their approach was the idea that disparities in social status across a person's life were reflected in burial practices. They believed that treating the dead provided clues about the overall societal structure. The program sought to identify different social groups based on age, gender, status, and affiliation by examining variations in burial location, grave goods, body positioning, and other contextual details. However, to the detriment of historical and cross-cultural perspectives, the exclusive emphasis on social organization drew criticism (Binford, 1971; Saxe, 1970, 1971).

Joseph Tainter's research (1978) contributed to understanding how burial practices reflect social hierarchy. He proposed a correlation between an individual's social status and the energy expended on their funeral, encompassing burial preparation, site construction, ritual duration, and grave goods (Carr, 1995; Tainter, 1978). Tainter

argued that while elaborate funeral rites might not always indicate high social rank, the labor invested in grave construction and accompanying artifacts provided a more consistent and graduated status measure. For example, a stone grave, compared to a simple earth burial, required greater time and effort, suggesting a higher social standing for the deceased.

By comparing burial practices and their societal significance, researchers can identify broader patterns in mortuary customs. One approach to cross-cultural funerary analysis involves examining rank differentiation. Archaeologists can assess communal involvement in burial rituals by analyzing the social structures that recognize status-based obligations to the deceased (Tainter, 1978). This research emphasized the importance of recognizing distinctive burial practices as indicators of social status. However, Parker Pearson's work on mortuary practices suggests that labor invested in burials may not always accurately reflect an individual's social standing (Beherec, 2011; Tainter, 1978).

Peter Metcalf and Richard Huntington’s (1991) substantial analysis of mortuary ritual was originally inspired by Hertz’s approach and became a critical turning point in mortuary studies. According to their approach, economic and ecological considerations may play a significant role in determining the form and scale of mortuary rituals, however, these factors cannot fully explain the symbolic meaning and significance of these rituals. For example, the relation between social status and choice of ritual sequence in a specific ritual is complex and not solely determined by rank or hierarchy. Mike Parker Pearson's (1982) study may be a given as an example at this point. According to his study, Gypsies, as being one of the lowest social classes in modern Britain, spent the most resources on funerals (Beherec, 2011; Pearson, 1982). The study underlined the correlation between burial practices and ideology and framed the mortuary practice as a form of symbolic behavior that validated and normalized social orders and systems of authority (Pearson, 1982). Accordingly, one should also focus on the deeper symbolic meanings and cultural interpretations of death rites, in terms of the wider concerns of the community that perform these rituals, and ideally approach the ritual performance as a zone of negotiation.

On this line of thought, Maurice Bloch and Jonathan Parry (1982) examined the connection between death and the regeneration of life by analyzing symbolic actions. Their study also emphasizes the focus on regeneration and fertility in death rituals, arguing that the symbolic features of mortuary rituals highlight the idea that death is not the finality but a passage to a new stage of being (Bloch & Parry, 1982). At the same time, the study shows that the diversity in symbolism may be shaped by social and cultural circumstances, hence requiring a particular focus on variation in each case (Bloch & Parry, 1982).

Critics of the Saxe-Binford theory argued that burial practices could either reveal or conceal social hierarchies and affiliations (Pearson, 1982; Hodder, 1982, 1984). They emphasized the role of ideology in shaping societal perceptions of death, suggesting that grave goods, burial locations, memorials, and bodily treatments reflect these beliefs. Parker Pearson focused on how ideology can obscure or expose underlying power dynamics within a society. Rather than directly mirroring social structures, mortuary practices might indicate attempts by the living to influence the deceased for their own purposes. Consequently, as burial investment does not consistently correlate with social status, the minimal variation in burial practices among London's wealthy and poor supports this perspective (Carr, 1995; Pearson, 1982).

Ian Hodder (1984) emphasized the contextual nature of human action, arguing that social performance occurs within a framework of shared meanings shaped by historical factors. This perspective highlights the importance of cultural context for understanding past social behaviors (Hodder, 1982a; Pearson, 1982). For instance, Hodder demonstrated that Nuba burial practices did not necessarily reflect social status or residence (Hodder, 1982a, 1982b). His approach, which incorporates beliefs and perspectives into the study of funerary rituals, focuses on the social roles, implications, expressions, and manipulation of burial customs. In line with Hodder's action-oriented, symbolic, and contextual methodology, rituals can be seen as platforms for negotiating and transforming social relationships, essentially creating spaces for political agency (Hodder, 1982a, 1982b).

Individuals select burial methods based on their personal beliefs, broader worldviews, symbolic meanings, and psychological states. The inherent ambiguity of ideas and their associated symbols allows for interpretation and adaptation when translated into burial practices, facilitating their integration into dynamic social and personal strategies. The specific form of this adaptation is influenced by context and individual intent. Consequently, funerary practices are not necessarily static reflections of social structure but can emerge from deliberate communal and individual choices and strategies that shape social interactions and organization (Carr, 1995; Hodder, 1982a, 2000).

John C. Barrett (1990) explores the relationship between mortuary practices, particularly the construction of burial mounds in Early Bronze Age southern Britain, and the broader social and cultural context. The concept of "*monumentality of death*" highlights the creation of impressive structures associated with funerary rituals and ceremonies. These often large and visually striking architectural features signify the deceased's importance within the community. Thus, monumental burials can be interpreted as markers of the value and respect accorded to the departed. Beyond serving as focal points for communal ceremonies and commemoration, these structures often function as final resting places and sites of ancestral veneration (Barrett, 1990). Circular mounds were constructed and expanded throughout the Bronze Age to reinforce the importance of burial rituals as markers of social status and power (Barrett, 1990). These burial sites transformed into elaborate architectural displays centered on the culminating ceremony. These structures also controlled access, differentiating between those allowed to approach the monument and those obligated to maintain a distance. Basically, these monuments served as platforms for reorganizing social relationships and conveying cultural values and identities.

Colin Renfrew (1976) posited that the parallels observed in megalithic graves and the associated funerary customs served as indicators of the level to which ritual activities and beliefs were communally shared among neighboring regional groups. His argument proposed that these similarities are indications of cultural features exchanged among groups. Robert Chapman (1995) expounded upon this approach and put forth the contention that the building of megalithic graves in Atlantic Europe was

intimately linked to territorial action and authority over essential assets (Chapman, 1995; Renfrew, 1976). Farming groups viewed megalithic tombs as markers of territory claims, consistent with the territorial model. Under population pressure, these societies used such monuments to show supremacy. Megalithic burials represented the scope of a group's or individual's power and influence. These systems were critical in strengthening territorial boundaries and managing access to essential resources via ancestral relationships. As a result, megalithic tombs had two functions: as burial sites and as powerful emblems of social prestige, resource management, and territorial authority (Chapman, 1995).

Julian Thomas (1988) investigated the social significance of burial customs by examining megalithic chamber tombs in southern Britain. He focused on the transition from the recently deceased individual to an ancestral figure, the handling of human remains, and the movement of both physical and symbolic objects. Through the analysis of Neolithic burial sites featuring intentionally fragmented and reorganized human bones, Thomas argued that individuals were simultaneously distinct and interconnected, composed of elements linked to broader social and material networks. The author posits that the deceased maintained a vital role within society even after the transformation of burial rituals, suggesting a form of continued existence (Thomas, 2002).

Thomas grounds all of his arguments on the idea that mortuary traditions have a big effect on how relations between living people and deceased people, as well as among the living ones, are restructured. Initially, mortuary practices give people a method to communicate with the dead. Mortuary rituals establish a way between life and death by combining the remains of dead people with metaphorical items and architectural contexts. Hence, funeral rites serve to organize and validate behaviors carried out by living people (Thomas, 2000). Secondly, the social bonds between the living might be altered or strengthened by burial practices. Mortuary rites contribute to the formation of individual and communal identities. In this context, they shape personalities by signifying the passage from life to death and placing the deceased into a family lineage. Simultaneously, burial customs play a role in shaping collective identities by strengthening common beliefs and actions within the group (Thomas, 2000). Last,

burial rituals might serve as indicators of evolving social dynamics and cultural transformations across history. The manner in which mortuary rituals are displayed and the meanings attributed may undergo alterations because cultures progress. The change from multiple to single grave burial, for instance, may represent a transformation in social structure or the perception of death (Budja, 2010; Thomas, 2000).

John Chapman (2000) introduced a parallel proposition mentioned above. He argues that bones are a significant mediator of the social relationships between the living, the deceased, and the ancestors. According to this paradigm, affinity is not just represented by human bones and/or broken objects but is actually formed through two courses: accumulation and enchainment. "*A statement about the continuity of social relations across the frontier of death*" is the process of manipulating and selectively removing body parts, with or without recombination (Budja, 2010; Chapman, 2000). The act of transferring bones to specific residential or burial locations defines the social dynamics between the living and the deceased, who are altered into ancestors by preserving their *"essence"* via their bones (Chapman, 2000).

Raharijaona and Kus (2001) explored the profound significance of burial rituals among the Betsileo people of Madagascar. The Betsileo perceive life and death as interconnected forces requiring balance. Funerary practices serve as a critical mechanism for the living to process grief and maintain societal equilibrium. Characterized by specific grave construction and corpse placement, Betsileo burial customs are rich in symbolism, expressed through metaphors, sounds, and performance. To fully comprehend these practices, researchers must consider the Betsileo worldview, as these rituals are deeply rooted in cultural beliefs and values. This approach illuminates the metaphorical meanings, social dynamics, and emotional weight of burial within the community.

According to Susan D. Gillespie (2001), burial practices and Maya ideas of personhood were closely related. The intricate and dynamic aspect of social identity, which transcends the biological limits of birth and death, is highlighted by elaborate burial and memorial customs. Identity was not fixed; rather, it was dynamic and interwoven, taking part in the continuous reproduction and changing of society. Burial

ceremonies made restructuring social bonds in response to shifting circumstances possible. They addressed parts of identity that are both communal and individual, reflecting the dynamics within and between kin groupings and the link between the living and the deceased. During these rites, the deceased's social identity was disassembled and reconfigured, with some components being kept and reincorporated into the community. Memorial services enabled the continual evocation and reconstruction of personal identities, establishing connections between the living and greater cosmic forces. Mortuary ceremonies, then, involved much more than the simple disposal of corpses; they actively shaped social ties between the living and the dead.

The development of social remembrance for burial activities was the main emphasis of Ruth M. Van Dyke and Susan E. Alcock's (2003) study covering a wide range of cultures and chronological periods, from prehistoric to early modern times, and also a geographical range from the American Southwest to southern India (Van Dyke & Alcock, 2003). Their views on the afterlife, the enduring ancestral bonds, and the connection between the living and dead individuals are demonstrated by the various burial customs. In order to preserve the remembrance of the dead in society, these rituals frequently include particular ceremonies and symbolic activities. A multitude of goods, including symbolic items, food materials, and personal stuff, are frequently interred alongside dead people during burial rituals. These items function as concrete manifestations of commemoration. In addition, they are designed to attend to the deceased in the afterlife and/or pay respect to their legacy in the community.

It is mentioned that many communities honor their ancestors through customs highlighting the continuing relationship between the living and the dead. Preserving ancestral memorials, paying periodic visits to these particular areas, and engaging in ceremonies to respect and remember predecessors are all common aspects of this reverence. Funeral practices frequently support the continuation of group identity and heredity. Through the observance of ceremonial practices and commemorative actions, social memory is refined and handed down from generation to generation (Van Dyke & Alcock, 2003). Grave goods, which are artifacts positioned within burial contexts, functioned as physical representations of collective memory. The choice and

arrangement of these items represented social values and beliefs. Moreover, it is stated that constructing grave markers, monuments, or various memorial buildings aimed to establish physical aide-memoires of the deceased. As a result, these signs helped the establishment of memorial landscapes, the study suggested (Van Dyke & Alcock, 2003).

Susan Pollock (2007) investigates the Early Bronze Age burial customs of the Royal Cemetery at Ur in southern Mesopotamia. These mortuary rituals served as a platform for elite members to communally display their political [6]and economic power, essential for legitimizing new forms of authority. Burial practices were intrinsically linked to the construction and performance of identity, with grave goods strategically placed to emphasize social attributes such as gender, status, and kinship. The graves themselves functioned as symbolic representations of the demise of powerful families. These burials reinforced family identity and affinity through ceremonial practices and material culture while potentially obscuring the growing concentration of wealth and power within specific lineages (Pollock, 2007).

Richard Bradley (2012) researched the interpretation of burial practices and their symbolic meanings during the Mesolithic period, specifically focusing on northern and north-western Europe. The author examined the differences between the objects related to Mesolithic burials and expanded the debate to encompass a comprehensive analysis of the symbolism of Mesolithic graves throughout Europe (Bradley, 2012). According to the author, burial practices and the symbolic representation of fertility and rebirth influenced the connection between burials and how people viewed the land and territory throughout the Mesolithic period. Hence, the burial practices and grave goods indicated the view and knowledge of the surrounding territory. There seems to be a strong link between burials and the natural environment because of the focus on nature in the rituals, including the use of natural grave items and the placement of antlers with the dead. Further, the use of red color and the connection of antlers with the deceased are seen as signs of fertility and rebirth, which suggests that people saw

[6] In this thesis, political power refers to the capacity to direct or affect the actions of a group or community members. Political power is much more amorphous and dependent on social standing, kinship, and interpersonal ties than it is in modern governments with official institutions.

nature as a source of inspiration. So, how people were buried and related symbolic meanings show how the Mesolithic groups saw the landscape as a place of natural resources, renewal, and interaction with other people (Bradley, 2012).

John Robb's (2013) work including archaeological evidence and examples from medieval England and the prehistoric Carib site of Bloody Point discusses death as a social transition characterized by the involvement of people and cultural traditions. In this context, death is not merely a biological occurrence but also a multifaceted and long social process. Burial ceremonies pay respect to the deceased and help reshape the whole social organization within the society based on their beliefs and values surrounding death and the afterlife. Thus, the social phenomenon of dying is perceived as a negotiation process between the dead person and their surrounding ones (Robb, 2013). This endeavor involves collective participation over a substantial duration, leading to both societal and biological changes. The practices related to death and grieving represent a community's identity and carefully negotiate and transfer cultural values from one generation to another.

Mortuary rituals serve as powerful mechanisms for defining and reinforcing social roles and relationships. The processes of mourning, remembrance, and honoring the deceased establish norms for interactions among the living and with the departed (Robb, 2013). Challenging the common archaeological assumption of death as a passive transition, Robb emphasizes the active nature of dying as a social process. By examining burial customs, monumentalization, grave goods, and bodily treatments, researchers can better understand how death shapes and is shaped by social interactions (Robb, 2007, 2013).

2.2. Approaches to The Mortuary Performances from The Middle Palaeolithic to The Neolithic Period

In this section, studies that focus on the Middle Palaeolithic through the Neolithic periods will be examined in relation to the chronological scheme given Figure 4. These studies provide crucial insights into the development of human mortuary practice in context of the development of symbolic behavior in human societies.

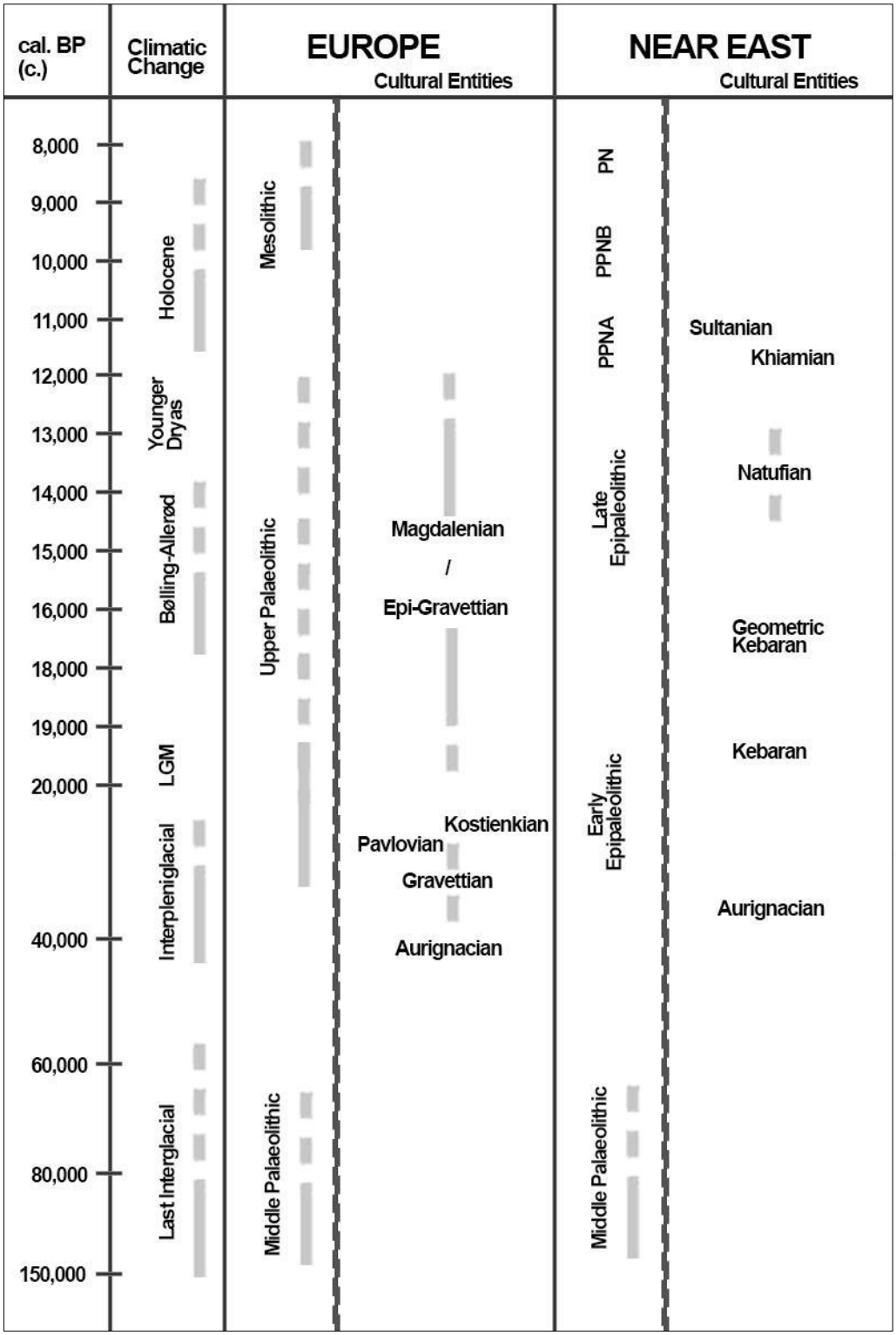


Figure 4. Comparative Chronology covering the regions and sites studied in the thesis (After Aurenche et al., 2013; Bar-Yosef, 1980; Depaepe, 2014; A. N. Goring-Morris & Belfer-Cohen, 2011; Hershkovitz & Arensburg, 2017; Kozłowski, 2020; Pérez-Díaz & López-Sáez, 2021; Pötter et al., 2023)

2.2.1. The Middle Palaeolithic Communities (c. 300,000 – 50,000 BP)

When we look at the climatic changes during the Middle Palaeolithic, multiple periods of warm and cold episodes ruled the time-period (Figure 5). The Mikulino interglacial, which commenced around 130,000 BP, was distinguished by its warm climate, however, an interval of progressive cooling started at approximately 115,000 BP (Boettger et al., 2009).

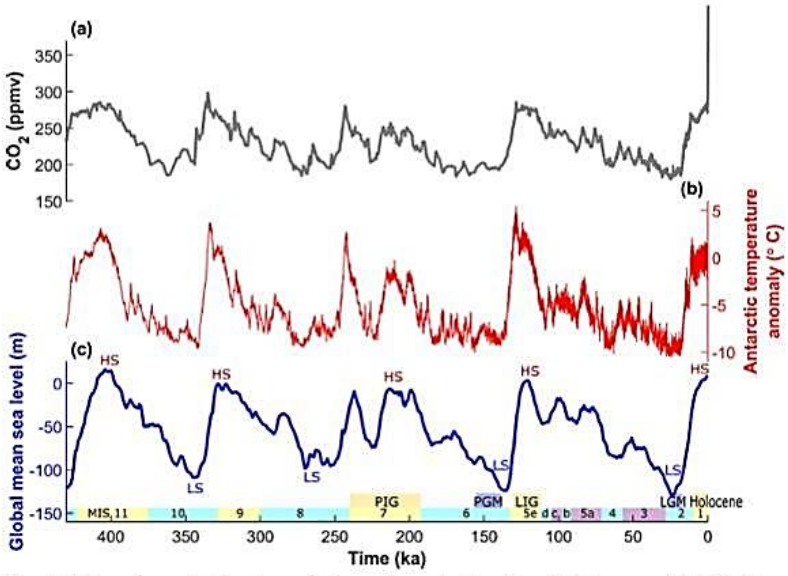


Figure 5. Climatic Changes during the Late Pleistocene (Wilmes et al., 2023, Fig. 9.1)

During this climatically challenging period, notable advancements in technology and behavior inevitably occurred together. In this context, there are several methods for producing tools, such as Levallois and blade manufacture (Boeëda 1995; Kuhn, 2013). In addition, the Middle Palaeolithic hominins acquired the skill to attach tools, resulting in the creation of composite instruments such as spears (Cârciumaru et al., 2012; Dibble & McPherron, 2006; Villa et al., 2009). It should be noted that they also frequently engaged in long-distance artifact transportation (Gamble, 1999). Using ochre for the purpose of adornment and other functions is another distinctive characteristic of the period (Soressi & d'Errico, 2007). In the final step, the last crucial aspect of their adaptations is about the utilization of fire. It is indicated by hearths and charred artifacts discovered in numerous locations (Karkanas et al., 2002; Roebroeks

& 2011). It is suggested that sites from this time, with activities centered on hearths, signal a more intricate social structure and area utilization (Kuhn, 2013).

To characterize the human mortuary practices of the Middle Palaeolithic period in a general context, it is evident that mortuary customs are a structured cultural behavior observed in both *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthal societies. The oldest burials, dating back around 150,000-100,000 BP, took place at Skhul Cave in Israel. During this period, there are both similarities and contrasts in the burials of both species. The burials are associated with living spaces but are distinctly segregated. The graves contain one individual, indicating a single burial. Moreover, in some sites, there are areas like cemeteries. There is a belief that certain bodies were intentionally buried in specific orientations, such as those in Skhul Cave being positioned to face the northward valley. Observations have revealed the utilization of ochre and the employment of techniques centered around animal skulls. The graves often exhibit representation from all age groups and genders from a demographic standpoint. Nevertheless, it is more frequent among adult males than females. One notable distinction observed in Neanderthal graves is the presence of a pile of stones positioned on the deceased (Smirnov, 1989; Pettitt, 2011; Zilhão, 2016).

By contextualizing the burials in the larger cultural and ecological framework in the Middle Palaeolithic, Clive Gamble and Wil Roebroeks (1999) conducted an analysis of environmental data, faunal remains, and lithic assemblages as well as patterns of settlement and transfers of raw materials, in order to make inferences about the social and cultural importance of burial practices among the hominin societies, in specific the Neanderthals. The analysis centered on particular geographical locations, including Saint-Césaire and Altamura in Italy, Moustier, Chapelle-aux-Saints, and Ferrassie in France, in addition to select sites in Portugal, the Czech Recommunal, and Germany.

Gamble and Roebroeks concluded that burials throughout the Middle Palaeolithic era displayed distinct characteristics that set them apart from burials in the Upper Palaeolithic. The burials were linked to entire skeletons and meticulously built fireplaces at specific locations. They highlighted that the burials from this period did not exhibit obvious symbolic elements or sophisticated constructions commonly

observed in burials from the Upper Palaeolithic period. Conversely, the burials indicated the significance of strong and close networks. In summary, burial practices were utilized as a strategy to establish and maintain territorial dominance in regions characterized by dense populations and scarcity of resources (Gamble & Roebroeks, 1999). Nevertheless, the concentration of deliberately arranged cave bear remains at some sites, such as Regourdou (Cârciumaru et al., 2015) and the Rece Cave (Lascu et al., 1996) are interesting and may reflect that mortuary practices surrounding human remains may have been part of a larger practice that involved animal remains, in specific, the cave bear skulls and skeletal pieces. At Regourdou, the remains, predominantly cranium, were encased in a rectangular pit that was enclosed by a large stone slab. According to reports, these remains were deliberately hidden in niches in the deep parts of the cave (Chase & Dibble, 1987). At Rece Cave, four young bear skulls were discovered arranged in a cross formation (Lascu et al., 1996). The skulls, hidden by a layer of calcite, were found in a chamber that was difficult to reach. The radiocarbon dating of one of the bear bones showed an age of 40,000 years, whereas the dating of the calcite layer suggested an age range of 75,000-80,000 years. In sum, this practice was placed in the Middle Palaeolithic period (as depicted in Figure 6) (Cârciumaru et al., 2015).



Figure 6. Illustration of the burial of cave bear skulls at Drachenloch (after https://www.penn.museum/sites/expedition/the-cult-of-the-cave-bear/)

Through a focus on burials from Altamura Man, Sima de los Huesos, Tabun, Skhul, Qafzeh, Shanidar, and La Ferrassie dated to the Lower and predominantly Middle

Palaeolithic, João Zilhão (2015) concentrates on the following questions: Is the observed occurrence of burial approximately 100,000 BP, a consequence of the gradual and continuous advancement of increasingly complex methods related to death and the deceased? May this evolution be rooted in cognitive processes? Alternatively, may this emergence be more accurately described as a process in which the simultaneous occurrence of body painting and ornaments can be attributed to a shared fundamental reason, namely the development of complicated social relationships?

Zilhao (2015) argues that burials commence at locations that were regularly inhabited rather than at those where human activity was rare or non-existent. The strong correlation between habitation and burial signifies sedentism, or at the very least, a sustained emphasis on residential life in limited locations. Thus, Zilhão asserts that this connection between living spaces and burial practices firmly implies the presence of a structured territorial association that facilitated the formation of burial practice. In addition, the emergence of burial also parallels the development of body painting, ornamentation, and item decoration. Therefore, it is observed that interpretations based on socio-demographic factors are more suitable than those based on cognition (Zilhão, 2015).

In parallel with this perspective, Mary C. Stiner (2017) examines how burial practices and symbols developed in early human societies of the Upper and Middle Palaeolithic periods (Stiner, 2017). Her study aims to look at how these early societies developed their mortuary traditions, mourning rituals, and social ties and also to comprehend the meaning of burial spots as symbols of shared history and social relationships. The data collection includes details on graves, their locations, demographic compositions, grave-fills, and connections with residential campsites. The statistics also cover the age and sex distributions of people in burial populations. According to the results, Middle Palaeolithic burials were linked to residential campsites, indicating deliberate interment in human-familiar places (Stiner, 2017). For this period, the burial practices were more closely associated with specific locations on the land as designated by humans. These locations acquire social importance through their utilization and might symbolize a kind of community entitlement to a specific territory throughout multiple generations. Moreover, fills in the graves suggest that burial

locations were important to the living and used for daily activities. Stainer concludes that burial practices first appear as intentional actions honoring the dead during the Middle Palaeolithic times. Extended social ties and shared ancestry among early human communities are shown by burials from these eras. These societies have elevated degrees of awareness and social collaboration, as seen by the choice of burial places as metaphors for social connection (Stiner, 2017).

Areas that can be defined as graves in the transition from the Middle Palaeolithic period to the Upper Palaeolithic period are not well known. In the few graves identified, there are various practices, such as fragmentation, gathering, and interment, which are thought to have continued from the Middle Palaeolithic period (Pettitt, 2010).

2.2.2. The Early Upper Palaeolithic[7] Communities of Europe and Near East (c. 50,000 – 25,000 BP)

Unlike the previous period, a phase of gradual cooling began around 110,000 years ago. In these climatic and environmental conditions, the oldest fossil evidence of the spread of *Homo sapiens* from Bacho Kiro Cave into Europe is dated between c. 56,800 and 51,700 BP (Slimak et al., 2022; Marsh &Bello, 2023). However, it was not until approximately 45,000 BP that a significant presence of modern humans was observed in Europe, coinciding with the expansion of the Aurignacian culture (Marsh &Bello, 2023). The Aurignacian technology involved the extensive utilization of modified blades, different types of end-scrapers, and tools crafted from bone, antler, and ivory (Jacobi & Pettitt, 2000; Mellars, 2006). Evidence of sophisticated artistic expression is demonstrated by creating ornaments, beads, figurines, and cave wall artwork (Conard 2003, 2009; Pettitt, 2014; Sadier et al., 2012; Valladas et al., 2001).

[7] In this study, the term Early Upper Palaeolithic is used to denote the time-period between the earliest spread of *Homo sapiens* in Eurasia (c. 50000 BP) and the end of the Last Glacial Maximum (c. 20,000 BP), covering both the Aurignacian and the Gravettian cultural episodes. In this context, the term Late Upper Palaeolithic is used to denote the post-LGM period of the final Pleistocene until the end of the Younger Dryas climatic conditions and the start of the Holocene (c. 11,800 BP).

The burial practices observed during the Aurignacian period remain mainly uncertain (Gambier, 2000).

The above-mentioned climatic deterioration gradually cooled, reaching its peak between approximately 26,500 and 19,000 BP, referred to as Last Glacial Maximum (Svoboda, 2004; Wilmes et al, 2023; Velichko et al, 2009). In the challenging climate and environment of that time, the Gravettian culture, which emerged around 30,000 BP, can be differentiated from the Aurignacian culture by its introduction of new tool technologies. These innovations include blunted-back knives, boomerangs, and tanged arrowheads, which had various regional variations across Europe (Gaspar et al, 2016; Pettitt, 2014; Roebroeks et al 2000).

During this time, there was a growth in semi-permanent settlements. The Pavlovian culture established large camps along the riverbanks in Moravia, Slovakia, and Austria, as documented by Svoboda et al in 2000. Similarly, the Kostenki culture in Ukraine and Russia built intricate structures using mammoth bones, as described by Kozlowski in 1986. During the Gravettian period, there was a notable development of a unique creative style that emphasized the human figure. This is evident by the widespread presence of Venus figurines crafted from clay or ivory, as well as hand stencils seen in cave art. During this time, cave art was discovered in Europe, providing clear and undeniable evidence of highly realistic paintings and engravings of animals (Conard, 2009; Gamble, 1982; Marsh & Bello, 2023; Pettitt, 2014; Svoboda, 2008a).

Following the Early Upper Palaeolithic period, there is substantial evidence indicating notable shifts in human behaviors, such as the development of symbolic and complicated burial practices during the Mid-Upper Palaeolithic period, as mentioned above. In light of Gamble's proposal (1999) for a social archaeology of the Palaeolithic, Paul Pettitt (2006) tries to understand mortuary practices from the Mid-Upper Palaeolithic from a social perspective. These unusual burials are the first indication of elaborate interments of chosen people, with elaborately designed clothes and interesting grave items situated in significant spots. In his work, Gamble (1999) described burial as an instance of a ritual that involves separation. Detachment, as defined by Pettitt, refers to the gradual erosion of established social connections between the living and the deceased while also allowing for the formation of fresh

social connections between them. This shift may relate to the associations between certain special and alive people and the spirits or the emergence of freshly formed manifestations of the deceased in the afterlife (Pettitt, 2006).

According to Pettitt, the intricate detachment rituals observed during the Upper Palaeolithic were deeply ingrained in broader societal concerns associated with gendered social roles, specialized knowledge, and a cultured landscape and cosmology. To accomplish this, he concentrated on the Mid-Upper Palaeolithic in Europe, which lasted from approximately 30,000 to 20,000 BP. During this time, at least three cultural regions were identified throughout Europe. Gravettian, the initial one, is located in western Europe. The Willendorfian/Pavlovian group includes the Czechia, Slovakia, and Austria. Kostenkian, the third, comprises the main river valley accumulations of the Russian Plain, explained below (Pettitt, 2006, 2010).

When examining the Gravettian period in terms of a broad overview, there is a notable rise in the number of burials compared to the preceding period. Undoubtedly, burying someone is still an exceptional practice. Consequently, the mortuary ceremony was selectively omitted for certain individuals. Grave goods known from previous periods continue to be used. There are multiple burials for the first time. Also, the act of extracting skulls is observed throughout this era (Pettitt, 2010; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

As mentioned above, the period of Gravettian culture varies between regions. Findings in the western European region, which includes today's Italy and its surroundings, show that graves are generally located at the bottom of the walls of caves. Generally, males are buried singly, and females are buried in multiples with their entire bodies. Some parts of the body are covered with ochre. Also, some graves contain large stones. These stones sometimes surround the grave and sometimes are placed on certain parts of the body (Pettitt, 2010).

Given its differences from the Italian region, the culture of the region encompassing Czechia and Austria is referred to as Pavlovian. There are no stone blocks in the context of graves in this culture. Additionally, human remains were fragmented and buried together in a pit, scattered in open areas, or burned. Another characteristic

practice is that some such pits are covered with animal bones, like the mammoth. In addition to human remains, hearths, figurines, animal remains, and stone tools are found in these "*ritual pits*" (d'Errico & Vanhaeren, 2015; Pettitt, 2010; Svoboda, 2008b). The richest burial sites and associated grave items from the time are found in Kostenki and Sungir, which are part of the Kostenkian culture situated in present-day Russia. For example, two individuals were laid to rest in a position where their heads were in contact with each other. They were buried with their headdresses, clothes, numerous beads, belts, and figurines (Formicola, 2007; Svoboda, 2008b).

In the study, Pettitt (2010, 2020) (Table 1) examined the developmental and transformational process of burial practices from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Upper Palaeolithic. "*Core mortuary activities*" involving Miocene and Pliocene hominins forward take place directly and currently represent the display of emotional reactions to death and social interactions for very short durations. The "*archaic mortuary phase*" demonstrates a noticeable level of growth throughout the evolutionary progression of burial practices, encompassing early Homo to the emergence of *Homo sapiens* (Pettitt, 2010). At this step, the act of storing bodies at specific locations in the landscape introduces new time and space dimensions to the process. The growing places of multiple burials observed throughout the "*modernizing phase*," referring to the Middle Palaeolithic and European Early Upper Palaeolithic time period, implies intentional attitudes, such as the use of grave goods, ochre, and stones, toward the deceased and their treatment, at least occasionally (Pettitt, 2010). During the "*modern mortuary phase*," the burial types were diversified as single, double, or multiple, and symbolism was also raised in the mortuary ritual activities. The last phase, "*Advanced mortuary development*," coincides with the Late Upper Palaeolithic and Epipalaeolithic periods. One of the most significant aspects of this period is the beginning of cemeteries, which refer to identifying certain locations for the deceased and the communal expression of death (Pettitt, 2010).

Pettitt (2010) asserts that if the act of getting rid of the corpse is preferred, whether due to concerns of cleanliness, hate, security, or any other reasons, this approach requires a significant amount of effort and work. If this hypothesis were indeed the cause of early burial, one would anticipate a higher frequency of its occurrence

Table 1. Levels of mortuary activity recommended for hominins (After Pettitt 2020)

Grade	*Proposed development*	*Manifestations*
Pre-mammalian	Insects	*Chemical stimuli* • Necrophoresis and necroclaustralization • Identification of places of death and danger
Pre-hominoid	Birds, mammals	*Emotional stimuli* • Social theater around corpses • Specific death-related calls
Core Hominoid	Miocene and Pliocene hominoids (Pliocene hominins onward)	*Rationalization* • Infanticide and cannibalism (emotional) • Socially mediated morbidity of the corpse • Manifestations of mourning expression, including depression, calls, and curation of corpses as acts of detachment • Social theater around corpses; controlled access to corpses; use of corpses as adjuncts to display (mortuary gatherings)
Archaic Hominin	Australopithecines, early *Homo* and, archaic *Homo* to the origins of *Homo sapiens*	*Rationalization and possible cultural elaboration* • Elaboration of cannibalism, morbidity, and mourning • Use of specific places for funerary caching
Modernizing	*Homo (sapiens) neanderthalensis* and *Homo (sapiens) sapiens*	*Culturalization of mortuary activity* • Continuation and elaboration of the aforementioned • Repeated use of places in the landscape for disposal of the dead and some marking of the positions of the dead (cemeteries sensu stricto) • Possible use of material culture as adjuncts to burial
Modern	*Homo sapiens* (European Mid Upper Palaeolithic onward)	*Culturalization of mortuary activity* • Continuation and elaboration of the aforementioned • Repeated deposition of the dead in cemeteries, set aside from the space of the living, usually with marking (commemoration) of the dead • Elaboration of types of burial (single, double, triple, multiple) • Inclusion of grave goods • Association of new phenomena with burial (e.g., fire, art) • Elaborate rules underlying burial as a form of containment • Recognition of the status of the dead in burial or other funerary activity • Evidence for continent-wide cultural traditions of burial practice

throughout a wider range of geographical places. However, the distribution of this practice is not uniform and cannot be easily explained based on decay factors. They are considered as cultural differences. He believes that mortuary practice during the European Mid-Upper Palaeolithic was motivated by more profound considerations than mere practicality, given that the earliest burials are linked to the use of ochre,

uncommon grave items, and architectural supplements. It is evident that burial was granted to a minority of the individuals, not the majority. Thus, it is hypothesized that the burial practice must be associated with the social persona of the dead individuals (Pettitt, 2010). In this context, it should be highlighted that Gravettian burials demonstrate a kind of complex interaction between society, pathology, and social status. Although burial was probably uncommon, the fact that some individuals with diseases were found might indicate the existence of age-related social hierarchy and/or a potential tolerance for "*abnormality*." The intricate ceremonies associated with these funerals, involving fire, animal remains, and mysterious artifacts, suggest they held a significance beyond mere interments. The state, wherein certain persons were accorded full graves while others were left to decay, provides additional evidence of a social hierarchy or divergent perspectives on death and the afterlife (Formicola, 2007; Formicola et al., 2001; Pettitt, 2010)

Claudine Gravel-Miguel and Julien Riel-Salvatore (2013) are two scholars occupied with the picture of mortuary practices mentioned above. Regarding temporal parameters, their research was restricted to the period of 45,000–10,000 BP, a period widely acknowledged to be associated with the Upper Palaeolithic. From a geographical standpoint, their scope was limited to Eurasia, excluding southeast and southwest Asia (Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013). Only burials that produced a rather comprehensive collection of identifiable human remains indicating original surroundings were selected. Evidence shows that the scope of Upper Palaeolithic mortuary practices was far wider and probably encompassed secondary burials, the utilization of artifacts, defleshing, and the transformation of corpse parts into decorative items or containers. A total of 151 persons were identified based on these characteristics. However, the sample size was reduced to 117 individuals, which is considered highly reliable. In light of the widespread notion that Gravettian burials exhibit distinct qualitative differences from burials dated to recent periods - Epigravettian/Magdalenian, their data was separated into two subsets: an early group that dates back to roughly 30-20,000 BP and a late one which dates back to around 20-10,000 BP (Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

Based on observations in general, the early group of burials is widely spread longitudinally, stretching from Portugal to Siberia. In contrast, the late group is limited to France, Germany, and Italy. Thus, it is proposed that there was a significant reduction in the geographical extent where burial practices were seen after the conclusion of the Gravettian period. Consequently, the authors argued that regions in western Europe without early subset graves appeared to have been filled in by groups that practiced burial rituals. The findings revealed that the Gravettian period had more sites with burials, particularly multiple burials, compared to the later stages of the Palaeolithic period. It could indicate evolving perspectives on individual identity and interpersonal connections during the conclusion of the Pleistocene. These rises suggest that burial became more significant as a means to emphasize certain standards that governed burial practices during the early and later stages of the Upper Palaeolithic period (Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

According to the authors, it is exceedingly challenging to establish a standard definition for a "*typical burial*" during the Upper Palaeolithic period. This obstacle arises from the dominance of specific locations and areas, the absence of standardized practices, and the sporadic distribution of burials throughout space and time. Furthermore, they highlight that, in general, burials during the Upper Palaeolithic period were solemn events. The study also argues that examining Upper Palaeolithic graves as a collective phenomenon is unlikely to provide significant insights into the way of life of hunter-gatherers between about 30,000 and 10,000 BP. Conversely, it is mentioned that emphasis ought to be placed on comprehending the social and economic context surrounding the interments, discerning the ways in which they interacted with other mortuary rituals, and re-establishing the symbolic significance of the places of burial (Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

Jiří A. Svoboda (2004) is another scholar who investigates the initial stage of the Upper Palaeolithic period. His deductions, particularly on the Pavlovian phase, are remarkable. Until the mid-1990s, the following view prevailed: Over broader areas, such as France, southern Germany, Italy, the Danubian region, and eastern Europe, the technological and cultural components of the Gravettian "*mosaic*" were uniform. The Pavlovian is a significant element situated in the central point of the Gravettian culture.

The geographic boundaries were defined as Moravian, Central, and East Europe. The Pavlovian community is more precisely in the middle section of the Danube River as a crucial link between western Europe and the Eurasian steppes (Svoboda, 2004).

Figurines are one of the material categories under investigation; they are said to connect regions more than 1,500 kilometers apart. Items from Willendorf and Kostenki illustrate typical positions and forms. In central and eastern Europe, the picture during the earlier Gravettian gets increasingly identical. Nevertheless, this idea of "*uniformity*" has begun to shift in light of the research that has been conducted. Svoboda's remarkable discoveries and conclusions concerning the Gravettian period are derived from an examination of various symbolic behaviors and their associated material culture aspects, including paintings and burials. Parietal art, which originated in western Europe, is distinguished by its enlarged body form, extensive hand imprints, and geometric signs. There is no documented correlation between this aesthetic and mobile art during the Pavlovian (Svoboda, 2004).

Central Europe contains several smaller items of bears and horses. Through their physical form and maybe their purpose, they evoke the fired-clay collections found in Dolni Vestonice or marl-shaped objects in Kostenki. Conversely, the same comparable characteristics are noted in western Europe during the Magdalenian phase, which corresponds to the later time. Mobile art in central Europe significantly transforms between the Pavlovian and the Willendorf-Kostenkian periods. While the Pavlovian period is distinguished by the complex structure of its raw materials, methods, and issues, the subsequent Gravettian locations in central Europe yielded only three figurines (Svoboda, 2004).

In contrast to the abundance of Pavlovian art in Moravia, the tombs lacked many artifacts. According to the statement, the richness emerged later and could be related to the quantity of wealthy interments from Italy and Russia that also date to the Epigravettian. It is proposed that the Gravettian occupations that marked the European stage exhibited an active pattern of transformations rather than remaining stable. In Moravia, the density and complexity of settlements reached their highest point during the Pavlovian period and, after that, declined. This contrasts with the situation in central Europe and eastern Europe. Simultaneous and subsequent movements were

placed between the central and eastern regions of Europe. In the latter scenario, the trigger would likely be attributed to environmental shifts that occurred in central Europe prior to and during the LGM. It is stated that upon examination of archaeological evidence, this circumstance appears to be the Kostenkian culture spread (Svoboda, 2004).

To sum up, within this framework, there exist distinct variations in symbolic behavior that have been documented throughout the Eurasian region, each displaying its own distinctive attributes. Western Europe contains notable instances of parietal art found within caves, including the caverns of Cosquer, Gargas, and Cussac. The Pavlovian period of central Europe is distinguished by the intricate use of raw materials, displaying a diverse range of art objects. However, throughout the later Gravettian period, there was a decline in the abundance of symbolic objects and a transition towards more basic depictions (Svoboda, 2004).

2.2.3. The Late Upper Palaeolithic Communities of Europe and Near East: Epigravettian – Magdalenian – Epipalaeolithic Periods (c. 25,000 – 12,000 BP)

The daily lives of human groups are significantly impacted by climatic and environmental changes that occur both before and during the LGM, beginning between approximately 25,000 and 19,000 BP. In this context, it is suggested that some form of human movement from the East to Europe may have occurred (Svoboda, 2004). The LGM caused European cultural techno complexes to split into two separate cultures. The first is the Epigravettian culture found in the Balkans and southern Italy. The second is the Magdalenian culture of western Europe, which reaches as far north as the United Kingdom and from Portugal to Poland (Clark et al., 2009; Marsh & Bello, 2023).

Different cultures were mainly confined to specific areas where glaciers had retreated to lower latitudes during the LGM. The Epigravettian culture occupied the glacial refugia in Italy and the Balkans, while the Magdalenian groups were concentrated in the glacial refugia in France. As the glacial conditions improved, in which the harshest part of the Ice Age began to pass, and the glaciers began to melt, these cultures gradually expanded into more northern regions (Burke et al, 2018; Stewart and

Stringer, 2012). Sophisticated hunting tactics have evolved, as demonstrated by specialized methods for hunting reindeer and horses (Langlais et al., 2016; Pettitt 2014). Additionally, microliths like backed points, backed blades, and retouched bladelets are common in the Epigravettian technocomplex (Kitagawa et al., 2018; Marsh & Bello, 2023). Some ceramic artifacts provide the first indication of ceramic figurative art during this period (Farbstein et al., 2012). In this context, with the creation of extremely realistic cave paintings and engravings, as well as a variety of portable artwork such as sculpted figurines, painted tools, and engraved bones and antlers, the Magdalenian culture witnessed the growth of the art (Arias, 2009; Bello et al., 2020; Miller, 2012; Pettitt, 2014).

The number of burials decreased during the early Magdalenian phase (about 20,000-15,000 BP), whereas there was an increase in the later part of the same period (until about 12,000 BP). This late phase of the European Magdalenian existed simultaneously with the Natufian culture of the Levant region of the Near East. In general, there is a decrease in the number of multiple burials and grave goods during the Magdalenian period (Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013). The practices of body fragmentation, secondary burial, and/or distribution, known from the previous period, the Gravettian, became widespread. Additionally, portable items such as discs, amulets, or goblets made from the skull are seen (Orschiedt, 2013). In the last phase of the Magdalenian period, cemetery areas became widespread (Pettitt, 2010). It is important to note that many similar mortuary practices occur simultaneously in the Levant region. There are skull-focused practices, the emergence of cemetery areas, and the use of ochre.

Primary and secondary burials were the main focus of Jörg Orschiedt's 2013 investigation into burials from the European Magdalenian and the Late Palaeolithic periods. During the Magdalenian period, evidence of primary burials seems uncommon. Contrarily, the Magdalenian is distinguished from all other Upper Palaeolithic periods by the abundance of separated human remains. Clearly, as the Magdalenian advances from the Lower to the Late Magdalenian, an increasing number of burials are discovered. Orschiedt examined primary burials. There are twenty-six single and double burials covering a total of thirty-one individuals dating back to the

Late Upper Palaeolithic period (LUP). Even though they reappeared after 11,000 BP, these primary burials appeared to be a common occurrence between 15,000 and 12,000 BP. Single interment was undoubtedly a practice that persisted until the end of the Pleistocene. However, greater quantities of individuals were interred at particular locations during the same epoch. These constructions appear to be the earliest known cemetery areas that extend throughout the Early Holocene period (Orschiedt, 2013).

In Orschiedt's (2002) investigation, it was shown that all the bones found fit inside the "*calotte*," which was in a superior state of preservation (Le Placard). This suggests that the calotte served as a container for transporting the remains to the hearth. The significance of Orchiedt's work lies in identifying secondary burial as the primary explanation, instead of cannibalism, for the observed phenomenon. There is some uncertainty over the main objective of the action. While it is evident that there is a strong interest in cleaning the bones before their placement, it is also possible that it was sought potentially as a trophy (Pettitt 2010).

The archeological remains show submerged evidence in the Near East for a long time after the Middle Palaeolithic era. However, about the same time as the Magdalenian period was occurring in Europe, mortuary activity was also noted in the Near East. After the last Ice Age, some groups of people intensively utilized an extended subsistence spectrum in more fertile ecological niches in the Near East, making way for the Fertile Crescent. In this way, several long-term occupations appeared in such a wide geography. The experiments of the sedentary lifestyle were performed by the complex hunter-gatherer-fisher people called the Natufian in the southern Levant. Such practices are dated about 14500-12800 BP and coincided with the suitable environmental conditions of the Bølling–Allerød climatic period. This state is, however, interrupted by the colder and drier conditions of the Younger Dryas, dated about 12800–11500 BP. For the Natufian people in this framework, which was triggered by the climatic change, the following can be identified: The shift to the Natufian complex society coincided with evidence for larger, more permanent settlements, and a significant increase in the number of burials compared to the preceding period. The cremation was documented during the early Natufian period. The stone mortars/bowls were placed on top of the burials. People returned to the

mobile lifestyle after the climatic deterioration. The secondary and group burials were increased during this process. There are instances of grave goods, including bone and stone tools, ochre on the skulls, and parts of animals incorporated in graves. However, most of the grave objects disappeared after the climatic deterioration. Feasting associated with burials is documented at some of Final Natufian areas. Tradition of postmortem skull removal with evidence of selective skull removal and modification can be seen as a characteristic of this culture (Belfer-Cohen & Hovers, 1992; Bocquentin & Garrard, 2016; Byrd & Monahan, 1995).

Nadel and his colleagues (2013) discuss the grave linings of flowering plants in Natufian burials at Raqefet Cave, Israel, dating back to 13,700–11,700 BP. Such a grave preparation was a sophisticated planned process embedded with social and spiritual meanings reflecting a complex society undergoing critical changes at the end of the Pleistocene. In this context, the emergence of Natufian cemeteries may represent new and complex social organizations. These social organizations could have included establishing or strengthening special interest groups, property inheritance, and territorial ownership (Nadel et al., 2013; Grosman, 2003; Grosman et al., 2008; Munro & Grosman, 2010).

Kuijt (1996) examines the significance of burial practices from the Late Natufian to the Neolithic period. It is suggested that burial practices heightened focus on fostering a sense of belonging to a larger community rather than focusing on individual identities. In addition, these activities were a kind of social action meant to strike a balance inside the communities throughout periods of major social change. In a way that supports these arguments, the Late Natufian period was marked by the establishment of social norms aimed at restricting the expansion and concentration of power and authority within societies (Kuijt, 1996).

2.2.4. The Early Holocene Communities of Europe and Near East (c. 12,000 – 7,500 BP)

During the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene, the natural environment of periglacial regions in the heart of the East European Plain was profoundly affected by a decrease in glacial coverage and a shift in climate. During the Holocene, the warming

climate led to the expansion of thick vegetation, forming a forest belt. Consequently, the emergence of a novel economic specialization for hunters in forested areas occurred, along with the establishment of human habitation in regions previously covered by ice masses (Pavlov et al, 2023). In the process of adapting to a changing climate and the availability of new resources, human populations lost many of the traits that defined the Late Upper Palaeolithic, including complex portable and cave art (Pettitt 2014). The technologies saw a transition towards a broader range of resource utilization, with an increased dependence on forest species and the consumption of marine resources (Pettitt, 2014). In addition to the invention of the bow and arrow, during this time, new technocomplexes appeared, including the Azilian in southwestern Europe, the Ahrensburgian in northern Europe, and several versions of the Epigravettian in eastern Europe (Cattelain, 1997; Kobusiewicz et al., 1999; Pettitt, 2014).

Orschiedt's 2018 study focused on analyzing burial practices from the Late Upper Palaeolithic and the first Mesolithic periods in Europe. The presence of burials in the European LUP is characterized by a considerable degree of diversity. Typically, both adults and children were interred in the same way, occasionally even in shared graves. Furthermore, the presence of various personal adornments, such as pierced animal teeth and shells, may suggest a comparable burial practice throughout the late Pleistocene or the shift to the Holocene epoch. It is evident that single burials in either bent or stretched positions within caves and shelters continued to be significant for the early Mesolithic period. Given the similarities to the customs of the Late Upper Palaeolithic, it is proposed that this serves as a significant factor in supporting the idea of a consistent continuation of traditions across the various climatic and environmental periods. For example, the Mesolithic burials at Arene Candide in Italy unequivocally demonstrate the transfer of the LUP tradition of a cemetery to the postglacial period (Orschiedt, 2018).

The burial practices in Europe during the Mesolithic period exhibit variation, encompassing many forms, such as single and multiple burials, body manipulations, cremations, head burials, cemeteries, and burials in caves, rock shelters, and open-air sites. The researcher states that while such a variety was already evident in several

aspects during the Upper Palaeolithic period, it significantly escalated throughout the Mesolithic period (Orschiedt, 2018).

In the Near East, after the climate warmed gradually, called the Bølling-Allerød interstadial, this trend ended during the Younger Dryas, c. 12,800–11,500 BP, which was a cold and dry phase (Belfer-Cohen & Goring-Morris, 2010). The Holocene was characterized by a time of consistently stable climatic situations, elevated average temperatures, and enhanced rainfall. Some regional climatic records from Anatolia, the Levant, and the Iranian plateau indicate that this transition from the Late Pleistocene to the Early Holocene commenced with remarkable acceleration (Palmisano et al, 2021).

During the PPNA period, approximately between 12,000 and 10,500 cal. BP, mortuary practices in the southern Levant region were largely uniform. Following death, the skulls were extracted, purified, and readied for utilization by the living people. The skulls were reinterred in designated locations (Bar-Yosef & Belfer-Cohen, 1991; Kuijt, 1996). The acts mentioned were part of a ceremonial system that aimed to strengthen the bond within the society and reinforce the ideas held by households and the group as a whole (Kuijt & Goring-Morris, 2002). During the PPNA period in Upper Mesopotamia, numerous graves exhibit a high level of riches regarding grave goods. There is evidence indicating that skeletons or their bones were adorned with ochre color, as suggested by Erdal (2015), Özkaya (2009), and Rosenberg (2011).

The burial practices in the southern Levant during the PPNB period, which took place around 10,500-9,000 cal. BP, showed a remarkable level of consistency in general traditions while also demonstrating considerable variation in the specific techniques used within and across different communities (Kuijt & Goring-Morris, 2002). Single burials remained beneath the floors of houses and in courtyard spaces. Throughout the time, removing skulls was a prominent aspect of mortuary ceremonies. This process entailed meticulously conserving many skulls coated with plaster and/or paint (Bonogofsky, 2001; Kuijt, 2000). In this context, I am taking a closer look at one of the most comprehensive approaches to the mortuary phenomenon in the social context belonging to Ian Kuijt (2000a, 2000b, 2001, 2008). After the earliest traces of mortuary performances were discovered in Near East before the Natufian era, it was seen that

these practices were applied more intensively in the following periods. Even though Natufians returned to the mobile lifestyle due to the trigger of climatic deterioration, i.e., Younger Dryas, the treatments made to the dead body increased during the Final Natufian period. Among them, skull removal and multiple burials draw attention. With the beginning of the Holocene era, the emergence of villages and the accompanying more intense and varied mortuary practices, e.g., skull removal, plastering, decorating, caching etc., were recorded in the Near East during the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B period.

Kuijt (2008) modelled these mortuary practices concentrating on the evidence dated PPNB term in the social context. Accordingly, mortuary ritual practices containing removal, manipulation, and circulation of human skulls were related to the construction and continuation of social memory and identity. In this point, the repetitive behaviors as part of rituals were highlighted since they make the event understandable and meaningful for people. Moreover, because memory is dynamic, time-sensitive, and has multiscale aspects, social memory may be created at multiple levels including the process of remembering and forgetting (Kuijt, 2008). In this context, after a pit was firstly dug into the floor inside the building, the dead were buried. The pit was filled and then the location of the skull was mostly marked for its removal. When the skulls were removed from the bodies, they may have been related to specific individuals and households. Following generations with several manipulations (skull plastering, painting, adorning, fragmenting, and caching), memories, identities, and relations were transformed, i.e., from named persons to abstract, symbolic collective ones. This process is called as the secondary burial as well. These secondary mortuary practices are formerly planned and intergenerational. Meanwhile, they are prepared for the high level of participation within the society. The graves would be re-opened at certain times and secondary burials of some individuals in communal spaces would take place. Seasonal cycles were probably the triggering factor for these rituals. While waiting for these cycles, however, activities such as renovating buildings (e.g., replastering/ repainting wall/ floor and rebuilding a new one) and communal food-sharing took place by households (Kuijt, 2000b, 2008).

Kuijt also added that the founding of large agricultural villages may have caused some changes in mortuary practices and household rituals. According to this picture, the

secondary mortuary practices first spread with the reuse of skulls. Also, naturalistic plastered skulls, human statues, and busts appeared. In addition, the removal of heads of figurines and the secondary removal of human skulls from their bodies may be considered parts of these ritual performances so-called the ancestor or skull cult in the literature. In brief, practices within the tradition of the skull cult emphasize cycles of the commemoration. Society was cyclically integrated into life and death by this way. Mortuary ritual practices as communal actions served to memorialize the personal identity of the dead, and they were a medium for collective memory and reiteration of community membership (Kuijt, 2000, 2008).

Communal burials were also prevalent throughout the PPNB period in Upper Mesopotamia, which includes the Upper Tigris and Upper Euphrates districts. During the Early PPNB era, communal buildings housed community graves. These multiple and secondary burials were frequently used to promote and establish communal bonds. Moreover, the selection of individuals for burial may vary based on their social and economic status (Atakuman, 2014; Erim-Özdoğan, 2011; Hauptmann, 2011).

Removing and decorating skulls was observed throughout the Pottery Neolithic period, which began in the seventh millennium. This method became a distinctive feature of burial practices in Central Anatolia. In addition, the significance of symbolism was highlighted through the use of movable objects, particularly clay vessels and seals (Boz & Hager, 2000; Hodder & Cessford, 2004; Hodder & Pels, 2010). In this context, when I am taking a closer look at one of the most essential approaches to the mortuary practices in the social context, Hodder and Cessford (2004) examined the intramural burial practices in the context of daily life and social memory at Çatalhöyük, a Neolithic Central Anatolian site (c. 9,100-8,000 BP). It is mentioned that human burials beneath the floors and repetitive practices, such as skull removal, body fragmentation, rebuilding of houses in the same location over time, replastering and repainting floors and walls, created and strengthened social memory of the community. In this sense, the symbolically most elaborate houses at Çatalhöyük may be lineage houses, i.e., shrines in Mellaart's terms (1964) or History Houses in Hodder's terms (Hodder & Pels, 2010), that encapsulated the prestigious history of the social group with especially mortuary and architectural practices.

2.3. The Neolithization Process in the Near East

The theoretical framework devised for mortuary practices can be seen as the foundation of the thesis. In this step, the Neolithization process in the Near East is examined to establish and comprehend the thesis's initial stage while the study is constructed on this foundation. Now, the process will be reviewed in a more generalized manner.

The Neolithic Process in the Near East concerns the progressive adaptation of sedentary ways of life and the domestication of wild plants and animals by nomadic hunter-gatherer societies. The reason for this transition is frequently speculated to be either the economic advantages of agriculture and the need to decrease risk or increase capital or the fact that hunter-gatherers are compelled to become farmers by climatic shifts and population stress (Binford, 1968; Flannery, 1986). According to available data for the Near East, some groups were able to extensively use broad-spectrum subsistence strategies following the last Ice Age thanks to comparatively more abundant habitats along the Fertile Crescent. This led to long-term occupation in various spots (Boyd, 2006; Zeder, 2009). It is considered that the Early Natufian, who experimented with a more sedentary way of life during the Bølling–Allerød climatic event, is the best example of early sedentism, producing food and social order. The Younger Dryas's arrival of colder, drier weather, which at first brought about a return to mobile circumstances, contributed to the first step's brief duration. Then, the Holocene era started, when the weather again improved.

It should be noted that the presence and absence of ceramic have been a critical threshold when characterizing the Neolithization process. Accordingly, the period is entitled the Pre-Pottery Neolithic in the literature of the Near Eastern Neolithic and consists of two major chronological parts. The first one is the A-part of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic, called PPNA, dated about 12,000–10,500 cal. BP.

Sites in the southern Levant during the PPNA period were marked by a contraction of communities into the Levantine Corridor due to the large desert areas (Kuijt & Goring-Morris, 2002). People relied on consuming cereals and hunting animals. Hence, there is much evidence indicating deliberate manipulation and cultivation of plants in a first

in the Near East (Hillman et al., 2001; Kuijt & Goring-Morris, 2002). The limited but exchanged items imply that PPNA groups connected and interacted with distinct groups from neighboring regions. The settlement organization in the southern Levant generally appeared to be similar to that of the Late Natufian (Kuijt & Goring-Morris, 2002). In addition, there are rare and different architectural examples in this period. One of them is a large stone tower at Jericho, which may have served a defensive role or as a shrine (Bar-Yosef, 1986).

In the Neolithization process in Upper Mesopotamia, including the Upper Tigris and Upper Euphrates regions, the findings from architectural remains indicated a transition from oval to quadrilateral plans during the last phase of the PPNA period. It is stated that this change is a reflection of the evolving social and cultural dynamics (Dietrich & Notroff, 2015; Karul, 2011, 2020; Miyake et al., 2012; Özkaya, 2009). Another point is that architectural plastering, specifically floor plastering, is frequently encountered in the Upper Tigris region. Moreover, structures with stone pillars, symbolically elaborated, attracted attention in Upper Mesopotamia (Atakuman, 2014; Dietrich & Notroff, 2015; Karul, 2011; Kodaş, 2018; Miyake et al., 2012).

It is noted for the Neolithization during the PPNA period that geographical constraints and raised social stress led to an expansion of interaction beyond the region's borders. Therefore, it is mentioned that social and economic differences emerged on numerous levels. Moreover, large-scale events served as platforms for all kinds of interactions while simultaneously reshaping local identities. Thus, there was a start of symbolic buildup in both local and global networks (Atakuman, 2014).

The second part of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic in the Near East is PPNB, dated about 10,500–9,000 cal. BP. The subsistence strategies in the southern Levant were marked by the integration of plant cultivation and animal domestication, indicating a transition towards agricultural methods (Kuijt & Goring-Morris, 2002). The architecture tradition in the southern Levant had a rectangular shape, featuring an entrance and internal partitions. The walls of these buildings were typically constructed on top of a preexisting ground surface. The floors were typically made of a substantial layer of plaster (Kuijt & Goring-Morris, 2002). A number of large anthropomorphic statues dated to the middle part of PPNB were discovered, the most notable coming from Ain

Ghazal (Kuijt, 2001; Rollefson, 1983). In addition to the life-sized mask, the clay zoomorphic figurines, another symbolic item associated with buildings, have frequently been thematically linked to the possible existence of a cattle cult throughout the PPNB period (Kuijt & Goring-Morris, 2002; Rollefson, 1986). It should be added that there is a transformation for the social organization of the PPNB communities. In the first step, the change is observed from the local-scale community form to the house-scale composition. Then, the construction of extended houses emerges (Atakuman, 2014).

The early Neolithic settlements in the southern Levant collapsed due to some potential factors: climatic change, ecosystem devastation near the settlements. As a result, the population concentrations became dispersed and previously established socio-cultural norms declined (Rollefson & Köhler-Rollefson, 1989). The extension of this picture, which appears in the Levant region, is also present in the Central Anatolia region. Several newer settlements like Çatalhöyük of the Central Anatolia appeared after the seventh millennium (Düring, 2013; Hodder & Cessford, 2004; Hodder & Pels, 2010). The most significant characteristics of several settlements in Central Anatolia are the repeated reconstruction of houses in the same location and the habit of staying in the same place for a long time. In this context, buildings are one of the striking elements of this period.

The "*cultural biography*" is a term employed to define singularized objects in the genealogical histories of the structures in Central Anatolia during the Neolithization process (Kopytoff, 1986; Düring, 2005). The concept of cultural biography has been employed to examine the specific narrative of individualized items and the significance attributed to them by persons during the different stages of their history. Bailey (1990) and Tringham (1995) emphasize the temporal aspect of buildings, precisely their longevity, frequency of repairs, succession, and how these aspects are connected to the history of the people who lived in them (Düring, 2005).

The cultural biography approach offers a productive method for investigating buildings in prehistory. However, the most insightful thing on the significance of building biographies is specifically associated with the concept of houses. Houses are considered to be social institutions that societies utilize to establish affiliations (Lévi-

Strauss, 1983; Düring, 2005; Kuijt, 2018). It casts doubt on the widespread belief that maintaining building continuity is just a practical aspect. Domestic houses have the capacity to progressively transform into "*lineage houses*" throughout their cultural biographies, which serve as the focal point of rituals and serve to unite a group of kin. For the purpose of forming and maintaining group identities outside of households, these structures are crucial (Düring, 2005).

2.4. A Research Question and Methodology

The general consensus among the studies incorporated in the literature review is that the performances surrounding death serve to negotiate and establish social structures. What is missing is the fact that the developed approaches and models are explanatory and significant in the context of a particular time period and geographic region. In other words, there is a gap in the knowledge of how mortuary ritual performances emerged, developed, and transformed over an extended period, which was also covered before the Neolithization process in the anthropological context. In addition, as seen in the literature, the emergence or disappearance of similar mortuary practices in Europe and the Near East has been found confusing, and this critical point will also be addressed within the scope of this study.

The primary aim of this dissertation is to articulate the historical formation of the skull cult package of practices through a wider period (c. 150,000 – 8,000 BP) and an extended geography (particularly that of Europe and the Near East), so that an in-depth understanding of the development of focus on particular symbolic objects, skulls, secondary burials and relations with communal and private spaces can be understood from a comparative perspective. Furthermore, the recent advances in archaeogenetic research have revealed the connectivity and divergence in population structures of prehistoric societies, which may be used as a context to understand the similarities and differences between communities through time and space. In this context, the thesis aims to address the following questions:

- When did the specific symbolic behaviors and codes of the Early Holocene skull cult ritual package of the Near East begin to be seen in the prehistoric record?

- What are the similarities and differences of the mortuary practices observed in Europe and the Near East through the prehistoric record?
- Is it possible to contextualize these similarities and differences in relation to the climatic and genetic shifts?

Before moving on to the analysis part, I would like to explain how data was collected and classified. As stated in the previous section, the focus and starting point of the study is mortuary practices during the Neolithization process. Starting from this period, I try to retrospectively follow features of the Neolithic mortuary practices. Nevertheless, I do not disregard mortuary practices not seen during the Neolithic period. Consequently, the backbone of the criteria involving standard features for the data collection and analysis is mortuary performances that are unique to the Neolithic process, with due consideration to the significant studies that I have detailed in the literature. Additionally, characteristics of the Palaeolithic period were integrated into them.

At this point, it is essential to understand how the temporal and spatial boundaries of the thesis are drawn. Since the earliest examples of mortuary practices come from the Middle Palaeolithic period, data has been collected to cover large regions worldwide. In contrast, the geographical aspect of the thesis was substantially influenced by ancient DNA research, which has seen significant growth over the past decade. Certain studies examining the LGM, and its post stage indicate that genetic interaction occurred between Europe and the Near East throughout the Pleistocene (Feldman et al., 2019; Marchi et al., 2020). This is the reason that comprehending the Near East requires comparison with Europe. Therefore, following the Middle Palaeolithic, the geographical area has been narrowed to cover Europe and the Near East.

The data compilation process is conducted in accordance with eight major categories. Details will be given in the next chapter. A wide variety of resources (publications, articles, monographs, open-access databases, and so forth) were identified and selected during the data collection phase. Undoubtedly, the resources must possess high quality with regard to their reliability and inclusiveness. Therefore, each has been assessed and ranked along this dimension. While this approach to evaluating resources and sites was considered to be highly subjective, it is necessary to have a substantial

number of publications that encompass the database's features in order to utilize the resource and choose the site in issue. The sites of the study were identified through using of high-ranking sources, which comprised information on chronology, mortuary customs, architecture, pottery, figurines, and other relevant material culture items.

Data was gathered from chosen sources in accordance with the specified criteria for the identified sites. The completed assemblage was then entered into Excel spreadsheets in the present/absent (1/0) format. Moreover, the entire dataset was divided into six periods to make both the analysis and future inferences meaningful. In this separation, cultural grouping and chronological order were taken into consideration.

It will be elaborated upon in the following section; however, the following is a synopsis: If I had to create a diagram illustrating the analyses, the initial branching would be between periodic and regional focus. The branch that is studied periodically follows a systematic format for its analyses. First, PCA is conducted on the raw data in order to uncover the general structure of the dataset. The overall pattern of correlations between regions is analyzed. Next, the raw data undergoes the seriation step. In this context, a table displays information about different regions and their burial features. The objective is to analyze the data and identify trends and common behaviors specific to each region. Following PCA and seriation, which can be characterized as a form of pre-processing, the study of 2-mode networks is carried out. The study of the association between regions and features, which starts with seriation, is therefore supported. When seriation has a high-stress value, it becomes challenging to discern patterns. Thus, network analysis provides a clear understanding. Distinctive features of regions or clusters may arise. These factors will aid in reconstructing the social structures and behaviors related to burials.

Upon analyzing the correlations between regions and features, a set of features will often emerge for each region. Nevertheless, the issue of homogeneity within the regions emerges. The compatibility of the regional table with intra-regional dynamics is assessed by analyzing the cultural diversity within the region. Then, the study conducted on the raw data is enhanced by similarity analysis, wherein the association between regions is examined based on the shared traits. PerMANOVA and PCoA are

performed to comprehend the given results. The statistical assessment and visualization of the significance of the similarities or differences between regions is performed. The analyses mentioned above enhance understanding of the structure and characteristics of an interregional social network. Next, attention is directed towards burial traditions. The objective is to analyze the behavioral patterns over a specific period by identifying the most closely related features, which are grouped together due to their frequent occurrence, and to study how these traits vary among different demographic groups.

In the initial part of this section, I referred to a branching: period-by-period and region-by-region. Now the second branch is built. Burial practices throughout the periods in each region are examined, with particular emphasis on their origins, disappearance, continuity, and simultaneous existence. An assessment of the temporal evolution of mortuary culture in each region can be conducted as a result. In terms of the software, all these analyses are going to be done using Microsoft Excel, RStudio, and Gephi. Lastly, in order to enrich the study by adding a new dimension, the results obtained from material culture data will be compared with ancient DNA findings.

2.4.1. Analytical Tools

Advanced technologies are used in digital archaeological methods to improve the analysis and understanding of archaeological finds. These methods involve a variety of tools and strategies. Data visualization tools and statistical & computational methods aid in managing complex datasets, revealing patterns and trends, and reconstructing relationships. As I seek responses to the questions I have examined within the framework of the study, I employ the analyses that are elaborated upon subsequently. In this context, R-Studio, which utilizes the R programming language and has the capability to do diverse analyses, is used. Additionally, Gephi software is specifically favored for network analysis purposes.

DISTRIBUTION ANALYSES:

Distribution analysis examines the dispersion of values within a given dataset. It entails analyzing the occurrence and pattern of various features to understand the fluctuation and main trends of the data. Distribution analysis is a crucial component of

statistical analysis and data study, serving as a foundation for comprehending the inherent attributes of the dataset.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA), one of the most widely utilized multivariate statistical methods, is the one technique within the scope of the dissertation. This mathematical technique lowers the dimensionality of data while keeping the majority of the dataset's variation. It examines a data table with multiple variables that are typically correlated with one another (Abdi & Williams, 2010). PCA seeks to determine the most crucial information from the data table. Another aim is to reduce the data set size by retaining only essential information. PCA also clarifies dataset description and examines the structure of observations and variables. PCA visually shows the relationships between them by plotting with points (Saporta & Keita, 2009).

PCA produces new variables known as principal components by combining the original variables linearly. The first principal component must exhibit the most variance possible. This component will elucidate the predominant portion of the data table. The second component is calculated to be perpendicular to the first component and to maximize the inertia of the data table. The remaining components are calculated in the same manner. The values of these new variables are referred to as factor scores, and they can be understood geometrically as the observations' projections onto main components (Abdi & Williams, 2010).

In the dataset, which is an Excel table, each row (archaeological site) is represented by several variables (archaeological features). PCA, written in R language in the R-Studio program, can plot archaeological sites or characteristics on the 2D graph. We can read the chart as follows: There is a correlation between sites close to one another, or a significant correlation exists between nearby archaeological features. Conversely, a relatively low correlation exists between sites placed in opposing directions or far from each other. This condition makes it possible to assess a vast dataset visually. We can also decide if points can be grouped at the same time.

Seriation is used as another technique. The goal of seriation is to group similar units together in one dimension, as along a line, so that each unit's placement indicates how similar it is to the others. This method is typically employed by archaeologists to

arrange artifacts in a chronological sequence. Still, it can also be applied to other dimensions, like the quantity or lack of a particular trait. The main goal is to establish a mechanism for arranging and evaluating units according to their similarities. Seriation entails generating a data matrix in which the columns represent the variables, and the rows represent the units. To accomplish the ordering of units, a similarity matrix derived from the data is manipulated, or the cells of the data matrix are directly rearranged (Marquardt, 1978). The raw presence/absence data is processed in the R-Studio program within the scope of the study.

Distribution analyses are conducted in this study to ascertain the temporal and spatial distribution of Neolithic mortuary practices, including their initial appearance and disappearance dates, regions of continuity, and areas of concentration. Consequently, PCA and seriation techniques mentioned above will be implemented. In the first stage, these methods were selected since they were developed using unprocessed data. In this context, PCA will be based on regions. This analysis will be performed for each period, generally aiding in establishing the correlation between them. By adopting this method, I will be able to notice and track the main structures by reducing the noise in the data set. By employing the seriation technique, I can discern which regions contain particular features. With regard to characteristics, I will possess the ability to identify the common and uncommon attributes of the period. Thus, the "*standard*" practices of the time will be comprehended, and points of differentiation will be ascertained.

SIMILARITY AND DISSIMILARITY ANALYSIS:

The Jaccard index computes a dissimilarity measure by comparing the proportion of shared elements between pairs of rows in a binary dataset. This approach calculates a similarity score ranging from 0 to 1 based on shared present qualities in a pairwise comparison, discounting absent data. A score of 0 signifies similarity, while a score of 1 shows no similarity (De Groot, 2016; Shennan, 1997). Moreover, it is suggested that the Jaccard index is a valuable tool for assessing the similarity across datasets impacted by factors such as partially excavated sites, incomplete publications, or various study focuses (De Groot, 2016).

Conversely, the Jaccard index tends to overrate similarity in assemblages with high attribute variety and underrate similarity in assemblages with few attributes (Chao et al., 2005). In contrast to the Jaccard index, Kulczynski-2 exhibits a minor reliance on richness. This phenomenon indicates that the outcome is comparatively less affected by the variability in the diversity of attributes within the assemblages (de Groot, 2019; Hausdorf & Hennig, 2005). According to de Groot's research, the overlapping network patterns obtained via the Kulczynski-2 method and those determined by the Jaccard index ensure that these patterns are not influenced by variations in diversity among the assemblages (de Groot, 2019). In addition, considering that dozens of features need to be analyzed in my data set, I preferred the Jaccard Index because the amount and diversity of features should not be ignored. In order to acquire the similarity value, the Jaccard Dissimilarity was calculated using the vegdist function provided by the vegan package in RStudio. This value was then subtracted from one. The analyses proceeded in accordance with the similarity values.

Matrices based on both raw data and the Jaccard Index were visualized functionally with heat maps. A heat map is a visual depiction of data that illustrates the hierarchical cluster structure in a data matrix at both the row and column levels. An assortment of hues is employed to symbolize the intensity of a specific monitoring value. Due to the intrinsic color sensitivity of humans, heat maps convert data into a color summary that visually represents the data's characteristics and distribution. This facilitates the identification and summarization of anomalies. Additionally, specific data points can be categorized according to the color corresponding to them on the heat map. Also, heat maps can be enhanced with scatter plots, bar plots, box plots, line plots, and dendrograms. Overall, a heat map provides a brief and comprehensive representation of intricate data in a single glance (Barter & Yu, 2018; Wilkinson & Friendly, 2009).

In this context, heat maps will show the similarity between regions on the basis of shared features and features based on regions in my study. Regions and features with high correlations will be easily identified thanks to markers such as color and size. In this way, I will be able to understand the relationships between regions. Similarly, I will be able to get an idea of the correlation between mortuary practices. Since there are a large number of sites, it is not easy to make this inference from raw data.

Therefore, heat maps prepared based on similarity analysis will make these possible. By applying the same mechanism for each period, I will try to reach reliable conclusions about "*relationships*" based on similarities and differences.

Diversity analysis involves an in-depth assessment and measurement of diversity within a dataset or population. It has multiple dimensions and may be used for various areas, including archeology. Diversity analysis seeks to comprehend the extent and frequency of differences inside a specific framework, whether concerning species in biological qualities or social features in a community. In this context, analyses are carried out by applying them to the matrices produced from the Jaccard Index. I can specifically designate one place and quantify its distinctiveness in relation to its associated region. Thus, cultural diversity analysis can also generate data on the variety within a certain region. This provides insights into which site maintains connections with neighboring sites within its region and which site is active in networks extending beyond its geographical boundaries.

Permanova is a statistical method that divides the variation in a multivariate dataset into different parts based on a chosen dissimilarity measure. This division is done in response to one or more factors in an analysis of variance design. Permutational algorithms are utilized to make statistical inferences (Anderson, 2014). When analyzing multivariate data using Euclidean distances or non-Euclidean-embeddable dissimilarity metrics, PERMANOVA is a helpful statistical tool. Its usefulness is similar to traditional ANOVA in many aspects, but it covers a far wider range of applications (Anderson, 2014). Accordingly, the PERMANOVA can easily be changed to include random effects, quantitative variables, hierarchical models, measure repetition, designs that aren't balanced or symmetrical, and mixed distributions. This last one is the reason I picked this method. To see the results, PERMANOVA has plots containing multidimensional versions of main effects and interaction plots. In this context, the results can be visualized by Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCoA), metric Multidimensional Scaling (mMDS), or nonmetric Multidimensional Scaling (nMDS) (M. J. Anderson, 2014). PerMANOVA was executed utilizing the adonis2 function available in the vegan library for R. The PCoA was chosen in order to represent the outcomes visually.

Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCoA), often known as multidimensional scaling, is a technique used to examine and visually represent the similarities or differences in data (Westcott, 1986). The process begins by utilizing a similarity or dissimilarity matrix (also known as a distance matrix) and allocating a position in a space with fewer dimensions for each item. PCoA is a mathematical technique that does an eigen-analysis. It calculates a set of eigenvalues and eigenvectors. PCoA is an extension of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) that focuses on quantifying the similarity between variables. PCA and PCoA differ in their primary objectives. PCA aims to identify the underlying "*structure*" in the variables, while PCoA focuses on discovering similarities between items. Furthermore, PCA reduces the number of variables, whereas PCoA examines a matrix of distances (Tabachnick et al., 2013).

To quantify the variation between the various regions, PCoA was utilized in my study. It plots the degree of cultural "*relatedness*" that existed between regions throughout a given time period. By organizing the sites based on mortuary practices as opposed to geographical proximity, I gained insight into whether sites that were culturally related were also those in close geographical proximity. At the same time, I had the opportunity to understand the cultural affinities of the areas covered by the regions in the chart according to their relative situations (adjacency, intersection, overlap, etc.). The pcoa function from the ape library was implemented in R to generate the PCoA graph.

SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS:

A collection of vertices and edges make up a network. Graphs can be used to represent networks, with vertices being points and edges being lines. The degree of a node, or the number of edges, is one of the fundamental conceptions in network analysis. It shows how many connections a node has within the network with others. Related to this, connectivity describes the connection between nodes. Both strong and weak connectedness are possible (Blair, 2023; Knappett, 2020). Clustering, or grouping according to relations or similarities, is another essential concept in network studies. Groups of nodes with a higher connectivity than the rest of the network are called clusters (Östborn & Gerding, 2014).

The next concept in this understanding is centrality. Measures of centrality like degree, closeness, and betweenness are taken into account when assessing the significance of nodes in the network. By having a high degree—that is, having a large number of direct connections with other nodes —a node or agent might be considered central in this sense. An agent with a high degree is one who interacts with many individuals (Knappett, 2020; Östborn & Gerding, 2014; Scott, 2011). If a node has a high closeness centrality—a metric that expresses how close it is to every other node in the network using the shortest paths—it can be considered central. Within the network, nodes with high closeness centrality can efficiently retrieve and distribute data or resources. Conversely, if a node has a high betweenness centrality—a metric that indicates how much of it is on the shortest paths between other pairs of nodes or agents—it might be considered central. High betweenness centrality nodes serve as mediators or bridges, allowing information or resources to move between different areas of the network and promoting communication. Lastly, a node can attain centrality if its eigenvector centrality is high, a metric that takes into account both the quantity and quality of its links. Higher eigenvector centrality indicates that nodes are interconnected with other highly central agents (Knappett, 2020; Scott, 2011). High-degree central nodes are positioned at the center of activity. In terms of the concept of centrality in socio-material archaeological frameworks, it is suggested that the degree and eigenvector centrality are the most effective methods for quantifying network dynamics that do not rely on direct connections between nodes (Borgatti, 2005).

Structurally speaking, two categories of networks exist as adopted in this study. Two sets of nodes are involved in two-mode networks, and edges are used to link the nodes in one set to the nodes in the other. It is common practice to express relationships between various types of entities using two-mode networks. These two-mode networks can be converted into one-mode networks (Borgatti, 2009; Tabassum et al., 2018). All of the nodes in a one-mode network belong to the same type, and their connections show interactions between nodes of the same kind (Blair, 2023). Typically, 2-mode affiliation networks are examined by altering or projecting them into 1-mode weighted networks. This is done by creating links between actors and events based on their shared affiliation. The direct linkages between the various entities are identified by measuring their co-membership at the same activities or

sharing/distributing the same actors across multiple events (Borgatti & Halgin, 2014). As an illustration from my research, networks are formed as 2-mode affiliation networks consisting of regions and material culture features. 2-mode networks are transformed into 1-mode weighted networks representing regions and traits. Regions are connected based on the existence of the same characteristics, while features are connected based on their occurrence in the same regions. Links between regions and features are deduced based on the affiliation relationships between distinct nodes.

In a weighted network, where edges between nodes are assigned weights to represent the strength or intensity of connections, the threshold plays a crucial role. Applying a threshold is first helpful for reducing complexity by focusing on strong connections. Analyzing a dense weighted network can be computationally intensive. The computational efficiency of network analysis algorithms can be improved by applying a threshold and reducing the number of edges. As a result, the network can be more interpretable by highlighting the most salient connections and relationships. Instead of dealing with a dense and cluttered network, researchers can focus on a set of edges that are above the threshold, making it easier to identify patterns, clusters, or other structural features (Croft et al., 2008; Mazzucato, 2019). Determining the cut-off value or threshold in a weighted network is an important step in analyzing the network structure and defining connections between nodes. Statistical measures can be used to determine the cut-off value as a threshold in a weighted network. As a way, a cut-off value might be chosen based on the mean, median, or standard deviation of the edge in the network. In this study, the threshold for each network was examined as the average of all the values. Ties/edges above this threshold value were shown in the graph as part of the network.

Network analysis has the potential to be useful in archaeology because it can provide information about the relationships and patterns within archeological data that would not be seen using other techniques. Finally, network analysis can aid in comprehending the procedures that resulted in the production and distribution of archaeological data. Archaeologists can learn more about the relationships and acts that produced the archeological record by studying the structure of networks (Brughmans, 2010, 2013).

Network approaches have become more and more appealing for archaeological studies during the previous three decades because of their potential and contributions. Because they concentrate on the links between entities rather than the entities themselves, these methods are relational. These connections can stand for various social relationships, including commercial interactions, shared identities, and other affiliations. Archaeologists can learn more about the social structures and relationships of cultural practices by examining these links. In this context, how actors structure networks and how networks structure interactions among actors are examined in this context. It should be highlighted that because network approaches in archaeology draw from various methods and literature from other disciplines, they are multidisciplinary (Brughmans, 2013).

Network techniques in archaeology utilize Social Network Analysis (SNA) methodologies and theories from sociology and sociocultural anthropology. SNA is employed to examine social connections and interactions between individuals or organizations. A social network is comprised of a set of nodes and edges. Nodes can represent diverse individual entities such as persons, companies, countries, and items based on the specific application domain. An edge is a line connecting two nodes and can indicate relationships between them, such as communication, cooperation, kinship, or trade. Furthermore, these edges might be either directed or undirected (Tabassum et al., 2018). The relationships are established among nodes and edges. In addition to social connections, links can also signify the transmission of information, goods, experiences, and shared traits, among other things. SNA offers a visual depiction of social networks using network diagrams or graphs. Nodes are depicted as dots, while lines symbolize connections between nodes. Nodes or edges can be customized in terms of size, color, or shape to convey extra traits or characteristics of the individuals or connections (Knappett, 2016; Tabassum et al., 2018).

Considering the historical overview of SNA in archaeology, the development and adoption of network approaches in the field attract attention. SNA methods and theories were initially developed in sociology and sociocultural anthropology, as mentioned. Then, they were adopted by archaeologists. Early applications of SNA in archaeology drew on spatial approaches in geography and graph theory. Settlement

patterns and spatial relationships between archaeological sites were analyzed using network methods (Mills, 2017; Romano et al., 2020). Afterward, SNA was applied to analyze material culture networks based on shared raw material provenance. Archaeologists examined the movement of artifacts and the connections between settlements by analyzing chemical and mineralogical data (Mills, 2017).

SNA and other quantitative methods were rejected when anthropology adopted post-structuralism. Nonetheless, as the discipline has come to appreciate the importance of examining social networks, network techniques have returned in archaeology in recent years. The explicit integration of relationality and meaning theories has been one of the most significant developments in applying SNA in archaeology. To comprehend how these ideas intersect, archaeologists have connected social networks to practice theory, materiality, and other concepts (Knappett, 2016; Mills, 2017). SNA is becoming increasingly popular in archaeology due to methodological advancements like handling big data sets, cooperation with other techniques like Geographic Information Systems and Agent-Based Models, and the tools for network visualization (Mills, 2017; Will et al., 2020). SNA is a helpful tool for archaeologists to detect social structures and quantify how those structures affect information and resource movement. Understanding how knowledge about the past is formed in archaeology can be improved by SNA's investigation of the social dynamics of archaeological epistemology (Da Vela et al., 2023; Mickel, 2016). It was therefore chosen in this study.

As in this study, networks analyzed using similarity measures are utilized to comprehend social interactions and patterns among sites or regions. By calculating pairwise links and/or similarities (which reflect the co-occurrence of material culture) between regions and cultural behaviors and also material culture assemblages, such similarity networks are constructed. This is accomplished through a comparative analysis of the characteristics, including the distribution of specific features or the categories of artifacts. Several similarity metrics, including the Jaccard index, can be employed to quantify the similarities (Blair, 2023; Romano et al., 2020).

Based on the shared features between the sites, the resulting network depicts their connections. In the network, every region/site/feature is represented as a node, and the

edges show the degree of similarity between nodes (Habiba et al., 2018). To determine if sites share cultural or social ties, researchers look at how the sites cluster or group together. Additionally, they pinpoint key nodes that serve as hubs, indicating their significance in interconnections (Collar et al., 2015; Romano et al., 2022).

Archaeologists can better comprehend cultural features, ideas, and technology transmission by using such networks. The distribution of specific habits or the acceptance of novel technology in various geographical areas can be determined by the analysis of similarities and differences. Thus, as has been demonstrated in several studies, such prehistoric networks can be reconstructed in this study (Habiba et al., 2018; Mazzucato, 2019; Östborn & Gerding, 2014; Romano et al., 2022).

In this study, the focus was on analyzing a 2-mode network. Next, the 1-mode network was examined. The 2-mode network has nodes representing regions and features, along with the connections linking them. The network established here has facilitated the identification of both shared characteristics and unique attributes of different regions. In addition, the examination of modularity involves testing for the presence of clustering between regions and traits, as well as clustering between regions. The 1-mode network derived from this 2-mode network consists solely of features. First, by testing the modularity of the network, clustering of more related burial practices, if any, is ensured. This is crucial for providing insight into the cultural pattern of the period. Furthermore, determining the "*most effective*" practices can be achieved by measuring many centrality values. By utilizing network analysis on the traits, it will be feasible to draw conclusions about the connections between the practices of the period and also corroborate prior analyses.

CHAPTER 3

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In this chapter, I first present the dataset which is comprised of 219 sites and the 132 features from these sites that form the basis of the analyses. The time period is between around 150,000 BP and 8,000 BP, and the spatial focus is on an extended geography that covers specifically Europe and the Near East. In this context, each site is presented both within the chapter and in the Appendix B. In the first part of this chapter, the features of mortuary practices are introduced, and in the second part, the archaeological sites where data were collected are introduced.

3.1. Descriptions of Mortuary Feature Sets

Since the focus of this thesis is to understand the emergence of the Near Eastern Early Neolithic skull cult cultural package of rituals, my first aim will be to categorize the traits of Neolithic mortuary performances, particularly with references to Kuijt's model (Kuijt 2001, 2008, 2009) and Hodder & Cessford's study (2004). Accordingly, these features can be grouped in terms of demographic information, funerary activities, human body locations, contextual features, body treatments, grave goods and related objects, burial place markers, and other material culture components, as will be explained in detail below.

1- Demographical Structure presents fundamental demographic details, including the age and gender, of complete skeletons or partial human remains discovered in the grave.

Infant-Child denotes individuals who have not yet reached the stage of puberty.

Adolescent denotes individuals located between childhood and adulthood, having recently transitioned into adolescence.

Adult signifies the complete development and sexual maturity of an individual.

Female is a sex and represents individuals with osteologically or genetically female characteristics.

Male is a sex and represents individuals with osteologically or genetically male characteristics.

2- Funerary Action represents the funeral practice applied to the body.

Burial indicates that it was buried in any place or something.

Open_air_Disposal means that the body was left on the surface in any environment without buried.

Cremation indicates that the body was burned.

3- Location of Human Bodies refers to the location of human remains.

Domestic_Area refers that human bodies are mostly in daily places outside the communal space.

Communal_Area suggests that human remains were in connection with a communal space or a communal structure.

Intra_Settlement shows that human remains are found in the settlement.

Extra_Settlement indicates that human burials are outside the settlement.

4- Contextual Features provides details regarding the whereabouts of the interment.

Burial_adjacent_to_wall suggests that the interments were positioned in close proximity to the wall.

Burial_between_buildings indicates that the burial was placed between two buildings.

Burial_between_walls suggests that the skull/s were positioned in the space between two wall formations.

Burial_in_open_area_in_site indicates that the interment was discovered in an open area of the site, as opposed to being situated within the framework of an architectural element.

Burial_in_building suggests that the burial was contained within a building.

Burial_in_basket indicates that the corpse was discovered within a basket.

Burial_in_bin indicates that the burial was found in a bin.

Burial_in_box suggests that the burial was placed in a clay box.

Burial_in_pit suggests that the deceased was deposited within an excavated hole. This depression may have different sizes and forms, like kidney-shaped or oval.

Burial_in_AbandonedBuildingRuins suggests that the remains of the deceased were discovered within the abandoned building.

Burial_in_BuildingFoundation indicates that the burial was found in the deposit of the foundation of the building.

Burial_in_courtyard signifies that the grave was discovered within the courtyard at the settlement.

Burial_in_wells indicates that the burial was found in the wells at the site.

Burial_in/on_benches illustrates how the benches relate to the burial spots. On or in the bench, the burial may be placed.

Burial_near/at_Entrance indicates that the location of the burial was close or at the entrance of the building.

Burial_near_building suggests that the burial in a pit was near the building.

Burial_on_AshenLayer suggests the presence of a skull placed on a layer of ash.

Burial_on_floor indicates that the burial was located on a floor made of plaster, or clay.

Burial_on_platform signifies that a small platform was utilized to position the burial at the site.

Burial_on_wall indicates that the burial was found on a wall at the site.

Burial_under/around_hearth suggests that the interment took place beneath or in the vicinity of the hearth.

Burial_under/around_oven suggests that the interment took place beneath or in the vicinity of the oven.

Burial_under_basin indicates that the burial was found under the basin.

Burial_under_floor represents that the burial was placed beneath the floor of the dwelling.

Burial_under_platform indicates that the burial was found under the platform.

Burial_under_wall suggests that the interment was located under the wall.

Burial_under/near_posthole represents that the burial was placed beneath or near the posthole at the site.

Burial_on_VirginSoil indicates that the burial was placed upon the virgin soil.

Burial_in_PlasterBlock suggests that the interment took place inside a plaster block.

Burial_within_wall indicates that the burial was found within a wall.

Burials_inside_ditch suggests that the burial was placed inside a shallow ditch.

Cemetery shows that the burials were located in a special place designated as a cemetery.

Burials_out_of_site refers to a burial that is located outside the settlement. This area is not clearly defined as a cemetery.

5- Body Treatments addresses all body applications.

Single_Burial is a burial form in which only one deceased is interred within a singular burial context.

Multiple_Burial is another burial form in which two or more deceased are interred within a one burial context.

Body_Cremation states that the body was burned.

Body_Decoration indicates that the burial was adorned with shells, beads, plants, or other objects.

Body_Painting indicates that human bones were mainly painted with red, black, or rarely yellow oche.

Body_Plastering suggests that lime, gypsum, or clay was utilized to plaster the burial.

Body_Wrapping signifies that the deceased was enveloped in a mat.

Missing_Body_Pieces means that the body is not complete. It shows that it does not have all parts of the body either intentionally taken or as a result of a different process.

Scattered_Body_Pieces states that the body is divided into pieces, including also fractured pieces.

Skeleton_Without_Skull (Acephalous Skeleton) refers to the skeletal remains of individuals who undergone the removal or displacement of their skulls or crania.

SkullsCrania_Burial denotes deliberately extracted skulls/ crania for the purposes of exhibition and/or interment. Such skulls may have been adorned, colored, or modeled.

Mandible_Burial refers to mandibulae that were deliberately deposited individually or collectively.

SkullsCrania_Fragments signifies the presence of both sizable and tiny skull and crania fragments.

Multiple_SkullsCrania_Burial denotes the skulls and/ or crania interred together.

Multiple_Mandible_Burial entails the encasement of multiple mandibles in a designated location.

SkullCranium_Plastering signifies that the skull or cranium was plastered. The process involved the application of bitumen, gypsum, clay, or lime.

Skull_Coloring indicates that paint was applied to the skull after death.

Cranial_Modification (or "*Artificial Cranial Modificatio"*) describes the live forming of the cranium through wrapping, or other techniques.

Skull_Perforation pertains to perforations, cut markings or holes made in cranial structures.

Skull_Decoration pertains to the adornment of the head utilizing stones, bones, shells, beads, or antlers. Masks, plaster, feathers, and fabric were occasionally employed as ornamental elements.

Crouching_as_BodyPosition indicates that the body was fixed and buried in a crouching position.

ExtendedSupine_as_BodyPosition signifies that the body was positioned in a horizontal orientation, with the face and torso turned upwards and all limbs extended.

Facedown_as_BodyPosition pertains to a prone position, where the face and upper body were oriented downwards.

Flexed_as_BodyPosition involves lateral flexion of the body to either the right or left side.

Hocker_as_BodyPosition is also called the fetal position. The hands are clenched beside the head, and the feet are drawn in the direction of the abdomen. It is commonly believed that organic materials, such as rope, are used to secure the corpse in place so that it does not decompose.

Lying_as_BodyPosition is a supine position, which is horizontally lying with the torso and face looking upward.

Semi-Flexed_as_BodyPosition is that either the left or right side of the body must be partially bent.

6- Grave Goods and Related Objects relates to the artifacts discovered alongside the deceased within the burial context.

Plastered_Grave indicates that plaster was used to cover the area where the deceased was discovered.

Painted_Grave indicates that the burial context was colored using paint materials, like ochre.

Animal_Remains means that various anatomical components of the animal, ranging from shoulder to teeth, the mandible to other body parts, were encompassed in the grave. These remains can be located in the grave fill, around the head or at different points in the grave.

Animal_Skull/Antler indicates that skulls and/or antlers of different animals, like bovid, or fox, were placed in the grave.

Clay suggests that there is clay in the context of the grave. This feature covers both the grave was filled with clay and that a headrest made of clay was located under the head in the grave.

Ash indicates that there was ash in the fill of the burial context.

Floral_Remains signifies the discovery of plant remains like seeds within the grave.

Lithic suggests that there was abundant lithic assemblage in the fill of the burial context.

Potsherds suggest that there were potsherds in the fill of the grave.

Sand represents that the burial context was filled with sand.

Sediment indicates that graves contained patches of sediment, like gypsum. Some sediments were burnt *near the head.*

Ochre suggests that it was found anywhere in the grave, or sometimes it was deliberately placed in a certain part of the body. In addition, ochre was detected in the fill of the grave.

Hearth suggests that there was hearth in the fill of the burial context or near the skull specifically.

Different_soil indicates that soil from a different source was found in the fill of the grave.

Jar_burial_sealed_with_lid/sherds means that the burial in a ceramic vessel was sealed with some kind of lid or pottery fragments.

Mollusks_placed_on_burial represents that a pile of terrestrial mollusks was placed upon the body.

Bone_Tools/objects means that bone artifacts ranging from perforated deer canines to ochred bear canine, awl to spatula, were found within the grave.

Cache_of_GraveGoods means that multiple *artifacts were placed in the grave, in specific near the skull.*

Ground_Stones indicates that ground stone(s) was placed as a grave good associated with the body in the grave. They may be purposefully placed in a specific region of the body, like between the legs, around the head, or they may be placed elsewhere in the grave.

Large_stones represents that there were big stones inside the grave.

Mortar_Stones show that stones were found in the head region, like under, or surrounded head in the grave.

Burial_on_flat_stones suggests that burial consisting of a body or only a skull was placed on the stone slab/s.

Stone_Tools/objects means that stone artifacts ranging from perforated stones to flint tools, chopper to hammerstone, were in the grave.

Shells show that perforated or not shells were associated with the burial in the grave.

Bead indicates that bead(s) closely related to the deceased was found in the burial context.

Seal indicates that seal was found in the grave.

Ornaments mean that a variety of ornamental objects like pendant, necklace, bracelet, or belt hook were interred in the grave in connection with the deceased.

Figurine shows that a stylized human or animal object was found in the grave.

Basket shows that basket was found in the grave.

Wooden_Objects mean that wooden artifacts were in the grave context.

Obsidian indicates that obsidian was found in the grave. Sometimes it was found anywhere in the grave, and sometimes it was deliberately found in a certain part of the body.

Grooved_Stones shows that worked stone called shaft straightener was in the burial context.

Burnt_wall_fragments indicate that burial was in the same context with compact fragments of burnt wall daub.

Burial_in_CeramicVessel represents the burial style wherein the deceased was placed in a ceramic vessel.

Skull_over_burial indicates that a skull was placed on top of the burial. The grave was distinguished by the presence of this skull, which possessed no anatomical correlation with the interred individual.

Anthropomorphic_Vessel shows that an anthropomorphic vessel was left in the grave.

Largestones_on_specific_skeleton_parts suggests that big size stones were placed on specific areas of the body, like the skull, knees, legs, feet, pelvis, or chest in the grave.

Undefined_Vessels_Pieces indicates that unbroken and broken vessels were buried with the body in the grave. It was not specified what material these vessels were made of. Sometimes they were found anywhere in the grave, and sometimes they were deliberately found in a certain part of the body, such as pelvis, head or foot.

Clay_Vessels_Pieces shows that whole and/or broken clay vessels were associated with the burial inside the grave.

Stone_Vessels_Pieces indicates that whole and broken vessels made of stone were in the grave.

7- Mortuary Place Markers: Visible Markers Indicating the Location of Funerary Rituals refers to the intentional act of leaving something mainly including stones on the corpse, encircling the head, or burial. It is regarded as a marker because, by virtue of this unique action, a particular spot in the grave or burial becomes conspicuous.

Burial_marked_by_stones mean that burial was covered with stones. This can sometimes be seen as surrounding the body and sometimes as sealing it.

Burial_marked_by_mammoth_bones suggests that mammoth bones, especially the scapulas, were used to cover the burial.

Burial_marked_by_vessel means that clay or stones vessels were used to mark the burial. These vessels were generally placed near the skull in the grave.

Burial_marked_by_pit indicates that burial was marked by a neighboring pit.

Burials_marked_by_sherds indicates that pottery fragments were used for covering the body.

Burial_marked_by_animal_skulls_antlers indicates that graves were encircled by animal skulls and/or horns.

Burial_marked_by_standing_stones means that stones in upright position were used in the grave. Some of these stones were decorated with engravings and/or paintings.

Burial_marked_by_groundstone_mortar shows that ground stones and/or mortars were placed and covered the grave to mark the entire burial.

8- Related Symbolic Material Culture from Examined Sites

Masks mean that masks made of clay, bone, stone, or plaster directly or indirectly related to the burial were detected at the site.

Architectural_Painting_in_site means that there are architectural structures in the site whose floor(s), wall(s), bench(es), or platform(s) were painted in various colors (red, black, yellow, etc.) and/or patterns.

Anthropomorphic_Vessel_in_site indicates that an anthropomorphic vessel was found somewhere outside the burial contexts of the site.

Figurine_from_site indicates that means that figurines were found in contexts within the site that were not directly related to the grave.

Anthropomorphic_Figurine_in_site indicates that the site specifically contains anthropomorphic figurine(s) outside of the burial context.

Zoomorphic_Figurine_in_site means that the site specifically contains zoomorphic figurine(s) outside of the burial context.

Grooved_stones_in_site indicates that grooved stone(s) was discovered from anywhere in the site outside the context of the grave.

CommunalBuilding-Area_in_site means that there is a communal/ communal building or area at the site with various elaborations including bucrania, plastering, painting, or pillars with decorative motifs, and/or a remarkable number of burials.

3.2. Information of Archaeological Sites

Once the data was gathered and organized according to the criteria for each site, it was systematically cataloged for utilization in the study. A total of 219 sites belonging to the Middle Palaeolithic to the Neolithic period were individually identified based on the published sources. The information they encompass includes details about the location, dating, excavators, findings, and distinctive traits, as you can see details below. Plus, dates different from cal. BP were converted to the common form by using OxCal program. The complete data set of each site is explicitly supplied in Appendix B and integrated into the dissertation. For the Middle Palaeolithic, the data involves both Neanderthal and *Homo sapiens* remains from Europe and the Near East, in an attempt to clarify the early emergence of particular features of the skull cult ritual package in an evolutionary perspective. Within this context, there is also an inclusion

from the site of Lake Mungo in Australia, belonging to the Middle Palaeolithic-Early Upper Palaeolithic transition. However, the evidence for the Upper Palaeolithic and the Neolithic, is particularly focused on Europe and the Near East.

ARMENIA

AKHNASHEN-KHATUNARKH

Aknashen-Khatunarkh is a Neolithic site in the Ararat Plain in Armenia. The site is approximately 100 meters in diameter and 3.5 meters in height. It is settled in the Sev Jur River basin at an elevation of 838 meters. Excavations at Aknashen-Khatunarkh were carried out as part of an Armenian-French initiative exploring Neolithic and Chalcolithic civilizations in Armenia from 2004 to 2009. The site has been separated into horizons, with the highest (I) horizon dating from the Early Chalcolithic period and the lower (II-V) horizons dating from the Late Neolithic period. Based on a series of C14 dates, the Neolithic horizons were dated to the first part of the eighth millennium BP (Badalyan et al., 2010). The cultural layer at the site is over four meters deep and divided into various layers. Several items such as obsidian stone, antler and bone manufacture, grinding stone, and pottery have been discovered throughout the excavations. The site has provided valuable information on the area's Late Neolithic settlement's material culture and economic structure. Similarities have also been found between the Shulaveri-Shomutepe and Nakhichevan societies, two contemporary cultures in the southern Caucasus (Badalyan et al., 2010).

Then, returning to material culture, during the excavations of the AknashenKyugh-Khatunarkh settlement, a whole range of items were discovered. These items provide essential information on the material culture and way of life of the Late Neolithic site. Ground stones, ceramics, animal remains, antlers, and chipped obsidian stone were the most common artifacts. There were more than 22,000 pieces of chipped obsidian stone. Among the many bone and antler items were tools such as awls and punches. Among the ground stone artifacts, querns and grinding stones for working grains were recovered. They provide at the same time proof of agriculture and food processing ways. Among so many pottery fragments of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods were found over 7,000 potsherds. Archaeological sampling of the faunal remains revealed the presence of domesticated animals, such as goats, sheep, cattle, pigs, and

dogs, as well as wild animals (Badalyan et al., 2010). According to Badalyan et al. (2010), the 2008 excavation season found a child burial at that site. The burial was apparently flexed on its left side and the head was smashed. Two shards of obsidian were found in the pelvis and while it is unknown if they were connected to the body, it is possible these could relate to body burial (Badalyan et al., 2010). PS: Such burial was excluded from the data set for the thesis because of its lack of certainty, while its date is assumed to be Neolithic based on stratigraphic location in Level IV.

AUSTRALIA

LAKE MUNGO

Australia's Willandra Lakes region has a dry lake bed called Lake Mungo. Archaeologically and paleontologically valuable, it is part of the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area. In a semi-arid area, the lake bed was previously the bottom of a shallow and pretty large lake that filled in and dried up a few times over centuries. The lake bed was surrounded by a crescent-shaped dune, which over time eroded to reveal the interior stratigraphy and ancient artifacts. Australian fame as the place where the earliest known human remains were uncovered, in Lake Mungo. Bones of the Mungo Man and Mungo Lady were found in the 1960s and 1970s (Bowler et al., 2003). They were about 40,000 years old. The findings enabled researchers to fill in the blanks of human evolution and migration. To date, there have been discovered two such important human skeletal remains at Lake Mungo in Australia. They are called Lake Mungo Man (LM3) and Lake Mungo Lady (LM1). These burials provided a deep illumination of the lifestyle and traditions of the ancient Aboriginal people who settled in the area around Lake Mungo. Hence, they have been of help to understand Australia's cultural as well as historical heritage (Bowler et al., 2003).

AUSTRIA

KREMS WACHTBERG

The Upper Palaeolithic Krems-Wachtberg site is located in the loess area around the Lower Austrian town of Krems. Josef Bayer discovered it in 1930 and found a Gravettian campsite. The site has gained particular importance after the discovery of

a single infant burial in 2006 as well as double burial of babies in 2005. Since 2005 further excavations have been carried out at Krems-Wachtberg (Einwögerer et al., 2009; Wild et al., 2008). The excavations have uncovered a well-preserved living floor of an Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer camp with specific archaeological traits as well as a rich find assemblage of Gravettian age. An especially high concentration of lithic tools, bone chips, charcoals, bone coals characterize the living floor, which is contained in matrix with a black ash look. Given these features, it is assumed to be a living floor (Einwögerer et al., 2009). Graves of infants at Krems-Wachtberg have raised issues about early human ontogeny and Upper Palaeolithic burial practices. In a pit, a mammoth shoulder blade was found that covered the twin burial. The baby's pelvis and the skeletons were almost intact and a necklace of ivory beads was found lying beside the baby's pelvis. A second interment, also discovered in a grave hole and covered in red ocher, was found (Einwögerer et al., 2006, 2009).

Using the accelerator mass spectrometry approach, multiple charcoal samples from various stratigraphic locations were dated to complement the archaeological appraisal of the site and pinpoint when the various horizons were formed. The samples' ages supported the archaeological determination that the site dates to the Gravettian era. The living floor's construction period was estimated to be around 27,000 years ago, and an archaeological horizon underneath it produced an age of around thirty thousand years ago, showing previous site usage in the Middle-Upper Palaeolithic (Einwögerer et al., 2009; Simon et al., 2014). Permit me to outline several reasons why Krems-Wachtberg is very important. First, the site provides informed data about an important epoch in the prehistory of people, the Gravettian period. The concentration and optical qualities of the Gravettian assemblage and the pristine state of the living floor reveal the direct documentary potential of studying Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer active lifestyles, economic strategies, and their material culture. Second, knowledge about newborn graves enables us to discuss the Upper Palaeolithic burials in connection with their funeral practices. The double burial offers proof of the cultural customs and beliefs surrounding death and burial at that period because of its unusual burial posture, grave items, and the presence of ivory beads (Einwögerer et al., 2006, 2009; Händel et al., 2009).

BELGIUM

SPY

One of the wealthiest prehistoric sites in Belgium is called the Spy site. During M. De Puydt and M. Lohest's excavations in 1885, it was initially found. Important human remains, including Neanderthal fossils, as well as artifacts and animal remains have been found at the site (Bordes, 1959; Semal et al., 2009). Two adult Neanderthals named Spy I and Spy II are among the human remains found at Spy. They have been directly dated to a time period of about 36,000 years ago. The site also has a wide range of artifacts, such as bone and stone objects. Stone tools from the Lincombian-Ranisian-Jerzmanowician (LRJ) transitional techno-complex, including Mousterian points and leaf-points, were discovered at Spy. Northwest Europe's LRJ transitional industry has been identified during the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition (Semal et al., 2009). In the study of archaeology, the Spy site is crucial for a number of reasons. First, significant Neanderthal remains have been discovered at the site. Second, the LRJ techno-complex is the source of the items discovered at Spy, including stone tools. The cultural changes that took place in northwest Europe during the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition are demonstrated by this transitional industry (Bordes, 1959; Semal et al., 2009).

BOIS LAITERIE

Bois Laiterie (Belgium's western Ardennes Massif) is a tiny cave site. It was discovered in 1990 and explored in 1994 and 1995 (by Liège and New Mexico universities), and then most extensively by Sano (2009, Otte & Straus, 1997). The entrance faces north and the cave is too small to serve as a residential location. Nevertheless, it was used for only a few activities, and the presence of backed bladelets suggests that hunting was something of a pastime in the vicinity of the cave (Sano, 2009). Many human bones from the Mesolithic period were hooked up on a tough break in the eastern wall of the cave, and a Magdalenian site. Two children and four adults were at least buried. There were no grave goods found near the burials. The majority of the bones are scattered throughout the burial context. The hand and foot anklebones were all around the cave's rock wall. In certain bones, ocher traces could

be seen (Toussaint, 2010). The Magdalenian settlement subsistence systems are centered on Bois Laiterie. The hunting activities at the cave are suggested by the abundance of backed bladelets. Therefore, Bois Laiterie is important in studying the hunting habits of the locality (Sano, 2009).

FAILLE DU BURIN

In the province of Namur, Belgium, a small opening known as the Faille du Burin appears at the base of the Samson rocks. It drops roughly 8 meters toward the southwest before emerging into a little room that is about 1.5 meters square, where Ph. Lacroix discovered a multiple burial in 1989. However, speleologists have previously exhumed more human remains in this prehistoric context. A minimum of four adults and two children are included in the number of Mesolithic-era people. Near the bones, no archeological materials were discovered (Toussaint, 2010; Toussaint & Lacroix, 2002).

FISSURE DE CLAMINFORGE

On the left bank of the Bième, the "*Basse Sambre caving center*" cleared a minor crack connected to the Claminforge cave in the province of Namur of Belgium, in 1988 (Toussaint, 2010). The exact nature of the deposit cannot be determined because thirty-four human bone fragments were discovered without any specific plan being created. A verification operation was launched in 1995 to locate a few bone fragments to obtain radiocarbon dates. Their results let the Early Mesolithic to be identified. At least two children and three adults were found in this context. Each person is represented as an incomplete skull without a mandible. Notably, no artifacts were associated with the human bones (Toussaint, 2010, 2011; Toussaint et al., 1996).

GROTTE DE PETIT-RI

The Petit Ri cave, near Malonne (region of Namur, Belgium), is a tiny valley tributary of the Sambre that was found and briefly explored by M. Carpentier in 1962. There, researchers found about thirty post-cranial bones as well as an almost complete adult skull. There might be four adults dated Mesolithic period. Between the rock wall and a block of limestone or stalagmitic floor, the fragments were dispersed on a narrow

ledge that measured 2.5 meters long by 1.3 meters broad. They may be viewed as a disturbed multiple burial even though they don't show any evident organization. There were some unusual flints found alongside the bones (Toussaint, 2010, 2011; Twıesselmann & Orban, 1994).

GROTTE LOMBEAU

Located in Mont-sur-Marchienne in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, this hole, whose front portion was demolished by the construction of a road, lies on the right bank of the Eau d'Heure. Dubuis began doing extensive clearing there just before the mid-1990s after recognizing its anthropological interest (Toussaint, 2010). On this occasion, several hundreds of human bones from various deceased individuals and from all skeletal regions were gathered. The majority of the bones were taken out of a smaller-than-one-m2 natural rock that was found near the cave's base. They appeared to be scattered about and embedded in a breach with no apparent order. Some had some ocher in them. Although it appears difficult to envisage a primary multiple burial, the now available certification makes it impossible to verify the nature of the deposit and define the funeral rituals used. The bones were discovered with several carved flints nearby. This ensemble is classified as the Mesolithic period by three AMS dates (Toussaint, 1999, 2010, 2011).

GROTTE MARGAUX

The Margaux cave, which is situated in Freyr-Dinant's Colébi ravine, was unearthed in 1988 by Ph. Lacroix. The Prehistory Department of the University of Liège conducted excavations of an early Mesolithic burial construction that was discovered near the rear of the enormous main gallery (Cauwe & Toussaint, 1993). Most human remains were gathered in an oval pit, while some fragmented remains were positioned to the west of the oval pit. A long, elongated cairn constructed from fragments of the cave's limestone walls and floor covered both sections. There were at least nine adults buried there, all of whom appeared to be female. The fact that one of the skulls has evidence of flint-made incisions is significant. Numerous bones, at the same time, include ocher remnants (Toussaint, 1998, 2010).

BULGARIA

KARANOVO

Archeologists from the 1930s found Karanovo in Bulgaria. Meanwhile, Karanovo has provided information on the early agricultural existence of the region. At the site the Neolithic and Chalcolithic period that followed approximately 8200 and 7300 BP is dominated. At the Karanovo site ancillary vessels, stone tools, and ornaments were found. Karanovo pottery is unique in style because of its fancy decoration and dissimilar shapes. Karanovo is of basic importance for the comprehension of the beginning of early necklace farming communities in southeastern Europe. The integrity of the materials and their place in the culture has provided important information on the cultural and technical evolution during Neolithic times (Bačvarov, 2002; Danver, 2015).

RAKITOVO

The entire site at Rakitovo in the west Rhodope Mountains in Pazardzik district, Bulgaria was excavated by A. Raduncheva and V. Matsanova in 1974-1975. During the Late Neolithic Karanovo III-IV, these strata were destroyed leaving the top of what is thought to be the early Neolithic Karanovo I Culture. One only jar burial was made in Layer II dated Karanovo I, beneath the floor of House 16 in the vicinity of the western wall. A newborn, in a contracted posture, was buried in a fine wane-necked jar. The soil in the jar yielded grave goods, which is quite unusual for an early Neolithic child burial: A flint blade, a lumps of red ochre (Bacvarov, 2007; Bačvarov, 2002; Raduncheva et al., 2002).

KOVACEVO

The Kovačevo site was found towards the end of the 1970s by a Bulgarian team led by M. Domaradzki during a survey. It is situated in southwest Bulgaria, around fifteen kilometers east of Struma and close to the Greek border. Under the leadership of L. Pernieva, two surveys measuring three by ten m were conducted in 1981. J. Tirpák's magnetic measurements in 2001 revealed that Kovaevo is a large habitat site covering at least seven hectares. The nature of the site hindered excavation by occupation levels since it is not a residential hill, but a large site with many hollow constructions (pits, postholes, wells, etc.). However, architectural components were poorly preserved due

to the nature of the sediments, proximity to the present surface, and dramatic natural events (Lichardus-Itten, 2006; Pernitcheva, 1990).

Ceramic analysis is particularly essential since it will offer us the date factors for the various archaeological constructions and help us define the chronological sequence. This investigation is of main relevance because Kovačevo is the only site on the middle and lower course of the Struma with a big enough stratigraphy to offer a chronological subdivision for the region's Early Neolithic. During the excavations, six intramural subadult inhumations in the contracted posture and adult corpse remains from the Karanovo 1 culture were discovered. One subadult interment was discovered in a clay pot with a clay lid but no grave items (Bacvarov, 2007; Băčvarov, 2002; Lichardus-Itten, 2006; Lichardus-Itten et al., 2002).

YABALKOVO

Yabalkovo is located in the center portion of Upper Thrace, in the Bulgarian borders. Excavation of the Early Neolithic village began in 2000 as a salvage dig taking place in the course of a larger study along the Maritsa highway, via trenches that first excavated through a few portions of the village and outlined its general shape. The excavations were extended in 2002-2005. The most outstanding architectural characteristics are the ditches. Pottery and graves are identified with those particular places. The position of Yabalkovo in the Maritsa Valley permits comparison with sites in Eastern Thrace and Northwest Anatolia. During the Early Neolithic period, Yabalkovo also helped to build a bridge between Anatolia and Thrace (Alpaslan Roodenberg et al., 2013; Leshtakov et al., 2007; Popova, 2016).

DURANKULAK

The first to inhabit the small village at Durankulak in Bulgaria were individuals living during the Hamangia culture period between 7,000 and 6,200 BP. Reconstruction of the population in Durankulak shows an increase from Phase I-II to Phase III. However, in Phase IV, the Durankulak population was smaller than in Phase I. They were very well-organized clusters of big as well as many rooms formed from the village of Durankulak. The Villages were well planned and built to a design repeated over generations of subsequent home reconstructions. There is an extramural cemetery at

this location. More than 1,200 graves from the Hamangia and Varna cultures are known. This includes extended or contracted inhumation graves with grave contents such as pots, Spondylus, and Dentalium shell ornaments, beads, and tools. Some of the graves were covered with stone slabs (Bačvarov, 2002; Näslund, 2009; Todorova, 2002).

EZERO

Near the Bulgarian town of Nova Zagora, in Upper Thrace, lies a tell site called Ezero. Up to a depth of around 10 meters, there are cultural deposits. In the 1960s and early 1970s, it was uncovered by Georgiev and Merpert. Late Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Early Bronze Age strata were found at the site of the excavations. Late Neolithic Karanovo II, III, and IV are the periods represented by layers IV and III of Ezero. In a small trench beneath the floor of a dwelling, a jar burial from the Karanovo III era was discovered in Layer IV. A deep, dark, burnished bowl contained the neonate's skeletal bones. A shell and a flint blade as grave goods were found in this tomb (Bacvarov, 2007).

CRETE

KNOSSOS

Crete has Knossos, stating Kalokairinos found it first in 1877. Evans' extensive excavations in the area in 1900 unearthed most of the palace. Knossos, occupied in the Neolithic age, has done the early prehistoric evolution for the region in the eastern Mediterranean. The Knossos hillock was one of the most important places for the study of Neolithic population occupation of the region, Eleven soundings excavated provided further evidence of the Neolithic Aceramic to Late Neolithic occupation layers at the site. Subadults in the first village, as if following traditional burial rituals, were buried under the floors (Cline 2010, Douka et al. 2017, Düring 2010a).

CYPRUS

SHILLOUROKAMBOS

Shillourokambos is one of the largest archaeological zones of Cyprus, located in Parekklisha, Limassol district. It was excavated between 1992 and 2004 and it is reckoned to be among the most important sites for understanding the Cyprus pre-pottery Neolithic period. This then is the first proof of Neolithic peoples on the island, believed to have inhabited the site between about 10,300 and 9,000 BP (Guilaine et al., 2000; Guilaine, 2003; Le Mort et al., 2008). The occupations of residential structures and installations of the pre-pottery Neolithic period have been discovered in the Shillourokambos excavations. There are observable similarities between the structure in existence in Shillourokambos and modern cultures in the Levant particularly the pre-pottery Neolithic B structures in the same region there are animal fossils, of dogs, cats, foxes, pigs, deer, oxen, sheep, goats, and mice. These animals must have been brought to the site by the Neolithic settlers, which shows that people of that period used domesticated animals in a number of different ways. Shillourokambos has produced both a burial and eleven in terms of burials. Every age group from infants to grown-up persons well well-miatured in the human remains buried in these graves. Isolated from them, but directly tied to some of the graves, animal remains were interred. These are obsidian transported from Anatolia and the existence of plant and animal species strange to the Cypriote environment which attest to the truth of the comparatively dated evidence that Kyroie had vibrant maritime connections with the surrounding continent (Guilaine et al., 2000; Guilaine, 2003; Le Mort et al., 2008).

AYIOS TYCHONAS-KLIMONAS

Klimonas is an archaeological site located on the northern peripheral coastal slopes of one of the low ridges that overlook a small valley in the northeastern Limassol District of Cyprus. They always find plenty of fine flints in the area and have been practicing knapping since Neolithic time. According to the results of the radiocarbon measurements, Klimonas is defined to be of the first half of the 11th millennium BP. Thus, the cultural assemblage of the site is representative of the Late Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (Vigne et al., 2012, 2015). At Klimonas which is a large-scale archaeological site, efforts have also revealed that several houses and constructions were existing at the location. The excavations have mostly concentrated on two

important buildings: a round house, more like a house; and a semi-below-ground round building for other inhabitants. At least, this community structure has been unearthed at Klimonas and that ought to be the key takeaway. Other such structures of a similar and comparative nature to that found in other PPNA communities in Anatolia and Upper Mesopotamia, which also include the Euphrates Valley region, provide evidence for social organization and group interaction. Burials, following Klimonas' funeral rites, occurred on benches and at the base of the structure; however, most of the cremated bones were found in small pits (Vigne et al., 2012, 2015).

KALAVASOS-TENTA

Kalavasos-Tenta site is in the Larnaca District of southern Cyprus, some 3 km inland from the southern shore and close to the Vasilikos River. Dikaios first began excavating the site in 1947, and from 1976 to 1984, the Vasilikos Valley Project continued the work. The Cypro-PPNB period, which is indicated by radiocarbon dates from around 10,700 to 9,000 BP, is when the site was built. The primary goal of the dig was to gather information about many facets of Neolithic life in the Vasilikos River basin. This involved researching social and economic and environmental aspects. The dig also sought to comprehend the valley's habitation pattern during several Cypriote prehistory and history epochs. Extensive mudbrick construction sites and round stone structures were both discovered during the excavations. The east side of the site's mudbrick buildings is a particularly unusual feature that sets Tenta's design apart from other Neolithic sites in Cyprus. Additionally, the excavation uncovered burial practices like those from other Neolithic sites in Cyprus, such Khirokitia. Under the dwelling floors, there were found to be human graves. The archaeology of southern Cyprus has been better understood because of the Kalavasos-Tenta excavations. The information from the site is important for both the island and the rest of the Near East area (Keach, 2018; Schmid, 1998; Todd, 1978).

MYLOUTHKIA

An archeological site called Mylouthkia may be found on Cyprus' western shore. It was first found in 1976. The majority of the site's Cypro-PPNB material was retrieved from the well contexts due to the site's severe erosion. The three phases of the

investigation at Mylouthkia by the Lemba Archaeological Project were devoted to gathering comparative information about the Chalcolithic Lemba site cluster, organizing a rescue work, and analyzing the Chalcolithic and Cypro-PPNB habitation. Both an early and a late Cypro-PPNB presence at Mylouthkia are suggested by radiocarbon dating. Well 133's material was dated around 9200-8900 BP (7203-6914 BC), whereas Well 116's material was dated around 10500-10400 BP (8,541-8,386 BC). Manning (2013) proposed an occupancy from around 10,700 until 9,000 BP by recalibrating these dates. The only constructions in Mylouthkia are three wells dug into the bedrock. Wells implies that non-sedentary herders may have been inhabitants of Mylouthkia during the Cypro-PPNB. Lastly, burials were discovered only in the wells, especially in the upper and lower fills. All the graves were secondary. They had been carried from someplace else to the wells (Keach, 2018; Manning, 2013; Peltenburg, 2003).

AIS GIORKIS

Ais Giorkis is situated distant from the ocean or close to the coast where other contemporaneous sites are found, on the western foothills of Cyprus's Troodos range. The Canadian Palaipaphos Survey Project first discovered it in 1980, and Alan H. Simmons, who directed the Ais Yiorkis Project, has regularly excavated the site since 1997. It has been understood that the site was inhabited during the Cypro-PPNB era. There are 23 determinants for the site, spanning in age from around 9960-9200 BP) (7960 to 7180 BC), thanks to radiocarbon dating. Although exploratory units have also been dug up, the excavation has mostly followed the paths of the constructions that have been located there. There is little information available concerning the burials at the Ais Giorkis site. One infant and one adult burial have been discovered in two shallow pits. The fact that the adult was interred in a flexed position suggests that this was done intentionally. Numerous scattered human bones and teeth have also been discovered at the location along with these graves (Keach, 2018; Simmons, 2012).

KHIROKITIA

Khirokitia is a Neolithic site located in the southern part of Cyprus, near the Maroni River. P. Dikaios discovered it in 1934, and from then until now other researchers have

been carrying out excavations on this site. The time people used the site for occupation is assumed to have been between 8700 to 7500 BP (Keach, 2018). The site has a sample of humans that is about 240 so it is rich in these aspects. Many of the infants in the study were just one year old and younger, and most of them are represented by only their bones. The burial was normally performed by laying down the remains before the entrance or hiding them under the floor. Deliberately, males could only front towards the northeast. Further, during interment, the bodies are mostly contracted, especially that of corpses. Amongst the grave relics are stone cups, necklaces, flints, bone tools, and big stones in some of the graves. Grave goods differ, and they are often done by putting one big stone down on the head or the pelvic area (Keach, 2018; Le Mort, 2000 p. 3).

CAPE ANDREAS-KASTROS

On the Karpass Peninsula, near Cyprus' northern shore, lies Cape Andreas Kastros. Alain Le Brun discovered it at the start of the 1970s. During the excavations, samples were collected to date the settlement. Manning has recalibrated three radiocarbon samples to date between about 8,700 and 7,000 BP. Graves belonging to both newborns and adults have been found, according to evidence of burial customs. Additionally, most human remains were broken apart. Grave goods also include other objects like rings, pendants, and discs (Keach, 2018; Manning, 2013).

CZECHIA

DOLNI VESTONICE

An archaeological site called Dolni Vestonice has been discovered in Moravia that is in Czechia. A number of Gravettian sites are known in this region that form an extensive complex. Because most of the culture and arts had a creative and symbolic representation, this time in Europe is recognized as one of the most revolutionary in human history. Karel Absolon and Klma worked in Dolni Vestonice in the 1920s and 1930s, and late 1940s, and early 1950s. Radiocarbon dates have been obtained from the sediments of Doln Vstonice site with the cultural horizons ranging between 35,000 and 30,000 years before the present. Dolní Věstonice has two areas: Dolní Věstonice I (c. 31,000-29,000 BP) includes 19 infants and adults and Dolní Věstonice II, (c.

31,000-26,500 BP) has at least 11 (Klima, 1988; Svoboda, 2008; Pettitt, 2011). Nevertheless, most of the discoveries are isolated; one of them is a human tooth bead. Among the complete remains, the greatest density was at the site Dolni Vestonice I where was found the burial of an adult woman in a shallow grave, which was covered by two mammoth scapulae. The position of the skeletal remains is strictly right-side supine, and the position of the limbs: arms and legs are closely positioned to each other not by chance but by design. In her right paw, the woman has five incisors of Arctic fox while in her left paw, she holds an Arctic fox bone. The red ochre layer on the skeleton looks very impressive (Pettitt, 2011).

A male grave is discovered and one of the skeletons buried at Dolní Věstonice II described as an individual has various pathological manifestations on the body and face. It also has stone-paved hearths and ritualistic pits; the burial took place in a small pit of a 4.5m diameter. Some of the Fox canine teeth necklaces, and red ochre protected the head and pelvis, and more than 100 flint tools were found together with the remains of a human. In other adjacent pits within the same wider shallow pit level, whole animal bones, red ochre, small animal bones, seashells, bone awls, perforated teeth, charcoal, manos and metates, an animal figurine and parietal likely to be a likely figurine fragment of fired clay were recovered (Pettitt, 2011; d'Errico and Vanhaeren, 2015). Approximately 55 meters off from the singular grave mentioned above there is a triple burial with two males and one most likely female (Figure 7). The positioning of these young people is rather an interesting one as it resembles the Barma Grande burial. The female is depicted in the middle of the picture with the male figure placed on both sides of the picture. The person at the extreme right and the man in the middle of the sculpture are depicted as lying down flat on the surface while the third figure on the left side is depicted as crawling on the surface. The rightmost figure is shifted from the other ones, though her face is oriented toward them (d'Errico and Vanhaeren, 2015): the hands touch the area of the belt of the central figure. Their pathological studies suggest that the female skeleton reveals an inherited pathological condition, but she could live for a long time (Pettitt, 2011).

The remains of red ochre are discovered on the heads of all the skeletons and on the pelvic area of the woman. In addition, both males display rain banker pendants of

Classical Magdalenian style made of mammoth ivory and walrus canine teeth presumably for ornaments. Beside the skeletal fragment of the central female, a flint tool and flakes were recovered. Such serving parts of wood identified in various areas of the grave indicate that they were used to bury the bodies (Klima 1988; Svoboda 2008; Pettitt 2011). Comparisons of the genetic makeup of the several burials suggest that some of the persons buried may well have been related, perhaps even familial in nature (Alt et al., 1997). As with the Barma Grande site, indications of possible violent behavior were noted in the male specimens. A similar situation can be observed in Brno and Pavlov, where "*ritual*" pits (Figure 8) contain skulls of animals (for instance, mammoth and rabbit) and human bones.

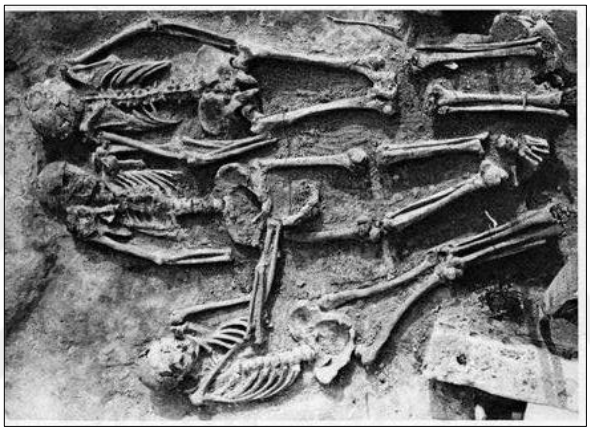


Figure 7. An example of multiple burials and using ochre on the human skeleton parts, such as skull, and pelvis area (Svoboda, 2006, Fig. 4.5)

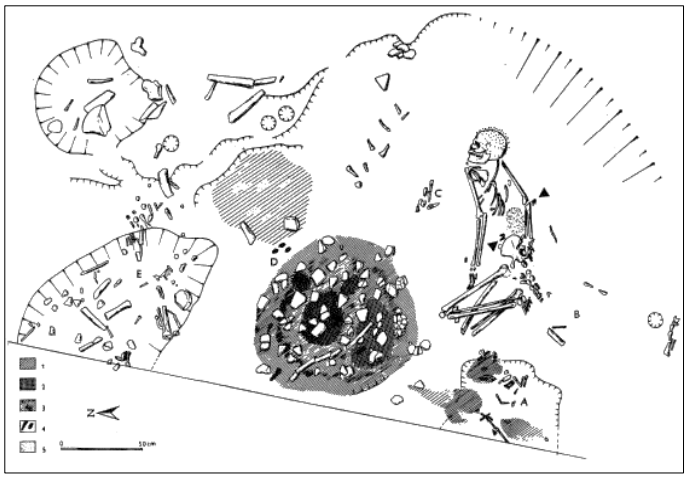


Figure 8. An example of "*ceremonial pit*" (Svoboda 2006, Fig. 4.12)

PAVLOV

Czechia is home to the archeological site of Pavlov. Klima excavated it between 1952 and 1972, and Svoboda dug it up once again between 2013 and 2015. Recent excavations have shown that the site has lengthier cultural layers from the Early Pavlovian era, which is thought to have existed between 27,000 and 25,000 BP. At Pavlov, a pit contained human skeletal remains, as well as the partial remains of three mammoths, a reindeer skull and artefacts worked from mammoth tusks and fox teeth (Pettitt 2011). Pettitt (2011) interprets these pits as ritual storage areas. This is supported by the large number of ochre remains found in the areas where they were found. The scattered finds from Pavlov probably belong to some 25 infants and adults, and the skulls, especially teeth and vaccine bones, are abundant (Oliva 2005; Svoboda 2008). A male grave with secondary burial was covered with mammoth bones. Other graves here were apparently covered with shoulder blades or wooden structures. Fox teeth are seen in all of these graves. In addition, in a pit, which is thought to have been used for ritual purposes, the bones of three mammoths, a reindeer skull, more than 500 flints, mammoth tooth objects and clay figurine-like objects were found. There appears to have been a hearth at the base of the pit. Pavlov's significance may be stressed in two ways. First and foremost, the location lies near the Moravian Gate. This corridor enabled easy travel between western and eastern Europe during climatic deterioration. Like its neighboring neighbors, Pavlov is critical because of its crucial position. Second, Pavlov has been extensively radiocarbon-dated, which aids in establishing a chronological framework. As a result, the Pavlov site serves as a key reference point for investigations compared to other European archaeological sites (Fewlass et al., 2019; J. Svoboda, 1994).

PREDMOSTI

Pedmosti is one of the most researched sites that belong to the Gravettian culture situated in the Moravian region of Czechia. It has been excavated since the 1880s and has become famous for a huge collection of human skeletons and mammoth bones. It is an archeological park that was inhabited approximately thirty thousand years ago. Excavations at the Predmosti site include a grave pit (Figure 9) where one can count about 20 individuals placed there (Svoboda 2008): 3 young women, 3 young men,

probably two female teenagers, 7 children, 3 newborns, and 2 elderly men. Some people are depicted only by skull fragments, while some are killed by burning. There is no presence of grave contents such as red ochre and ornaments. However, scapulae of a mammoth, a perforated hip bone of a human, and a skull fragment have been recovered from the surrounding area of the pit. In the pit itself, samples of fauna have been identified including skulls, teeth, and antlers belonging to mammoths, reindeer and foxes, horses and wolves, bears, and rabbits (Farbstein & Svoboda, 2007; Pettitt, 2010; Germonpré et al., 2012; Svoboda, 2008b).

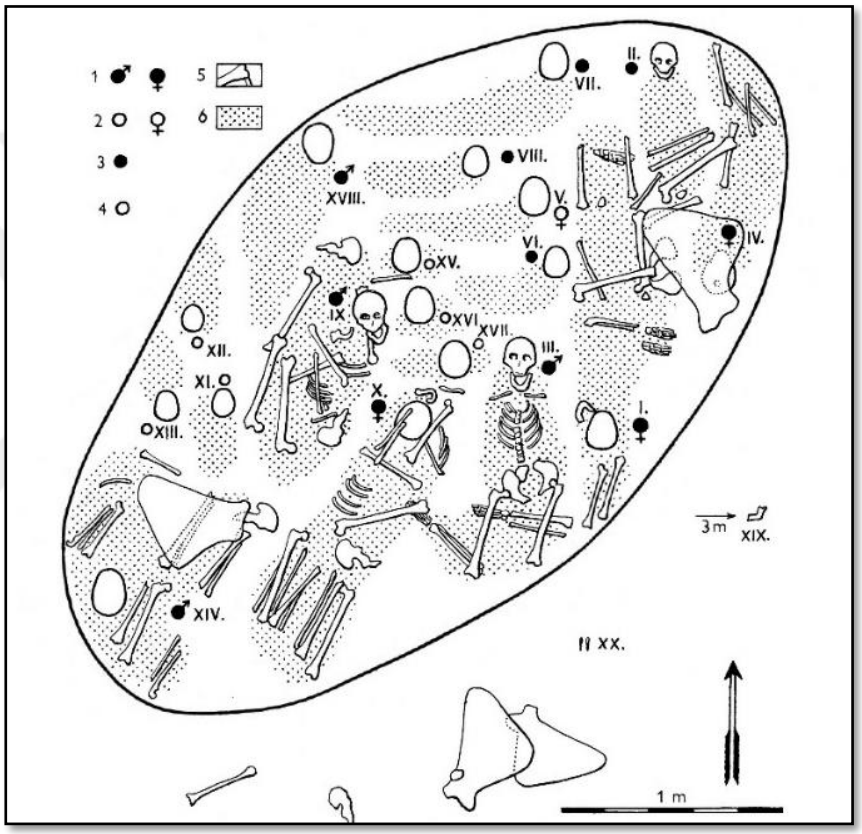


Figure 9. "*Mass grave*" from Predmosti (Klima, 1991)

BRNO

Brno is located in Czechia. The site started to emerge in 1891 when workmen dug into a grave under Francouzská Street. The position of the human results in connection with the Pleistocene sequence of the Brno area and the shape of the kindred objects pointed to the Gravettian or Pavlovian age in the middle Danube region. The burial of an adult male discovered in Brno is especially important because of its context as well as its

contents. This one also contained the scapula and tusk of a mammoth, and the ribs of a rhinoceros (Oliva, 2000). Archeological analysis of the bones revealed bits of ochre. Around the skull 600 fossil shells, 14 discs of mammoth's tooth with an incised edge, discs of tooth, bone, and hematite, a reindeer's antler polished at the ends, and a puppet figurine made out of mammoth's tusk. According to Pettitt (2010), this grave was probably belonging to a shaman. The ochre stains were found on the human bones. Unlike other documented Pavlovian burials, Brno's burial seems to have been buried singly and at a considerable distance from this Pavlovian site in Moravia (Pettitt & Trinkaus).

EGYPT

NAZLET KHATER

Nazlet Khater is situated in Upper Egypt, close to Tahta. The Nazlet Khater-2 skeleton, the sole adult skeleton from the oxygen isotope stage found in North Africa, was found there. The Belgian Middle Egypt Prehistoric Project discovered the skeleton in 1980, and it was connected to the Nazlet Khater 4 chert mining site. Between 40,000 and 35,000 years ago, the chert mining site was occupied. With the exception of the distal portions of the legs and the foot, the skeleton of the young adult male found on NK 2 is in good condition. Using electron spin resonance on pieces of tooth, the skeleton was directly dated to a time of about 38,000 years ago. Because it offers important knowledge on the Late Stone Age in Africa and the intricate development of modern people, the site is important. The archeological finds at the location point to an increase in the complexity of some African groups' social, cognitive, and behavioral systems at this time. It is thought that these complicated behavioral changes may have been brought on by the fast environmental changes occurring during the period (Bouchneb & Crevecoeur, 2009; Vermeersch, 2002; Vermeersch et al., 1984). Moreover, in Nazlet Khater, the infant was likely buried with its mother, who probably died during childbirth. The other individual in a separate pit was found alongside a flint axe. Nazlet Khater burials, are believed to have placed the deceased in pits previously dug for extracting flint (Pettitt, 2011).

UJRAT EL-MEHED

At the meeting point of Wadi ed-Deir and the Sahel er Rahha in southern Sinai, Ujrat el-Mehed is located on top of an extended low hill. When the site was under danger from coarse sand mining, Goren spearheaded a rescue operation that included excavations between 1976 and 1979. Six round and eight-shaped buildings that were partially buried in the ground and had a single course of upright, flat cobbles lining the edges were discovered. Small installations that had been carefully created and carpeted were uncovered, as were five pits with finely made floors and sloping walls. Only one pit had been entirely sealed. It was clad with slabs and sealed with plaster. In four of these pits, human remains in secondary burial were discovered. There are ten adult males, one kid, one teenager, and four adult females at the site. During the excavations, human remains were discovered in organized and unstructured pits. Aside from single burials, some graves involving adults and subadults were discovered. All human bones were arranged in constructed pits. In the burial setting, the skulls were purposely placed on top, and other bones were toward the bottom. Furthermore, the post-cranial bones in some pits were dispersed on the floor. In addition, another skeleton was discovered in a hole excavated in the middle of a circular construction at the site that was later filled with clay reddish-purple colored (Dayan et al., 1986; Hershkovitz et al., 1994).

FRANCE

ROC DE MARSAL

Roc de Marsal site is close to the commune of Les Eyzies in the Dordogne region of southwest France. It is located along a cliff with a southern orientation, about eighty meters above a dry valley that empties into the Vézère River. Both professional experts and amateur archaeologists have excavated the location. J. Lafille, an amateur archaeologist, conducted the initial excavations from 1953 until his passing in 1971. During his digs, Lafille discovered a child's skeleton. In western Europe, Roc de Marsal is a significant archaeological site, especially given the possibility that it contains proof of Neanderthal burial customs (Gargett, 1999; Goldberg et al., 2017; Sandgathe et al., 2011; Turq et al., 2008).

MOUSTIER

Three stacked rock shelters make up the Le Moustier site, which is near Saint-Leon-sur-Vezere, southwest France, on the right bank of the Vezere River. The excavation history started in the latter half of the 19th century. Peyrony's study (1934) in the Lower Shelter had the biggest influence on how archaeologists perceive the site's archaeological sequence. Peyrony started his investigation in 1912–1913 by studying the Upper Palaeolithic and final Middle Palaeolithic strata. Peyrony uncovered one neonatal burial at the lower rock shelter in Le Moustier. The areas left by Peyrony were subsequently cleaned and leveled by Laville and Rigaud in 1969, and these strata were later split. Another infant skeleton was discovered amid the Le Moustier lithics during a survey in 1996. While some bones were separated, others were still entrenched in slabs of silt. Additionally, the faunal remains and flints recovered near this skeleton match those discovered in the Mousterian levels at the Le Moustier inferior rock shelter (Gravina & Discamps, 2015; Maureille, 2002).

REGOURDOU

In the French town of Montignac is Regourdou. The site is most known for the Neanderthal skeleton that Constant discovered there in 1957. Between 1961 and 1964, Bonifay resumed his work at the location following the rescue operations. One of the most intriguing discoveries pertains to the burial method of an adult Neanderthal found in Le Régourdou Cave (c. 65,000-55,000 BP). The skeleton pieces were placed on flat stones, covered with bear bones and small stones to create a mound. Interestingly, this area is close to another small stone accumulation and the bear skull within the cave (Bonifay, 2008; Madelaine et al., 2009; Pettitt, 2011; Plavcan et al., 2014; Vandermeersch & Trinkaus, 1995).

FERRASSIE

La Ferrassie is a Palaeolithic site located in a small valley near the right bank of the Vézère River, in the Dordogne département of southwest France. Capitan and Peyrony started excavation at the site at the beginning of the 20th century and Delporte also conducted the work in 1960 and in the first half of 1970. The chronological significance of the site was obtained using different methods of affirmation, such as luminescence dating and radiocarbon dating. This in turn appears to put this estimate

of the base of this sequence to be approximately in the order of ninety thousand years. Because of this discovery, it can be suggested that the Mousterian with bifaces is older than the majority of similar SW French industries. In total, the eight Neanderthals that were discovered were both adults and subadults that had been deposited in situ in pits or as burials. Because the Ferrassie Mousterian, which is differentiated from the typical Mousterian, appears late in the sequence, it follows that the La Ferrassie 2 skeleton can be no more than 50,000 years old. Flakes and picked stone tools known from La Ferrassie belong to the Ferrassie Mousterian variety of the Middle Palaeolithic. Perceptions about the Aurignacian, an early phase of the Upper Palaeolithic, have also been availed by it. It is crucial for research on Neanderthals because it has several remnants of these creatures and two examples of whole skeletons, of which one has been only partially examined. More to burial, bodies were buried under stones. The Neanderthals' shape and their practices regarding the dead have been expanded on with this data (Gargett, 1999; Guérin et al., 2015; Talamo et al., 2020; Turq et al., 2008).

CHAPELLE-AUX-SAINTS

La Chapelle-aux-Saints is situated in a town in central France's Corrèze region. Many archeological items from late Mousterian technology were found in the La Chapelle-aux-Saints cave. This includes the first known confirmed Neanderthal burial, which was found in 1908. From 1905 to 1908, Jean and Amédée Bouyssonie and Bardon directed archaeological excavations in the cave, finding many flint fragments and animal bones from several species. A remarkably well-preserved adult Neanderthal man's skeleton that appeared to have been purposefully buried in a pit was the most amazing find (Bouyssonie et al., 1908). Around the skull, there were three or four long bones from an ox, the first two finger bones, a deer vertebral bone nearby, two stone tools, and numerous flint artifacts scattered throughout the grave. Stone tools and animal bones from the pit were used as funeral offers along with the flexed-position burial. Some archaeologists think the Chapelle-aux-Saints cave was used for funeral feasts rather than as a residence (Binant, 1991; Guérin et al., 2015; Trinkaus, 2011).

CRO-MAGNON

In the Vézère Valley of the Dordogne area of southwest France, there is a rock shelter known as the Cro-Magnon site. It became famous in 1868 after it was found to contain human bones among fossilized animals and ancient artifacts. The Gravettian technocomplex, an early stage of the Upper Palaeolithic period, is linked to the Cro-Magnon site. Based on the radiocarbon dating of shells and other accompanying artifacts, it is thought that the human bones date to around 33,000 – 30,000 BP. Some of the initial Upper Palaeolithic "*modern*" humans in Europe are thought to have been represented by the remains discovered at Cro-Magnon. During the investigations, it was discovered that the human bones had red ochre residues. The site comprises the remains of at least eight people, including four adults, three neonates, and one infant, from a demographic standpoint (Henry-Gambier 2001, 2002; Knüsel et al., 2023; Partiot et al., 2020; Thibeault & Villotte, 2018).

CUSSAC

Since 2010, intensive study activities have been focused on the unique archaeological site known as Cussac cave in the French region of the Dordogne. The Gravettian period, approximately thirty thousand years ago, is represented in the cave by a rare assemblage of artwork and human bones. The extraordinary collection of several engravings in the cave, most of which feature humans and animals, is well-known. In addition, a sizable amount of human skeletal remains may be found in Cussac cave. These remnants, which are made up of broken pieces or whole bones, are dispersed around the cave's surface at various locations. One of these locations has a well-preserved, partly clay-covered skeleton. The way the bones are positioned in another context shows that the person was buried in the flexed position (Guyomarc’h et al., 2017; Peignaux et al., 2019). At Grotte de Cussac, individuals without skulls were found collectively, suggesting that they were not buried but intentionally placed in a specific manner (Aujoulat et al., 2001).

MADELEINE

In Tursac, Dordogne, France, on the right bank of the Vézère River lies the archaeological site known as La Madeleine. The Magdalenian occupations were uncovered during the excavations of Peyrony, which started in 1910 and continued

until 1926. However, Bouvier's 1968 and later excavations refined eighteen different habitation levels. The site has also produced rich and varied decorations in addition to faunal and lithic remains. It is mentioned that there are at least four individuals. One subadult burial was assigned to the later Magdalenian era while the other three adult burials were dated to the Upper Magdalenian. In spite of the relatively recent date, child burial's grave goods had roots in the Magdalenian era, as shown by similarities with tools from settlement strata. A variety of grave items, including ornaments, were discovered alongside the child's interment. These ornaments, which included perforated canines and shell pendants, were worn as individual ornaments and may have had symbolic or cultural value (Meiklejohn et al., 2010; Taylor, 2012; Treuillot, 2012).

PLACARD

The Placard site is situated in the Charente region of France, close to the town of Angouléme, on the left bank of the Tardoire River. A. de Maret meticulously excavated it between 1877 and 1889. Numerous human remains were found during the excavation in the Upper Palaeolithic levels. Due to the old excavation methods, the precise stratigraphic location of these remains is only generally known. However, all the human bones date to the same cultural level, mostly the early Magdalenian. There are at least 24 people in the collection of skeletal remains from Le Placard, including both adults and subadults. The preservation of the skeletal remains varies; fragmentary bones were also found. Investigations have revealed that certain bones have been intentionally broken, nevertheless, which points to a unique funeral procedure at the site (Binant, 1991; Delage, 2018; Gravel-Miguel, 2018).

SAINT-GERMAIN LA-RIVIERE

The Saint-Germain-la-Riviere site is situated close to the Libourne town on the bank of Dordogne River in France. It comprises a collection of shelters and supporting slopes inside a limestone cliff setting. Between 1929 and 1996, archeological excavations were carried out at the location. Four levels, each representing a distinct time of habitation, were discovered during the site's excavations. The chronological attribution from lithics was verified by radiocarbon dating of bones. The location was

consequently utilized from the Early to Late Magdalenian periods. In the middle Magdalenian levels, in addition to animal bones and lithics, there was also some portable art evidence, such as carvings on bone and antlers. The burial of "*Lady of Saint-Germain-la-Rivière*" is one of the site's noteworthy discoveries. At the location, a young adult female's full skeleton was found in 1934. Marine shells, reindeer and red deer teeth, lithics, and bone tools ornamented the burial. Stone slabs were also used to cover the grave (d'Errico & Vanhaeren, 2015; Drucker & Henry-Gambier, 2005).

AVEN DES IBOUSSIERES

The French department of Drôme is home to the Iboussières Aven. When roughly 426 human remains were found during rescue excavations in 1994, it received archaeological importance. The graves at Aven des Iboussières may have taken place during a transitional era between the end of Dryas III and the start of the Preboreal, around 15,000 years ago, according to dating studies. Nine individual remains were discovered in Aven des Iboussières, including four adults, four children, and one infant. The majority of these remains were broken. Some of the human bones, however, had ochre stains on them. Along with the human bones, a large quantity of ornaments was discovered. Engraved and perforated pebbles pierced and decorated animal bones, fragmented animal bones with embellishments, adorned animal mandibles, many pierced red deer canines and shells, and flint tools were among the items found (Chaix, 2005; Grünberg, 2015; Orschiedt, 2018).

LAUGERIE-BASSE

On the right bank of the Vézère River, inside the boundaries of the French commune Les Eyzies-de-Tayac-Sireuil, is a rock shelter known as Laugerie Basse. E. Lartet and H. Christy conducted the initial excavations at this location in 1863. Later, many researchers conducted more excavations. During the 1860s excavations, the stratigraphy of the site was not well characterized. Four Magdalenian stages, later, were confirmed by H. Laville. Approximately six hundred Magdalenian items, in addition to stone tools and artifacts, were found in Laugerie-Basse. An anthropomorphic figurine as well as many movable carvings on antlers, bone plaques, and soft rock pebbles, were found. There were images of horses, reindeer, bison, and

mountain goats on the surfaces. One skeleton was discovered at the site, flexed to the shelter's wall, with Cypraea shells organized around the corpse and Magdalenian artifacts nearby. It is believed that these remains were intentionally buried (S. R. Binford, 1968; Crémades & Laville, 1995; Insoll, 2017).

ISTURITZ

Located in France's Pyrénées-Atlantiques region lies the Isturitz cave. Passemard excavated the Isturitz Magdalenian strata from 1912 to 1922, followed by Saint-Périer from 1928 to 1935. For lithic industry and bone tools, the two Magdalenian stages of Middle and Upper occupations produced a great deal of identical archaeological material. However, there are a few apparent variances that allow for individualization, notably in decoration, furniture painting, and antler projectile frames. The tools and hearths appear to have been concentrated, particularly in the flat areas of the deposit, even if the faunal remains were widespread throughout the whole surface excavated. Lastly, a whale-bone industry existed in western Europe during the Upper Palaeolithic, which is an interesting finding brought about by the discovery of objects made of whale bones in Isturitz (Pétillon, 2008; Pétillon et al., 2003).

MAS D'AZIL

The Pyrenees Mountains and the Ariège department of southern France are both home to the Mas d'Azil cave. Édouard Piette started digging at Mas d'Azil in the late 19th century. Later excavations at the location were less meticulous, which led to the cave's exploitation as an archaeological site. The situation bettered with the resumption of excavations in 1935 under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Péquart. Following that, the cave has contributed much to our understanding of Magdalenian culture. The site's rich mobility art from the Magdalenian era is well-known. Concerning this, Mas d'Azil is also widely recognized for its painted stones. These stones' significance and function are hotly debated; several interpretations have suggested that they serve as dice, ritualistic artifacts, or even early forms of writing. Lastly, the separated skull of a young female from Mas d'Azil, whose orbits had been filled with deer bone discs, is an example of post-mortem alteration in terms of burial customs (Jarry et al., 2021; Kegler, 2011; R. J. Schulting, 2015; Tolksdorf et al., 2018).

HOTEAUX

The French Furans Valley is home to the Hoteaux Cave. Tournier and Guillon began excavating it in 1894. This location produced a rich collection of ornamental items, including shells and perforated teeth, as well as flint and bone tools that have been linked to the Magdalenian period. Additionally, a pierced stick with engravings of a roaring deer was found in this cave. "*Man of Les Hoteaux*", given the name of the ancient grave, was found in the form of one hundred fifty-five partial bone fragments during the excavations. These remains belong to one immature individual. The reindeer antler staff and the rib piece determined the inhabitation's date. As a result, history began around 13,000 years ago (Faure, 2005; Henry-Gambier et al., 2020).

ROCHEREIL

Rochereil is a cave in Grand-Brassac, the Dordogne area of France. Maurice Féaux and Marquis Gérard de Fayolle conducted the initial excavations in 1912 and 1921. Beginning in 1937, Jude continued excavations at the site. According to the investigations, the excavated archaeological layers date from the Upper Magdalenian, Azilian, and Laborian eras. Pebbles from the Magdalenian period depicting animals such as bison and reindeer were discovered during the excavations in the 1970s. In addition, one human skull was recovered in the Magdalenian stratum in 1939. It is a child's skull. At the center of the frontal bone, the skull features a circular trepanation. The fact that this is the earliest instance of anterior roundlet trepanation before the Neolithic era is highlighted. According to burial customs, Azilian levels produced a nearly full adult skeleton and one or two burned bones of people (Paillet & Man-Estier, 2014; Vallois, 1971).

ROC DE CAVE

The French valley of Melve is where the Roc-de-Cave cave exits. It is a rock shelter that faces south. It appears that Vialle unearthed it in or around 1928. The excavations produced Aurignacian, Solutrean, Magdalenian, and Azilian material culture objects and an adolescent skeleton from the late Magdalenian or Azilian period. In this situation, one rib from human bones was dated. The result falls between the range of 11,500 to 11,000 BP. In addition, Blanchard draws attention to a necklace made of

deer teeth that would have been worn in conjunction with the skeleton (Bresson, 2000; Gambier et al., 2000).

PEYRAT

In France, Peyrat cave site lies close to the community of Saint-Rabier. André Cheynier began digging at the location in 1958 or earlier and kept on until 1967. Burials are known to date from the Magdalenian and Azilian levels based on the dates on human remains. When looking at the detail, the teeth from the Magdalenian, two skeletons, and a partial mandible are also present. There are at least four people mentioned in this (Meiklejohn et al., 2010; Patte, 1968; Petit-Maire et al., 1971).

BOURG CHARENTE

Bourg Charente is situated on the left bank of the Charente River in France. The site, thought to be one of the earliest Mesolithic graves in France, discovered an adult burial in 2010. The burial was found in the flexed posture with some material culture items called grave goods, such as flint flakes and one limestone pebble. It is estimated that the burial was constructed around ten thousand years ago (Henry-Gambier et al., 2011).

GERMANY

BONN-OBERKASSEL

Human remains, art pieces, and animal bones were unearthed in Bonn-Oberkassel while building a railway track in 1914. Verworn, Bonnet, and Steinmann analyzed the skeletal remains of male and female people. A double burial takes place in Bonn-Oberkassel. The burial was generally attributed to the early central European Magdalenian period. Recent dates, however, point to the late Magdalenian period, approximately 14,000 years ago. A dog skeleton, a decorative bone item, and a flat engraved piece relate to the burial (Henke, 1986; Henke et al., 2006; Orschiedt, 2013; Street, 2002; Street et al., 2006).

NEUWIED-IRLICH

Germany's Central Rhineland is where Neuwied-Irlich, known as an open-air site, is found. While doing construction work near the village in 1957, human bones and related artifacts were found in a sand hole. The radiocarbon dating of the human remains gave calibrated ages of around 14,500 to 13,000 BP. The bones are said to represent four people: one young adult and three subadults of varying ages. The adult and neonate can stand in for the burial of a mother and her new baby. The solitary nature of the burials suggests that burying distant from the hometown was the preferred method of disposing of the deceased at this time. The bones are ochre-colored, and the rest of the object is a backed blade, a pendant made of a perforated and ornamented deer tooth, and an antler point (Orschiedt et al., 2017; Street et al., 2006).

BLATTERHÖHLE

In Westphalia, Germany, there is a cave and rock shelter called the Blätterhöhle site. Speleologists from the association Arbeitskreis Kluterthöhle e.V. made the discovery in 2004. From 2006 to 2009, excavations were carried out, producing a variety of archeological discoveries. Early, medium, and late Mesolithic eras may all be identified by the stone items discovered in the cave. In addition to the Mesolithic phases, the cave was also used in the Late Neolithic. Human skeletal remains from early Mesolithic and Neolithic were discovered during the excavating process. An early Mesolithic human skull cap is one of the most important discoveries at the Blätterhöhle site. Along with the early Mesolithic skull cap, several wild boar skulls were also discovered nearby. Lastly, stratigraphy that depicts the change from the late Upper Palaeolithic to the early Mesolithic was discovered during excavations that were also done in the site's rock shelter region (Orschiedt, 2012; Orschiedt et al., 2008).

OFNET

The German city of Grosser Ofnet is home to the Ofnet cave. When Robert Rudolf Schmidt began excavating the cave in 1908, two skull clusters were discovered close to the entrance. During the excavations, two adjacent pits were discovered at the prehistoric site. The larger cluster contained the heads of 28 individuals, while the smaller cluster contained six individuals. The skulls were all oriented facing west. The clusters have been dated to the Late Mesolithic period. The cave also included a

number of burial items in addition to the clusters of skulls. These contained shell jewelry and deer teeth that had been pierced. Additionally, some of the skulls had red ochre applied to them. Regarding the demographic structure, adults and subadults were buried together. On the other hand, the number of subadults is explicitly dominant. Lastly, according to the most shocking finding regarding human remains, many skulls display indications of stone axe strikes that occurred during the antemortem period (Hofmann, 2005; Orschiedt, 2005; R. J. Schulting, 2015).

HOHLENSTEIN-STADEL

The German Swabian Jura area is home to the cave known as Hohlenstein-Stadel. Its significance in archaeology is widely known concerning the change from the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic. The cave has left behind musical and figurative artwork as proof of early human habitation. Since the 1930s, archaeological excavation has been conducted inside the cave. The cave's Aurignacian layers are thought to have formed between 40 and 36 thousand years ago. Significant archaeological discoveries, such as the well-known ivory-carved "*Lion-man*" figure, have been discovered on these levels. The site's most important finding is the existence of three human skulls uncovered in a sizable pit near the cave's mouth. The skulls were discovered in a burial site from the Late Mesolithic era. The skulls were facing southwest and displayed evidence of violent damage. Fish teeth were also found in the burial pit, and these were considered ornaments (Richard et al., 2020; Rigaud et al., 2014).

GREECE

MAROULAS

Maroulas is an Early Mesolithic site located on the Aegean Sea Island of Kythnos. It was found by K. Honea in 1975. Nearly 20 years after its discovery excavations were started. It is believed that a significant section of the site was flooded as the water level rose because of its placement on the island. Consequently, the size of the prehistoric site is probably larger than that identified today. The organic components generated two AMS dates: 9440 BP and 9420 BP. These are the earliest dates for the Aegean Mesolithic. The site has round or oval stone constructions. These buildings are constructed of rings of enormous stone blocks that surround a floor consisting of small

stone plaquettes and pebbles. Thus far, over sixteen graves have been discovered; the majority of them were dug into the bedrock. The interments were spaced equally between intramural and extramural areas, with the former taking place under the floors of the dwellings and the latter near them. The interments are of newborns, children, and adults of both genders in flexed postures. Adults and subadults had ochre marks on their bones. Some skeletons had a slab of stone resting on their chests, yet others had shells next to them (Georgiadis, 2011; Kaczanowska et al., 2009; Sampson, 2002, 2008a, 2008c).

THEOPETRA

Thessaly in Greece is home to the Theopetra Cave. Situated next to the river Litheos on a limestone block. The site was occupied from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Neolithic period. From 1987 to 1998, the Theopetra Cave was excavated. An in situ human burial was discovered during these excavations. According to radiocarbon dating, the burial occurred at the end of the late Mesolithic period. The skeleton was positioned in the flexed form. This female skeleton is in good condition even though most of its anatomical components are disarticulated (Kyparissi-Apostolika, 2003; Manolis & Stravopodi, 2003; Newton, 2003).

CYCLOPS-YOURA

The Cyclops Cave is an ancient site on the island of Youra in Greece. Sampson and his team have conducted considerable research and excavation on the site. 1992 marked the beginning of the Cave of Cyclops excavations, which continued until 1995. Understanding the Mesolithic and Neolithic times in the Northern Aegean is one of the cave's main contributions. These times fell between the tenth and the eighth millennia BC. A human skull was found in the lower levels of the cave although the Cyclops Cave is said to contain very few skeleton findings. The skull was from the Mesolithic era and belonged to an adult female. Since the skull was discovered there by itself, without any other bones, it is believed that it was placed there intentionally (Powell, 2003; Sampson, 2008a).

FRANCHTHI

Situated in southern Greece on the Argolid Peninsula is Franchthi Cave. It was excavated between 1976 and 1978, with Indiana University's T.W. Jacobsen leading the excavation. The southernmost point of the peninsula is where the cave is located. Thus, human populations, the availability of materials, and the terrain were greatly impacted by the shifting climate and sea levels. In terms of chronological structure, the habitation of the cave spans a considerable amount of time, from the Middle Palaeolithic until the end of the Neolithic. Small groups utilized it as a hunting destination during the Upper Palaeolithic. It developed into a residential camp by the end of the Upper Palaeolithic, housing individuals who fished, hunted, and harvested shellfish. The cave was used as a burial site during the Mesolithic era and afterwards developed into a fishing camp. Many burials containing around twenty-eight individuals were discovered in the cave, particularly when concentrating on the Mesolithic levels. Also, a few objects from the burial contexts were discovered. The first information concerning the burial practices is the burial of an adult male. The deceased was discovered in a semi-contracted state. Stones and a mound of terrestrial mollusks were piled on top of the body, and more stones encircled the burial grave. Seven other graves were most likely interred together. Two of these graves, one for a male and one for a female, were made of charred bones purposely incinerated. Lastly, it is possible that other bodies were reinterred in the Franchthi graves (Cullen, 1995; Perlès, 2019; Sampson, 2008b; Stiner & Munro, 2011).

REVENIA

In Pieria, North Greece, there is an Early Neolithic site called the Revenia-Korinos. An excavation for rescue purposes was conducted from 2002 to 2004 after the location was found during the building of a farm. Standing from the 7th millennium BC, it is one of Greece's Early Neolithic villages. The site is an example of flat-extended, open-air Neolithic habitation. Pit constructions are a defining feature of Revenia. It is thought that larger pits were underground residences. It's possible that smaller pits functioned as supplementary spaces like storage. Eleven graves at the Revenia site have been excavated regarding funerary practices. Seven of them were interred in a flexed position and are mainly articulated inhumations. These burials point to a planned and organized funeral custom. There are four disarticulated inhumations in

addition. Individuals' dispersed bones are buried in these graves. This secondary inhumation implies that the remains were purposefully disarticulated or disturbed after being buried differently at first. Finally, important background data is provided by the date of the graves at Revenia. It demonstrates that they are some of Greece's oldest Neolithic graves (Adaktylou, 2017; Isaakidou et al., 2018; Maniatis & Adaktylou, 2021).

MAVROPIGI

A Neolithic site from the western Macedonia region of Greece is called Mavropigi-Filotsairi. Karamitrou-Mentessidi and the "*30th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities*" excavated the site between 2005 and 2006. The architectural remnants of ten dwellings were discovered during the excavations. A prominent feature of the site was the "*Pit-House*," a sizable pit residence with a sophisticated layout that developed from a semi-subterranean to a surface residence. Additionally, there are a few rectangular buildings situated all around the Pit-House. These constructions have been rebuilt several times. There were eighteen intact inhumations found in pits spread out around the village. The flexed posture is a characteristic of these well-preserved burials. The graves date to the last stage of the site's habitation, about 8300 BP, according to calibrated radiocarbon dating. A concentration of burned seeds was discovered in several burial contexts. Grave items like polished and chipped stones, bone tools, and a stone amulet were found in several of the Mavropigi graves (Bonga et al., 2017; Karamitrou-Mentessidi et al., 2015; Valamoti, 2011).

AVGI

Northwest Greece's Kastoria area is home to the Neolithic settlement of Avgi. "*The Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism*" conducted the excavations between 2002 and 2008. Avgi belongs to the Middle and Late Neolithic periods, according to radiocarbon dating. The location was first occupied in around 7650 BP. The two different stages of the site's habitation are AVGI I and AVGI II. There were free-standing rectangular structures on the site during the AVGI I phase. The settlement plan and building methods underwent modifications throughout the AVGI II phase. The elliptical form was added to the

catalog. These structures' clay walls were positioned inside foundation ditches. There were also many pit types at the site, including storage, trash, and borrow. The heart of the Neolithic site is home to the burial area. This burial site is from the fifth millennium, which may be an early AVGI II period. From this area, ten little pots containing charred human bones were dug out. The variation in height, form, developing process, and surface treatments among the burial pots in Avgi is rather noticeable. Every pot is different from the others and has no similarities (Stratouli et al., 2010, 2020).

LERNA

On the western coast of Argolis, Lerna is situated on the slopes of Mount Pontikos. In the 1950s, Caskey excavated it. This open-air site contained both a village and a burial place. The site provided strata from the Early, Late, and Final Neolithic and the Early and Middle Bronze Ages. The corpses of Neolithic graves were often deposited in flexed and laying postures during basic interments. Surrounding the dead were frequently grave goods, such as pottery, and occasionally individualized objects like ornaments or tools. A noteworthy Neolithic burial was a young female's skeleton found in a pit. There were two vessels set upright at the grave. In a similar manner, a child's head was discovered close to another clay cup. A newborn interment in a patterned bowl from the site's Final Neolithic was also discovered in a stratum made up of progressively older Neolithic dwelling floors (Angel, 1971; Bacvarov, 2007; Caskey, 1957; Georgiadis, 2011).

HUNGARY

ALSONYEK

Situated on the Danube River's right bank, Alsónyék is in southern Hungary. Between 2006 and 2009, it was examined as part of a highway project. The Early Neolithic era at the site, namely the Starčevo Culture, makes it notable. The Starčevo Culture was identified by a large number of characteristics found during the excavations at Alsónyék. Hearths, ditches, and pits are some of these characteristics. Remarkably, the site is also abundant in altarpieces, sculptures, and zoomorphic depictions. Regarding interment, at Alsónyék, around twenty Starčevo Culture graves have been found.

While some of these tombs were discovered next to ovens, others were discovered in small pits (Bánffy et al., 2010; Oross et al., 2016).

IRAN

SHEIKH-E ABAD

Situated in the Central Zagros area, Sheikh-e Abad is a mound in the rich plains of the Dinavar region. Y. Mohammadifar and A. Motarjem discovered the site during a regional survey in 2006, and they returned and conducted more exploration there in 2007 with R. and W. Mathews. The mound dates from the pre-pottery neolithic period. A deep, layered occupancy sequence that dates back to the early Neolithic has been discovered through the excavations. In this context, the site was dug up to reveal an occupancy sequence consisting of layers of burned ash, work surfaces, and a structure. Neolithic burials and architectural components like rooms and walls were discovered in a trench at the top of the mound. Accordingly, Building-1 included several rooms with undamaged floors and a baby burial beneath the floor (E. Anderson et al., 2014; Matthews et al., 2008).

ASIAB

Located in the Zagros Mountains of Kermanshah Province, Iran, is Asiab, an Early Neolithic site. It was found during the "*Iranian Prehistory*" project, and Howe supervised the excavation in 1960. Howe found an oval, shallow-basined depression thought to be either a man-made semi-subterranean building or a trash pit. To eliminate such doubts, further excavations at Asiab were started in 2016. In this case, the excavation turned up a sizable communal structure that is thought to have been a semi-subterranean communal building. A dig in the middle of the communal building is one of the important discoveries. In addition to red deer antlers and one skull of brown bear, this pit had the skulls of at least nineteen wild boars. It is believed that Asiab was occupied circa 10,000 BP or later based on the radiocarbon findings. It can be said that the site goes back to approximately 11,000 BP. Two human burials were found during the initial excavation within a large semi-subterranean building. The fact that burials seemed to have been sprayed with ochre is noteworthy (Bangsgaard et al., 2019; Darabi, Richter, et al., 2018).

CHIA SABZ EAST

Situated in the Seimareh District of western Iran is the East Chia Sabz site. In 2007, while conducting archaeological research, East Chia Sabz was found. According to radiocarbon dating, the area was inhabited from the early ninth to the early seventh millennia BC. Stone buildings with paved floors, ground and chipped stone tools, stone containers, adornments, animal bones, and bone artifacts have all been discovered during excavations. Furthermore, two graves were found during the excavation. One of these burials was severely preserved and had been burned. Even though it was damaged, the second one was in better condition. The corpse in a flexed position was placed in a deposition of pebble stones. Some objects, such as a stone bead and a necklace composed of perforated shells, were also found in this burial context (Darabi et al., 2011).

GANJ DAREH

In the Gamas-Ab Valley in the Bakhtan region in southwest Iran is the Early Neolithic site Ganj Dareh. Philip Smith made the discovery of the site in 1965 while doing the survey, and excavation took place from 1967 to 1974. The University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum collaborated in the dig. Based on radiocarbon dating from Ganj Dareh, the examinations from 1967 to 1990 gave dates calibrated to about 10,000 years ago. Nevertheless, these dates indicated a significant discontinuity between the lowest and four levels above. Nonetheless, the study conducted in 2,000 verified that there had been no pause. About a hundred and sixteen burials (MNI) have been located at Ganj Dareh. A few burials were discovered at the highest-level A, while the majority of the remains were in level D. There are fifty-one sub-adults and sixty-five adults in total. It is significant to note that certain burials were recognized as holding many persons, called multiple interments, while other burials were classified as a single burial. Moreover, a very interesting head treatment application has been identified at the site. Accordingly, for fourteen graves, the artificial cranial alteration was confirmed. Shells and a stone bead necklace were connected to a grave containing a child in terms of grave goods (Briar, 2020; Meiklejohn et al., 2017).

TEPE ABDUL HOSEIN

Iran's Lorestan region has the archaeological site Tepe Abdul Hosein, situated in the Khaveh plain. In the 1930s, Sir Aurel Stein made the first record of the site. Goff later conducted a study and noticed it between 1963 and 1967. Judith Pullar then carried out excavations in 1978. Ten soundings were excavated during the excavations, revealing two primary Neolithic stages of the site. The first was dated to the pre-ceramic Neolithic era, around eight thousand BC, while the second, which included pottery artifacts, was dated to the end of the Early Neolithic, approximately five thousand BC. It is suggested that the site was abandoned between these phases due to the stratigraphic separation of these two stages. At first, the location was used as a temporary camping area. A distinct architectural style later emerged, with rectangular buildings with floors made of mud plaster and bricks that were occasionally painted red. Evidence of artificial cranial alteration may be seen in four adult male crania when seen from the site's funeral customs. A plaster block enclosing the cranium of an articulated skeleton was discovered. Additionally, fetal bones were discovered next to an adult skeleton devoid of skull features (Chehri & Sedighi, 2023; Lorentz, 2017; Manca et al., 2021; Nishiaki, 2022).

CHOGA SEFID

Choga Sefid is a remarkable elevation situated on the Deh Luran plain. The first mention of it can be traced back to a French map from 1905. The area comprised a sequence of constructions established throughout several stages of habitation. The initial stage, referred to as the Ali Kosh Phase, is distinguished by the utilization of mud brick walls and floors. As the community expanded, the architectural style underwent a transformation for constructing bricks and wall surfaces. The architectural structures during the Sefid and Surkh phases were characterized by stone foundations and walls made of mud bricks. Frequently, the constructions were placed on preexisting ones. Regarding funeral practices, it is observed that burials are found in either an articulated or semi-articulated shape. Red ochre is particularly evident in burials from the Sefid Phase. The most comprehensive burials are positioned in a supine position. These graves signify individual interments. There were uncovered remains of a child from the late Surkh Phase. Regarding the artifacts and customs connected to the burial, it is observed that remnants of red ochre and matting are

discovered for certain interments. A few more are made up of broken and dispersed caprine bones. Additionally, pendants and beads were discovered in a few graves. An exceptional archaeological discovery at the site is the practice of artificial skull modification. Therefore, a minimum of six skulls exhibit severe skull deformation (Briar, 2020; Daems & Croucher, 2007; Hole, 1976).

ALI KOSH

Ali Kosh holds significant archaeological significance as a Neolithic site in the eastern periphery of the Fertile Crescent inside the geographical boundaries of Iran. The site excavation was placed between 1961 and 1963 under the direction of F. Hole and K. Flannery. The archaeological site has an estimated age ranging from 9500 to 8500 cal. BP.

Based on the findings of the studies conducted since 2017, a grouping of thirteen human graves was discovered. At the archaeological site, a collection of at least eleven people was discovered in proximity, indicating a burial cluster. Most of these people were recognized by their craniums and/or mandibles, but some postcranial bones were also found. A minimum of seven crania were analyzed, revealing indications of intentional cranial alteration in all cases, with several specimens displaying significant lengthening. The alteration was a consequence of utilizing a band around the skull. The records also indicate the discovery of items in the earth adjacent to the human bones. Some certain artifacts encompass various items like beads, shells, flint tools, and a prevalent application of red ochre coating on most skeletal remains. It is noticed that the corpses of three people with intact articulations were buried in a crouched position. Additionally, there were disarticulated bones and teeth discovered, which can be attributed to the prolonged utilization of the burial ground (Briar, 2020; Darabi, Mostafapour, et al., 2018; Sołtysiak & Darabi, 2017).

IRAQ

SHANIDAR

The Shanidar Cave is a massive limestone cavern that may be found in the outer folds of the Zagros Mountains to the north of Baghdad in Iraq. Solecki (1972) undertook the

excavation of the cave between the years 1951 and 1960. There are four primary strata of cave deposits. Layer A corresponds to the Neolithic period, Layer B1 represents the Proto-Neolithic period, Layer B2 signifies the Epipalaeolithic period, Layer C denotes the Upper Palaeolithic period, and Layer D indicates the Mousterian period. The site contains burial artifacts and rituals from several chronological epochs. Shanidar at the earliest period yielded at least 9 individuals. Two of these (Shanidar I and II) were covered with stones (Pettitt, 2011). One example is the practice of 'artificial cranial deformation,' which originated from Neanderthals. Artificial cranial distortion is the deliberate alteration of the skull's shape for aesthetic, symbolic, or social reasons. The cemetery located in Layer B1 of Shanidar Cave, which dates back to around 10900 BP, was in a roughly oval-shaped region. Twenty-six burials were discovered, each holding twenty-nine persons, comprising both adults and subadults, representing a diverse range of age groups. While specific graves lack artifacts, others include multiple stone beads, shells, limestone pebbles, and flints (Meiklejohn et al., 1992; Trinkaus, 1982).

QERMEZ DERE

Qermez Dere is a prehistoric habitation site situated in the Iraqi Jezirah region, in close proximity to the town of Tell Afar. The site was unearthed in the 1980s and has since undergone extensive excavation and research. The site's architecture has two different zones. The middle region and certain areas in the east consist of an eroded framework of reddish-brown clay, displaying minimal indications of structures or flooring. Within this region, substantial rock mortars, diminutive pebbles, and aggregations of stones were discovered. Softer archaeological deposits and building remnants can be found in the southern portion of the site, especially in the area around the western and northern borders. RAA, one completely excavated house, is a straightforward, semi-subterranean, unicellular building. When examining the architectural techniques, every structure featured at least one prominent pillar made of clay that was not load-bearing and covered in plaster. Additionally, each structure was thoroughly cleaned before being abandoned and then filled. Regarding funeral evidence, a discovery was made in 1987 at the Qermez Dere, where six human skulls were uncovered within the northern section of a chamber. Such skulls were recovered deliberately positioned

during the abandonment phase of one of the houses (RAA). In addition, little pieces of human bones were mixed into the material used to fill the foundation of the house (Briar, 2020; Watkins, 1990; Watkins et al., 1989).

NEMRIK 9

Nemrik 9 is situated in the northern region of Iraq and is classified as a Pre-Pottery Neolithic archaeological site. An archaeological team from Warsaw University conducted excavations from 1985 to 1987. The site is a complex archaeological mound with multiple layers. The stratigraphy includes clay construction, a dark cultural stratum, and a layer of river pebbles, maybe indicating the presence of a stone pavement. The layers signify an extended period of occupation with alterations and restorations of the residential structure. Although rectangular dwellings do exist in later phases of at the site, circular houses make up the majority of the architecture at the site. Throughout the Nemrik 9 site, a variety of burials were uncovered, each with distinct characteristics and found in different settings. The graves comprised either intact skeletons as primary burials or skull fragments as secondary burials. An exceptional interment was the burial of a mandible alongside an antler. In some instances, burials were discovered in the fill that was left behind when houses collapsed. In House 2, for instance, the remains of a burial that included a skull and other grave goods were found. There was a distinct graveyard situated near the southern boundary of the settlement. The cemetery is thought to be linked to the concluding stage of the most recent phase of the site, which occurred approximately during the 8th millennium BC. This region featured multiple tombs with bones positioned in various orientations, arranged in the fetal position. The skeletal remains adorned with flint arrowheads were frequently placed within oval pits (Kozlowski, 1989; Soltysiak et al., 2015).

BESTANSUR

Bestansur is a prominent archaeological mound in the Zagros Mountains' foothills in Iraqi Kurdistan. After the site attracted significant interest in 1927 during a survey, a team has excavated the area since 2012. Based on chronological research, the Neolithic period occurred around 9,700 and 9,000 BP. Archaeological excavations have

uncovered several architectural remains. In this context, an expansive room has been unearthed in Building 5, situated above another building. Furthermore, this area's flooring comprises numerous strata of fine plasters. At Bestansur, the mortuary procedures are complicated and multi-step. Burials without additional disruption, called primary burial, have been found in the flexed position. Secondary burials, on the other hand, encompass several phases of operations, such as defleshing, removing body parts, and reburying. Regarding the contextual perspective, there have been numerous discoveries of scattered human remains beneath the floors. The demographic analysis demonstrates that subadults are highly represented. Males and females are, however, distributed relatively equally. The human remains comprise around sixty-seven individuals in total. Lastly, some material culture items occasionally accompanied burials, including grinding slabs, beads, bone fragments, and shells (Matthews et al., 2019, 2020; Walsh, 2020).

ARPACHIYAH

Northern Iraq is the location of the archaeological site of Arpachiyah. Throughout multiple seasons, excavations have been carried out, with particular emphasis on the season of 1976. The excavations were directed by Ismail Hijara, with Dr. Oates's and Professor Oates's support. The archaeological investigations discovered different levels of habitation. Architectural remnants in this particular context demonstrated a developmental shift from rectangular dwellings during the initial stages to the tholoi presenting circular structures during subsequent stages. Furthermore, the tholoi were built without stone foundations and featured clay walls. Floors were covered with gypsum plaster in accordance with architectural practices. At Arpachiyah, numerous grave types have been identified, the majority of which are single and multiple. Frequently, the graves contain grave items. Clay vessels are discovered in certain burials together with human remains. The mentioned vessels are embellishable. Other grave goods, such as stone bowls, might have been utilized for practical or symbolic purposes within the burial context. With regard to the arrangement of the human remains the graves at Arpachiyah frequently contain flexed corpses (Hijara, 1978, 1980).

TELL HASSUNA

Hassuna is a Pottery Neolithic site located in the southern part of Musul, Iraq. It is dated to around the early sixth millennium BC. Fuad Safar and Seton Lloyd excavated in 1943 and 1944. Buildings at the site were comprised of adobe bricks. At the same time, dwellings were constructed with open central courtyards. Various methods of head treatment are evident within the settlement. It looked like two headless skeletons had been thrown into a bin. An isolated and broken skull was discovered in a trash bin. Twelve jar graves containing babies were also found after a certain period in the settlement, precisely from Level 16 onwards. Most of them in the painted, incised, or coarse wares were beneath the floors. Among the most unique was the burial of two infants in the same bowl (Lloyd et al., 1945).

TELL SOTTO

Nikolai Bader explored the site of Tell Sotto in northern Mesopotamia during the early 1970s. The tell from the Potter Neolithic period is composed of eight layers, with the earliest layer belonging to the pre-Hassuna Culture. There was a total of nine burials unearthed at that location, all of which were of subadults. Six of the burials were in jars, discovered beneath the floors of dwellings or in close proximity to buildings. These burials were of newborns or young children and were buried in a flexed position. There are two instances where there is clear evidence of deliberate body fragmentation. Two burials contained grave goods, including miniature clay cups and beads (Bacvarov, 2007).

ISRAEL

SKHUL

The archeological site Skhul is situated in the Nahal Mearot canyon of Mount Carmel, south of Haifa. The site was investigated in the 1930s. There are many techniques used to find the age of human remains. The results suggest the Skhul burials took place sometime between about 150 and 100 thousand years ago.

At least 10 *Homo sapiens* individuals from Skhul can be reconstructed from the remains: 3 are children (2 females and 1 male), and 7 are adults (2 females and 5 males). In this male-dominated context, spatial distinctions cannot be associated with

gender or age. They are clustered both inside and outside the cave at specific locations (Pettitt 2011: Garrod and Bate (1937, 59), Belfer-Cohen and Hovers (1992), Defleur (1993), Zilhão and Trinkaus (2002), and Chase and Dibble (1987).

Skhul IX represents the earliest burial, and it appears that all individuals were interred within a close time frame (Pettitt 2011: 62). But some skeletons face northward toward the valley with their heads. The position in the central adult male grave (Skhul V) is similar to the position of a fetus and a wild boar jawbone was put within the grave. An adjacent male grave near the cave opening provided numerous flint artifacts. It is believed that these artifacts were subsequently intermixed into the grave. Skhul VII and Skhul X are two female and child graves laid side by side but their concurrent burial, or in other words the temporal and spatial relationship is unclear. Furthermore, five seashells from four different species were found in the cave implying an association with burials (Bar-Yosef Mayer et al., 2009).

QAFZEH

Qafzeh Cave is located in Lower Galilee near Nazareth in Israel. The first to dig on the site were in 1933–1934 and again in 1965–1979. The Holocene stratified deposits of the cave and its distinct layers from the Upper and Middle Palaeolithic periods have been identified. As well as flint artifacts, animal bones, a shell collection, masses of red ochre, and an incised cortical flake, these strata show indications of modern human behavior. Early modern human interments from the Qafzeh Cave are notable. While *Homo sapiens* remains at Israel-Qafzeh are very fragmentary, there is clear evidence that the cave was being used as a burial area c. 100,000 to 90,000 BP (Neuville 1951, Vandermeersch 1981, Arensburg and Tillier 1983, Day 1986, Belfer-Cohen and Hovers 1992, Defleur 1993, Zilhão and Trinkaus 2002, Bar-Yosef Mayer et al., 2009; Pettitt 2011).

Gender estimation is difficult among 8 children, 1 newborn, 1 adolescent, and 9 adults represented by the findings along with several isolated teeth. Much of the bones are scattered, but it is clear there are distinct clustering areas. The Qafzeh 8 adult burial has red ochre and flint artifacts and the Qafzeh 11 adolescent has deer antlers, bones, and rocks which have probably been used for marking the grave, suggesting a uniform

burial ritual. An example of a pair of burials, Qafzeh 9 and Qafzeh 10, is that of a woman and child buried together with abundant red ochre. The evidence for fire use occurs alongside evidence of ochre processing in the cave. Furthermore, seashell beads discovered in the cave represent very early symbolic acts associated with personal adornment and color and responses to death in the behavioral roots of modern humans. Usually, corporeal remains were found in a state of flexion and lying down. The burial spots include remains of ochre, and certain interments were stoned when viewed from the perspective of the funeral rituals (Gargett, 1999; Hovers et al., 1997; Mayer et al., 2009; Vandermeersch & Bar-Yosef, 2019).

TABUN

Tabun Cave is located on Mount Carmel, some twenty kilometers south of Haifa, Israel. D. A. E. Garrod first unearthed the cave between 1929 and 1934; between 1967 and 1972, it was unearthed by Jelinek. Archaeological evidence for Neanderthals and anatomically modern Homo sapiens has been retrieved from Tabun. The data shows that the cave has recorded a continuous and extensive Palaeolithic life record which provides a key knowledge of cultural and biological change in the Late Pleistocene. Levels of cave are established with regard to cultural and geological factors. Level B consists mainly of reddish-brown clay and is thought to be an age of approximately 80,000 years. Above Substratum to Level B, Level C consists of many strata separated into brown, black, and white sediments, and is about 150,000 years old. Of note at Tabun Cave is the finding of a Neanderthal interment. Level C was where the grave was found. The Neanderthal grave is composed of the remains of an adult individual, with a fragmentary skeleton. Both cranial and many postcranial bones are preserved. Stone artifacts were also found with the interment (Albert et al. 1999; Jelinek 1982).

AMUD

Amud Cave is one of Israel's most important archeological sites in the eastern Upper Galilee region. The site was excavated in the years 1961,1964 and 1991-1994. The cave is said to be originated from the Middle Palaeolithic era, about eighty thousand years ago (Alperson-Afil & Hovers, 2005). Lithic assemblages in Amud Cave document the presence of an intermediate industry between the Middle and Upper

Palaeolithic. The site has produced fifteen Neanderthal remains in addition to faunal and lithic artifacts. The strata in which these burials are situated date from the Middle Palaeolithic era. These same skeletal remains hint also that the Neanderthals practiced intentional burial. Skeletal remains in the graves are both intact and fragmented. Individuals of all ages (infancy through adulthood) in the flexed position. Some burials included the interment of animal bones and stone objects. An upper jawbone of a deer that was found near the Amud 7 infant skeleton is not markedly different from specimens from the same part of the region, Skhul V and Qafzeh II (Alperson-Afil & Hovers, 2005; Pearson et al., 2020).

KEBARA

On the western side of Mount Carmel, Israel, lies Kebara Cave. Moshe Stekelis excavated the site initially from 1951 to 1965. The subsequent excavation, from 1982 to 1990 was conducted by Ofer Bar-Yosef and Bernard Vandermeersch. The cave unveiled Middle Palaeolithic deposits around 60,000 years ago. Excavations found tens of thousands of animal bones mostly from a very deep stratum. The existence along the north side of the cave of a large midden suggests that Neanderthals lived and used the site on a permanent basis. At Kebara Cave, multiple Neanderthal skeleton remains have been found. However, one of these burials, which is in the form of the laying position, is fragmented partially and some of its parts (the skull and legs) are missing. In addition, hominin bones in the cave comprise the incomplete fossil remains of a newborn. In the cave, investigators have also unearthed useful information about the burial practices of the Natufians. Most of the interments were arranged in the front area of the cavern chamber. Charred skeleton fragments were found in the rear portion of the cavern; these were identified as cremation. While there is little evidence of cremation during the Natufian period, differences between some individuals whose cranial remains were heavily darkened and others at Kebara Cave may suggest systematic use of fire in relation to the dead (Bar-Yosef & Sillen, 1993; Briar, 2020; Gargett, 1999; Goldberg & Bar-Yosef, 1998; Speth & Tchernov, 2002).

OHALO II

Located on the western coastline of the Sea of Galilee in northern Israel, the archaeological site of Ohalo II has been excavated. The site was discovered during a survey in 1989. This site is important due to the good state of preservation of the architectural and human remains, dating to the early Epipalaeolithic period. The Ohalo II site contains six brush huts. The shape of the buildings was oval and constructed with sturdy branches of nearby trees. In addition, dwellings had a range of dimensions. The floors of the huts are bowl-shaped. The huts had no stone pavements, but they may have had support or a sign in the form of some stones laid underneath the floors. In the Ohalo II site, there have also been numerous burials, including the complete skeleton called Ohalo II H2. And this was in a shallow grave, with big stones on it, covering the bones of an adult male. The skeleton was found in the supine position. Three more hominin remains were found there, and this skeleton was put aside. These were solitary skeletal remains, thought to be those of separate individuals (Hershkovitz, Speirs, et al., 1995; Nadel, 2003).

EIN GEV I

Sitting near Kibbutz Ein Gev in Israel's Jordan Valley, Ein Gev I is a prehistoric site. While surveying the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee it was found. However, the location is dated to the Kebaran culture, about 20,000 years ago, and the excavation of Ein Gev I was carried out by M. Stekelis and Ofer Bar-Yosef in 1963–1964. Comprising six distinctly stratified and recurrently occupied layers, the site contains a hut built into the mass of the hill's slope. Each stratum has a sandy layer above a floor overlain with artifacts and bones. This evidence bears out its repeated use over time. An outstanding characteristic of the site is that there is an interment of a mature female in the round dwelling. Although the skeleton was found in a flexed position, there was some damage in some areas in which the skeleton was nearly intact. Additionally, animals were burned alongside the cranium, laying adjacent to it and presumably being buried with it (Arensburg & Bar-Yosef, 1973; Marom & Bar-Oz, 2008).

KHARANEH IV

Located approximately 70 kilometers east of Amman, the capital city of Jordan, Kharaneh IV is an archaeological site. The Epipalaeolithic Foragers in Azraq Project

has researched the eastern Jordanian Azraq Basin, including Kharaneh IV. The site is the most expansive site dated to the Late Pleistocene period in the region. Since the 1980s, archaeological studies have been focused on this place. The date of occupancy at that location is approximately 20,000 years ago. Investigations at Kharaneh IV have revealed the remains of two hut constructions. Oval in shape, Structure 1 is one of these structures. It is composed of multiple discrete layers. Artifacts, including articulated vertebrae of wild aurochs, groundstone, and red ochre, were discovered atop the burnt layer of the structure, exhibiting fire indications. Two human burials connected with such a burnt structure have been discovered at the site. Burials were carried out underneath the floor of the hut. One burial appeared to be mostly intact and belonged to an adult male. When this person was buried, two large stones were put on his head, and two more were put over his lower body. On top of that, a gazelle horn core was found next to the head. Additionally, three collections of pierced shells containing red ochre were discovered in the same hut before the structure's destruction by fire and its burying (Maher et al., 2012; Richter et al., 2013).

NEVE DAVID

A substantial open-air archaeological site, Neve David, is situated in Israel at the base of the western incline of Mount Carmel. The site was first found in 1983 while a road was being built. Researchers from the University of Haifa dug it again from 1984 to 1990. Reestablished excavation efforts have been directed since 2014. One of the Epipalaeolithic cultures, the Geometric-Kebaran culture, is linked to the Neve David site. One of the two burials uncovered during the excavations was interred in a grave that had been covered with stones like a marker. This adult male skeleton was observed to be in a flexed state. Nevertheless, the skeletal remains were inadequately conserved, exhibiting the absence of ribs, certain vertebrae, teeth, and jaw, as well as fractures in the long bones and certain facial components. There were three grinding stones found in this grave. A bowl was discovered vertically close to the skull, and a broken mortar was placed over it. A piece of flat stone was positioned between the deceased's upper legs in terms of the postmortem practices (Bar-Oz et al., 1999; D. Kaufman, 1987; Yeshurun et al., 2015).

ERQ EL-AHMAR

Between 1928 and 1933 Neuville surveyed and partly excavated a series of sites in the Wadis Khartoum and Jihar southeast of Bethlehem, Israel. One of these is Erq el-Ahmar. The upper Palaeolithic strata of this particular site provided a window through which Neuville formulated his arrangement of the Upper Palaeolithic sequence of the Levant. After a long time had passed, researchers re-surveyed and tested excavations at the site. This is a rock-shelter structure in the Wadi Khartoum. He said the site was divided into eleven levels: A to K in ascending order. Layer H included a Mousterian collection, dated about 50,000 years ago. She groups the Upper Palaeolithic evidence found in Layers F–B and assigns Layer A2 to early Natufian. Examination of the timeline indicated that Erq el-Ahmar consists of layered Upper Palaeolithic assemblages that reflect different sub-phases of that period. From this aspect, there is an intriguing postmortem ritual to be noticed at the site during the Natufian period. Among the discovered was a total of six skulls each associated with deposits of ochre below a stone slab inside a burial pit. The excavation also turned up cranial bone pieces (Belfer-Cohen & Hovers, 1992; Briar, 2020; Neuville, 1951; Phillips & Saca, 2002).

HAYONIM

On the western slopes of the Galilee region of Israel is the Hayonim Cave. The excavations have been going on since 1965. Five sequential phases of Natufian habitation have been identified at Stratum B from field studies. Finds related to the burial intention at the cave consist of Natufian remnants. However, the dwelling is also substantiated through a central camp and incomplete flooring of compacted soil. The Natufian graveyard. It features various funerary traditions and has sixteen graves with forty-eight individuals. The burials are either primary or secondary. Everyone getting buried is of varying ages: from infants to adults. The graves burial orientations were different. Burials that were extended, laying the body, became increasingly dominant during the initial stages of the Natufian culture. More and more people were subsequently buried in bent and semi-flexed positions. There are a few techniques used to build graves. Some of the graves were shown in various depths, some shallow, some not; some were covered with stones, and some overlaid with stone slabs. This method was used to notice these burials. The ornamental details were reserved for certain burials. Beads, pierced animal teeth, state spindle whorls, stone pipes, a bone spatula,

and two stone plaquettes were among the items found. At the Late Natufian Hayonim Terrace site, there were 2 double burials with deliberate stone posing on the skulls and two canines whose skeletal remains were recovered. It would appear that a number of mandibles had also been recovered, and a stone with cup-marked stone was found near the skull. A prominent burial practice at the site is the removal of the skull. In this instance, they deliberately took the skulls from the burials. The skulls of an abundance of Late Natufian bodies were missing whereas the skulls of the primary burials from the Early Natufian were preserved (Bar-Yosef & Goren, 1973; Belfer-Cohen, 1988).

EL-WAD

El-Wad is situated at the base of the western incline of Mount Carmel in the country of Israel. C. Lambert conducted the initial excavation of the site in 1928. D. Garrod undertook additional excavations between 1929 and 1933. Consequently, archaeological excavations revealed layers ranging from the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic to the Natufian periods. The entirety of the terrace and Chambers I and II of the cave are covered by the Natufian stratum. On the terrace, F. Valla and O. Bar-Yosef conducted restricted excavations in 1980 and 1981. As their research unveiled, it was possible to further subdivide the Natufian stratum into Late and Final Natufian phases. 1995 marked the beginning of fresh investigations into the Late Natufian strata by M. Weinstein-Evron and D. Kaufman. On the terrace, numerous Natufian burials were discovered, in addition to the material culture. The large number of burials at el-Wad were filled with large blocks of limestone, according to burial studies. Both single and multiple burials were discovered within the cave and on its terrace. Additionally, a diverse array of age groups is reflected, spanning from subadults to adults in various positions. It is worth noting that numerous Late Natufian burials devoid of skulls were uncovered throughout the excavations, while some skulls were decorated with shells. Finally, shells and bone objects may be considered grave items (Boyd, 2001; Byrd & Monahan, 1995; A. N. Goring-Morris, 1996; Weinstein-Evron, 2013).

HOF SHAHAF

Hof Shahaf is a small Natufian site on the southwestern shoreline of the Sea of Galilee in Israel. Following the excavation in 2007, a salvage excavation was undertaken in

2008. R. Yeshurun, H. Smithline, and O. Marder supervised the excavation (Marder et al., 2009, 2013). It is fascinating because the site has features common to both permanent hamlets and temporary camps. There is a big construction there, very much of a permanent hamlet, and there is also evidence of other, smaller, shorter-term occupations that left minimal or no building. An oval unworked fieldstone Natufian building was found on the western side of the excavation. Specifically, finds of human skeletal remains are made close to the northwest of the building. This burial, which was referred to as a primary burial, was discovered within a layer of stones. The person — who appeared to be an adult — is thought to have been buried in a lying position. The burial has been carried out as a whole in a weak condition of preservation. In this instance the bones of the upper limb were fragmented. All of the lowest portions of the bones were missing, probably from post-burial activity. The head was removed, but the individual's mandible was intact. The individual carried as a grave good a shell on his torso (Marder et al., 2009, 2013).

HATULA

Hatula is located on the west flanks of the Judean highlands, c. 20 km west of Jerusalem, Israel. The area was discovered by Father Claude, the Trappist Monastery of Latrun. From 1980 to 1982, archaeological digs were led by the University of Haifa and the French Research Center in Jerusalem, later. The area was inhabited during the Late Natufian and Pre-Pottery Neolithic period, 15,000–11,000 BP. In addition, site excavation has revealed a semi-subterranean dwelling beneath the Natufian strata. The flint used during that period at Hatula had to be transported from a distant location to the site at that time. A more settled agricultural lifestyle replaced the hunter-gatherer lifestyle of the site, during the Pre-Pottery Neolithic. Natufian burial customs were evident from excavations showing the site was burying an adolescent. The flexed skeleton was found in a grave which yielded no associated artifacts. In addition, there are single human remains, fragments of the cranium and mandible, teeth, and long bones, found alongside such burial. This site was used as a cemetery by the residents of which these remnants remain. There was a single cranium (found) in the PPNA strata. Another burial also contained an auroch cranium. Indications that stone pillows

had been used to support the deceased were found at some of the burials at Hatula (Ronen & Lechevallier, 1985).

AIN MALLAHA (EYNAN)

The Eynan (Ain Mallaha) site lies in Upper Galilee, Israel. Archaeological work was done at the site in three stages: 1955–1961, 1972–1976, and 1996–2005. The site was inhabited during various time periods, including the Middle Palaeolithic, Early EpiPalaeolithic, and Natufian. During the sub-phases of the Natufian period, the area was sporadically occupied from approx. 14,000 BP to 11,900 BP. The semi-subterranean structures comprise the site. Eventually, these structures become smaller. The red lime plaster clad some of them, others were built in limestone blocks for their walls. Several overlaid floors also show that the buildings were repaired and functionally transformed repeatedly. The site was found to be associated with burials for the buildings. The burials were either beneath the floors or in the fills. As for demographics, both genders and various ages are offered by the burials. According to the character of the Early Natufian period, a large number of the deceased were placed one by one and often in a flexed position. Some individuals had body ornamentation composed primarily of bone beads and shells. During the Late Natufian period there was a change in mortuary practices. In addition to the structures, many pits were dug. Most of the burials were in these contexts. Yet something disappeared during this time period, grave items (Samuelian et al., 2006; Valla et al., 2017).

RAQEFET CAVE

Raqefet Cave is located southeast of Mount Carmel, about 20 kilometers southeast of Haifa in the country of Israel. The first excavations at the site were in 1956. The area has then been the subject of two excavation efforts. Between 1970 and 1972 Tamar Noy from the Israel Museum in Jerusalem and Eric Higgs from the University of Cambridge led the initial field study. Further excavations of the site, instigated by the University of Haifa in 2004, were led by Dani Nadel and György Lengyel. Analysis of contextual factors found Natufian burials in the cave's first chamber. The demographic composition of twenty-nine individuals, subadult to adult, has been uncovered by the excavation of the cave. Most of the bodies show that the graves were

unsealed more than once to put inside more persons. Cranium removal was indicated by the discovery of a single headless skeleton inside the cave. The cranium of the other individual had a stone slab positioned close to it as well. Bodies were often found in the flexed position. The stone structure encased certain interments. A probable use of stone headrests in some burials is another application of stone in burial practices. In addition, graves were associated with mortars made from boulders. Interestingly, floral traces were also found in the other burial, so may symbolize significance (Lengyel & Bocquentin, 2005; Nadel & Lengyel, 2009; Noy & Higgs, 1971).

NAHAL OREN

The Nahal Oren site is located in the Wadi Fellah inside of Israel. In 1941 Professor Stekelis began the first excavations. Between 1954 and 1959 Stekelis and Yisraeli conducted additional excavations. The British Museum assisted with Cambridge University and the Israel Museum later carrying out excavations at the site. Excavations of the Late Natufian and Pre-Pottery Neolithic strata have occurred at Nahal Oren. The Late Natufian period was filled with human burials, stone structures, and hearths. In the pre-Pottery Neolithic era, Nahal Oren was lucky to see similar stone structures, like what had been built during the preceding era. Some of these structures had pebble floors. A hearth is associated with such a floor. Besides, it is buried in the soil during the said period. Nahal Oren was an extensive cemetery during the Late Natufian period. The adoption of a flexed position is a feature of the burials. Stone artifacts, including stone mortars, are commonly found adorning single, and multiple, burials. The majority of these broken artifacts could have been positioned next to the burials, or encased around or within them, perhaps as grave markers. The stone slabs are intimately linked with certain skeletons as they cover the grave. During the pre-Pottery Neolithic, pre-Natufian period burials were found inside the dwellings, either under the floor or in connection with the foundation of the wall. In the location, headless skeletons were found. One of the whole burials was marked by a sizable boulder, raised as a marker. In the group, several artifacts related to these burials, including polished pebbles, perforated shells, bone spatulas, beads, and flint blades were also found (Grosman et al., 2005; Nadel & Rosenberg, 2011; Noy et al., 1973; Stekelis & Yizraeli, 1963).

HILAZON TACHTIT

Hilazon Tachtit Cave is situated on the northern flank of Nahal Hilazon, in the western Galilee of Israel. Excavation on the site took place in eight seasons (1995–2008). Part of the Late Natufian culture, the site is calibrated back to approximately 12,000 BP. The cemetery within the cave consists of two constructions and three pits. The concentrated pits are at the cave's rear and the structures are near the cave's entrance. Skeletal remains of a minimum of twenty-eight individuals have been found in a cemetery. A depression with an oval-shaped form carved into the bedrock is one of these constructions. A final resting place of old female used to function. It also had several extraordinary additions: the tail of an auroch, the pelvis bones of a leopard, and particular ground stone remains. The burial was closed with a massive stone. The identification of this woman as a shaman is known from her physical anomalies as well as characteristic funerary objects. Cut also into the bedrock has been an additional circular structure. It contains the remains of animals pointing towards a big party. With the interment of another elderly female, this region was closed. Additionally, a young female was found between these two constructions, a fetus near to her pelvic area. In addition to these structures, many human remains are housed in three pits. Among these are headless skeletons in collective burial pits, the most striking. Some bones and skulls seem to have been removed from these burial contexts at another time (Goldgeier et al., 2019; Grosman & Munro, 2016).

NETIV HAGDUD

Netiv Hagdud is a village in Lower Jordan Valley in Israel that goes back to the Early Neolithic period. The site was revealed during the 1970s building of a water reservoir. Oval and circular were the prevailing architectural styles evidenced at Netiv Hagdud (Bar-Yosef et al., 1991). The floors of dwellings were flattened by excavating through previous strata. To create flooring, cobblestones or finely crushed rubble, layered and firmed, were often used and topped with mud. Adobe bricks were used to build the walls. Some residences were furnished with partitions that divided up interior space. Additionally, the region contained storage spaces adjacent to the homes. The different sections within the excavation zone had interments. The majority of the graves had a single skeleton laid down in a flexed position in a shallow pit. A few burials occurred

in multiple forms at the site. The burials were either in courtyards or in the fill of abandoned dwellings. The mandibles were present, but several individuals were found lacking crania. On the contrary, child skeletons remained in their full stature. Aside from headless bodies, skulls were discovered separated during the excavations. Some of them were found cached and sometimes recovered in pairs, in light of this context. Of note is that the graves had no funeral offerings at all (Bar-Yosef et al., 1991).

JERICHO

Jericho is situated in Jordan Valley. The history of it goes back about 11,000 years. Over the years, many archaeological teams have excavated at Jericho. The first significant archaeological work at the site was performed under the leadership of John Garstang, a British expedition to Jericho (1930–36). Moved by such valuable indications, Garstang found, on one occasion or other, that the renowned Round Tower once existed. He also unearthed plastered skulls and human remains. From 1952 to 1958 Kathleen Kenyon excavated at Jericho on a grand scale (Dayan et al., 1986; Fletcher, 2015; Kenyon, 1959). Also found alongside the stratigraphy of the site were dwellings, plastered skulls, and Neolithic-period sculptures. As well, Kenyon introduced the term skull cult to the literature. Between 1997 and 2017 the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Sapienza University of Rome dug at Jericho. The site’s stratigraphy was examined in addition. At the site, the skulls and headless skeletons were discovered from the PPNA period. A circular container lined with plaster contained five infant skulls. Furthermore, under a dwelling's floor, a cluster of four skulls was discovered (Figure 10). In a courtyard, nine skulls were found from the transition period between Pre-Pottery Neolithic A and Pre-Pottery Neolithic B. Archaeological digs showed a tower with a stairway and extensive walls. Twelve were buried nearby after the tower was forsaken and the stairway entrance closed (Dayan et al., 1986; Fletcher, 2015; Nigro, 2017). The skull cult can be thought to have crested in the PPNB era. Five skulls of infants from the preceding episode were identified atop a cranium and three headless burials. An excavated structure of small size, and perhaps used for cultic use, was found. The idea is based on the discovery of thirty headless skeletons in the area. The sites vary in their burial places during the Period of Pre-Pottery Neolithic B. One skull was inserted into a wall,

another was placed under the floor and nine plastered skulls were located in the material used to fill the space between two walls. In addition, apart from plastering the skulls, some were painted. Archaeological finds showed that plastered and painted skulls coexisted in a rectangular hole. In addition, several of the plastered skulls show evidence of deliberate cranial remodeling, which indicates an alternative form of head treatment. In connection with the burials, statues were found at the site. Within the specialized building, archaeologists uncovered a bone mask and two caches of plastered sculptures (Dayan et al., 1986; Fletcher, 2015; Kenyon, 1959; Nigro, 2017).

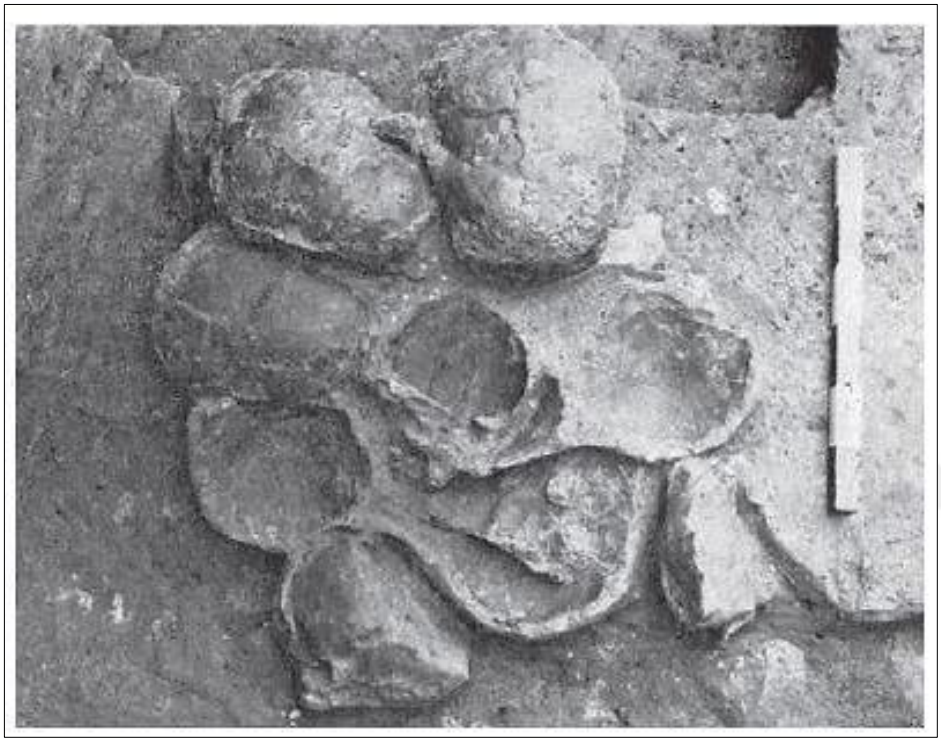


Figure 10. An example of a cluster of many skulls under the floor (Kenyon 1981)

KFAR HAHORESH

The archaeological site of Kfar HaHoresh stands on the western periphery of the Nazareth Hills in lower Galilee, Israel. The site has features and components of an architectural nature associated with funerary practices. These are monoliths, stone walls, platforms and, plastered surfaces with lime. Moreover, there are hearths and ovens connected to this process of making and applying lime plaster (Goring-Morris, 2005; Hershkovitz, Zohar, et al., 1995). Substantial human remains have been produced in this area, upwards of sixty individuals. In addition to the primary and

secondary burials of Kfar HaHoresh there are also single cranium burials. While these burials are commonly found underneath lime-plastered surfaces, they are shallow graves. They are also in open spaces and under the walls. Included with the construction of the graves is varying fill material, sometimes chalky plaster-like or ashy material. Skull removal, a common activity at the site, involved the removal for burial, either alone or in groups, of skull and cranial parts. After plastering and burial of selected skulls, there was a secondary burial. A red-painted and plastered cranium was found interred in other objects. The site contained a wide range of males and females of diverse ages. The graves differ in burial positions, e.g., supine, flexed, or seated. In some cases, burials will be reopened for additional interments. As a result, the history of the graves is more complicated. In addition, grave artifacts were found during the excavations. These include stone tools, beads, and animal remains (e.g. mandibles and horn cores) of gazelle, aurochs, and foxes (Goring-Morris, 2005; Goring-Morris et al., 1998; Hershkovitz, Zohar, et al., 1995).

MOTZA

The Motza site is situated in the Judean highlands, Israel, 5 kilometers west of Jerusalem. Five archaeological strata have been uncovered through excavations at Motza, three of which are Neolithic in age. Numerous wall segments, installations, and vessels comprise Late Neolithic-era strata. Layer VI, which corresponds to the Early Pre-Pottery Neolithic B period, is the most noteworthy stratum discovered at Motza. According to calibrated radiocarbon dates and material culture studies, this layer was composed between 10,500 and 10,000 BP. A rounded structure with a plastered floor painted red was found during the later part of this period. In close proximity, a substantial pit was discovered, comprising the remnants of multiple partially connected aurochs. During the intermediate stage of Layer VI, a four-sided structure was uncovered. The construction of the building involved the utilization of stone and mudbrick materials, while the floors were coated with lime plaster. Several burials were found at the spot while it was being dug up. Primary and secondary burials, comprising both single and multiple individuals, are present among the graves. In the numerous primary burials, the remains were positioned in a flexed, strongly flexed, or facedown position. Additionally, skull removal was noted in particular in

primary and secondary burials. With regard to the postmortem examinations, the mandible and crania remains were handled independently. Several graves without heads were found during the digging. Plaster was discovered in close proximity to a considerable number of the burials at Motza. It was detected as a light coating on the skeleton, encompassing the corpse, or was integrated into the grave fill (Khalaily et al., 2007; Khalaily & Vardi, 2020).

SEFUNIM

The Sefunim site is located on the southern border of Wadi Sefunim in the southern end of Israel, approximately ten kilometers south of Haifa. The site has been subject to excavations which have uncovered layers of culture from the Mousterian layer through Neolithic layers. In the cave are found flint implements, hearths, and indications of a human skeleton. According to the preliminary report of the archaeological investigation, there was found one headless skeleton in the cave. The body was in a flexed posture so this skeletal form would have been intentionally buried. Near the skeleton, investigators also found a broken mortar (Ronen, 1968).

ABU GOSH

Situated in the Judean Mountains of Israel, Abu Gosh is a significant Neolithic site. In 1928, the Benedictine Fathers of the Abu Gosh Monastery in Saint-Sauveur conducted surveys that led to the discovery of the site. Additionally, J. Perrot surveyed and discovered plastered walls and floors in 1950. The French Prehistoric Research Center in Jerusalem oversaw the archaeological excavations conducted in two events, the first of which occurred in 1967 and the second in 1968. Multiple dwellings were uncovered during the excavations. Consisting of stone, the residences were rectangular in shape. Paved structures circular in shape, basins, and fireplaces were identified outside the dwellings, in addition to plastered floors discovered inside. The excavation yielded two flexed adult skeletons, one of which was discovered interred beneath a coated floor. The one remaining component was the lower mandible; the cranium was absent. Also, each body had been adorned with a sizable stone. In addition to these adults, the remains of two infants were discovered at the site (Dollfus & Lechevallier, 1969).

NAHAL YARMUTH 38

Nahal Yarmuth 38 is in central Israel between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Built during the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (10,000 cal. BP), it is composed of two parallel rows of stones approximately 200 m. long, each seven or more meters thick and less than a meter high. Architecturally, they're stone-walled, square structures. Lime plaster was slathered onto the floors of the buildings. There are signs that these floors were opened and closed again. Pieces of the flooring are painted black, red, and yellow. Further north of this area, there are burials under plastered floors is one of the notable characteristics of the site. At least almost 40 individuals were discovered. Primary, isolated adult burials were the rule, but in a few cases, multiple burials included adults and one subadult. Most of these were flexed or semi-flexed burials. Besides the listed burial designs, a child was found seated. With regard to the demographic composition, one can say that the burial sample included only a limited number of subadults, which seems to indicate an age preference in the burial practices. Regarding the observed mortuary patterns at the site, it must be stressed that in many of the burials, the skull is absent. On examination of the grave goods, it revealed that one of the graves contained one of a stone anthropomorphic figurine (Gopher et al., 2019).

YIFTAHEL

The archaeological site Yiftahel is in the Lower Galilee region of Israel. Over several seasons, the area has been dug up, most recently in 2007 and 2008. The salvage excavations were supervised by the Israel Antiquities Authority under the direction of Khalaily, Milevski, and Getzov. The excavations primarily concerned on the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B period, 10,000 – 9,000 BP. The site also reveals large structures, some with rectilinear architecture enclosed in mudbrick and stone. These structures have thick lime-plastered flooring. Also of importance are the architectural remnants, including three plastered skulls arranged in groups in the open area adjacent to a big rectangular construction. These modeled skulls were made with plaster and ornamental components such as shells and flint, for example, to express facial expressions. Another notable find is a multiple interment that contained an adolescent, an adult male, and a female. In addition, the bodies of the individuals were buried in flexed positions. Diverse burial placements are indicated by the discovery of burials beneath plastered floors and in pits. However, we can speculate that most burials were in an

area called Area I and that a minimum of thirty-two individuals were buried during the PPNB period, which excavations discovered (Khalaily et al., 2008; Milevski et al., 2008).

NAHAL HEMAR

Nahal Hemar Cave is in the southern region of the Judean Desert in Israel. The cave had been discovered in the 1980s, and in 1983 Bar-Yosef and Alon began excavating it. Renowned for its rich archaeological finds from the mid-second half of the eighth millennium BC in particular from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B period, the cave is located (Arensburg & Hershkovitz, 1988; Bar-Yosef & Alon, 1988; Goren et al., 1993). Unlike other such sites in the Levant, prehistoric organic materials and artifacts have largely been conserved in the cave. Plastered basketry and fragments of a plaster statue have been suggested as having performed many functions, one of the most important of which would be ritualistic. There is considerable use of lime plaster manufacture in the PPNB period for producing architectural materials and artifacts. Within the cave, a multitude of crania and pieces of skulls were found. A number of crania were discovered to be coated in a kind of animal collagen glue. Additionally, there is evidence of deliberate cranial modification at the site. The methods that treat the head include head decoration. An elaborate web design was modeled onto the back aspect of the cranium, perhaps as a base for hair, feathers, or textiles (Figure 11) (Arensburg & Hershkovitz, 1988; Bar-Yosef & Alon, 1988; Borrell et al., 2020; Goren et al., 1993).



Figure 11. An example of a cranium decorated (Garfinkel 2014, Fig. 18)

TELL ROIM WEST

Roim West is found in the Southern Levant, in the Hula basin of the Upper Jordan Valley. This site is located in the northern part of Kiryat Shmona City, Israel. The 2004 excavation was the salvage operation. Between the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B and the Pottery Neolithic eras, the site was occupied (Eshed & Nadel, 2015). Data on burial customs was yielded by the PPNB layers at Tell Roim West. There were three burials on the site: an individual placed beneath a plastered floor, and one burial of an infant. The Pre-Pottery Neolithic B levels yielded two headless burials. At the place, different postures — supine, semi-flexed, and hocker, as was the case — were interred to the people of different age groups as well as both genders, too. Tell Roim West also has burials from the PN levels. Someone was buried in a collapsed slab with the skeletal remains underneath. A plastered floor had covered another person. The second of these, an adult female, was interred in a flexed posture within an elliptically constructed burial place. The other interment, of an adult male, was placed over a compact sheet of small stones (Eshed & Nadel, 2015).

BEISAMOUN

Beisamoun is a Neolithic site in the Upper Jordan Valley in Israel. The area has been continuously inhabited from about 9,200 to 8,300 BP. It shows how from this time, material production, burial practices, settling methods and building construction underwent transformation. The site has left a wide range of burial practices. Most of the burials involving subadults and adults are single interments; there is one double interment. The flexed position has been widely used as a part of the mortuary procedures as an intrinsic constituent of the body treatments. Secondary burials, in which the cranium or certain bones were reburied, have appeared, however. The excavations revealed two plastered skulls beneath the entrance of an abandoned, rectangular MPPNB structure with a red plastered floor. In connection with such burial, a collection of flint pieces was discovered. There were additionally two communal burial places with multiple headless individuals on both sides of the plastered skulls. Additionally, four other headless skeletons were found, as deeper digs uncovered. The age of these skeletons fell between the end of the pre-Pottery Neolithic period and the beginning of the early Neolithic Pottery period. The finding of groups

of charred human bones is clearly significant, indicating that fire was used in a controlled and planned way in funerary rituals (Bocquentin et al., 2014; Lechevallier et al., 1978).

ATLIT-YAM

Atlit-Yam is an underwater archaeological site along the Carmel coast of Israel from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic period. The North Bay of Atlit in Israel is ten kilometers south of Haifa and sits ten meters below sea level on the site. It was concluded that the site can be dated to the final phase of Pre-Pottery Neolithic period. Excavated and examined in the 1980s and 1990s. The site shows qualified stone foundations, paved floors, walls of great extension, hearths, and circular megalithic follies as well as a variety of installations. The majority of burials were found in specific spots next to walls or installations, according to archaeological research. There were some tombs containing multiple corpses. Subadult individuals were commonly included in group burials, indicating the practice of unique burial customs for a specific age group. There were also skeletal remains without heads, and isolated skulls found on the site. In both these burial locations, two subadults (and therefore two skulls) were found in each grave. Some items found their way into the burial context through mortuary practices. Included in the grave goods are bone items, antlers, and ground-stone tools. (Galili et al., 2005; Yerkes et al., 2014).

TEL TEO

In Israel, Tel Te'o is located in the Hula Valley. The location exhibited a stratigraphic progression starting from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic period and concluding with the Late Ottoman stratum. Eisenberg initiated the excavation in 1986. A minimum of seventeen individuals, including both subadults and adults, are represented among the human remains discovered at Tel Te'o. In addition, the backfill revealed the separated bones of eighteen individuals. Five jar burials (Figure 12) encased the remains of neonates or infants were discovered in the Pottery Neolithic Strata. In the southern and eastern sections of the dwellings, two jar burials were discovered buried beneath the floors. With potsherds covering the body, one infant was interred in the lower portion of a container. Despite the breakage of its rim and handles, one red-slipped jar was

used for an additional burial. After putting one neonate into the jar in the flexed position, the jar was left in a vertical position. Moreover, the discovery of three additional infant burials were beneath house floors (Bacvarov, 2007; L. Horwitz, 2001).



Figure 12. An example of human burial in the jar (Bacvarov, 2007, Fig. 6-1)

SHA'AR HAGOLAN

Sha'ar Hagolan is an archaeological site in the Jordan Valley (Israel). It was first established about 8,500 years ago as a pottery Neolithic settlement. Yosef Garfinkel and his team excavated the site after it was discovered in the 1940s. Investigations devoted as many as eleven seasons from 1989 to 2004. The most noteworthy architectural element at the site is the courtyard buildings. Three intact courtyard constructions were found by excavators, with many rooms surrounding an open square. The excavation also discovered a street system with a well-organized settlement area plan and design. Burials can be said to be few, if any, at the location. On the contrary side, one of the head treatments can exist in the period of Yarmukian culture of Pottery Neolithic. Two broken skulls were found in the corner of a room in this case (Garfinkel, 2019; Garfinkel et al., 2012).

NAHAL BETZET I

Located in Upper Galilee, Israel, Nahal Betzet I is a Neolithic site. During the years 1986 to 1987, Avi Gopher conducted excavations at the site. Pre-Pottery Neolithic B,

Pottery Neolithic, and Late Byzantine stratigraphic sequences were uncovered during the excavation. Small oval pits containing pottery sherds, bones, and stones represent the Pottery Neolithic layer's defining characteristic. A significant number of pottery sherds came to light in one of these pits. A shallow pit from the same layer also revealed a single adult lacking a skull placed in the supine position (Gopher, 1989; Gopher et al., 1992).

ITALY

OSTUNI

The funerary complex of Ostuni is situated within the cave of Santa Maria di Agnano in the Apulia region of Italy. In 1991, burials came to light. There was in the first grave the body of a young female who was in the last few weeks of her pregnancy when she died. The condition of the skeletal remains of the mother and her infant was excellent. The deceased was interred in a flexed position and positioned on her left side within a shallow grave shaped like a rectangle. In addition, burial was characterized by the presence of ochre stains and a substantial distribution of bones and charcoal. Several perforated shells were discovered near the right arm and decorated her head as a form of personal embellishment. Simultaneously, these shells were glued together using red ochre. Another adult burial was discovered within a distance of one meter from the previously mentioned burial. The second burial was also found in a flexed position and in the same alignment (Nava et al., 2017; P. Pettitt, 2010; Vacca et al., 1996; Vacca & Coppola, 1993).

PAGLICCI

Paglicci Cave is situated in the Foggia province of Italy. The cave contains a long stratigraphic succession that spans from the Gravettian period to the Epigravettian period. This made it a notable location for investigating the evolutionary processes of these cultures along the Adriatic coast in southern Italy. Two Gravettian burials have been identified as a significant discovery within Paglicci Cave. Discovered in 1971, the first burial featured the anatomical remains of a male adolescent (Giacobini, 2007; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013). A male individual (Paglicci II) was placed in a pit within a cave. Around the head and knees, there are traces of ochre pigment, and

stone blocks have been positioned on the feet, legs, and head. Additionally, a headdress made of 30 deer incisors surrounds the head, while wrist and ankle bones are adorned with tooth beads. A seashell bead is present on the chest, and a bone awl rests on the upper right leg. Numerous flint artifacts were found around the grave. In contrast, the female burial at Paglicci (Paglicci III) contains fewer artifacts compared to the male burial. It includes five unused flint tools, and near the head, hip bone, and feet, there are traces of red ochre. The forehead features seven reindeer incisors, and close to the left foot, a seashell is also present (Pettitt, 2010). A substantial quantity of portable art, which included engravings on tiny plaques that portray animal figures and geometric motifs, were unearthed from Paglicci Cave, in addition to the burials (Giacobini, 2007; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

BAOUSSO DA TORRE

Situated in the Balzi Rossi, a significant Palaeolithic site in Italy situated on the border of France and Italy is the cave known as Baousso da Torre. Thorough excavations were conducted at the spot from 1870 to 1905. A stratigraphic sequence from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Late Upper Palaeolithic was discovered at the site through the excavations. Three burials were unearthed, consisting of two adult males and one adolescent. A flint blade was put beneath the shoulder of the initial adult male, who was also decorated with deer canines and pierced shells adorning various areas of his body, suggesting the use of a distinctive headdress in the region. A similar situation befell another adult male, who was covered in canines and shells. In comparison to other interments, the adolescent burial lacked decoration (Pettitt, 2010; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013; Villotte & Henry-Gambier, 2010).

BARMA GRANDE

Situated in the Grimaldi Caves complex along the Ligurian coast, in close proximity to the French frontier, is the cave known as Barma Grande. It is renowned for its multiple interments, one of which is a triple internment. This burial was first identified by Giuseppe Abbo in 1892. It housed the remains of two adolescents and an adult male. The skeletons of the two juveniles were arranged on their left sides, while the adult was arranged on the back of him. The alignment of the burials mirrored the axis

of the cave sides. In the triple burial, the skulls of the deceased were positioned near the wall inside the cave. The red ochre-covered burial was discovered in a pit. Notables are the grave items and body ornaments that were utilized in the triple burial. They consist of pendants and large flint blades, as well as shell and deer canine necklaces. Additionally, Barma Grande produced additional burials, such as single and double burials (Formicola et al., 2004; Pettitt, 2010; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013). At Barma Grande, six individuals were unearthed from four graves. Three individual graves contained two males and one female each. One grave revealed a triple burial, with a young woman in the center flanked by a young man on one side and an older man on the other. The older man's left hand held a flint tool, and bone pendant tips adorned his upper body, while near his knee area were shell beads. The young man had a scraper stone tool beneath his head and shell beads around it. The central young woman was found with a cow bone beneath her head, a flint tool in her left hand, and a bone pendant tip on her head. All three individuals had deer incisors, fish vertebrae, and bone pendant tips near their bodies. Ancient DNA analysis of the bones indicated a relationship among the three (Pettitt, 2010).

ARENE CANDIDE

In Liguria, Italy, near the municipality of Finale Ligure, Arene Candide cave is situated on the northern Mediterranean coast. A stratigraphic succession extending from the Gravettian period to the present day was uncovered through excavations conducted in the 1940s and 1970s. In Arene Candide, one of the most well-known finds is the burial known as the "*Young Prince*." The Gravettian culture is linked to this grave. It is believed that the skeleton, found in a stone-covered pit, belongs to a young man. Several grave items, such as perforated batons, ivory pendants, and a sizable flint blade, are what distinguish this burial. Red ochre was also applied to the skeleton. Also, surrounding the grave were large stone blocks, along with hundreds of perforated seashells and several deer incisors positioned above the head. Adjacent to the reclining skeleton, four deer antler batons with drilled holes were found, and the right hand held a long flint blade (Pettitt, 2010). The left side of the skeleton's jaw is missing. Interestingly, a small amount of red ochre pigment has been applied to this damaged area. According to Mussi et al. (1989), it is highly likely that the ochre pigment was

intentionally left there for wound treatment. During the Late Epigravettian Period, the cave was also utilized for funerals. Within the cave lies a cemetery that consists of disarticulated bone collections coated in red ochre, plus single and double burials of adults, adolescents, and children that were highly decorated. Big chunks of stone marked some of the tombs. Animal bones, pebbles, ochre-stained grinding stones, pierced deer canines, and seashells are among the grave goods interred with the bodies (Cardini, 1980; Formicola et al., 2005; Giacobini, 2007; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

GROTTE DES ENFANTS (GROTTA DEI FANCIULLI)

The area was initially investigated by E. Riviere in Italy, followed by the team belonging to Prince Albert I of Monaco. As indicated by the stratigraphic sequence, the lowermost sections comprise portions devoid of Mousterian industry that were unearthed during the 1920s and 1930s. The discovery of two infants double-buried at Grotte des Enfants (Grotta dei Fanciulli) in 1874/1875 is arguably one of the most well-known Late Palaeolithic burials. In addition to them, a lesser-known adult female burial was uncovered at level B of the cave. Although the burial is undated, it might be that of the last Epigravettian. A few items, including a scatter of flint, animal remains, and both perforated and unperforated shells, were connected to the burial. In level C, the two kids were discovered lying beside each other. A multitude of perforated shells were discovered in the region of their waist and pelvis. Strong proof shows that these shells were purposely stuck to the kids' clothes before they were buried (Orschiedt, 2018; Pettitt, 2010; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013). At the site, an adult woman and a young man were buried together in a double grave, alongside a single grave containing an adult male. It is believed that the young man was buried first in the double grave, followed by the woman. Numerous shell beads (possibly part of a headdress) were found around the young man’s head. The adult male in the single grave was positioned above these burials (Pettitt, 2010).

VENERI PARABITA

This expansive rock shelter is located near the city of Verona in Valpantena, Italy. Since 1962, the excavations have been in progress. Additionally, this area provided a

multitude of illustrations of portable art. Human remains dating back to the Gravettian period were unearthed within the shelter's interior spaces. In this context, just the lower portion of one human skeleton was preserved. The adult male skeleton was arranged on its back. It was enclosed with stones, two of which had carvings on them. Accordingly, the form of an aurochs horn and a lion's head was on one, while there were line incisions on another (Giacobini, 2007; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

GROTTA POLESINI

In Latium, Italy, there is a sizable cave called Polesini. The area was excavated between 1953 and 1956. Generally speaking, the site belonged to the Epigravettian culture. Four children and at least fourteen adults of both genders were among the human burials. Although graves were not documented, evidence in the form of bones with ochre traces points to their presence. Shells, fish vertebrae, and punctured deer canines are among the artifacts discovered at the burial contexts (Mussi, 2001).

GROTTA VADO ALL'ARANCIO

In 1969 and 1970, Epigravettian-level burials were unearthed in the Vado all'Arancio Shelter near Massa Marittima in the Italian province of Grosseto. The age of these strata is estimated to be around 16,000 cal. BP. The first burial comprised an adult male skeleton. It was discovered in a round depression, in a lying down position, on a surface coated by red ochre. A number of stones were discovered resting atop the material that was used to fill the grave. Such burial context contained several objects, potentially serving as grave goods, including animal bones, perforated shells, and stone tools. The second interment involved the placing of a deceased child in a lying position. The skeleton, in a highly fragmented state, featured similar burial items (Giacobini, 2007; Orschiedt, 2018; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

ROMITO

Romito Cave is situated in the Cosenza province of Italy, in close proximity to Papasidero. Paolo Graziosi supervised the initial excavations during the 1960s. Since 2000, Fabio Martini has embarked on a series of new excavations. In the Epigravettian

levels, which date back to approximately 15,000 cal. BP, both single and double interments were discovered. Within one of the tombs, they were the remains of an adult female and a young dwarf, accompanied by two horn cores of aurochs. The next double burial included the skeletal remains of an adult male and female. It was situated in front of the aurochs-engraved stone. The burial pits were sealed with stones. In burials, some skeletons were positioned on their backs with extended legs (Giacobini, 2007; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

RIPARO DI TAGLIENTE

This enormous rock shelter is located in the region of Monti Lessini, Italy. At that site, a young adult male was found buried. The head and upper body are gone due to the disruption. The body was lying on his back in the burial context. Beside him was the animal horn. At the same time, the burial context was covered with large stones. Bone points, several additional bone tools, and pierced canines and shells were found. During excavations, paved areas, postholes, and tiny pits were also identified as dwelling units (Giacobini, 2007; Mussi, 2001; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

GROTTA MARITZA

In Italy, Maritza is a cave close to Avezzano. Two human skeletons were found in the cave's Epigravettian levels. A child's skeleton, whose head has been extracted, is the first to be obtained from layers around 14,000 cal. BP. The burial place was along the wall of the cave. The partly articulated and damaged remains of an adult were discovered adjacent to the previous grave. It is also mentioned that adult burial was connected to a few flint items and pierced shells (Giacobini, 2007; Orschiedt, 2018).

GROTTA DI SAN TEODORO

Situated in northeastern Sicily, two kilometers from the coast and close to Acquedolci, the site produced an extensive repository of human remains. The majority of these remains were deliberate burials discovered between 1937 and 1942 in Epigravettian levels dating to approximately 14,000 cal. BP. Two crania and the remains of four adult males and one likely female were interred at the site. One burial is signified by a

nearly complete skeleton. Occasionally, skeletons were discovered in pits, resting on their backs or left sides. It is likely that one of these burials contained decorations consisting of twelve perforated deer canines. A probable adult female was interred alongside many stone cobbles and an antler. Additionally, a small piece of flint was found buried in the pelvis área (Giacobini, 2007; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

RIPARO DI VILLABRUNA

In Cismon Valley, Italy, in the late 1980s, eliminating a trashy mass revealed many rock shelters containing evidence of prehistoric human presence. In honor of its discoverer, these rock shelters are known as Ripari Villabruna. It was in the Villabruna Shelter in 1988 that an Epigravettian burial was found. About 14,000 cal. BP, or the Epigravettian epoch, is the estimated level of burial. The skeleton belonged to a person who was about 25 years old, and the lower leg parts had been damaged during road construction. In the grave, burial was done in the extended position. There were many stones in the fill of the burial context. It should be highlighted that five of them had geometric designs painted in red ochre. Also, near the left arm, many items were discovered, including a flint core, a blade, and a bone needle (Giacobini, 2007; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

GROTTA ROMANELLI

Situated in Apulia, Italy, is a cave known as Grotta Romanelli. P. E. Stasi made the discovery in 1900. In the early 1900s, three human skeletons—two subadults and one adult—were discovered in the cave's Epigravettian levels. Although there is no accurate archeological data, it is assumed that the skeletons were deliberately buried because they are nearly completely preserved. The cave also includes artistic remnants in addition to archaeological ones. On the walls and in blocks of limestone, carvings and drawings were found. These contain linear patterns, rows of little arch-shaped motifs, and possibly stylized anthropomorphic figures (Giacobini, 2007; Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013; Sardella et al., 2018).

JORDAN

AIN QASIYYA

A site from the Epipalaeolithic period, Ayn Qasiyya is situated in Jordan's Azraq Oasis. Since its initial discovery during a survey of the Azraq Wetlands Reserve, the area has been the focus of archaeological investigation. This prehistoric region used to have a pond dug around it to help with manual water extraction. But in time, the pond dried up. The site's integrity has come under scrutiny because of the rising erosion. Thus, in 2005, salvage excavations took place. Dense concentrations of lithic items and faunal remains have been uncovered during excavations in a suppressed marsh deposit. The burial was found through archaeological investigations conducted between 2006 and 2007. While the excavation revealed fragmented and disarticulated bones, the corpse was mainly articulated. Numerous attributes of the mandible and cranium support the hypothesis that the individual is an adult male. Also, a sitting position was observed for such an individual. The grave is linked to Early Epipalaeolithic layers, which date to at least 20,000 years ago, according to the stratigraphic sequence (Richter et al., 2009, 2010).

UYUN AL-HAMMAM

Uyun al-Hammam is a site from the Epipalaeolithic period situated in the northwestern region of Jordan. The place was initially discovered in the year 2000 due to a survey conducted by the Wadi Ziqlab Project. The site has been the subject of archaeological digs since 2000, with the most important ones taking place in 2002, 2005, and 2008. Uyun al-Hammam's stratigraphy demonstrates distinct layers. Roman/Byzantine and Late Neolithic antiquities comprise the uppermost strata. A layer comprising exclusively Epipalaeolithic artifacts lies beneath this stratum. At this place, there are the skeletal remains of at least eleven people. It is thought to be one of the earliest proofs that a cemetery was ever used because of this find. At the site, there are burials that are both primary and secondary. Also, a burial without a skull was found in one of the graves. A number of grave goods were buried in this grave, comprising a worked bone blade, a fox skull, and stone tools on a red ochre layer. Another grave hosted a minimum of two individuals, in addition to a broken human cranium. Remains of a fox and a stone item were discovered within this burial context. Furthermore, excavators determined that the fox skull discovered in the initial grave was most likely

associated with the fox skeleton without the skull found in the second grave (Everhart, 2018; Maher et al., 2011).

WADI MATAHA

In the southern region of Jordan, Wadi Mataha is an archaeological area. Mid- to Late Epipalaeolithic stratified sediments are present. Starting in 1997 and concluding in 2005, excavations at Wadi Mataha took place. Significant occupations occurred at the site during the Early and Late Natufian periods. A human burial and an abundance of lithic and faunal material were discovered in the deposits of the Geometric Kebaran occupation of Wadi Mataha. A single skeleton was discovered among Geometric Kebaran lithics, dating back to the Middle Epipalaeolithic era. The skeleton was positioned facing down, nearly completed. Additionally, the existence of a big oval hole in the frontal region of the cranium indicates perimortem alteration. Upon examining the grave goods, a stone bowl and an elongated flint blade were discovered in close proximity to the burial place (Macdonald et al., 2016; Stock et al., 2005).

AZRAQ 18

The site is situated in the Azraq Oases in Jordan. The discovery occurred in the "*Azraq Basin Prehistory Project*" in the 1980s. The excavation of the site took place in 1985. The Azraq 18 site is linked to the Natufian culture, signifying the concluding phase of the Levantine Epipalaeolithic epoch. A burial hole was discovered during the excavation beneath a thick occupational layer of lithics, animal bones, and broken ground stone at the base of the cultural strata. The remains of several people are interred in such a pit. The bones are broken up and covered in calcium concretions. The grave housed the remains of at least eight people, both adults and subadults. Human bones are distributed in a way that implies the grave was made by multiple burials throughout time. Furthermore, certain head treatments, such as the removal of the cranium, embellishments, and reburial, are extremely likely. Within this particular framework, two crania exhibiting signs of pigmentation were discovered. An examination of one of them presented a calcareous coating situated in between the ochre strata. This result might suggest that a reburial occurred between pigment

applications. Additionally, an auroch horn core was discovered in the context (Bocquentin & Garrard, 2016; Garrard & Byrd, 2013).

SHUBAYQA 1

Shubayqa 1 is situated in the Shubayqa region. The site was initially discovered during a survey conducted in 1993. In 2012 through 2015, the digs were done. Human activity at the site has been shown to belong to the Natufian period, specifically between 14,000 and 12,000 cal. BP. The initial stage at the site, which corresponds to the Early Natufian period, is characterized by a partially underground residence with an oval shape. During the excavation of the exterior wall of this building, the remains of an adult were discovered. During the Late Natufian period, the site had another significant habitation phase characterized by an oval and semisubterranean building. The interior space includes a stone pavement undergoing multiple reconstructions and repairs. There was a minimum of nine subadults interred beneath this pavement. The site has yielded at least twenty-three bodies, most of which were found in the flexed position. In some burials, skeletal remains exhibited red and yellow discoloration, potentially caused by ochre (Richter, 2017; Richter et al., 2019).

WADI HAMMEH 27

Jordan is the location of the archaeological area Wadi Hammeh 27. The Natufian site was established approximately 12,000 years ago. Three habitation layers are overlaid on top of one another, containing human remains, constituting the site's four occupancy phases. In addition, the site comprises architectural elements, including sizable curvilinear stone huts, as well as tools, pigments, and ornaments. The site is occupied by both an isolated primary and multiple secondary burials. The flexed posture is a prevalent one among them. As a burial practice, a large stone is placed on the body in some graves (Figure 13). Also, the intentional placing of cranial remains in dwellings is observed at the site. Skull fragments were discovered in two distinct buildings referred to as Structure 1 and Structure 2. The majority of these particles exhibit signs of burning. The excavators indicate that there is a higher likelihood of intentional manipulation of the skulls. Furthermore, several burials were predominantly characterized by the presence of cranial and dental remains in a

collective secondary interment. Several artifacts have been discovered in connection with some burials. Accordingly, a single body was buried with a necklace made of Dentalium shells, and certain long bones were found to contain ochre (A. N. Goring-Morris & Belfer-Cohen, 2002; Webb & Edwards, 2002).



Figure 13. Burial showing the large stone placed on the body (Webb & Edwards, 2013, Fig. 15.4)

EL-HEMMEH

In Jordan, next to the Wadi el-Hasa, is an archeological site called El-Hemmeh. The site was found and surveyed in the late 1990s. Many circular structures from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A and Late Pre-Pottery Neolithic B periods made of stone and mud were discovered during the excavations. The site exhibits clear indications of both leaving and subsequent reoccupation, as evidenced by the presence of reconstructions and changes done to the structures at different points in time. A noteworthy burial was found at the site in Structure 1, a circular PPNA building. There was an elevated circular platform inside this construction. A human skull's partially exposed cranial

vault encircled by stones was found in the middle of this platform. Except for the heads, the articulated skeletons in the other two buildings were all plastered over. An additional interment was identified in Structure 2, potentially from the Early PPNB period. One human burial intentionally seated was discovered within this structure. As funerary goods, ochre, bifacial flint knives, a bone awl, and an anthropomorphic stone figurine accompanied the interment (Makarewicz & Goodale, 2004; White, 2013).

WADI FEYNAN 16

The Neolithic site known as WF16 is situated in the Wadi Faynan region of southern Jordan. The site was initially identified with artifacts on the surface in 1996. Following study and excavation conducted from 1997 to 2003 and once more from 2008 to 2010, it was determined that human habitation had taken place during the entire Pre-Pottery Neolithic A period. The excavation conducted at the site revealed over thirty pise-walled semi-subterranean structures. The most remarkable find is Structure O75, an expansive communal construction characterized by an elaborate internal design. It is composed of a multi-surfaced mud-plaster floor. Cup-hole mortars, a central trough, and parallel channels comprise the structure. According to radiocarbon dating, the site was inhabited between approximately 11,000 and 10,250 cal. BP. Many burial sites have been identified at WF16. Foundational, primary, and secondary interments comprised the burial spectrum. In addition, it was hypothesized that headless burials had been removed intentionally. At WF16, a skull that jutted out from the plaster floor was a prominent feature of the building. Furthermore, it appears that a secondary interment of a child's cranium occurred just above an adult interment. Regarding the embellishment of the skull, the back of this skull was imprinted with linear black markings and white gypsum paste. It is possible that not all artifacts associated with the burials qualify as grave goods. In the fills, however, shell beads, animal bones, stone tools, and other objects were discovered encircling the skeletons (S. Mithen et al., 2015; S. J. Mithen et al., 2011).

ZAHRAT ADH-DHRA‘ 2 (ZAD 2)

ZAD 2 is in Jordan, on a land point that sticks southwest into a deep valley. The archaeological dig uncovered the existence of curvilinear remnants of walls and pits.

An abundance of ground stone items, such as pestles, mortars, and a shaft straightener, were discovered in various locations across the site. There are three architectural constructions that have been preserved. Structure 1, in this context, refers to a dwelling that has a semicircular shape and is surrounded by a wall that follows a curved path. Structure 2 features a floor that has been covered with plaster and an inner hearth. Structure 3 is composed of a wall in a curved shape and an internal floor that is divided into steps. The radiocarbon dating analysis verified that ZAD 2 is attributed to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A era, dating back to around 10950 cal. BP. A communal burial area at the site yielded an adult skull in the face-down position along with two mandibulae. A phallic figurine associated with the burial context and a cairn of stones designating the burial spot were discovered among the excavation's findings. A small pit also yielded the discovery of an infant skull (Edwards et al., 2002, 2004).

GHWAIR I

Ghwair, situated in the Wadi Feinan region of southern Jordan, is a small Neolithic settlement. The location was inhabited throughout the Middle Pre-Pottery Neolithic B era, corresponding to approximately 10,000 cal. BP. The site is comprised of multiple architectural stages. Early on, the site was distinguished by its wide rooms; by the middle phase, these were divided into more compact spaces. As the last step, the rooms were subdivided into tiny units. Stone and mortar are the building materials utilized; some rooms have sandstone slabs and lime plaster. Additionally, the site includes a non-residential structure that might be utilized for communal events. An infant interred in the flexed posture is a monument-worthy burial at the site. Under a plastered floor, it was discovered in a pit. The mother-of-pearl pendant was uncovered close to the infant's skull. Furthermore, basic cobblestone-paved graves hosted adult remains (Simmons & Najjar, 2006).

BEIDHA

In the Petra region of southern Jordan, Beidha is an archaeological area. Specifically for the study of the Middle PPNB phase, it is an essential site. D. Kirkbride excavated at Beidha during the 1950s and 1960s; further work was done in 1982. Circular stone semi-subterranean constructions distinguish the initial Neolithic presence at the site.

The buildings were grouped together and frequently had common walls. Building 37, including a circular design and stone flooring, holds great importance. Accordingly, the resulting obstruction of specific entrances proposes alterations in the character of communal activities performed within the structure. The burials were placed in a semi-flexed position. Some of them were discovered lying on slabs. The burials were gathered in a single construction situated in close proximity to the heart of the site. In this context, Building 41, referred to as a mortuary building, was used as a burial place for the community. Despite its classification as a domestic stuff, it served as a communal mortuary area. Following interments were consistently added to the structure (Finlayson & Makarewicz, 2018).

SHKARAT MSAIED

The Shkārat Msaied site is situated around 16 kilometers to the north of Petra/Wadi Musa in the southern region of Jordan. The excavation of this Pre-Pottery Neolithic B site has been ongoing since 1999, conducted by a Danish team from the University of Copenhagen. Shkārat Msaied holds significant archaeological value due to its status as one of the PPNB sites in the Petra region, which exemplifies the architectural shift from circular to rectangular plans. With indications of more than twenty-five circular structures, the location is renowned for its complicated and extended history of use. Building unit F is a freestanding and circular structure. It has been the subject of numerous construction phases, alterations, and restorations. In addition, this architectural component functioned as a communal burial area housing several primary, secondary, and tertiary interments. The burials are primarily linked to a subsequent plaster floor. The burials mostly involve subadults, who are laid to rest on the floor. An exceptional find in Unit F is a stone cist containing three skulls adjacent to a stone box holding fox remains. An additional cist burial, distinguished by a sandstone monolith, was discovered lacking a skull. Furthermore, a communal grave comprised skull fragments of at least eight individuals. Within another burial context, there were skeletal remains of at least three children. One child was represented by a lower jawbone, and another was represented by a skeleton without a skull (Kinzel, 2018).

KHARAYSIN

Kharaysin is situated in the northern region of Jordan. The discovery was made in 1984 as part of the Jerash Region Survey. The site underwent excavation between the years 2015 and 2018. At the Kharaysin site, the excavation uncovered four distinct habitation levels across four excavation zones. These levels encompass the PPNB era. The site contains multiple primary and secondary burials. At the same time, a number of individual burials and a dual burial comprising two adult bones were discovered. At Kharaysin, a notable discovery is a multiple burial that includes both charred and uncharred human remains. The interment was uncovered in an oval pit situated at the base of a stone wall. Furthermore, the long bones were deliberately positioned in a north-south alignment. The skull and smaller bones were primarily placed toward the periphery of the burial site. The burials exhibit indications of bone manipulation after being deposited at the site. Occasionally, the graves were exhumed once the remains had undergone decomposition. Following that, certain skeletal components were extracted. In certain cases, the complete body was removed, resulting in the presence of isolated remains. Furthermore, certain burials exhibit deliberate fragmentation and manipulation. The presence of a stone bowl and a collection of flint tools was identified as burial goods (Ibáñez et al., 2020; Santana et al., 2020).

AIN GHAZAL

Ain Ghazal is a Neolithic settlement situated in the central region of Jordan, in close proximity to Amman. The excavations took place from 1982 to 1989. The site became inhabited around 10150 cal. BP. The excavations unveiled four distinct periods: Middle PPNB, Late PPNB, PPNC, and the Yarmoukian period. The site offers significant knowledge regarding the shift from nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle to establishing agricultural villages in the southern Levant region. When it comes to architectural development, the MPPNB phase is distinguished by its massive stone walls, circular hearths in the middle of the floor, and plastered floors decorated with red ocher. There are smaller rooms and no hearths in the LPPNB phase. The PPNC phase introduces rectangular room shapes and carries on the trend of reduced room sizes. At Ain Ghazal, funerals had a set routine. In this context, the site had skull caches, skull removal, and subfloor burials (Figure 10, 14).



Figure 14. An example of a human burial containing skeleton without skull (Croucher 2018, Fig.1)

Additionally, certain skulls were adorned with depictions of the elastic face tissues. Over eighty human burials have been excavated in the area. Typically, burials were discovered beneath the flooring and in a flexed position. Furthermore, a collection of four human skulls was discovered during the excavation. Two of them exhibited remnants of white plaster within the eye sockets, while one employed a band of bitumen to represent an eye. A single plastered cranium displaying incisions was discovered in a small pit beneath the floor. Black bitumen was found at the rear of a fragmented subadult skull. These burials and those previously mentioned were found within the same chamber of the structure. An infant at the entrance, another one in a corner, and nine individuals buried around a hearth were discovered within this building. Anthropomorphic sculptures made of stone and plaster were found there. Some of these statues were discovered without heads, which resembled humans. These fragmented busts and statues were uncovered in two different caches inside the buildings. Also, these items include various decorations made of pigments, plaster, and bitumen (Rollefson, 1983; Rollefson et al., 1992).

WADI SHUEIB

Wadi Shueib is a substantial Neolithic settlement positioned to the south of the town of Salt in the central region of Jordan. The site has been recognized since the 1920s and was formally acknowledged by Kirkbride in the 1950s. Following the test excavations done in 1988, further excavations were undertaken in 1989. The architecture at the site adheres to the standardized PPNB design, characterized by rectangular stone structures featuring plastered floors. Area I revealed a sequence of seven overlaid floors, suggesting a series of sequential reconstruction phases. The floors exhibited a uniform design of a cobblestone base coated with plaster, frequently adorned with red paint. About 12 burials were unearthed at the site throughout the field seasons of 1988 and 1989. Around 21 individuals represented in these interments are of both genders and encompass a broad age range. The condition of the skeletal materials was awful. Red plastered floors spread directly on the burials. Additionally, grave goods such as a large plaster figurine in poor condition, a bone pendant, a bone needle, and several plaster beads were found in some of the burials. Over time, the burial procedures at the site evolved. During the LPPNB period, multiple burials were more often seen, whereas single burials predominated during the PPNC and PN periods (Simmons et al., 2001).

KHIRBET HAMMAM

The archaeological site, Khirbat al-Hammam, is in the southern part of Wadi al-Hasa. Numerous scientific programs have focused on the location. Khirbat al-Hammam was first described by Nelson Glueck in 1939; further information on the site has come from surveys and excavations conducted by Burton MacDonald, Gary Rollefson, and Jane Peterson. With a complicated, multi-phase occupational chronology and evidence pointing to settlement throughout both the MPPNB and LPPNB periods, Khirbat al-Hammam is a medium-sized Pre-Pottery Neolithic site. Skulls were placed on the floors of buildings, which is indicative of unique burial customs. A subadult's skull is one famous illustration of this burial custom. Two enormous stones that had been perforated and were resting on the skull caused it to break apart. The bones seemed to have been in a container because they were still grouped (Peterson, 2009).

BASTA

Situated close to the well-known Nabatean site of Petra in Jordan, the Basta site is roughly twelve kilometers southeast of Wadi Musa. A group of German and Jordanian archaeologists have excavated the site since 1986. Various artifacts, including carbonized seeds, stone pots, lithic tools, well-preserved walls, storage areas, and burials, were found at the site. The settlement was assigned a date of the late PPNB period based on radiocarbon dating and flint typology. To keep the floors off the moist earth, the architecture included subsurface channels situated on virgin soil. These architectural components might have also been used as burial contexts because sub-floor burials were typical throughout the PPNB period. In one of these channels, three human skulls were discovered. There were several headless burials at the site in addition to the skull burial (Becker, 1991; Nissen et al., 1987, 1991).

BA'JA

Situated in Southern Jordan's Greater Petra Area lies the ancient site known as Ba'ja. The site is well known for its remote location amidst mountains. During the Late-Final PPNB period, Ba'ja was occupied. The director of the excavations since 1997 has been archaeologist Hans Georg K. Gebel. Ba'ja is an element of the "*LPPNB Transjordanian Mega-Site Phenomenon*", an archaeological issue characterized by the abrupt emergence of sizable sites in the Transjordanian Highlands at that time. These locations are distinguished by their wide range of items and innovations, which are manifestations of the actions to manage the rapid changes in demographics. The site comprises a set of buildings featuring multi-story, multi-roomed, rectangular houses. Ba'ja yielded evidence representing intramural burials, which involved the interment of individuals within the walls of dwellings or other structures. Grave artifacts, including shell or stone pendants and beads, frequently came with these interments. Other forms of burial have been discovered at Ba'ja, apart from intramural burials. One such practice was collective burial, which involved the burial of numerous individuals in a single chamber. A minimum of seven skulls came to light inside a small communal burial area alongside additional postcranial bones. On the bones, the red color was noticed. Skeletal remains of at least six individuals were discovered in another communal burial. Animal bones coexisted with human remains in a communal grave;

one of the human skulls was deliberately positioned in one corner (Gebel, 2002; Gebel, 2009; Gebel et al., 2019).

LATVIA

ZVEJNIEKI

The archaeological complex known as Zvejnieki is situated in the northern region of Latvia. One burial area and two settlement locations were discovered at the site. The burial place was occupied between around 9500 and 4600 BP. The burial ground was partially simultaneous with the settlement locations. Zvejnieki has a long research background that originated in the mid-19th century. In the 1960s, the discovery of human bones with ochre traces increased attention to the site and triggered excavations under the direction of F. Zagorskis. More than 300 skeletons were unearthed during the excavation. Such a finding made the site one of the largest collections of Stone Age graves in northern Europe. This number was raised by excavations between 2005 and 2009. It was proposed that the people who utilized the Zvejnieki area as a burial site were partially mobile throughout the year. At least four people were buried in a grave. A double burial and many grave goods, such as beads and pendants made of amber and bone, were also found during the excavations. Two individuals were uncovered together in one grave: an adult and a child (Larsson et al., 2017).

LEBANON

KSAR AKIL

Located in Lebanon, ten kilometers northeast of Beirut, Ksar Akil is a rock shelter. On this location, numerous excavations have been conducted. The longest-known Upper Palaeolithic sequence in the Levant was discovered at Ksar Akil, which signifies its archaeological significance. Boston College, Massachusetts, sent a team to conduct excavations between 1937 and 1938. At this site, the recovered artifacts constitute the single comprehensive documentation of the complete Upper Palaeolithic timeline. An important discovery was human skeletal material found in an early Upper Palaeolithic level, dating around 40,000 cal. BP. Ksar Akil 1, also known as "*Egbert*," is a *Homo sapiens* fossil discovered at the site. The remains were found in level XVII or XVIII,

an Upper Palaeolithic industry in the Levant. The fossil was found close to the rock shelter wall. The remains were covered by a pile of boulders, indicating deliberate internment. The skull was extracted and reconstructed, and it belongs to a child, about 7–9 years old (Bergman, 1988; Bergman & Stringer, 1989; Douka et al., 2013).

MOGHR EL-AHWAL

Moghr el-Ahwal is situated in the Qadisha Valley in the northern region of Lebanon. Archaeological digs found remains of people living in the Middle Palaeolithic and Neolithic times. The site has archaeological remains that provide evidence of the Natufian occupation, dating approximately 18,000 years ago. Besides the Epipalaeolithic occupants, the site also includes Neolithic layers distinguished by the existence of human burials dated back to approximately 9,700 years ago. Many interments have been unearthed at the Moghr el-Ahwal archaeological site. An exceptional burial can be attributed to the Geometric Kebaran era. This interment features select components of a fully developed skeletal structure. Two polished stone pebbles were discovered close to the left patella. Additional burials at Moghr el-Ahwal date back to the PPNB period. The burials consist of fragmented human remains of newborns, adolescents, and adults. The absence of cranial remains in these burials indicates the skull removal practice. The burials also include unburned clay items (Garrard & Yazbeck, 2013).

MOROCCO

TAFORALT

In the Beni Snassen mountain range in Morocco, there is a cave site called Taforalt. It is famous for having an Iberomaurusian-style cemetery. Researchers believe it is the oldest graveyard in North Africa. It was built between 15,000 and 12,500 BP. Starting in the 1940s and going through the 2000s, excavations at Taforalt have been done at different times. Primary and secondary depositions, in addition to multiple burials, are discovered in the Taforalt burial area. Approximately forty remains of individuals spanning various age groups were discovered throughout the excavations. Frequently, the skeletons are partial. Some graves may contain an assemblage of skeletal remains from many individuals. Instances of deliberate bone selection were detected in

multiple cases. Certain burials exhibit the absence of cranial components, whereas others contain mandibles unaccompanied by matched skulls. Ochre was frequently employed to pigment the bones, specifically the cranial bones, after extracting the soft tissues (Barton et al., 2013; Mariotti et al., 2016).

NORTH MACEDONIA

ANZABEGOVO

Anzabegovo, an archaeological place with several layers in the Vardar River Valley, is located in Sveti Nikole in North Macedonia. M. Garašanin and M. Gimbutas conducted the excavations in 1969-1970. The radiocarbon dating indicated that the Anzabegovo material culture belonged to a period between around 8200 and 7500 BP. Remains of at least thirty-four people—mostly scattered bones—representing all age groups were found in the layers of Vinča and Early Neolithic. Additionally, five interments in a squatting posture were beneath the building floors. A pit containing infant bones was discovered in an Early Neolithic layer. The burials of two young girls in a squatting position were revealed, one on top of the other in the same layer. In addition to them, there was a jar burial belonging to a newborn. Notably, four handles of the pot were deliberately broken off combined with the bottom (Bacvarov, 2007; Budja, 2009; Gimbutas, 1976).

PORTUGAL

LAGAR VELHO

Situated in central western Portugal, close to Leiria, lies an archeological site known as Abrigo do Lagar Velho. The area dates back to about 30,000 cal. BP and was found in 1998. The site is famous for the finding of a child's skeleton, discovered with red ochre and punctured shell. Early modern human beings from southern Iberia have been documented thanks to such discovery at the site (Duarte et al., 1999). It is believed that the child was buried after the fire was lit in the grave pit opened here, covered with a cloth covered with ochre. A shell bead was found on the neck and ochre-coated deer teeth were found on the head. A young rabbit bone was found on the feet, and the hip

bones of a male deer were found on the shoulders and feet (Riel-Salvatore and Gravel-Miguel 2013; Pettitt 2011).

POLAND

WILCZYCE

Wilczyce, situated 10 kilometers northwest of Sandomierz in Poland, is an open-air archaeological area. The site was found by Hanna Kowalewska-Marszalek from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology in Warsaw. Then, it was dug up in between 1998 and 1999, as well as in 2000, 2002, and between 2004 and 2006. The site resembles the Magdalenian culture, dating back to approximately 15,000 cal. BP. The findings, which include butchering evidence, indicate that this place was once a seasonal hunting camp. Within the faunal remains, neonate skeletal remains were discovered in 2005. Under a dwelling, among faunal refuse, burial was placed, according to reports. In this context, it is possible that the corpse was discarded instead of interred. However, a necklace comprising over eighty pierced fox teeth related to the infant was found during the excavation (Irish et al., 2008)

RUSSIA

KOSTENKI

Russia's Kostenki region is known for its wealthy, multi-layered settlement areas. Burials in the Kostenki area are thought to date roughly between 40,000 and 25,000 cal BP, and the area is linked to the Kostenki-Streletskaya Culture. During the Kostienkian era, "*proto-villages*" began to appear. In this context, Kostienki I includes two oval-surfaced constructions encircled by pits and pit dwellings adorned with mammoth tusks. Another instance of these constructions is a round structure made of mammoth bones located at Kostienki 11 that is encircled by storages. The three individuals interred in the area are an adult male, a child in a sitting position, and a neonate lying extended on its back. Each has distinctive burial features. For child burial, a seat made of grey and yellow clay was built in order to make such a position easier. A mammoth scapula was used to cover the burial. Over 150 pierced canines around the head, a bone needle, several scrapers, and blades were uncovered during

the excavation. The individual in the adult grave appeared to be buried in the middle of the site. The deceased had his body in a tightly flexed position. There was also a noticeable layer of red ochre (Aurenche et al., 2013; Pettitt, 2010; Sinitsyn & Sanz, 2015).

SUNGIR

The Sungir archaeological site is located in Vladimir, Russia. A few burials were uncovered through the excavations conducted between 1964 and 1969 under the supervision of O. N. Bader, V. I. Gromov, and V. N. Sukachev. The burials at Sungir, which date back approximately 29,000 years ago, indicate the Kostenki-Streletskaya culture. At Sungir (c. 35,000-32,000 BP; Marom et al., 2012), which is characterized by richer grave finds, there are human remains of at least 8 individuals (White 1993; Formicola 2007). Of these, 4 are certain to have been distinctly buried. These are a single grave of 1 adult male (Sungir 1) and a double grave of 1 boy (Sungir 2) and 1 girl (Sungir 3). Sungir 1 was laid on his back in a shallow grave section. There are 2936 beads shaped from mammoth tusks in strips on the skeleton. It is assumed that they were ornaments attached to the dress on the cese din (Bader and Mikhajlova 1998). In addition, there are many pierced beads from fox teeth on the head of the skeleton (R. White 1993). In addition, 25 bracelets made of mammoth tusk, a flat schist necklace on the neck, a zoomorphic figurine carved from mammoth tusk and discs are on the sides of the skeleton. In addition to the finds inside, a female skull was found on the surface of the grave. It seems that the female skull (Sungir 5) was deliberately placed on the grave (Pettitt 2011).

The double child grave at Sungir is much richer. Sungir 2 was 11-13 years old, Sungir 3 was 9-10 years old, and they were buried longitudinally on their backs with their heads touching in a long shallow pit 3 meters from Sungir 1. There are no signs of bending of the legs or arms, but both have their hands clasped in the pelvic region. The male skeleton had a headdress with a total of 4903 beads, a belt made of 250 canine teeth of an Arctic fox, an ivory pendant with an engraved animal, an ivory mammoth figurine, a dagger made of a mammoth tusk and an ivory disc with a hole in the centre. The girl was buried with 5274 beads. They are in head-to-head composition in the grave (Pettitt, 2010; Trinkaus et al., 2015). The epiphyses of the bone were cut, and

ochre was placed in the marrow cavity. According to Pettitt (2011), this reflects the clear intergenerational transmission of human bones. To the left and right of the skeletons are numerous and variously sized mammoth tusk spear and pike-shaped fragments (Bader and Mikhajlova 1998). The fact that so many artefacts were buried with the skeletons suggests that the individuals in the graves may have had a different social status within the society they were in. According to Soffer, the richness of the Sungir graves is a practice aimed at removing the surplus from circulation by burial in order to prevent the accumulation of personal surplus products (Soffer 1985).

OLENIJ OSTROV

Karelia, Russia is home to Olenij Ostrov. The greatest Mesolithic cemetery discovered to date, with over 160 graves, is believed to have emerged during the Preboreal period, approximately 11600 cal. BP. An adult male in the crouching position was accompanied by an extensive collection of animal teeth totaling around 400. This particular grave is the unique one among the graveyards that can be traced back to the Preboreal period; all other dates are significantly later. Most of the graves in the cemetery of the site contained ochre material. A thick layer of ochre encapsulated individuals in the lying position in some graves. Ochre was more frequently linked to adult persons in the cemetery. Investigations resulted in the documentation of 177 people buried in 144 different interments. At the site, many burial configurations, including single and multiple burials, were identified. Canines and pendants made of animal teeth were widely found in the graves (Grünberg, 2015; Orschiedt, 2018).

SERBIA

VLASAC

Vlasac is an archaeological site located in the Upper Gorge of the Danube, Serbia, dating from the Mesolithic-Neolithic period. In 1970-1971, D. Srejovic conducted an initial investigation of the area as a salvage project before the construction of a dam. The site underwent another excavation between 2006 and 2009. The cultural stratigraphy of the site is divided into four cultural layers. Archaeological findings from the Vlasac site indicate the presence of Late Mesolithic structures. It is possible to date the housing floor's three phases to the first part of the 7th millennium BC. The

ruins of five buildings with floors composed of reddish broken limestone combined with sand were discovered during the excavations. There were also twenty-six rectangular hearths lined with stone. A large number of burials were found throughout the investigation; 87 graves housed more than 120 individuals. Supine posture is a defining feature of the burials. Cases of disrupted skulls and postcranial bones, skull removal, and the displacement of prior skeletal components are included at the site. Furthermore, there is evidence that specific bodily parts were covered with stone. In addition to these burials, at least seven cremation burials were discovered. The area around the living floor had these cremation pits. Additionally, at a later time, they were dug around the building that was abandoned (Borić et al., 2014; Borić & Griffiths, 2015).

PADINA

The settlement of Padina is situated in the Danube Gorge of Serbia. Excavations conducted in the Iron Gates region of the north-central Balkans throughout the 1960s and 1970s provided evidence of the site. In order to ascertain the time intervals of site occupancy, burials were employed. Clearly, these burials were two distinct phases. The age range of the initial group was approximately 17,000 to 10,400 cal. BP. The second one was around 9500 cal. BP. At the site, structures with trapezoidal floors were characteristic of the Early Neolithic period, while long stone structures were the principal representation of Mesolithic architectural elements. The site displays architectural elements of both two periods superimposed on one another. This case signals continuous occupation throughout the Mesolithic and Neolithic times. Additionally, the site has distinct burial positions. Accordingly, two Mesolithic people were seated. Early Neolithic burials, on the other hand, were buried in flexed and laying positions. None of the burials included grave items; they were all isolated inhumations (Borić & Miracle, 2004).

LEPENSKI VIR

The location of Lepenski Vir is in Serbia. Because of the building of a dam, the region of Danube's Iron Gates underwent extensive research in the 1960s and 1970s. Lepenski Vir was one of the many places found during the process of site exploration. The site's

architectural remnants showed an architectural standard based on the trapezoidal form. Archaeological remains, including also human bones, range in age from roughly 10,000 to 7,500 cal. BP, as the typical of the Mesolithic of the Iron Gates. Burials were discovered beneath the plastered floors. Furthermore, there were cases of human burials consisting of disarticulated skeletons and skull removal, which could be a maintenance of the Mesolithic customs in the area. Some different burial positions were depicted, such as crouching and lying on one's back (Bonsall et al., 2008; Borić, 2002; Radovanović, 2000).

SPAIN

EL MIRON

A foothill range of the Cantabrian Cordillera, Spain, is the location of El Mirón Cave. After its discovery in 1903, excavation efforts have been concentrated in the cave since 1996. Approximately 20,000 years ago, during the Magdalenian period, the region was inhabited by hunters and gatherers. Another purpose of the cave was to bury an adult female. Red ochre was used to cover her bones and fill the burial pit. At the same time, there is evidence of rock art surrounding this primary burial (Straus, Morales, Carretero, et al., 2015; Straus, Morales, & Cuenca-Solana, 2015; Straus & Morales, 2012).

LOS AZULES

The mountain of Llueves, Spain, is the location of Los Azules Cave. Following its 1972 discovery, archaeological excavations were started. J. Fernandez-Tresguerres has conducted excavations at this location for twelve years. The archeological site emerged within the time period, likely dating back approximately 11,000 cal. BP. A male remains interred beneath the cave floor. The head was found very close to the cave wall, while the feet were directed towards the interior. Over the legs, a number of flat stones were positioned. In particular, the area surrounding the skull was covered in red ochre material. Furthermore, lithic artifacts, a fragmentary deer antler, and a variety of stone tools embedded in a significant amount of ochre were deposited at the base of the grave (Garralda, 1986; Orschiedt, 2018).

SYRIA

DEDERIYEH

A large cave known as Dederiyeh is located in Syria, some 60 kilometers northwest of Aleppo, on the left bank of Wadi Dederiyeh. Following a 1987 survey carried out by a collaborative Syrian-Japanese team, it was selected for digging. Since 1993, excavations in the Dederiyeh Cave have been undertaken. Significant archaeological discoveries were made at the site, including material culture artifacts from the Mousterian and Late Epipalaeolithic eras. Based on stratigraphic studies, the Late Epipalaeolithic cave habitation was split into several stages. Human remains and semi-circular, semi-subterranean structures were discovered during the excavations. Two noteworthy child Neanderthal burials were found in the Dederiyeh Cave. In 1993, the initial one was identified within Layer 11, dated to the Mousterian period. Wonderfully preserved infant remains were unearthed in the original location of the interment. As per the researchers' assertions, this image signifies deliberate burial practices. The second burial was discovered in Layer 3 between 1997 and 1998. A pit excavated in the lowest section of the identical layer yielded the skeletal remains. This skeleton was conserved only partially, in contrast to the initial burial. An additional significant finding regarding these interments was the placement of a limestone slab atop the cranium. Discovering these interments in the Dederiyeh Cave brought attention to the deliberate character of Neanderthal burial customs, as supported by the presence of pits and the strategic arrangement of the remains (Akazawa et al., 1999; Gargett, 1999; Nishiaki et al., 2017).

ABU HUREYRA

Abu Hureyra was a settlement situated in the Euphrates Valley in the northern region of Syria. The site was populated from the Epipalaeolithic to the Pottery Neolithic eras. In 1972 and 1973, a British team directed by Andrew Moore, conducted an excavation as a salvage project before the building of the Tabqa Dam. The site holds great importance as it offers valuable details on the shift from a hunter-gatherer way of life to early agricultural practices in the Levant region. The establishment of Abu Hureyra during the Late Epipalaeolithic period occurred approximately 13,200 cal. BP. The

settlement includes semi-subterranean circular dwellings. Rectilinear huts with clay or mud floors were constructed during the later stage of this period. The Neolithic settlement at Abu Hureyra was grouped into three episodes: the Middle PPNB, Late PPNB, and Pottery Neolithic. The Neolithic residents built robust, multi-roomed, rectangular mudbrick buildings with plastered floors. The site experienced further growth throughout the subsequent stages of the Neolithic occupation.

The human remains discovered in the area during the Late Epipalaeolithic period were predominantly comprised of bones, teeth, and vertebrae. Researchers did discover the skull belonging to an adult that appeared to have been buried intentionally. According to investigations, the inhabitants had already begun removing the skull from the remainder of the body and skull treatment. Some elements refer to the funerary customs at the site throughout the pre-Pottery Neolithic. A structure designated for a specific purpose housed a room with a burial pit and a charnel room. Several shallow pits were dug beneath the plaster floors or in the external yards. Additionally, certain burials contained single corpses positioned in a crouched posture. The skull was sometimes taken off of the rest of the body. Some burials contained clusters of skulls or skeleton fragments. This observation implies that many individuals were interred in the same burial context, which might indicate the collective burial. In addition, skulls and skeletons of various individuals were intertwined. The disarray of these skeletons signals that the remains were relocated or reorganized after the initial burial. Concerning the adornment of the bodies, the evidence states that some bones and skulls were embellished with red ochre (Molleson & Rosas, 2012; Moore et al., 2000; Ridout-Sharpe, 2015).

TELL QARAMEL

The archaeological site of Tell Qaramel is situated in northern Syria, approximately 25 kilometers north of Aleppo. Excavations at the site have been in progress under the direction of the Syrian-Polish Archaeological Mission since 1999. A notable finding at Tell Qaramel is the existence of five circular structures that are constructed using a combination of mud and stone materials. Furthermore, the settlement comprises circular and oval dwellings. In most cases, these dwellings were constructed either partially underground or directly on the earth. A composite of clay and fine stones

constituted the walls. Some of the dwellings featured courtyards and numerous rooms. Later phases of the settlement witnessed the construction of rectangular dwellings. Around twenty-three human graves were discovered in total. The burial places in question were occupied during the early Pre-Pottery Neolithic period, between approximately 11,750 and 10,600 cal. BP. A variety of burial customs are observed at the site of Tell Qaramel. Primary, complete bodies in a flexed position establish the initial category. Articulated flexed burials comprise the second category, in which only the skull has been extracted. Secondary burial of the skulls forms the third category. In certain cases, single skulls rather than multiple burials are found in these kinds of interments. A single skull that was buried among animal remains was discovered as well. The fourth kind is a mixed burial, where headless skeletons, skulls, or mandibles are buried together as a collective grave. At Tell Qaramel, the tombs were discovered close to or within residential areas. Moreover, two further buildings are thought to have been special constructions. One of them had a stone installation in the middle covering two big stylized auroch horns over a pit containing four auroch bucrania. Another building held bull skeletons, human bones encircled by stones, and a white stone human-like sculpture (Kanjou, 2009; Kanjou et al., 2015; Mazurowski et al., 2009).

JERF EL-AHMAR

Jerf El-Ahmar, located in the western part of Aleppo, Syria, is an archaeological site. From 1995 to 1999 a team of French and Syrian excavators worked on the site under the direction of Danielle Stordeur (Kodaş, 2013; Stordeur et al., 2000). The PPNA and the transitional period between PPNA and PPNB all overlap in time at Jerf El-Ahmar. The results of the excavations revealed a community that was complicated and structured. As for this context, the layout involved organizing places according to communal areas and open spaces. At Jerf El Ahmar, EA 30, a communal building that was built during the transition from the PPNA to the PPNB, is an essential discovery. It is partially subterranean and in the shape of a circle. It’s also at the center of the settlement. The structures at the site are mud brick walls with round or rectangular forms from an architectural standpoint. Another interesting thing about Jerf El-Ahmar was the skull removal. In building EA 30, a single skull and a headless skeleton were

discovered. Two skulls were interred in a foundation together. Three skulls were found in an oven-like arrangement. On the site too, other elaborate structures can be found. Thus, a small circular structure had three auroch bucrania. The center of the building was embellished by a pendant and a string of clay beads. Zigzag patterns, groomed elaborately, made up a segment of a bench located in another structure (Kodaş, 2013; Stordeur et al., 2000; Stordeur & Abbès, 2002).

TELL MUREYBET

Tell Mureybet is an archeological site in northern Syria 86 km west of Aleppo. Maurits Van Loon first identified the site in 1964 during a systematic survey. Between 1971 and 1974 the area was then excavated by a French team working under the direction of Jacques Cauvin. The Pre-Pottery Neolithic settlement that was evident was continuously occupied from the Late Natufian to the Middle PPNB period (Cauvin, 1977; Chamel, 2014; Stordeur et al., 2000). Structures of circular and rectangular shapes were discovered through excavations. Six burial deposits originally from the Middle PPNB period were unearthed, associated with a rectangular structure. This structure uncovered two main burials beneath its floor, and four skulls on its pedestals. There were also circular structures in the settlement. The circular and rectangular layout together suggests that the community combines residential, communal, or even ritualistic areas. Throughout the excavations, an average of ten funerary deposits were found dating from the PPNA-PPNB transition and PPNB. There are both primary and secondary burials at Tell Mureybet. The four burial contexts where the transition from primary to secondary burial was indicated were those contained in primary burials. Of the six burials dated to the Middle PPNB, they contained both primary and secondary burials. Under the floor of the rectangular structure, two primary burials were revealed. On the pedestals, there were also identified four skulls than. Other finds included fragments of long bones and a skull underneath an oven in one of the structures decorated with wall paintings (Cauvin, 1977; Chamel, 2014; Ibánez & Cauvin, 2008; Stordeur et al., 2000).

TELL SHEIKH HASSAN

Tell Sheikh Hassan is an archaeological area in Syria that is 20 kilometers north of Mureybet. A survey performed at the site in 1974 showed buildings comprising square chambers encased in pisé walls. Furthermore, rectangular walls constructed from long chalk stones and organized in a single row with a foundation of sizable pebbles were also revealed during the search. The presence of larger rectangular structures featuring earthen floors is inferred from these walls. The rectangular constructions, in contrast to the square compartments, were probably not employed as storage. For burial customs, an ash deposit at the site yielded a cache containing three skulls. Also discovered together were six mandibulae (Cauvin, 1978; Clère et al., 1985).

DJA'DE EL-MUGHARA

Dja'de el Mughara, where the site is found, is located about 100 km northeast of Aleppo, the northern region of Syria. Archaeological excavations began in 1991 as part of the international salvage operation connected to the construction of the Tishreen flood barrier on the Euphrates. The site was excavated by E. Coqueugniot. The site underwent excavations that revealed depositions that were well-stratified and dated from the late PPNA to the early PNB period. Aside from architectural remains, the site includes an 11,000-year-old communal circular structure, the walls of which are decorated with paintings. At Dja'de el-Mughara a headless skeleton was discovered, and the cranium was placed near the feet of the skeleton. One single cranium was shown within the structure, presumably as a secondary burial. The pit also contained isolated animal bones, ash, clay fragments, and pebbles and an additional isolated skull was found within this pit. A fragmented yet relatively well-preserved skull was found in between large stones. With it, a pair of damaged child skulls and an anthropomorphic figurine came to light (Chamel, 2014; E. Coqueugniot, 1998, 2011b, 2011a; Coqueugniot, 2000).

TELL ASWAD

The archaeological site of Tell Aswad is situated in Jdeidet el-Khass, approximately 30 kilometers east-southeast of Damascus. It was unearthed by H. de Contenson during two excavation seasons in 1971 and 1972, after which it was discovered in 1967. The occupancy of the site spanned from the PPNA to the Middle PPNB periods.

Utilizations of local resources, including plaster, earth, and wood, define the architectural attitude at Tell Aswad. In the construction of structures, stone is seldom employed. In the building of large circular constructions and as floor coating material, plaster is utilized extensively. Separate zones are allocated for particular activities, demonstrating the well-defined spatial arrangement (Stordeur et al., 2002; Van Zeist & Bakker-Heeres, 1982).

When summarizing the burial traditions in general, skull removal is the first to attract attention. In this context, an isolated skull was discovered in a plaster-coated basket. Additionally, two skulls were uncovered within a small clay container. Furthermore, plastered skulls adorned with pigments of red and black were found at the site. Burials could have complex spatial relationships with each other. A single infant's skeletal remains emerged atop two plastered skulls, with a tiny layer of soil separating them. Plus, two isolated skulls, two complete skeletons, and two mandibulae were discovered in one of the communal burials. A correlation exists between the hearth and the burial location. One hearth was discovered in close proximity to the cranial region of a skeleton. One hearth contained an anthropomorphic figurine next to five kid-sized headless skeletons. A cache containing four plastered skulls was discovered encircling a child's cranium (Figure 15). Certain skeletons were found in the tightly flexed state, while others lacked some bones. In conclusion, a number of interments at Tell Aswad included burial items, including polished axes, a dentalium shell, and the abovementioned figurine (Stordeur et al., 2002, 2002; Van Zeist & Bakker-Heeres, 1982).



Figure 15. An example of skull cache (Stordeur & Khawam 2007)

TELL QARASSA NORTH

South Syria is the location of the archaeological site called Tell Qarassa North. Multiple archaeological teams, including French and Spanish experts, excavated the area. It originated around the middle of the ninth millennium BC. Tell Qarassa North excavations uncovered architectural elements of the PPNB period that were in excellent condition, such as rectangular spaces featuring rounded corners. The excavations revealed approximately 27 individuals interred in the flexed or semi-flexed position. Skulls and, in certain instances, post-cranial bones were extracted after the reopening of certain burials. These human remains were subsequently buried in the same burial area containing skull caches and various configurations of human bones. For example, in one structure, eleven crania were placed on stone stabs. The crania were found in two circular caches, one containing five and the other having six. There were six skulls arranged in a circle around a central skull. The funerary ceremonies at Tell Qarassa North happened within an abandoned construction and its yard. Moreover, the structure where the two crania stocks were discovered was deliberately buried (Ibañez et al., 2010; Santana et al., 2015).

TELL HALULA

Tell Halula is an archeological site, in Syria, situated in the Euphrates Valley. The site was inhabited continuously from about 9,800 up to 7,200 cal. BP. Funding for the research endeavor was provided by the governments of Spain and Syria. 1991 saw the research and digging begin. The site has rectangular plan buildings on it. They have numerous rooms and are built of mud bricks. It is with ovens and hearth that the central room is furnished, the largest area. The walls and floors of the central room are lime-plastered. One main room was found to have a collection of paintings on the floor. These paintings representing human forms have a dark red color that sets this style apart from others. At Tell Halula, single burials were found underneath buildings' floors, usually near the house entrance. A mud-brick sealed the pits. More than half of the burials have grave goods including beads, usually found near skulls, shells near skulls, figurines, ochre, and flint and bone tools. It was in evidence, therefore, that a number of these grave items were buried alongside males and females from all age groups (Kuijt et al., 2011; Molist, 1998; Molist et al., 2009).

TELL RAMAD

Located at the base of Mount Hermon, approximately 20 kilometers to the southwest of Damascus in Syria, Tell Ramad is a Neolithic settlement. Following French customs officers' discovery of the site, L. Ward conducted a visit and gathered artifacts by surveying in 1939. It underwent excavations from 1963 to 1973 after being discovered again by W.J. van Liere and Henri de Contenson. Humans first began to inhabit the region in the late eighth millennium BC. Oval pits having lime-plastered floors and clay lines, which also contained ovens and bins, are distinguished characteristics of the earliest phase. Three caches presenting the largest collection of plastered skulls were found at the site. Before red pigment was applied, eight skulls from the same cache had their neck and face portions rebuilt using lime plaster. Along with two anthropomorphic sculptures, another cache containing over a dozen plastered skulls was discovered. Lots of cranial fragments were also found during the excavation. It is remarkable where the plastered skulls are located and how they are exhibited at Tell Ramad. The first cache of skulls was discovered outside a building in a niche, while the second cache was revealed next to a stone foundation. The skulls were preserved in an ovoid container constructed from mud bricks and a sizable plaster pot (Contenson, 2000; Contenson & Van Liere, 1966).

BOUQRAS

Bouqras is very close to the Middle Euphrates in Syria. The site was first excavated in 1965, and then from 1976 to 1978 by a team from the Universities of Amsterdam and Groningen. It was classified as a Predatory Pre Butler (Pre-Pottery Neolithic B) of about 9,100 cal. BP. There are several architectural structures on the site. House 12 is supposed to have been burned deliberately. It is also notable for human remains. Archaeological excavation produced an aggregate of five individuals, both adults and subadults, from the skeletal remains. The investigations determined artificial cranial modification. After examining the remains, it also seems that House 12 may have functioned as a charnel house filled with remains waiting to be laid to rest elsewhere. Burials and the special context that they were buried in were analyzed and it was found that even though the building was abandoned by the living, they were still using it for funeral practices (Akkermans et al., 1983; Merrett & Meiklejohn, 2007).

SHIR

Located in Syria on a high spur with a view of the Sarut, a tiny branch of the Orontes River, lies the Neolithic site of Shir. From 2006 till 2010, the site was excavated. The earliest stages date to shortly after 9,000 BP, based on radiocarbon dating. The site mostly comprises multi-roomed, rectangular structures with plastered floors, fireplaces, and internal partitions. Additionally, large middens and open areas were present. At Shir, two headless primary burials were discovered. A large flint blade was uncovered in place of the cranium in one of the headless skeletons, while obsidian was discovered around the head area of the other skeleton (Bartl, 2018; Bartl et al., 2012; Bartl & al-Hafian, 2014).

TELL SABI ABYAD

The archeological area Tell Sabi Abyad is located in the upper Balikh basin in the province of Raqqa (Syria). For 25 years Leiden University conducted excavations at Tell Sabi Abyad. The area was inhabited from the seventh to the early sixth millennium BC. The complex burial practices of the Late Neolithic period are indicated by the evidence found at Tell Sabi Abyad. Burying children in basic pits was a widespread practice. In contrast, recent archaeological investigations suggest the presence of a cemetery actively used for the burial of adult individuals. Some adult burials appeared to show signs of deliberate skull removal or were associated with structures set on fire. The dominant practice is for one person to be buried with all or part of their personal collection, but secondary and multiple burials also occur. At Tell Sabi Abyad, during periods of transition between Pre-Halaf and Early Halaf, a headless skeleton was discovered in a burial context. The most important is that many dead were buried with objects, like clay vessels, animal bones, jewelry, stone, or bone tools. In about half of the burials, this practice was seen. Eleven large clay items, meanwhile, had been infused with animal bones and horn cores and set alongside two adults in what had been a deliberately burned structure on a roof (Akkermans, 2006; Plug et al., 2014).

TELL EL-KERKH

Tell el-Kerkh, included in a larger complex called Tell Ain el-Kerkh, is a large tell. The site is situated in the southern Rouj Basin, around 50 km in the southwest direction

from Aleppo, in the northwest region of Syria. The excavation at Tell Ain el-Kerkh was initiated in 1997 (Tsuneki et al., 2004, 2006). The site is renowned for its succession of Neolithic settlements, spanning from the early Pre-Pottery Neolithic B to the Pottery Neolithic periods. A total of 240 human skeletons were unearthed at the Neolithic cemetery of Tell el-Kerkh. The main burial method was primary inhumation, where all interments, including adults of both genders and children, were found in a flexed posture. Secondary burials entailed the extraction of skeletal remains from their original burial place and their further interment in a pit. Single and group burials were the two subtypes of secondary burials. In the communal burial context, the majority of the secondary deposits included skulls and long bones. The cemetery also contained several headless skeletons and isolated skulls. There were very few deliberate skull removals among the main interments. Finally, throughout the studies, the evidence of cremation burials was also discovered (Tsuneki, 2010, 2011; Tsuneki et al., 2004, 2006).

TÜRKİYE

PINARBASI

Pınarbaşı is an archaeological site on the Konya Plain in the province of Karaman, Türkiye. The excavation has revealed a lengthy sequence, beginning with the occupation of a rock-shelter in the Epipalaeolithic and terminating in a settlement. During the 9th-millennium occupation, semi-subterranean, wattle, and daub structures were predominant and oval in form. Mediterranean shells indicate that people there produced microlithic, local artifacts, and participated in long-distance interaction. Pınarbaşı was apparently occupied in the Epipalaeolithic period and burials were discovered. In addition, in the area, two separate burials were uncovered: designated Grave 13 and Grave 14. After the initial interment in Grave 13, the skull of the male corpse had subsequently been removed. Grave 14 also contained the remains of an extra male as well as a considerable inventory of grave items, such as dentalium shells and beads. The chronology of the site indicates that Pınarbaşı was the site's earliest known burials before the Early Natufian period which dominated in southern Levant (Baird, 2012; Baird et al., 2013).

OKUZINI

Oküzini Cave lies in the Antalya region of southeastern Anatolia. Professor Kökten of the University of Ankara began excavating the cave in the 1950s. Present staff have been excavating the site since 1988. The archeological sequence of the cave contains a linear progression of human occupation, from the Final Palaeolithic period around 18,000 BP up to the Neolithic period around 11,000 to 8,000 BP. After the burials have disturbed the Epipalaeolithic levels of the cave. It was employed both as a habitation and a burial area. Four burials were found in their original position within this particular context. The skeletons represented newborns through to adults, males and females (Kartal, 2018; Otte et al., 2003).

BONCUKLU TARLA

The Boncuklu Tarla site is about 125 kilometers east of Mardin in the Dargecit district of Türkiye. Unearthed in 2008, as an exploratory excavation in the area of the forthcoming Ilısu Dam. In 2012, under the auspices of the Mardin Museum, this excavation was started. E. Kodaş started to participate in these efforts in 2017 (Kodaş, 2018). Six occupational strata from the Epipalaeolithic to the PPNB period were identified at the site. Level 4a is architecturally defined by a rectangular room within a grill plan building. Level 4b includes various buildings with plan types different than Level 4a, including circular and rectangular buildings. A communal building (rectangular form is usual) is the predominant construction. Four pillars were positioned in the middle. Little circular dwellings exist at their interconnected level 5. The largest display is a pebble-paved floor with a stone wall surrounding it. Also found there were a variety of burials: over 120 people were buried with grave goods — and beads, bracelets, and other ornamental things. They are burials of primary and secondary interments in various forms of burial styles, including individual, dual, triple, and numerous burials. Most of them were inhumations, but a number were composed entirely of skulls. Most of the burials can be attributed to the Middle and Late PPNB periods (~ 18 individuals), although one or two individuals from the transition period between the PPNA and PPNB can also be attested. At the Boncuklu Tarla site, burial mainly occurs inside the dwellings (Kodaş, 2018, 2021).

KÖRTİK TEPE

Körtik Tepe is about 30 km west of Batman in Türkiye, close to the meeting of the Tigris River and Batman Çayı. Initial detection of the site occurred during surveys conducted in 1989. Since 2000, excavations have been ongoing until 2009 (Özkaya, 2009). The first set of structures at the site comprises numerous circular constructions. These buildings include earthen floors. The second set of structures includes small circular buildings unsuitable for living. The floors were covered with pebbles. The final category exhibits distinctions. Accordingly, their functions remain incompletely comprehended; however, they may have performed unique roles, like communally gathering. The arrangement of the graves was not arbitrary. Accordingly, a considerable quantity of the interments was placed under the floors. Before applying plaster, the cranium and other bones were painted with parallel lines of red and black ochre (Figure 16). Cutmarks indicative of manual defleshing were determined during the excavations. Various artifacts were discovered in the graves, including jewelry crafted from stone, bone artifacts, stone vessels, axes, pestles, and mortars. In some cases, animal antlers and skulls surrounded the graves. Additionally, tortoise carapaces were found near the skulls of some of the burials (Erdal, 2015; Özkaya, 2009; Özkaya & San, 2011).

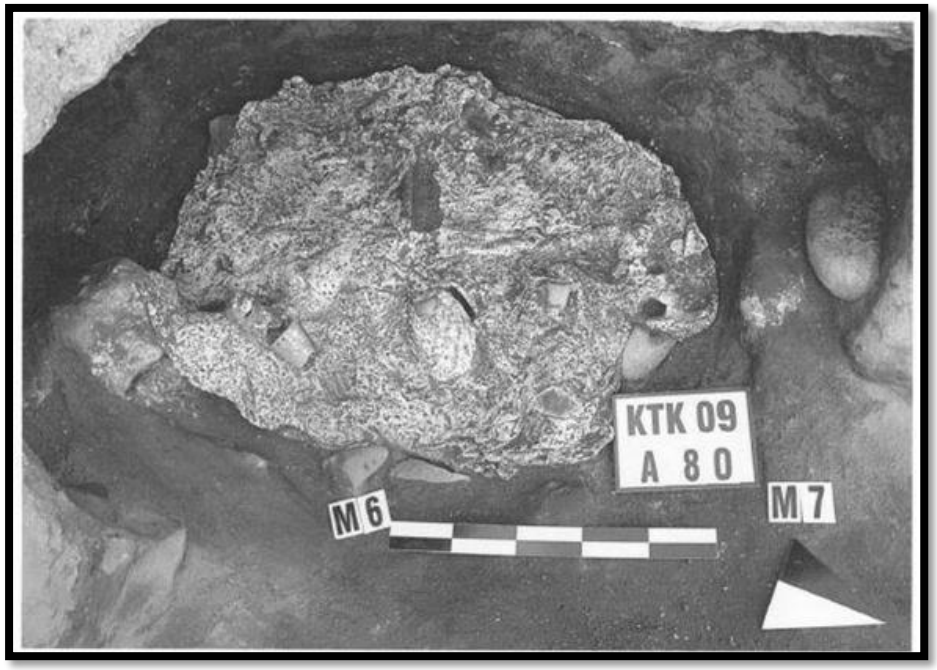


Figure 16. An example of using plaster in the grave (Özkaya 2009, Fig. 11)

HASANKEYF

The Hasankeyf site is situated in Batman Province, Türkiye, on the left bank of the Tigris River. A Turkish team conducted the excavations from 2009 to 2011. After that, a Japanese team from the University of Tsukuba has been excavating the area since 2011 (Miyake et al., 2012). The archaeological strata found at Hasankeyf mostly correspond to the PPNA period, as determined by radiocarbon dating, which estimates their age to be approximately 11,000 cal. BP. Within the collection of architectural remnants, structures are characterized by their rectangular shape. It is believed that they were built on top of circular-shaped structures. Furthermore, the excavation revealed the presence of special constructions with stone walls. An excess of one hundred human remains was unearthed at the Hasankeyf site. The majority of them were discovered beneath building floors and near walls. The graves contained interments from individuals of both genders and across all age categories. Furthermore, aside from the hocker position, some bodies were interred on their stomachs or backs. The bones in nearly half of the burials bear remains of black or red paint. As grave goods, stone vessels adorned with embellishments were adjacent to the deceased. Additionally, stone or shell beads and bone plaques were discovered in the burial contexts (Kondo et al., 2022; Miyake et al., 2012; Tatsumi, 2020).

GÖBEKLİTEPE

Located about 15 km northeast of Şanlıurfa in Türkiye, the archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe is known. It was first revealed in the 1960s only it was not until 1994 that K. Schmidt found the most important buildings. The site can be dated to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic period (11,600–9,000 cal. BP) (Dietrich et al., 2017; Schmidt, 2010). The beauty of the site was magnificent architectural goods at its deepest level marked with big rings made by vast pillars in a T, shape. The pillars were elaborately carved in reliefs of animals and other motifs, as well as having anthropomorphic characteristics. Though built over monumental architecture, there are also younger layers (to the 9th millennium BC) in some parts of the site. Constructions found in this layer are small showing the rectangular shape. The pillars become less numerous at lower altitudes and seldom the case where there are no pillars. Human bones were also found, in fragmented form, among structures fill and a few places surrounding. The

fragments of the skull still contain little bits of red ochre. The deeply cut grooves revealed the perforated hole in the top of the skull. In this arrangement, it's possible to suspend the skull (Dietrich et al., 2017; Dietrich & Notroff, 2015; Gresky et al., 2017; Schmidt, 2010).

GUSİR HÖYÜK

The Siirt region (southeastern Türkiye) hosts an archaeological site named Gusir Höyük. From 2009 to 2014, N. Karul and his team from Istanbul University led an excavation project. Archaeological layers from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A through to the early Pre-Pottery Neolithic B periods are represented on the site. From the initial stages of the site, there are circular semi-subterranean structures with plastered walls, stone basins, and stone pillars. The following stages involve monolithic titles, sited at the heart or corners of the building, in the form of rectangular structures. The latest stages include ovoidal structures, plus floorings of stone. The architecture and construction elements at the site are related to the burials. The flooring covered human remains. In the highest stratum of this site, a basic burial was unearthed in an outdoor part that may have served as a courtyard. In close proximity, the hocker burials were laid out. One of the structures sheltered a huge one, and in it was also found a collective grave. The burials were associated with several minor artifacts, like beads (Karul, 2011).

DEMİRKÖY

An archaeological site called Demirköy can be found in Diyarbakır, Türkiye. In 1989, during an investigation carried out as a component of the Tigris-Euphrates Archaeological Reconnaissance Project, it was initially found. A series of soundings were performed in 1997 and once more in 2000. The site was determined to be pre-Pottery Neolithic, dating back to approximately 9400 cal. BP. A total of six human burials were found while conducting fieldwork. The age range of these burials was from infant to adult. The flexed position of the bodies was used. One pair was covered or otherwise laid out on a mat made of reed. A bracelet made of lizard skin was an ornamentation on one of these individuals. Bands of thin, alternating black and red paint, placed tightly apart, were used to identify a child burial (Rosenberg, 2011).

ÇAYÖNÜ

Çayönü is in Diyarbakır, Türkiye, and was discovered with Çambel and Braidwood in 1963. Çayönü settlement began around 12,000 BP and came to an end close to 10,000 BP. During the excavations, several stages have been found in terms of settlement plan and architecture. In the Round Building period reed bundles were employed to erect semi-subterranean, in part circular or oval structures. One-room buildings, in rectangular form, were introduced during the first Grill Plan. The land was divided into two neighborhoods which were boxed in all settlements. In addition, some specific buildings from the Grill Plan phase are evident. The one, the Skull Building (Figure 17) is associated with collective burial customs. This construction, throughout its life, sheltered as many as 400 individuals — with disarticulated skulls and other bones. Buildings built during the Channel Building phase had more than one room. The Skull Building was still active at the time of the Cobble Paved Building. In the courtyard was an altar of well-burnished pink stone. During the Cell Plan phase, the Skull Building was not in use. A new architectural feature in the settlement was built with compacted red soil and consisting of one square Plaza flanked by two standing pillars (Erim-Özdoğan, 2011; Özdoğan & Özdoğan, 1998).



Figure 17. An example of skulls and other remains of skeletons arranged in a communal building, called-as the "*Skull Building*" (Erim-Özdoğan, 2011, Fig. 26)

Looking at the burial customs, the initial phase involved either burying remains generally in a flexed position under the floors of dwellings or in the open area. Occasionally, there were little particles of red ochre spread all over and next to the bodies. In the following phase, the dead were in the center room or in the spaces between the walls. Groundstone artifacts, chunks of red ochre, or personal jewelry were arranged as grave goods. The Skull Building had a significant position in the funeral traditions during the Cobble Paved Building phase. In the open spaces, there were secondary burials, mostly subadults, or pits filled with human bones. Conversely, human remains are absent in the last phase, both within and outside the structures (Erim-Özdoğan, 2011; Özdoğan & Özdoğan, 1998; Pearson et al., 2013).

AŞIKLI HÖYÜK

The Neolithic site Aşıklı Höyük is located on the Melendiz River in the city of Aksaray, Turkey. The area was found for the first time in the 1960s, and since 1989, Istanbul University has been digging there. It settled down about 10,500 years ago and was never abandoned for the next thousand years (Esin & Harmankaya, 1999; Özbaşaran et al., 2018). Two things are noteworthy in the architecture space. The first one refers to the communal architectural complex encompassing courtyards. Amazingly this building has superb dimensions, construction materials, and unusual features like a large fireplace and supportive columns. Additionally, the neighborhoods were structured as clusters. Streets, or alleys, divided these zones. In these residential areas, the structures were constructed of mud bricks and were probably used for household activities. Most of the buildings in the settlement was carried out on the existing foundations of the walls of previously built buildings. By the last stage, the settlement had become very different. Buildings were everywhere, and some of them were used for one or two things. The floors were interred over human remains. The human bodies, however, were in a highly flexed state. In general, grave items do not characterize burials at Aşıklı Höyük. In the final stage, some burials are illustrated by beads (Erdal, 2018; Esin & Harmankaya, 1999; Özbaşaran et al., 2018; Stiner et al., 2021).

NEVALİ ÇORİ

The archaeological area Nevali Çori is located in Şanlıurfa, Türkiye. In 1980, a survey was conducted by Gebel, who found the site. However, after that, from 1983 to 1991, in the framework of the "*Archaeological Rescue Project of the Lower Euphrates*," the site was excavated together with the University of Heidelberg and the archaeologic museum of Şanlıurfa, and has been inhabited from around 10,400 to 9,700 BP. The settlement plan turned into increasingly complex shapes. In rectangular and round forms were structures, and of particular note was the Cult Building. As with most special buildings in this study, this is one of the largest structures of square shape. The benches and pillars stand out among their interior elements. White clay coated the walls frequently and black and red paint were faintly discernable. The site's burial tradition is classified as intramural. Normally, they were placed in the foundation platforms or let into the floors. They also have full body burials, and some are beheaded. For example, remains included isolated skulls and headless skeletons. Additionally, the hocker position is shared by Nevali Çori (Hauptmann, 2011; Şentek, 2005).

BONCUKLU

The Boncuklu site is located in the Karatay district of Konya Province, Türkiye. Excavations in the area began in 2006 following the 1995-2002 Konya Surface Surveys under D. Baird (Liverpool University). This is a dated Neolithic settlement from approximately 10,300 – 9,400 BP. In the site architecture, the most prominent feature is the use of mud brick oval structures. In the subterranean form they, too, were built independently of each other. But, chronologically, oval-shaped structures became rectangular. In addition to architectural features, a high platform separated inside buildings into clean and dirty places. Also interesting is that animal head designs called auroch bucrania were found on the walls of the houses. Stone paving covered the floors, which are left to frequent renovation. Skulls and fragmentary portions of skulls were found in the middle or lying about in open places, but bones of burial were found beneath the floors of houses. The items buried in a unique skull burial were a polishing stone, an isolated, red-painted skull with yellow ochre and shell beads, and broken human bones. An inverted single skull was also found. Wrapped with red ochre beads,

two pendants, and one skull were discovered. At least four skeletons, with three skulls arranged in one pit (Baird et al., 2012, 2017).

BALIKLI

An Aceramic Neolithic site Balıklı was discovered in Aksaray, Türkiye in 2015. In 2016 large construction machinery damaged the site. The consequence of three pits exposing in situ layers allowed archaeologists to investigate and start to understand some of the site's characteristics. In 2018, rescue excavations were undertaken under the direction of the Aksaray Museum. G. Duru is the scientific advisor of the project. Its uppermost level is about the time that the eastern walls of the structures were used as burial grounds after the abandonment of the settlement was abandoned. Oval shelters make up the lower levels, as it indicates the different sub-stages of Balıklı. These shelters contained a minimum of 100–150 subsistence hunter-agriculture gatherer occupants, who cultivated simple agricultural practices. Obsidian sources are nearby. In terms of architectural design, material culture, and burial practices it possesses unique characteristics in its vicinity (Goring-Morris et al., 2024).

GİRMELER

Girmeler Cave lies very near to Tlos, an important ancient Lycian city, in southwest Turkey. It was only in the 1980s that the illegal destruction of a mound-style settlement in front of the cave led to recognition as an archaeological site. The area was constantly inhabited from the latter part of the ninth millennium BC until the Byzantine era. Archaeological studies revealed buildings from the late 9th/early 8th millennium BC with hearths, lime-plastered floors, and superstructures built of wattle and daub. The same layer of habitation produced the grave. All articulated bones of an adult person, placed in the flexed position, were interred. Three flint items were found around the skull (Takaoğlu et al., 2014).

CAFER HÖYÜK

It is located east of the Euphrates River, Malatya, Türkiye. The site is well known for its PPNB habitation stretching from about 10,100 to 9,300 cal. BP. Architectural layout form realizes itself in the buildings with two rectangular rooms connected by a

central entrance. Most of the flooring is compacted clay. The whole structure would have been constructed of bricks above its base of stone. At Cafer Höyük two headless skeletons were found, one of an adult and one of a child, in the hocker posture, covered with a kind of plaster and a flat stone. In both cases, the burials took place outside the established areas (Cauvin et al., 2011; Cauvin et al., 1999; Helmer, 2008).

DOMUZTEPE

Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye hosts Domuztepe. The site was confidently assigned a Pottery Neolithic date of about 8,400 BP. Its prehistoric occupation ended with the end of the Halaf period around 7,450 BP. In 1995 a collaborative archaeological study took place, led by E. Carter of the University of California and S. Campbell of Manchester University. In 2013, the responsibility of the Domuztepe excavations was transferred to H. Tekin (Hacettepe University). During the excavations, several communal constructions were identified. About 40 disarticulated people, and other artifacts—stone tools, stamp seals, bone tools, figurines, and a few circular potsherds—make up the filling of Death Pit, which is a complex burial pit. After the phase in the Death Pit was finished, ash was spread over the surface of the fill. What was discovered and identified as the "*Red Terrace*" was a terrace-like area made up of a reddish clay deposit and white lime plaster. Since then, this practice has been followed much more routinely. In this area, it served as a boundary between activity zones such as that of feasting activities, etc. Some skulls seemed to be arranged close to a circular form. The remnants of both humans and animals were enveloped in a large quantity of ash. One skull was discovered to have a plaster lump in the mandible. In addition, the beheaded head had been reattached to a corpse that came to light as an infant burial (Carter, 2012; Carter et al., 2003; Tekin, 2016).

MUSULAR

The site Musular is located in Aksaray, Türkiye. Surveys carried out by the Aşıklı excavation team discovered the site in 1993. The area contains Chalcolithic strata and below levels from the pre-Pottery Neolithic, towards the close of the eighth millennium BC. The Building A of Musular, which has religious uses, is like the Building T of Aşıklı Höyük. It is a small square building with a hearth, post stands,

benches, and a red-painted floor. Moreover, Musular illustrates how the construction took place using the bedrock. It has a structure of two parallel rock walls with a paved area between. Eight burials were uncovered at Musular, one of which was associated with a lower mandible. These graves contain adult males, females, and one kid interred. The graves were later enclosed in stones after the stone wall, where two of the skeletons were buried had been disturbed (Düring, 2010a; G. Duru & Özbaşaran, 2005; Özbaşaran et al., 2012).

BAHÇELİEVLER

Bahçelievler is situated in Bilecik, Türkiye. Surface surveys conducted by T. Efe over the years become apparent throughout. Bahçelievler salvage excavation started in 2019. The investigation was made under the direction of the Bilecik Museum, under the scientific supervision of E. Fidan, Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University. Archaeological artifacts related to Fikirtepe Culture were found in the lowest settlement level, which was investigated. Originally, radiocarbon dating was only possible back to about 9,200 cal. BP, and excavations revealed oval and round structures with lime floors. These buildings were mud or mudbrick walled, had holes for posts, and included concentrations of small stones in the walls. Their dating was around 8,800 – 8,500 BP. Apart from the architectural remains, human remains were also discovered by the excavations. In all, there were ten skeletons in the courtyard (Fidan, 2020).

HACILAR

Hacılar is an archeological place located in Burdur, Türkiye. J. The discovery was made during the 1956 survey by Mellaart. From 1957 to 1960 a program of excavations was conducted at the site (Brami & Heyd, 2011; Mellaart, 1970). It also gave vital knowledge about the Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic times. The only significantly earlier date available is 10,000 BP in the Aceramic Hacılar. This date however is drawn from a single piece of evidence and so may not be accurate. Rectangular structures seem normally to have been built in rows in such a way that all entrances were on one side of each. Now and then they do share a wall but are more commonly found independently. The walls were made of mudbrick and stone foundations. A common procedure was the replastering of walls and floors. The red

paint, that painted these floors, and then polished them. The communal courtyard contained the buildings. Two crania were found set on the ground on top of small stones. An exposed neonate cranium was placed on an adjacent level, and a skull was exposed near a courtyard (Brami & Heyd, 2011; Mellaart, 1970).

ÇATALHÖYÜK

The archeological site Çatalhöyük is located on the Konya plain in Türkiye. The site dated somewhere around 9,000 to 8,000 BP between. While surveying the Konya Plain, the area was first found in 1958. J. Mellaart exposed enormous regions and found some skeletons, during the excavations at Çatalhöyük (1961–1965). Mellaart's investigations were followed by years of abandonment of the site until I. Hodder initiated an extensive study program at the site in 1993, when Çatalhöyük proved to be a closely knit community, with mudbrick structures coated in white plaster. Probably the houses had a ladder to get into them one from another, in which case there was no separate front entrance. The houses consist of a central chamber, with other smaller rooms surrounding it (Düring, 2008; Hodder, 2005).

Burial was discovered below the flooring of the residences. The majority were individual, primary burials, positioned flexed. The burials were laid in the houses' purest and most northerly parts. There were several head treatments at the settlement. The number of skulls and mandibles vastly eclipses the number of headless skeletons. The main burials were accompanied by placed skulls, or by placed skulls individually or in groups with headless/whole burials. Most of them had not been decorated, but some skulls had been covered in red ochre. Layers of plastering and painting indicate multiple layers of use of this skull. Specific buildings used decorative themes of wall paintings, reliefs, and bucrania. These combinations were rich in symbolism and there were even buildings with human skulls. Regarding the demographic composition, it is important since many people were found randomly interred in the same building, assumed to be a communal area, but without genetic relations between them. In addition, the burials exhibit a high abundance of children and newborns (Boz & Hager, 2000; B. Düring, 2008; Haddow & Knüsel, 2017; Hodder, 2005; Yaka et al., 2021).

BADEMAĞACI

Bademağacı is a site characterized by its mound form, situated on the southern border of the Lake District region in Burdur, Türkiye. The committee, led by R. Duru and G. Umurtak, has conducted systematic excavations since 1993. Through their work, it has been established that the site was occupied intermittently from the Early Neolithic period to the Byzantine period. The radiocarbon dates obtained from Bademağacı indicate that this area was continuously inhabited starting from around 9,000 BP. In the Early Neolithic period, buildings were often arranged in lines, with all doorways located on the same side. Occasionally, buildings may have a shared party wall, although there are also free-standing buildings. Bricks were used to make the walls. In addition, the site had remains of lime-plastered floor and a modest number of pottery fragments that were linked to the Early Neolithic I period. In the course of the excavations conducted in Bademağacı, burials from the Early Neolithic Period were discovered; the majority of them were buried beneath the ground, typically arranged in a hocker form on one side. The majority of these graves were identified as single burials, while the rest were multiple burials. A dwelling that was damaged by fire in the Early Neolithic levels yielded about eleven human skeletons (Düring, 2010b; Duru, 2004; Erdal, n.d.; Refik & Umurtak, 2008).

YUMUKTEPE

Yumuktepe is situated in the Adana coastal plain in Türkiye. Excavations at the site started in 1936, led by J. Garstang from the University of Liverpool. The Turkish-Italian team restarted excavations between 1993 and 2000. Since 2000, the task has been executed under the supervision of I. Caneva from Lecce Salento University. The chronology of the site was determined by radiocarbon dating between around 9,000 and 7,800 cal. BP. Yumuktepe yielded stone foundations of residential buildings. Several of the unearthed constructions are complex, consisting of multiple rooms. These structures comprise interconnected rooms. Child interments were commonly discovered dispersed among the structures. Two burials included necklaces crafted from shells and stone beads. A dual adult interment, arranged in the flexed posture, was uncovered within a circular pit. This burial context houses a decorated pot near the bodies. This practice is similar to other burials at the site (Altinbilek-Algül, 2011; Balossi Restelli & others, 2017; Caneva & others, 2012).

TEPECİK/ÇİFTLİK

Tepecik-Çiftlik, an archaeological site, is located in the lowlands of the Çiftlik district of Niğde province in Türkiye. The site excavation was done under the supervision of E. Bıcakçı, from the Prehistory Department of Istanbul University. Occupy at different time intervals from Pre-Pottery Neolithic, Pottery Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and the Late Roman Early Byzantium periods were revealed through archaeological investigations. The human habitation period was Neolithic and lasted from about 8,800 to 8,100 BP. During the Pre-Pottery Neolithic, there were no architectural ruins, but accumulated floors pressed down with a lot of stone artifacts. These levels are specified to be of the late 8th millennium BC. Floor pieces of plastered floors were found in open areas during the Pottery Neolithic period. Single-room structures were separated by open spaces this was the settlement pattern. Building BB was first used for burials, later including burials within the structure (Figure 18). The skulls were separated in some individuals from the burial in building BB. Cases where the bones that were gathered were placed in secondary deposits included the cranium. In addition to these inhumations, however, ten infant burials were located in the jars (Bıçakçı, 2022; Bıçakçı et al., 2011; Büyükkarakaya et al., 2019).



Figure 18. An example of the collective burial and the communal structure (Büyükkarakaya et al., 2019, Fig. 2)

ULUCAK

Ulucak is in İzmir, Türkiye. The systematic excavations in the area began in 1995 under the cooperation of the Izmir Archaeology Museum and Ege University. A. Çilingiroğlu led these efforts. Excavations were conducted since 2009 by Ö. Çevik from Trakya University. The Ulucak excavations unearthed remarkably well-preserved construction sequences of about 8,850 7,300 cal. BP. The habitations of Ulucak's early phase were lime plastered, the hearths were cobble-paved, and the floors had been painted. These were communal structures used for both ceremonies and group activities. The major changes in the late seventh millennium BC are evident at Ulucak. Ceramic vessels were started and clay products like seals and figures were seen. The architecture evolved from rectangular single-room wattle and daub or mud building without stone bases. By the late Neolithic era, large mud brick homes with stone foundations were common. Closed courtyards and internal partitions were typical as the dwellings grew larger. As for burial practices, in the communal areas of Buildings 42 and 43, only two newborn burials were found close to the hearths. A few newborn scapula bones were also found buried in areas like home thresholds (Çevik, 2019; Çevik & Erdoğu, 2020).

UĞURLU

Uğurlu is situated in the western region of Gökçeada in Türkiye. The site was first discovered in 1998 by S. Harmankaya in an island survey. In 2009 B. Erdoğu then started a lengthy excavation work. Six cultural strata were uncovered, each dating from the pre-Pottery Neolithic (8,800–8,600 cal BP), to the early Bronze Age/Middle Age (Erdoğu, 2013). Uğurlu is very important because it presents strong evidence for the transition from the Neolithic to the Chalcolithic period in the area. One of the outstanding characteristics of this period is the pit-digging practice. Over thirty-seven pits have been found, clay plastered, filled, and having large stones marking them. The size and depth of these pits come in different ranges. Also housed in the pits are also diverse assemblages of potsherds, animal bones, broken figurines, bone tools, shell objects, stone tools, and human remains. Eleven persons, from subadults through adults of both genders, were found inside one large pit that had yellowish clay on its walls and floor. The spatial distribution of the corpses in the pit was randomly

dispersed and at the top of the pile, only corpses were stacked on top of one another. Meanwhile, many stones were placed alongside burials. Another pit at the site contained the remains of an adult man lacking some portions of the skeleton that was uncovered with red ochre (Erdoğu, 2013; Karamurat et al., 2021).

MEZRAA TELEILAT

The archaeological area known as Mezraa-Teleilat is situated in Şanlıurfa, Türkiye. A survey uncovered it in 1989, and excavations commenced in 1999 and lasted until 2004. The main fill of the area was deposited during the Neolithic era, encompassing the PPNB, PPNC, and PN stages, as well as the Iron Age. Mezraa-Teleilat is full of architectural structures dating from a variety of time periods. Hearths, trenches, and postholes are examples of the architectural features that emerged during the transition from the PPN to the PN. One specialized structure at the PPNB level is supported by large, flat stones, whereas the walls of another specialized structure are composed of thin, level mudbrick blocks. It is proposed that the inhabitants of PN did not inter their deceased within the site. In Phase IIB dwellings, a grave containing two infant remains was discovered. In the hocker position, the corpses were stacked upon one another. Large stones and beads encircled a single burial. Amidst animal remains, a human skeleton was found in the lying position in the charred level of the AG building during Phase II (Coskunsu, 2007; Karul et al., 2001).

BARCIN HÖYÜK

Barcın Höyük lies in the Yenişehir Valley to the easterly to Bursa, Türkiye. This area has been known as an archaeological site from around 8,550–8,000 BP since the 1950s. Thirty-seven whole or fragmentary burials, belonging to adults, adolescents, and infants, were excavated at Barcın Höyük. Burial practices at the site conform to the fundamental principle of primary and single burial, where the interment was a flexed position interment. Most infants were buried in houses. The debris of abandoned buildings making shallow pits is thought to have contained neonates. The excavations have yielded a limited quantity of grave items — animal bones, bone tools, clay vessels, shells, etc. (Gerritsen et al., 2013; Gerritsen & Özbal, 2019; Roodenberg et al., 2013).

MENTEŞE

Menteşe is situated in the eastern Marmara region of Türkiye. The site underwent excavation from 1986 to 2000. The excavations at Menteşe unveiled a substantial accumulation of occupancy remains spanning from the 7th millennium to the Byzantine era. The initial occupation layer includes approximately 3 meters of debris from human activity and was dated to approximately 8,400 to 8,000 cal. BP. At this level, there is evidence of five rectangular single-room homes. The walls of these structures were constructed using pisé or mud slabs. The existence of mudbrick walls in a certain area indicates the concurrent utilization of diverse construction methods. The burials at Menteşe mainly consisted of single graves. The skeletons were discovered in a state of primary interment. Adult burial graves were often of considerable depth, whilst shallow pits were employed for the interment of subadults. Occasionally, animal horns and scapulas were discovered with the burials. In Menteşe, there were occurrences of deliberate burial of the deceased beneath the floors (Roodenberg et al., 2013).

AKTOPRAKLIK

Aktopraklık is situated in Bursa, part of the Eastern Marmara region in Türkiye. The discovery took place in 2002 as part of a survey carried out by Istanbul University. The excavation commenced in 2004 and unveiled the habitation from the mid-7th millennium BC to the mid-6th millennium BC. During the excavation of Aktopraklık C, the earliest Neolithic layer of the site, archaeologists discovered architectural components such as circular dwellings with sunken floors and courtyards paved with tiny stones. Aktopraklık not only functioned as a site of Neolithic habitation but also served as a burial ground during the Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic eras. Approximately fifty interments were discovered, with each person having their own designated burial place and frequently accompanied by burial objects, such as clay vessels placed close to the head or feet, as well as beads and bracelets (Karul & Avci, 2011).

YENIKAPI

Yenikapı is situated in the northern part of Istanbul, Türkiye. The area was discovered in 2004 by constructing the "*MARMARAY metro station*." The Istanbul Archaeological Museum undertook archaeological investigations, resulting in the identification of four distinct chronological phases: Neolithic, Iron Age, Classical, and Byzantine. The initial Neolithic layer of the Yenikapı site can be traced back to approximately 8,400 BP. The majority of the architectural items exhibit a quadrangular layout. The buildings were located closely, and it was noted that several of these buildings had sharing walls. The structures were fabricated using the branch-knitting process.

The Yenikapı settlement employed three distinct burial practices throughout the Neolithic period. The interment of people in earthen pits is the first one. Four bodies in all, two of them adult, were discovered in the hoker position in a single grave. One child's skeleton had pieces of a vast bowl discovered on it. A jar was located near the foot of another burial. An additional grave had wood covering it. Near the skull, a vessel was uncovered. Within the second cluster, a container holding the bones of a subadult individual was found. Cremations make up the third use (Kızıltan, 2014; Kızıltan & Polat, 2013).

KÖŞK HÖYÜK

Köşk Höyük is situated near Niğde, Turkey. The excavations were conducted from 1982 to 1990 and subsequently restarted in 1995. The site was partitioned into five major layers, with layers 5 to 2 allocated to the Pottery Neolithic period, while layer one is attributed to the Chalcolithic period. The structures in the settlement are made of stone foundations supporting mud walls, frequently displaying traces of plaster on the inner surface. The structures underwent continuous modifications and expansions, resulting in the addition of supplementary rooms. Interments at the site were commonly situated underneath buildings, either positioned beneath seating areas or walls. The majority of the interments consist of neonates, infants, or children, with a portion of them discovered within ceramic vessels. A fascinating characteristic of the burials at the site is the existence of skulls that have been coated with plaster. A total of sixteen skulls covered in plaster were uncovered at the place, encompassing adult females, babies, and children. Typically, these skulls were exclusively adorned on the face. The eyes of the plastered skulls were gently crafted and occasionally adorned

with stones. Furthermore, apart from these skulls, two headless skeletons were discovered beneath the foundations of buildings (Düring, 2010a; Özbek, 2009).

FİKİRTEPE

The archaeological area of Fikirtepe was examined during salvage operations in 1952-1954 and again in 1960. The primary architectural characteristics observed are asymmetrical ovoid depressions, which are the remnants of submerged structures. These huts were built using a technique called wattle and daub. Post holes were recorded adjacent to the periphery of the structures. Within some of them, hearths were protected, and in a particular instance, the presence of up to six replacements of the floor was recorded, suggesting that these buildings were utilized for long durations. Burials were discovered beneath a number of the huts, although they also emerged in spaces. All of the individuals interred in these graves—adults and subadults—were complete burials, typically in the flexed position. A number of these interments contain grave goods, including ceramic vessels and necklaces (Özdoğan, 2013).

PENDİK

The location of Pendik is in Istanbul, Türkiye. Initial excavations were undertaken by Ş. A. Kansu in 1961. In 1981, another small-scale salvage operation was conducted by S. Harmankaya and M. Özdoğan. In the years 2012 and 2013, the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul conducted the final excavations for the MARMARAY Project. The primary characteristics observed at Pendik are uneven pits, which are believed to be the remnants of subterranean hut structures. It was documented that these dwellings were built using wattle and daub, with post holes. Hearths were retained in a few of these buildings, and repeatedly flooring was noted in one. Burials were discovered beneath a set of houses at Pendik. Simultaneously, interments were conducted in open spaces. The flexed position burials contain individuals of all age categories. Grave artifacts from some burials include jewelry and ceramic vessels (Harmankaya, 1983; Özdoğan, 2013).

EGE GÜBRE

Ege Gübre is situated in the Aliağa District of İzmir, Türkiye. A team coordinated by the Izmir Museum and S. Lagona conducted the initial excavations in the area in 1994 and 2000. After that, Izmir Museum and Ege University conducted salvage excavations in the same area from 2004 to 2008. The radiocarbon dating indicates a time range of around 6200 to 5700 cal. BP. Archaeologists discovered a total of eight circular and twelve rectangular buildings with stone foundations arranged in a courtyard during the Neolithic period. The floors of the dwellings were coated with mud plaster. Additionally, a limestone stele was discovered near the courtyard in the center of the site. In the prior stage, rounded designed constructions and hearths were characteristic. A single burial was found, interred beneath the floor. The corpse of an adult male was uncovered in the hocker position. A necklace crafted from shells was also found as a burial item (Sağlamtimur, 2012; Sağlamtimur & Ozan, 2012).

KURUÇAY

Kuruçay is situated in Burdur, Türkiye. The excavations at the site were supervised by Duru from 1978 to 1988. The archaeological area contains well-preserved stone bases of rectangular buildings from the Neolithic period. The architecture unearthed on level 12, which dates back to the Early Neolithic period, comprises three attached rooms with stone foundations. In level 11, which dates back to the Late Neolithic period, the building method employed included structures with stone bases that are surrounded by a quadrangular enclosure wall. In addition to the architectural remains, a total of seven burials were discovered at the site. One clay vessel was discovered close to an adult cranium. Plus, anklebones were interred beside children (Düring, 2010a; Özdoğan, 2015).

HAKEMI USE

The location of Hakemi Use is in Diyarbakır, Türkiye. It is a Late Neolithic settlement on the bank of the Tigris River in Northern Mesopotamia. The site contained indications of the head treatments. In most of primary burials, the head was oriented east or west; one of these burials even preserved indications of red ochre on the skull. A total of three single cranium burials were discovered, one of which was

accompanied by a broken stone bowl. Artificial cranial modification was detected in sixteen individuals originating from Hakemi Use (Erdal, 2013; Tekin, 2008).

ILIPINAR

The archaeological site known as Ilıpınar is situated in the eastern Marmara region of Türkiye. Since 1987, it has been the subject of an archaeological investigation that has been financially supported by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research. The Netherlands Institute for the Near East in Leiden and the Netherlands Institute in Turkey have completed the project. The archaeological excavations conducted in Ilıpınar have unveiled a long settlement history, dating as far back as 8,000 BP. The site's architecture comprises compact dwellings constructed using mud or post walls supported with mortar. The dwellings maintained a similar size and were frequently reconstructed in the same spot. The site also demonstrates slow progression; however, more dramatic transformations occurred in the material culture when mudbrick construction was introduced. The excavations yielded vital insights into burial customs throughout the Neolithic era. The burials at Ilıpınar predominantly consisted of single interments. The typical body posture of the deceased was in the flexed posture. The grave goods comprised personal stuff, including necklaces, pendants, occasionally clay vessels, and stone tools. The burials featured persons of all genders, with a somewhat greater proportion of female interments (Roodenberg et al., 2013).

UKRAINE

ZASKALNAYA

An archaeological site known as Zaskalnaya, or Kolosovskaya, is situated in Belogorsk District, Crimea. After being found by Kolosov in 1969, the site underwent extensive excavation at different times between 1969 and 1985, as well as in 2005. A total of seven Middle Palaeolithic cultural layers were determined according to the stratigraphic record. Neanderthal remnants, such as broken mandibles, one tooth, and hand phalanges, were found at the site. Based on the radiocarbon dating, the layers of the site started to gather roughly 46,000 years ago (Chabai & Uthmeier, 2017; Majkić et al., 2017; Stepanchuk, 2006).

KIIK-KOBA

A big cave known as Kiik-Koba is situated in the Belogorsk district of Crimea. It was found by Bonch-Osmolovsky in 1924, and he conducted research on it from 1924 to 1926. Burials of Neanderthals were uncovered at this place. Initially, a child was interred in the hocker position. An additional interment belonged to an adult individual. The corpse in the ovoid-shaped grave was positioned in a semi-flexed position. Concerning the stratigraphic positions of burials, it is generally acknowledged that the centrally located adult burial corresponds to the lower stratum, while the child burial is linked to the upper stratum at the site. Together with them, five juvenile fragmentary remains were found during the excavation. The infant's head was also placed facing the adult (Bonch-Osmolovsky, 1926; Demidenko & Smith, 2014).

VASILEVSKA III

The Dnieper Rapids region of Ukraine is home to the Epipalaeolithic cemetery known as Vasilyevka III. Radiocarbon dating places it between around 11500 and 11200 cal. BP, making it one of the three early sites in this region. Forty-four interments at the site include both male and female individuals of all ages. Within oval pits, all of these bodies were made in the crouching posture. Although there were signs of red ochre within one burial, no grave items or personal adornment were observed during the studies (Lillie et al., 2003; Orschiedt, 2018).

UNITED KINGDOM

PAVILAND

The Gower Peninsula is the location of the Paviland region in south Wales. The cave named Goat's Hole is located there. Important archaeological discoveries, including bones and objects, have been gathered since around 1822. The burial known as the "*Red Lady*," an incomplete human skeleton, was discovered in 1823. The Paviland Red Lady is actually a male and is one of the earliest known middle Upper Palaeolithic burials, dating to 34,000-33,000 BP (Jacobi and Higham 2008; Aldhouse-Green and Pettitt 1998; Sommer 2004). The male individual covered with ochre was covered with

stone blocks. The number of ivory sticks that were apparently broken and left on the person is reported to be 40 or 50. The mammoth skull and other large animal bones found in the cave also seem to be related to the grave (Pettitt 2011).

GOUGH'S CAVE

Situated in Cheddar Gorge in England, Gough's Cave is a big cave. The 1880s saw the discovery of the archaeological area. Researchers only looked at a portion of this; however, R. F. Parry conducted more thoroughly documented excavations there from 1927 to 1931. Fieldworks conducted in the 1940s and 1950s yielded human and animal remains and other artifacts related to Magdalenian culture. From 1986 to 1992, a team from the Natural History Museum managed the excavations in the cave. It notes that in 1903, the significant incomplete male skeleton of "*Cheddar Man*" was unearthed from the cave. In addition, there are 205 diagnosed items in the cave, containing cranial pieces (which include fragments of the skulls and mandibles) and postcranial remains from all age ranges. These scattered human remains, which date to approximately 13,000 cal. BP appear to exhibit perimortal fracture patterns and cut marks indicative of either cannibalism or a sophisticated secondary burial process (Bello et al., 2015; Orschiedt, 2012; Stringer, 1985).

AVELINE'S HOLE

Somerset, England, is home to Aveline's Hole. The site experienced the drawback of being discovered relatively early, in the eighteenth century. The archaeological investigations that took place in 1914 and the years between 1919 and 1930 are more significant. The studies uncovered abundant human and animal bones and fewer lithics. The radiocarbon dating of the site extends to approximately 14,000 cal. BP. While bone fragments comprised most of the human remains, at least two complete skeleton burials were documented. A potential correlation was identified between the skeletal remains of two adult individuals and several red deer incisors. Not far from this burial, a second interment of a single adult was discovered. Several items were found near the skeleton: several deer teeth, a bear tooth, and flint blades. Three deer antlers with pieces of skulls still connected were found not far away, near the cave

wall. It is estimated that there are roughly fifty individuals, but due to the destruction, it is impossible to determine the exact number (Orschiedt, 2018).

WORM'S HEAD

In South Wales, the United Kingdom, Worm's Head is at the edge of the Gower peninsula. Worm's Head Cave yielded flint tools, human remains, and animal bones. The region has been periodically studied since the early 20th century; the most recent excavation took place in 2004. A portion of the Mesolithic human remains discovered at Worm's Head Cave date to approximately 11500 cal. BP. Very incomplete remains of an adult, including tibia, vertebra, and tooth, have been discovered within the cave (Orschiedt, 2018; Schulting, 2009).

GREYLAKE

The Greylake site is in the middle part of the Parrett Valley in Somerset, United Kingdom. The site has archaeological findings, which are human bones and artifacts from the late Bronze Age, as well as human burials from the Mesolithic period. These Mesolithic interments were discovered in 1928. The burials at the site exhibit no clear chronological disparity when compared to human remains discovered in adjacent caves. This case indicated that both open-air and cave burials were concurrently conducted throughout that period. The excavation at Greylake yielded two skulls, one mandible, and skeletal remains from the rest of the body (Brunning & Firth, 2013).

3.2.1. Main Temporal and Spatial Categories of Analyses

Thus far, I have presented 132 mortuary features and 219 archaeological sites. I am operating on a broad temporal scale when considering the chronological data of sites. Therefore, the dataset was divided into six periods to make both the analysis and future inferences meaningful. In this separation, cultural grouping and chronological order were taken into consideration. Accordingly, Period-1 is approximately 150,000-40,000 BP, Period-2 is approximately 40,000-25,000 BP, Period-3 is approximately 25,000-12,000 BP, Period-4 is approximately 12,000-10,500 BP, Period-5 is approximately 10,500-9,000 BP. BP range, and Period-6 covers the range of

approximately 9,000-7,000 BP. A period-based classification of sites and coding of features is provided in Appendix A.

3.3. Analysis And Results

The purpose of this section is to assess the methods covered in the methodology section. Understanding the distribution, similarities, and differences between mortuary performances throughout place and time will be attempted in this way. Furthermore, it will be investigated what the references to this cultural behavior of the Neolithic period are to the performances in the Palaeolithic. How these differences and similarities relate to analyses of social networks will be questioned. First, a separate analysis is done for every period. Then, the focus will be on the evolution process of practices within the regional framework. In the end, all results will be compared and assessed together.

Initially, the raw data is subjected to Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to determine the overall structure of the dataset. An analysis is conducted on the general correlation pattern among the regions. After that, the seriation process is applied to the raw data. In this case, data on various regions and their burial traits are shown in a table. The goal is to examine the data and find patterns and typical behaviors that are unique to each region. After what might be considered pre-processing steps, such as PCA and seriation, the analysis of 2-mode networks is conducted. This justifies the investigation of the relationship between features and regions, which begins with seriation. Pattern recognition is difficult when seriation has a high-stress value. Network analysis thus offers a clear perspective. There may emerge distinctive characteristics of regions or clusters. Reconstructing the social structures and burial-related practices will be made easier by these factors.

A set of features will frequently emerge for each region when the correlations between features and regions are examined. However, the question of homogeneity among the regions arises. By examining the cultural diversity within the region, the regional table's suitability for intra-regional dynamics is evaluated. After that, similarity analysis is applied to improve the study of the raw data, analyzing the relationship

between regions according to shared features. To make sense of the findings, PerMANOVA and PCoA are run.

The significance of the parallels and contrasts between regions is evaluated statistically and visually. The investigations above contribute to my comprehension of the composition and traits of an interregional social network. The topic of burial practices is then discussed. By finding the most closely related features—which are grouped because they occur frequently—it is possible to assess the behavioral patterns over a given period and see how these traits change among various demographic groups. After the period-by-period section, the second one is constructed region-by-region. Each region's burial features are studied over the course of its "*history*," with a focus on their emergence, decline, persistence, and co-occurrence. This makes it possible to evaluate how funerary culture has changed over time in each region.

3.3.1. Period-1: Mortuary Practices of the Middle Palaeolithic (c. 150,000 – 40,000 BP)

The first chronological group covers approximately 150,000-40,000 BP (Figure 20) and is represented in in Europe, Siberia, Southern Levant, Northern Mesopotamia, Iran and Australia (Figure 19). Although the focus of the thesis is on the Near East and Europe, the Lake Mungo site from Australia is included in the data set for this period since it is a unique occurrence outside of Asia and Europe and can provide insights into the developmental stages of mortuary practices before and after the human dispersals from Africa. Out of the 16 sites analyzed for this period only 2 are of *Homo sapiens* while 14 are of the Neanderthals. The two *Homo sapiens* burial sites, i.e. the caves of Skhul and Qafzeh are chronologically much earlier (c. 130,000-90,000 BP) than the bulk of the Neanderthal sites (c. 70,000-50,000 BP), except the site of Tabun which has an unreliable dating covering a wide range (c. 150,000-80,000 BP). Otherwise, it should be mentioned that mortuary practices such as fragmenting, cutting, separating skulls, collecting and other activities associated with possible ritualistic or nutritional cannibalism are prevalent in this period.

The presence of burial and other types of mortuary practices in both *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthals may indicate prior evolutionary emergence in Africa, in an ancestral

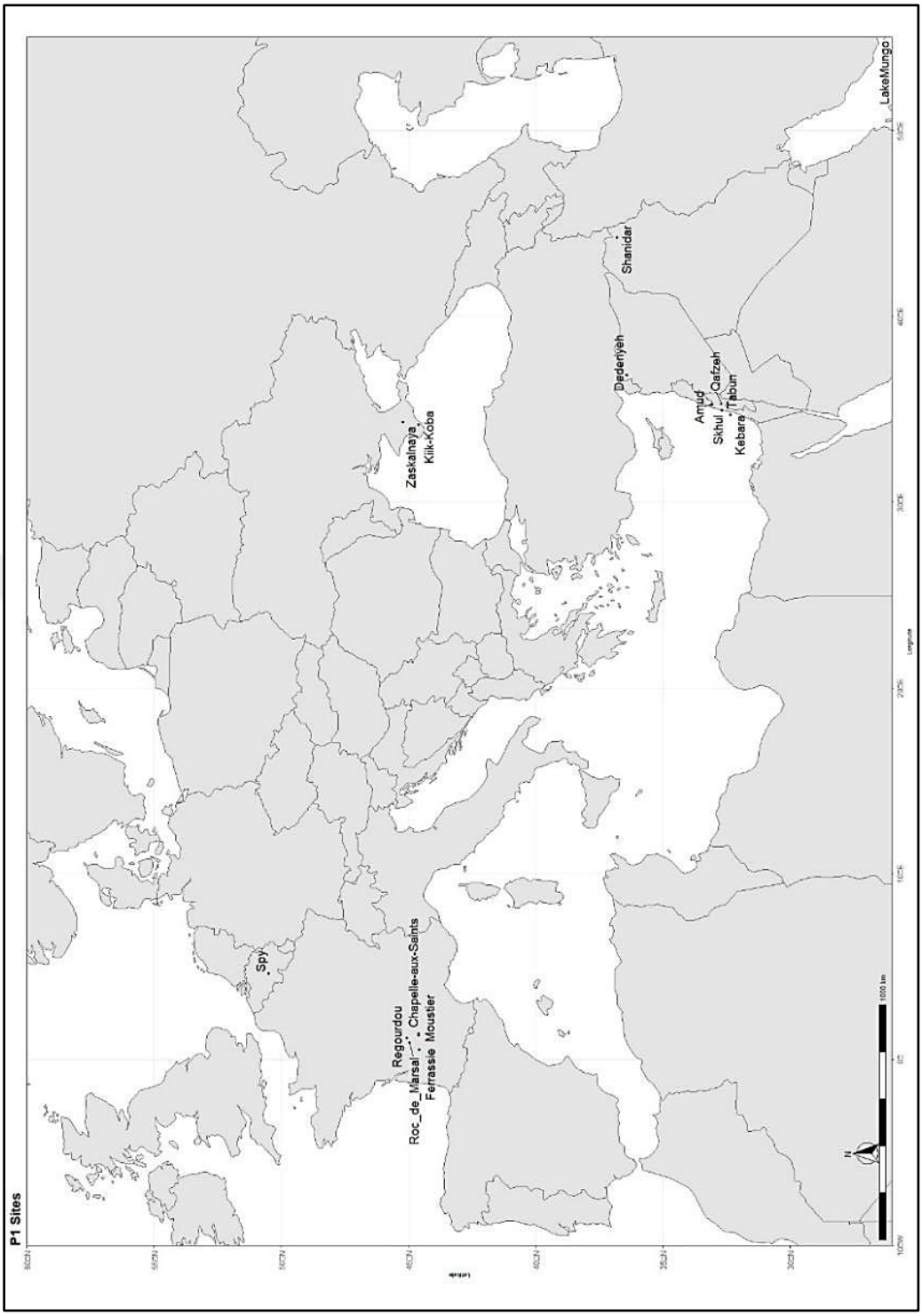


Figure 19. Map of Period-1Sites mentioned in the thesis

species such as *Homo heidelbergensis* or *Homo naledi* as mentioned in Chapter 2 of this thesis (Arsuaga et al., 1997; Carbonell, & Mosquera, 2006). However, considering later appearance of mortuary practices in Neanderthals (c. post 70,000 BP), it is also plausible that there occurred some information exchange between the two species. As

will be probed below, the most significant feature of this period is the first emergence of a "*symbolic code*" in mortuary practices that will continue to be present in all the later periods studied in this thesis. This symbolic complex of mortuary activity in this period includes the use of ochre, human skull removal, interments of animal bones and skulls and the use of stone markers, as illustrated in Figure 85.

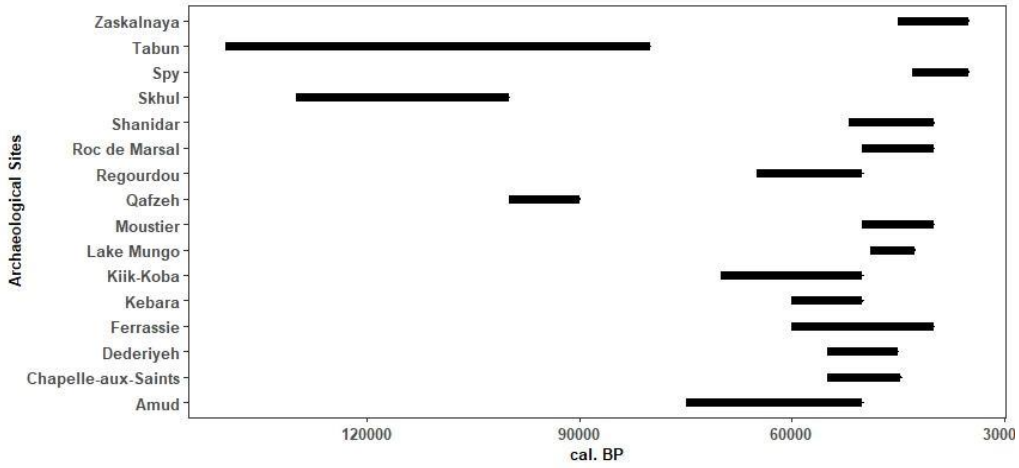


Figure 20. Chronology Table of Period-1 Sites

First, I analyzed with PCA to reveal the main structures by reducing the noise in the data set. The analysis was conducted to provide an overview of the overall situation and guide future analyses. The regional PCA chart indicates that Australia and the Southern Levant are situated outside, while the remaining regions are in closer proximity (Figure 21).

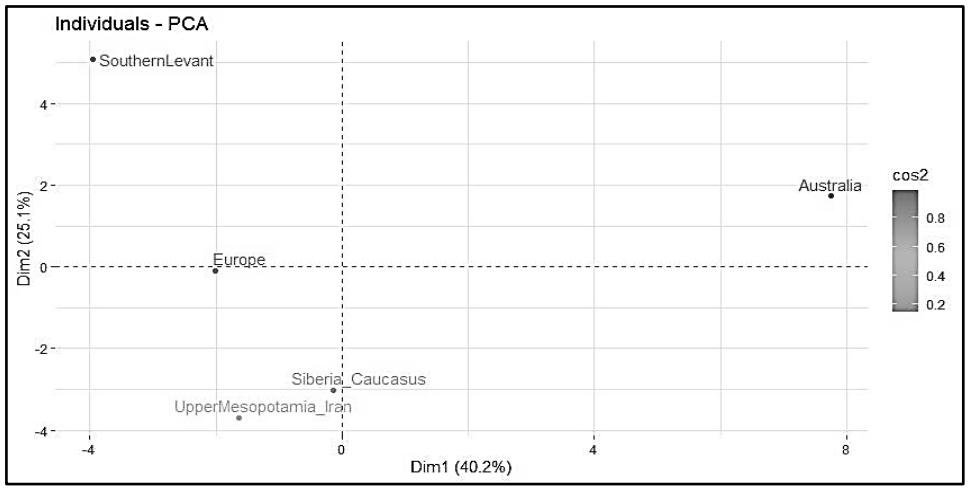


Figure 21. PCA distribution of regions based on analysis of all mortuary features in Period-1

According to its placement on the chart, it can be said that Upper Mesopotamia-Iran, Siberia, and Europe can be clustered. However, Upper Mesopotamia-Iran and Siberia are closer in such cluster. Europe is also located between the Southern Levant and this sub-group. Considering the locations of the regions on the graph, the Upper Mesopotamia-Iran and Siberia regions are more correlated, and Europe shares a lot with both the Southern Levant and this cluster. Seriation was carried out to understand better why the Southern Levant remains so separate and through which mortuary features other regions come closer. Thanks to this method, information will be obtained about the distributions and patterns of the features in the areas.

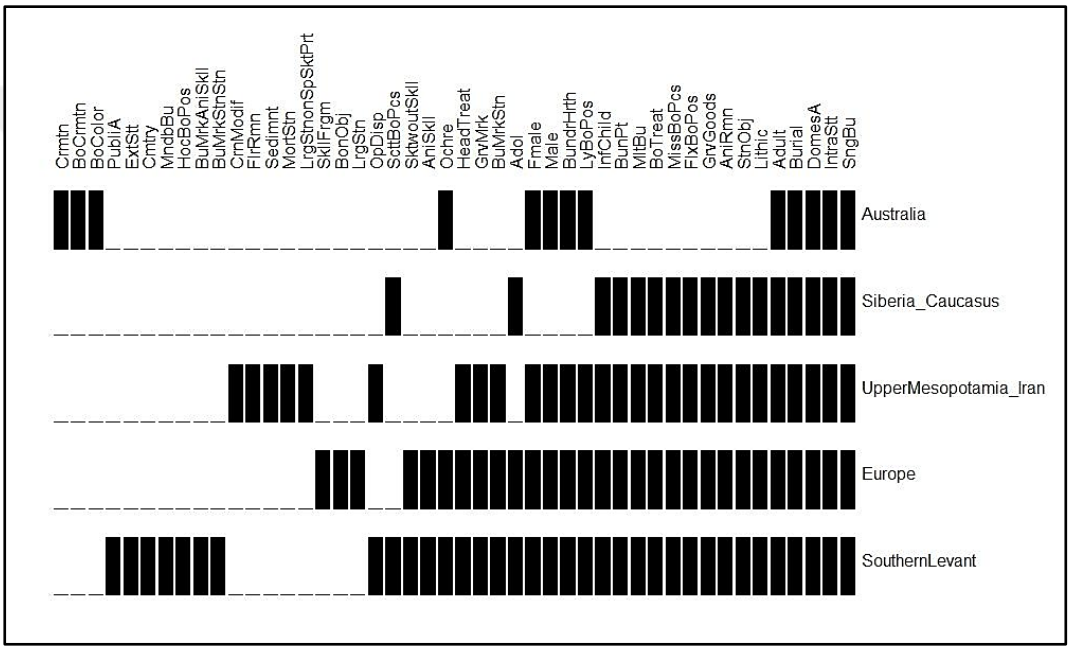


Figure 22. Seriation table for the presence of mortuary features at each region during Period-1

One seriation chart was generated. When analyzed from a regional perspective, it becomes evident that there are some shared characteristics between regions during Period 1 (Figure 22). On the other hand, this picture provides the chance to identify the distinguishing characteristics of each region. As a result, if there is any interregional pattern, this method can be detected. The graph shows that all regions have a few common features: Intra-site single adult burials, also called characteristics of the period. However, if Australia is excluded, the remaining areas share many more features. These are IntraStt, BunPt, BundrHrth, SngBu, MltBu, FlxBoPos, LyBoPos,

MissBoPcs, AniRmn, StnObj, Lithic, all age groups, and both genders. In addition, ochre in the context of graves, burial markers, and head treatments are generally shared between regions. Features that were seen as distinct and specific to a region were also identified. For the Southern Levant, ExtStt, PubliA, MndbBu, HocBoPos, BuMrkAniSkll and BuMrkStnStn are distinctive, while CrnModif, FlrRmn, MortStn and LrgStnonSpSktPrt appear to be unique for Upper Mesopotamia-Iran. SkllFrgm, BonObj and LrStn are the differentiating features for Europe, while Crmtn and BoColor are the features that serve this function for Australia. As can be seen, I found the answer to why the Southern Levant is so far away in the PCA chart in the seriation process: Although this region has shared features with other areas, it is home to many features that differentiate it from others.

I wanted to cross-check the association of regions and features I obtained from seriation by performing a 2-mode network analysis. Following 2-mode network covering regions and features was created with the Gephi program (Figure 23).

The dataset on which this network is built consists of five regions and forty-six features of Period 1. As can be seen, since most regions share some features, they are located in the middle area of the graph and next to the nodes of regions. On the other hand, features associated only with a particular region are located on the outer periphery of the community and especially near those regions. Utilizing this two-mode graph facilitated the determination of the overall relationship status between features and regions. The presence of these minor discrepancies prompted one to query whether the same network could be modular.

This modularity-based approach is used for community detection in networks. It is based on the concept of modularity, which measures the strength of dividing a network into communities or modules. This method allows for identifying and optimizing the community structure within a network. Community determination was made through the same software that calculates using the Louvain algorithm. According to the analysis, there are four modules, with 0.182 modularity value, which can be an acceptable value to consider clustering in the network (Figure 24).

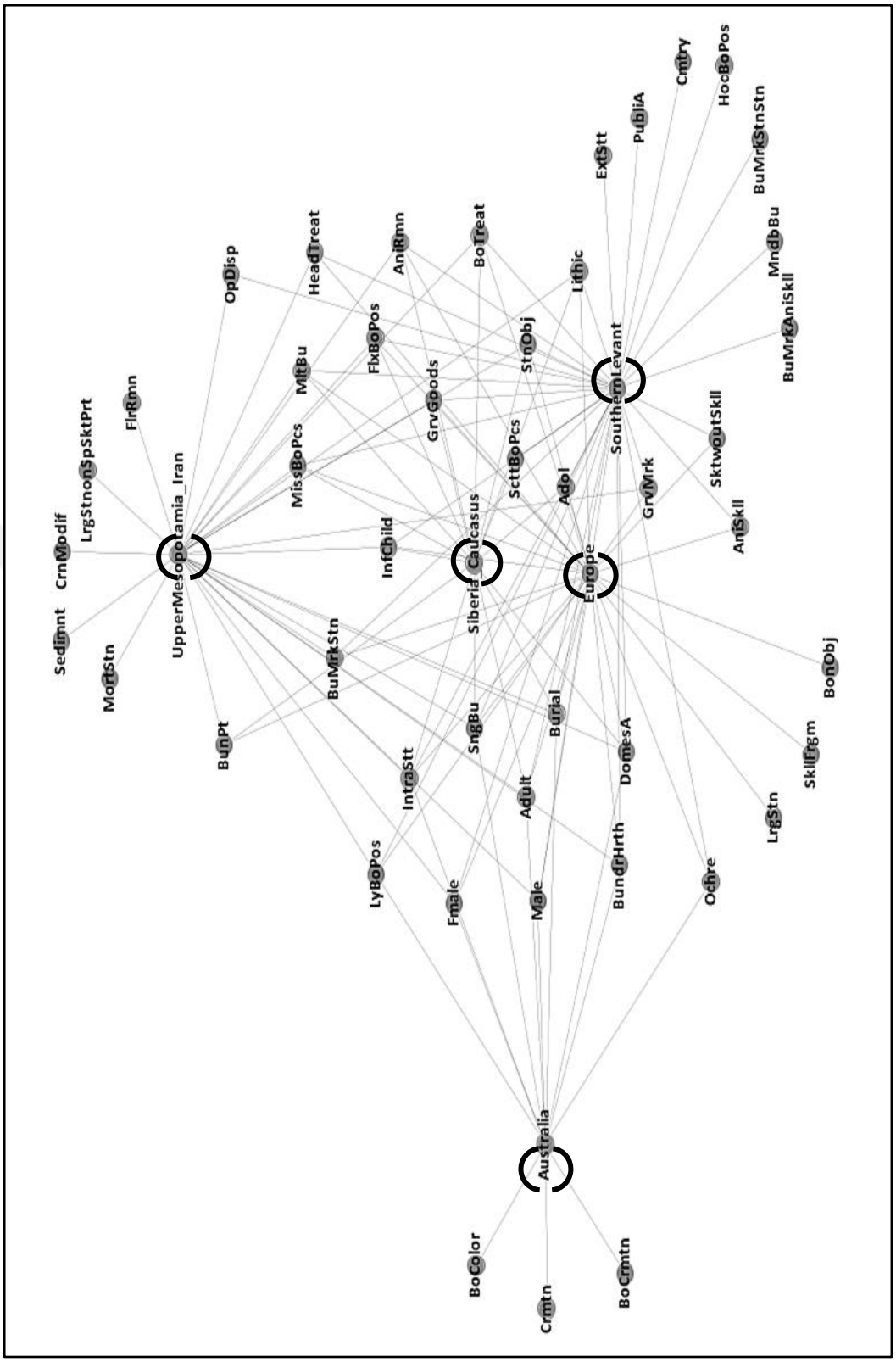


Figure 23. 2-mode (regions and features) network of Period-1

The first item that draws notice is the distinct feature clustering specific to Australia, Upper Mesopotamia-Iran, and Southern Levant regions. The result of the networking

is parallel with the seriation. The result of the networking is parallel with the seriation. On the other hand, the European and Siberian-Caucasian regions appear to be in the same cluster in the middle area of the graph, with features shared with many different regions. This area is very permeable, and its features are widely shared. This situation also shaped the architecture of the network.

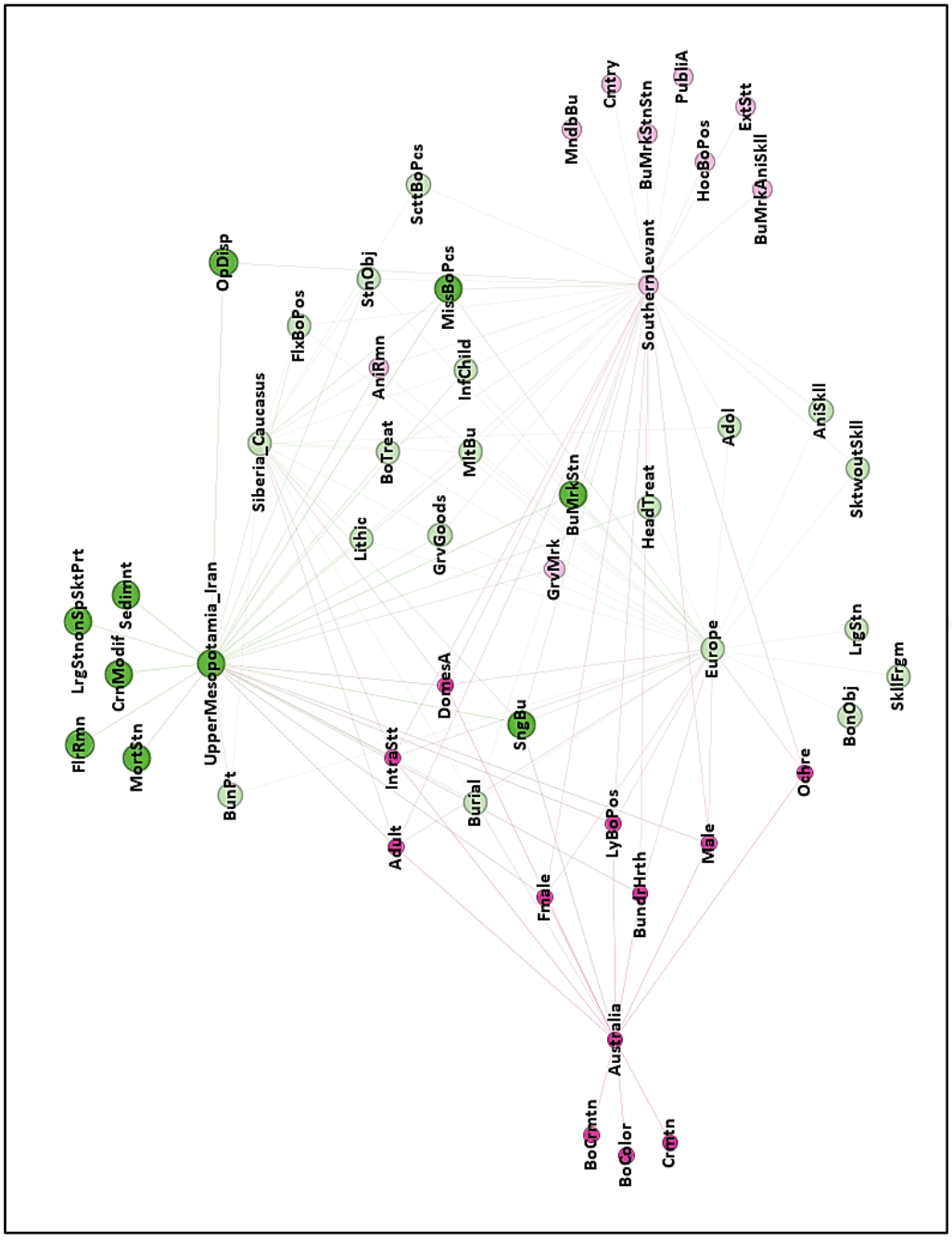


Figure 24. 2-mode network of Period-1 demonstrating the differential grouping of features according to regions

After generally characterizing the regions according to the seriation and network analysis, the question arises: are the regions homogeneous? In other words, are the features specific to a region present in all sites in that region? Since a kind of pool is created for the regions in both methods used, it is not possible to detect heterogeneity. Intra-regional diversity was detected to reveal this. In this context, a regional cultural diversity study was conducted (Figure 25).

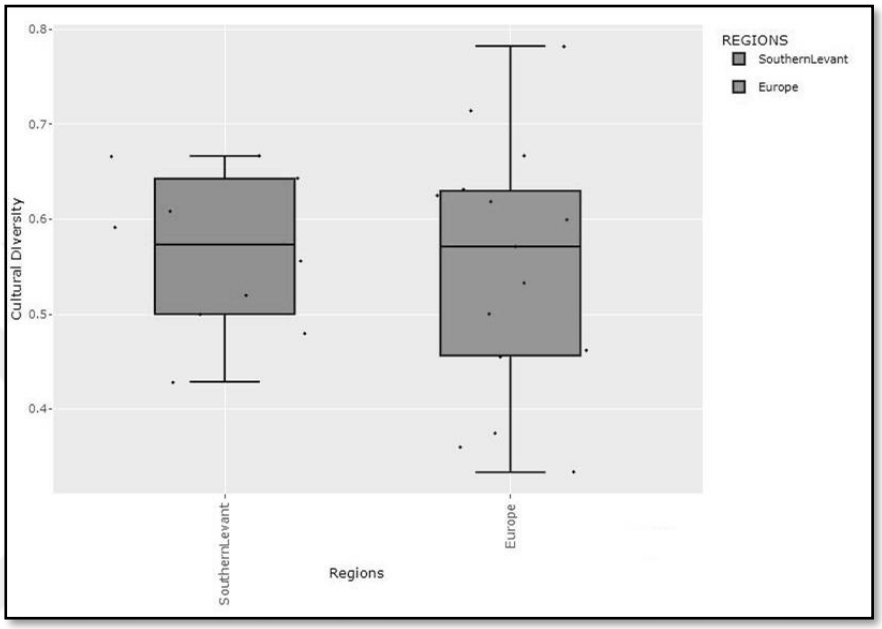


Figure 25. Boxplots showing Intra-regional Cultural Diversity among two sites in Period-1. (Similar sites show lower grades of cultural diversity in the y axis, whereas the relatively different ones show higher grades of diversity in the y-axis. The box in the middle demonstrates the median of cultural diversity.)

Figure 25 compares two regions, namely the Southern Levant and Europe, based on the presence of two or more sites in each zone. Southern Levant and Europe place with a value of 0.57. It is possible to read these numerical values as follows: For example, regarding the distribution of compared sites in the Southern Levant, intra-regional diversity is relatively lower, considering the high-difference outliers in Europe. The Southern Levant points are in a narrower area.

Diversity is seen to be in a wider range in Europe. This means that there are sites in this region that have very similar practices and also host very different practices. On

the contrary, this diversity scale is confined to a narrower range in the Southern Levant. When the graph of Europe is examined, the following details are noted: The majority of the discrete values at the top of the graph consist of the different values of the site named Spy. Additionally, a placement at the top of the body of the graph, the green area, attracts attention: Roc de Marsal. Spy also differs so much from sites in the same. The reason behind this may be that Spy is geographically isolated from other sites and chronologically later. While the others are similar to each other, it is remarkable that Roc de Marsal differs so much from its geographically close neighbors. Since this site dates chronologically earlier than the sites in the same area, it can be suggested that other sites differed from this "*precursor*" over time. Additionally, unlike this picture, the fact that it has fewer differences from Spy, located more distant, implies that the Spy may have remained more isolated through time.

When considering sites in the Southern Levant graph, it is seen that Tabun is the site that causes an increase in intra-regional differences. Figure 25 also demonstrates that Qafzeh and Skhul indicate the lowest level of divergence, with a score of 0.43. These two sites, which are closely related in terms of time and inhabited by the same human species, exhibit similar behavior when it comes to mortuary rituals. At the top of the main area of the graph are Skhul and Tabun (0.67 value). This means that the diversity is very high for these two ones. These three sites are situated in the same geographical area and are closely aligned regarding time. Nevertheless, there exists a crucial distinction: Qafzeh and Skhul are home to Homo sapiens, but Tabun has burials of Neanderthals. The positions on the graph suggest that there may have been some differentiation between species during this period. Although they are geographically adjacent to each other, these two species indicate that they are more closely and firmly related to their relatives than to each other. In addition, Tabun differs from its later counterparts in the same region. It suggests that cultural changes may have occurred in the Southern Levant over time.

Jaccard Similarity analysis was applied to understand in detail the possible correlations between the regions based on their shared and distinctive features. In this way, I can see how the regions are similar or different from each other. Jaccard Similarity values

between the regions were first assessed based on all traits. The findings were presented using a heat map, as shown in Figure 26.

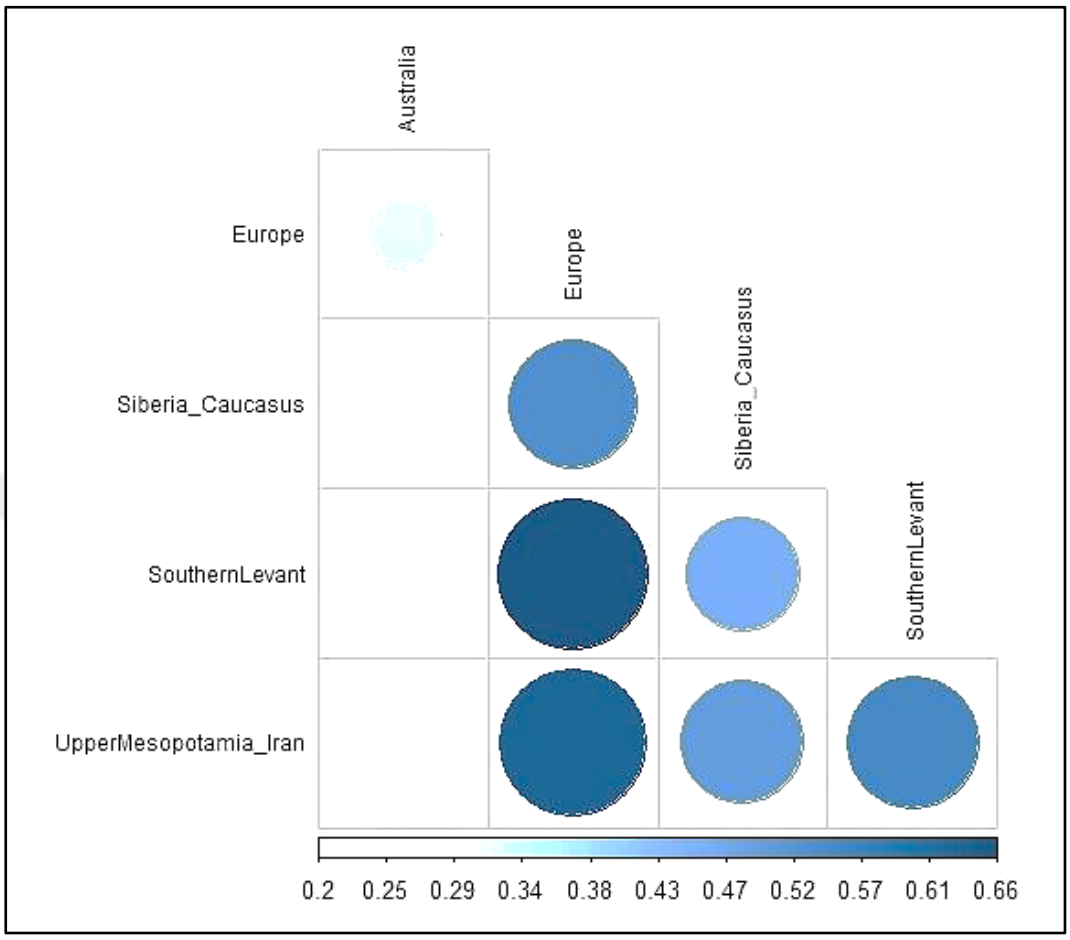


Figure 26. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-1 regions. (The bigger and darker circles indicate strong similarity, whereas the smaller and lighter circles indicate weak similarity between the regions compared.)

The most notable and significant similarity in the graph is observed between the regions of Europe, Upper Mesopotamia-Iran, and Southern Levant. In addition, the similarity value between the Upper Mesopotamia-Iran and the Southern Levant attracts attention with its height. Similarly, the similarity value of Siberia-Caucasus with the European region is remarkable with a high value. To summarize, there are strong similarities between Europe, Southern Levant, and Upper Mesopotamia-Iran. Siberia-Caucasus is also associated with this picture by having higher similarity with Europe. This corroborates the image observed in both seriation and PCA findings. The

Jaccard Similarity Analysis gradually lighted the Southern Levant, which shares numerous characteristics with other regions while also possessing multiple attributes that set it apart. There seems to be a substantial correlation between it and the Upper Mesopotamian-Iranian and European regions.

These results, based on the similarities obtained with the Jaccard Index (which also indicates differences), mean that specific characteristics are shared between those regions. However, additional testing was done to ensure this was statistically significant. I tested whether the regions were different from each other with perMANOVA. I also visualized the interregional situation by using PCoA technique.

The regional groupings' diversity accounts for 38% of the variance in the data, according to the permutational multivariate analysis of variance ($R2 = 0.38236$, $p = 0.039$), which shows that they differ significantly from one another. Europe and the Southern Levant are the two regions that have the largest intersection areas. When compared to other regions, I could see that these two had the largest similarity in the Heat Map based on the Jaccard Index. These latter two tests, however, demonstrate how limited this similarity is. Put another way, although having a lot in common, these two regions are mainly distinct from one another. The PCoA graph's non-intersecting zones also help us to comprehend it.

The relationship between the features was the main focus once the correlations between the regions and features, and the regions themselves were examined and made clear. Understanding these relationships—such as their frequent co-occurrence, inclusion, emergence, and disappearance—as well as how they change over time, is the driving force behind this research. One 1-mode network was developed based on the similarity values between features.

One notable aspect of the generated 1-mode network was the presence of certain features/nodes arranged in compact clusters. According to this, the program was examined for modularity. Using the Louvain modularity maximization method, the analysis yielded a modularity value of 0.247. According to the novel network graph analysis using modularity, four modules were identified (Figure 27).

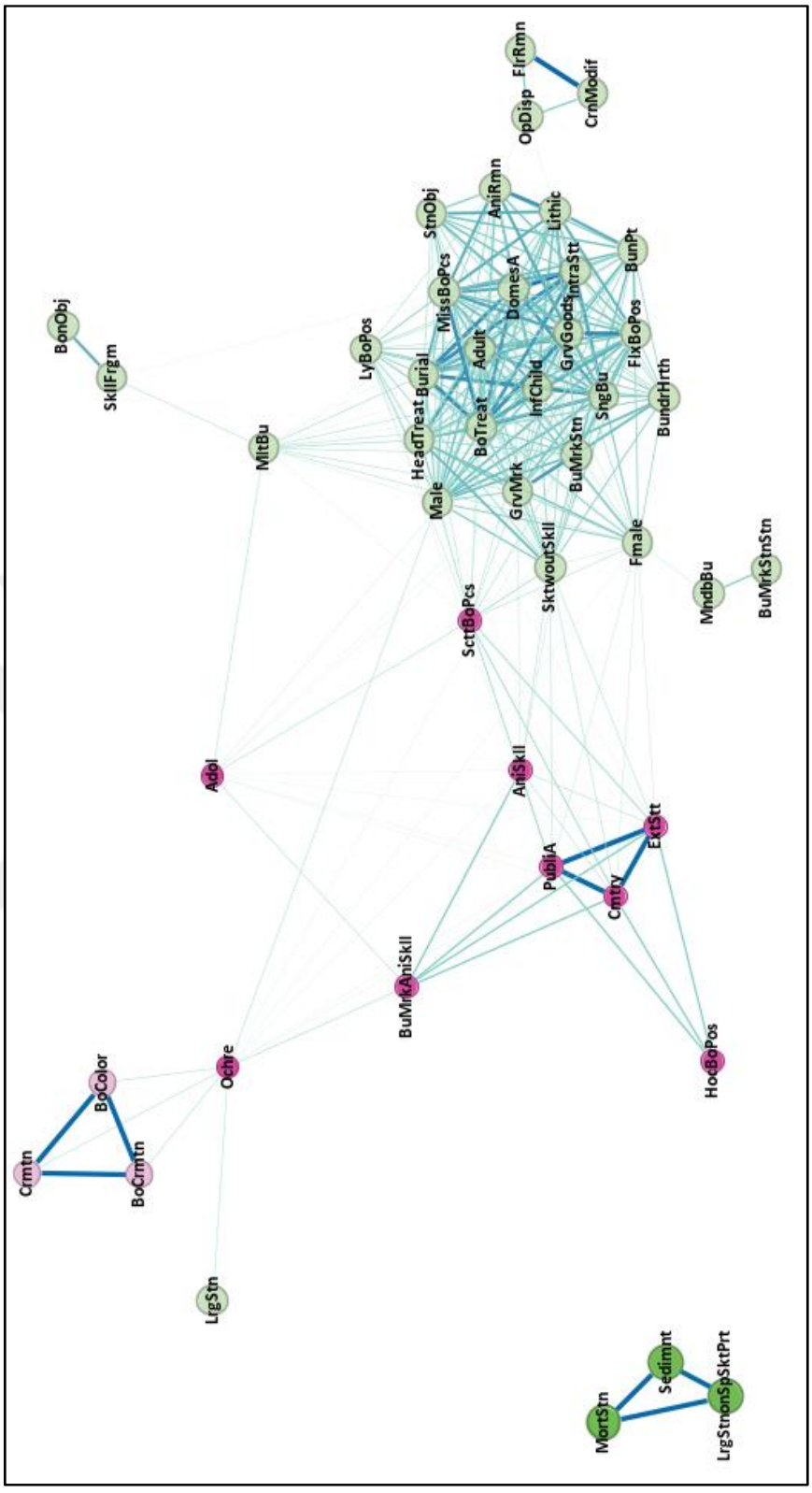


Figure 27. 1-mode network indicating the connections between Period-1 mortuary features and the modularity of the net

The initial cluster comprises Crmtn and BoColor. MortStn, Sediment, and LrgStnonSpSktPrt constitute a small module, whereas BuMrkAniSkll, Adol, Cmrty, PubliA, HocBoPos, AniSkll, Ochre, and ScttBoPcs represent a larger module. The most extensive module in the network is depicted in green and encompasses all the other features. Among them, IntraStt, Burial, SngBu, BoTreat, HeadTreat, Subadult, and Adult have a significant interconnection, and they are also connected to several other nodes It may be inferred from this clustering analysis that the traits within each module are frequently utilized collectively.

Table 2. The Results of Network Analysis for the Mortuary Features of Period-1

Id	Label	Degree	Weighted Degree	Closeness Centrality	Betweenness Centrality	Clustering Coeffient	Modularity	Clustering Coeffient	Number of Triangles	Eigenvector Centrality
1	InfChild	39	1316	0.88	11	0.78	2	0.78	577	0.94
2	Adol	30	543	0.75	1	0.94	0	0.94	411	0.79
3	Adult	42	1359	0.94	21	0.71	2	0.71	608	0.97
4	Fmale	41	1074	0.92	19	0.72	2	0.72	593	0.95
5	Male	40	1331	0.9	16	0.75	2	0.75	583	0.94
6	Burial	45	1423	1	30	0.65	2	0.65	647	1
7	OpDisp	25	457	0.69	0.29	0.98	2	0.98	294	0.68
8	Crmtn	12	320	0.58	0	1	1	1	66	0.3
9	DomesA	40	1303	0.9	22	0.69	2	0.69	538	0.9
10	PubliA	27	747	0.71	0.63	0.96	0	0.96	338	0.71
11	IntraStt	40	1303	0.9	22	0.69	2	0.69	538	0.9

12	ExtStt	27	747	0.71	0.63	0.96	0	0.96	338	0.71
13	BunPt	34	1046	0.8	7	0.82	2	0.82	459	0.83
14	BundrHrth	38	1086	0.87	12	0.78	2	0.78	547	0.91
15	Cmtry	27	747	0.71	0.63	0.96	0	0.96	338	0.71
16	SngBu	45	1460	1	30	0.65	2	0.65	647	1
17	MltBu	35	812	0.82	4	0.87	2	0.87	519	0.89
18	BoTreat	42	1492	0.94	18	0.72	2	0.72	617	0.97
19	BoCrmtn	12	320	0.58	0	1	1	1	66	0.3
20	BoColor	12	320	0.58	0	1	1	1	66	0.3
21	MissBoPcs	39	1348	0.88	11	0.77	2	0.77	571	0.93
22	ScttBoPcs	32	802	0.78	4	0.87	0	0.87	431	0.81
23	HeadTreat	38	1238	0.87	9	0.8	2	0.8	563	0.93
24	SktwoutSkll	34	1051	0.8	3	0.89	2	0.89	497	0.87
25	MndbBu	14	232	0.59	0	1	2	1	91	0.38
26	SkllFrgm	24	419	0.68	0	1	2	1	276	0.66
27	CrnModif	22	364	0.66	0	1	2	1	231	0.6
28	FlxBoPos	39	1391	0.88	11	0.78	2	0.78	578	0.94
29	HocBoPos	20	338	0.64	0	1	0	1	190	0.54
30	LyBoPos	40	973	0.9	19	0.73	2	0.73	566	0.93
31	GrvGoods	42	1457	0.94	18	0.72	2	0.72	617	0.97
32	AniRmn	38	1075	0.87	11	0.78	2	0.78	546	0.91
33	AniSkll	27	523	0.71	0.69	0.96	0	0.96	336	0.72

34	FlrRmn	22	364	0.66	0	1	2	1	231	0.6
35	Sedimnt	15	326	0.6	0	1	3	1	105	0.39
36	Ochre	34	652	0.8	9	0.81	0	0.81	456	0.83
37	BonObj	24	361	0.68	0.0	1	2	1	276	0.66
38	LrgStn	16	180	0.61	0	1	2	1	120	0.45
39	MortStn	15	326	0.6	0	1	3	1	105	0.39
40	StnObj	34	952	0.8	9	0.79	2	0.79	445	0.82
41	Lithic	38	1206	0.87	11	0.78	2	0.78	546	0.91
42	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	15	326	0.6	0	1	3	1	105	0.39
43	GrvMrk	37	1145	0.85	8	0.82	2	0.82	544	0.91
44	BuMrkStn	36	1169	0.83	5	0.85	2	0.85	534	0.9
45	BuMrkAniSkll	22	454	0.66	0	1	0	1	231	0.58
46	BuMrkStnStn	14	182	0.59	0	1	2	1	91	0.38

Following the process of grouping, different centrality metrics were assessed to get insights into the significance and influence of individual nodes in the network (Table 2). Initially, the network was depicted, illustrating the nodes that are prominent for their numerous connections inside the network and their significant weight (Figure 28). Based on the network visualization, the features that are located in the middle section of the graph have a higher degree. These features include Burial, IntraStt, BoTreat, SngBu, FlxBoPos, MissBoPcs, Male, InfChild, and Adult. They hold a substantial quantity of connections and play an active role in facilitating communication within the network.

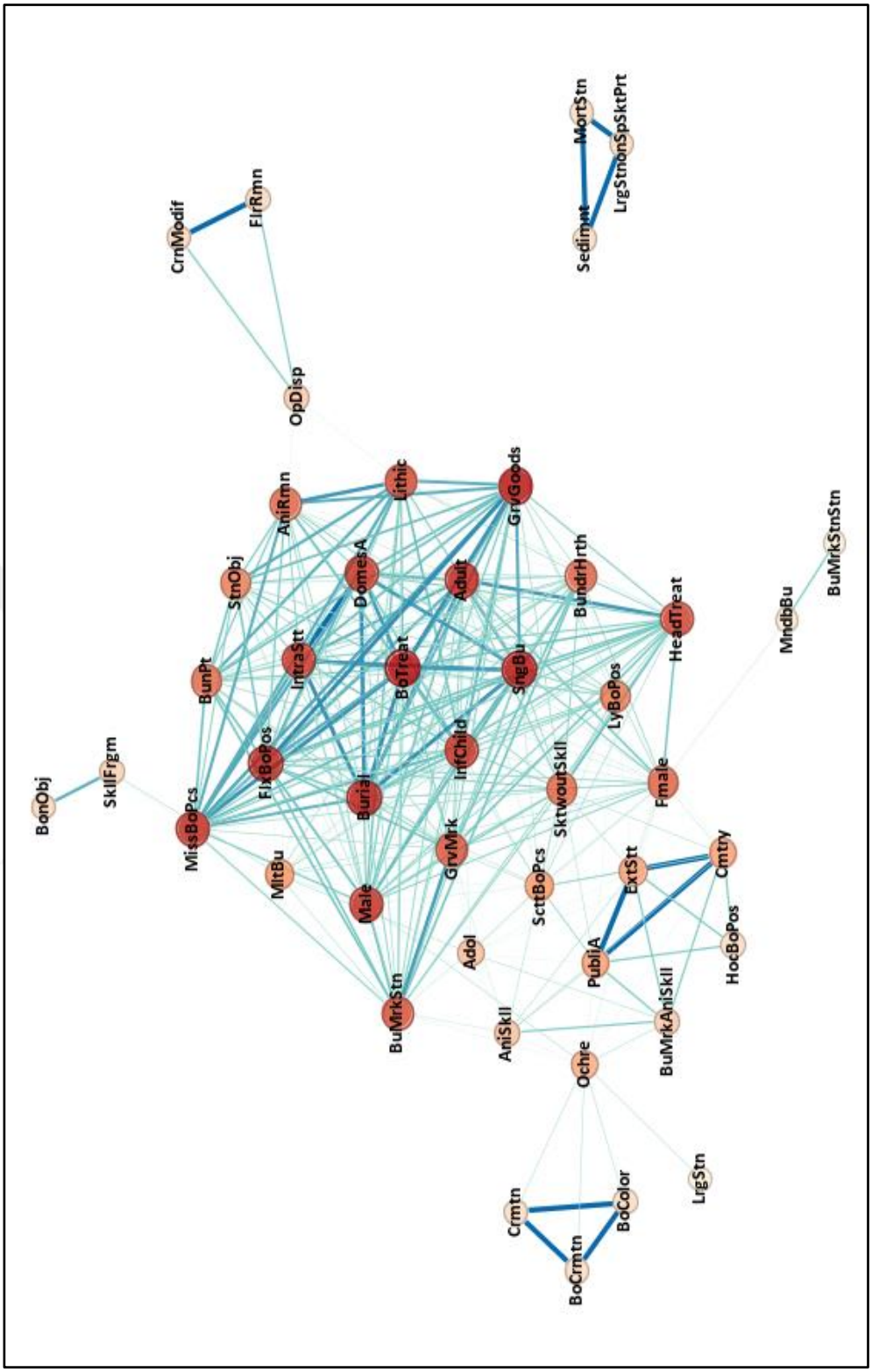


Figure 28. 1-mode network of Period-1 highlighting the nodes of mortuary features regarding their weighted degrees

I was able to identify which features had greater links using 1-mode network analysis. However, since it is a large cluster, it needs to be examined more carefully. This study will be carried out within the framework of demographic features and some characteristics specific to Neolithic life. In this context, Jaccard Similarity Analysis developed on features was used (Figure 29).

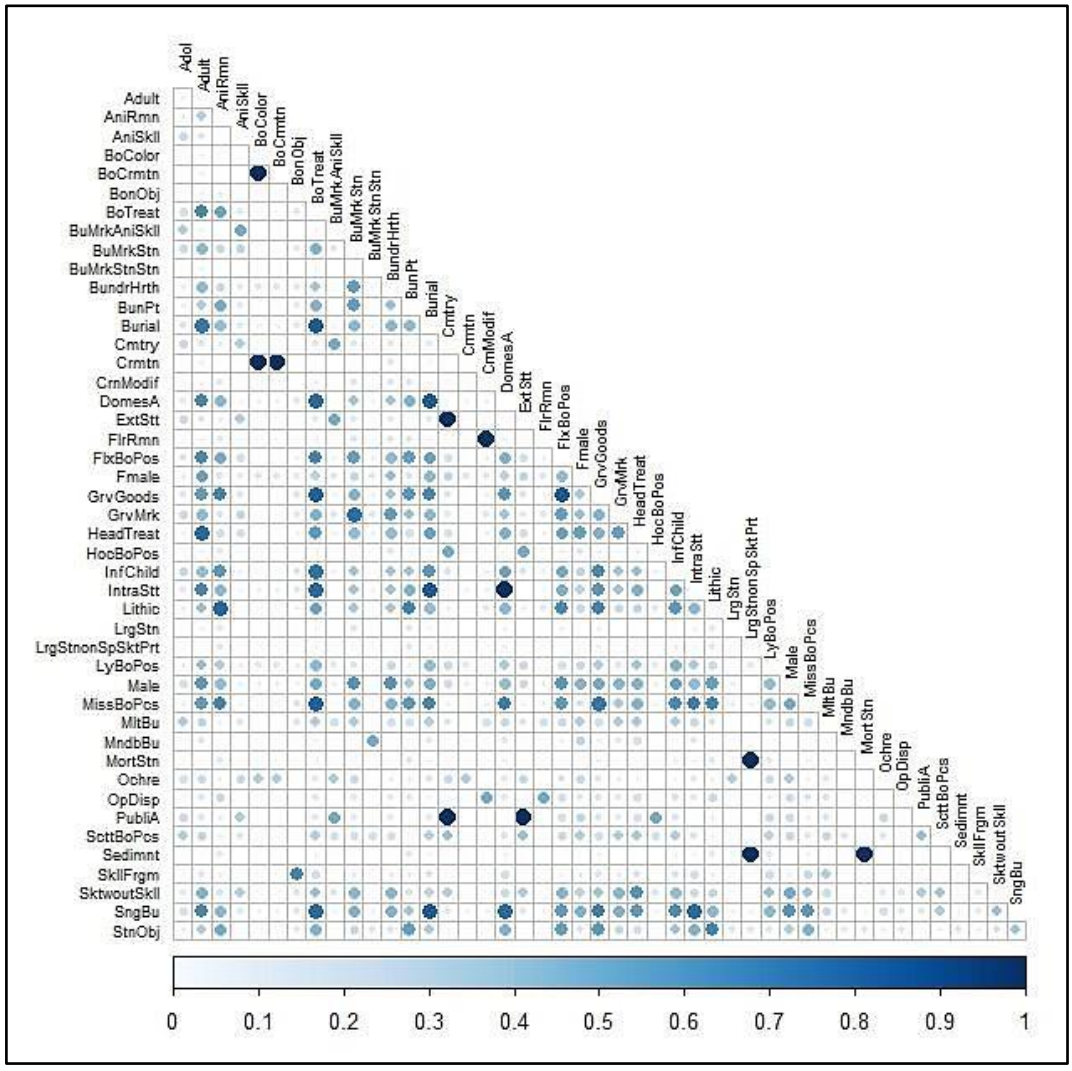


Figure 29. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-1 mortuary features

When I look at Figure 29 in terms of demographic features, first of all, Single, Burial, Head & Body Treatments, especially Missing Body Pieces and Intra-site locations tend to correlate with adults. Single, Burial, Body Treatments and Intra-Site correlations are found with subadults. If I compare these two age groups, the features of BoColor, Ochre, Intra-Site Burial, and Head Treatments appear to be more correlated with adults, while AniRmn and LrgStnonSpSktPrt are more related with subadults. When

evaluated in terms of gender, there are a number of traits that they generally share. However, some features have higher correlation with males. For example, Single, Intra-site, MissBoPcs, BuMrkStn, BundrHrth and AniRmn are features that are more related to males than to females. No opposite situation was observed for females.

Besides demographics, I took a closer look at some features that I consider critical, and which are also characteristic of the Neolithic period. One of them, using Ochre, is seen as more correlated with features of Adult, Male, Single, Burial, and Intra-site. Communal Area is mostly associated with features of Adult, Subadult, Male, and Female as well as Headless Skeleton and Scattered Body Pieces. Moreover, Head Treatments has generally higher similarity value with features of Adult, Single, GrvMrk, and BoTreat. Furthermore, the feature of Missing Body Pieces is more similar to the features of IntraStt, AniRmn, and Lithic. Lastly, the feature of Burial under Hearth has a striking similarity with Single, Male, BuMrkStn, MissBoPcs, and SkltwoutSkll.

3.3.2. Period-2: Mortuary Practices of the Early Upper Palaeolithic of Eurasia (c. 40,000 – 25,000 BP)

The Early Upper Palaeolithic is associated with the dispersal of *Homo sapiens* from Africa to the Old World in the harsh climatic conditions which will be culminated in the LGM. The early part of the time-period under consideration is referred to as the Aurignacian (c. 50,000/45,000- 30,000 BP), while the time-period between c. 30,000-25,000/20,000 BP is termed as the Gravettian for Europe. In the Near East, this whole time between c. 50,000/45,000 BP and c. 25,000/22,000 BP is termed as the Aurignacian in general (see Figure 4). Our analysis included 20 sites from Europe, Siberia-Caucasus, Southern Levant and Egypt (Figure 30, 31) that provide data for the period of the Early Upper Palaeolithic of Europe and the Near East. Data for the Aurignacian is very limited in both regions under consideration and comes from Egypt (Nazlet Khater) and the Southern Levant (Ksar Akil). The remaining 18 sites are from various regions of Europe and belong to the Gravettian. In this context, sites from the eastern edges of Europe, including the sites of Sungir and Kostenki, have also been included.

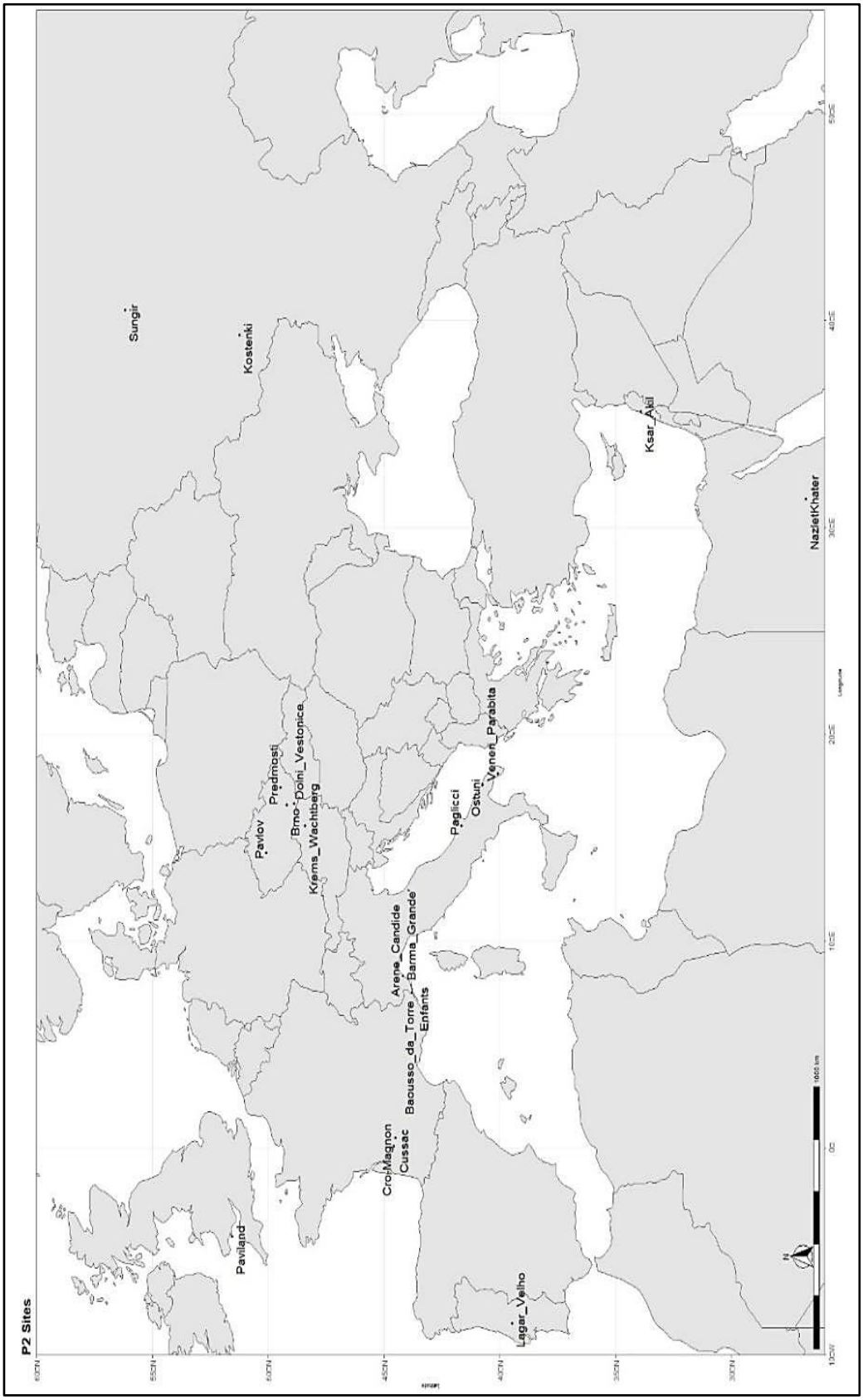


Figure 30. Map of Period-2 Sites mentioned in the thesis

In a broader context, during the transition from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Upper Palaeolithic, areas that could be defined as graves are not well-known in Europe and the Near East. The site of Peştera cu Oase in the southern Carpathian region of Romania has not been examined in this study due to its debated nature, however it is worth mentioning here as a potential case of skull focused activity. The cave of Pestera cu Oase consists of various galleries and chambers with notable human remains (Trinkaus & Zilhão, 2013), specifically that of two individuals, Oase 1 and Oase 2. The mandible of Oase 1 (c. 40,000 BP) was found on the cave's surface, while Oase 2 (c. 35,000 BP) was of represented by skull pieces involving parietal and temporal parts. Although these have not been successfully described as indicators of deliberate burial ritual, particular focus on skull pieces and fragments is noteworthy and reminiscent of the seemingly deliberate burial practices at Ksar Akil. Indeed, in North Africa and the Near East, the sites of Nazlet Khater and Ksar Akil indicate that burials occasionally occurred while other types of possible mortuary practices, such as dismemberment, scatters and accumulations of skeletal pieces in some locations, were reminiscent of some of the Middle Palaeolithic practices.

As will be highlighted below, the most significant development in this period is the emergence and integration of portable objects, such as anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines and variety of beads as grave goods. This is coupled by a complex integration of burial and architectural spaces, such as huts in open-air camps in eastern Europe, and painted caves in the western Europe.

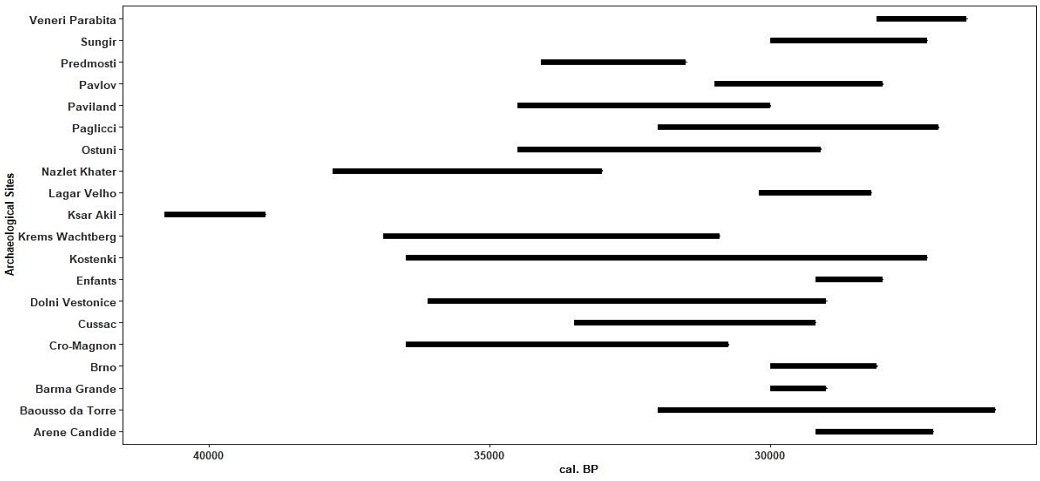


Figure 31. Chronology Table of Period-2 Sites

I started the analysis with PCA to reveal the main structures in the data set (Figure 32). The PCA plot shows that Egypt and the Southern Levant are located close to each other. On the contrary, they are far from Europe and Siberia-Caucasus. This leads me to conclude that Egypt and the Southern Levant are less correlated with the other two in terms of the interregional situation in general. Although Europe and Siberia-Caucasus are located far from each other, it suggests that they may be more correlated than the other two regions since they are on the same side of the axis in the chart.

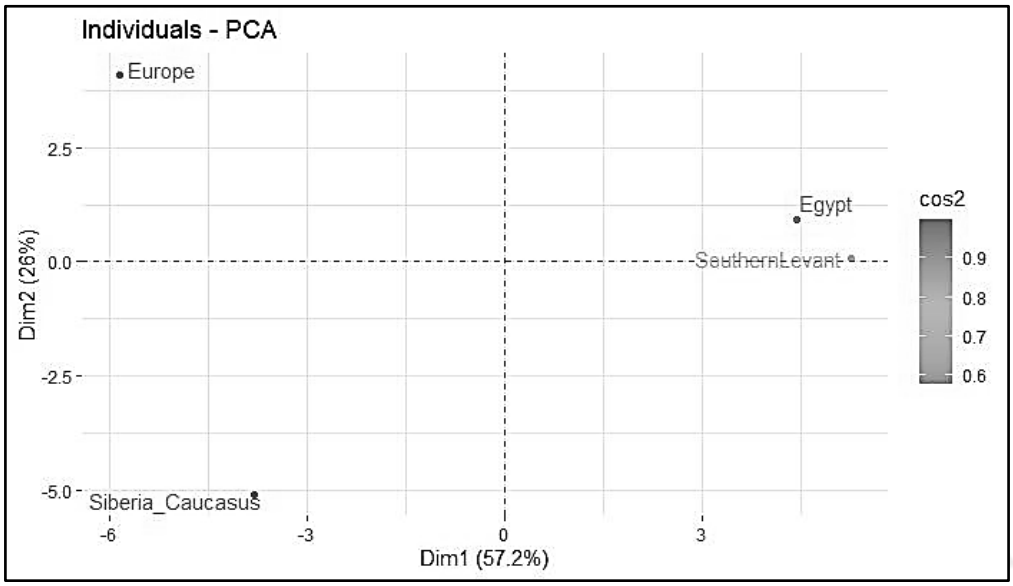


Figure 32. PCA distribution of regions based on analysis of all mortuary features in Period-2

Seriation and 2-mode network analyses were conducted to clarify the factors that influence the positioning of regions on the same or opposite side of the PCA graph. In essence, the aim was to determine the relationship between areas and features.

When analyzing the set of regions and mortuary features, it becomes evident that there are some shared features between regions during Period 2 (Figure 33). On the other hand, this picture provides the chance to identify the distinguishing features of each region. The graph indicates that regions generally have some standard features: Intra-site, single, multiple, adult, and subadult burials with bead and stone objects. These are accompanied by two body positions: lying down and flexed ones. The number of mortuary features is remarkably high in Europe. Moreover, Europe and Siberia-Caucasus are the two regions with the highest number of shared features.

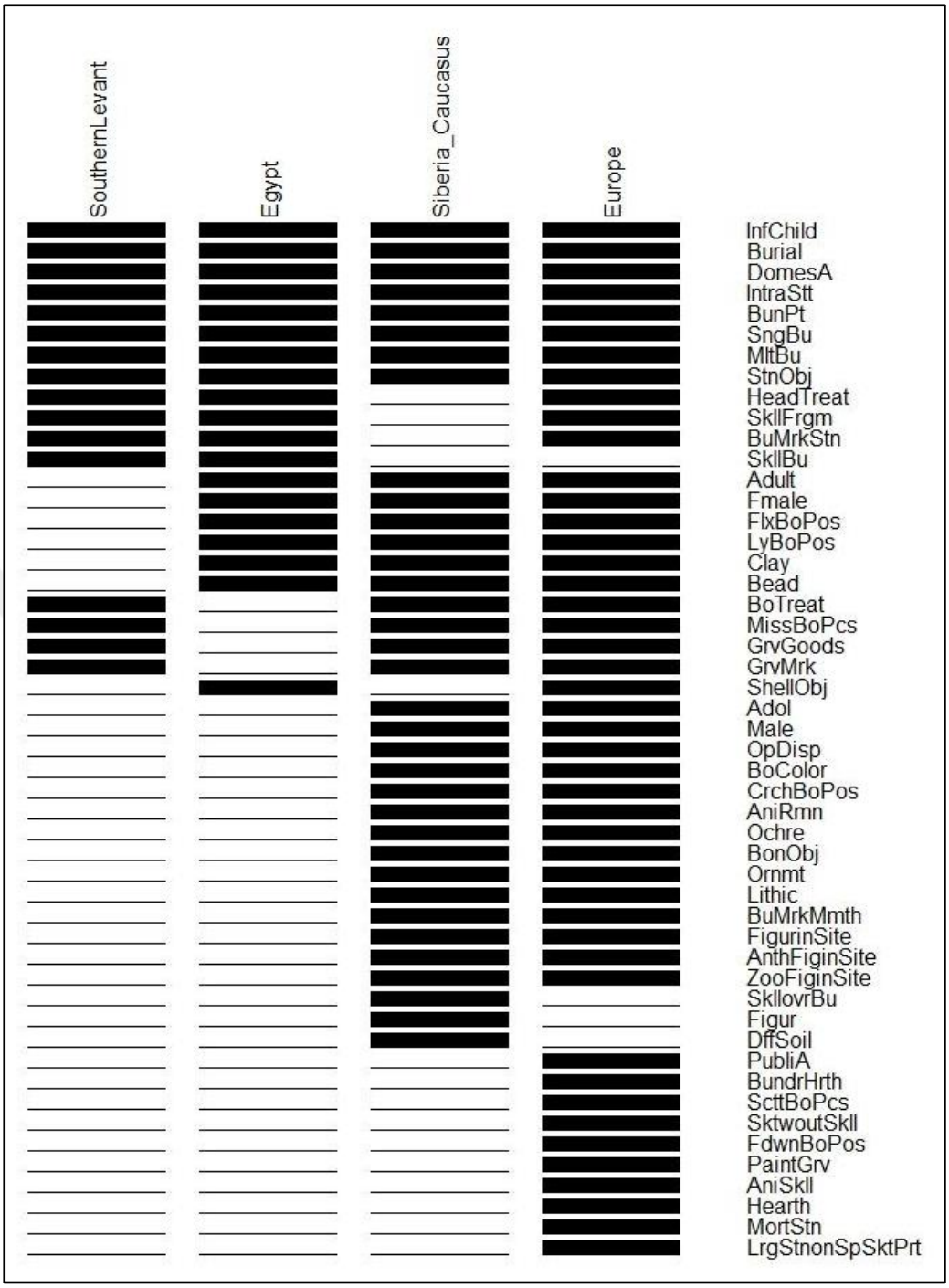


Figure 33. Seriation table for the presence of mortuary features at each region during Period-2

Upon conducting a seriation analysis and a 2-mode network analysis (as shown in Figure 34), the associations between regions and features become evident. A large pool of features is common to all regions. This will be analyzed in more detail later.

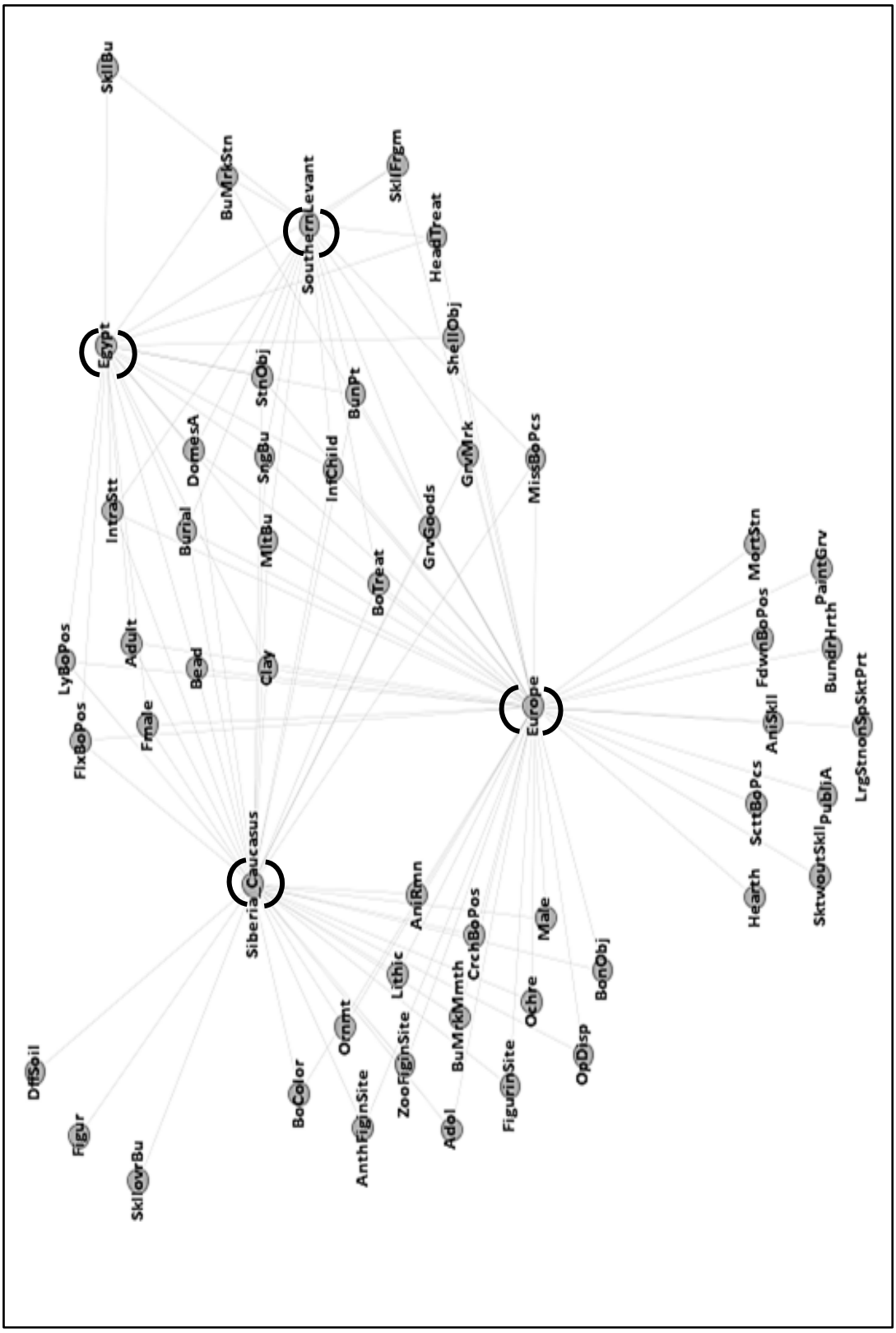


Figure 34. 2-mode (regions and features) network of Period-2

As just mentioned, the features shared by Europe and the Siberia-Caucasus regions are FigurinSite, BuMrkMmth, Lithic, Bead, Ochre, Ornmt, AniRmn, BoColor, MissBoPcs, Male, Fmale, Subadult, Adult, Single, Mltple, LyBoPos and CrchBoPos. On the other hand, there are some features that distinguish these two or can be called unique. While Figure and SkllovrBu are specific to the Siberia-Caucasus region, the SkllFrgm, BuMrkStn, ShellObj, SktwoutSkll, PubliA, BundrHrth, ScttBoPcs, PaintGrv, AniSkll, MortStn, LrgStnonSpSktPrts features are observed only in Europe.

Utilizing this two-mode graph facilitated the determination of the overall relationship status between features and regions. The slight differences raised the question of whether the same network might be modular. More related points are clustered here. This modularity-based approach allows for identifying and optimizing the community structure within a network.

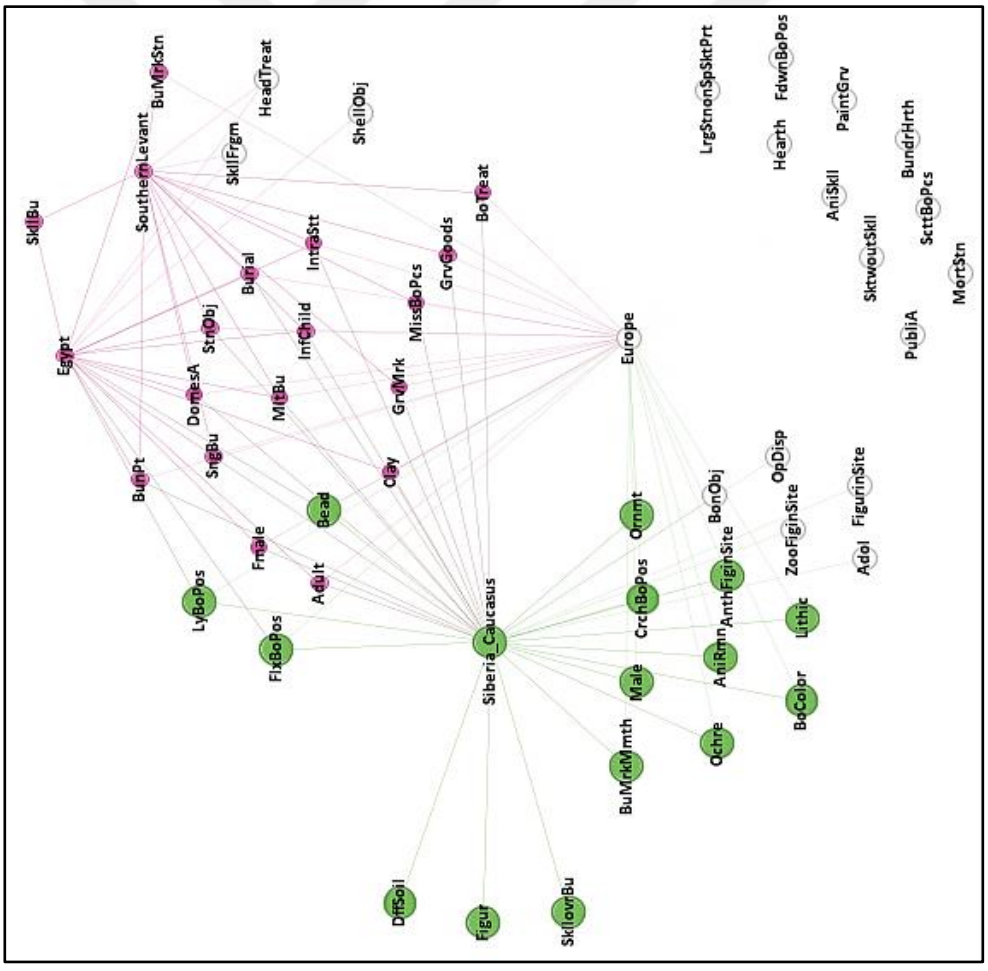


Figure 35. 2-mode network of Period-2 demonstrating the differential grouping of features according to regions

Community determination was made using the Louvain algorithm. According to the analysis, there are three modules with 0.176 modularity value (Figure 35). According to the analysis, Europe and Siberia-Caucasus are in separate clusters. Egypt and the Southern Levant together form a separate cluster. The features in this last cluster are also features of the European and Siberian-Caucasian regions. Thus, this group, called an intersection set, is very permeable, and its features are widely shared.

After generally characterizing the regions according to the seriation and network analysis, the question arises: are the regions homogeneous? In other words, are the features specific to a region present in all sites in that region? Since a kind of pool is created for the regions in both methods used, it is not possible to detect heterogeneity.

Diversities were detected, called a regional cultural diversity study, since the results of this investigation will contribute to making inferences about intra-regional dynamics (Figure 36).

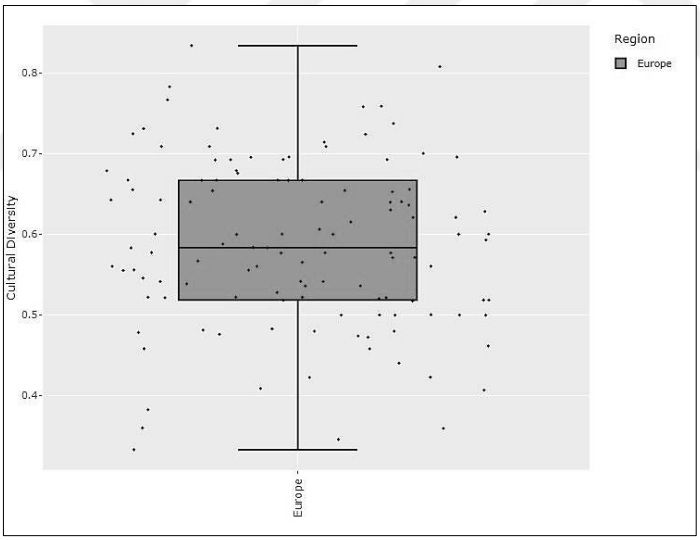


Figure 36. Boxplots showing Intra-regional Cultural Diversity among two sites in Period-2

There is one region in the graph. Its reason is that there is only one or two site in the other regions. There is no intra-regional diversity for these regions, as there is no opportunity to make comparisons. In terms of the diversity, the spectrum is quite broad, and its median value is high (0.58).

Outliers where diversity is high include comparisons of sites in different parts of Europe. For example, the point where Cussac of France and Lagar Velho of Spain are compared and where the diversity value is the highest is one of them. Another example is that Pavlov from central Europe and Paglicci from Southern Europe are among the duos with the highest differences. The graph shows that although all the compared sites are European, there are sub-regions in Europe, and there are differences between them. With a few exceptions, diversity within the same sub-regions is generally weak. In contrast, the intra-regional diversity of Europe increases when sites from different sub-regions are compared.

Following the integration of regional diversity analysis and the significant findings on intra-regional dynamics, Jaccard Similarity analysis was conducted to gain a detailed understanding of the relationship structures based on shared and distinctive features among the regions. This allows for a clear observation of the similarities or differences across the areas. The similarity values between regions were assessed by considering all features. The results were shown using a heat map, as depicted in Figure 37.

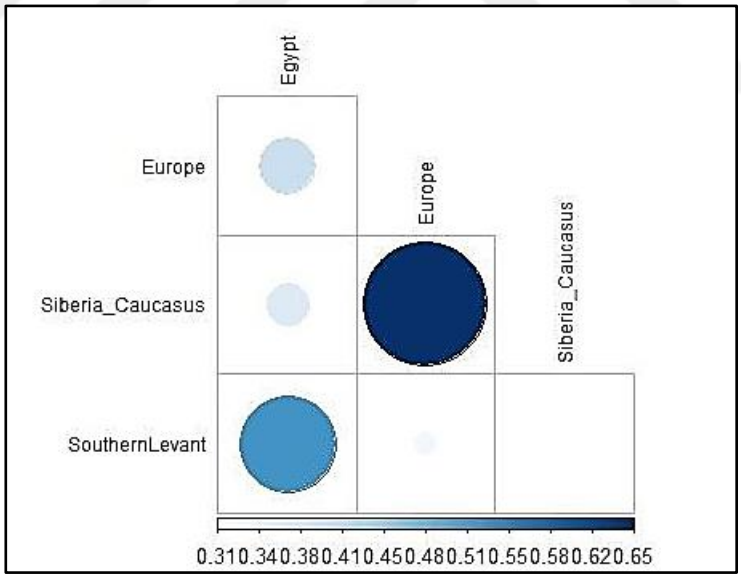


Figure 37. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-2 regions

Based on the graph, the greatest similarity value is between Europe and Siberia-Caucasus (0.65). In addition to this, the remaining values are relatively low. The similarity value between Europe and Siberia-Caucasus indicates that these two regions are more correlated based on the characteristics they share.

Results based on these similarities (but also differences) obtained with the Jaccard Index mean that certain traits are shared between these regions. However, I had to check it statistically. Thus, I used perMANOVA to test whether the difference between regions is significant or not. I also visualized the interregional situation by using PCoA technique.

According to the perMANOVA result, there is no significant difference between the groups ($p = 0.127$). Additionally, as seen in the PCoA plot, the Siberia-Caucasus zone is located within the European area. This supports the fact that there is no significant difference between these two regions. After the correlations between the regions and features, as well as between regions, were investigated and made evident, the link between the features became the primary focus. Understanding these relationships—such as their frequent co-occurrence, inclusion, emergence, and disappearance—as well as how they change over time, is the driving force behind this investigation. One 1-mode network was developed based on the similarity values between features.

The features of Period 2 are interconnected, as evidenced by the chart. The modularity analysis conducted in the prior period was likewise conducted in this phase. The low score (0.094) indicates that performing any clustering is challenging. The features PubliA, FdwnBoPos, Hearth, OpDisp, BundrHrth, CrchBoPos, Lithic, DffSoil, FigurinSite, ScttBoPos, AnthFiginSite, BuMrkMmth, ZooFiginSite, AniSkll, and BoColor belong to one "*cluster*". In contrast, the rest of the features belong to the other "*cluster*" (Figure 38).

After that, different centrality metrics were assessed to get insights into the significance and influence of individual nodes in the network (Table 3). The network was depicted, illustrating the prominent nodes' numerous connections inside the network and their weight (Figure 39).

Accordingly, the features that are in the middle part of the graph have higher weighted degrees. These features include Burial, IntraStt, SngBu, Adult, Male, LyBoPos, Bead and GrvMrk. When the features are re-evaluated according to the other centrality values in the table, a situation emerges in which the features just listed are the most effective actors for each centrality.

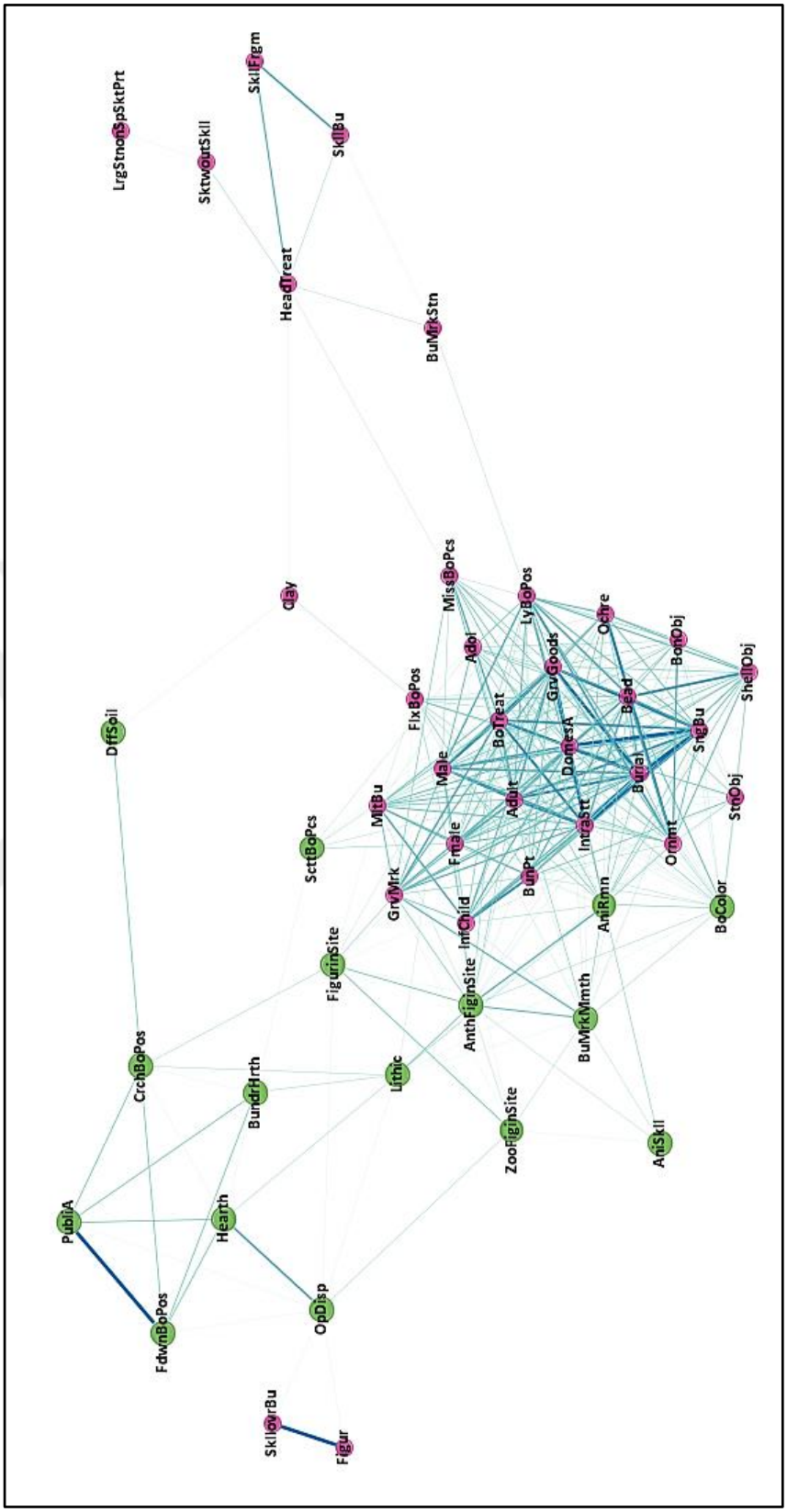


Figure 38. 1-mode network indicating the connections between Period-2 mortuary features and the modularity of the net

Table 3. The Results of Network Analysis for the Mortuary Features of Period-2

Id	Label	Degree	Weighted Degree	Closeness Centrality	Betweenness Centrality	Modularity	Clustering Coefficient	Number of triangles	Eingenvector Centrality
1	InfChild	47	1463.0	0.961	9.359	0	0.816	882.0	0.975
2	Adol	44	1211.0	0.907	7.469	0	0.834	789.0	0.921
3	Adult	48	1768.0	0.980	10.76	0	0.801	904.0	0.987
4	Fmale	46	1411.0	0.942	8.417	0	0.827	856.0	0.960
5	Male	48	1646.0	0.980	10.56	0	0.802	905.0	0.988
6	Burial	49	1855.0	1.000	12.06	0	0.787	926.0	1.000
7	OpDisp	39	835.0	0.831	2.140	1	0.931	690.0	0.857
8	DomesA	49	1855.0	1.000	12.06	0	0.787	926.0	1.000
9	PubliA	32	554.0	0.742	0.000	1	1.000	496.0	0.730
10	IntraStt	49	1855.0	1.000	12.06	0	0.787	926.0	1.000
11	BunPt	48	1441.0	0.980	10.53	0	0.802	905.0	0.988
12	BundrHrth	33	652.0	0.754	0.097	1	0.994	525.0	0.752
13	SngBu	49	1833.0	1.000	12.06	0	0.787	926.0	1.000
14	MltBu	46	1387.0	0.942	8.484	0	0.826	855.0	0.959
15	BoTreat	48	1719.0	0.980	10.19	0	0.806	909.0	0.990
16	BoColor	41	1203.0	0.860	3.015	0	0.910	746.0	0.893
17	MissBoPcs	42	1144.0	0.875	4.841	0	0.875	753.0	0.898
18	ScttBoPcs	42	957.0	0.875	4.108	0	0.890	766.0	0.906
19	HeadTreat	31	657.0	0.731	1.364	0	0.935	435.0	0.680

20	SktwoutSkll	22	313.0	0.645	0.217	0	0.974	225.0	0.493
21	SkllBu	22	365.0	0.645	0.000	0	1.000	231.0	0.498
22	SkllFrgm	25	457.0	0.671	0.202	0	0.983	295.0	0.566
23	CrchBoPos	38	803.0	0.817	1.053	1	0.957	673.0	0.849
24	FdwnBoPos	32	554.0	0.742	0.000	1	1.000	496.0	0.730
25	FlxBoPos	46	1190.0	0.942	8.301	0	0.830	859.0	0.961
26	LyBoPos	48	1487.0	0.980	11.32	0	0.793	895.0	0.982
27	PaintGrv	23	236.0	0.653	0.068	0	0.992	251.0	0.537
28	GrvGoods	49	1793.0	1.000	12.06	0	0.787	926.0	1.000
29	AniRmn	39	1350.0	0.831	1.296	1	0.950	704.0	0.867
30	AniSkll	32	653.0	0.742	0.091	1	0.994	493.0	0.735
31	SkllovrBu	23	326.0	0.653	0.000	1	1.000	253.0	0.531
32	Clay	37	610.0	0.803	2.865	0	0.905	603.0	0.805
33	Ochre	45	1291.0	0.925	7.466	0	0.835	827.0	0.943
34	BonObj	42	1151.0	0.875	5.348	0	0.863	743.0	0.892
35	ShellObj	44	1288.0	0.907	6.684	0	0.848	802.0	0.928
36	Bead	48	1595.0	0.980	10.53	0	0.802	905.0	0.988
37	Ornmt	46	1433.0	0.942	7.618	0	0.836	865.0	0.964
38	Figur	23	326.0	0.653	0.000	1	1.000	253.0	0.531
39	Hearth	35	672.0	0.778	0.399	1	0.980	583.0	0.788
40	DffSoil	28	358.0	0.700	0.000	1	1.000	378.0	0.644
41	MortStn	18	149.0	0.613	0.000	0	1.000	153.0	0.426

42	StnObj	44	1188.0	0.907	5.254	0	0.870	823.0	0.939
43	Lithic	41	1049.0	0.860	2.634	1	0.917	752.0	0.897
44	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	25	337.0	0.671	0.381	0	0.970	291.0	0.565
45	GrvMrk	49	1452.0	1.000	12.06	0	0.787	926.0	1.000
46	BuMrkStn	34	724.0	0.766	3.330	0	0.881	494.0	0.724
47	BuMrkMmth	42	1158.0	0.875	3.924	1	0.893	769.0	0.908
48	FigurinSite	42	1060.0	0.875	3.622	1	0.898	773.0	0.909
49	AnthFiginSite	40	1224.0	0.845	1.801	1	0.936	730.0	0.884
50	ZooFiginSite	37	862.0	0.803	1.831	1	0.935	623.0	0.817

They hold a substantial quantity of connections and play an active role in facilitating communication within the network. These prominent features parallel the features previously detected by the seriation method. In short, it can be said that these features are characteristic of Period 2.

I used the 1-mode network analysis to determine which traits had better connections. But given the size of the clusters, a closer look is necessary. This study will take into account particular features unique to Neolithic living as well as demographic information. Jaccard Similarity Analysis, which was based on features, was applied in this scenario (Figure 40).

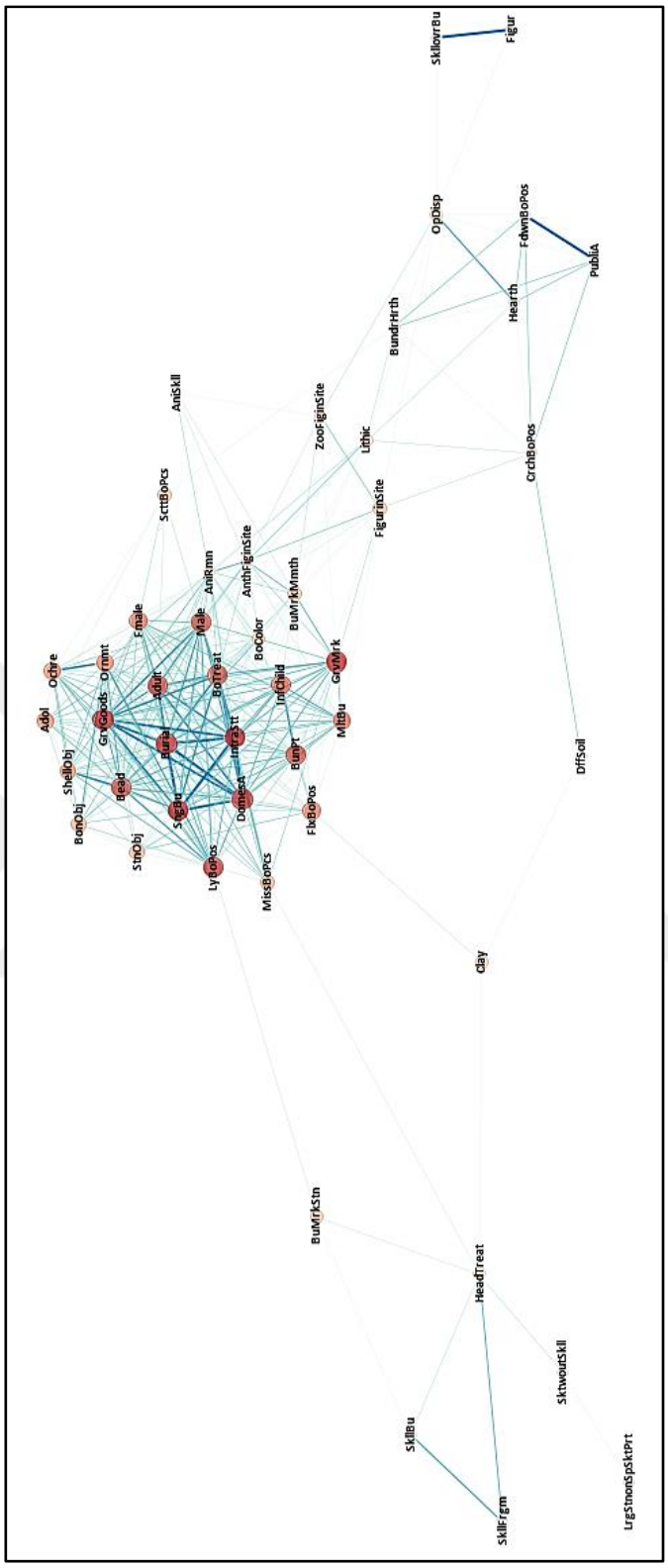


Figure 39. 1-mode network of Period-2 highlighting the nodes of mortuary features regarding their weighted degrees

The distinctions between demographic groups, which were comparatively minor during the previous era, became conspicuous during this one. There are features with which subadults are more correlated than adults and with which males are more associated than females, in addition to their shared attributes. The features Bead, Ochre, BoColor, BuMrkStn, AniRmn, SngBu and LrgStnonSpSktPrts tend to correlate with adults, while the features Hearth, Figurine, and MltpBu appear to be more related to sub-adults. Regarding gender groups, some traits are more related to males: Ochre, GrvMrk, LrgStnonSpSktPrts, and SngBu.

In addition to demographic analysis, I conducted a more detailed examination of specific traits that I deem crucial and that are also distinctive features of the Neolithic period. Beads, figurines, ochre, and ornaments are among the items that seem highly correlated. BuMrkStn is closely related to SkllBu and MltpBu, while the LrgStnonSpSktPrts frequently appears together with ochre and SktwoutSkll features.

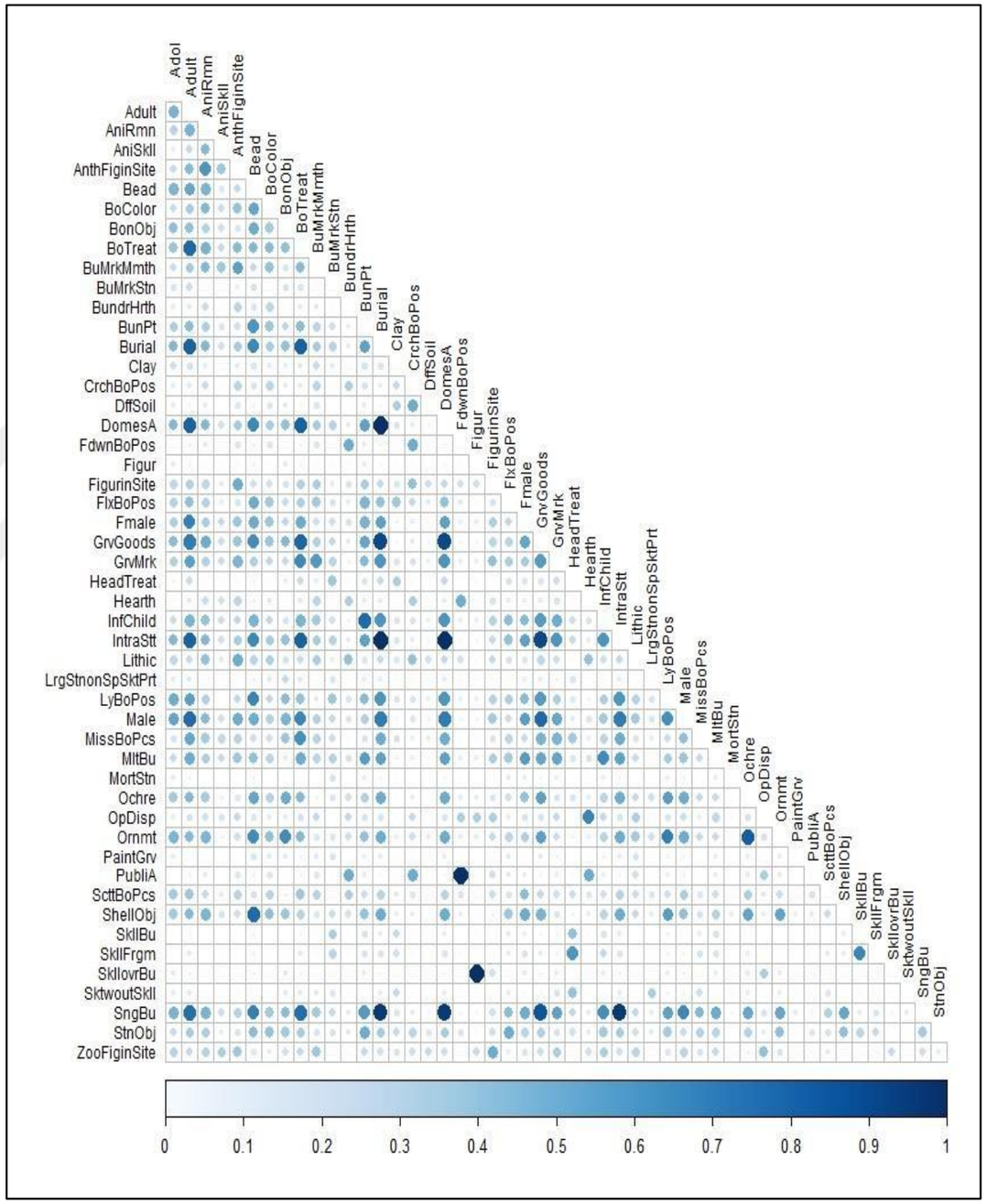


Figure 40. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-2 mortuary features

3.3.3. Period-3: Mortuary Practices of the Late Upper Palaeolithic Europe and the Near East (c. 25,000 – 12,000 BP)

In the Late Upper Palaeolithic, as the harsh conditions of the Ice Age were intermittently coming to an end, habitats in Europe and the Near East expanded, allowing groups to move out of their restricted refugia and establish new networks of interaction, co-operation and competition in new ways (Gamble, 1991; Barton et al., 1994; Maier, 2012; Pettitt, 2014; Berto et al., 2017). Although there are different chronological frameworks, in this study, the first phase of the Late Upper Palaeolithic is referred to as the Magdalenian (for north and west Europe), Epi-Gravettian (for south, central and east Europe) and the Epipalaeolithic (for the Near East). For the purposes of this study, the early part of this time-period is referred to as the Early Magdalenian/Epi-Gravettian/Epipalaeolithic (c. 25,000/20,000-15,000 BP), while the later phase is termed as the Late Magdalenian/Epi-Gravettian/Epipalaeolithic (c. 15,000-11,600 BP).

Our data for this time-period is comprised of 54 sites: 27 sites from Europe, 22 sites from southern Levant, 2 sites from Anatolia and 3 sites from Upper Mesopotamia and Iran (Figure 41, 42). In general, much of the priorly developed symbolic codes of material culture and architectural integration continue during this time-period, however an outstanding enrichment and diversification in skull treatment became the hallmark of the mortuary practices in all areas studied. The grave markers also included novel varieties, such as the integration of ground stones and stone vessels in the Near East. Aside from these, new types of architectural structures, such as pillars at Rosh Zin, may have been used as the prototypes of monumental pillars of the PPNA Upper Euphrates (e.g., Göbekli Tepe). The scene in Europe in the same period shows that symbolic spaces with cave art, of which we have seen early examples in the previous period, become widespread especially in west-southwestern Europe (e.g., Lascaux Cave in France, Altamira Cave in Spain). It can be thought that the intense interest in skull-focused practices in this period was an attempt to eliminate some concerns in lineage relations, as many groups were forced to live in limited areas due to the environmental factor playing an active role.

The relationship between architecture and burial became increasingly more commonplace in the Near East and, more significantly, this is the first time when we see the integration of repeatedly plastered floors as an element of the burial place preparation. Plasters could be of variety of locally available materials, such as silt, sand and clay (e.g. Ohalo, Ain Mallaha, Abu Hureyra). Furthermore, this time-period witnessed the emergence of cemeteries in Europe and the Near East, specifically designated locations for burial activity separated from the daily routine activities. These "*cemeteries*" can utilize the formerly locations of camps, known from the Southern Levant. In this period, especially in west-southwestern Europe, in contrast to the established and complex relationship between architecture and burial in the Near East, mortuary practices evolved into more portable forms such as fragmented human remains and skull cups that add to the inherited symbolic code.

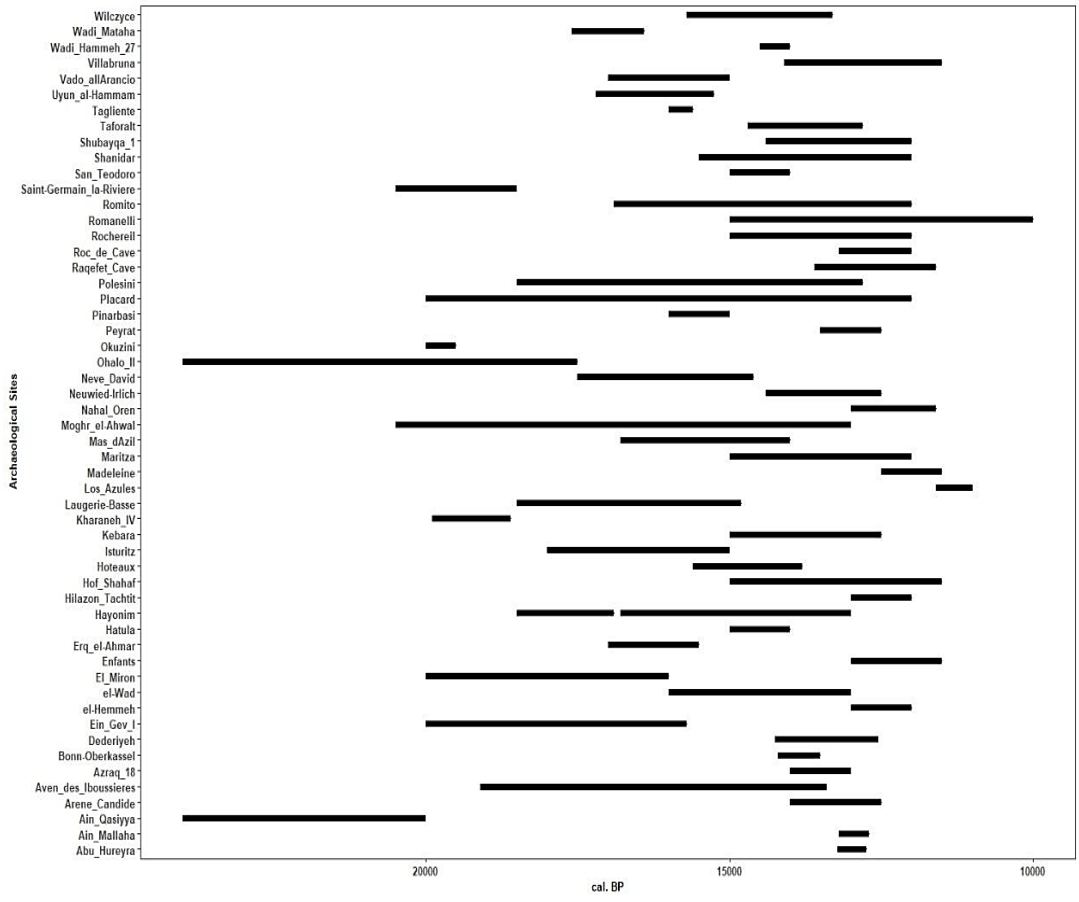


Figure 42. Chronology Table of Period-3 Sites

When it comes to analyses, PCA was employed to unveil the primary structures within the dataset (Figure 43). PCA reveals that, overall, there is a separation between all four

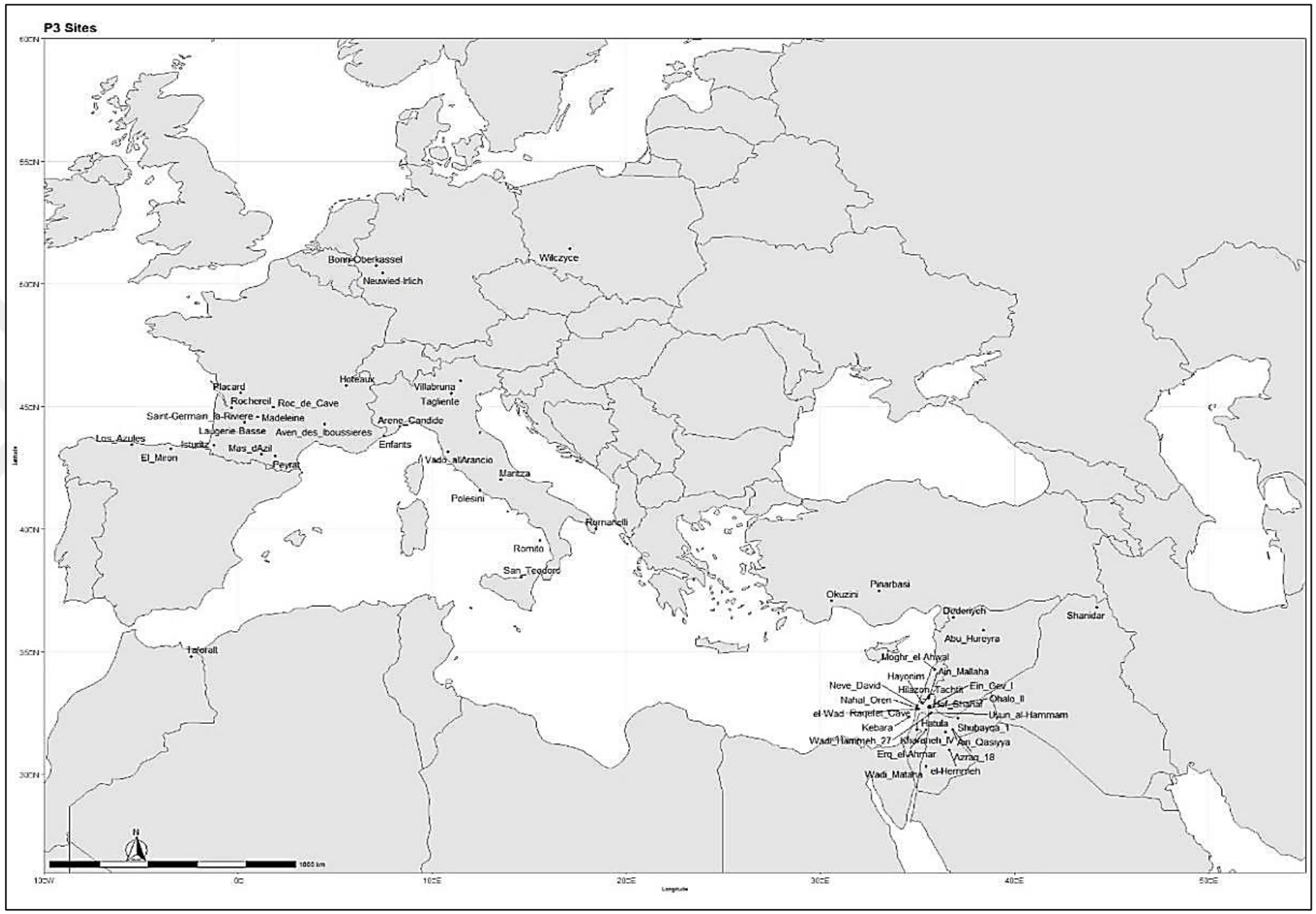


Figure 41. Map of Period-3 Sites mentioned in the thesis

regions. Moreover, Europe's position between the Southern Levant and Upper Mesopotamia on the graph indicates a connection or relationship between them. Nevertheless, the distance between Anatolia and others suggests a relatively lesser tie.

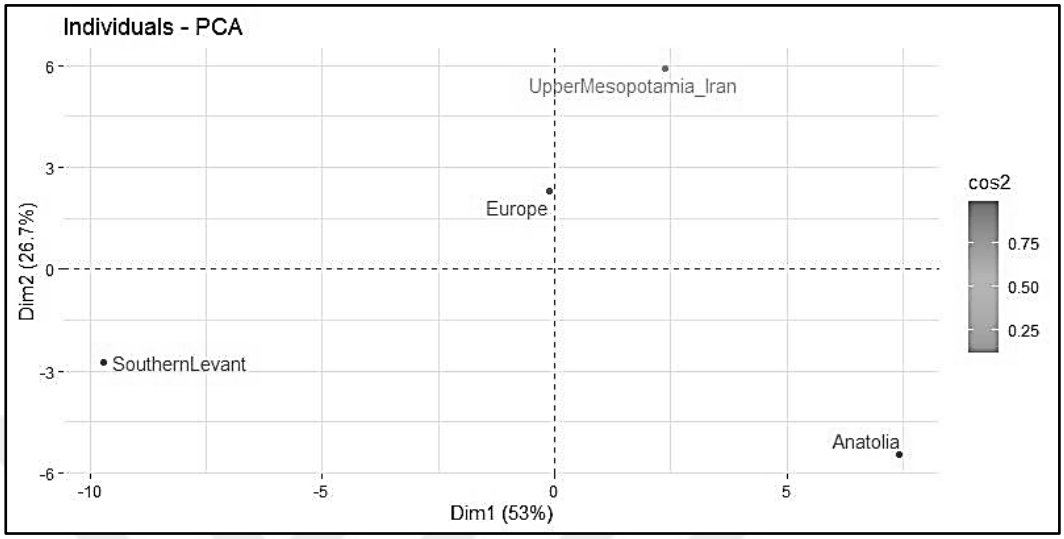


Figure 43. PCA distribution of regions based on analysis of all mortuary features in Period-3

To elucidate the elements that affect the placement of regions on the PCA graph, seriation and two-mode network analyses were performed. The fundamental objective was ascertaining the correlation between geographical regions and distinguishing characteristics. Therefore, I am trying to gain an understanding of the factors that contribute to the region's isolation, in addition to the mortuary features that unite the other regions.

Upon examination of the collection of regions and mortuary characteristics, it becomes apparent that certain attributes are shared by multiple regions throughout Period 3 (see Figure 44). Conversely, this image affords the opportunity to discern the distinctive traits that differentiate each region. The graph suggests that regions possess some certain traits: Adult, Male, IntraStt, ExtStt, SngBu, MltpBu, BuMrkStn, SktwoutSkll, Bead, ShellObj, BoneObj and StnObj. Moreover, Southern Levant has an exceptionally high density of mortuary features. Furthermore, the two regions with the greatest number of similar traits are this one and Europe. It seems that Europe and Upper Mesopotamia inhabit a comparable circumstance. This finding is consistent with the way these three regions are positioned in the PCA plot.

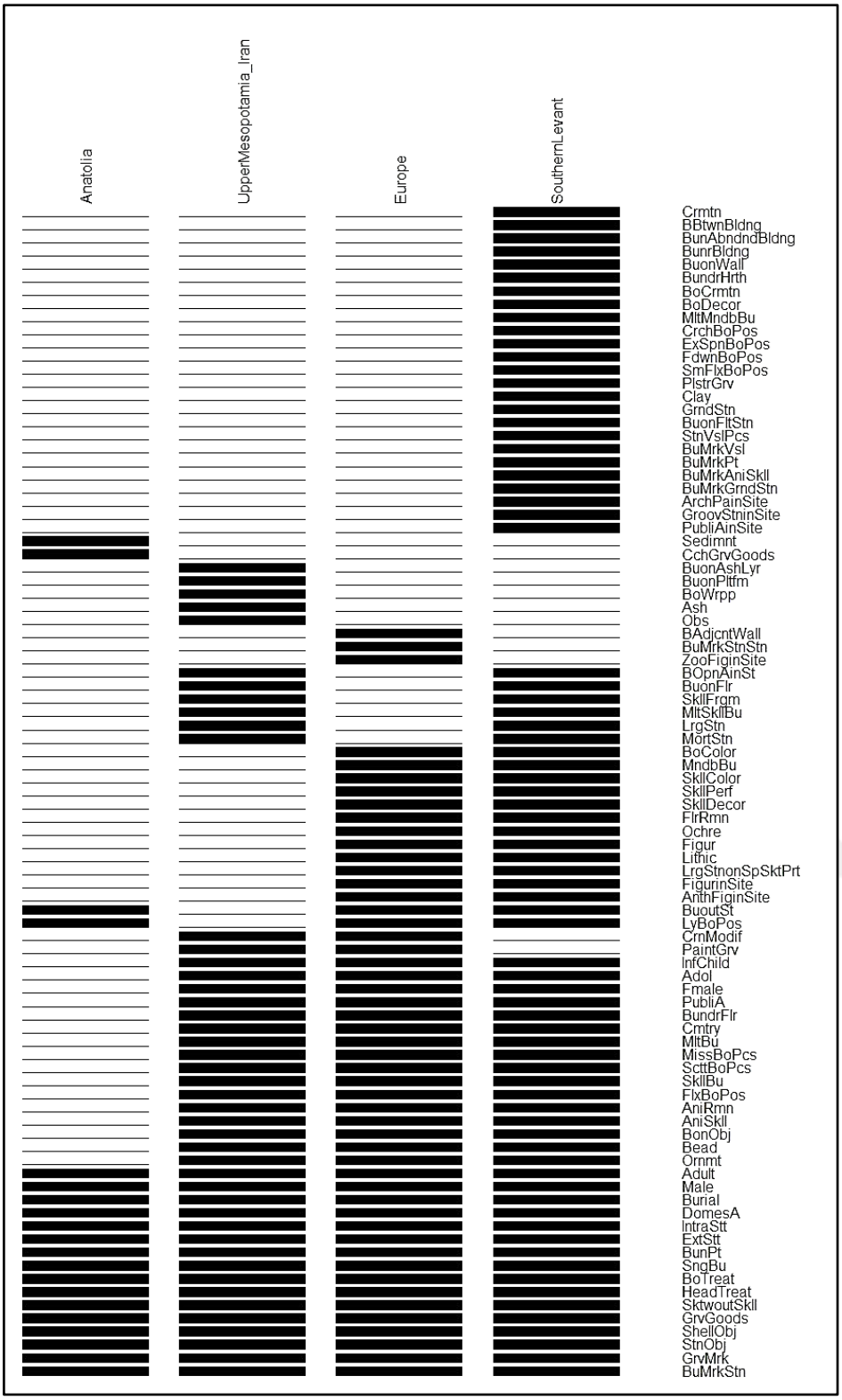


Figure 44. Seriation table for the presence of mortuary features at each region during Period-3

In order to validate the correlation between the regions and features acquired through seriation, I intended to conduct a two-mode network analysis. The regions and features are covered by the 2-mode network depicted in Figure 45.

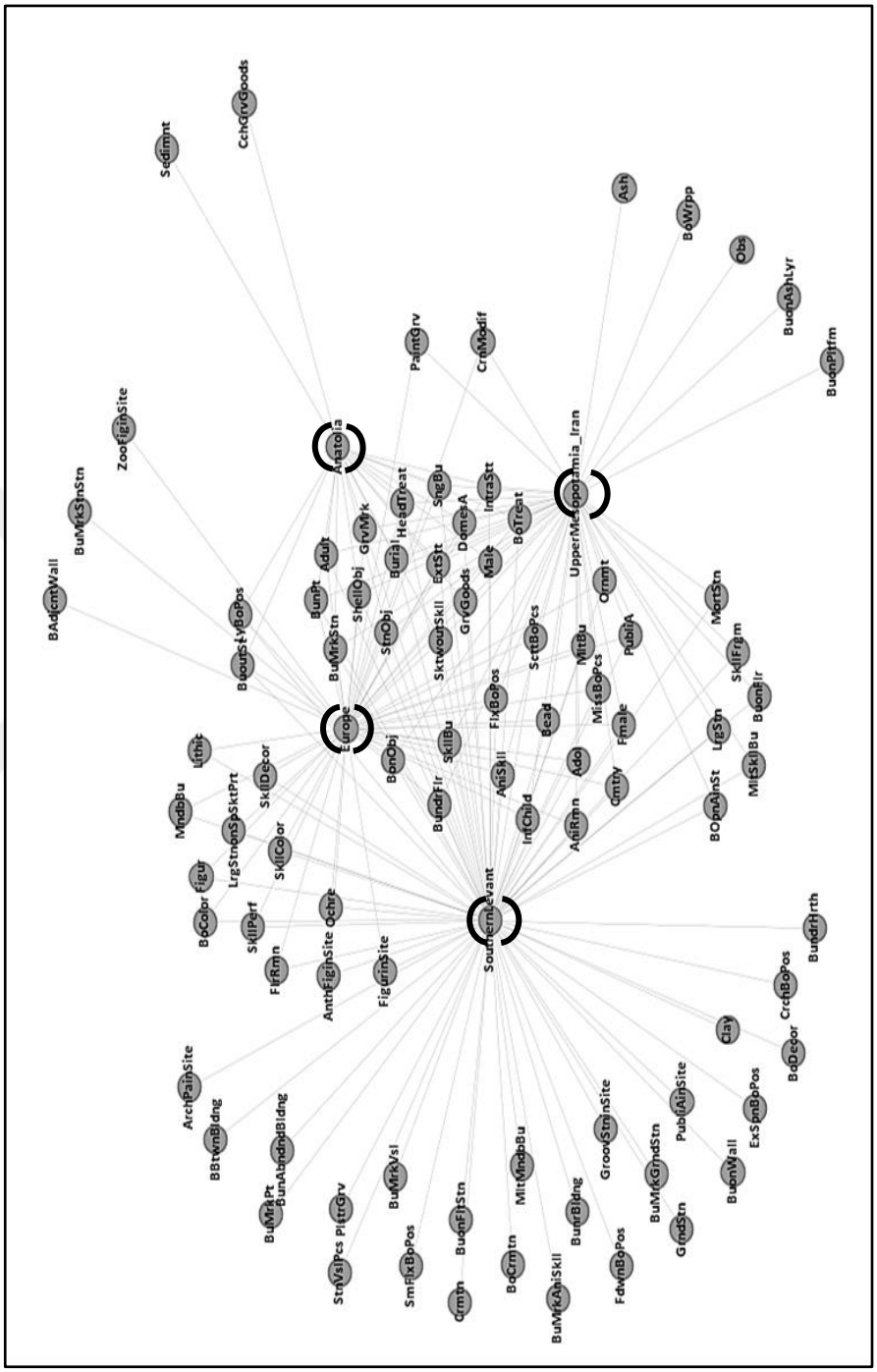


Figure 45. 2-mode (regions and features) network of Period-3

As shown in the seriation table, the number of unique features of Anatolia and Europe (i.e., those that they do not share with others) are few. CchGrvGoods and Sediment in

Anatolia, BuMrkStnStn and ZooFiginSite in Europe are among them. On the contrary, the Southern Levant is obviously home to many distinctive features: GrndStn, PltsGrv, StVslPcs, BuMrkVsl, BuMrkGrndStn, MltMndBu, BoDecor, BunrBldg, BundrBldng, BBtwBldng, BuAdbnBldng, FdwnBoPos, CrchBoPos, ArchPaintinSite, and PubliAin. Site.

Utilizing this two-mode graph supported determining the relationships between features and regions. Features that are not shared with others raise the question of whether the network could be modular. This modularity-based method makes it possible to pinpoint and enhance a network's community structure.

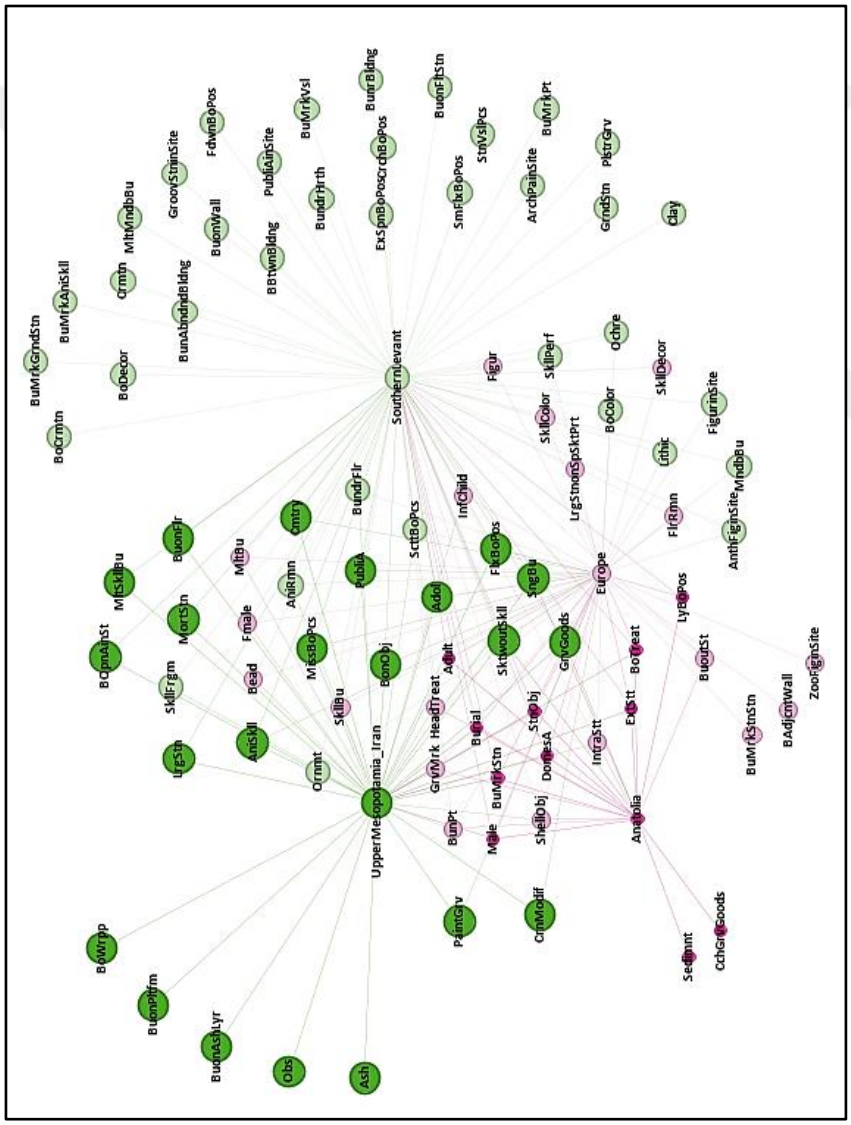


Figure 46. 2-mode network of Period-3 demonstrating the differential grouping of features according to regions

The analysis using the Louvain algorithm indicates that there are four modules with 0.193 modularity value (Figure 46). All four regions in the data set appear to form separate modules, although they share many features. The features that make each region unique configure its module, while the shared features are located in the middle area of the chart. In this area, different colors represent each module. This indicates that there are no distinct boundaries in this area.

Once the regions have been characterized in a general sense using seriation and network analysis, the inquiry emerges as to whether or not they exhibit homogeneity. Put simply, do the distinctive features of a particular region exist at every site? Due to the fact that both approaches generate a pool-like structure for the regions, heterogeneity cannot be detected. The identification of diversity prompted the undertaking of a regional cultural diversity study, the outcomes of which will aid in formulating findings regarding intra-regional dynamics (Figure 47).

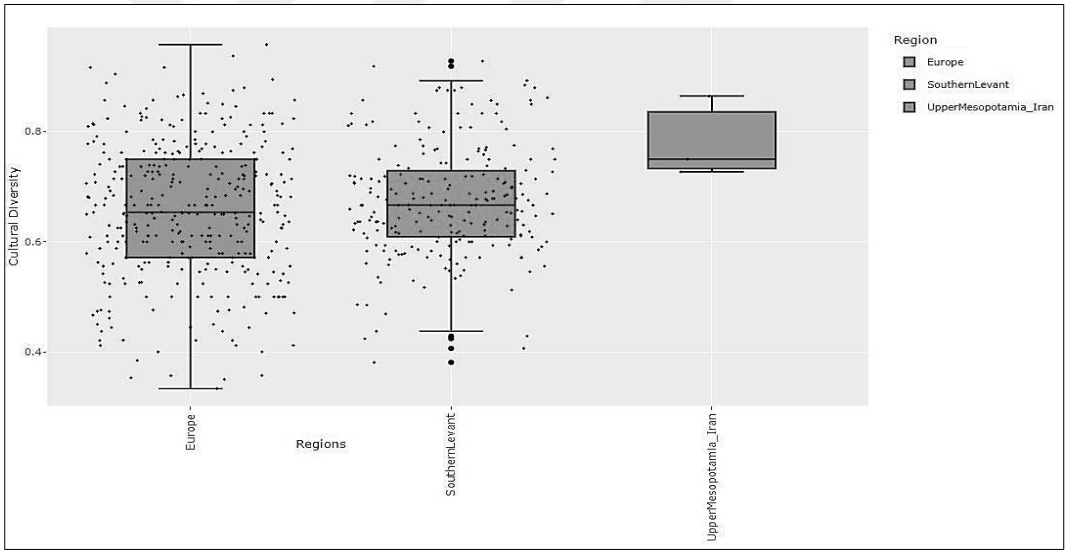


Figure 47. Boxplots showing Intra-regional Cultural Diversity among two sites in Period-3

In the graph, the Upper Mesopotamia-Iran region attracts attention first with its high diversity value. The reason behind such a high intra-regional difference may be that the sites in this group are geographically quite far from each other. This geographical isolation may have fostered cultural differentiation. Alternatively, such a picture may

have arisen because sites here tend to interact with sites in different regions rather than with their neighbors.

The spectrum representing the intraregional diversity distribution of Europe and the Southern Levant is quite broad. The fact that the range of diversity is so wide means that there are pairs with low and high differences in the same region. When examined in detail, this gives an idea about the dynamics within the region. When the pairs compared in the chart are evaluated, first of all, within the framework of the Southern Levant, I can say that while the close neighbors are relatively different from each other, the similarities between the distant settlements are higher. In other words, the social dynamics in the Southern Levant appear to be based on the interaction of distant groups. When I turn my focus to Europe, I encounter the opposite situation. In this region, differences between distant sites are generally higher. It can be thought that climate and environmental factors are behind this picture. It will be discussed in more detail in the next section.

After integrating the analysis of regional diversity and the significant findings on intra-regional dynamics, I did a Jaccard Similarity analysis to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the relationship structures among the regions. This investigation focused on identifying shared and distinct elements within the regions. It allows for examining the similarities or disparities among the regions. The similarity values between regions were evaluated by taking into account all mortuary features. The findings were visualized using a heat map, as illustrated in Figure 48.

As if supporting the positioning in the PCA plot, it is seen that Anatolia exhibits weaker similarity with other regions. Additionally, in parallel with PCA, the other three regions are more similar to each other. While the similarity value based on Jaccard Index between Europe and the Southern Levant is 0.56, the value between Europe and the Upper Mesopotamia regions is 0.55. Results based on these similarities mean that these regions practice some shared practices. However, it is crucial to interpret the association between regions accurately. I conducted a statistical analysis to strengthen the foundation for understanding the extent to which the shared practices (or similarity values) between them could influence their dynamics. Thus, I used

perMANOVA to test whether the difference between regions is significant or not. I also visualized the interregional situation by using the PCoA technique.

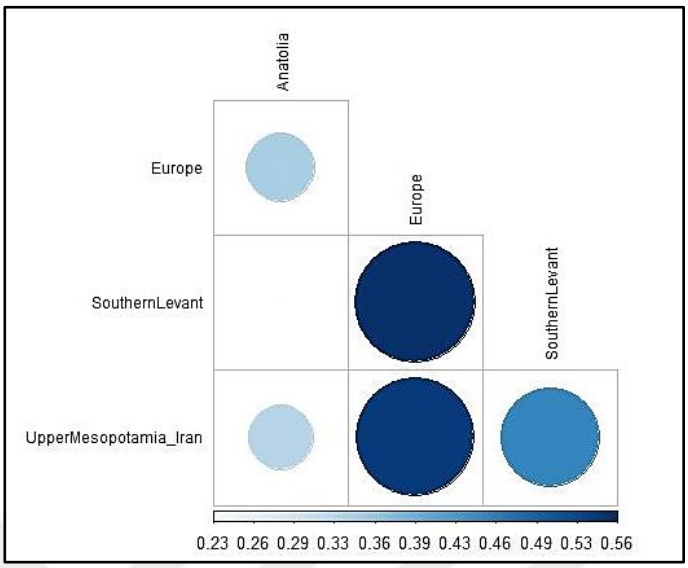


Figure 48. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-3 regions

The groupings' diversity accounts for 11% of the variance in the data, according to the permutational multivariate analysis of variance ($R2 = 0.11161$, $p = 0.007$), which shows that regions differ significantly from one another. Europe and the Southern Levant are the two regions that have the largest intersection areas. When compared to other regions, these two had a larger similarity on the heat map based on the Jaccard Index. Specifically, I performed perMANOVA for these two intersecting regions and saw that there was a statistically significant difference between them ($R2 = 0.08949$, $p = 0.001$). Results of perMANOVA and PCoA, however, demonstrate how limited this similarity is. The findings weaken the idea that the source of the similarity and connection between these two regions may have been established directly. This issue will be discussed in the next section.

The association among the features was the main focus after examining the correlations between the regions and features and the regions themselves. Understanding these relationships —co-occurrence, appearance, disappearance, and re-engagement— and how they change over time is the driving force here. One 1-mode network was developed based on the similarity values between features.

The network graph illustrates that not all features are connected to the same extent. Certain features have a significantly stronger link than others, although the bond between some features is substantially weaker.

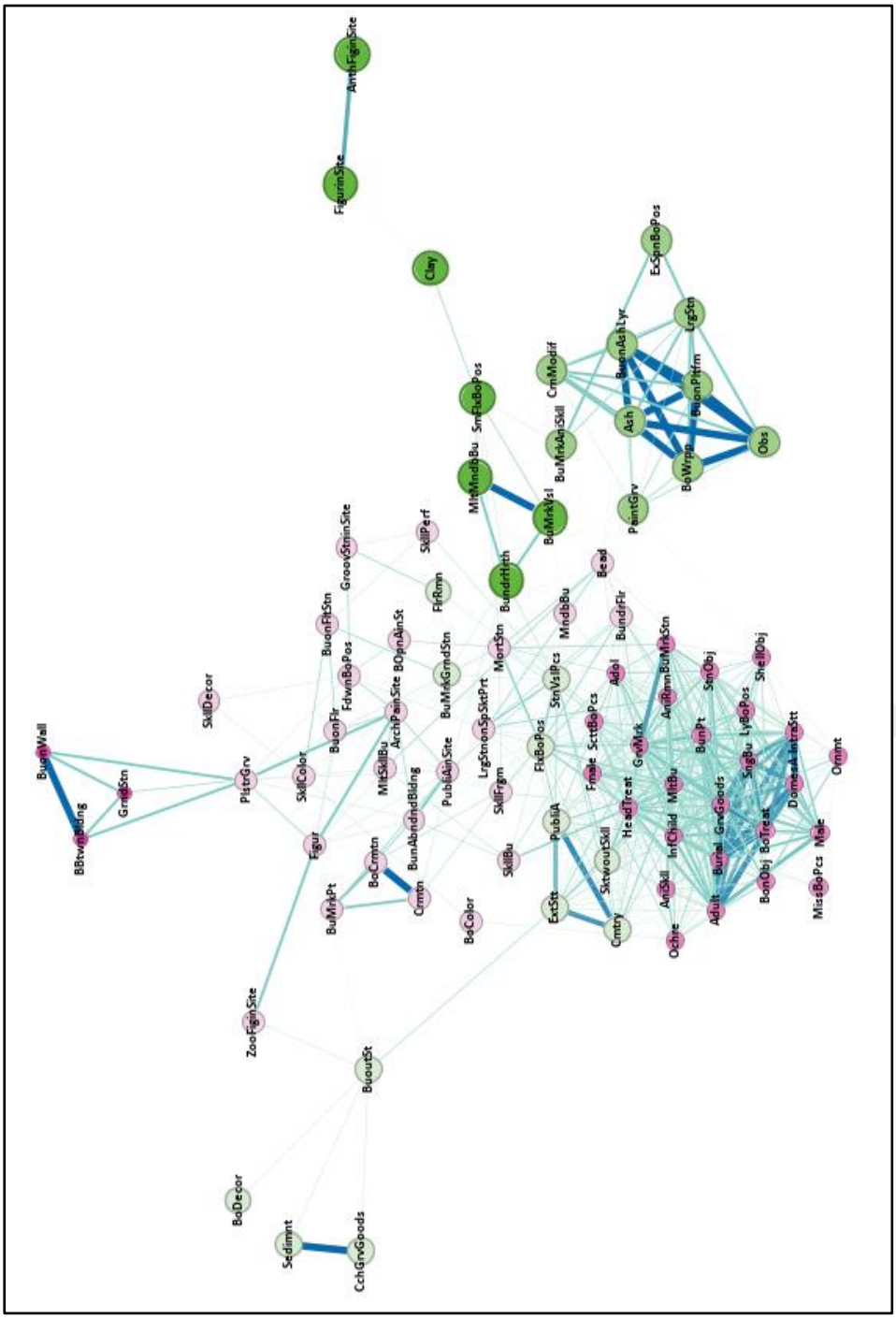


Figure 49. 1-mode network indicating the connections between Period-3 mortuary features and the modularity of the net

Depending on how many sites the two features are found together, this relationship either thickens or thins. I questioned whether there was any feature clustering in light of it (Figure 49). Using the Louvain modularity maximization method, the set yielded a modularity value of 0.218. Accordingly, there are six modules. As can be seen, some modules are more compact while others are more dispersed, depending on the connection status.

Fmale, Male, Adult, Subadult, IntraStt, SngBu, MltpBu, BuMrkStn, ScttBoPcs, MissBoPcs, LyBoPos, Ornmt, StnObj, ShellObj, BoneObj, Ochre, AniRmn and AniSkll form a cluster. BundrFlr, BuAbdnBldng, BuOpnArea, PsltGrv, Bead, LrgStnonSpSktPrts, Figur, MndBu, SkllFrgm, SkllBu, MltpSkllBu, SkllPerf, SkllColor, SkllDecor, BoColor, FdwnBoPos, PubliAinSite, ArchiPaintinSite, GroovStninSite and ZoofigurinSite form the other cluster. BuMrkGrndStn, SktwoutSkll, BoDecor, CchGrvGoods, FlrRmn, StnVslPcs, FlxBoPos, ExttStt and Cmtry are the other set. FigurinSite, AnthFiginSite, BundrHrth, SmFlxBoPos, BuMrkVsl, MltMndBu and Clay form the other cluster, while PaintGrv, BuonPltfm, LrgStn, CrnModif, BuMrkAniSkll, Obs, Ash and BoWrpp constitute the other cluster.

Table 4. The Results of Network Analysis for the Mortuary Features of Period 3

Id	Label	Degree	Weighted Degree	Closeness Centrality	Betweenness Centrality	Modularity	Clustering Coefficient	Number of triangles	Eingenvector Centrality
1	InfChild	77	1435.00	0.889	49.161	0	0.644	1885	0.947
2	Adol	69	1242.00	0.822	25.485	0	0.730	1713	0.897
3	Adult	87	1598.00	0.989	103.083	0	0.546	2044	0.995
4	Fmale	73	1154.00	0.854	40.705	0	0.673	1769	0.915

5	Male	80	1227.00	0.917	75.912	0	0.595	1881	0.948
6	Burial	88	1573.00	1.000	108.269	0	0.539	2064	1.000
7	Crmtn	23	337.00	0.575	0.095	4	0.992	251	0.342
8	DomesA	83	1375.00	0.946	91.423	0	0.562	1914	0.958
9	PubliA	64	1133.00	0.786	16.269	1	0.780	1573	0.858
10	IntraStt	78	1320.00	0.898	69.205	0	0.604	1815	0.929
11	ExtStt	61	1033.00	0.765	21.065	1	0.756	1384	0.803
12	BAdjcntWall	15	61.00	0.547	0.000	0	1.000	105	0.246
13	BBtwnBldng	22	283.00	0.571	0.000	3	1.000	231	0.336
14	BOpnAinSt	50	683.00	0.698	11.844	4	0.842	1032	0.690
15	BunPt	79	1368.00	0.907	66.926	0	0.599	1846	0.938
16	BunAbndndBldng	50	706.00	0.698	5.593	4	0.893	1094	0.715
17	BunrBldng	15	62.00	0.547	0.000	0	1.000	105	0.245
18	BuonAshLyr	33	708.00	0.615	0.000	2	1.000	528	0.479
19	BuonFlr	46	563.00	0.677	3.249	4	0.914	946	0.662
20	BuonPltfm	33	708.00	0.615	0.000	2	1.000	528	0.479
21	BuonWall	22	283.00	0.571	0.000	3	1.000	231	0.336
22	BundrHrth	42	536.00	0.657	1.614	4	0.941	810	0.621
23	BundrFlr	66	1103.00	0.800	26.183	4	0.731	1567	0.856
24	Cmtry	57	999.00	0.739	10.794	1	0.816	1303	0.778
25	BuoutSt	34	372.00	0.620	3.739	1	0.893	501	0.492

26	SngBu	88	1521.00	1.000	108.269	0	0.539	2064	1.000
27	MltBu	76	1456.00	0.880	49.028	0	0.648	1848	0.937
28	BoTreat	87	1618.00	0.989	100.765	0	0.548	2051	0.996
29	BoCrmtn	23	337.00	0.575	0.095	4	0.992	251	0.342
30	BoDecor	25	171.00	0.583	0.000	1	1.000	300	0.390
31	BoColor	46	529.00	0.677	5.876	4	0.873	904	0.657
32	BoWrpp	33	708.00	0.615	0.000	2	1.000	528	0.479
33	MissBoPcs	54	644.00	0.721	16.102	0	0.778	1113	0.719
34	ScttBoPcs	68	1107.00	0.815	30.072	4	0.714	1626	0.872
35	HeadTreat	82	1464.00	0.936	70.803	0	0.595	1975	0.973
36	SktwoutSkll	64	1057.00	0.786	29.832	0	0.710	1432	0.819
37	SkllBu	59	874.00	0.752	13.639	4	0.806	1379	0.801
38	MndbBu	50	672.00	0.698	4.021	4	0.904	1107	0.717
39	SkllFrgm	61	878.00	0.765	19.552	4	0.758	1388	0.803
40	MltSkllBu	45	575.00	0.672	0.939	4	0.965	955	0.672
41	MltMndbBu	34	398.00	0.620	0.000	4	1.000	561	0.523
42	SkllColor	37	396.00	0.633	2.272	4	0.919	612	0.544
43	CrnModif	40	556.00	0.647	2.487	2	0.915	714	0.569
44	SkllPerf	37	430.00	0.633	3.433	4	0.869	579	0.519
45	SkllDecor	21	173.00	0.568	0.170	4	0.976	205	0.323
46	CrchBoPos	8	33.00	0.524	0.000	4	1.000	28	0.133

47	ExSpnBoPos	18	173.00	0.557	0.000	2	1.000	153	0.278
48	FdwnBoPos	45	624.00	0.672	3.899	4	0.907	898	0.643
49	FlxBoPos	74	1327.00	0.863	38.676	4	0.678	1831	0.931
50	LyBoPos	69	1166.00	0.822	37.593	0	0.686	1610	0.870
51	SmFlxBoPos	38	463.00	0.638	2.839	4	0.922	648	0.555
52	PlstrGrv	44	634.00	0.667	3.281	4	0.923	873	0.636
53	PaintGrv	41	529.00	0.652	1.812	2	0.937	768	0.596
54	GrvGoods	86	1603.00	0.978	92.315	0	0.557	2036	0.992
55	AniRmn	72	1367.00	0.846	39.776	0	0.678	1734	0.905
56	AniSkll	63	1073.00	0.779	23.104	0	0.742	1450	0.823
57	Clay	17	126.00	0.553	0.000	4	1.000	136	0.267
58	Ash	33	708.00	0.615	0.000	2	1.000	528	0.479
59	FlrRmn	40	394.00	0.647	2.111	4	0.928	724	0.596
60	Sedimnt	18	191.00	0.557	0.000	1	1.000	153	0.279
61	Ochre	55	861.00	0.727	9.323	0	0.852	1265	0.769
62	BonObj	64	1064.00	0.786	27.666	0	0.723	1458	0.825
63	ShellObj	68	1017.00	0.815	33.828	0	0.700	1595	0.865
64	Bead	60	974.00	0.759	11.430	4	0.819	1449	0.821
65	Ornmt	61	893.00	0.765	19.713	0	0.757	1386	0.802
66	Figur	43	536.00	0.662	3.099	4	0.938	847	0.631
67	CchGrvGoods	18	191.00	0.557	0.000	1	1.000	153	0.279
68	GrndStn	27	296.00	0.591	0.572	3	0.963	338	0.409

69	LrgStn	42	627.00	0.657	4.632	2	0.894	770	0.596
70	MortStn	68	1098.00	0.815	24.667	4	0.737	1679	0.888
71	BuonFltStn	22	230.00	0.571	0.000	4	1.000	231	0.332
72	StnObj	72	1266.00	0.846	39.490	0	0.679	1735	0.906
73	Obs	33	708.00	0.615	0.000	2	1.000	528	0.479
74	Lithic	23	142.00	0.575	0.000	0	1.000	253	0.369
75	LrgStnonSpSkt Prt	59	980.00	0.752	14.525	4	0.800	1368	0.798
76	StnVslPcs	54	924.00	0.721	9.213	4	0.833	1192	0.746
77	GrvMrk	83	1528.00	0.946	74.335	0	0.587	1996	0.979
78	BuMrkStn	74	1262.00	0.863	41.969	0	0.667	1801	0.924
79	BuMrkVsl	34	398.00	0.620	0.000	4	1.000	561	0.523
80	BuMrkPt	21	264.00	0.568	0.000	4	1.000	210	0.311
81	BuMrkAniSkll	20	227.00	0.564	0.183	2	0.979	186	0.304
82	BuMrkStnStn	19	139.00	0.561	0.000	0	1.000	171	0.314
83	BuMrkGrndStn	38	524.00	0.638	2.113	4	0.916	644	0.548
84	ArchPainSite	39	487.00	0.642	0.000	4	1.000	741	0.590
85	FigurinSite	40	435.00	0.647	4.013	4	0.885	690	0.574
86	AnthFiginSite	36	384.00	0.629	1.858	4	0.922	581	0.528
87	ZooFiginSite	14	126.00	0.543	0.000	1	1.000	91	0.215
88	GroovStninSite	21	187.00	0.568	0.000	4	1.000	210	0.324
89	PubliAinSite	53	751.00	0.715	7.995	4	0.857	1181	0.741

Subsequently, various centrality measures were evaluated to gain a deeper understanding of the importance and impact of individual nodes in the network (Table 4). Figure 50 illustrates the network, depicting the various connections of the major nodes within the network and their respective weight.

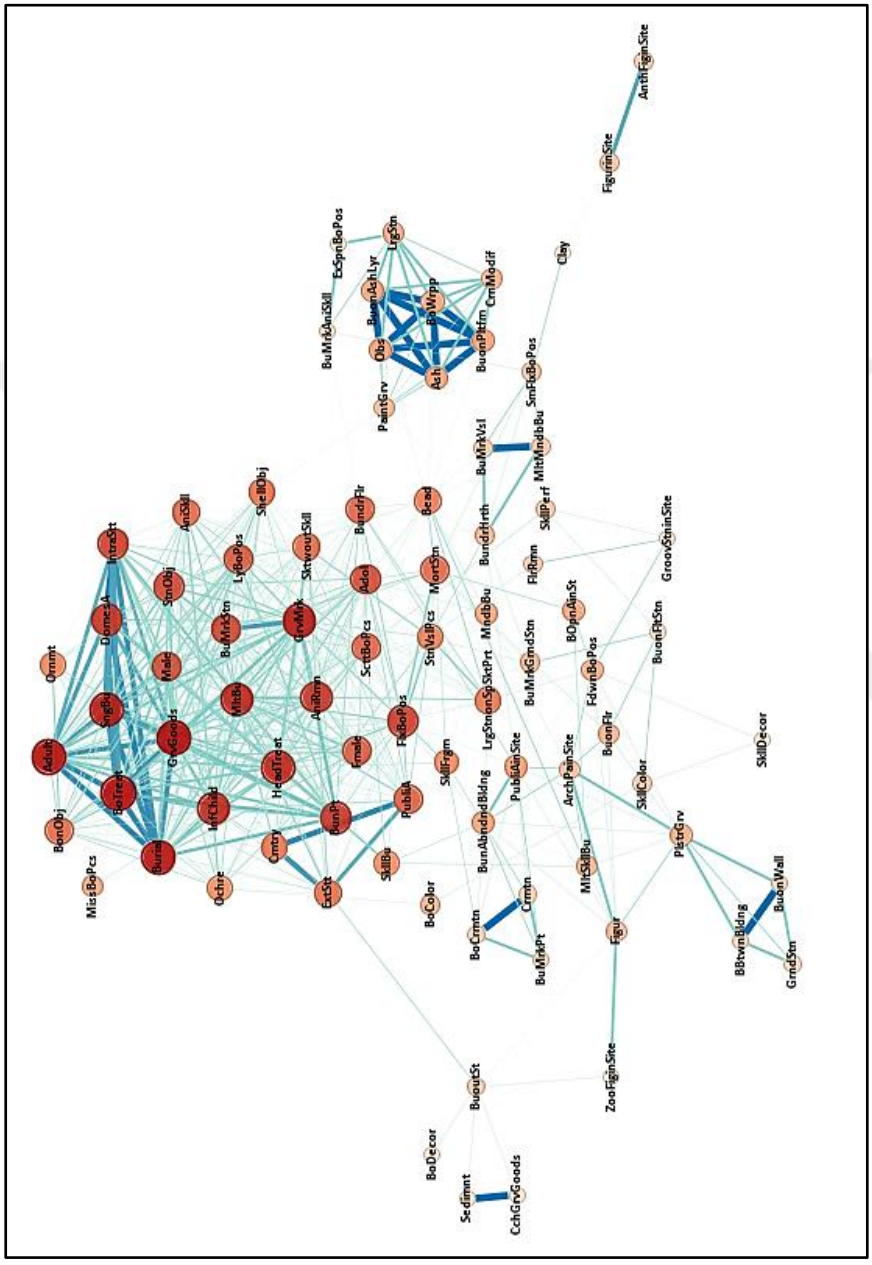


Figure 50. 1-mode network of Period-3 highlighting the nodes of mortuary features regarding their weighted degrees

As a result, the features marked in dark red in the center of the graph—Burial, IntraStt, SngBu, Adult, Subadult, GrvGoods, HeadTreat, BoTreat, and GrvMrk—have greater

weighted degrees. The attributes that were just listed become the most important actors for each centrality when the features are reevaluated in accordance with the other centrality values in the table. They have a significant number of connections and actively contribute to the network's communication. These key features are nearly identical to those that the seriation approach previously identified. To put it briefly, these characteristics are specific to Period 3.

I employed the 1-mode network analysis to ascertain the features that exhibited stronger linkages. However, due to the magnitude of the clusters, a more detailed examination is required. The investigation will consider specific traits that are special to Neolithic lifestyles, together with demographic data. In this particular case (Figure 51), Jaccard Similarity Analysis was utilized, which relied on traits.

It is worth noting that there has been a proliferation of features in comparison to previous periods; consequently, the number of traits linked to gender and age groups has also climbed. Aside from features that are roughly equivalent in importance between the two age categories, specific features are more associated with adults, while others are more associated with sub-adults. While BuMrkStn, SngBu, and Ochre tend to correlate with adults, MltpBu, some HeadTreats, Bead, Figure, and BundrFlr tend to correlate with the sub-adults. An examination of gender categories reveals that, in addition to the characteristics they possess in common, a greater number of traits are more closely associated with females. While Figur, Ochre, MltpBu, BunrFlr, PlstGrv, BoColor, SkllBu, MltSkllBu, BuMrkGrndStn and PubliA features are more related to females, SngBu, SkllColor, SkllPerf, LrgStnonSpSktPrts have high similarity values with males.

Apart from performing demographic analysis, I undertook a more comprehensive examination of particular features that I consider pivotal, and which are also defining characteristics of the Neolithic period. The features Bead, MltpSkllBu, and LrgStnonSpSktPrts appear to be more correlated, while figurines are more related to PlstGrv and ArcPaintinSite. Ochre, on the other hand, appears to be more correlated with MltpBu, AniSkll, and AniRmn. While SkllBu seems to be related to BunAbdnBldg, I can say that the SktwoutSkll feature is more often found together with StnVslPcs.

3.3.4. Period-4: Mortuary Practices of the Early Holocene Communities (c. 12,000 – 10,500 BP)

Between approximately 12,000 and 11,500 BP (Figure 53), coinciding with the beginning of the Holocene climatic amelioration, Europe entered the Mesolithic period (c. 12,000-7,500 BP), while the Near East transitioned to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic (c. 12,000-9,000 BP). Our sample includes 18 sites from Europe and 72 sites from the Near East (3 sites from the Greek Aegean, namely Cyclope Cave, Franchti and Maroulas are included in the latter). Mortuary practices surrounding the human skull evolved to fit the unique dynamics of each region in this time interval. Though less than before, skull-centered ritual practices continued throughout Mesolithic Europe. By contrast, the Pre-Pottery Neolithic Near East observed a clear rise in the use of architectural embellishments, figurines, and pillars in line with mortuary rituals, producing the Near Eastern "*skull cult synthesis*."

In this study, the Early Holocene period was analyzed in 3 phases. The first one is the period called PPNA, especially in the Near East, which covers the interval of approximately 11,700-10,500 BP. In this context, our data set for this section consists of 22 sites. Of these, 8 are from the Upper Tigris, 4 from the Upper Euphrates, 8 from the Levant, 2 each from Cyprus and Greek Aegean. The fourth chronological group includes approximately 12,000-10,500 BP (Figure 52, 53).

During the PPNA, monumental architecture and communal places proliferated throughout the Levant and North Mesopotamia (e.g., Göbekli Tepe with several representative pillars, Jericho with a "*tower*"). These communal areas provided social forums for numerous hunter-gatherer communities to renegotiate the conditions of cooperation following the Younger Dryas. While the original intention may have been collaboration, it appears that the competition among groups and individuals has actually intensified, maybe as a result of the territorial behavior exhibited by sedentary hunter-gatherers during the Bølling–Allerød period.

Furthermore, when looking at the period in terms of other components of the symbolic code, the notable correlation between the skull removal, the use of stone markers, and the gathering of beads and figurines in the context of burials is likewise noteworthy.

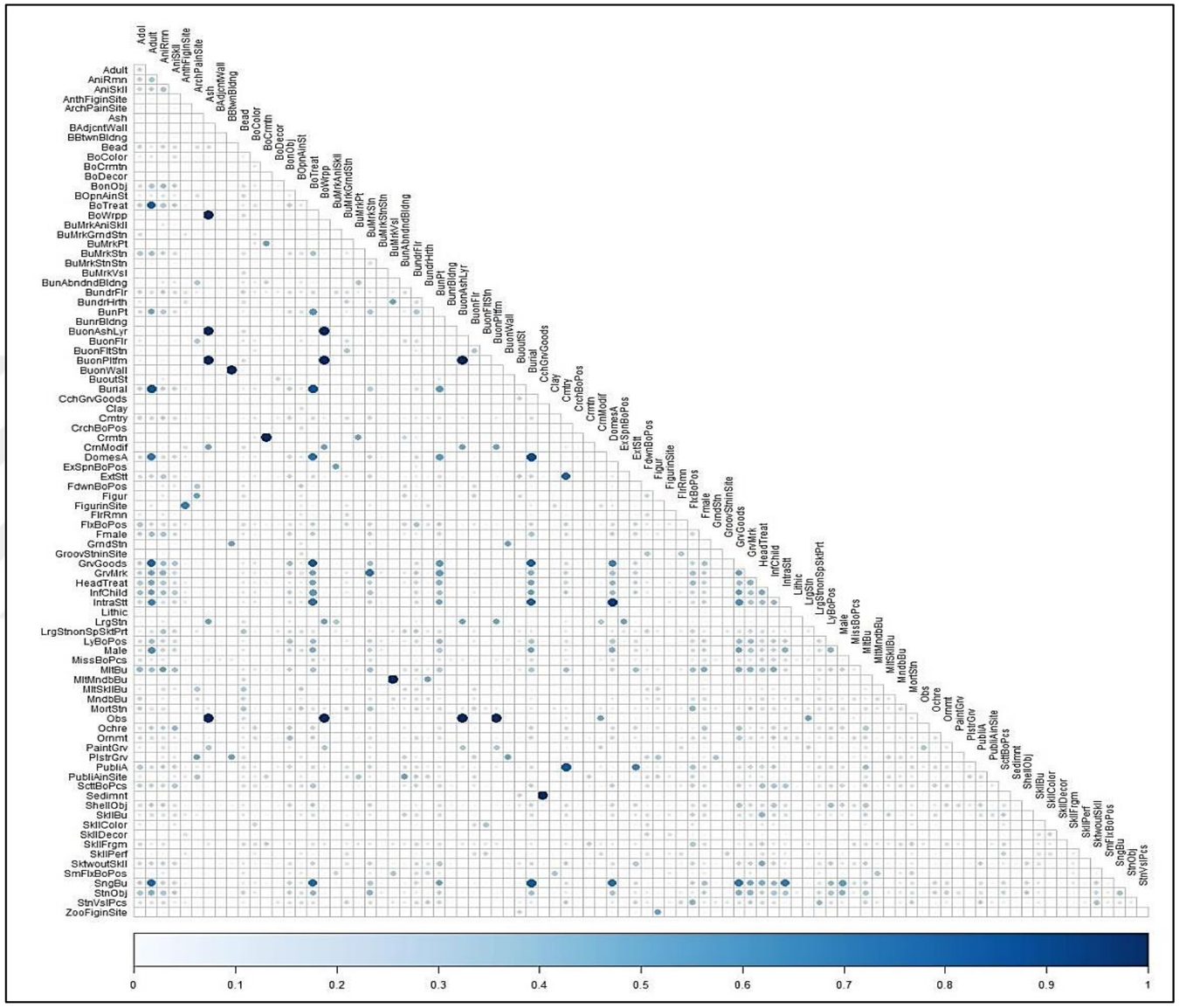


Figure 51. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-3 mortuary features

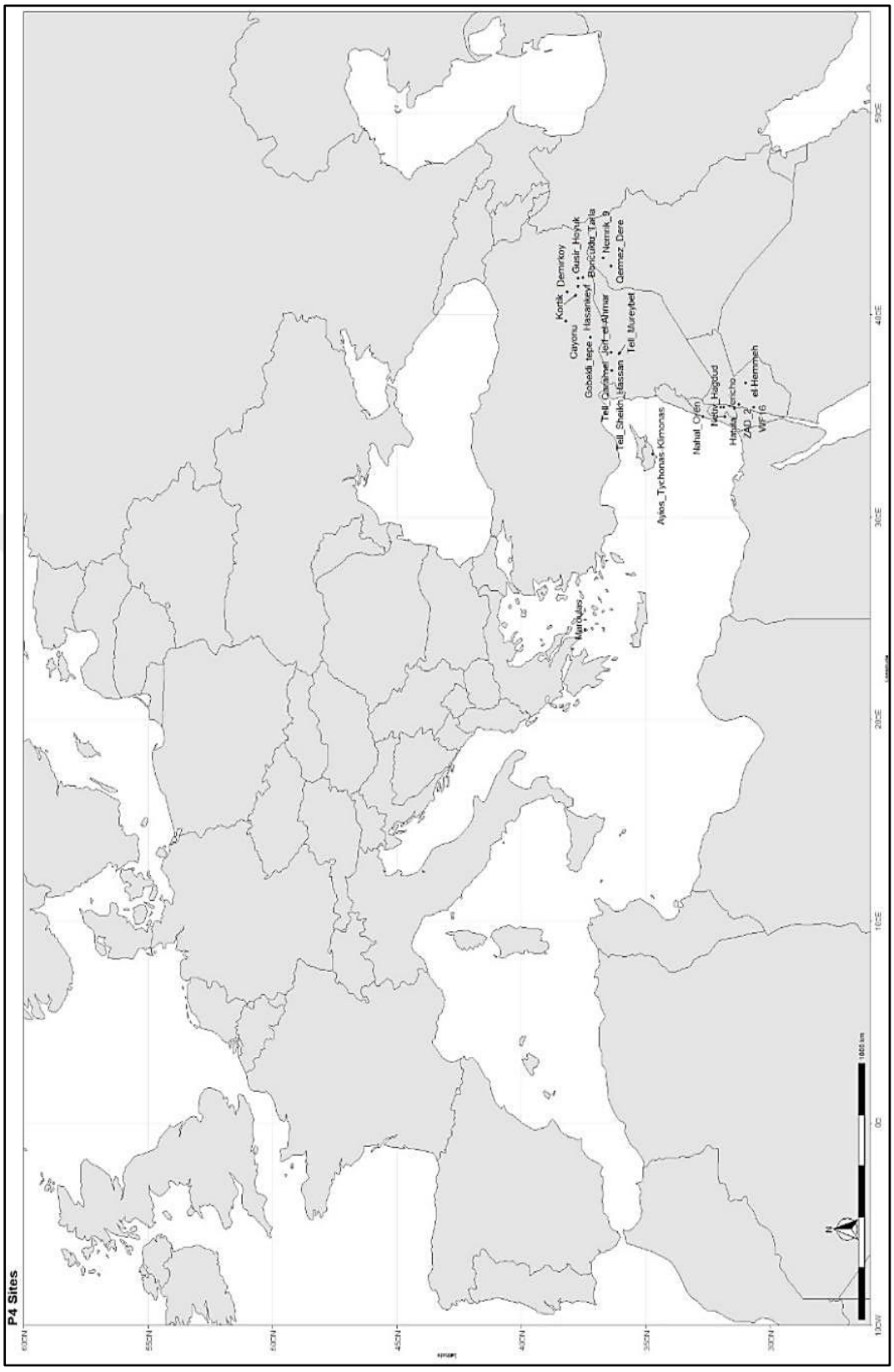


Figure 52. Map of Period-4Sites mentioned in the thesis

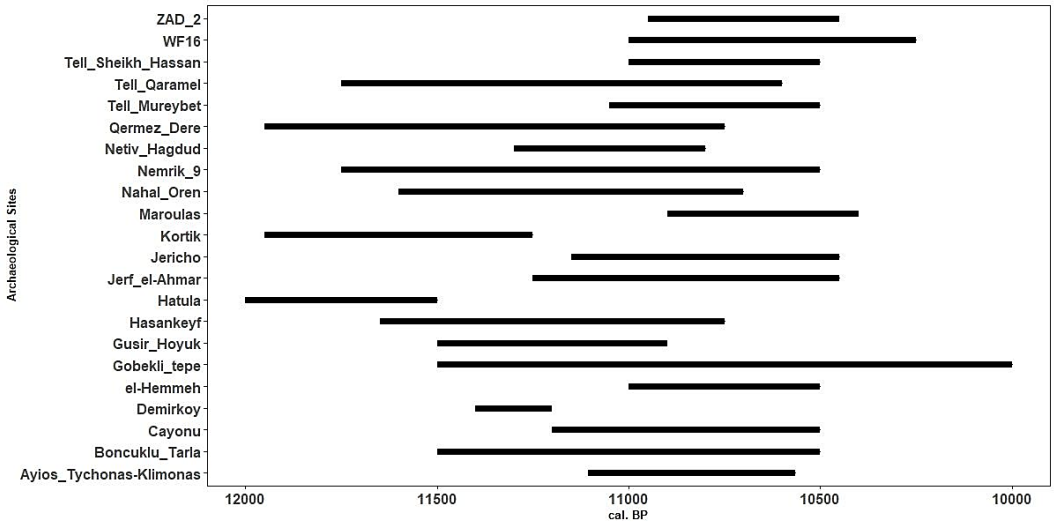


Figure 53. Chronology Table of Period-4 Sites

To disclose the primary structures within the dataset (Figure 54), I initiated the analysis with PCA. The PCA plot shows that some of the regions are getting closer together. Based on the vertical axis, it is seen that the Southern Levant and Upper Tigris regions are on one side, and others are located on the other side of this axis. A close examination of the second section reveals the presence of clustering. Upper Euphrates is separated from the others. This circumstance is evident even when the horizontal axis is considered. The Upper Euphrates continues to be situated on the opposite side of the axis from Cyprus, the Aegean, and the Northern Levant. On this basis, it is possible to conclude that the first group of regions is highly correlated, and the Southern Levant and the Upper Tigris are in a similar position.

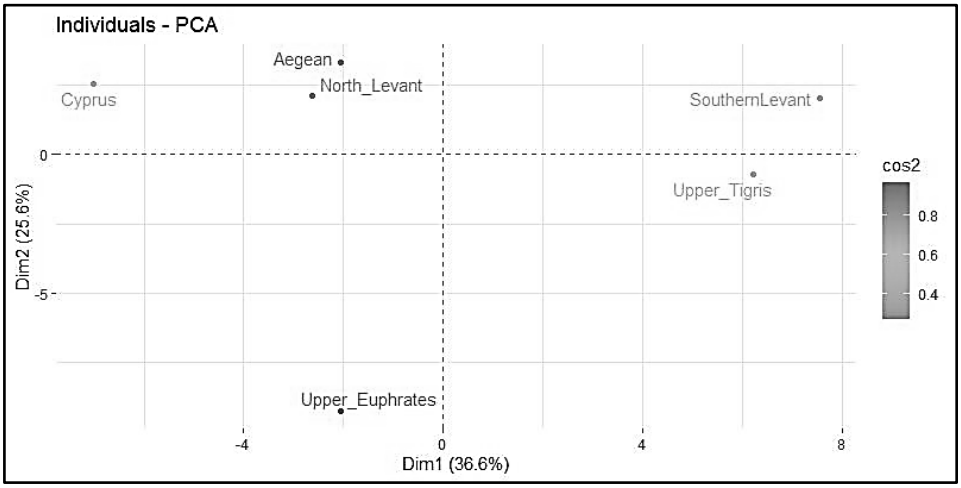


Figure 54. PCA distribution of regions based on analysis of all mortuary features in Period-4

The study employed seriation and 2-mode network analysis to elucidate the factors that impact the placement of regions on either the same or opposite side of the PCA graph. Essentially, the objective was to ascertain the correlation between regions and features. At the moment, I am endeavoring to understand the factors contributing to the substantial isolation of the distant region, plus the specific burial practices that foster deeper connections among the other regions.

Upon analyzing the array of regions and mortuary features, it is evident that specific common attributes are noticeable across regions in Period 4 (as shown in Figure 55). In contrast, this illustration provides a chance to distinguish the distinct features of individual regions. The graph illustrates that regions commonly display specific characteristic features. In order to provide a more thorough analysis of the entire period while still taking into account the circumstances in Cyprus, it is important to note that the IntraStt, Burial, Adult, Fmale, Male, SngBu, MltpBu, SktwoutSkll, and PubliAinSite traits are commonly observed. Furthermore, the pattern shown in the seriation chart is highly consistent with the results obtained from the PCA plot.

Upon analyzing this scenario alongside the 2-mode network (Figure 56) comprising of regions and features, it becomes evident that the Southern Levant and Upper Tigris regions have only a limited number of distinguishing traits, while the features they do share provide evidence that they are more closely connected. The features exclusively linked to the Southern Levant region include PlstGrv, Figur, BundrPltfm, BunBldFound, BundrBsn, and CrchBoPos. SkllPlst, BuMrkAniSkll, and Crmtn are connected to the Upper Tigris, while BBtwWall, ArchPaintinSite, MltMndBu, Mask, BundrOvn, BudrPsthl, BundrHrth, CrnModif, SkllPerf, and Clay are exclusively related with the Upper Euphrates.

Upon examining the network graph, it becomes apparent that the nodes located in the middle area are typically interconnected with all other regions. It is observed that these traits coincide with the characteristics derived from the seriation outcome mentioned before.



Figure 55. Seriation table for the presence of mortuary features at each region during Period-4

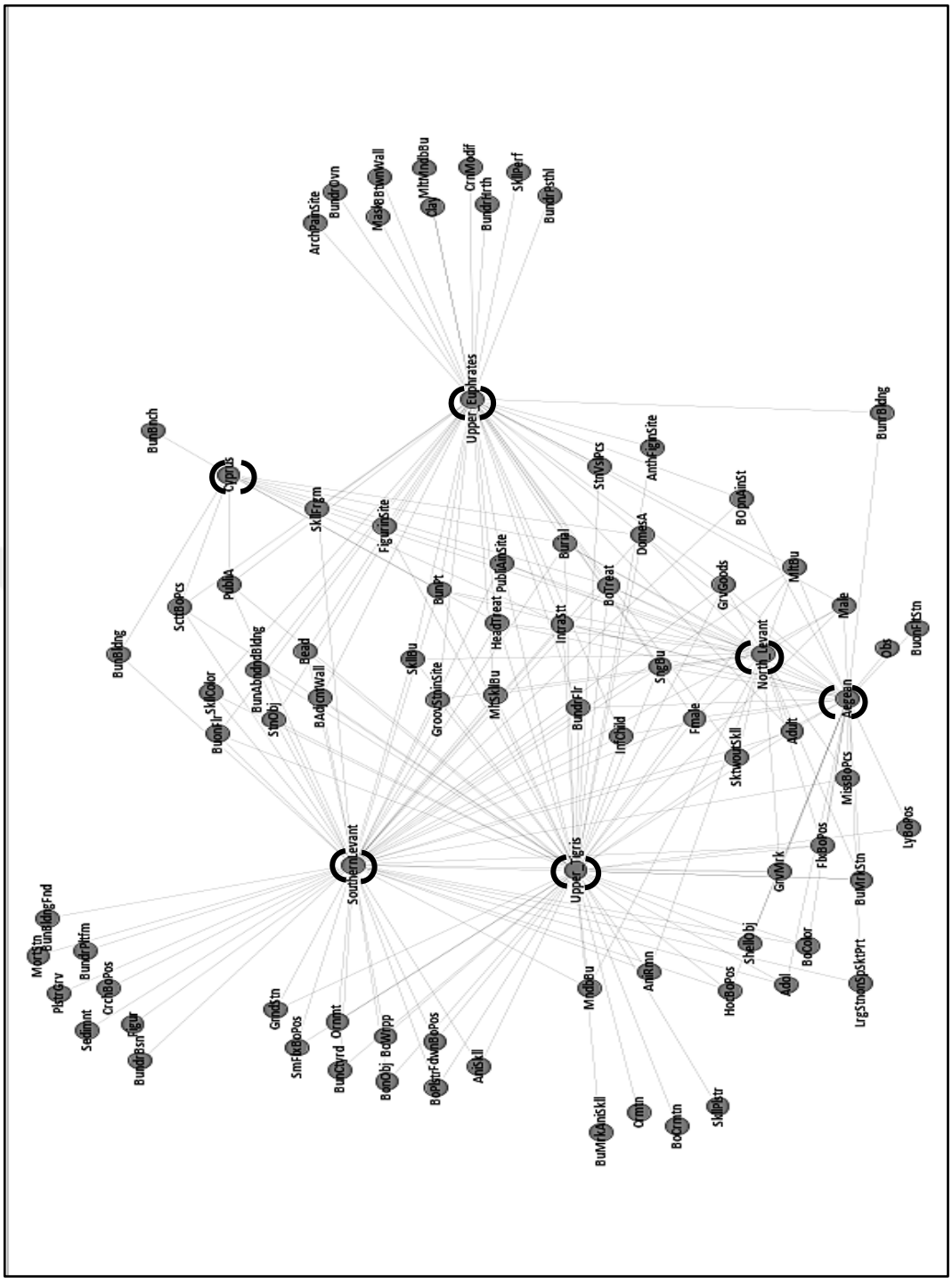


Figure 56 2-mode (regions and features) network of Period-4

By employing the two-mode network, it was possible to ascertain the connections between characteristics and areas. The presence of unique features prompts speculation about the modularity of the network. This strategy based on modularity enables the identification of a network's community structure. The analysis conducted using the Louvain algorithm reveals the presence of five modules, having a modularity

value of 0.211 (as shown in Figure 57). Each region in the data set can be considered a module, except for the Upper Levant. This region is situated inside the same cluster as the Aegean. This can be attributed to the various traits that they have in common.

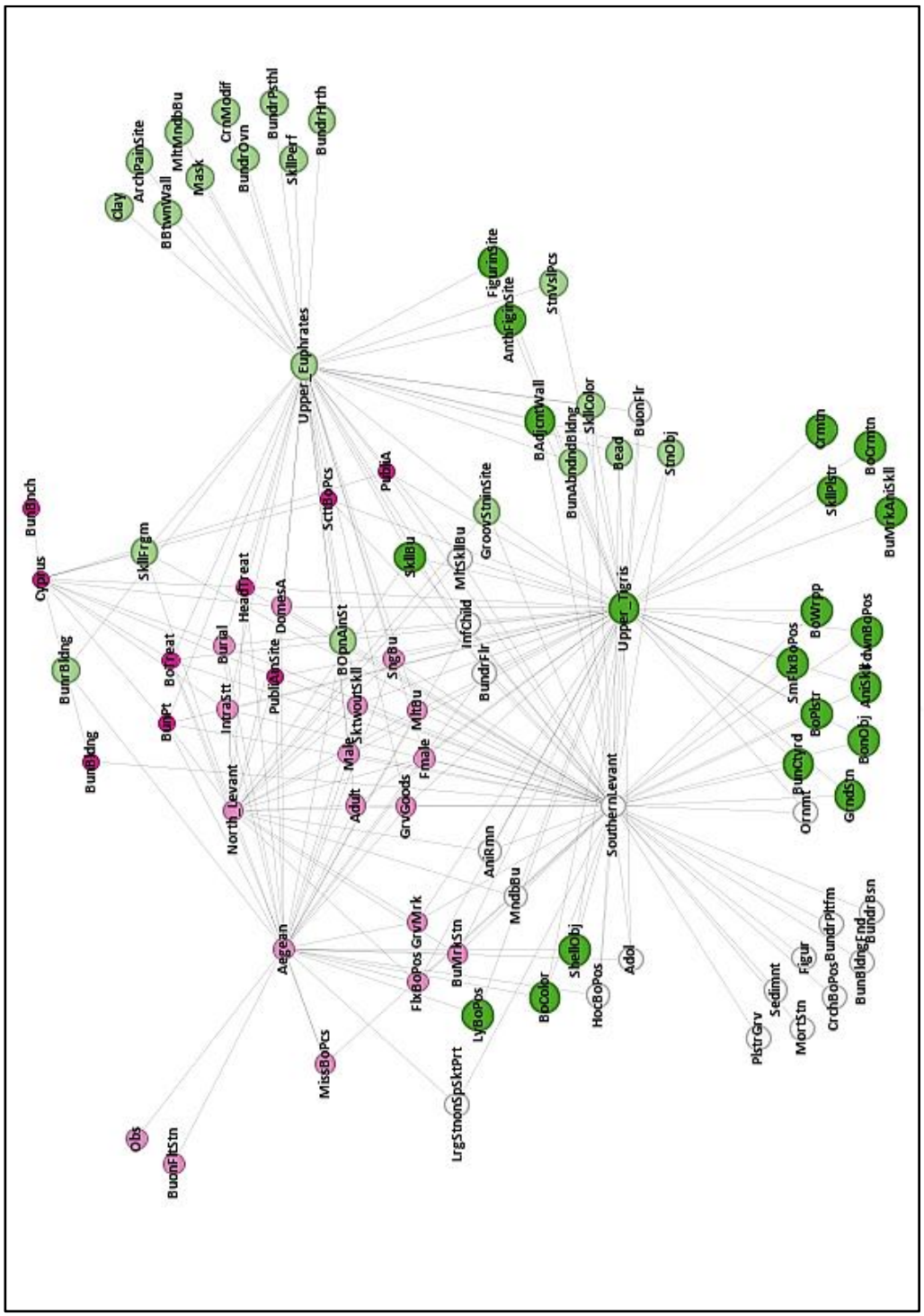


Figure 57. 2-mode network of Period-4 demonstrating the differential grouping of features according to regions

The question of whether the regions are homogeneous emerges after the regions have been broadly characterized using network analysis and seriation techniques. Put differently, are the features unique to a region found at every site within that region? Since the findings of this inquiry would help draw findings regarding intra-regional dynamics, differences between sites were identified; this examination is referred to as a regional cultural diversity study (Figure 58).

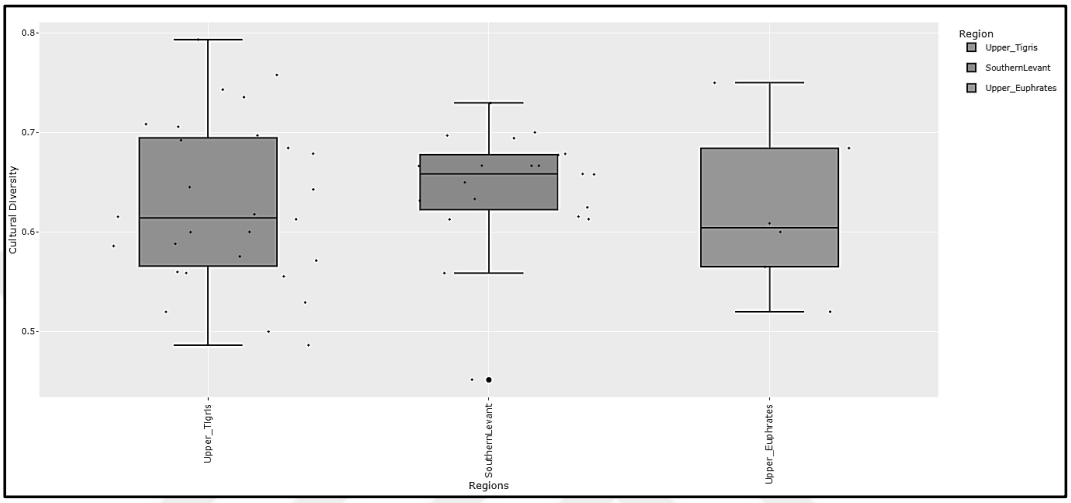


Figure 58. Boxplots showing Intra-regional Cultural Diversity among two sites in Period-4

During the analysis, the level of diversity within each region was calculated for three regions. Based on the data, it is evident that the median values of the three regions are close to one another (0.60-0.66). However, while the Upper Tigris region stands out as the region with the widest diversity scale, the Southern Levant stands out with its narrower range. Moving the scale downward for the Upper Tigris means more settlements with low diversity in the region. Conversely, points that expand the scale upwards mean that there are pairs with high differences between them. Across all three regional graphs, it can be inferred that the points or settlements that contribute to the growth of intra-regional diversity are more akin to settlements within the other regions or share more practices with foreign regions rather than their own region.

By combining the research on regional diversity and the findings on intra-regional dynamics, I conducted a Jaccard Similarity analysis to gain a thorough understanding of the relationship structures among the regions. The primary objective was to find

common components within the regions. It enables examination of the similarities between the areas. The similarity values were assessed by considering all mortuary characteristics. The results were represented using a heat map, as shown in Figure 59.

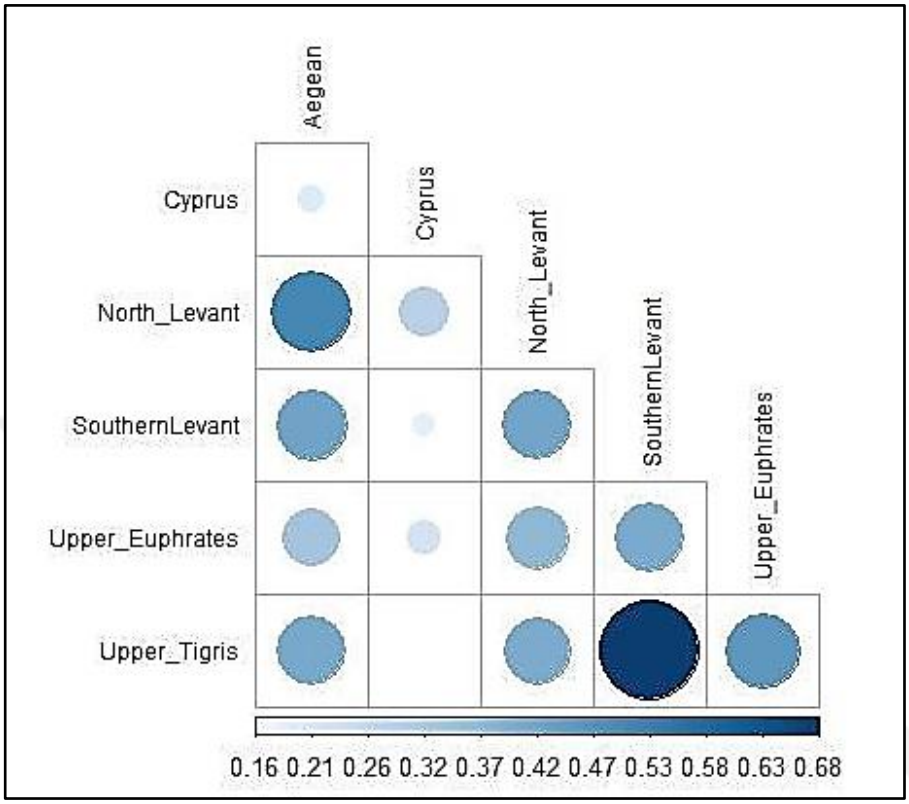


Figure 59. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-4 regions

The similarity analysis findings align with the results obtained via PCA. The Southern Levant and the Upper Tigris regions have the highest similarity value of 0.68. The Aegean and Upper Levant rank second with a score of 0.55. The remaining values are diminished. Based on this parallel table, it can be inferred that there is a stronger correlation between the Southern Levant and Upper Tigris regions, as compared to the prior results. An analogous deduction can be drawn for the remaining pair.

Particular features are shared among those regions, according to these results, which are derived from the Jaccard Index similarities (which also point to differences). To ensure that this was statistically significant, further testing was conducted. perMANOVA was employed to ascertain whether the regions differed from one another. Additionally, I used the PCoA technique to depict the interregional situation.

According to the permutational multivariate analysis of variance, the diversity of the groups explains 32% of the variation in the data ($R2 = 0.31757$, $p = 0.016$). This indicates that there are considerable differences between the regions. On the other hand, Upper Tigris and the Southern Levant are the two regions with the largest intersection areas. When compared to other regions, these two had a larger similarity on the heat map based on the Jaccard Index. Specifically, I performed perMANOVA for these overlapping regions and saw that there was not a statistically significant difference between them ($p = 0.333$). According to the PCoA finding, these two regions are predominantly superimposed and do not overlap with the other region. Based on this outcome, which is consistent with the perMANOVA findings, there is no statistically significant distinction between the Southern Levant and Upper Tigris regions. However, these two regions do differ from the Upper Euphrates region.

Cyprus, the Aegean, and the Upper Levant, being a singular point, lack distinct visibility on the graph due to their lack of geometric area formation. Upon closer examination, it becomes apparent that, although they do not overlap, the Aegean region is in close proximity to the Southern Levant. Similarly, Cyprus is situated near the Upper Euphrates, and the Upper Levant is positioned at the junction of the Southern Levant and Upper Tigris regions.

Upon analyzing the correlations between the regions and features as well as the regions themselves, the association among the features became the primary area of interest. The driving force here is comprehending these relationships—co-occurrence, appearance, disappearance, and re-engagement—and how they evolve with time. A one-mode network was constructed by utilizing the similarity values among features.

As demonstrated by the network graph, not all features are interconnected to the same degree. While some traits are significantly weaker than others, some connections are considerably stronger. The thickness or thinness of the connection is determined by the number of sites where the two features co-occur. Considering this, I inquired whether any feature clustering had occurred (Figure 60). Using the Louvain modularity maximization method, the set yielded a modularity value of 0.174. Although some modules were a bit scattered and intertwined, there were four modules in total.

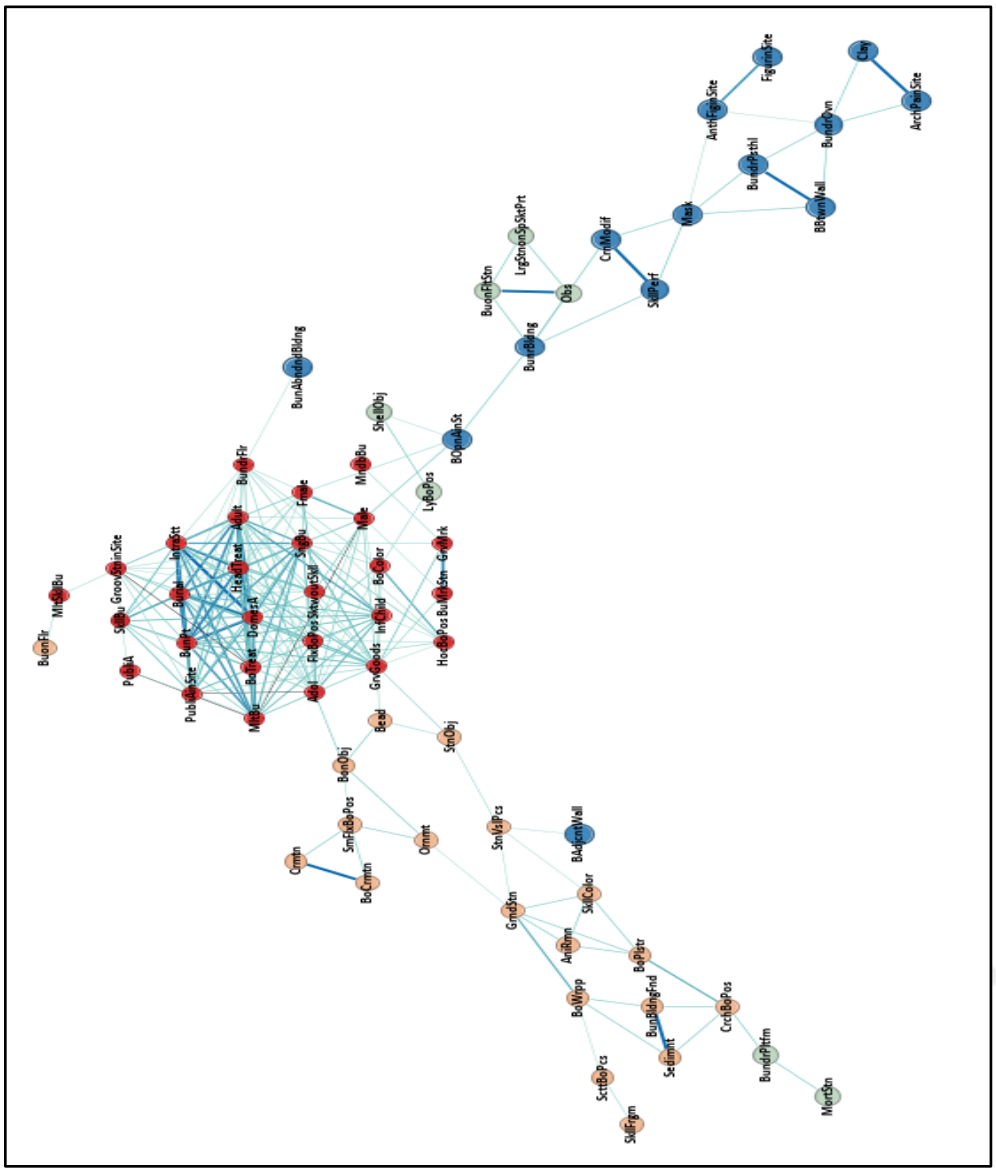


Figure 60. 1-mode network showing the connections between Period-4 mortuary features and the modularity of the net

MltSkllBu, PubliA, SkllBu, GroovStninSite, SktwoutSkll, Burial, IntraStt, MltpBu, FlxBoPos, HocBoPos, Adult, Subadult, BoColor, MndBu, BndrFlr, Male, Fmale, SngBu, and BuMrkStn form the cluster in the middle area of the graph. The features Crmtn, BonObj, Bead, StnObj, Ormnt, StnVslPcs, GrndStn, SkllColor, AniRmn, BoPlst, BoWrpp, ScttBoPcs, SkllFrgm, BuBldngFound, CrchBoPos, and BuAdjtWall form the cluster on the left side of the graph. Lastly, ArchPaintinSite, BundrOvn, BBtwWall, BundrPsthl, BunBldng, FigurinSite, Mask, Clay, AnthFiginSite, SkllPerf, CrnModif, ShllObj, LyBoPos, and LrgStnonSpSktBoParts make up the other cluster.

Table 5. The Results of Network Analysis for the Mortuary Features of Period-4

Id	Label	Degree	Weighted Degree	Closeness Centrality	Betweenness Centrality	Modularity	Clustering Coefficient	Number of triangles	Eingenvector Centrality
1	InfChild	70	1718	0.898	51.715	0	0.625	1510	0.937
2	Adol	62	1611	0.823	26.130	0	0.704	1331	0.873
3	Adult	78	1992	0.988	81.919	0	0.560	1681	0.996
4	Fmale	64	1589	0.840	31.959	0	0.690	1392	0.895
5	Male	60	1581	0.806	17.639	0	0.752	1331	0.874
6	Burial	79	2047	1.000	89.817	0	0.549	1691	1.000
7	Crmtn	18	300	0.564	0.000	1	1.000	153	0.303
8	DomesA	79	2047	1.000	89.817	0	0.549	1691	1.000
9	PubliA	50	1065	0.731	13.895	0	0.788	965	0.739
10	IntraStt	79	2047	1.000	89.817	0	0.549	1691	1.000
11	BAdjcntWall	45	923	0.699	5.198	3	0.869	860	0.699
12	BBtwnWall	18	344	0.564	0.000	3	1.000	153	0.289
13	BOpnAinSt	52	1101	0.745	9.315	3	0.818	1085	0.786
14	BunBldng	37	550	0.653	5.950	2	0.856	570	0.575
15	BunPt	79	2047	1.000	89.817	0	0.549	1691	1.000
16	BunAbndndBldng	47	1026	0.712	4.822	3	0.873	944	0.733
17	BunBldngFnd	28	554	0.608	0.000	1	1.000	378	0.453

18	BunCtyrd	34	567	0.637	1.216	0	0.945	530	0.561
19	BunBnch	11	125	0.537	0.000	2	1.000	55	0.192
20	BunrBldng	44	872	0.693	4.426	3	0.879	832	0.686
21	BuonFlr	43	800	0.687	7.944	1	0.829	749	0.651
22	BundrHrth	13	216	0.545	0.000	3	1.000	78	0.215
23	BundrOvn	24	498	0.590	1.568	3	0.909	251	0.364
24	BundrBsn	24	344	0.590	0.000	0	1.000	276	0.409
25	BundrFlr	64	1554	0.840	27.051	0	0.704	1419	0.905
26	BundrPltfm	17	276	0.560	0.000	2	1.000	136	0.282
27	BundrPsthl	18	344	0.564	0.000	3	1.000	153	0.289
28	SngBu	72	1923	0.919	53.769	0	0.615	1572	0.959
29	MltBu	74	1776	0.940	66.007	0	0.591	1597	0.968
30	BoTreat	74	1805	0.940	61.924	0	0.599	1619	0.974
31	BoCrmtn	18	300	0.564	0.000	1	1.000	153	0.303
32	BoColor	56	1344	0.775	14.601	0	0.768	1183	0.822
33	BoPlstr	43	909	0.687	6.147	1	0.856	773	0.656
34	BoWrpp	34	653	0.637	0.851	1	0.957	537	0.548
35	MissBoPcs	40	751	0.669	5.314	2	0.855	667	0.614
36	ScttBoPcs	52	1007	0.745	17.481	1	0.767	1017	0.758
37	HeadTreat	77	1945	0.975	79.986	0	0.567	1658	0.988
38	SktwoutSkll	67	1626	0.868	36.840	0	0.664	1468	0.922
39	SkllBu	68	1541	0.878	46.472	0	0.635	1446	0.915

40	MndbBu	36	590	0.648	2.307	0	0.914	576	0.579
41	SkllFrgm	52	1054	0.745	13.745	1	0.785	1041	0.770
42	MltSkllBu	44	897	0.693	13.147	0	0.777	735	0.644
43	MltMndbBu	13	216	0.545	0.000	3	1.000	78	0.215
44	SkllPlstr	27	408	0.603	0.000	1	1.000	351	0.454
45	SkllColor	49	1098	0.725	7.582	1	0.840	988	0.745
46	CrnModif	30	573	0.617	0.000	3	1.000	435	0.492
47	SkllPerf	30	573	0.617	0.000	3	1.000	435	0.492
48	CrchBoPos	35	677	0.642	2.945	1	0.904	538	0.543
49	FdwnBoPos	34	484	0.637	1.513	0	0.943	529	0.560
50	FlxBoPos	63	1642	0.832	28.558	0	0.692	1352	0.881
51	HocBoPos	58	1362	0.790	19.613	0	0.738	1220	0.836
52	LyBoPos	42	874	0.681	3.082	2	0.900	775	0.663
53	SmFlxBoPos	30	530	0.617	1.450	1	0.943	410	0.490
54	PlstrGrv	24	344	0.590	0.000	0	1.000	276	0.409
55	GrvGoods	66	1791	0.859	30.173	0	0.690	1481	0.925
56	AniRmn	44	915	0.693	4.686	1	0.871	824	0.683
57	AniSkll	24	296	0.590	0.381	0	0.971	268	0.410
58	Clay	17	294	0.560	0.000	3	1.000	136	0.281
59	Sedimnt	28	554	0.608	0.000	1	1.000	378	0.453
60	BonObj	51	1223	0.738	11.680	1	0.798	1018	0.758
61	ShellObj	40	930	0.669	2.680	2	0.906	707	0.630

62	Bead	60	1249	0.806	23.166	1	0.723	1280	0.857
63	Ornmt	41	894	0.675	5.090	1	0.868	712	0.634
64	Figur	17	201	0.560	0.000	0	1.000	136	0.294
65	GrndStn	39	922	0.664	2.076	1	0.926	686	0.620
66	MortStn	23	370	0.585	0.791	2	0.941	238	0.369
67	BuonFltStn	29	518	0.612	0.000	2	1.000	406	0.481
68	StnObj	56	1342	0.775	12.956	1	0.788	1214	0.832
69	Obs	29	518	0.612	0.000	2	1.000	406	0.481
70	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	33	547	0.632	1.394	2	0.943	498	0.530
71	StnVslPcs	48	1088	0.718	6.196	1	0.855	964	0.741
72	GrvMrk	50	1161	0.731	9.960	0	0.806	987	0.747
73	BuMrkStn	46	1050	0.705	7.414	0	0.832	861	0.696
74	BuMrkAniSkll	37	589	0.653	1.620	1	0.931	620	0.601
75	Mask	37	717	0.653	4.004	3	0.890	593	0.570
76	ArchPainSite	17	294	0.560	0.000	3	1.000	136	0.281
77	FigurinSite	44	848	0.693	12.148	3	0.797	754	0.647
78	AnthFiginSite	48	953	0.718	17.564	3	0.756	853	0.689
79	GroovStninSite	63	1429	0.832	37.887	0	0.671	1310	0.868
80	PubliAinSite	74	1715	0.940	64.784	0	0.594	1605	0.970

Afterward, different centrality measures were assessed to obtain a greater awareness of the significance and influence of nodes (features) in the network (Table 5). Figure 61 depicts the network, showing the connections between the main nodes and their associated weight.

As a result, the features marked in dark red in the center of the graph— IntraStt, Burial, SngBu, MltpBu, Adult, PubliAinSite, and SktwoutSkll —have greater weighted degrees. The mortuary features listed above continue to be the most important actors of each centrality, with minor changes when re-evaluated according to the other centrality values in the table. Furthermore, these traits bear an apparent parallel to those previously found using the seriation approach. These mortuary characteristics are, in a nutshell, unique to Period 4. I used 1-mode network analysis to find the traits that were more strongly connected. Because of the size of the modules, though, a more in-depth look is needed. Along with demographic information, it will look at certain traits that are unique to Neolithic societies. Jaccard Similarity Analysis, which is based on features, was used in this case (Figure 62).

When I look at it in terms of demographic features, first of all, I can say that adults have a higher similarity with traits of several Head Treatments (MltpSkllBu, SkllBu, MndBu, SkllFrgm, SkllPerf), BundrOvn, Mask, AnthFiginSite, ArchPaintinSite, GroovStninSite, and PubliAinSite. For subadults, there are higher similarity values with BoColor, BoPlst, SkllPlst, SktwoutSkll, Bead, BunCrtyrd, GrndStn, LrgStnonSpSktPrts, FlxBoPos, HocBoPos, LyBoPos, and CrchBoPos.

When evaluated in terms of gender groups, there are a number of traits that they share, meaning that they apply to both gender groups. However, some features are more associated with one gender group. When comparing males and females, it appears that many traits tend to correlate with females. The features SkllBu, MlpSkllBu, SktwoutSkll, BundrOvn, Mask, AnthFiginSite, GroovStninSite, and PubliAinSite are more related to females, while BoColor, AniSkll, BuMrkStn, and PubliA tend to correlate with males.

I took a closer look at specific features that are both characteristic of the Neolithic period and that I think are quite important, in addition to the demographic data. The Bead, SktwoutSkll, SkllBu, BuMrkStn, PubliAinSite, and GroovStninSite features generally appear to be more correlated with each other. Figurine is more related to MndBu and BuMrkStn, while the LrgstnonSpSktParts feature is more related to AniSkll and BunrBldng.

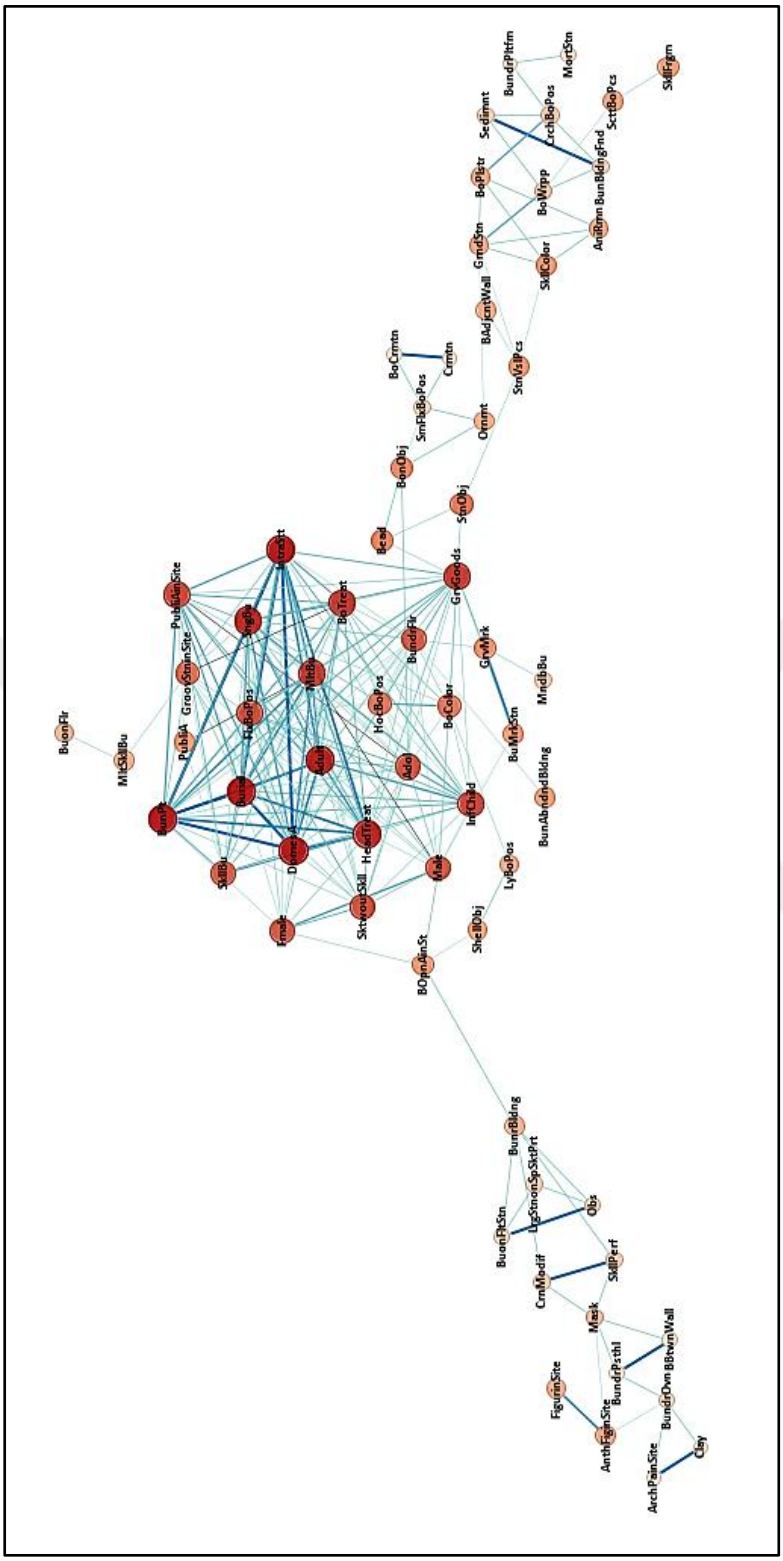


Figure 61. 1-mode network of Period-4 highlighting the nodes of mortuary features regarding their weighted degrees

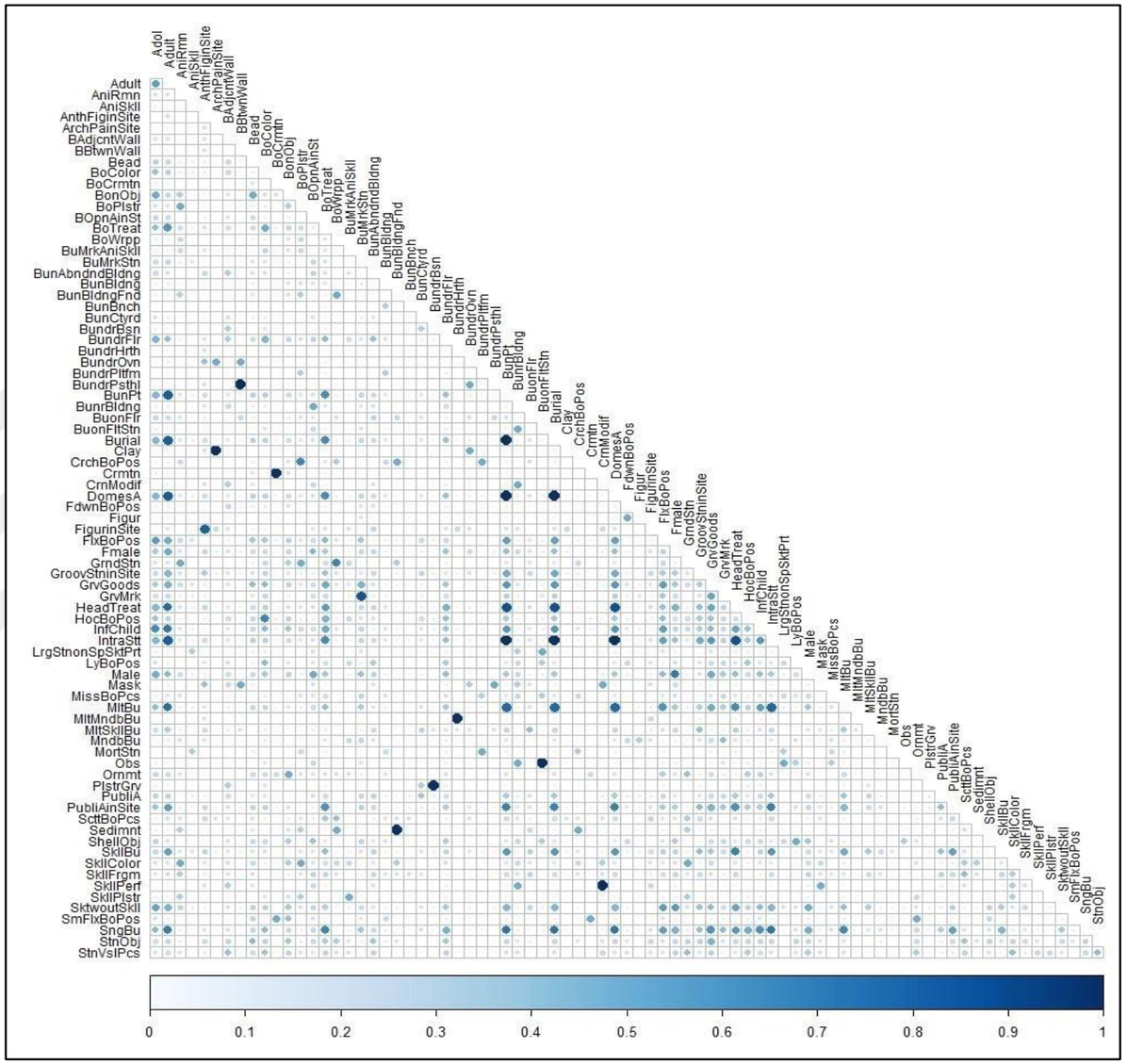


Figure 62. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-4 mortuary features

3.3.5. Period-5: Mortuary Practices of the Early Holocene Communities (c. 10,500 – 9,000 BP)

As mentioned before, the Early Holocene period was analyzed in 3 phases in this study. Accordingly, the second one is the period called PPNB, especially in the Near East, which covers the interval of approximately 10,500-9,000 BP. In this context, the dataset consists of a total of 75 sites, 3 from the Upper Tigris, 7 from the Upper Euphrates, 6 from Central Anatolia and the Lake District, 27 from the Levant, 8 from Iran-Caucasus, 17 from Europe and 7 from Cyprus and Greek Aegean (Figure 63, 64).

During the PPNB, we can see a decline in large meeting areas with monumental architecture, and instead, there is a greater focus on the design and use of architectural spaces (e.g., floor-wall plastering and/or painting in several times in Ain Ghazal, Tell Mureybet, Aşıklı) while the features that emerged in the previous periods have been largely continued. Furthermore, the human bone-architecture entanglement, which had been embedded in the symbolic code in previous periods, intensified in this period due to the increasing association of the dead with both private and communal architecture from various spots of buildings. Additionally, diversifying and intensifying skull-focused activities (e.g., different kinds of decorations including coloring, plastering, perforating, modelling face etc.) are other remarkable developments of this period (e.g., Kfar HaHoresh, Ain Ghazal, Jericho).

Within the framework of analysis, I initially employed PCA to uncover the primary patterns by mitigating the noise in the dataset (Figure 65). The analysis was performed to offer a comprehensive understanding of this issue and direct further investigations.

The Principal Component Analysis outcome can be briefly described in the following manner: The Southern Levant, Central Anatolia, and Siberia-Caucasus are located on the outside edges of the graph, whereas the other regions are clustered in the central part of the graph. Within this central area, the Upper Euphrates and Southwestern Anatolia are situated far from the remaining areas. Currently, I need to know the specific variables that are present in the backdrop of this table. Therefore, I utilized seriation and 2-mode network analysis to clarify them. The main goal was to determine the relationship between regions and traits.

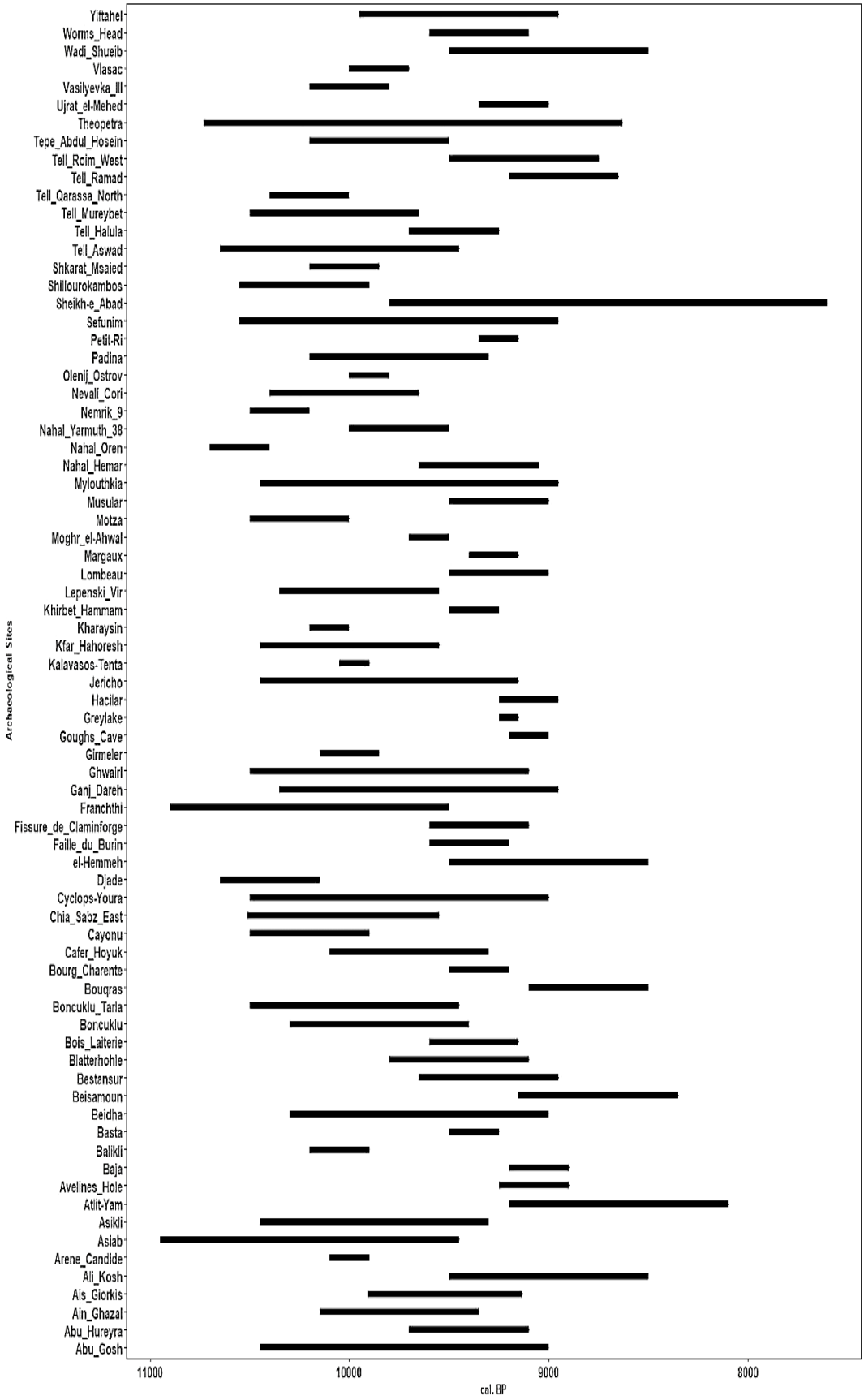


Figure 64. Chronology Table of Period-5 Sites

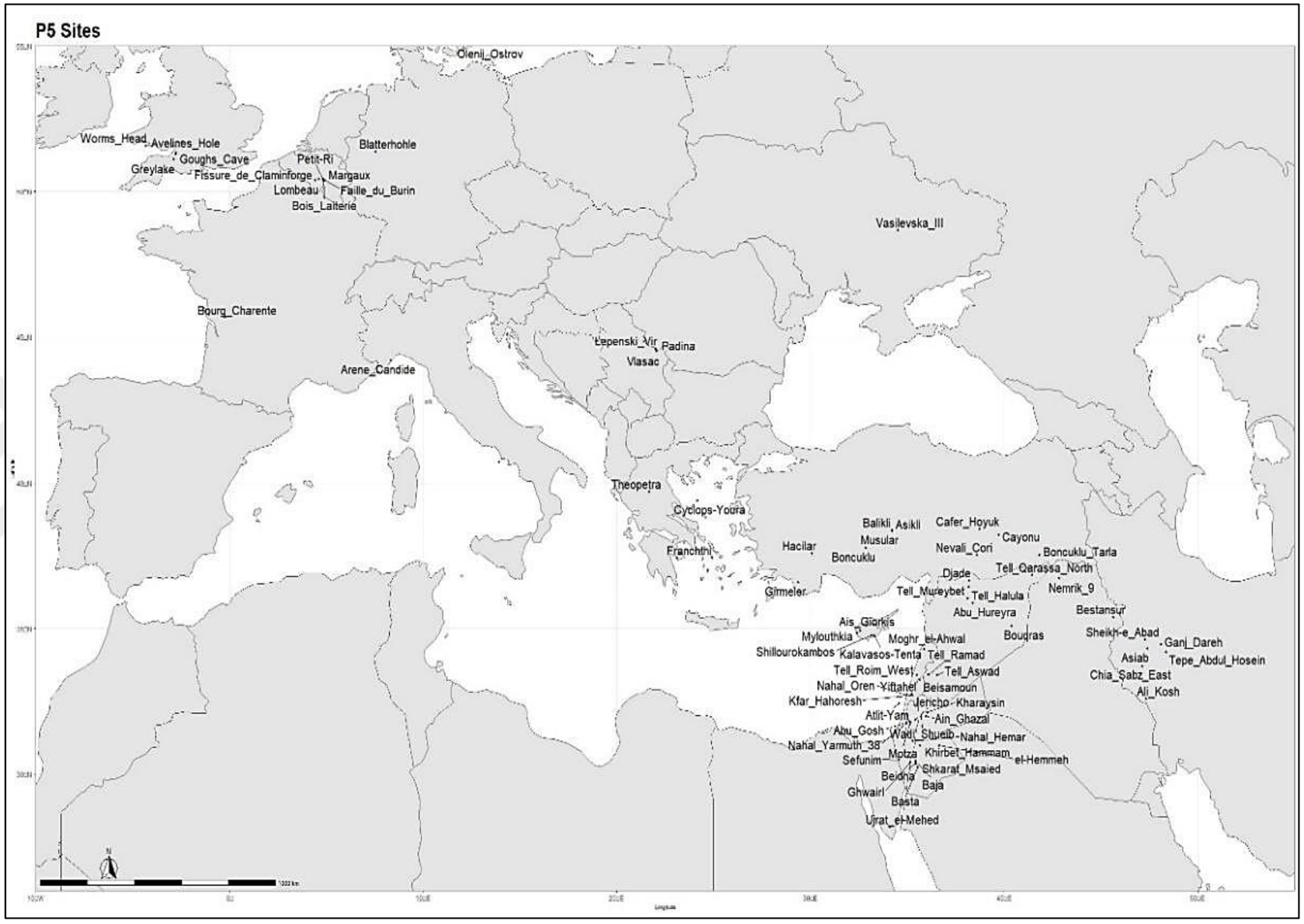


Figure 63. Map of Period-5 Sites mentioned in the thesis

In this section, I am attempting to comprehend the causes that contribute to the significant isolation of the remote region, as well as the specific burial practices that promote stronger correlations among the other regions.

It is evident from the seriation of regions and mortuary features that some traits are common to several regions in Period 5 (refer to Figure 66). On the other hand, this picture provides the chance to identify the unique characteristics that set each region apart.

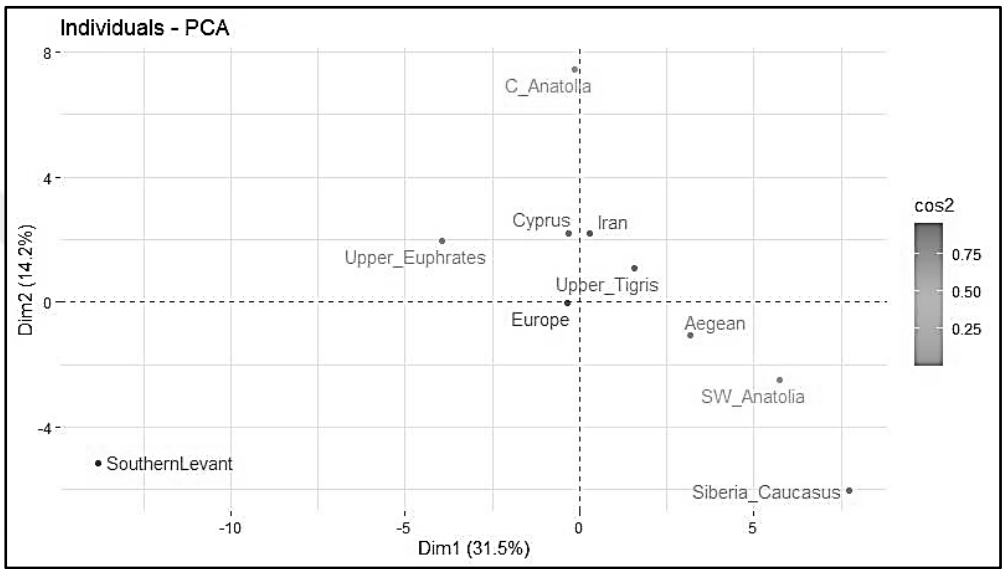


Figure 65. PCA distribution of regions based on analysis of all mortuary features in Period-5

When comparing the seriation graphs of prior periods, it is evident that it is more challenging to identify patterns or unique characteristics for this period or determine the most common features of the period. I also observed it while comparing the SSR (Sum of Squared Residuals, which represents the stress score) values of seriations. This period has the highest recorded stress value so far, which is 252.4765. Hence, I will assess this time frame by including seriation and 2-mode network analysis.

When I examine the regions and features as a 2-mode network, I see the picture in Figure 67. It can be seen that region-specific features are generally located on the edges of the graph. In the middle area, there are features shared between different regions. When evaluated together with seriation, the region with the most distinctive feature is the Southern Levant.

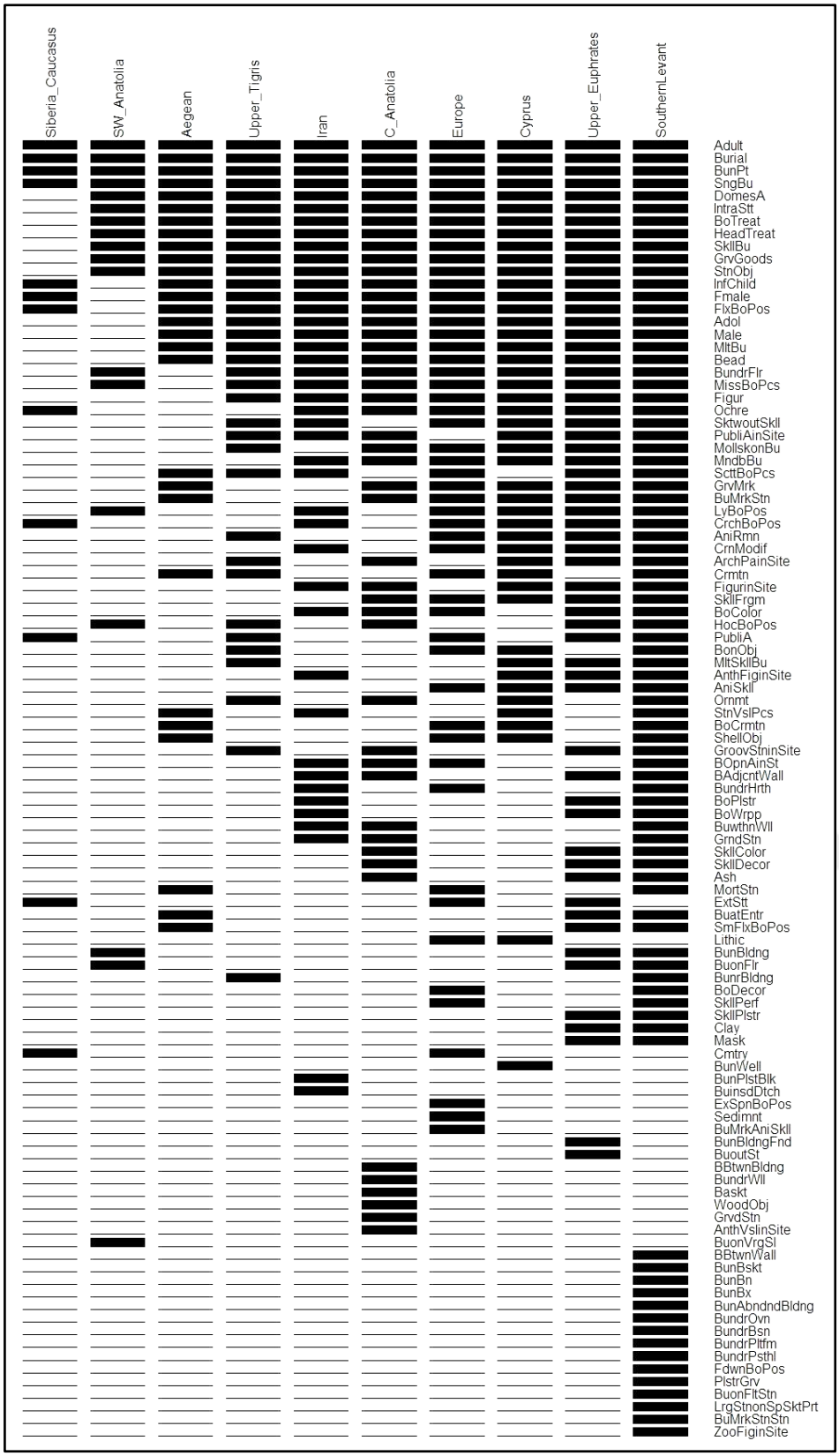


Figure 66. Seriation table for the presence of mortuary features at each region during Period-5

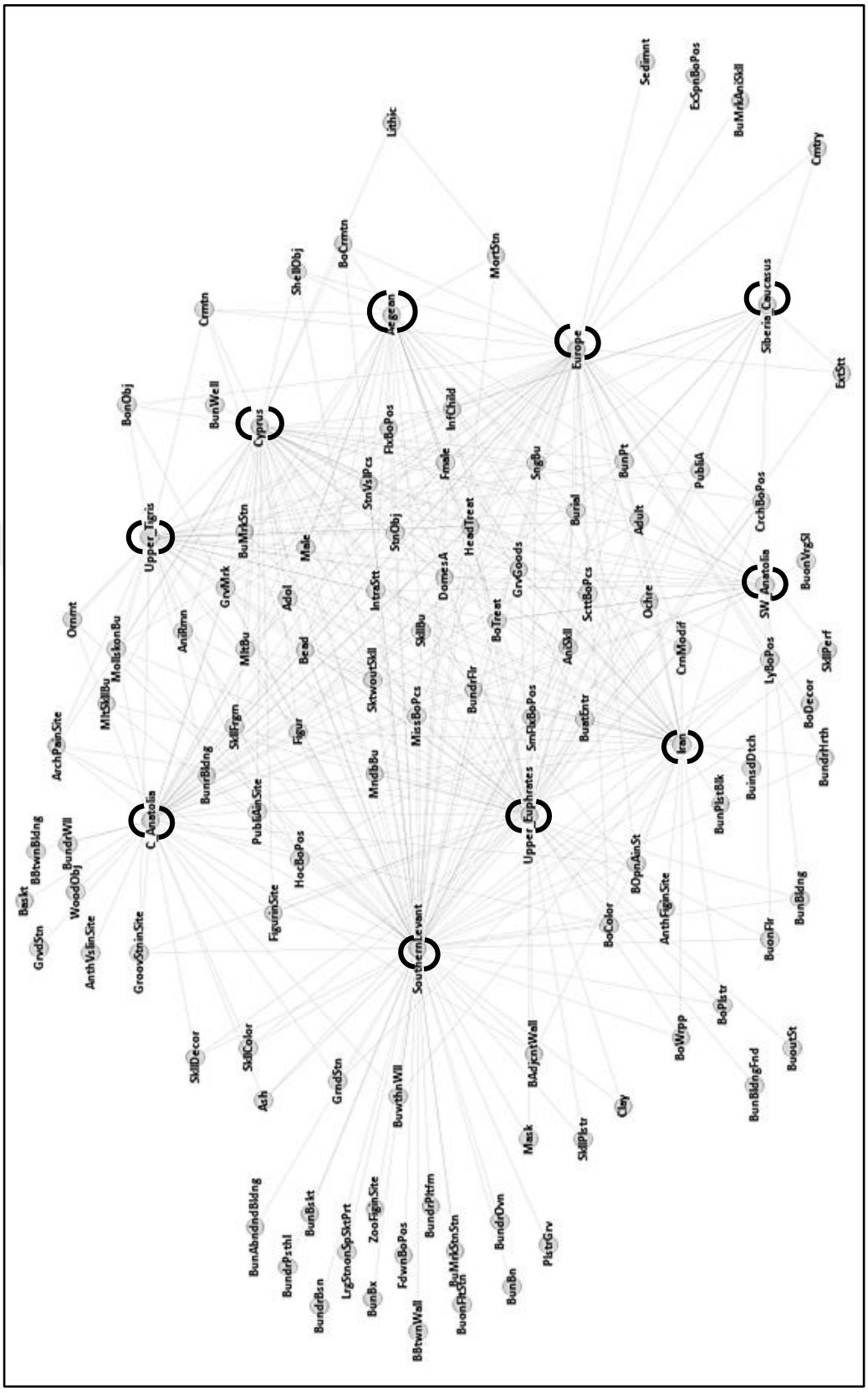


Figure 67. 2-mode (regions and features) network of Period-5

BuBtwWall, BunBskt, BunBn, BunBx, BunAbdnBldng, BundrOvn, BunBsn, BundrPltfm, BundrPsthl, PlstGrv, LrgStnonSpSktPrts, BuMrkStnStn, FdwnBoPos and ZooFiginSite are among these features. Features in the Central Anatolia region that are unavailable in others are GrvdStn, AntVslinSite, BundrWll and BBtwBldng. For Europe, BuMrkAniSkll and ExSpnBoPos form this group. Finally, the unique feature of Cyprus is BunWell.

Upon examining the modularity to have a deeper comprehension of their interrelationship (as depicted in Figure 68), it becomes apparent that the clustering is exceedingly feeble, with a value of 0.146.

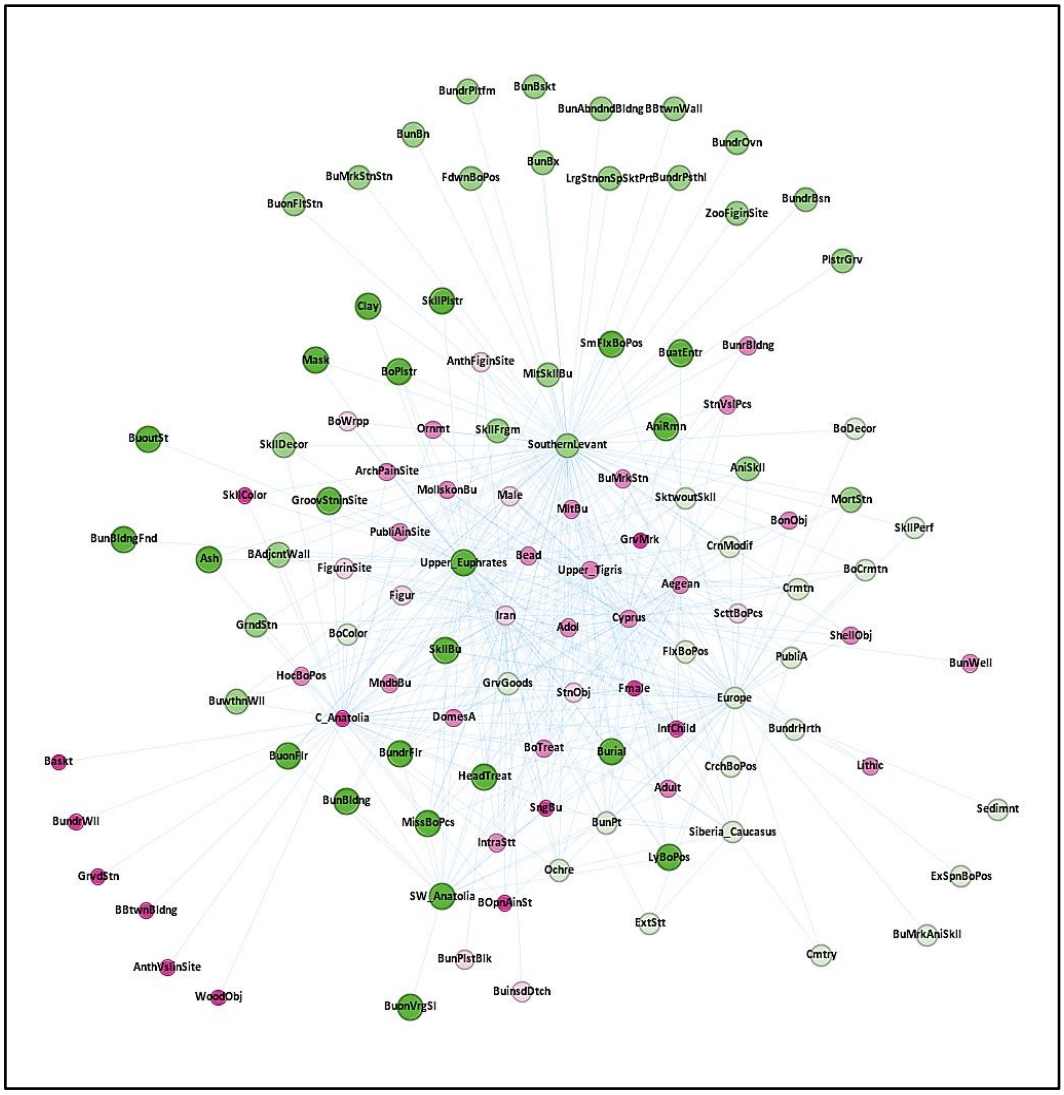


Figure 68. 2-mode network of Period-5 demonstrating the differential grouping of features according to regions

Therefore, I need a different attitude. At this point, I wanted to approach this complex set from the features perspective to elucidate the situation between regions and features. The regions connected to Bead are the Aegean, Central Anatolia, Cyprus, Europe, Iran, Southern Levant, Upper Tigris, and Upper Euphrates. Various head treatments appear to be associated with the Aegean, Central Anatolia, Cyprus, Europe, Iran, Southern Levant, Upper Tigris, and Upper Euphrates regions. The regions where various body treatments are connected are Central Anatolia, Europe, Iran, Southern Levant, and Upper Euphrates. Ochre and figurines are generally associated with the same regions: Central Anatolia, Cyprus, Europe, Iran, Southern Levant, Upper Tigris, and Upper Euphrates. The traits FiginSite, AnthFiginSite, ZooFiginSite, GroovStninSite, and AnthVslinSite are also observed in these same regions.

It was underlined that there is a case that is valid for many material culture items: a feature can be associated with many regions. After this stage, which contributes to my understanding of the situation between regions and features, the following question arises: Are the regions homogeneous? In other words, are the features specific to a region present in all sites in that region? Due to creating an inventory for regions in both procedures, it is not feasible to identify heterogeneity. A regional cultural diversity study was conducted to detect diversities. The purpose of this investigation is to use the data to make inferences about dynamics within the region (Figure 69).

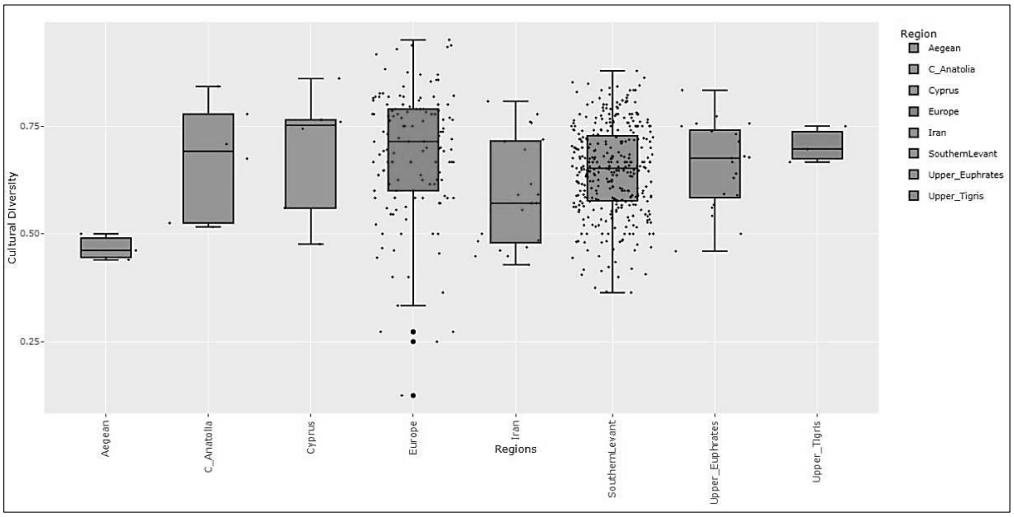


Figure 69. Boxplots showing Intra-regional Cultural Diversity among two sites in Period-5

The regions exhibiting the most outstanding level of diversity within their regions are Southwest Anatolia and Cyprus. It can be inferred that the settlements in these regions contained various burial items. Conversely, the Aegean and Iran exhibit lower median values of diversity within their own geographic areas. In other regions, a similar pattern is observed with median values that are close to one other. Nevertheless, it is important to highlight that the diversity of values in Europe is quite extensive. This indicates that there are specific communities that diverge from the overall pattern and diminish the variety within the region, with minimal distinctions between them. I am currently dealing with complicated intra-regional dynamics since several settlements within the same region exhibit minimal differences while others display a significant variation. This outcome suggests that the dynamics of relationships within regions were much more complex during this period, particularly in regions with a wide range of diversity. What is particularly stimulating is the fact that they exhibit differences rather than being in close proximity and potentially having touch.

After adding the results of the regional diversity analysis and the noteworthy discoveries regarding intra-regional dynamics, a Jaccard Similarity analysis was performed to obtain an in-depth understanding of relationship structures among the regions based on shared and unique characteristics. This facilitates a distinct examination of the parallels or distinctions among the regions. In order to determine the similarity values between regions, every feature was taken into account. A heat map was employed to illustrate the outcomes, as described in Figure 70.

Similarity analysis clarifies the complex and uncertain links that are evident in the PCA graph. The heat map reveals that what stands out most is the significant similarity value (0.64) seen between the Southern Levant and the Upper Euphrates, as well as between Cyprus and Europe. The similarity rating of 0.59 between the Upper Tigris and Cyprus is the second highest. The third-ranking is assigned to the similarity value between Central Anatolia and the Upper Euphrates, as well as the similarity value between Iran and Cyprus and between Iran and the Upper Euphrates (0.54). The provided figures represent the similarities between the Aegean and Cyprus, as well as the Upper Tigris and Europe, albeit the last is comparatively lower.

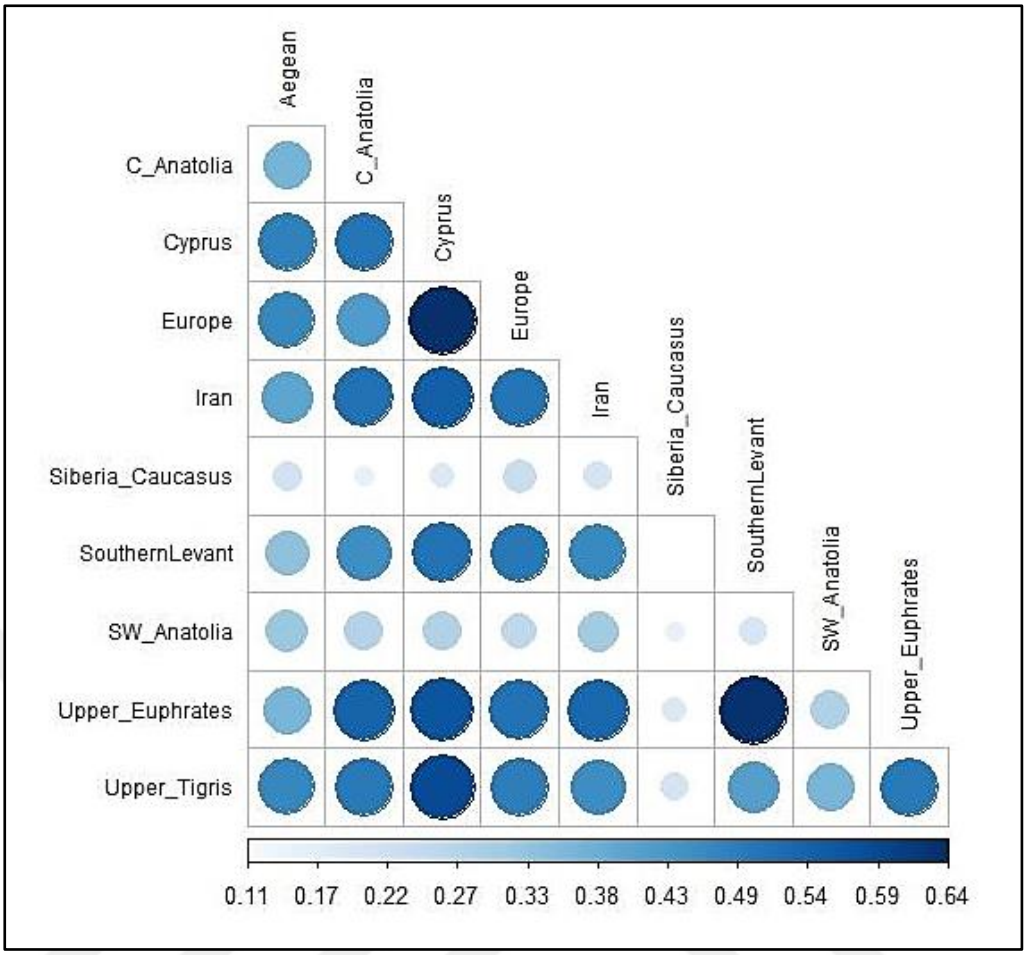


Figure 70. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-5 regions

The results derived from these similarities indicate that these areas engage in certain common practices. Nevertheless, it is critical to understand the correlation between regions appropriately. I performed a statistical analysis to enhance the basis for comprehending the degree to which the common practices (or similarity values) between them could impact their dynamics. Therefore, I employed perMANOVA to assess the significance of the difference across regions. I used the PCoA technique to represent the interregional condition visually.

According to the result of the perMANOVA test, the diversity of the groups explains 24% of the variation in the data ($R2 = 0.23863$, $p = 0.001$). This indicates that there are considerable differences between the regions during this period. Upon examining the PCoA graph, I became skeptical of the outcome due to the overlapping of certain regions. This implies that there might not be a substantial distinction between some of them. Therefore, I conducted a one-to-one comparison of the regions and assessed

them using perMANOVA in order to detect any pairs of regions that exhibited no statistically significant difference.

Although there is a significant difference between regions when all regions are included in the equation, it is seen that there is no significant difference between many regions in the new analysis in fine detail (Table 6).

Table 6. P-values of perMANOVA run for The Region Pairs (dark grey: no difference between two regions; light grey: difference between them, albeit slight; white: significant difference)

	Central Anatolia	**Cyprus**	**Europe**	**Iran**	**Southern Levant**	**Southwest Anatolia**	**Upper Euphrates**	**Upper Tigris**
Aegean	0.058	0.106	0.067	0.02	0.004	0.1	0.003	0.1
Central Anatolia		0.884	0.032	0.071	0.027	0.3333	0.21	0.629
Cyprus			0.421	0.826	0.379	0.6	0.613	0.76
Europe				0.004	0.001	0.317	0.002	0.016
Iran					0.004	0.162	0.063	0.25
Southern Levant						0.047	0.499	0.087
Southwest Anatolia							0.28	0.8
Upper Euphrates								0.261

The first of these regions is Cyprus. According to perMANOVA results, no significant difference was found between Cyprus and any region. SW Anatolia comes in second place. There is no significant difference with other regions except the Southern Levant. Then comes the Upper Tigris, and there is no region outside Europe where it is strongly different. Also, there is no region where the Upper Euphrates region exhibits significant differences other than Europe and the Aegean. Although there is a significant difference between regions when evaluated periodically, the situation is precisely the opposite for the above-mentioned regions. In this way, Jaccard Similarity results became more meaningful. Also, it will be discussed comprehensively in the next section.

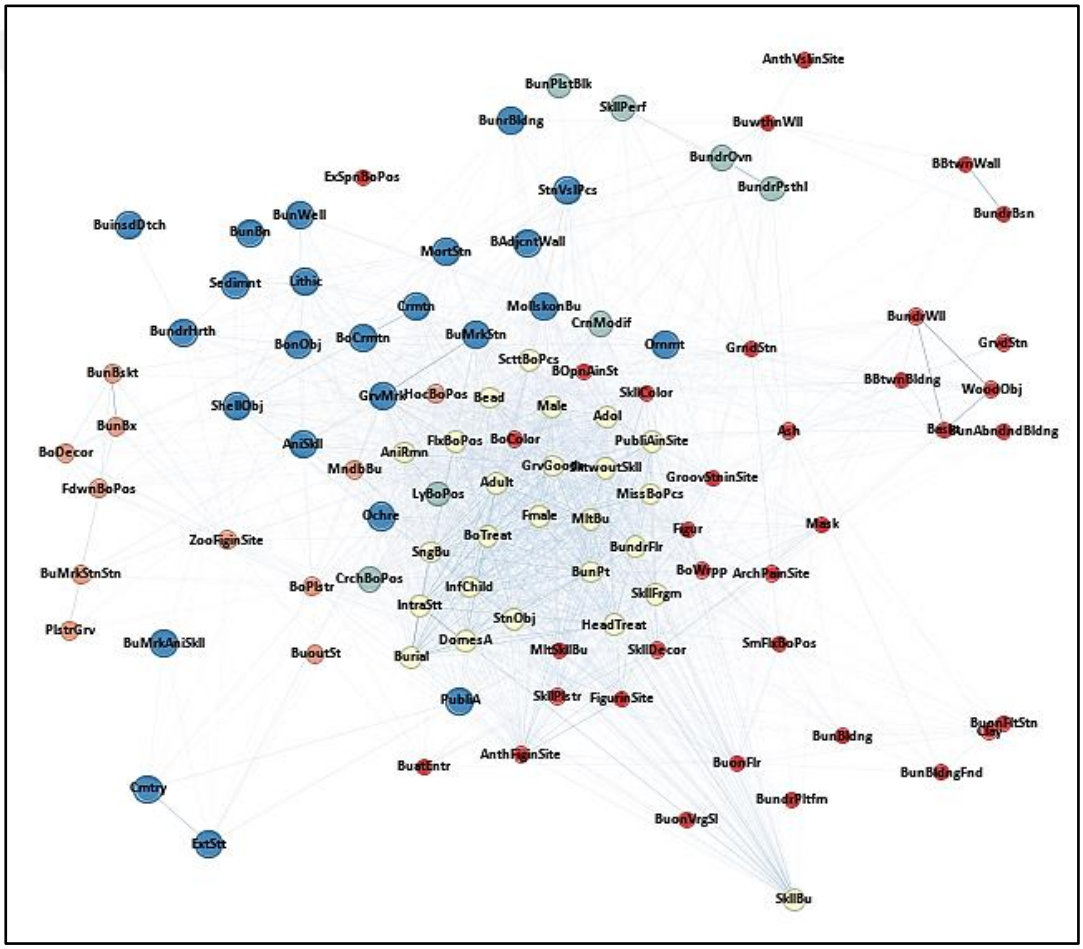


Figure 71. 1-mode network indicating the connections between Period-5 mortuary features and the modularity of the net

The main aim of the analysis was to examine the associations between the features and regions, as well as the associations among the features themselves. The main focus of

my study is to comprehend the dynamics of these interactions, including co-occurrence, appearance, disappearance, and re-engagement, and how they evolve. A 1-mode network was constructed using the similarity values derived from the traits. The network graph demonstrates that not all features are equally interconnected. While certain features exhibit a notably stronger correlation, the connection between other features is considerably weaker. I queried the presence of any grouping of features in relation to it (Figure 71).

By employing the Louvain modularity maximization method, the set produced a value of 0.174, which can be classified as weak modularity. Despite some modules being somewhat dispersed, the total number of modules was five. Although very general, a kind of grouping can be made as follows. BunBskt, BunBx, BuMrkStnStn, PlstGrv, BoDecor, BoPlst, FdwnBoPos, HocBoPos, MndBu, and ZooFiginSite are clustered. CrchBoPos, LyBoPos, CrnModif, SkllPerf, BundrOvn, BundrPsthl, and BunPlstBlk comprise the other cluster. ExtrStt, Cmtry, PubliA, ShellObj, BoneObj, Lithic, Ochre, Ornmt, AniSkll, StnVslPcs, BuMrkAniSkll, BuMrkStn, BoCrmtn, BundrHrth, BundrDtch ,BunBn, BunWell, BuAdjtWll, and BunrBldg can be grouped. IntraStt, Burial, DomesticA, SkllFrgm, SktwoutSkll, SkllBu, ScttBoPcs, MissBoPcs, Adult, Subadult, SngBu, MltpBu, Fmale, Male, BundrFlr, Bead, AniRmn, StnObj, FlxBoPos, and PubliAinSite form another cluster. BuatEntr, AnthFiginSite, Figur, AnthPaintinSite, GrvdStn, GrndStn, AntVslinSite, SkllPlst, MltpSkllBu, SkllDecor, SkllColor, Mask, BoColor, BuonFlr, BundrPltfm, BunBldngFound, BundrWll, BBtwnBldng, BuAbndBldng, BBtwWll, and BuWtnWlll are in the last group.

Table 7. The Results of Network Analysis for the Mortuary Features of Period-5

Id	Label	Degree	Weighted Degree	Closeness Centrality	Betweenness Centrality	Modularity	Clustering Coefficient	Number of triangles	Eingenvector Centrality

1	InfChild	96	1810	0.944	77.036	2	0.613	2797	0.984
2	Adol	79	1441	0.816	28.464	2	0.747	2300	0.884
3	Adult	98	1840	0.962	97.712	2	0.593	2817	0.989
4	Fmale	92	1738	0.911	59.872	2	0.647	2710	0.966
5	Male	94	1747	0.927	77.609	2	0.625	2734	0.972
6	Burial	102	1792	1.000	140.125	2	0.557	2868	1.000
7	Crmtn	55	785	0.685	3.032	4	0.920	1366	0.680
8	DomesA	100	1777	0.981	127.617	2	0.570	2823	0.991
9	PubliA	63	783	0.723	16.764	4	0.804	1571	0.728
10	IntraStt	98	1768	0.962	117.517	2	0.583	2772	0.980
11	ExtStt	39	400	0.618	3.070	4	0.924	685	0.490
12	BAdjcntWall	53	539	0.675	1.739	4	0.943	1300	0.669
13	BBtwnBldng	39	476	0.618	1.256	0	0.954	707	0.487
14	BBtwnWall	20	209	0.554	0.000	0	1.000	190	0.256
15	BOpnAinSt	73	850	0.779	22.373	0	0.801	2106	0.843
16	BunBldng	48	446	0.654	2.596	0	0.932	1051	0.606
17	BunBskt	33	386	0.596	0.000	1	1.000	528	0.425
18	BunBn	15	60	0.540	0.000	4	1.000	105	0.207
19	BunBx	33	386	0.596	0.000	1	1.000	528	0.425
20	BunPt	91	1834	0.903	63.311	2	0.646	2645	0.953

21	BunAbndndBldng	30	148	0.586	0.000	0	1.000	435	0.404
22	BunBldngFnd	33	226	0.596	0.000	0	1.000	528	0.431
23	BunWell	41	337	0.626	0.163	4	0.991	813	0.535
24	BuatEntr	44	389	0.638	0.743	0	0.965	913	0.565
25	BunrBldng	43	330	0.634	0.562	4	0.972	878	0.555
26	BuonFlr	58	660	0.699	13.901	0	0.867	1433	0.697
27	BundrHrth	52	493	0.671	5.881	4	0.919	1218	0.647
28	BundrOvn	39	381	0.618	0.000	3	1.000	741	0.509
29	BundrBsn	20	209	0.554	0.000	0	1.000	190	0.256
30	BundrFlr	86	1533	0.864	48.368	2	0.681	2490	0.922
31	BundrPltfm	21	90	0.557	0.000	0	1.000	210	0.287
32	BundrWll	34	465	0.600	0.000	0	1.000	561	0.432
33	BundrPsthl	39	381	0.618	0.000	3	1.000	741	0.509
34	BuonVrgSl	6	21	0.515	0.000	0	1.000	15	0.083
35	BunPlstBlk	19	73	0.551	0.000	3	1.000	171	0.261
36	BuwthnWll	51	501	0.667	5.850	0	0.896	1142	0.627
37	BuinsdDtch	10	58	0.526	0.000	4	1.000	45	0.138
38	Cmtry	31	339	0.590	0.824	4	0.970	451	0.399
39	BuoutSt	17	95	0.545	0.000	1	1.000	136	0.224
40	SngBu	100	1799	0.981	115.554	2	0.574	2842	0.994
41	MltBu	96	1844	0.944	77.362	2	0.614	2798	0.984

42	BoTreat	91	1776	0.903	52.246	2	0.661	2708	0.965
43	BoCrmtn	53	739	0.675	2.320	4	0.933	1286	0.661
44	BoDecor	36	344	0.607	0.325	1	0.983	619	0.462
45	BoColor	79	1167	0.816	24.229	0	0.750	2312	0.885
46	BoPlstr	64	712	0.729	12.772	1	0.826	1666	0.751
47	BoWrpp	54	658	0.680	2.581	0	0.929	1330	0.674
48	MissBoPcs	82	1404	0.836	29.978	2	0.730	2425	0.909
49	ScttBoPcs	61	780	0.713	7.555	2	0.857	1569	0.729
50	HeadTreat	98	1850	0.962	101.121	2	0.592	2815	0.988
51	SktwoutSkll	90	1647	0.895	59.270	2	0.653	2617	0.948
52	SkllBu	92	1539	0.911	76.247	2	0.636	2663	0.957
53	MndbBu	78	1166	0.810	25.940	1	0.746	2239	0.871
54	SkllFrgm	86	1282	0.864	38.459	2	0.701	2563	0.936
55	MltSkllBu	82	1306	0.836	32.170	0	0.729	2422	0.907
56	SkllPlstr	74	1017	0.785	23.049	0	0.765	2067	0.836
57	SkllColor	72	1052	0.773	21.229	0	0.773	1976	0.817
58	CrnModif	56	686	0.689	5.721	3	0.888	1367	0.683
59	SkllPerf	41	349	0.626	0.189	3	0.990	812	0.533
60	SkllDecor	63	868	0.723	9.623	0	0.840	1640	0.743
61	CrchBoPos	68	842	0.750	12.338	3	0.827	1885	0.798
62	ExSpnBoPos	7	21	0.518	0.000	0	1.000	21	0.101

63	FdwnBoPos	40	491	0.622	1.668	1	0.942	735	0.499
64	FlxBoPos	88	1571	0.879	51.247	2	0.677	2590	0.942
65	HocBoPos	70	773	0.761	25.281	1	0.747	1804	0.779
66	LyBoPos	76	1208	0.797	23.160	3	0.761	2170	0.857
67	SmFlxBoPos	59	626	0.703	7.782	0	0.866	1481	0.709
68	PlstrGrv	25	205	0.570	0.000	1	1.000	300	0.328
69	GrvGoods	94	1802	0.927	72.601	2	0.629	2749	0.974
70	AniRmn	82	1394	0.836	32.675	2	0.724	2403	0.904
71	AniSkll	61	670	0.713	7.853	4	0.862	1578	0.728
72	Clay	38	319	0.614	0.311	0	0.983	691	0.493
73	Ash	61	746	0.713	7.840	0	0.861	1575	0.728
74	Sedimnt	37	307	0.611	0.000	4	1.000	666	0.482
75	Ochre	73	937	0.779	23.959	4	0.770	2023	0.826
76	BonObj	57	785	0.694	5.189	4	0.892	1423	0.692
77	MollskonBu	64	795	0.729	11.691	4	0.840	1693	0.755
78	ShellObj	58	736	0.699	7.366	4	0.874	1444	0.697
79	Bead	87	1423	0.872	47.221	2	0.689	2576	0.939
80	Ornmt	61	737	0.713	7.493	4	0.863	1580	0.732
81	Figur	79	1213	0.816	32.002	0	0.745	2295	0.882
82	Baskt	34	465	0.600	0.000	0	1.000	561	0.432
83	WoodObj	34	465	0.600	0.000	0	1.000	561	0.432
84	GrndStn	58	622	0.699	5.302	0	0.887	1467	0.704

85	MortStn	51	592	0.667	2.408	4	0.929	1184	0.632
86	BuonFltStn	22	124	0.560	0.047	0	0.991	229	0.289
87	StnObj	88	1285	0.879	50.510	2	0.679	2601	0.944
88	Lithic	47	571	0.650	0.700	4	0.974	1053	0.601
89	GrvdStn	23	132	0.564	0.000	0	1.000	253	0.312
90	LrgStnonSpSkt Prt	15	35	0.540	0.000	2	1.000	105	0.215
91	StnVslPcs	50	531	0.662	3.006	4	0.928	1137	0.624
92	GrvMrk	76	1122	0.797	27.290	4	0.753	2145	0.852
93	BuMrkStn	74	1067	0.785	23.355	4	0.772	2086	0.840
94	BuMrkAniSkll	17	112	0.545	0.000	4	1.000	136	0.217
95	BuMrkStnStn	31	267	0.590	0.461	1	0.970	451	0.403
96	Mask	53	624	0.675	7.212	0	0.872	1202	0.640
97	ArchPainSite	52	517	0.671	5.308	0	0.880	1167	0.627
98	AnthVslinSite	21	97	0.557	0.000	0	1.000	210	0.287
99	FigurinSite	78	1168	0.810	34.352	0	0.729	2189	0.862
100	AnthFiginSite	82	1315	0.836	41.526	0	0.702	2332	0.890
101	ZooFiginSite	50	519	0.662	2.623	1	0.928	1137	0.626
102	GroovStninSite	68	937	0.750	16.469	0	0.801	1825	0.784
103	PubliAinSite	88	1637	0.879	50.429	2	0.672	2572	0.938

Subsequently, various centrality metrics were evaluated in order to gain a deeper understanding of the importance and impact of nodes (features) in the network (Table 7). Figure 72 illustrates the network, displaying the interconnections among the primary nodes and their corresponding weight.

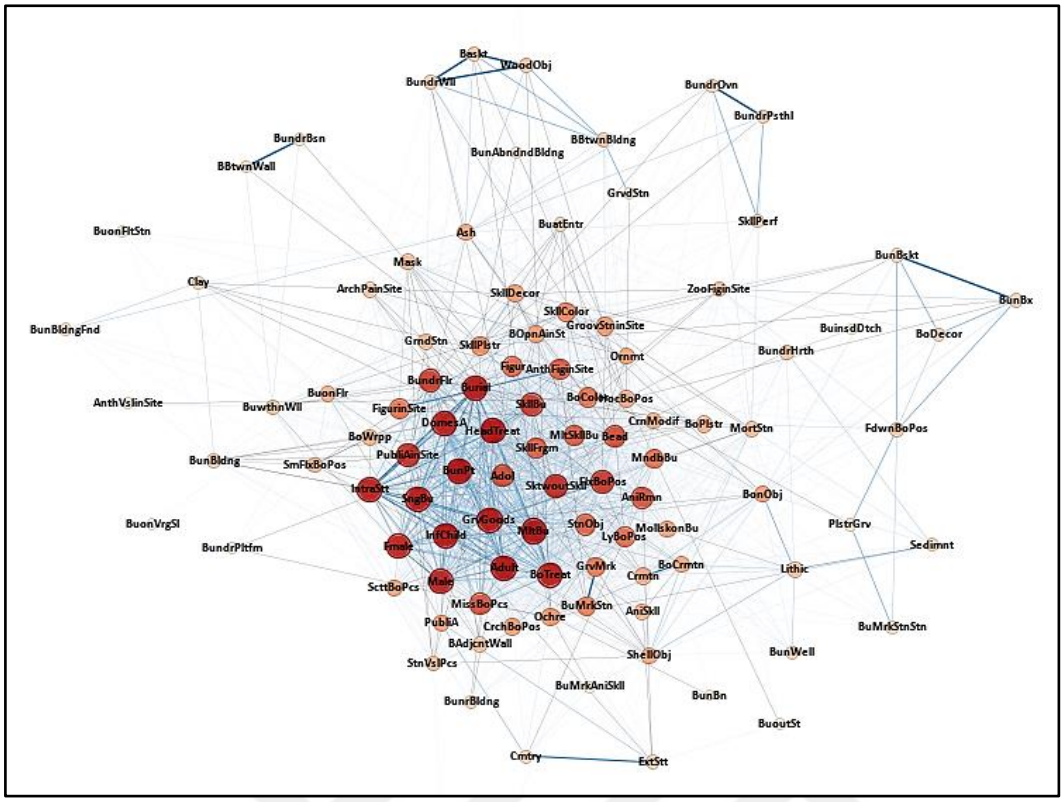


Figure 72. 1-mode network of Period-5 highlighting the nodes of mortuary features regarding their weighted degrees

Accordingly, the features that are in the middle part of the graph have higher weighted degrees. These features include SngBu, MltpBu, Adult, Subadult, Burial, DomesticA, PubliA, Fmale, Male, FlxBoPos, SkllBu, and SktwoutSkll. When the features are reassessed considering the other centrality metrics in the table, it is shared to find that the features that were recently cited are the most influential actors for each respective centrality. They maintain many connections and actively contribute to facilitating communication within the network. These conspicuous traits align with those that were previously identified using the seriation technique. In summary, these attributes can be described as special features of Period 5.

To find out which features were more strongly related, I ran a 1-mode network analysis. However, a more thorough examination is required due to the size and dispersion. In addition to demographic data, this study will consider specific aspects of Neolithic life. Figure 73 shows the results of the feature-based Jaccard Similarity Analysis.

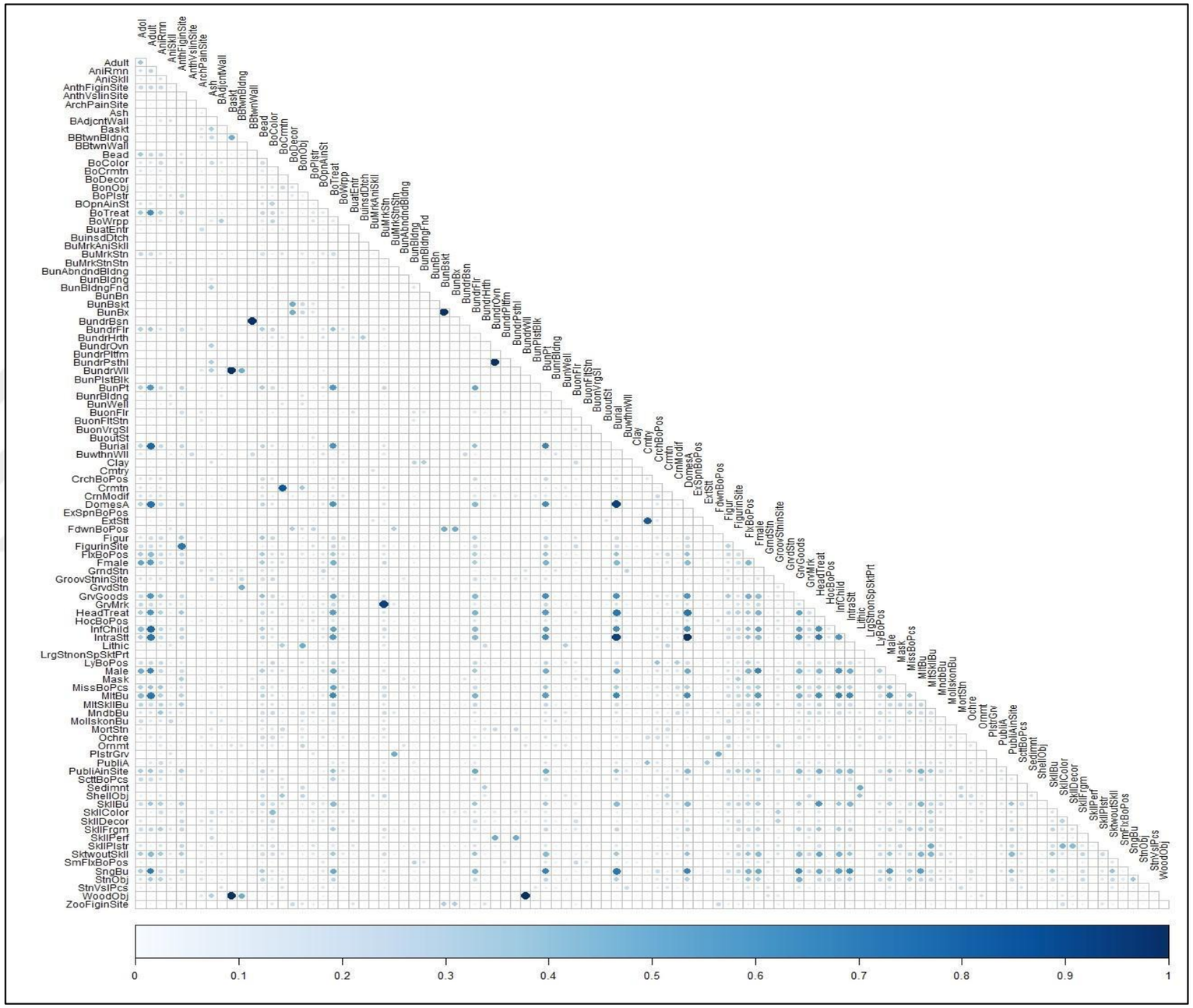


Figure 73. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-5 mortuary features

When I first evaluate the age groups, I can say that adults and sub-adults share many characteristics. However, while some items tend to correlate with adults, some are more related to sub-adults. SngBu and Ochre tend to correlate significantly with adults, while Bead, GrndStn, BuMrkStn, and GroovStninSite are more related to subadults. When assessed in terms of gender groups, there are many shared traits. StnVslPcs, SngBu, and AniRmn are more associated with males, while Mask, FigurinSite, AnthFiginSite, ZooFiginSite, BuMrkStn, and GroovStninSite appear to be more connected with females. Alongside the demographic part, a more comprehensive analysis was undertaken of specific traits that are both essential and distinctive characteristics of the Neolithic period, as per my assessment. Bead, Figurine, and Ochre seem to be more related traits in general. While SkllBu, SktwoutSkll, and MltpSkllBu are related to PubliAinSite, the BuMrkStn seems more associated with SktwoutSkll, MndBu, and ShellObj. The LrgStnonSpSktPrts characteristic has a stronger correlation with SktwoutSkll, whereas the StnVslPcs feature is more closely related to GrndStn and BuwthWll.

3.3.6. Period-6: Mortuary Practices of Early Agricultural Communities (c. 9,000 – 7,000 BP)

The 9th millennium BP in the Near East is associated with the emergence of fully flourished agricultural communities, gradual abandonment of many PPNB sites in the Near East and the dispersal of the Neolithic way of life in the neighboring geographies, such as Europe and Iran, both through population movements and information exchange. Our data for this time-period, the last phase of the Early Holocene period examined in this thesis, involves 56 sites, of which 14 are from Europe (8 sites from the Balkans), and 42 sites from the Near East (6 sites from the Greek Aegean) (Figure 74, 75).

By far, the most interesting feature of the time-period is the fading of adults, specifically males, from the settlement burial contexts. While subadults and females were better represented in domestic contexts in relation to well-plastered architectural spaces (e.g., the majority of burials within the Çatalhöyük are those of children (Boz & Hager, 2013) and also the majority of the individuals in some communal places (called "*AY*" and "*BA*" structures) of Tepecik-Çiftlik are infants (Büyükkarakaya et

al., 2019), adult males were increasingly associated with communal spaces, such as courtyards or extra-settlement cemeteries. In Mesopotamia, the Levant, and Central Anatolia, collective burials in communal spaces (Çatalhöyük, Domuztepe, Tepecik-Çiftlik) can be observed together with some skull-related activity. In Greece, Northwest Anatolia and West Anatolia, intramural burials of subadults and females are again much more visible than adult males. However, skull focused activity is non-existent in these regions, at this time-period. Instead, the communal ritual is concentrated on anthropomorphic figurines, pots and stamps, together with the well plastered house that now involves mostly female and sub-adult burials.

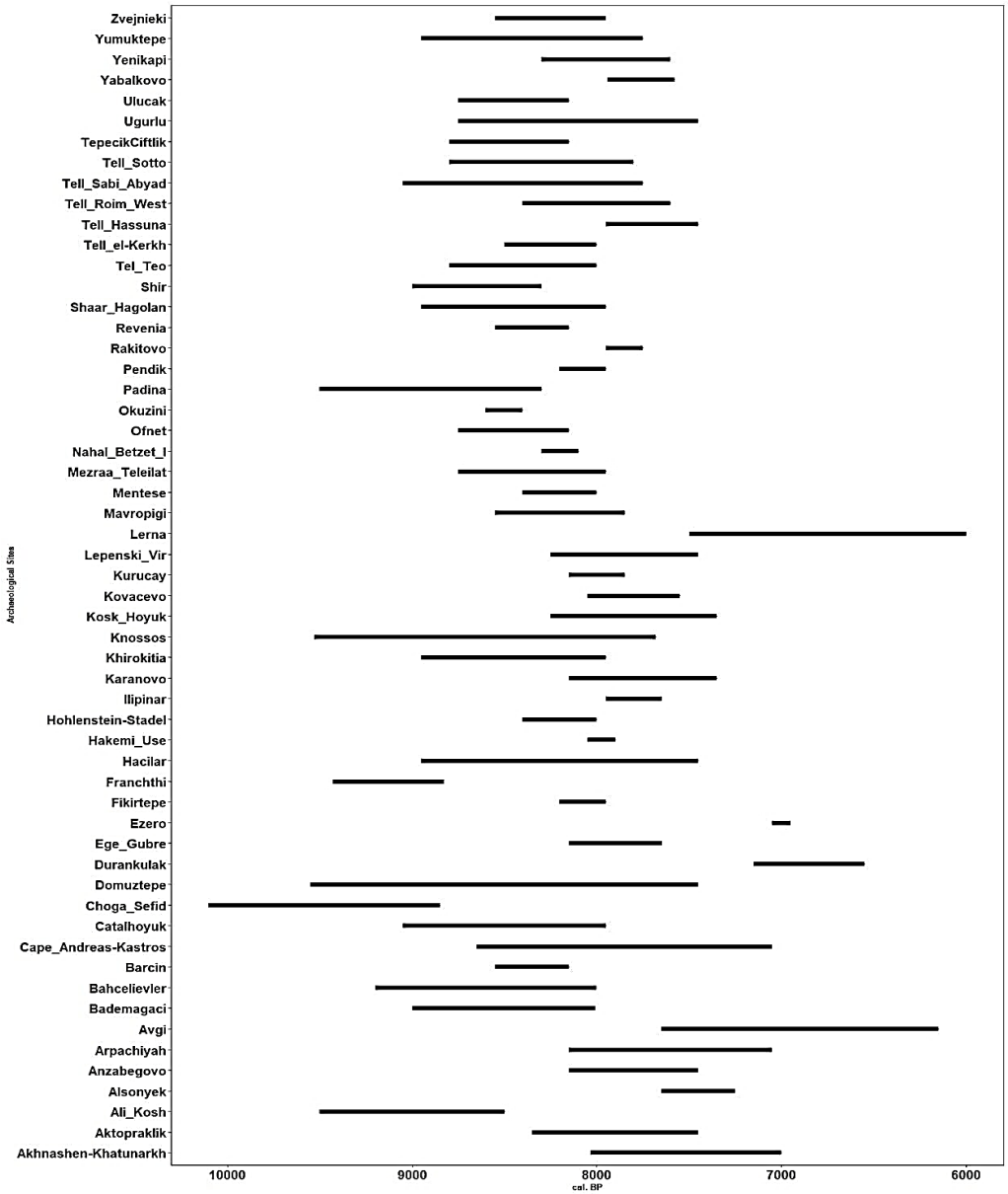


Figure 75. Chronology Table of Period-6 Sites



Figure 74. Map of Period-6 Sites mentioned in the thesis

Within the framework of analysis, PCA was employed to unveil the main structures within the dataset (Figure 76). The Balkans and European regions clustered together on the graph. While Central Anatolia and Northwestern Anatolia are more closely associated, Western Anatolia is located between SW Anatolia and NW Anatolia. In comparison to the remaining regions, the Southern Levant and Upper Tigris are clustered together. On the chart, the points of Northern Levant and the Aegean are rather close. Iran and Cyprus are the nearest points to this pair. Between this Mediterranean group and Western Anatolia lies Southwest Anatolia. Lastly, the Upper Euphrates lies between the Upper Tigris and Central Anatolia.

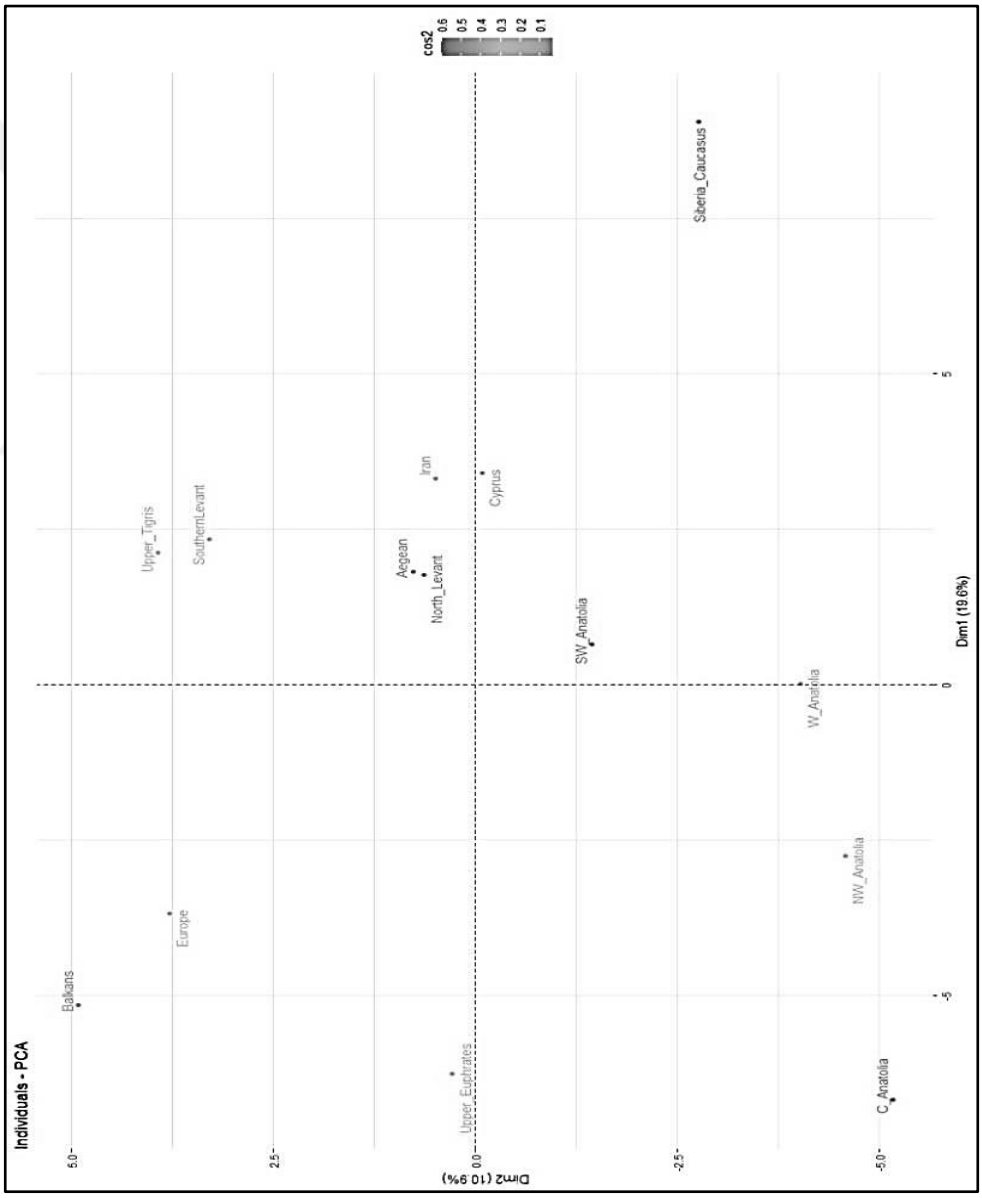


Figure 76. PCA distribution of regions based on analysis of all mortuary features in Period-6

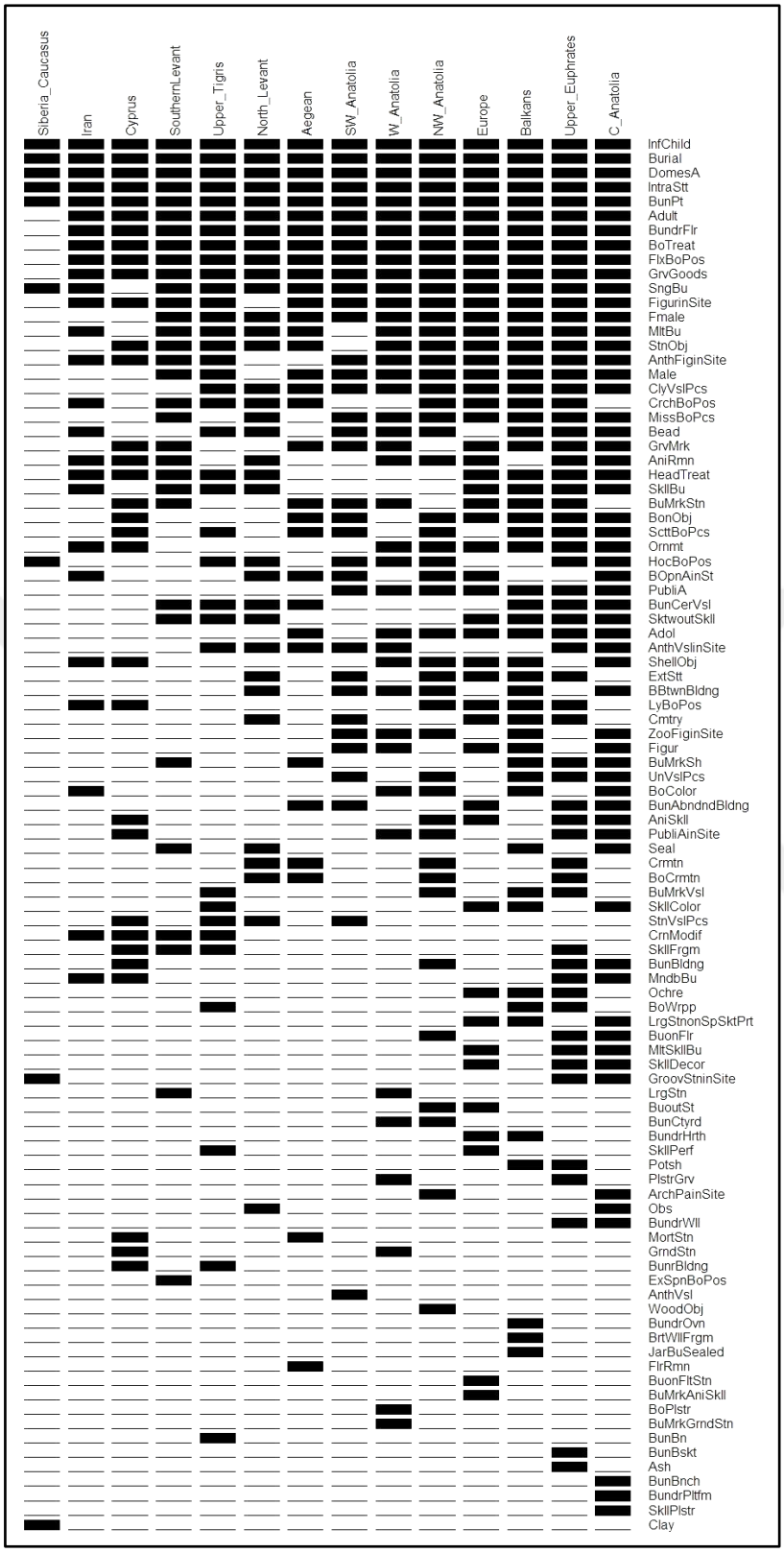


Figure 77. Seriation table for the presence of mortuary features at each region during Period-6

I used seriation (Figure 77) and 2-mode network analysis (Figure 78) to account for the factors influencing whether regions are placed on the same or opposite side of the PCA plot or near or far. Essentially, the objective was to ascertain the correlation between regions and features. I am attempting to comprehend the factors that lead to the significant isolation of the remote region as well as the particular mortuary practices that develop stronger ties with the other areas. Upon contrasting the seriation graphs of previous periods, it becomes apparent that discerning patterns or distinctive attributes for the current period, as well as ascertaining the most prevalent features of the period, is considerably more difficult. Comparing the SSR values of other seriations revealed the same thing. This period surpassed the previous period and showed that it had the highest stress value, 728,7819. Hence, I will assess this period with seriation and 2-mode network analysis.

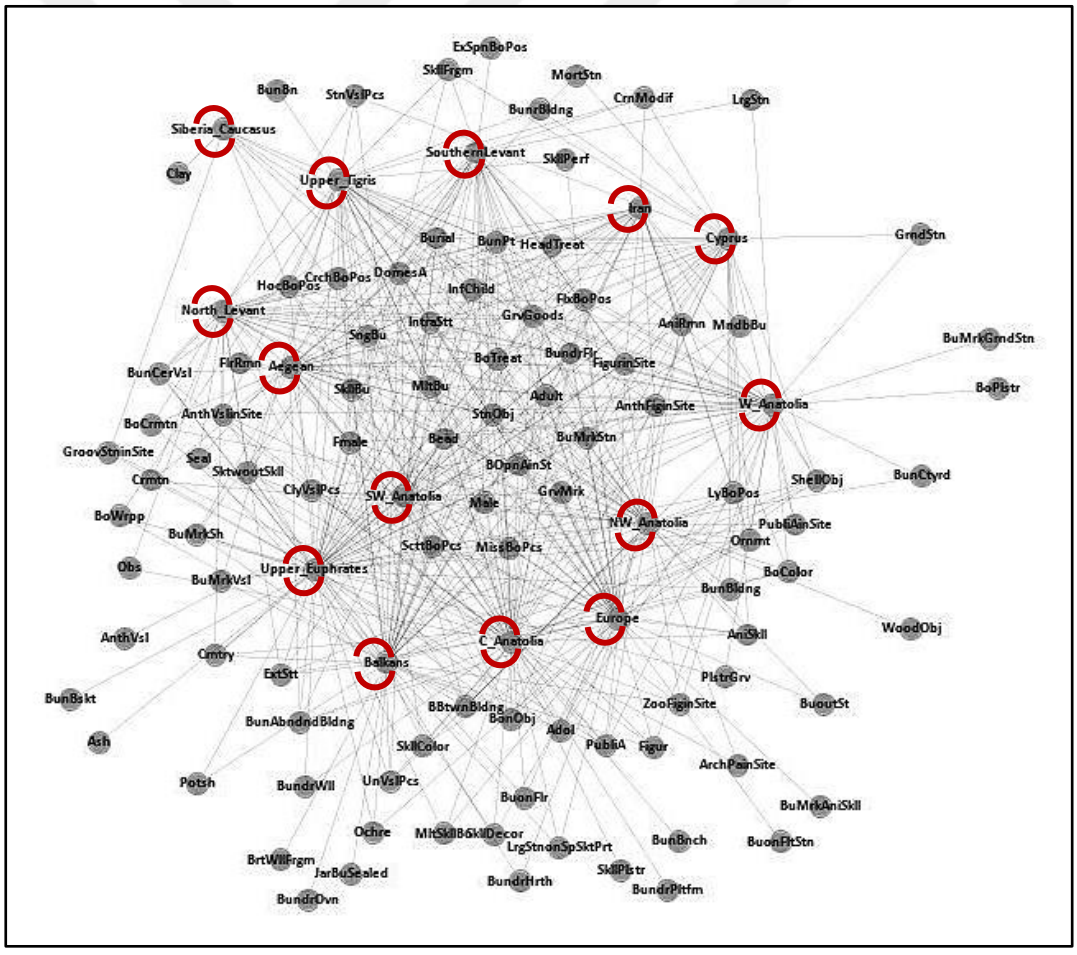


Figure 78. 2-mode (regions and features) network of Period-6

Looking at the features commonly shared across regions. Adult, Subadult, BundrFlr, FlxBoPos, and GrvGoods can be listed. These traits are located in the central area of the network. When considered in terms of features found in one region but not in others, JarBu, BundrOvn, and BrtWllFrgm are associated with the Balkans, while AnthVsl is seen with Southwest Anatolia. While BuMrkAniSkll and BuonFltStn are seen as specific to Europe, BuMrkGrndStn and BoPlst are the distinctive features of the Western Anatolia region. SkllPlst, BundrPltfm, and BundrBnch traits are only associated with Central Anatolia.

The modularity of the 2-mode network was examined, similar to the previous dataset from earlier periods (Figure 79). Despite the presence of a few clusters, the value is rather low, precisely 0.113.

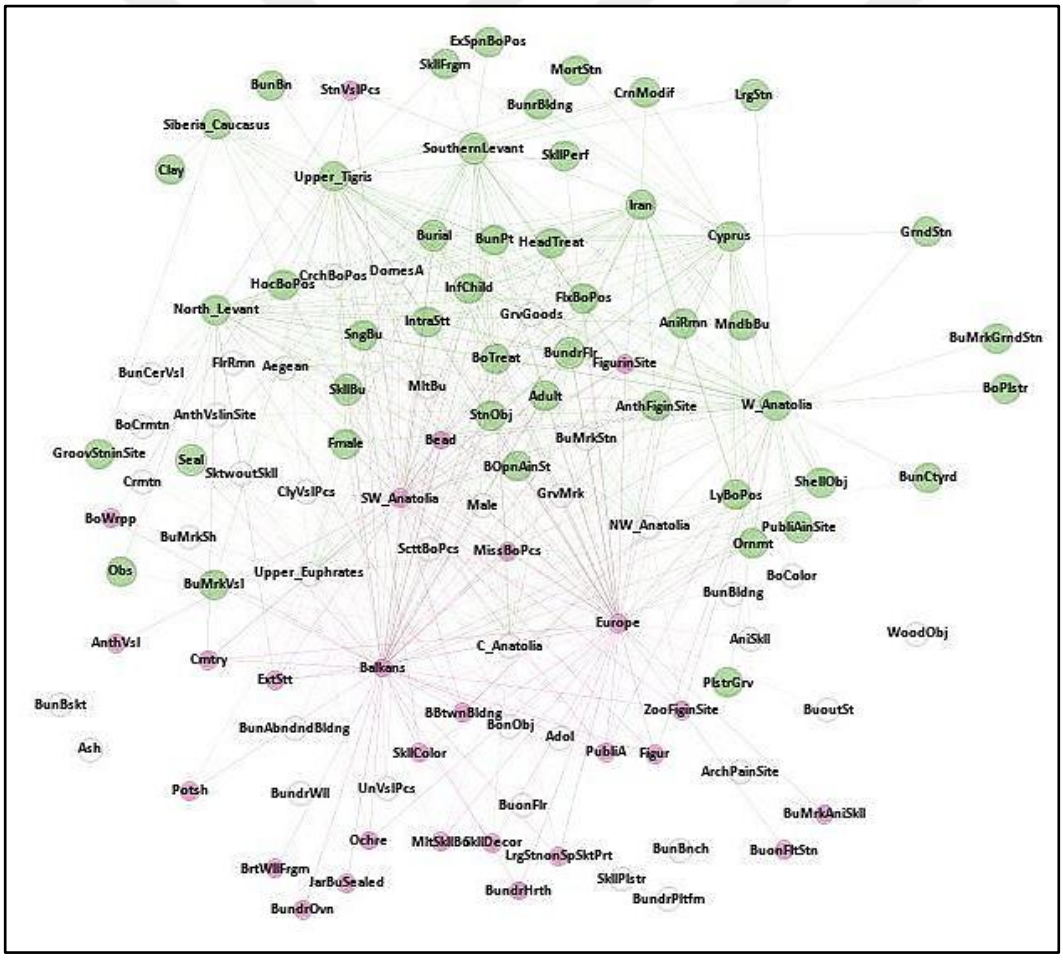


Figure 79. 2-mode network of Period-6 demonstrating the differential grouping of features according to regions

While the modularity value is modest, it does not clearly distinguish the clusters with distinct boundaries. However, the clusters can still be identified and enumerated as follows. The regions of Central Anatolia, Northwest Anatolia, Aegean, and Upper Euphrates constitute one cluster, while the Balkans, Europe, and Southwest Anatolia comprise the other cluster. The other group includes the Northern Levant, Upper Tigris, Iran, Southern Levant, Cyprus, Western Anatolia, and Siberia-Caucasus.

Examining the connections between features and regions is a highly complex matter. Most of the feature groupings are present in the majority of regions. Head Treatments can be observed in the Balkans, Europe, Central Anatolia, Upper Mesopotamia-Iran, and the Levant regions. The figurines are associated with the Balkans, Europe, Central Anatolia, Southwest Anatolia, and Western Anatolia. Some Body Treatments, such as BoColor and BoPlst are linked to the Balkans, Central Anatolia, Northwestern Anatolia, Western Anatolia, and Iran. Bead, GrvMrk, and FiginSite are widely available in nearly all regions.

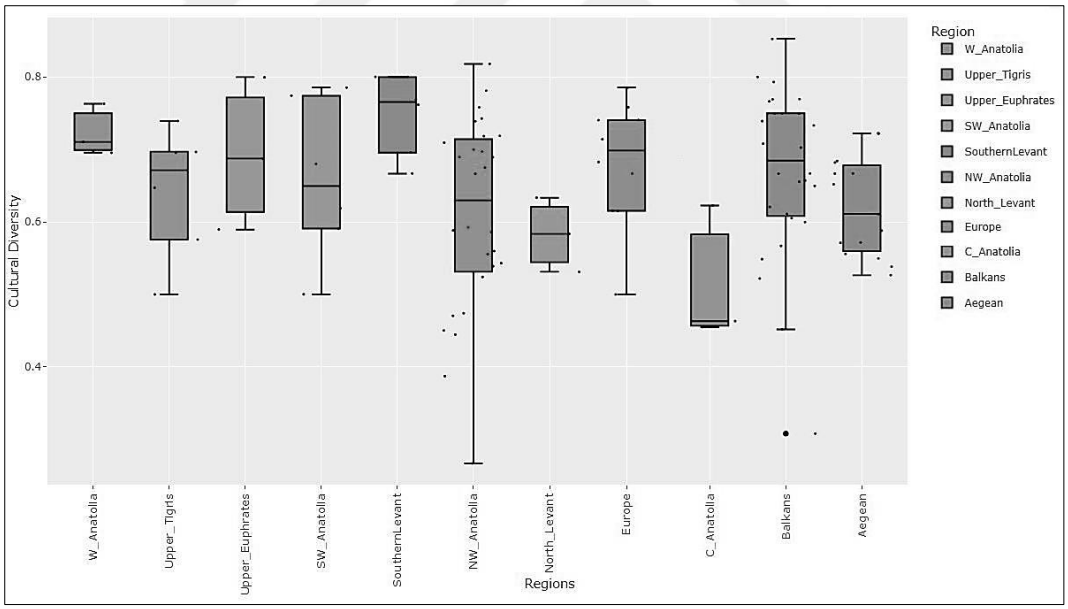


Figure 80. Boxplots showing Intra-regional Cultural Diversity among two sites in Period-6

After employing network analysis and seriation techniques to generally characterize the regions, the question of whether the regions are homogeneous arises. Stated differently, are traits associated with a region present at all sites in that region? The

investigation's results will aid in deriving conclusions about intra-regional dynamics, which is why site-specific variations were noted; this analysis is known as a regional cultural diversity study (Figure 80).

The most prominent region on the graph is Northwest Anatolia. The extensive range of diversity suggests the presence of pairs of settlements in the region that exhibit highly comparable practices but also possess distinct features. This aids in my comprehension of social dynamics, particularly on a local level. Ilıpınar and Bahçelievler were the main settlements in this particular scenario. They typically exhibit greater dissimilarity compared to other sites in the region. Barcin contributes to regional diversity in the same region. There appears to be a form of grouping or organization for the Northwestern region. However, considering the median values of Central Anatolia and Iran, it is reasonable to assume that the settlements in these regions have a significant number of common traits.

After analyzing regional diversity and the significant findings on intra-regional dynamics, I did a similarity analysis based on the Jaccard Index to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the relationship structures among the regions. It makes it possible to look at how the regions are alike or different. The similarity values between regions were assessed by respecting all mortuary features. The results were shown on a heat map, which can be seen in Figure 81.

According to the similarity analysis results, the highest similarity values are between Central Anatolia and Upper Euphrates (0.61) and also between the Balkans and Europe (0.60). The similarity value between the Southern Levant and the Upper Tigris is 0.55. While Northwestern Anatolia is more similar to the Central Anatolia region with a value of 056, Western Anatolia is more similar to the Northwestern Anatolia region with a value of 0.55. Southwestern Anatolia also looks more similar to the Western Anatolia region, with a value of 0.53. The similarity values of Cyprus and the Aegean regions with other regions are relatively lower. Cyprus is similar to Iran with a value of 0.49, and the Aegean is similar to the Southwestern Anatolia region with a value of 0.49. Notably, these outcomes are consistent with the general picture that was generated by PCA.

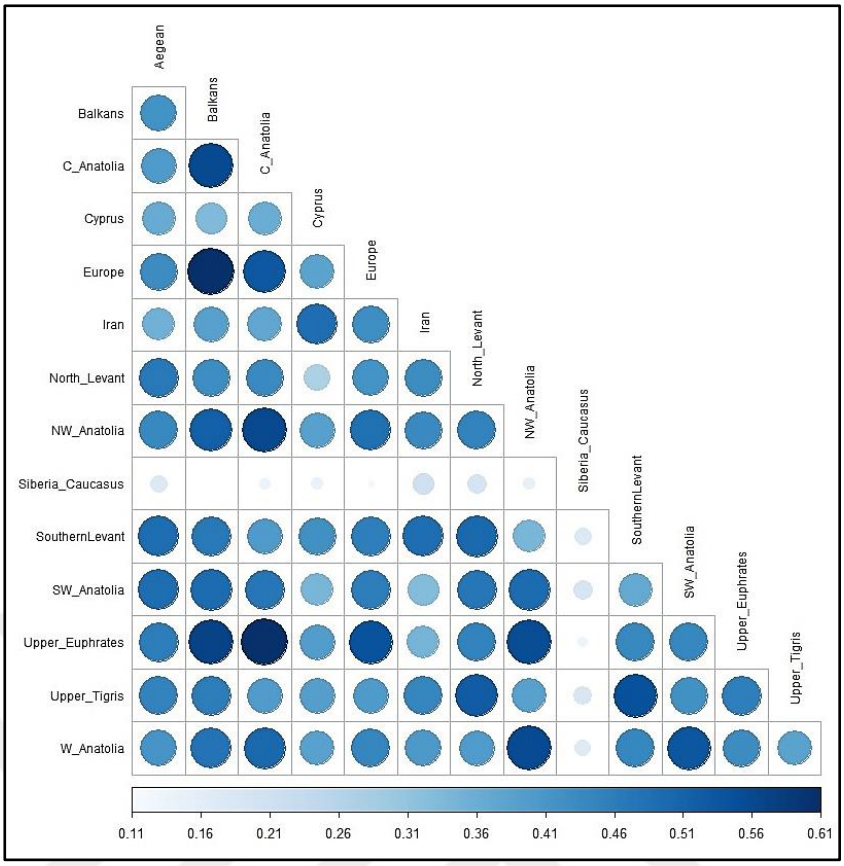


Figure 81. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-6 regions

Results based on these similarities indicate that these regions share some features. However, it is critical to correctly interpret the relationship between regions. I did a statistical analysis to lay the groundwork for understanding how common practices (or similarity values) between them can influence their dynamics. Thus, I utilized perMANOVA to determine whether the difference across regions is significant. I also visualized the interregional situation using the PCoA method.

According to the permutational multivariate analysis of variance, the diversity of the groups explains 36% of the variation in the data ($R2 = 0.3616$, $p = 0.001$). This indicates that there are considerable differences between the regions for this period. Upon examination of the PCoA graph, it becomes apparent that numerous regions exhibit overlapping or intersecting patterns. Hence, I pondered whether the disparity observed among regions during the entire period was applicable to all combinations of regions. I examined the similarity of the region pairings acquired from PCA and Similarity Analysis using perMANOVA to test the results (Table 8).

Table 8. P-values of perMANOVA run for The Region Pairs (dark grey: no difference between two regions; light grey: difference between them, albeit slight; white: significant difference)

	Balkans	Central Anatolia	Cyprus	Europe	Iran	Northern Levant	NW Anatolia	Southern Levant	SW Anatolia	Upper Euphrates	Upper Tigris	W Anatolia
Aegean	0.459	0.018	0.036	0.005	0.036	0.018	0.029	0.087	0.035	0.016	0.016	0.026
Balkans		0.031	0.055	0.134	0.165	0.261	0.102	0.096	0.037	0.444	0.218	0.196
C Anatolia			0.1	0.109	0.1	0.1	0.032	0.056	0.03	0.8	0.067	0.3
Cyprus				0.054	0.6667	0.1	0.04	0.8	0.1333	0.4	0.2	0.2
Europe					0.136	0.072	0.025	0.041	0.02	0.552	0.027	0.204
Iran						0.1	0.191	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Northern Levant							0.198	0.353	0.103	0.3	0.294	0.2
NW Anatolia								0.012	0.579	0.135	0.008	0.418
Southern Levant									0.114	0.111	0.448	0.322
SW Anatolia										0.198	0.08	0.724
Upper Euphrates											0.279	0.6
Upper Tigris												0.025

This study gives a fresh perspective on the similarities and interactions across different regions. Therefore, Western Anatolia, Upper Euphrates, Northern Levant, and Iran regions exhibit no statistically significant distinction from nearly all other regions. This finding indicates that these regions have similarities with many other regions, as they possess a limited number of unique characteristics. These regions may also serve as hubs inside networks. The discussion of these outcomes will be postponed until a later time.

After examining the associations between the regions and their traits, the focus shifted to the relationship among the features. The main impetus in this context is understanding co-occurrence, appearance, disappearance, and re-engagement and also how they change over time. The latter will be elaborated upon in the following section. A one-mode network was created by using the similarity values between features. As evidenced by the network graph, there is variation in the level of interconnectivity across different features. Although specific traits may be comparatively weaker, there are certain correlations that are notably greater. Taking this into account, I investigated if there had been any occurrence of feature clustering (Figure 82).

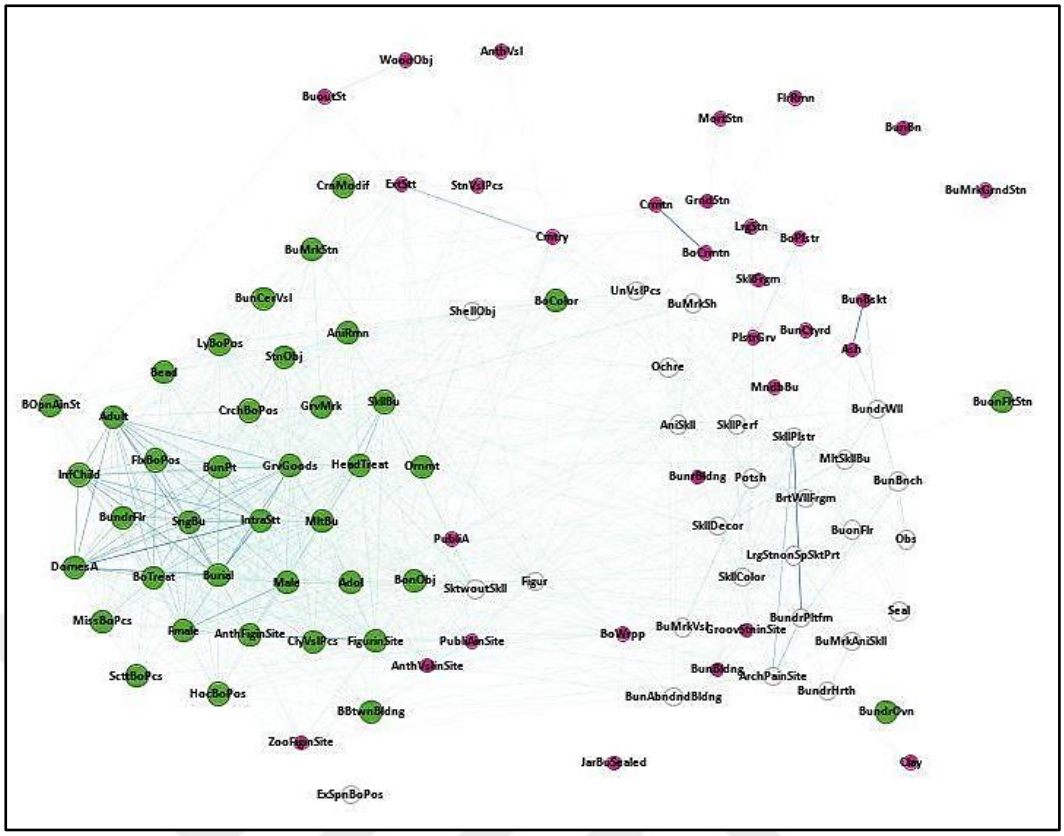


Figure 82. 1-mode network indicating the connections between Period-6 mortuary features and the modularity of the net

The application of the Louvain modularity maximization approach resulted in a modularity value of 0.145 for the given set. Despite several modules being dispersed, there were a total of three modules. In the first group, there are BundrOvn, BuBtwBlndg, BundrFlr, BunCerVsl, BuonFtlStn, HocBoPos, FlxBoPos, CrchBoPos, SctBoPcs, MissBoPcs, Fmale, Male, Adult, Subadult, AnthFiginSite, FiginSite, ClyVslPcs, IntraStt, DomesticA, BonObj, Bead, StnObj, AniRmn, MltpBu, SngBu, Ornmt, SkllBu, CrnModif, and BoColor.SktwoutSkll, SkllColor, SkllPlst, SkllDecor, SkllPerfor, MltpSkllBu, BunAbdnBldg, BunBnch, BundrHrth, BuonFlr, BundrPltfm, BundrWll, ArchPaintinSite, BuMrkAniSkll, BuMrkVsl, BuMrkSh, Seal, Ochre, ShellObj, Figure, AniSkll, LrgStnonSpSktPrts, Obs, BrtWllFrgm, and Potsh features form the second group. There are JarBu, ZooFiginSite, AnthVslinSite, GroovStninSite, PubliAinSite, PubliA, Cmrty, BoWrpp, BoCrmtn, BoPlst, SkllFrgm, MndBu, BunBskt, BunBn, BunCryrd, PlstGrv, BuMrkGrndStn, Clay, Ash, LrgStn, GrndStn, FlrRmn, StnVslPcs, and AntVsl features in the last group.

Table 9. The Results of Network Analysis for the Mortuary Features of Period-6

Id	Label	Degree	Weighted Degree	Closeness Centrality	Betweenness Centrality	Modularity	Clustering Coefficient	Number of triangles	Eingenvector Centrality
1	InfChild	93	1828	0.970	71.411	2	0.652	2789	0.992
2	Adol	82	1480	0.873	29.093	2	0.751	2493	0.933
3	Adult	91	1866	0.950	52.926	2	0.676	2769	0.987
4	Fmale	88	1794	0.923	40.765	2	0.707	2707	0.975
5	Male	88	1774	0.923	40.765	2	0.707	2707	0.975
6	Burial	96	1873	1.000	100.435	2	0.620	2825	1.000
7	Crmtn	50	612	0.676	3.534	0	0.911	1116	0.618
8	DomesA	94	1793	0.980	93.644	2	0.631	2760	0.987
9	PubliA	72	1112	0.800	15.623	0	0.817	2087	0.850
10	IntraStt	95	1813	0.990	96.210	2	0.627	2800	0.995
11	ExtStt	62	883	0.738	8.455	0	0.875	1655	0.757
12	BBtwnBldng	65	996	0.756	8.504	2	0.873	1815	0.792
13	BOpnAinSt	58	708	0.716	7.098	2	0.872	1442	0.710
14	BunBldng	61	875	0.733	5.790	0	0.895	1638	0.754
15	BunBskt	34	435	0.608	0.000	0	1.000	561	0.435
16	BunBn	15	79	0.542	0.000	0	1.000	105	0.206
17	BunPt	92	1722	0.960	81.895	2	0.652	2728	0.980
18	BunAbndndBldng	63	880	0.744	4.430	1	0.906	1770	0.782
19	BunCtyrd	43	467	0.644	1.229	0	0.951	859	0.547
20	BunBnch	43	598	0.644	0.000	1	1.000	903	0.554
21	BunrBldng	21	169	0.561	0.062	0	0.986	207	0.274
22	BuonFlr	62	844	0.738	3.930	1	0.914	1728	0.771
23	BundrHrth	40	454	0.632	0.576	1	0.976	761	0.520
24	BundrOvn	30	251	0.593	0.049	2	0.995	433	0.406
25	BundrFlr	85	1499	0.897	43.071	2	0.711	2540	0.943
26	BundrPltfm	53	908	0.691	1.328	1	0.957	1319	0.672
27	BundrWll	57	874	0.711	3.831	1	0.913	1457	0.707

28	Cmtry	58	764	0.716	4.999	0	0.911	1506	0.725
29	BuoutSt	29	274	0.589	0.115	0	0.993	403	0.380
30	SngBu	92	1802	0.960	66.807	2	0.661	2769	0.988
31	MltBu	85	1717	0.897	33.440	2	0.736	2627	0.959
32	BoTreat	89	1676	0.932	48.236	2	0.690	2701	0.974
33	BoCrmtn	50	612	0.676	3.534	0	0.911	1116	0.618
34	BoColor	60	817	0.727	6.922	2	0.870	1540	0.729
35	BoPlstr	32	353	0.600	0.000	0	1.000	496	0.413
36	BoWrpp	67	876	0.768	11.508	0	0.840	1858	0.801
37	MissBoPcs	77	1158	0.835	25.216	2	0.759	2221	0.879
38	ScttBoPcs	69	961	0.780	18.032	2	0.797	1869	0.804
39	HeadTreat	87	1656	0.914	54.128	2	0.702	2626	0.959
40	SktwoutSkll	78	1290	0.842	29.438	1	0.790	2373	0.908
41	SkllBu	81	1586	0.865	26.840	2	0.766	2482	0.930
42	MndbBu	58	754	0.716	6.280	0	0.880	1454	0.708
43	SkllFrgm	53	595	0.691	8.132	0	0.862	1188	0.641
44	MltSkllBu	61	867	0.733	8.224	1	0.872	1596	0.740
45	SkllPlstr	53	908	0.691	1.328	1	0.957	1319	0.672
46	SkllColor	66	1038	0.762	7.756	1	0.871	1869	0.804
47	CrnModif	51	643	0.681	5.147	2	0.882	1125	0.626
48	SkllPerf	35	321	0.611	0.375	1	0.971	578	0.460
49	SkllDecor	68	1079	0.774	8.439	1	0.864	1968	0.824
50	CrchBoPos	77	1166	0.835	22.182	2	0.780	2282	0.890
51	ExSpnBoPos	6	22	0.516	0.000	1	1.000	15	0.086
52	FlxBoPos	87	1668	0.914	42.172	2	0.704	2635	0.961
53	HocBoPos	73	1135	0.807	21.086	2	0.820	2156	0.865
54	LyBoPos	72	1244	0.800	16.375	2	0.805	2058	0.843
55	PlstrGrv	53	710	0.691	2.873	0	0.926	1276	0.662
56	GrvGoods	91	1843	0.950	53.936	2	0.676	2768	0.987
57	AniRmn	81	1287	0.865	26.785	2	0.758	2457	0.925
58	AniSkll	76	1219	0.828	16.362	1	0.804	2292	0.891
59	Clay	8	52	0.522	0.000	0	1.000	28	0.111
60	Ash	34	435	0.608	0.000	0	1.000	561	0.435
61	FlrRmn	22	142	0.565	0.087	0	0.983	227	0.294
62	Ochre	57	742	0.711	3.366	1	0.919	1467	0.714
63	BonObj	78	1335	0.842	22.712	2	0.780	2343	0.903

64	ShellObj	76	1077	0.828	20.451	1	0.783	2231	0.880
65	Bead	64	1094	0.750	14.679	2	0.812	1636	0.750
66	Seal	60	748	0.727	6.251	1	0.875	1548	0.733
67	Ornmt	79	1379	0.850	24.868	2	0.772	2380	0.910
68	Figur	73	1157	0.807	12.827	1	0.828	2176	0.868
69	WoodObj	26	210	0.578	0.000	0	1.000	325	0.340
70	GrndStn	43	487	0.644	1.842	0	0.937	846	0.539
71	LrgStn	36	398	0.615	0.470	0	0.971	612	0.460
72	MortStn	26	204	0.578	0.042	0	0.994	323	0.340
73	BuonFltStn	16	88	0.545	0.000	2	1.000	120	0.223
74	StnObj	82	1389	0.873	28.066	2	0.748	2484	0.931
75	Obs	45	547	0.653	0.128	1	0.994	984	0.581
76	BrtWllFrgm	24	220	0.571	0.000	1	1.000	276	0.319
77	BunCerVsl	70	855	0.787	19.570	2	0.800	1933	0.817
78	Potsh	49	613	0.671	1.687	1	0.954	1122	0.626
79	JarBuSealed	18	104	0.552	0.000	0	1.000	153	0.244
80	AnthVsl	17	129	0.549	0.000	0	1.000	136	0.220
81	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	60	863	0.727	5.636	1	0.892	1578	0.737
82	UnVslPcs	68	989	0.774	8.414	1	0.870	1982	0.828
83	ClyVslPcs	85	1458	0.897	30.755	2	0.739	2639	0.961
84	StnVslPcs	51	602	0.681	5.342	0	0.889	1134	0.626
85	GrvMrk	84	1258	0.889	38.201	2	0.725	2529	0.940
86	BuMrkStn	59	823	0.722	6.754	2	0.870	1488	0.716
87	BuMrkVsl	57	733	0.711	4.621	1	0.900	1437	0.706
88	BuMrkSh	66	770	0.762	7.522	1	0.876	1878	0.805
89	BuMrkAniSkll	36	310	0.615	0.000	1	1.000	630	0.478
90	BuMrkGrndStn	15	70	0.542	0.000	0	1.000	105	0.209
91	ArchPainSite	56	937	0.706	2.226	1	0.939	1446	0.705
92	AnthVslinSite	83	1385	0.881	33.601	0	0.746	2539	0.941
93	FigurinSite	88	1639	0.923	47.884	2	0.697	2670	0.968
94	AnthFiginSite	89	1684	0.932	53.637	2	0.685	2684	0.971
95	ZooFiginSite	61	827	0.733	13.366	0	0.841	1539	0.732
96	GroovStninSite	56	723	0.706	7.710	0	0.920	1417	0.701
97	PubliAinSite	77	1242	0.835	20.962	0	0.788	2307	0.895

Various centrality measures were then assessed to gain a better understanding of the role and influence of specific nodes in the network (Table 9). Figure 83 depicts the network, including the numerous connections of the principal nodes and their weights.

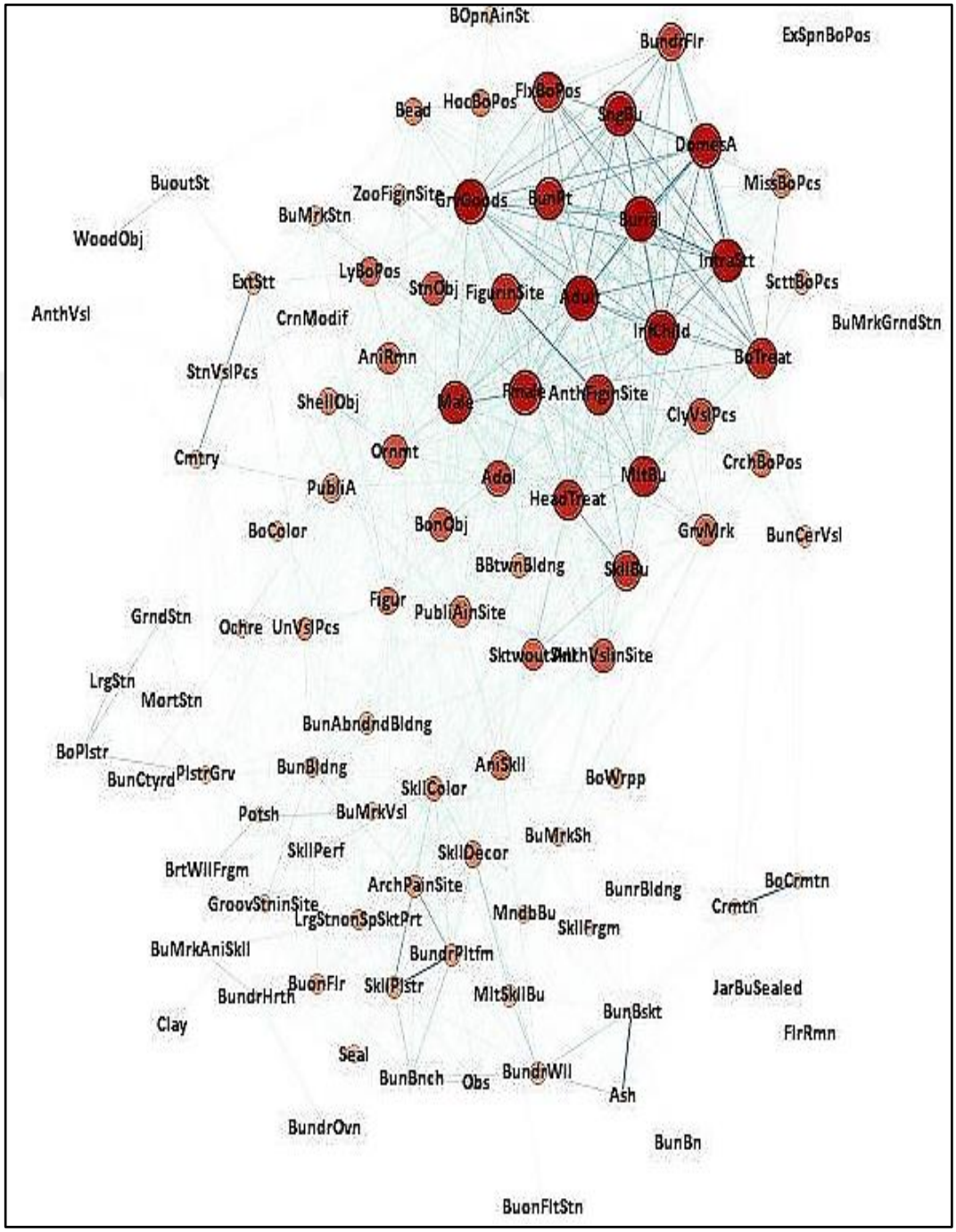


Figure 83. 1-mode network of Period-6 highlighting the nodes of mortuary features regarding their weighted degrees

As a result, the features marked in dark red in the center of the graph—Burial, IntraStt, DomesA, SngBu, Adult, Subadult, Male, Fmale, FlxBoPos, and GrvGoods—have greater weighted degrees. The attributes that were just listed mostly become the most effective actors for each centrality when the features are reevaluated in accordance with the other centrality values in the table. They have a significant number of connections and actively contribute to the network's communication. The important traits are almost indistinguishable from those that were previously identified using the seriation approach. In summary, these attributes characterize Period 6.

I utilized a 1-mode network analysis to determine the features that displayed stronger connections. Nevertheless, given the size of the modules, an additional analysis is necessary. The inquiry will examine different traits that are unique to Neolithic lifestyles, together with demographic data. In this specific instance (Figure 84), Jaccard Similarity Analysis was employed, which was based on features.

When examining age groups, subadults have a greater number of specific features compared to adults, with the exception of shared traits. Additional head and bodily practices, occurring in different spots within the architectural context, are primarily linked to individuals in the sub-adult age group. When assessing gender groups, numerous traits are related to both females and males during this period.

However, in various architectural contexts, females are predominantly linked to FlxBoPos and CrchBoPos, while males are mostly related to PubliA, BunCrdyrd, and LyBoPos. Aside from conducting the demographic study, I also did an in-depth look at key features that I consider to be essential and unique characteristics of the Neolithic period. It looks like Bead, BoColor, and Ornmt are more linked. There is a stronger link between the Figurines and BuMrkStn. There is a greater connection between BoPlst and PlstGrv, while SkllBu, SktwoutSkll, and SkllPlst are more connected to AnthFiginSite and ArchPaintinSite.

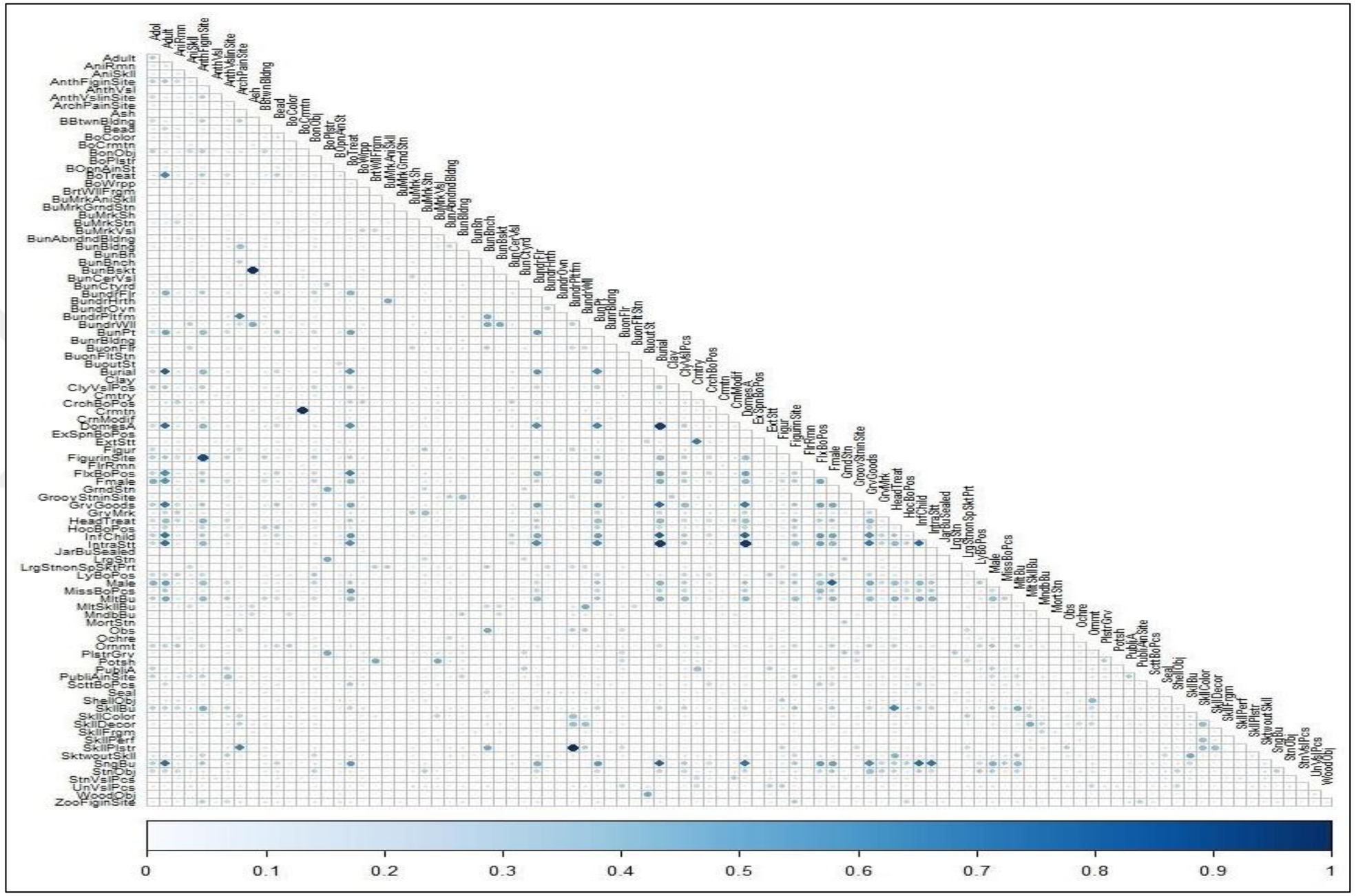


Figure 84. Heatmap based on the Similarity Analysis for Period-6 mortuary features

3.3.7. Analysis of Regional Groups through Times

I have done the study up to this point within the framework of the periods. I, therefore, studied it in a single period. The following were worked on in this context: - feature clusters that represent each period; - behavioral patterns that arise from the frequent use of traits together; - relationships between features and regions; - feature similarities and differences between regions; - differences to comprehend intra-regional dynamics. Now, I shall undertake the inverse approach: I will analyze the temporal evolution of mortuary features within each region. Change refers to the traits that remain constant, those that appear and disappear as well as patterns.

The motivation for this new technique is rooted in the preceding analyses. While certain aspects may share general similarities or commonalities, the existence of regional variations means that the methodology employed in the development and implementation of burial practices may vary across regions. For this reason, I concluded that a regional examination of the process would aid in reconstructing burial rituals. Examining processes were accompanied by region-by-region graphics, as demonstrated below.

First, the European region's evolutionary trait distribution was looked at. The bar chart (Table 10) shows the features' existing status for this region during five periods (P1, P2, P3, P5, P6). Subadult, Adult, Fmale, Male, Burial, IntraStt, DomesA, BunPt, SngBu, MltpBu, MissBoPcs, SktwoutSkll, FlxBoPos, LyBoPos, AniRmn, AniSkll, Ochre, BonObj, StnObj, and BuMrkStn are the features that have remained constant throughout the periods. Nearly all features of the first period were transferred to the next period. The features mentioned above are primarily these. LrgStn and BundrHrth are also present. In P2, aside from the transferred features, an additional 18 features have been introduced into this region. Upon examining the features, it becomes evident that burial traditions are intricately linked with stones, such as LrgStnonSpSktPrts and MortStn. Another significant aspect at this time is the practice of adorning the body with paint and the "*customization*" of the items placed beside it. Most of these new features from P2 (13 in all) are still present in P3. In addition, P3 includes 13 novel features that were not present in previous periods. Skull-focused practices have a high level of intensity.

The majority of the new features introduced in P3 are also present in P5, despite a significant time difference between their releases. In addition, a mere seven new features were identified within this time frame. Recently, just four new features have been added to the mortuary practices, in addition to the features that were predominantly carried over from past periods. Some notable ones include BunAbndBldng and ClyVslPcs. The presence of these traits seems to be correlated with the establishment of Neolithic life in the region.

In general, during this final stage of European history, burial customs similar to those of the Neolithic era, as reported from the Near East, were in place. Moving back in antiquity, skull practices, animal remains, ochre, and the use of landmarks are components of the Neolithic burial ritual equation that seem to have been present and maintained from the earliest period in the region. In actuality, this place marking is predicated on building a connection between the deceased and the spot. Although stone has traditionally been used for this aim, it appears that ceramic pots, vessel fragments, and the building itself were also used over time, particularly during the Neolithic period.

Second, a study was conducted on the distribution of features in the Siberia-Caucasus region across different times. Table 11 displays a bar chart that shows the features' status of existence during four periods (P1, P2, P5, P6). Subadult, Burial, BunPt, and SngBu are characteristics for this region that have persisted over time. Each feature of the first period was carried over into the subsequent one.

The custom of interring bodies with missing body parts together with animal remains and stone items, constitute the funeral routine of the period. In addition to the features carried over from the prior era, it can be observed that P2 has 15 new features. The mortuary ritual also includes a variety of things in addition to body painting. These include figurines, beads, various ornaments, ochre, and bone objects. Following this time, there will be an extended gap. Despite this, the P5 period maintained the practices of earlier times. Moreover, the repertoire now includes using the cemetery.

The data set clearly demonstrates the efficient tracking of the Middle Palaeolithic and Gravettian periods in this region. Death ceremonies do not involve any practices that

Table 10. Distribution of mortuary features throughout different periods in the European Region

	P1	P2	P3	P5	P6
InfChild	X	X	X	X	X
Adol	X	X	X	X	X
Adult	X	X	X	X	X
Fmale	X	X	X	X	X
Male	X	X	X	X	X
Burial	X	X	X	X	X
OpDisp		X			
Crmtn				X	
DomesA	X	X	X	X	X
PubliA		X	X	X	X
IntraStt	X	X	X	X	X
ExtStt			X	X	X
BAdjcntWall			X		
BOpnAinSt				X	X
BunPt	X	X	X	X	X
BunAbndndBldng					X
BundrHrth	X	X		X	X
BundrFlr			X	X	X
Cmtry			X	X	X
BuoutSt			X		X
SngBu	X	X	X	X	X
MltBu	X	X	X	X	X
BoTreat	X	X	X	X	X
BoCrmtn				X	
BoDecor				X	
BoColor		X	X	X	
MissBoPcs	X	X	X	X	X
ScttBoPcs		X	X	X	
HeadTreat	X	X	X	X	X
SktwoutSkll	X	X	X	X	X
SkllBu			X	X	X
MndbBu			X	X	
SkllFrgm	X	X		X	
MltSkllBu					X
SkllColor			X		X
CrnModif			X	X	
SkllPerf			X	X	X
SkllDecor			X		X
CrchBoPos		X		X	X
ExSpnBoPos				X	
FdwnBoPos		X			
FlxBoPos	X	X	X	X	X
LyBoPos	X	X	X	X	X
PaintGrv		X	X		
GrvGoods	X	X	X	X	X
AniRmn	X	X	X	X	X
AniSkll	X	X	X	X	X
Clay		X			
FlrRmn			X		
Sedimnt				X	
Ochre	X	X	X	X	X
BonObj	X	X	X	X	X
MollskonBu				X	
ShellObj		X	X	X	X
Bead		X	X	X	
Ornmt		X	X		X
Figur			X	X	X
Hearth		X			
LrgStn	X				
MortStn		X		X	
BuonFltStn					X
StnObj	X	X	X	X	X
Lithic	X	X	X	X	
LrgStnonSpSktPrt		X	X		X
ClyVslPcs					X
GrvMrk	X	X	X	X	X
BuMrkStn	X	X	X	X	X
BuMrkMmth		X			
BuMrkAniSkll				X	X
BuMrkStnStn			X		
FigurinSite		X	X		X
AnthFiginSite		X	X		X
ZooFiginSite		X	X		

Table 11. Distribution of mortuary features throughout different periods in the Siberia-Caucasus Region

	P1	P2	P5	P6
InfChild	X	X	X	X
Adol	X	X		
Adult	X	X	X	
Fmale		X	X	
Male		X		
Burial	X	X	X	X
OpDisp		X		
Crmtn				
DomesA	X	X		X
PubliA			X	
IntraStt	X	X		X
ExtStt			X	
BunPt	X	X	X	X
Cmtry			X	
SngBu	X	X	X	X
MltBu	X	X		
BoTreat	X	X		
BoColor		X		
MissBoPcs	X	X		
ScttBoPcs	X			
CrchBoPos		X	X	
FlxBoPos	X	X	X	
HocBoPos				X
LyBoPos		X		
GrvGoods	X	X		
AniRmn	X	X		
SkllovrBu		X		
Clay		X		X
Ochre		X	X	
BonObj		X		
Bead		X		
Ornmt		X		
Figur		X		
DffSoil		X		
StnObj	X	X		
Lithic	X	X		
GrvMrk		X		
BuMrkMmth		X		
FigurinSite		X		
AnthFiginSite		X		
ZooFiginSite		X		
GroovStninSite				X

specifically focus on skulls. Alternatively, there are bodily activities such as painting and the act of taking or scattering body parts. Additionally, objects that are connected to the body, such as beads, ornaments, figurines, and bone objects, were utilized.

Third, an analysis was conducted to investigate the dispersion of features throughout different periods in the Aegean region. The bar chart (Table 12) displays the presence of features in this region across three distinct periods (P4, P5, P6). The features that have remained consistent across all periods are Subadult, Adult, Female, Male, IntraStt, BunPt, SngBu, MltpBu, FlxBoPos, BuMrkStn, MissBoPcs, and ScttBoPcs. A significant number of the burial practices that were popular during the initial period were not used during the following period. However, by modifying the procedure, comparable treatments were developed. The body painting, the separation of the skull from the body, as well as the connection between the body and large stones within the grave in P4, appear to have evolved to the mortuary rituals in P5, where the skull was buried, the body was cremated, and stone vessel fragments and mortars were incorporated.

During the last period, ceramics have become integrated into everyday life. As a result, ceramic vessels are now being utilized as burial containers, while fragments of ceramic vessels are being employed as markers within burial places. The Neolithic mortuary culture in the region shows a development in the practice of using ceramic vessels and sherds as markers, which originated from the earlier use of stone vessel fragments and larger stones in the grave. There has been a correlation observed between deceased individuals and buildings in the region, both in the time of the Neolithic and before it (starting with P4). Prior to the Neolithic period in the Aegean region, the deceased were interred in specific architectural spots such as subfloors or thresholds.

Fourth, the study looked at how features in the Southwestern Anatolia region varied throughout three different periods. In this location, the bar chart (Table 13) indicates the status of the features' existence during the two periods (P5, P6) in particular. Some features are the same in all periods: Adult, Burial, IntraStt, DomesA, BunPt, BundrFlr, SngBu, MissBoPcs, and HocBoPos. Although certain mortuary traits observed during the early period persisted in this region during the later period, others were deemed invalid. Transforming to P6 involves an expansion of burial contexts.

Table 12. Distribution of mortuary features throughout different periods in the Aegean Region

	P4	P5	P6
InfChild	X	X	X
Adol	X	X	X
Adult	X	X	X
Fmale	X	X	X
Male	X	X	X
Burial	X	X	X
Crmtn		X	X
DomesA	X	X	X
IntraStt	X	X	X
BOpnAinSt	X		X
BunPt	X	X	X
BunAbndndBldng			X
BuatEntr		X	
BunrBldng	X		
BundrFlr	X		X
SngBu	X	X	X
MltBu	X	X	X
BoTreat	X	X	X
BoCrmtn		X	X
BoColor	X		
MissBoPcs	X		
ScttBoPcs		X	X
HeadTreat	X	X	
SktwoutSkll	X		
SkllBu		X	
CrchBoPos			X
FlxBoPos	X	X	X
HocBoPos	X		
LyBoPos	X		
SmFlxBoPos		X	
GrvGoods	X	X	X
FlrRmn			X
BonObj			X
ShellObj	X	X	
Bead		X	
MortStn		X	X
BuonFltStn	X		
StnObj		X	X
Obs	X		
BunCerVsl			X
LrgStnonSpSktPrt	X		
ClyVslPcs			X
StnVslPcs		X	
GrvMrk	X	X	X
BuMrkStn	X	X	X
BuMrkSh			X
AnthVslinSite			X
FigurinSite			X
PubliAinSite	X		

Table 13. Distribution of mortuary features throughout different periods in the Southwestern Anatolian Region

	P5	P6
InfChild		X
Adult	X	X
Fmale		X
Male		X
Burial	X	X
DomesA	X	X
PubliA		X
IntraStt	X	X
ExtStt		X
BBtwnBldng		X
BOpnAinSt		X
BunBldng	X	
BunPt	X	X
BunAbndndBldng		X
BuonFlr	X	
BundrFlr	X	X
BuonVrgSl	X	
Cmtry		X
SngBu	X	X
BoTreat	X	X
MissBoPcs	X	X
ScttBoPcs		X
HeadTreat	X	
SkllBu	X	
FlxBoPos		X
HocBoPos	X	X
LyBoPos	X	
GrvGoods	X	X
BonObj		X
Bead		X
Figur		X
StnObj	X	
AnthVsl		X
UnVslPcs		X
ClyVslPcs		X
StnVslPcs		X
GrvMrk		X
BuMrkStn		X
AnthVslinSite		X
FigurinSite		X
AnthFiginSite		X
ZooFiginSite		X

In the same way that burial practices were conducted in both cemeteries and open-air settings, the assortment of small objects associated with the deceased also varied. It is observed that figurines, beads, anthropomorphic vessels, ceramic vessels, and sherds are integrated into burial culture. In conclusion, the Pottery Neolithic in the region witnessed the incorporation of portable ceramic objects, in addition to the practices that persisted for two successive periods.

Fifth, within the Central Anatolia region, I looked at how mortuary features were distributed throughout the periods. For this region, the bar chart (Table 14) shows the status of the feature's existence during three time periods (P3, P5, and P6). All periods share the same features: Adult, Male, Burial, IntraStt, DomesA, BunPt, SngBu, and StnObj. The burial practices seen in the initial period in this region were mostly preserved in the following period. The most prominent among them are skull removal and stone markers. Despite a historical gap, it is evident that the crucial mortuary practices of P3 are still being carried out in P5. In addition, P5 showcases 33 new features. The deceased are observed to have a strong connection with the new environment, namely the building itself. Furthermore, the proliferation of skull rituals is a significant trend in the mortuary ceremonies of the region during this time period. Additionally, there is an enrichment of the items linked to the deceased within the burial context. Ochre, Beads, Figurines, ornaments, GroovedStn, and GroundStn are included in this list.

In P6, two-thirds of the newly introduced features in P5 were maintained. A further eighteen traits have been incorporated into treatments utilized in the context of death ceremonies. An additional facet has been introduced to the connection between the deceased and the building. The use of communal buildings is recorded. Additionally, ceramic objects have been associated with graves since the beginning of the Pottery Neolithic. Although the stone objects that were present in the previous period disappeared, ceramic vessels, potsherds, and seals emerged as artifacts commonly linked to the deceased. Upon examining the evolution of burial rituals in this region, it becomes apparent that certain features, such as skull-oriented practices related to the Neolithic way of life, persevered from the earliest period, while the utilization of

connected stones and stone markers underwent changes, such as burial within buildings and the use of ceramic pieces, during periods.

Sixth, an analysis was conducted on the distribution of features across different time periods in the Cyprus region. For this region, the bar chart (Table 15) illustrates the mortuary features over three distinct periods (P4, P5, P6). The following traits are consistent throughout all periods: Burial, IntraStt, DomesA, BunPt, SkllFrgm, MissBoPcs, SctBoPcs, and PubliAinSite.

The burial practices that were typical of this area during the initial period lasted during the following period. While the deceased's association with the building is preserved in P4, head treatments intensify as the situation progresses to P5. In the context of the grave, the artifacts that surround the deceased during death ceremonies—such as ochre, figurines, beads, bone objects, shell objects, and animal remains—increase dramatically and diversify. Approximately two-thirds of the features that originally surfaced in this period were maintained in the following period. The correlation between stones and stone markers and the burial ceremony, which was established in P5, is observed to be strengthened in P6. In contrast to many regions, ceramic vessels and sherds have not been incorporated into burial practices in the Cyprus region despite the Neolithic period.

Seventh, the distribution of traits across periods in the Northern Levant region was examined. The existence status of the features during four periods (P1, P3, P4, P6) specifically for this region is presented in the bar chart (Table 16). Features maintained across all periods include: Burial, IntraStt, DomesA, SngBu, and MissBoPcs. In this region, there is a significant temporal hiatus between the early and later periods. The correlation between animal remains, human bodies, and stones exhibited a slight decline in strength during P3 but experienced a minor rise in the P4 region. Furthermore, it is worth noting the existence of skull-centered practices in P4. P6 exhibits a range of diversity with regard to both the locations and items that are closely associated with the burial. Both stone and ceramic vessel pieces are utilized in both interior and outdoor settings.

Table 14. Distribution of mortuary features throughout different periods in the Central Anatolian Region

	P3	P5	P6
InfChild		x	x
Adol		x	x
Adult	x	x	x
Fmale		x	x
Male	x	x	x
Burial	x	x	x
DomesA	x	x	x
PubliA			x
IntraStt	x	x	x
ExtStt	x		
BAdjcntWall		x	
BBtwnBldng		x	x
BOpnAinSt		x	x
BunBldng			x
BunPt	x	x	x
BunAbndndBldng			x
BunBnch			x
BuonFlr			x
BundrFlr		x	x
BundrPltfm			x
BundrWll		x	x
BuwthnWll		x	
BuoutSt	x		
SngBu	x	x	x
MltBu		x	x
BoTreat	x	x	x
BoColor		x	x
MissBoPcs		x	x
ScttBoPcs			x
HeadTreat	x	x	x
SktwoutSkll	x		x
SkllBu		x	x
MndbBu		x	x
SkllFrgm		x	
MltSkllBu			x
SkllPlstr			x
SkllColor		x	x
SkllDecor		x	x
FlxBoPos		x	x
HocBoPos		x	x
LyBoPos	x		
GrvGoods	x	x	x
AniRmn			x
AniSkll			x
Ash		x	
Sedimnt	x		
Ochre		x	
BonObj			x
MollskonBu		x	
ShellObj	x		x
Bead		x	x
Seal			x
Ornmt		x	x
Figur		x	x
Baskt		x	
WoodObj		x	
CchGrvGoods	x		
GrndStn		x	
StnObj	x	x	x
Obs			x
GrvdStn		x	
BunCerVsl			x
LrgStnonSpSktPrt			x
UnVslPcs			x
ClyVslPcs			x
GrvMrk	x	x	x
BuMrkStn	x	x	
BuMrkSh			x
ArchPainSite		x	x
AnthVslinSite		x	x
FigurinSite		x	x
AnthFiginSite			x
ZooFiginSite			x
GroovStninSite		x	x
PubliAinSite		x	x

Table 15. Distribution of mortuary features throughout different periods in the Cyprus Region

	P4	P5	P6
InfChild		X	X
Adol		X	
Adult		X	X
Fmale		X	
Male		X	
Burial	X	X	X
Crmtn		X	
DomesA	X	X	X
PubliA	X		
IntraStt	X	X	X
BunBldng	X		X
BunPt	X	X	X
BunWell		X	
BunBnch	X		
BunrBldng			X
BundrFlr		X	X
SngBu		X	
MltBu		X	
BoTreat	X	X	X
BoCrmtn		X	
MissBoPcs		X	
ScttBoPcs	X		X
HeadTreat	X	X	X
SktwoutSkll		X	
SkllBu		X	
MndbBu		X	X
SkllFrgm	X	X	X
MltSkllBu		X	
CrnModif		X	X
CrchBoPos		X	
FlxBoPos		X	X
LyBoPos		X	X
GrvGoods		X	X
AniRmn		X	X
AniSkll		X	X
Ochre		X	
BonObj		X	X
MollskonBu		X	
ShellObj		X	X
Bead		X	
Ornmt		X	X
Figur		X	
GrndStn			X
MortStn			X
StnObj		X	X
Lithic		X	
StnVslPcs		X	X
GrvMrk		X	X
BuMrkStn		X	X
ArchPainSite		X	
FigurinSite		X	X
AnthFiginSite		X	X
PubliAinSite	X	X	X

Eighth, in the Southern Levant region, I looked at the distribution of features throughout different periods. The bar chart (Table 17) displays the features during six periods (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6). Subadult, Burial, IntraStt, DomesA, SngBu, MltpBu, MissBoPcs, StnObj, and BuMrkStn are features that remain constant throughout all times. Mortuary practices that originated in P1, the most ancient period in this region, were all carried over to the following period. Contextually, both living areas and more segregated locations were favored during these early periods. In burial behaviors, skull removal and the use of markers attract attention. This marker is frequently fashioned from animal skulls/antlers or stones. Regarding P3, forty-one were introduced in addition to numerous features that lasted from earlier processes.

Remarkable include the location of the burial, the methods used on the dead body, and the variety of artifacts connected to the deceased. While dead people were attached to the building during this time, "*ancient partner*" stones were frequently placed next to the deceased in the grave. Furthermore, there are currently more treatments focusing on the skull than ever before. And numerous small items go along with these. These goods include beads, ornaments, figurines, shell objects, and bone objects, the majority of which were moved to the following period. In P4, a few contextual elements were included, along with a large number of features carried over from the preceding period.

Upon closer examination of P5, it becomes evident that the deceased's association with the architecture has significantly intensified. In addition to various locations within the building, they are interred in specialized areas like hearths and ovens. Although skull-focused practices were less common during the preceding period, their prevalence increased in P5. Although potsherds were utilized as burial markers in P6, using a ceramic vessel as a grave context was favored. Furthermore, while numerous objects within the grave go away, the seal appears.

Ninth, an analysis was conducted to assess the distribution of features during different periods in the Upper Euphrates region. The bar chart (Table 18) illustrates the presence or absence of features throughout four distinct times (P3, P4, P5, P6). The following features are consistently present throughout all periods: Subadult, Adult, Burial, IntraStt, DomesA, BunPt, SngBu, BundrFlr, ScttBoPcs, SktwoutSkll, SkllBu, MltpSkllBu, Bead, and StnObj. All burial practices that originated in P3, the earliest

Table 16. Distribution of mortuary features throughout different periods in the Northern Levant Region

	P1	P3	P4	P6
InfChild	X	X		X
Adult			X	X
Fmale			X	X
Male			X	
Burial	X	X	X	X
Crmtn				X
DomesA	X	X	X	X
IntraStt	X	X	X	X
ExtStt				X
BBtwnBldng				X
BOpnAinSt				X
BunPt	X		X	X
BuonFlr		X		
BundrFlr				X
Cmtry				X
SngBu	X	X	X	X
MltBu			X	X
BoTreat	X	X	X	X
BoCrmtn				X
MissBoPcs	X	X	X	X
HeadTreat			X	X
SktwoutSkll			X	X
SkllBu			X	X
MndbBu			X	
SkllFrgm			X	
MltSkllBu			X	
CrchBoPos				X
FlxBoPos			X	X
HocBoPos				X
LyBoPos	X			
GrvGoods	X		X	X
AniRmn	X		X	X
Sedimnt	X			
Bead				X
Seal				X
MortStn	X			
StnObj	X			X
Obs				X
Lithic	X			
BunCerVsl				X
LrgStnonSpSktPrt	X			
ClyVslPcs				X
StnVslPcs				X
GrvMrk			X	
BuMrkStn			X	
AnthVslinSite				X
GroovStninSite			X	
PubliAinSite			X	

Table 17. Distribution of mortuary features throughout different periods in the Southern Levant Region

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
InfChild	×	×	×	×	×	×
Adol	×		×	×	×	
Adult	×		×	×	×	×
Fmale	×		×	×	×	×
Male	×		×	×	×	×
Burial	×	×	×	×	×	×
OpDisp	×					
Crmtn			×		×	
DomesA	×	×	×	×	×	×
PubliA	×		×	×	×	
IntraStt	×	×	×	×	×	×
ExtStt	×		×			
BAdjcntWall				×	×	
BBtwnBldng			×			
BBtwnWall					×	
BOpnAinSt			×	×	×	
BunBldng				×	×	
BunBskt					×	
BunBn					×	
BunBx					×	
BunPt		×	×	×	×	×
BunAbndndBldng			×	×	×	
BunBldngFnd				×		
BunCtyrd				×		
BuatEntr					×	
BunrBldng			×		×	
BuonFlr			×	×	×	
BuonWall			×			
BundrHrth	×		×		×	
BundrOvn					×	
BundrBsn				×	×	
BundrFlr			×	×	×	×
BundrPltfm				×	×	
BundrPsthl					×	
BuwthnWll					×	
Cmtry	×		×			
BuoutSt			×			
SngBu	×	×	×	×	×	×
MltBu	×	×	×	×	×	×
BoTreat	×	×	×	×	×	×
BoCrmtn			×		×	
BoDecor			×		×	
BoColor			×	×	×	
BoPlstr				×	×	
BoWrpp				×	×	
MissBoPcs	×	×	×	×	×	×
SctBoPcs	×		×	×	×	
HeadTreat	×	×	×	×	×	×
SktwoutSkll	×		×	×	×	×
SkllBu		×	×	×	×	×
MndbBu	×		×	×	×	
SkllFrgm		×	×	×	×	×
MltSkllBu			×	×	×	
MltMndbBu			×			
SkllPlstr					×	
SkllColor			×	×	×	
CrnModif					×	×
SkllPerf			×		×	
SkllDecor			×		×	
CrchBoPos			×	×	×	×
ExSpnBoPos			×			×
FdwnBoPos			×	×	×	
FlxBoPos	×		×	×	×	×
HocBoPos	×			×	×	
LyBoPos	×		×		×	
SmFlxBoPos			×	×	×	
PlstrGrv			×	×	×	
GrvGoods	×	×	×	×	×	×
AniRmn	×		×	×	×	×
AniSkll	×		×	×	×	
Clay			×		×	
Ash					×	
FlrRmn			×			
Sedimnt				×		
Ochre	×		×		×	
BonObj			×	×	×	
MollskonBu					×	
ShellObj			×	×	×	
Bead			×	×	×	
Seal						×
Ornmt			×	×	×	
Figur			×	×	×	
GrndStn			×	×	×	
LrgStn			×			×
MortStn			×	×	×	
BuonFltStn			×		×	
StnObj	×	×	×	×	×	×
Lithic	×		×			
BunCerVsl						×
LrgStnonSpSktPrt			×	×	×	
StnVslPcs			×		×	
GrvMrk	×	×	×	×	×	×
BuMrkStn	×	×	×	×	×	×
BuMrkVsl			×			
BuMrkPt			×			
BuMrkSh						×
BuMrkAniSkll	×		×			
BuMrkStnStn	×				×	
BuMrkGrndStn			×			
Mask					×	
ArchPainSite			×		×	
FiguinSite			×		×	×
AnthFiginSite			×		×	×
ZooFiginSite					×	
GroovStninSite			×	×	×	
PubliAinSite			×	×	×	

time in this region, were passed over to the next period. During this initial phase, burial practices of the time mainly involved skull burials, along with the inclusion of animal remains, beads, and a variety of bone and stone artifacts. P4 introduces a total of 22 new features. A substantial portion of these is associated with the location where bodies are interred. The deceased are intermingled with both communal structures and certain settings, such as hearths and ovens. Another aspect of the new characteristics pertains to practices focusing on the skull. Fragments of stone vessels accompany these. P5 incorporated nineteen additional features to its existing repertoire inherited from the previous time. The most notable new traits are related to the body and skull. The grave is adorned with a variety of body and head decorations, ochre, and figurines. Additionally, stones were constructed as a marker for the burial. The most noticeable shift in P6 is the emergence of cemeteries as places for burial and the utilization of ceramic vessels and vessel pieces as grave markers and resting places for the deceased.

Tenth, the distribution of features across periods in the Upper Tigris region was examined. The features during three periods (P4, P5, P6) specifically for this region are presented in the bar chart (Table 19). Features maintained throughout all periods are Subadult, Adult, Fmale, Male, Burial, IntraStt, DomesA, BunPt, SngBu, MltpBu, ScttBoPcs, SktwoutSkll, SkllBu, FlxBoPos, HocBoPos, Bead, and StnObj. P4, the earliest period in this region, witnessed the emergence of colorful mortuary practices, as evidenced by the place of burial, the practices upon the deceased (with an emphasis on the skull and body), and the objects associated with the deceased. The practice of interring the deceased in abandoned structures and communal areas, including building courtyards, is a salient observation. Furthermore, within the enclosure of the grave, an abundance of diverse skull-centered activities and artifacts are present.

An assortment of ornaments, animal remains, stone fragments, and massive stones are also present. Limited new elements were incorporated into the burial ritual repertoire, with an estimated fifty percent of the mortuary practices from this period being transferred to P5. In conclusion, some of the new features that appeared on the scene were related to the association of ceramic vessels and pieces with the dead, while a few mental practices were added.

Table 18. Distribution of mortuary features throughout different periods in the Upper Euphrates Region

	P3	P4	P5	P6
InfChild	x	x	x	x
Adol	x		x	x
Adult	x	x	x	x
Fmale		x	x	x
Male		x	x	x
Burial	x	x	x	x
Crmtn				x
DomesA	x	x	x	x
PubliA		x	x	x
IntraStt	x	x	x	x
ExtStt			x	x
BAdjcntWall		x	x	
BBtwnWall		x		
BOpnAinSt	x	x		
BunBldng			x	x
BunBskt				x
BunPt	x	x	x	x
BunAbndndBldng		x		x
BunBldngFnd			x	
BuatEntr			x	
BunrBldng		x		
BuonFlr		x	x	x
BundrHrth		x		
BundrOvn		x		
BundrFlr	x	x	x	x
BundrWll				x
BundrPsthl		x		
Cmtry				x
BuoutSt			x	
SngBu	x	x	x	x
MltBu		x	x	x
BoTreat	x	x	x	x
BoCrmtn				x
BoColor			x	
BoPlstr			x	
BoWrpp			x	x
MissBoPcs			x	x
SctBoPcs	x	x	x	x
HeadTreat	x	x	x	x
SktwoutSkll	x	x	x	x
SkllBu	x	x	x	x
MndbBu			x	x
SkllFrgm		x	x	x
MltSkllBu	x	x	x	x
MltMndbBu		x		
SkllPlstr			x	
SkllColor		x	x	
CrnModif		x	x	
SkllPerf		x		
SkllDecor			x	x
CrchBoPos			x	x
FlxBoPos			x	x
HocBoPos			x	x
LyBoPos			x	x
SmFlxBoPos			x	
PlstrGrv				x
GrvGoods	x	x	x	x
AniRmn	x		x	x
AniSkll	x		x	x
Clay		x	x	
Ash			x	x
Ochre			x	x
BonObj	x			x
MollskonBu			x	
Bead	x	x	x	x
Ornmt				x
Figur			x	
StnObj	x	x	x	x
BunCerVsl				x
Potsh				x
UnVslPcs				x
ClyVslPcs				x
StnVslPcs		x		
GrvMrk			x	x
BuMrkStn			x	x
BuMrkVsl				x
BuMrkSh				x
Mask		x	x	
ArchPainSite		x	x	
AnthVslinSite				x
FigurinSite		x	x	x
AnthFiginSite		x	x	x
GroovStninSite		x	x	x
PubliAinSite		x	x	x

Table 19. Distribution of mortuary features throughout different periods in the Upper Tigris Region

	P4	P5	P6
InfChild	X	X	X
Adol	X	X	
Adult	X	X	X
Fmale	X	X	X
Male	X	X	X
Burial	X	X	X
Crmtn	X	X	
DomesA	X	X	X
PubliA	X	X	
IntraStt	X	X	X
BAdjcntWall	X		
BunBn			X
BunPt	X	X	X
BunAbndndBldng	X		
BunCtyrd	X		
BunrBldng		X	X
BuonFlr	X		
BundrFlr	X	X	X
SngBu	X	X	X
MltBu	X	X	X
BoTreat	X	X	X
BoCrmtn	X		
BoColor	X		
BoPlstr	X		
BoWrpp	X		X
MissBoPcs		X	
SctBoPcs	X	X	X
HeadTreat	X	X	X
SktwoutSkll	X	X	X
SkllBu	X	X	X
MndbBu	X		
SkllFrgm			X
MltSkllBu	X	X	
SkllPlstr	X		
SkllColor	X		X
CrnModif			X
SkllPerf			X
CrchBoPos			X
FdwnBoPos	X		
FlxBoPos	X	X	X
HocBoPos	X	X	X
LyBoPos	X		
SmFlxBoPos	X		
GrvGoods	X	X	X
AniRmn	X	X	
AniSkll	X		
BonObj	X	X	
MollskonBu		X	
ShellObj	X		
Bead	X	X	X
Ornmt	X	X	
Figur		X	
GrndStn	X		
StnObj	X	X	X
BunCerVsl			X
ClyVslPcs			X
StnVslPcs	X		X
GrvMrk	X		
BuMrkStn	X		
BuMrkVsl			X
BuMrkAniSkll	X		
ArchPainSite		X	
AnthVslinSite			X
FigurinSite	X		X
AnthFiginSite	X		X
GroovStninSite	X	X	
PubliAinSite	X	X	

Finally, the distribution of features across periods in the Iranian region was examined. The existence status of the features during four periods (P1, P3, P5, P6) specifically for this region is presented in the bar chart (Table 20). Features maintained across all periods are Subadult, Adult, Burial, SngBu, MltpBu, CrnModif and FlxBoPos. The spatial link of the body with the hearth, as well as the utilization of animal remains and stone marks, were among the traditions surrounding the dead during P1, the earliest time in this region. Later on, this mix of ceremonies is also observed. These traits have endured over a considerable amount of time. These now have seventeen additional features. The chief examples of these changes are the interment of the deceased in shared spaces and the objects put in the graves. Stones and stone objects draw attention in addition to ornaments.

Only a few features from the prior period were carried over to P5. It looks like 19 new burial traditions have emerged. The tradition of removing skulls and body adornment, in addition to the dead's associations with other architectural elements, left their mark on the region. During this time, ground stones and fragments of stone vessels were connected to the deceased together with ochre and figurines. No new features have appeared in the last period, and the previous ones have been partially continued.

Table 20. Distribution of mortuary features throughout different periods in the Iran Region

	P1	P3	P5	P6
InfChild	X	X	X	X
Adol		X	X	
Adult	X	X	X	X
Fmale	X	X	X	
Male	X	X	X	
Burial	X	X	X	X
DomesA	X		X	X
PubliA		X		
IntraStt	X		X	X
ExtStt		X		
BAdjcntWall			X	
BOpnAinSt			X	X
BunPt	X		X	X
BuonAshLyr		X		
BuonPltfm		X		
BundrHrth	X		X	
BundrFlr			X	X
BunPlstBlk			X	
BuwthnWll			X	
BuinsdDtch			X	
Cmtry		X		
SngBu	X	X	X	X
MltBu	X	X	X	X
BoTreat	X	X	X	X
BoColor			X	X
BoPlstr			X	
BoWrpp		X	X	
MissBoPcs	X	X	X	
SctBoPcs			X	
HeadTreat	X	X	X	X
SktwoutSkll			X	
SkllBu			X	X
MndbBu			X	X
SkllFrgm		X		
CrnModif	X	X	X	X
CrchBoPos			X	X
FlxBoPos	X	X	X	X
LyBoPos			X	X
PaintGrv		X		
GrvGoods	X	X	X	X
AniRmn	X	X		X
Ash		X		
FlrRmn	X			
Ochre			X	
BonObj		X		
ShellObj		X		X
Bead		X	X	X
Ornmt		X		X
Figur			X	
GrndStn			X	
LrgStn		X		
MortStn		X		
StnObj		X	X	
Obs		X		
Lithic	X			
StnVslPcs			X	
GrvMrk	X	X		
BuMrkStn	X	X		
FigurinSite			X	X
AnthFiginSite			X	X

CHAPTER 4

SEARCHING FOR MEANING AND FUNCTION IN HUMAN MORTUARY PRACTICE WITH A SPECIFIC FOCUS ON SKULL CULTS

The main aim of this thesis has been to articulate the emergence of the "*skull cult*" package of ritual practices in the Neolithic Near East, through a wider-time period and extended comparative geography that includes Europe. As described in the introduction section of this thesis, skull cults of the PPN Near East are a series of complex ritual acts that involves decoration and secondary burials of skulls and other skeletal pieces by paying close attention to the use of public and private spaces at specific stages of the ritual cycle. It has been suggested that these rituals pervaded many aspects of life, from daily routines to seasonal regeneration cycles, and became an arena for negotiation of communal and private identities during the transition to agriculture (Kuijt, 2000a, 2000b, 2001, 2008; Bar-Yosef & Belfer-Cohen, 1991; Atakuman, 2014; Erim-Özdoğan, 2011; Hauptmann, 2011).

In the previous chapter, we have seen that different types of mortuary practices became an important feature of a number of human species during the Middle Palaeolithic, however, "*burial*" rituals are attested relatively more strongly after approximately 50,000 BP. My argument has been that some elements of the Neolithic skull cult ritual practices may have their origins in the Middle Palaeolithic, yet the earliest ritual synthesis that contains main features of the skull cult ritual package is dated back to the Mid-Upper Palaeolithic, particularly the Gravettian Period Pavlov sites of Czechia. Following this initial occurrence however, the major spread and diversity of skull cults should be searched in the aftermath of the LGM, i.e. during the Magdalenian/Epi-Gravettian Periods for Europe and the Epipalaeolithic Period for the Near East, as will be described below. My comparative focus is both based on the feature-based similarities of skull-related rituals in Europe and the Near East and the ancient DNA studies that indicate major demographic population interactions between Europe and

parts of the Near East, specifically Anatolia. The following section chronologically presents the observations regarding mortuary practices investigated within the thesis.

4.1. Emergence of a Symbolic Code: Burials as Territorial Markers and Status Identifiers during the Middle Palaeolithic

During the later stages of the Middle Palaeolithic, we begin to see evidence of burial and other mortuary activity from both *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthals. Out of the 16 sites analyzed for this period only 2 are *Homo sapiens* while 14 are of the Neanderthals. The two *Homo sapiens* burial sites, i.e. the caves of Skhul and Qafzeh are chronologically much earlier (c. 130,000-90,000 BP) than the bulk of the Neanderthal sites (c. 70,000-50,000 BP), except the site of Tabun which has an unreliable dating covering a wide range (c. 150,000-80,000 BP). Otherwise, it should be mentioned that mortuary practices such as fragmenting, cutting, separating skulls, collecting and other activities associated with possible ritualistic or nutritional cannibalism, as will be further exemplified later in this section.

The presence of burial and other types of mortuary practices in both *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthals may indicate prior evolutionary emergence in Africa, in an ancestral species such as *Homo heidelbergensis* or *Homo naledi* as mentioned in Chapter 2 of this thesis (Arsuaga et al., 1997; Carbonell, & Mosquera, 2006). However, considering later appearance of mortuary practices in Neanderthals (c. post 70,000 BP), it is also plausible that there occurred some information exchange between the two species. As will be further explained below, the most significant feature of this period is the first emergence of a "*symbolic code*" in mortuary practices that will continue to be present in all the later periods studied in this thesis. This symbolic complex of mortuary activity includes the use of ochre, human skull removal, interments of animal bones and skulls and the use of stone markers, as illustrated in Figure 85 (more detailed information can be found in section 3.3.1 of this thesis).

In a broader context, major similarities exist between *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthal burials during the Middle Palaeolithic. Both species' burials are closely associated with living areas but distinctively separated.

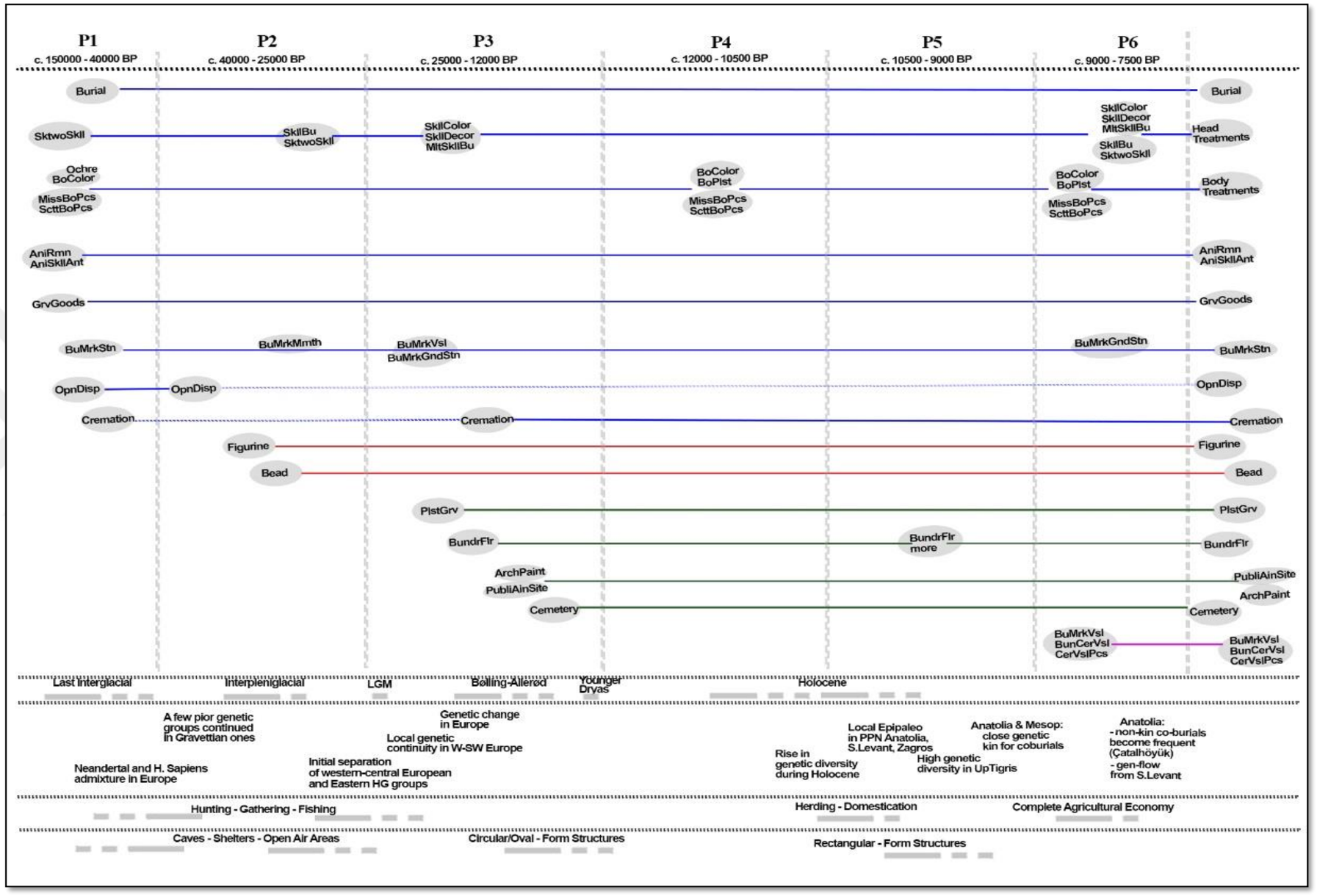


Figure 85. Emergence of various symbolic behaviors of human mortuary ritual through time, in context of changes in climate, paleogenomics, subsistence economy and society

Generally, individual interments dominate throughout both species (Smirnov 1989), although some sites feature multiple burials. Overall, Middle Palaeolithic burials represent all age groups, with a scarcity of young adults and slightly more adult males than females. Additionally, a significant representation of children and infants (likely due to early mortality) is evident. Regarding gender, there seem to exist a distinction in the treatment of adult males and females as may be evidenced in the numbers buried, such as at Skhul.

The notable difference in age groups is that adults are more inclined to utilize ochre than other age groups. In both Neanderthal and *Homo sapiens* burials, various positions were used for interment, but certain preferences are evident. For instance, at Skhul, *Homo sapiens* graves faced northward toward the valley, while Neanderthal burials often aligned along an east-west axis.

In terms of the objects, the Neanderthal burials typically exhibit fewer grave artifacts (less than 5% of cases), including ochre, shells, deer bones (Amud), turtle remains (Dederiyeh), and, notably, bear bones and skulls (Régourdou), sometimes accompanied by stone tools. Neanderthals also at times practiced the use of grave markers (Kebara), such as the use of stone accumulations over the dead. *Homo sapiens* graves commonly contain red ochre, seashells, flint artifacts, and animal bones like deer and wild boar while grave markers, such as ground stones, are used commonly. Many of these features are accompanied by the presence of dispersal of skeletons, cremation, and skull removal for both species, as illustrated in Figure 86.

In this context, it is important to highlight the stronger similarities within the sample of *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthal burials within the Near East, i.e. the *Homo sapiens* remains at Skhul and Qafzeh vs the Neanderthal remains at Tabun, Amud, Kebara, Dederiyeh and Shanidar. Although belonging to different intervals of the Middle Palaeolithic, the evidence suggests the presence of a cultural exchange and continuity in the region. The sample of Neanderthal burials from Europe, the evolutionary homeland of the Neanderthals, is also highly similar to the Near East, however, one of the most intriguing discoveries pertains to the burial method of an adult Neanderthal found in Régourdou Cave (c. 65,000-55,000 BP).

The skeleton pieces were placed on flat stones, covered with bear bones and small stones to create a mound. Interestingly, this area is close to another small stone accumulation and the bear skull within the cave. Such use of bear skulls is arguably related to the focus on human skulls seen both at some Neanderthal and *Homo sapiens* sites.

Some researchers propose that Neanderthal burial practices were territorial activities associated with densely populated areas and limited resources. Gamble and Roebroeks (1999) suggest that burial practices were utilized to establish and maintain territorial dominance in regions characterized by dense populations and scarcity of resources (Gamble & Roebroeks, 1999). However, Pettitt (2011), caution against interpreting Neanderthal burials solely in terms of territoriality, emphasizing that advanced ownership or personal status concepts may not apply.

Zilhão (2015) highlights that the Middle Palaeolithic burials commenced at regularly inhabited locations. The strong connection between living spaces and burial practices firmly implies the presence of a structured territorial association that facilitated the formation of burial practices. Similarly, Stiner (2017) argues that deliberate interment in specific locations which were familiar to humans was the hallmark of this period. These locations may have acquired social importance through their utilization and symbolize a community entitlement to a specific territory throughout multiple generations. This suggests that social ties and shared ancestry among early human communities are demonstrated by burial locations. These societies have elevated degrees of awareness and social collaboration, as seen by the choice of burial places as metaphors for social connection (Stiner, 2017). In addition, Zilhão argues that the presence of body painting, ornamentation, and item decoration emphasized the emerging status differences in terms of age and gender (Zilhão, 2015).

One of the most important components of the early mortuary rituals was the use of ochre. Ochre was used for repeated and patterned symbolic activities, such as body painting, engraving, and ornamentation, among modern humans and their immediate ancestors. It has been noted that the use of ochre in early human societies might have been linked to cognitive development and symbolic communication. Henshilwood and Dubreuil (2009) propose that ochre may serve as an agent for the early development

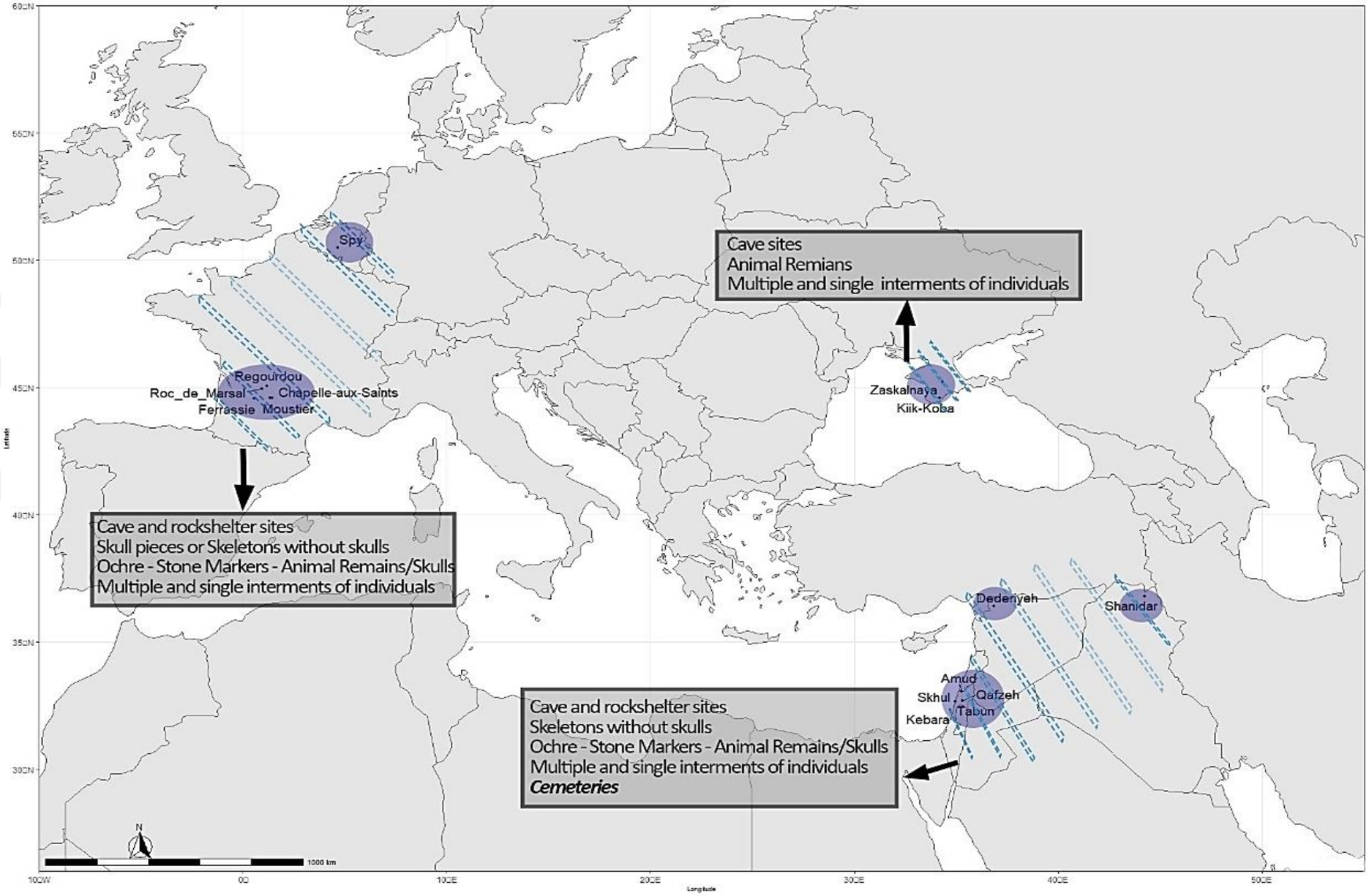


Figure 86. A map synthesizing the regions and significant traits of the period

of language. It is widely recognized that the utilization of red pigments for the purpose of body adornment and decoration has existed in Africa for more than 300,000 years (Henshilwood & Dubreuil 2009). Camilla Power (2010) suggests that ochre may have been used in ritualized body painting practices, especially in the early *Homo sapiens* groups. The common uses of ochre in body ornamentation rituals may have originated from the spiritual or symbolic connotations connected to the color red and its possible use to represent blood (d'Errico & Vanhaeren, 2009). Likewise, the utilization of ochre in ceremonial settings may have had a role in fostering communal perceptions and shared values among a group. One of the recent possible interpretations for the use of ochre has been put forward by Chris Knight and Camilla Power in the highly popular book "*Blood Relations*" (Knight, 2013). Accordingly, these authors suggest that ochre was employed by both young and older females that gathered around "*Female Cosmetic Coalitions*" to enhance their sexually active signals in an attempt to influence male behavior. Subsequently, the utilization of ochre as representation blood, a life-giving substance as well as a life-taking substance, may have begun to be used in rituals of social regeneration, such as birth, initiation, marriage or death (Power, 2010; Watts, 2018). Therefore, using ochre in ceremonial presentations promoted a feeling of shared purpose, identity, and communal unity among participants (Watts, 2018).

Gamble (1999) also highlights that ochre served as a marker in collaborative efforts, facilitating communication among diverse groups. Ochre may have been utilized to symbolize age, gender, or other social standing when members from diverse groups participated in a collective effort, such as hunting coalitions. Indeed, there is a significant correlation between the ochre use and age groups in our analysis of the Middle Palaeolithic. While not a robust discovery, there is also evidence of gender distinction throughout this time period based on the presence of distinct grave goods.

Ultimately, the use of particular locations, grave markers and use of symbolically significant materials and objects such as ochre, animal bones, flint, shells etc, probably strengthened the community's long-standing claim to that territory and shaped the social landscape by establishing a link between the place, the collective identity of the community, and the individual status of the deceased. These symbolic codes emerged in the Middle Palaeolithic and seemed to have continued into the Upper Palaeolithic

with the integration of further material culture and ritualized behaviors, indicating the complex social politics negotiated via the mortuary rituals. By far the most significant addition to the development of this ritual package is the integration of various architectural spaces during the Upper Palaeolithic, as will be explained below.

4.2. A Cultural Synthesis of Territoriality and Individual and Group Identities: Mortuary Practice during the Early Upper Palaeolithic of Eurasia

The Early Upper Palaeolithic is associated with the dispersal of *Homo sapiens* from Africa to the Old World in the harsh climatic conditions which will be culminated in the LGM. The early part of the time period under consideration is referred to as the Aurignacian (c. 50,000/45,000- 30,000 BP), while the time period between c. 30,000-25,000/20,000 BP is termed as the Gravettian for Europe. In the Near East, this whole time between c. 50,000/45,000 BP and c. 25,000/22,000 BP is termed as the Aurignacian in general (see Figure 4).

Our analysis included 20 sites that provide data for the period of the Early Upper Palaeolithic of Europe and the Near East (Figure 87). Data for the Aurignacian is very limited in both regions under consideration and comes from the Near East (Nazlet Khater and Ksar Akil). The remaining 18 sites are from various regions of Europe and belong to the Gravettian. In this context, sites from the eastern edges of Europe, including the sites of Sungir and Kostenki, have also been included.

In a broader context, during the transition from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Upper Palaeolithic, areas that could be defined as graves are not well-known in Europe and the Near East. The site of Peştera cu Oase in the southern Carpathian region of Romania has not been examined in this study due to its debated nature, however it is worth mentioning here as a potential case of skull-focused activity. The cave of Pestera cu Oase consists of various galleries and chambers with notable human remains (Trinkaus & Zilhão, 2013), specifically that of two individuals, Oase 1 and Oase 2.

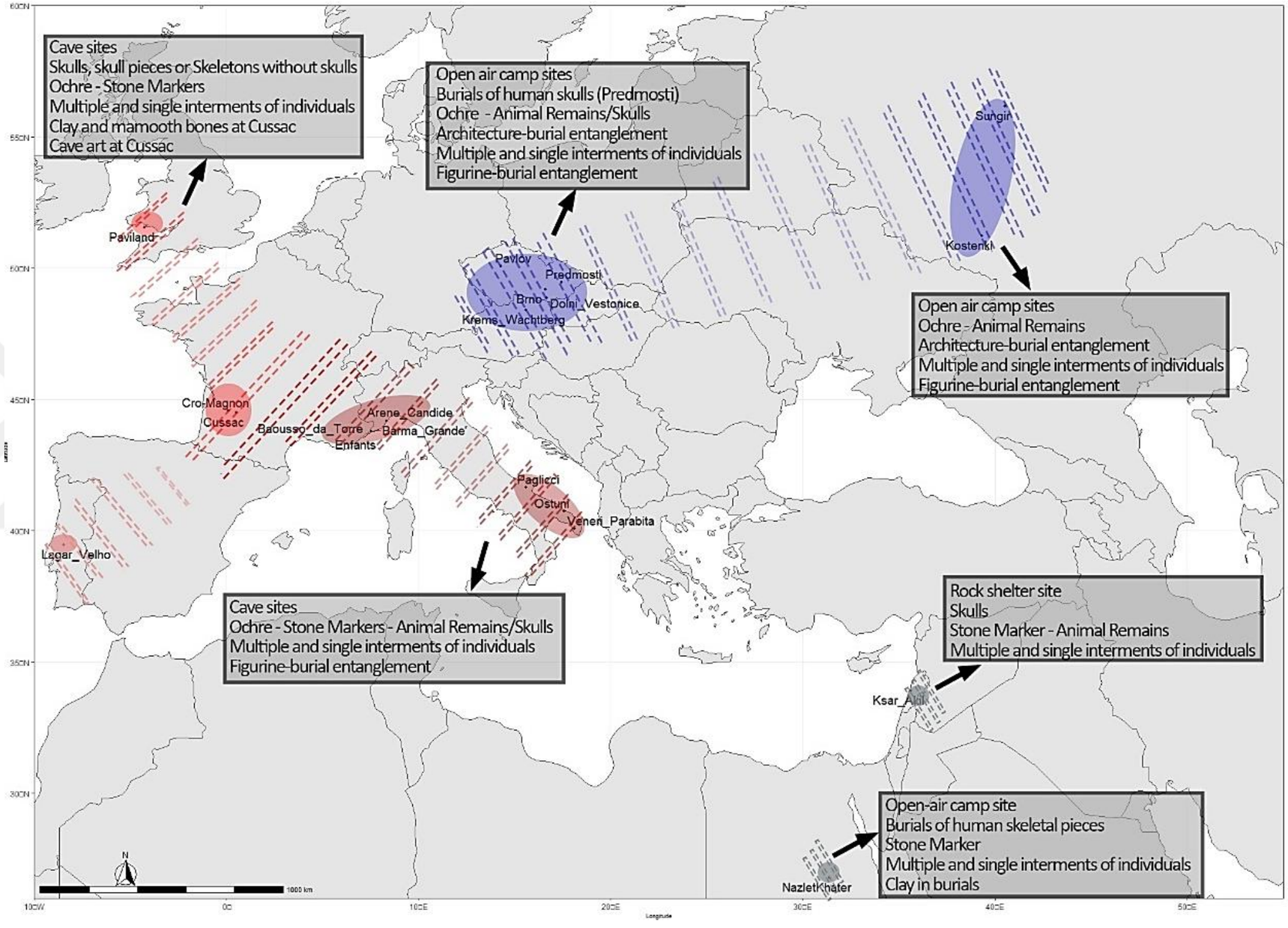


Figure 87. A map synthesizing the regions and significant traits of the period

The mandible of Oase 1 (c. 40,000 BP) was found on the cave's surface, while Oase 2 (c. 35,000 BP) was of represented by skull pieces involving parietal and temporal parts. Although these have not been successfully described as indicators of deliberate burial rituals, particular focus on skull pieces and fragments is noteworthy and reminiscent of the seemingly deliberate burial practices at Ksar Akil. Indeed, in the Near East, the sites of Nazlet Khater and Ksar Akil indicate that burials occasionally occurred while other types of possible mortuary practices, such as dismemberment, scatters, and accumulations of skeletal pieces in some locations, were reminiscent of some of the Middle Palaeolithic practices.

The most significant development in this period was the use of new symbolically significant and portable items as personal ornaments entered into the scene during the early part of the Upper Palaeolithic, such as human and canine teeth and bone pieces. In connection with this, similarly themed anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines emerged as another significant feature of the material culture and became widely spread throughout Europe during the Gravettian period. Such an increase in the variety of portable objects, particularly referring to the human body (as in figurines) and its pieces (as in teeth), is probably an indication of the growing significance of maintaining a personal memory of social connections during the dispersals from Africa (Gamble, 1982, 2007).

This development was coupled by a complex integration of burial and architectural spaces, such as huts in open-air camps in the eastern Europe, and painted caves in the western Europe. In other words, there is an increased attention to the symbolic enrichment of significant places, bringing many people. The earliest examples of cave art, such as wall paintings and bear skulls in Chauvet Cave, an equine skull next to the human head in Ostuni, and a therianthropic figurine in Stadel Cave, emerged during this time period in western Europe. During the same period in eastern Europe, large campsites, such as at Dolni Vestonice, emerged. More significantly, this is the first time we have observed the use of various architectural spaces built in the context of campsites as places of primary and secondary burials. In this context, in eastern European sites, complex practices involving bone fragmentation, burning, handling, exposure, and ultimately burial also suggest a broader "*pit ritual*" associated with

interment (Trinkaus & Jelínek 1997; Oliva, 2000, 2005; Svoboda, 2008). The presence of a large number of disarticulated skeletons in the context of "*ritual pits*" has been described as a precursor to the cult of ancestors or skulls that would later become widespread (Svoboda 2008). Plus, such association with architecture was built with mammoth skulls that may have been venerated as ancestors in animistic belief systems of the period in places like Sungir. A symbolic relationship between death, caves, architectural spaces, animal skulls, and figurative art (Pettitt, 2011) suggests establishing a broadly defined ritual spatial concept during this time.

Many of these material and architectural features will later become the most significant characteristics of the Early Holocene mortuary rituals of the Near East and seem to have been formulated in the central European steppes by at least 30,000 BP. Ultimately, a particular enrichment and diversification of symbolic communication seem to have taken place on the background of increased interaction and cooperation facilitated by LGM, during which individual and communal status and territory markers became important.

Whereas it is exceedingly challenging to establish a standard definition for a "*typical burial*" during the Upper Palaeolithic period although the number of burials, in particular the multiple burials, increased. Riel-Salvatore and Gravel-Miguel (2013) also argues that this situation is reflective of the evolving perspectives on individual identity and interpersonal connections during the end of the Pleistocene (Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013). Authors emphasize that the burial place might have had symbolic importance (Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013), during the LGM when the climate follows a fluctuating process with gradual cooling.

The genetic profiles of populations under these harsh weather and challenging environmental conditions have been analyzed in many recent studies. The findings of genetic profiling of individuals suggest that Middle Palaeolithic-rooted ancestors in Europe approximately 40,000 to 30,000 BP survived in Gravettian-related populations throughout the continent (Posth et al, 2023; Seguin-Orlando et al, 2014). Studies on the Gravettian period have revealed that the genetic background of European hunter-gatherers is distinguished by diverse ancestral origins. The Fournol cluster includes

individuals from western and southwestern Europe, while the Věstonice cluster includes persons from central and southern Europe (Posth et al, 2023; Figure 88).

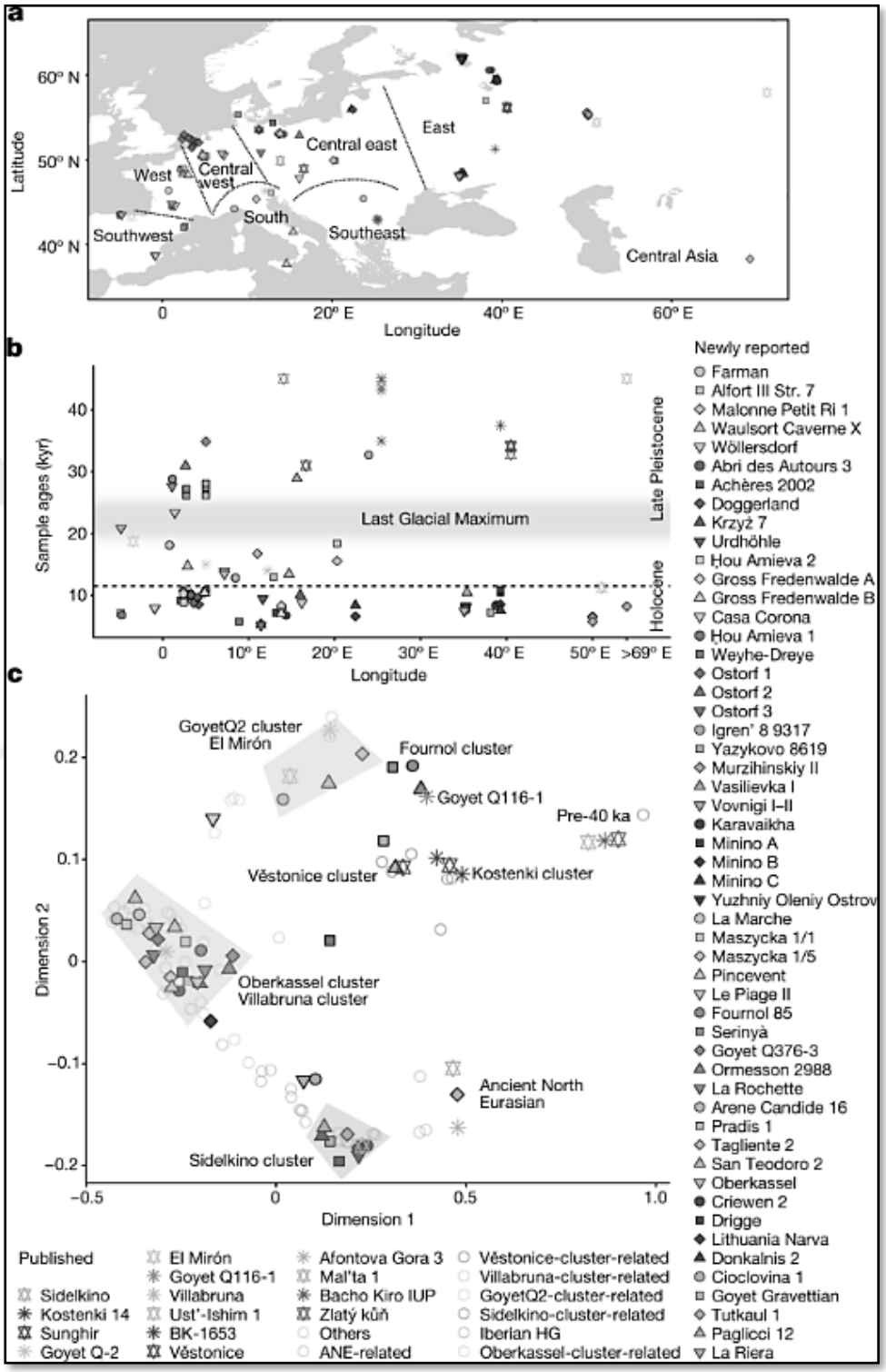


Figure 88. Posth et al., 2023. Locations, dates and MDS plot of ancient Eurasian hunter-gatherers (p. 118)

During the Middle Upper Palaeolithic (c 35,000 to 20,000 BP), burials are more strongly attested throughout Europe, albeit they still seem to be exceptions when considering the ubiquitous presence of dismembered and scattered pieces at sites. Alongside this increase in number of attested burials, in addition to ochre and animal bones such as bear, wolf, deer, mammoth, etc., the use of human and animal parts and shell beads as personal ornaments seems to have increased to be integrated into burials considerably and varied regionally. For example, according to the study conducted by Francesco d'Errico and Marian Vanhaeren (2016), ochre and animal bones are found in burials in all regions, while seashells, bone awls, and deer teeth are more specific to Italy. On the other hand, objects such as fox teeth, ivory objects, and mammoth bones seem to be more specific to eastern Europe. This may be related to the ecological character of the regions, but it also reflects possible religious and ethnolinguistic differences between the groups. In addition, the fact that some of the graves, including those of children, are quite rich suggests that status based on age, gender, and other criteria was becoming more pronounced within the community (Pearson, 1999). During the Gravettian era, the burial of two or three individuals together and the broader incorporation of burial practices into systematic ritual actions of belief systems also became more widespread.

Significantly, the figurines discovered in caves and pits along with the remains of animals seem to symbolically be connected to the mortuary rituals, as observed at sites such as Barma Grande (Formicola, 1989; Pettit, 2011). The site of Avdeevo has pit areas that contain one or more figurines, mirroring the mortuary rituals associated with single and/or multiple burials, while some of these figurines had marks of ochre, fire, and decorative imagery of dangerous creatures (Gvozdover, 1989). At Dolni Vestonice in Czechia, thousands of pieces of clay anthropomorphic figurines were scattered with in the settlement, just like the human body pieces scattered at this camp site, illustrating the symbolic link between figurines and the deceased. Even more interestingly, at the site of Sungir, two individuals (Figure 90) were found positioned head-to-head in a grave, closely resembling a figurine (Figure 89) found at Gagarino (White, 2006).



Figure 89. The ivory Figurine called "*double statuette*" at Gagarino (White, 2006)

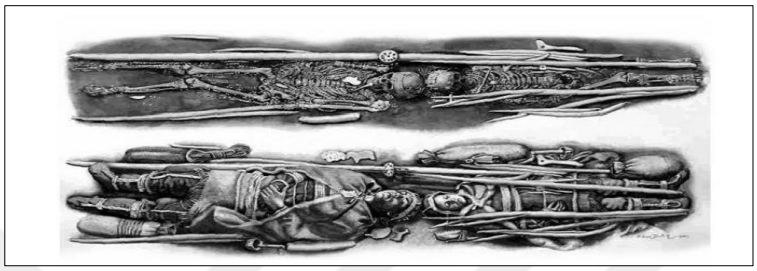


Figure 90. An example of burials with rich grave goods at Sungir (Pavlov et al., 2024, Fig.4)

To summarize the mortuary practices during the Gravettian period, both adults and sub-adults received burial, either as single or multiple interments. It is seen that various skull treatments are practiced in connection with the practices of placing stone markers and/or large stones directly on the body. Geographically, this situation is observed mostly in the southern regions of Europe. Dismembering and distributing the skeletons, hearth, and the use of mammoth bones in graves are also practices that are more closely related to each other. Geographically, it is observed in central and eastern Europe. According to the analyses carried out to understand the relationship between mortuary practices, figurines, beads, and ochre are included in both sub-groups.

Upon examining the correlation between the components of the mortuary ritual and different age and gender groups, it is apparent that the distinctions have become more pronounced compared to the previous period. It is worth mentioning that using beads, ochre, single burials, and stone markers for burials is mainly linked to adults. In addition to a high ratio of male-to-female burials (18:5) (Riel-Salvatore and Gravel-Miguel 2013), there is also a significant difference between gender groups. Males are primarily connected to single burials and the inclusion of stones in the grave, whereas

females are primarily associated with multiple burials and figurines. When comparing regions, it is evident that Europe and western Siberia exhibit notable similarities. At the same time, groups in a specific region engage with one another and demonstrate a higher degree of similarity in their burial practices.

In light of Gamble's (1999) proposal, Pettitt (2006) believes that mortuary practice was motivated by more profound considerations than mere practicality, given that the earliest burials are linked to the use of ochre, newly grave items, such as beads, figurines, and architectural supplements. It is noted that these unusual burials are the first indication of elaborate interments of chosen people, with elaborately designed clothes and interesting grave items, such as mammoth shoulder blades, ochre, bead, figurine etc. in significant spots.

In this context, Gamble (1999) argues that burial in the Upper Palaeolithic is an instance of a detachment and separation ritual. Detachment, as defined by Pettitt, refers to the gradual erosion of established social connections between the living and the deceased while also allowing for the formation of fresh social connections between them (Pettitt, 2006). Clearly, not the majority but a minority of the people got buried. Thus, it is hypothesized that the burial practice must be associated with the recognized social status of the dead individuals (Pettitt, 2010). This argument is supported by the suggestion of age-related social hierarchy and/or a potential tolerance for abnormality (Pettitt, 2010; Formicola, 2007; Formicola et al., 2001; Svoboda, 2004, 2007). In short, the intricate mortuary rituals were deeply ingrained in broader societal concerns associated with gendered social roles, specialized knowledge, and a cultured landscape and cosmology (Pettitt, 2006, 2010).

To summarize this period in general terms, the LGM's harsh climatic conditions primarily led to increased representation in Europe, where many communities began collaborating to meet their economic and social needs. This, in turn, facilitated ideological and social cooperation by increasing symbolic communication. The "*symbolic code*" previously developed was incorporated with new material culture objects, such as figurines, during this period. Incorporating portable symbolic material culture items was accompanied by establishing new symbolic spaces, such as caves

that house wall paintings and engravings. Furthermore, architectural spaces were developed in conjunction with mortuary activities.

4.3. The Spread of a Cultural Synthesis: Mortuary Practice of the Late Upper Palaeolithic Europe and the Near East

In the Late Upper Palaeolithic, as the harsh conditions of the Ice Age were intermittently coming to an end, habitats in Europe and the Near East expanded, allowing groups to move out of their restricted refugia and establish new networks of interaction, co-operation and competition in new ways (Gamble, 1991; Barton et al., 1994; Maier, 2012; Pettitt, 2014; Berto et al., 2017). Although there are different chronological frameworks, in this study, the first phase of the Late Upper Palaeolithic is referred to as the Magdalenian (for north and west Europe), Epi-Gravettian (for south, central and east Europe) and the Epipalaeolithic (for the Near East). For the purposes of this study, the early part of this time-period is referred to as the Early Magdalenian/Epi-Gravettian/Epipalaeolithic (c. 25,000/20,000-15,000 BP), while the later phase is termed as the Late Magdalenian/Epi-Gravettian/Epipalaeolithic (c. 15,000-11,600 BP).

The number of individuals buried for the whole of this time-period is around 50 in Eurasia, most of which are fragmentary bones (Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013; Pettitt, 2011). In contrast to Europe, during the first part of the Late Upper Palaeolithic, burial practices seem to increase in the Levant, based on known examples from Ohalo II and Ayn Qasiyya. In the Levant, apart from Ohalo II, Ayn Qasiyya, burials from the Kebaran period (c. 22/21-15,000 BP), are found at Kebara, Ein Gev I, Kharaneh IV, Wadi Mataha, Neve David, Uyun al-Hammam and Moghr el-Ahwal sites. Simultaneously with the Late Magdalenian period in Europe, hundreds of Natufian burials in the Levant are reported from Hayonim, El-Wad, Wadi Hammeh 27, Azraq 18, Ain Mallaha, Raqefet, Iraq ed-Dubb, Hatula, Hilazon Tachtit, Nahal Oren, and etc. The two graves recovered from Pinarbasi rock shelter in Anatolia and more than 35 individuals from the cemetery in Shanidar cave in the Zagros, probably dating to the Late Natufian period, are rare examples known in the Near East outside the Levant.

In this context, our data for this time-period is comprised of 54 sites: 27 sites from Europe, 22 sites from southern Levant, 2 sites from Anatolia and 3 sites from Upper Mesopotamia and Iran. In general, much of the priorly developed symbolic codes of material culture and architectural integration continue during this time-period, however an outstanding enrichment and diversification in skull treatment became the hallmark of the mortuary practices in all areas studied (Figure 84, Figure 91) (more detailed information can be found in section 3.3.3 of this thesis). The grave markers also included novel varieties, such as the integration of ground stones and stone vessels in the Near East. Aside from these, new types of architectural structures, such as pillars at Rosh Zin, may have been used as the prototypes of monumental pillars of the PPNA Upper Euphrates (e.g., Göbekli Tepe). The scene in Europe in the same period shows that symbolic spaces with cave art, of which we have seen early examples in the previous period, become widespread especially in west-southwestern Europe (e.g., Lascaux Cave in France, Altamira Cave in Spain). It can be thought that the intense interest in skull-focused practices in this period was an attempt to eliminate some concerns in lineage relations, as many groups were forced to live in limited areas due to the environmental factor playing an active role.

Throughout the Late Upper Palaeolithic, the dismemberment of skeletons, skull-oriented practices and the circulation of skeletal fragments in the form of ornaments etc. indicate that burial sites were becoming increasingly common in the Late Magdalenian/Late Upper Palaeolithic (Pettitt, 2011; Orschiedt, 2013; Schulting, 2015; Henry-Gambier, 2001). Known examples include some 20 individual burials at Arene Candide, adult and child burials at Grotta Romanelli, more than 14 individual burials at Grotta Polesini, and 40 individuals buried in 28 graves at Taforalt in Morocco.

In the Near East, specifically Southern Levant, during the Epipalaeolithic Period, elements such as primary and secondary (collective-multiple) burial practices, cemetery areas, decoration of the dead, skull-oriented practices, circulation of bones, use of ochre, animal bones and ornaments are present in caves, rock shelters and open field settlements; However, apart from these basic similarities, burial in the Levant is used as part of a set of rituals intertwined with the new social units that emerged during

the transition to settlement and their spatial expressions in the context of housing and monumental architecture.

The relationship between architecture and burial became increasingly more commonplace in the Near East and, more significantly, this is the first time when we see the integration of repeatedly plastered floors as an element of the burial place preparation. Plasters could be of variety of locally available materials, such as silt, sand and clay (e.g. Ohalo, Ain Mallaha, Abu Hureyra). Furthermore, this time-period witnessed the emergence of cemeteries in Europe and the Near East, specifically designated locations for burial activity separated from the daily routine activities. These "*cemeteries*" can utilize the formerly locations of camps, known from the Southern Levant.

Looking at the details of this period, the mortuary features are the use of special areas inside and outside the building, single and/or multiple burials, grave markers, intense skull treatments, and various shell, bone, and stone objects. It is important to note that there is an increase in the diversity of mortuary practices compared to previous periods. The proportion of infant and child skeletons decreased considerably compared to the previous period (Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013). This may be related to the decrease in infant and child mortality, but it may also be related to changes in beliefs. However, a greater number of treatments appear to be more associated with sub-adults compared to adults. Moreover, no significant difference is observed regarding gender groups, having a 19:13 ratio of males to females, lower than in Gravettian (Riel-Salvatore & Gravel-Miguel, 2013).

When examining the time period from a geographical perspective, it becomes apparent that Europe and the Near East, particularly the Southern Levant and Upper Mesopotamia, had numerous similar burial practices, such as both age and gender groups, single and multiple burials, using cemetery, animal skulls-remains, beads as grave goods, skull burials, and skeletons without skull as skull treatments, and using stone marker. Whereas these regions may share certain traits, they also exhibit significant differences. In the Near East, for instance, there is a relationship between architecture and the deceased.

Within the context of the Southern Levant, neighboring settlements exhibit notable dissimilarities, while distant settlements have a greater degree of similarity, such as Ain Mallaha and Hayonim, Ein Gev I and Kharaneh IV, el-Wad and Uyun al-Hammam, and Neve David and Ohalo II. Put simply, the social relations of the Southern Levant seem to revolve around the interaction between far-flung communities. In Europe, there is generally more difference between distant communities. In other words, although there is high similarity between some distant sites (Aven des Iboussieres - Neuwied-Irlich or Roc de Cave - Wilczyce), many sites located close share more similar features.

The cause behind the dramatic increase in mortuary traditions centered around skulls during the Late Upper Palaeolithic period has intrigued numerous academics. Practices such as dismembering the body of the deceased, endeavoring to separate the flesh from the bone, and passing the pieces around as ornaments or subjecting them to secondary burial, which seems to have started to be performed as part of a special ritual in Gravettian, became a very common tradition in Magdalenian (Orschiedt, 2013). In many instances, skull bones, in particular, were cut into discs and used as amulet-like ornaments. The skulls of some individuals appear to have been shaped and used as cups or goblets (Bello et al., 2011, 2015; Orschiedt, 2002, 2013; Szmidt et al., 2009). The emergence of "*skull cups*" is probably associated with an intricate interaction of various variables. The data indicates that a combination of ceremonial rituals, probable cannibalism, and trophy displays are the likely reasons. However, there is an ongoing dispute on the actual causes (Bello et al., 2011). This perspective suggests that skull cups may have been used as trophies, symbolizing victory or superiority over other groups (Andrushko et al., 2010).

Orschiedt (2013) discusses the connection between activities involving the skull and potential cannibalism. The idea of a combination of nutritional and ritual cannibalism, where the head is treated ritually, preserved more thoroughly, and stripped of flesh more extensively, while the rest of the body is consumed, remains uncertain (Villa, 1992). Orchiedt (2002) argues that secondary burial, rather than cannibalism, is the main explanation for the observed behavior in this context. Moreover, according to Orschiedt, the bone fragments discovered at several Magdalenian sites in Europe,

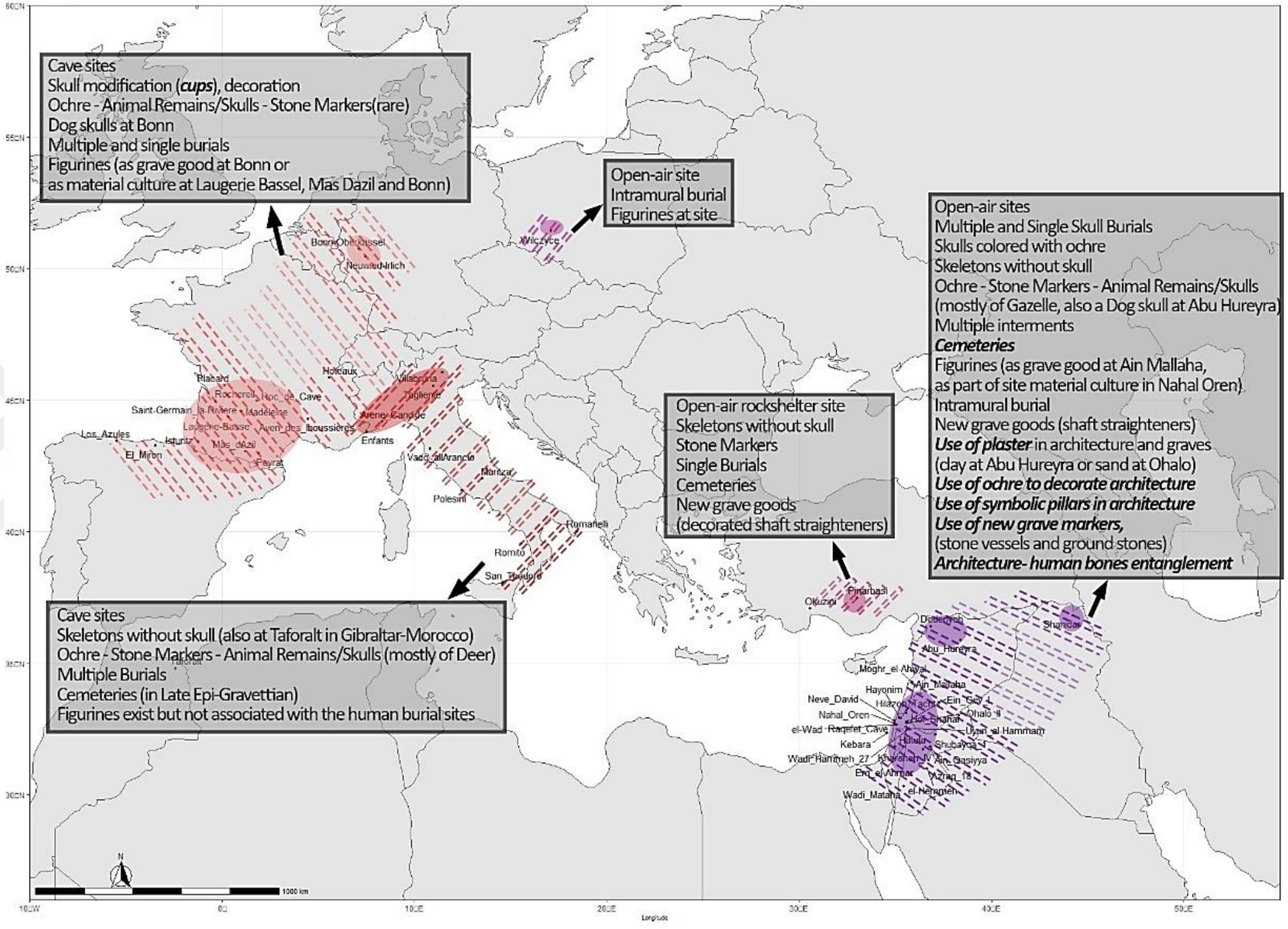


Figure 91. A map synthesizing the regions and significant traits of the period

including pierced human teeth and skull bones, could have potentially served as pendants. The argument emphasizes that such a usage implies a symbolic link between the living and the dead, maybe indicating a practice of honoring ancestors or establishing a connection to the power of the deceased (Orschiedt, 2013). In this period, especially in west-southwestern Europe, in contrast to the established and complex relationship between architecture and burial in the Near East, mortuary practices evolved into more portable forms such as fragmented human remains and skull cups that adds to the inherited symbolic code.

When examining the phenomenon from a geographic and contextual standpoint, it becomes evident that the regions with the highest number of burials over a specific time period are likely the earliest recorded cemeteries (Orschiedt, 2013). As an additional contribution to our understanding of the period's ritual practice, I would like to point out that meeting places with fascinating wall paintings and reliefs, like Altamira, Trois Frères, and Enlene caves, were probably used as part of "*attachment rituals*" that groups performed during their social gatherings (Gamble, 1999; Pettitt, 2010). In this context, during this period, the intensification of cave art in Europe can be considered as symbolic communication strategies that mediated the regulation of territorial competition and private and communal identity formation.

It is mentioned above that the formerly locations of camps during the same period in the Southern Levant might have been utilized for the areas of cemeteries. The emergence of Natufian cemeteries may represent new and complex social organizations. It is mentioned that these social organizations could have included establishing or strengthening special interest groups, property inheritance, and territorial ownership (Nadel et al., 2013; Grosman, 2003; Grosman et al., 2008; Munro & Grosman, 2010).

Kuijt, examining the significance of burial practices from the Late Natufian to the Neolithic period, suggests that burial practices focus more on fostering a sense of belonging to a larger community rather than on individual identities. In addition, these activities were a kind of social action meant to strike a balance inside the communities throughout periods of major environmental-economic-social change. In a way that supports these arguments, the Late Natufian period was marked by the establishment

of social norms aimed at restricting the expansion and concentration of power and authority within societies (Kuijt, 1996).

Following this period, as the temperature cooled to its maximum degree (Figure 5), the extent of glacier coverage, particularly in Europe, progressively expanded, leading to a reduction in habitable areas for human and animal populations. However, the climate and environmental circumstances subsequently started to improve after this pick point. As human and animal populations became more mobile, their habitats started to expand gradually. Numerous genetic investigations have been undertaken recently and are ongoing to comprehend this intricate and multifaceted process. Going back to the difficult first phase of the period, between around 25,000 and 20,000 years ago, human groups found sanctuary in southern and western Europe due to favorable climatic and environmental conditions. The ancient DNA composition of individuals during the transition from the Gravettian to the Magdalenian culture in this region of Europe was discovered to have a strong connection to the Fournol cluster. This suggests that there is a consistent genetic lineage throughout LGM in the region (Straus, Morales, & Cuenca-Solana, 2015). It is proposed that following LGM, the genetic composition of the Italian peninsula experienced a substantial alteration. The Epigravettian culture, which was prevalent in southern and southeastern Europe, has conventionally been believed to have emerged as a progression from the preceding Gravettian culture. Paleogenomic analysis discovered a genetic shift in the Italian peninsula, where the Věstonice cluster, the Gravettian-associated group, has been displaced by the Villabruna cluster (Bortolini et al, 2021; Posth et al, 2023).

Evidence suggests that the genetic transition in this process happened earlier than around 17,000 years ago (Bortolini et al, 2021). Thus, it implies that the genetic divergence, particularly in the Italian peninsula, could be attributed to paleoecological changes linked to the LGM (Peresani et al, 2021; Posth et al, 2023). Additionally, it indicates that northeastern Italy could be the likely origin of the Epigravettian-related genetic pool in southern Europe, and there is a suggestion that the Balkans might have been the origin of this transformation. Following LGM, the genetic composition of hunter-gatherer communities in western and central Europe saw notable alterations. The Magdalenian culture, which emerged in the southwestern region, was linked to

several genetic lineages. Interestingly, these groups were demonstrated to have genetic similarities with one another (Posth et al, 2016; Villalba-Mouco et al, 2019).

Another part where the spatial relations of mortuary practices increase is the emergence of communal spaces. This common phenomenon operates differently but fundamentally similarly in Europe and the Near East. Caves with fantastic wall paintings where groups come together periodically are common in Europe in this period. Architectural structures contemporarily emerge in the Near East. Mortuary practices were associated with both places because they correspond to a parallel social need. Especially with the establishment of communal and domestic space relations and the increase in secondary burials, it is thought that groups had intense relations within themselves and with other groups and were constructed on this level.

Such a cultural synthesis of individual and multi-level group identity negotiation through domestic and communal architectural space in tandem with primary and secondary burial rituals was previously described by Ian Kuijt for the PPN communities of the Levant. I propose that the initial emergence of such a synthesis, that linked burial-place-identity relations at once, may be sought in the Middle Palaeolithic and specifically the Early Upper Palaeolithic of Eurasia. However, the more specific linking of private and communal architectural spaces, primary and secondary burials and the diverse array of skull related activity may have originated in the Gravettian East Europe. Subsequently, during the Magdalenian Period, we observe that the fundamental aspect of this synthesis is widely distributed in Europe and in the Near East, albeit regional differences are present. Secondary burials, skull-oriented practices, the circulation of processed bones or the formation of burial grounds, both in Europe and, in the Near East, should also be approached as behaviors that mediate the regulation of intra- and inter-group relations.

4.4. Complexity and Diversity in Skull Cults: Mortuary Practices of the Early Holocene Communities

Between approximately 12,000 and 11,500 BP, coinciding with the beginning of the Holocene climatic amelioration, Europe entered the Mesolithic period (c. 12,000-7,500 BP), while the Near East transitioned to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic (c. 12,000-

9,000 BP). Our sample includes 18 sites from Europe and 72 sites from the Near East (3 sites from the Greek Aegean, namely Cyclope Cave, Franchti and Maroulas are included in the latter). Mortuary practices surrounding the human skull evolved to fit the unique dynamics of each region in this time interval. Though less than before, skull-centered ritual practices continued throughout Mesolithic Europe. By contrast, the Pre-Pottery Neolithic Near East observed a clear rise in the use of architectural embellishments, figurines, and pillars in line with mortuary rituals, producing the Near Eastern "*skull cult synthesis*."

In this study, the Early Holocene period was analyzed in 3 phases. The first one is the period called PPNA, especially in the Near East, which covers the interval of approximately 11,700-10,500 BP. In this context, our data set consists of 22 sites (Figure 92). Of these, 8 are from the Upper Tigris, 4 from the Upper Euphrates, 8 from the Levant, 2 each from Cyprus and Greek Aegean.

Monumental architecture and communal places proliferated throughout the Levant and North Mesopotamia during the PPNA period (e.g., Göbekli Tepe with several representative pillars, Jericho with a "*tower*"). These communal areas provided social forums for numerous hunter-gatherer communities to renegotiate the conditions of cooperation following the Younger Dryas. While the original intention may have been collaboration, it appears that the competition among groups and individuals has actually intensified, maybe as a result of the territorial behavior exhibited by sedentary hunter-gatherers during the Bølling–Allerød period. Furthermore, when looking at the period in terms of other components of the symbolic code, the notable correlation between the skull removal, the use of stone markers, and the gathering of beads and figurines in the context of burials is likewise noteworthy.

Although characteristics of the period can be seen in many sites from different regions, the mortuary ritual is not performed exactly the same everywhere. Apart from the strong similarity between the Southern Levant and the Upper Tigris, it is obvious that the Upper Euphrates and the Upper Tigris exhibit differences, although they are neighbors. The cultural diversity results I assessed for intra-regional dynamics (see 3.3.4 section of the thesis) suggest that the outliers that enhance the diversity in the Upper Tigris typically have a high degree of similarity to the Southern Levant sites.

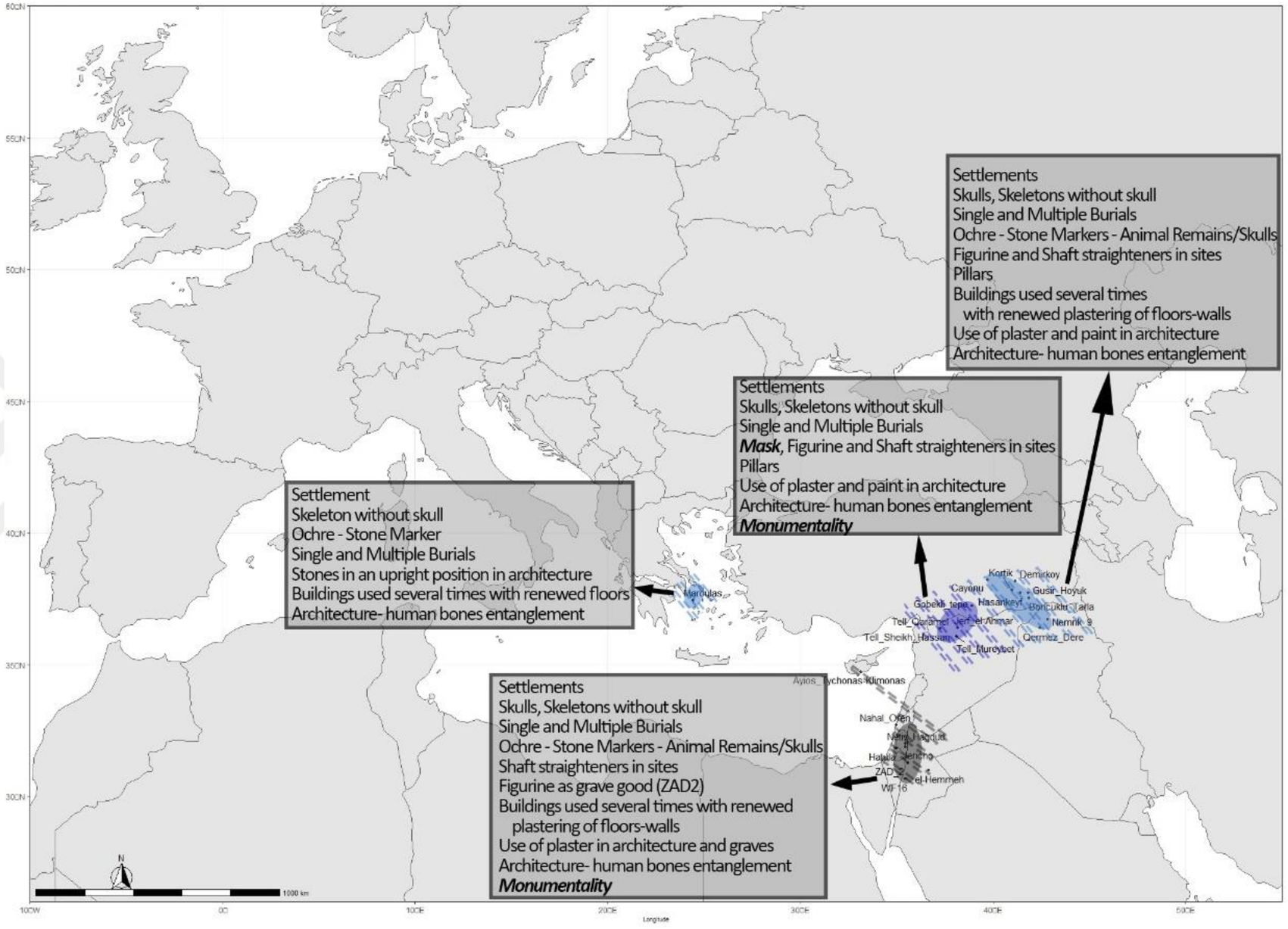


Figure 92. A map synthesizing the regions and significant traits of the period

Similarly, the Southern Levant's outliers exhibit high similarity to the Upper Tigris. It can be suggested that there is significant contact between these two regions since expansive obsidian exchange networks fostered the maintenance of intricate social hierarchies and symbolic interactions.

The second phase is the period called PPNB, especially in the Near East, covering the period of approximately 10,500-9,000 BP. The dataset consists of a total of 75 sites, 3 from the Upper Tigris, 7 from the Upper Euphrates, 6 from Central Anatolia and the Lake District, 27 from the Levant, 8 from Iran-Caucasus, 17 from Europe and 7 from Cyprus and Greek Aegean (Figure 93).

During the PPNB, we can see a decline in large meeting areas with monumental architecture, and instead, there is a greater focus on the design and use of architectural spaces (e.g., floor-wall plastering and/or painting in several times in Ain Ghazal, Tell Mureybet, Aşıklı) while the features that emerged in the previous periods have been largely continued.

Furthermore, the human bone-architecture entanglement, which had been embedded in the symbolic code in previous periods, intensified in this period due to the increasing association of the dead with both private and communal architecture from various spots of buildings. Additionally, diversifying and intensifying skull-focused activities (e.g., different kinds of decorations including coloring, plastering, perforating, modelling face etc.) are other remarkable developments of this period (e.g., Kfar HaHoresh, Ain Ghazal, Jericho).

When evaluating interregional relations, it is seen that the relationship picture for the Southern Levant, Upper Tigris, and Upper Euphrates in PPNA has changed in PPNB. The differentiation of the Upper Euphrates from the others may have decreased as a consequence of the increased interaction between groups in these regions. In addition, it is striking that mortuary behavior of Central Anatolia is more similar to that of Upper Mesopotamian groups than to that of the Southern Levant, where we know there was some genetic flow during this period.

To sum up, when considering both periods together, the most significant development was the architectural elaboration of communal and private spaces of burial, in specific

the emergence of monumental buildings and their integration into the symbolic complex of burial practices in the Near East. The use of anthropomorphic pillars in monumental architecture (such as the PPNA Göbekli Tepe), or the use of anthropomorphic masks (such as at Nahal Hemar), anthropomorphic statues (such as at PPNB Ain Ghazal) were significant developments of this time period, as these pillars, masks and statues were interpreted as innovative additions to the symbolic complex of skull cults and ancestral veneration in general. Within this context, some symbolically significant raw materials of human burial practice also began to be used to decorate architecture and figurines, possibly creating a symbolic link between them. For example, ochre was used in the decoration of architectural spaces as well as figurines. Similarly, plastering, which was formerly used to decorate human skulls, became a fundamental technique of architectural wall and floor preparation as well as production of container vessels.

Especially in this last phase of the process, the growing concentration on sophisticated architectural design and the placement of burials was particularly pronounced in large population centers known as "*mega-sites*," likely due to intensified competition for social differentiation. Nevertheless, these sedentary communities became more dependent on domesticated plants and animals. This might have led to changes in their social structure, economic activities, and ritual practices.

4.5. Skulls to Pots, Ancestors to Architecture: Decline of "*the Skull Cult Symbolic Complex*" in Early Agricultural Communities

The 9th millennium BP in the Near East is associated with the emergence of fully flourished agricultural communities, gradual abandonment of many PPNB sites in the Near East and the dispersal of the Neolithic way of life in the neighboring geographies, such as Europe and Iran, both through population movements and information exchange. Our data for this time-period involves 56 sites, of which 14 are from Europe (8 sites from the Balkans), and 42 sites from the Near East (6 sites from the Greek Aegean) (Figure 94).

By far, the most interesting feature of the time period is the fading of adults, specifically males, from the settlement burial contexts. While subadults and females

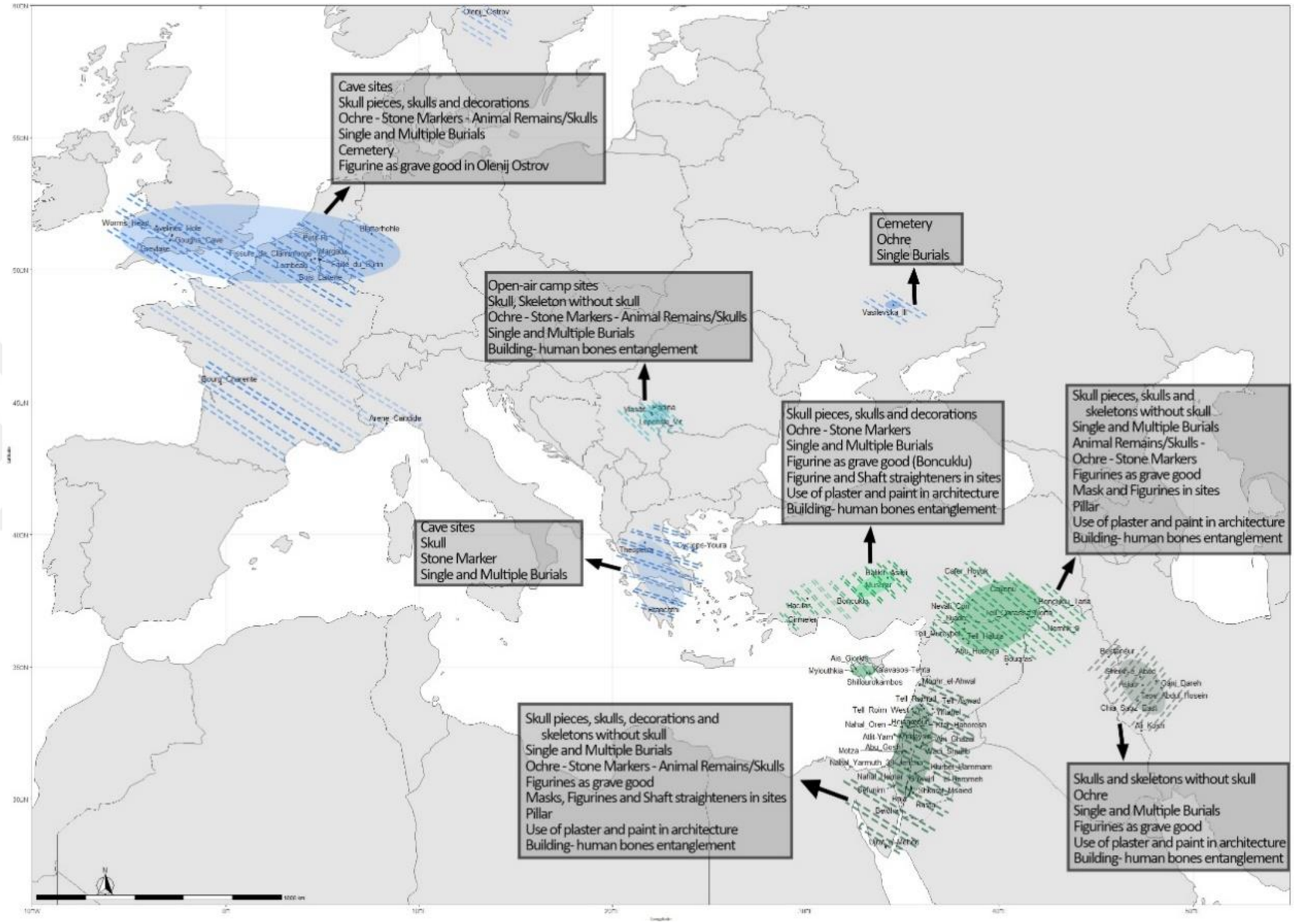


Figure 93. A map synthesizing the regions and significant traits of the period

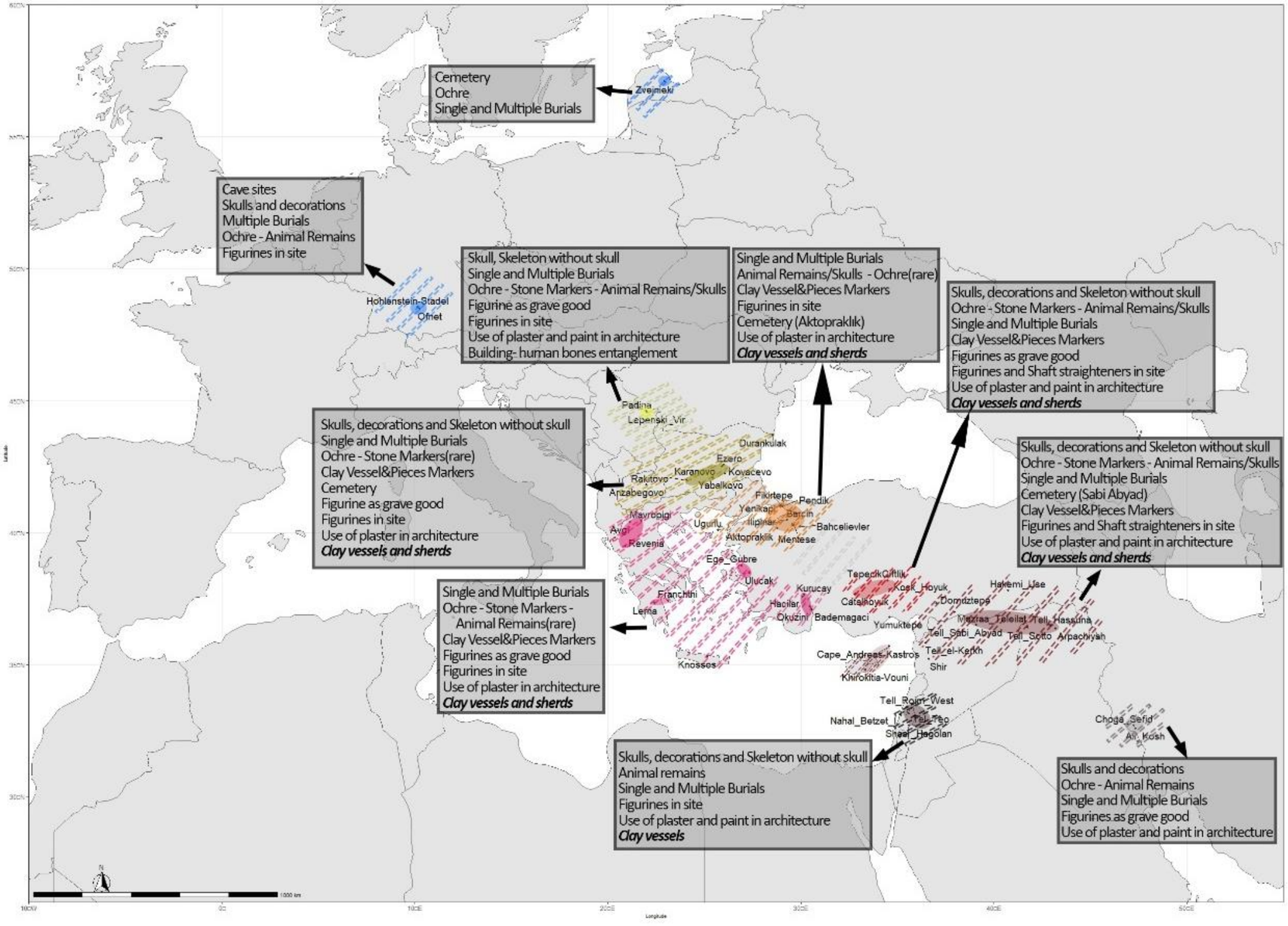


Figure 94. A map synthesizing the regions and significant traits of the period

were better represented in domestic contexts in relation to well-plastered architectural spaces (e.g., the majority of burials within the Çatalhöyük are those of children (Boz & Hager, 2013) and also the majority of the individuals in some communal places (called "*AY*" and "*BA*" structures) of Tepecik-Çiftlik are infants (Büyükkarakaya et al., 2019)), adult males were increasingly associated with communal spaces, such as courtyards or extra-settlement cemeteries. In Mesopotamia, the Levant, and Central Anatolia, collective burials in communal spaces (Çatalhöyük, Domuztepe, Tepecik-Çiftlik) can be observed together with some skull-related activity.

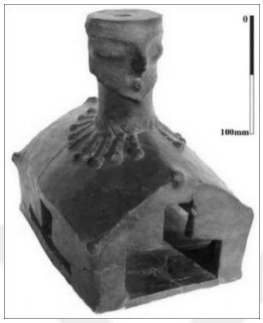
In Greece, Northwest Anatolia and West Anatolia, intramural burials of subadults and females are again much more visible than adult males. However, skull focused activity is non-existent in these regions, at this time-period. Instead, the communal ritual is concentrated on anthropomorphic figurines, pots and stamps, together with the well plastered house that now involves mostly female and sub-adult burials. In the Balkans and Europe, skull rituals continue, possibly as remnants of the Late Upper Palaeolithic. In the Balkans (such as at Karanovo, Yabalkovo), skull rituals are present with the integration of symbolically rich and much diverse pottery styles, such as poly-pod box pots and anthropomorphic house models, as well as figurines and stamps.

It has been argued that, during this time-period, the previous emphasis on skull focused burial activities shifted toward an emphasis on portable clay objects, such as anthropomorphic and zoomorphic vessels, figurines and stamps. Many visual and performative elements of these items of material culture metaphorically referred to the skull focused ancestral veneration of the PPN (Atakuman 2015). The appearance and proliferation of these representational portable objects occurred during a time-period when wide scale cooperative as well as competitive interactions between communities began and resulted in the formation of non-kin households that were primarily based on maintaining the processes of agricultural food production and consumption, rather than maintaining the ancestral kin relations through the burial rituals (Kuijt, 2009; Larsen et al., 2015; Pearson 2013; Yaka et al, 2021; Altınışık et al, 2022; Pearson et al., 2023). It was within this context that the pottery, figurines, stamps and other important elements of material culture proliferated.

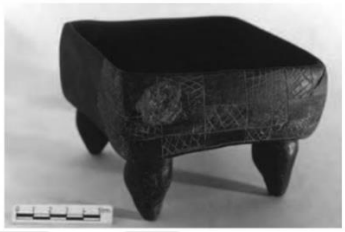
These new symbolic techniques to represent human body (as head shaped or house shaped vessels with anthropomorphic features, or anthropomorphic figurines with broken heads and head insertions (Figure 95) and its links to community and place must have replaced the formerly ubiquitous skull cult rituals of kin-based family groups of the PPN hunter-gatherer settlements in the Near East. As suggested above, these new mediums of portable material culture, such as figurines, pottery and stamps, became instrumental in the formation of a new understanding of identities around the concept of "*house*" and "*community*" in the aftermath of the Neolithic transformation during which social group formation shifted toward food producing and sharing community (Atakuman 2015). Therefore, their wide scale acceptance during the spread of Neolithic lifestyles should have been due to their ideological and performative underpinnings in the realm of the Late Upper Palaeolithic spread of skull cults. Through the integration of pots, figurines and stamps into the daily routines of initiation, eating and personal and communal display, non-kin groups could be brought together under a traditionally accepted ideological umbrella, without the necessity of being tied through close ancestral relations represented by skeletons and skulls. Arguably, the skull rituals in the West of the Near East (including Balkans and also Europe) were not part of the Neolithic dispersals, but instead remnants of the Late Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer skull cult traditions; and the representational transformation in material culture was a strong element in the relatively fast Neolithic spread toward Europe.



Head shaped vessel of Çatalhöyük (After Meskell, 2013)



A house shaped pottery with anthropomorphic features of Porodin (After Naumov, 2007)



A Rectangular Vessel of Fikirtepe (After Özdoğan, 2013)



A Figurine of Çatalhöyük (After the Çatalhöyük Project)



A Figurine of Aşağı Pınar (After Özdoğan, 2013)



An Anthropomorphic Vessel of Ulucak (After Çilingiroğlu et al., 2004)



An Anthropomorphic Vessel of Toptepe (After Özdoğan, 2013)

Figure 95. New symbolic items emerging in the Pottery Neolithic

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

The skull cult rituals of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic Near East played a pivotal role as the most important mediator of social transformation and cohesion during the transition to sedentary life and agriculture. However, research into the emergence and evolution of the associated practices—such as primary and secondary burials, their relationship with domestic and communal architecture, and the use of symbolic objects—has largely been confined to a specific geographical area and cultural epochs within the Near East.

In this thesis, my objective has been to illuminate the genesis of the skull cult practices over an expansive time frame (c. 150,000–8,000 BP) and across a broader geography, particularly Europe and the Near East. This approach aims to foster a comprehensive understanding of the development and emphasis on specific symbolic behaviors, namely skull focused rituals, primary and secondary burials with respect to their associations with the private and communal spaces. In this regard, the following inquiries have been explored:

- When did the specific symbolic behaviors and codes of the Early Holocene skull cult ritual package of the Near East begin to be seen in the prehistoric record?
- What are the similarities and differences of the mortuary practices observed in Europe and the Near East through the prehistoric record?
- Is it possible to contextualize these similarities and differences in relation to the climatic and genetic shifts?

The findings from a multi-faceted statistical analysis of 219 sites, incorporating 132 features predominantly related to demographic data, body treatments, burial contexts

(architecture), and grave goods, have been integrated with pertinent theoretical and methodological frameworks, as well as climatic and genetic data. This chapter will summarize the conclusions made in addressing these research questions.

1. While the climate may be considered as motivator of cultural reactions to death, there seems to be no meaningful correlation between a specific climatic condition and the emergence of particular mortuary behaviors, e.g., the early ritualized mortuary reactions to death in *Homo sapiens* seem to have emerged during the warmer conditions of the Middle Palaeolithic, whereas the ritualized reactions to death in Neanderthals seem to have emerged in the colder conditions of the late Middle Palaeolithic. Similarly, during the LGM conditions, mortuary practices systematically exist but they are quite rare and reflect intra-group social stress and its negotiation. However, in post-LGM conditions, the widespread of skull-focused mortuary activity and cemeteries indicate that the burial rituals began to be used to ameliorate both inter and intra-group social stresses. In specific, the complex stages of primary and secondary treatments, marking of spaces and increase in cemeteries indicate the increased intensity in the negotiation of both public and private territories made through references to genealogy and ancestry. In this regard, the start of the Holocene and the Neolithic transformation in the Near East witnesses the emergence of a new regime of representational material culture (such as, anthropomorphic pillars, figurines, vessels and architecture), that would gradually replace the skull cults (explained in detail in Chapter 4.5, as well as in this Chapter, item 6). This would suggest that emergence, spread, intensity or disappearance of mortuary practices are more correlated with the cultural reactions to social and ecological stresses, therefore, should be contextualized specifically for each case.
2. This initial analyzed periodic group is predominantly situated in the late Middle Paleolithic era. Climatically, the Mikulino interglacial period, starting around 130,000 years ago is marked by a warm climate. However, a gradual cooling phase commenced roughly 115,000 years ago. Whereas various types of mortuary practices (such as fragmentation, cannibalism etc.) may have existed prior to the later Middle Palaeolithic, the earliest unquestionable

evidence of human burial and skull focused activity is documented among the *Homo sapiens* groups (c. 130,000 BP), and subsequently (c. post 70,000 BP) observed in Neanderthal groups (albeit few). The almost parallel emergence of similar mortuary behaviors in two different species is probably due to a prior emergence of similar behaviors in an ancestral species (such as *Homo heidelbergensis*), or due to an increased cultural interaction between *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthal groups post 70,000 BP. Common elements observed in the use of ochre, animal skulls, antlers and skeletal pieces as well as grave markers in burial practices, which took place in repeatedly used significant locations in the landscape, such as caves, indicate that a "*symbolic code*" had already developed by this time. Such symbolic behaviors around human burial can be considered as one of the most significant evidence of emergent cultural complexity, specifically in the realm of entanglements forged between ancestors and territories, in relation to the group and personal identities.

3. Burial was still not the norm in human mortuary practice during the Early Upper Palaeolithic, however, there is increased representation primarily in Europe, during the harsh climatic conditions of the LGM when a number of communities began to cooperate for their daily economic and social needs; therefore, creating the increase in symbolic communication that facilitated the ideological and social cooperation. During this time-period, the formerly established "*symbolic code*" was integrated with new items of material culture, such as figurines. The inclusion of the portable symbolic material culture such as the figurines was coupled with the creation of new symbolic spaces, such as seen in the beginnings of Cave art at Chauvet. Moreover, architectural spaces began to be elaborated as part of the burial activities (such as the Pavlov sites in Czechia). Aside from the material richness of grave goods, there is a significant increase in multiple burials during this time. While skull focused activity is present at many sites in central and western Europe as well as the Levant, there is no recorded evidence in the Russian sites.

   Skull related activity was not merely focused on human skulls, but also on animal skulls that may have been venerated as ancestors in animistic belief systems of the time-period (e.g. mammoth skulls, scapulas in many graves,

bear skulls in Regordou and Chauvet). Figurines were sometimes found in association with graves, but more significantly, human burials were sometimes performed as a visual representation of the figurine themes (or vice versa), such as the similarity of the Gagarino figurine and the Sungir double burial.

As indicated by the emergence of various new types of material culture, territorial competition, status competition as well as group cooperation needs may have increased during this time period. This situation seems to have been partially resolved via burial rituals, possibly leading to burials of select individuals within the group. The intertwining of death practices with items such as figurines, hearths and ritual pits, and the concentration of these practices in certain localities suggest that post-mortem practices became part of wider seasonal and social "*regeneration rituals*." Such rituals probably involved various symbolic activities that created metaphorical links between the "*death*" and "*revival*" cycles of humans, animals and plants. In these activities, which seem to have been accompanied by communal hunting, food consumption, initiation ceremonies and partner exchange (such as at the central and east European sites), the body of the deceased may have become part of a larger system of rituals celebrating the phenomenon of "*reanimation*" (Yeshurun et al., 2013).

4. During the latter part of the Upper Palaeolithic, the climatic conditions intermittently ameliorated. With improvements in climatic and environmental conditions and retreat of ice sheets, particularly in Europe, new living spaces opened and the Gravettian groups that formerly lived in circumscribed territorial regions began to spread toward these new lands. During this time, skull cults spread and evolved regionally. In Europe, burials without skulls were widespread among the Epigravettian groups, whereas skull-focused customs (such as skull cups) were common in locations with Magdalenian groups. In Southern Levant, the integration of human burial-communal/private architecture-anthropomorphic figurines, which was formerly established at the Pavlov sites, during the Gravettian, is carried to a new level. Architecturally elaborated private and communal spaces are now the arena of primary and secondary burials, indicating the demarcation of individual houses and

communal identities. These elaborate architectural innovations in the Southern Levant include the use of wall and floor plaster and ochre to paint. More importantly, almost monumental pillars are seen for the first time during this period (e.g. Rosh Zin) which will be the origins of the standing stones/pillars used at sites such as Göbekli Tepe in PPNA for ancestor veneration. In Anatolia, at sites such as Pınarbaşı, we observe features that are reminiscent of both the Epigravettian of Southeastern Europe and the Levantine traditions. They share some key skull-focused practices, like skull removal activity. In addition, this situation aligns with the genetic profile of Pınarbaşı, which is a mixture of about 52% of Western European hunter-gatherers and about 48% of Natufian groups of Levant (Feldman et al., 2019). Such a similarity of Anatolia may be associated with possible former human movements and/or interaction between these regions.

Such a diversification and elaboration of spatial characteristics of burial activity and the emergence of pillars/standing stones seem to be associated with the increased hunter-gatherer sedentism during the intermittently better climatic conditions of the post-LGM (Bølling–Allerød episodes). In the Near East, the circumscribed ecological niches of the Levant, Northern Mesopotamia and Anatolia were the areas where resource availability permitted the existence of long-term hunter-gatherer sedentism. During this time, the burial practice began to be increasingly embedded within the new social context of increased demarcation of social space and territories, both within the settlements and throughout the landscape. In this context, the repeatedly used burial sites and cemeteries represented not only forms of territorial behavior that link communities to the land, but also emerging new types of in-group identities and structures, in this new form of engagement with space (Littleton and Allen 2007).

Whereas the space and place burial and related architectural markers were brought to a new level in LUP, the skull cults in the Near East became more prevalent during the last phases of the Natufian in the climatic conditions of the Younger Dryas climatic degradation. There is a visible increase in demarcation of communal and private spaces for secondary and primary

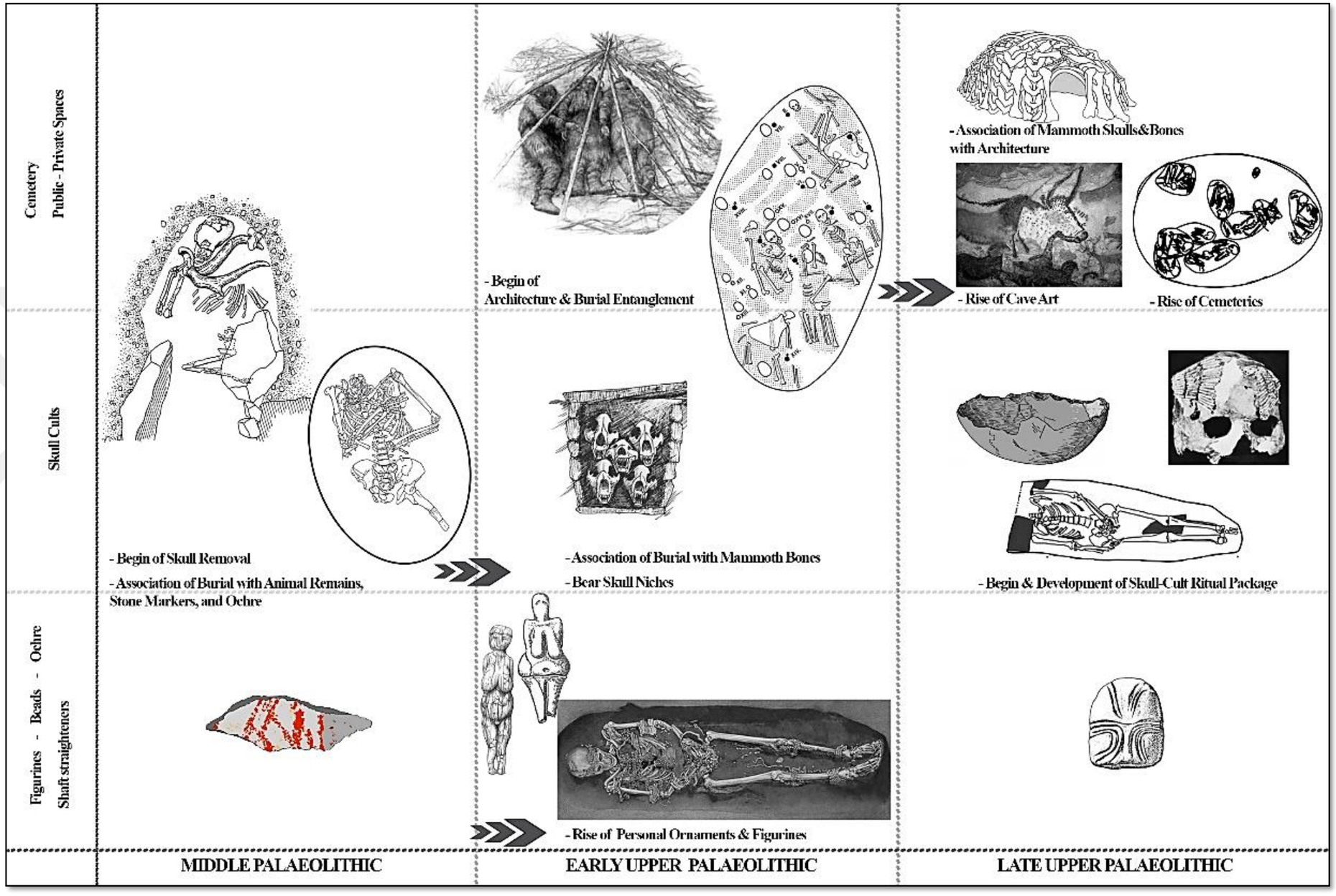


Figure 96. The evolution and changes in the skull cult culture in Europe and the Near East from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Late Upper Palaeolithic (Bello et al., 2011; Byrd & Monahan, 1995; Geneste, 2017; Henshilwood et al., 2018; Macalister, 1921; Soffer et al., 2000; Trinkaus & Buzhilova, 2018; Klíma, 1991; Petru, 2018; Shea, 2003; Stutz & Stutz, 2018; Vandermeersch & Bar-Yosef, 2019; Vandermeersch, 1970)

burials, specifically the intensification of cemeteries and multiple burials together with the use of abandoned places as burial locations. The intensification of skull-centric rituals and the establishment of cemeteries should be viewed as efforts to articulate both individual and collective identities, especially in a context where long-distance interactions and geographical-ecological pressures were influential. In western Europe, skull cups were probably used as symbolic items of ritualized food consumption in ancestral veneration. In the Near East, architectural elaboration, specifically repeated plastering of floors, occurs in relation to burials in these spaces. The dismemberment of skeletons, the making of ornaments and the practices centered on the skull suggest that extensive networks of relationships were established through the parts of the dead body, and at the same time, the concepts of individual, group and community in a wider context began to be evaluated with different criteria. In such a context, the emergence of cemeteries may be related to both the formation of hierarchies of ritual control within the group and the intensification of inter-group competition and territorial activity in the pioneering stages of the transition to sedentism and agricultural economy (Figure 96).

5. In the Early Holocene (c. 11,700-8,000 BP), as the climate ameliorated after the Younger Dryas, mortuary customs were adapted to the distinct dynamics of each region. Skull-centered burial rites persisted in Mesolithic Europe, albeit to a lesser extent than before. In contrast, the PPN Near East saw a marked increase in the use of architectural elaboration, anthropomorphic figurines and pillars in tandem with burial practices, amounting to the skull cult synthesis of the Near East. The Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA) period witnessed the spread of monumental architecture and communal spaces in the Levant and North Mesopotamia, creating social arenas for many hunter-gatherer groups to negotiate the terms of cooperation again, in the aftermath of the Younger Dryas. Although cooperation was probably the intent, the competition between groups and individuals seems to have increased potentially due to the increased territoriality of sedentary hunter-gatherers, that began during the Bølling–Allerød episodes. Expansive obsidian exchange networks apparently fostered

6. the maintenance of intricate social hierarchies and symbolic interactions. During the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (PPNB), we observe the dissolution of gathering arenas of monumental architecture together with the increased elaboration of architectural spaces and skull related activity (e.g. decoration of skulls) at the intra-site level (such as at Çayönü, Jericho). This increased obsession with architectural elaboration and the location of primary and secondary burials was heightened at the major population agglomerations of "*mega-sites*", probably reflecting heightened competition for social demarcation. However, these sedentary hunting-gathering and food producing societies were becoming increasingly more reliant on plant and animal domesticates which eventually shifted their internal social structure as well as economic and ritual behavior.
7. In the 9th millennium BP, societies in the Near East transitioned to a fully developed agricultural economy and a new household organization that shifted the symbolic discourse of the ancestral skull cult rituals. With the emergence of the autonomous agricultural communities during the 9th millennium BP, both the mega-sites and the skull-rituals began to dissolve, although did not disappear completely. Such a fading out of skull cults in the Near East is primarily associated with the emergence of an economically and socially autonomous household, that is now free from the constraints of increasingly more conservative communal rituals of the PPNB.

   During this time-period, the previous emphasis on skull focused burial activities shifted toward an emphasis on portable objects, such as anthropomorphic and zoomorphic ceramics, figurines and stamps. Many visual and performative elements of these items of material culture metaphorically referred to the skull focused ancestral veneration of the PPN (Figure 97) (Atakuman 2015).

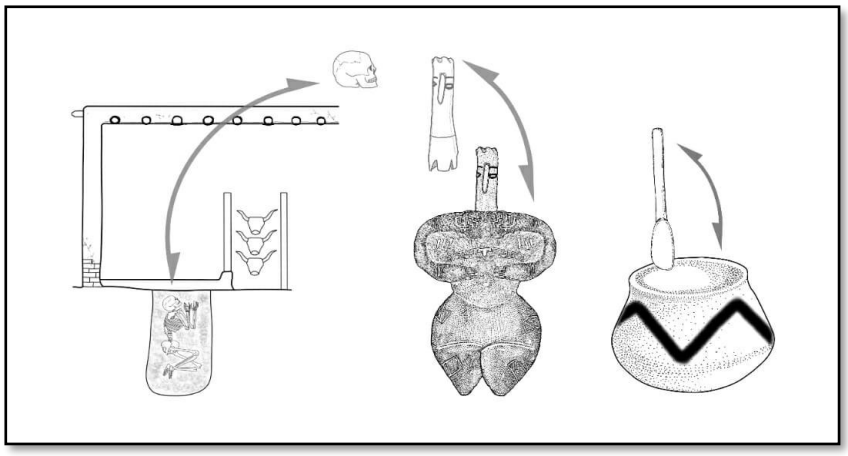


Figure 97. A representation of some material culture items metaphorically referring to the skull cult (After Atakuman & Gemici, 2024)

These new symbolic techniques to represent the human body (as head-shaped or house-shaped pottery with anthropomorphic features, or anthropomorphic figurines with broken heads and head insertions) and its links to community and place seem to have replaced the formerly ubiquitous skull cult rituals of kin-based family groups of the PPN hunter-gatherer settlements in the Near East. These new mediums of portable material culture became instrumental in the formation of a new understanding of identities around the concept of "*house*" and "*community*" in the aftermath of the Neolithic transformation during which social group formation shifted toward food producing and sharing community (Atakuman 2015).

The appearance as mentioned above and proliferation of these representational portable objects occurred during a period when wide-scale cooperative as well as competitive interactions between communities began and resulted in the formation of non-kin households that were primarily based on maintaining the processes of agricultural food production and consumption, rather than maintaining the ancestral kin relations through the burial rituals (Altınışık et al, 2022; Yaka et al, 2021, Larsen et al., 2015, Kuijt, 2009). Through the integration of pots, figurines and stamps into the daily routines of initiation, eating and personal and communal display, non-kin groups could be brought together under a traditionally accepted ideological umbrella, without the

necessity of being tied through close ancestral relations represented by skeletons and skulls.

Therefore, the wide-scale acceptance of these portable objects in many parts of Europe, during the spread of the Neolithic lifestyles, should be due to their ideological and performative underpinnings in the realm of the Late Upper Palaeolithic spread of skull cults. In other words, the skull rituals in the West of the Near East (including the Balkans and in general Europe) were not part of the Neolithic dispersals, but instead remnants of the Late Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer skull cult traditions; and a strong element in the relatively fast Neolithic spread toward Europe was due to the widespread recognition and acceptance of the ideology underlining the symbolic elements of pots, figurines and stamps (Figure 98).

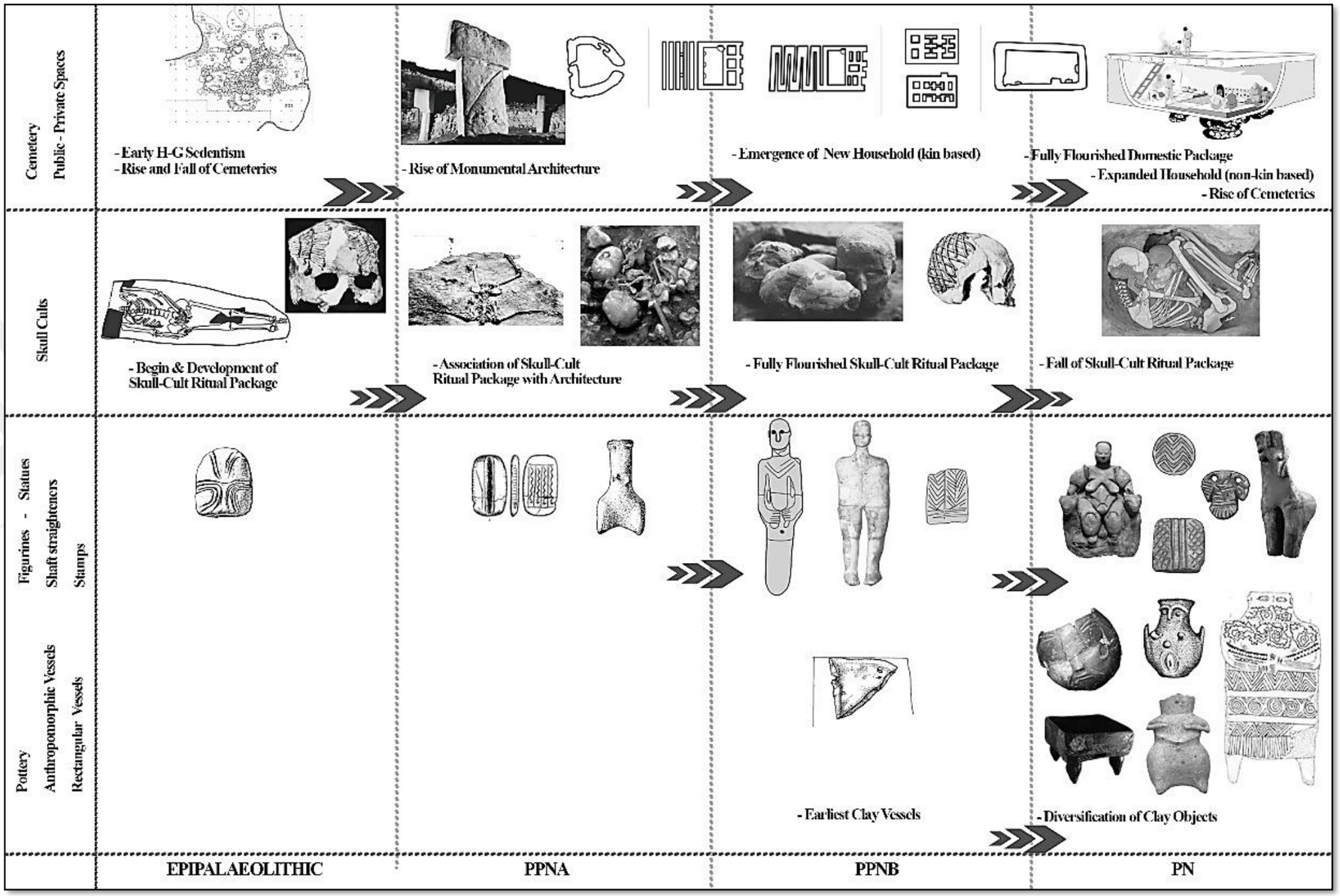


Figure 98. The evolution and changes in the skull cult culture in the Near East form the Epipalaeolithic to the Pottery Neolithic (Atakuman, 2014, 2015; Baird et al., 2013; Bar-Yosef, 1998; Benz, 2018; Benz & Bauer 2013; Boz & Hager, 2013; Çatalhöyük Project; Çilingiroğlu et al., 2004; Fletcher et al., 2017; Garfinkel, 2014; Grissom, 2000; Hauptmann, 2011; Haddow & Knüsel, 2017; Özbaşaran, 2011; Özdoğan 2013; Meskell, 2013; Naumov, 2007; Rollefson, 2008; Schmidt, 2010; Watkins, 2012; Wyllie & Hole, 2010)

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APPENDICES

A. GROUPING ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS: PERIODS, REGIONS, SITES, AND TRAITS

PERIODS	SITES	REGIONS
PERIOD-1	Dederiyeh	UpperMesopotamia_Iran
	Shanidar	UpperMesopotamia_Iran
	Amud	SouthernLevant
	Kebara	SouthernLevant
	Qafzeh	SouthernLevant
	Skhul	SouthernLevant
	Tabun	SouthernLevant
	Kiik-Koba	Siberia_Caucasus
	Zaskalnaya	Siberia_Caucasus
	Chapelle-aux-Saints	Europe
	Ferrassie	Europe
	Moustier	Europe
	Regourdou	Europe
	Roc_de_Marsal	Europe
	Spy	Europe
	LakeMungo	Australia
PERIOD-2	NazletKhater	Egypt
	Arene_Candide	Europe
	Baousso_da_Torre	Europe
	Barma_Grande	Europe
	Brno	Europe
	Cro-Magnon	Europe

	Cussac	Europe
	Dolni_Vestonice	Europe
	Enfants	Europe
	Krems_Wachtberg	Europe
	Lagar_Velho	Europe
	Ostuni	Europe
	Paglicci	Europe
	Paviland	Europe
	Pavlov	Europe
	Predmosti	Europe
	Veneri_Parabita	Europe
	Kostenki	Siberia_Caucasus
	Sungir	Siberia_Caucasus
	Ksar_Akil	SouthernLevant
PERIOD-3	Okuzini	Anatolia
	Pinarbasi	Anatolia
	Arene_Candide	Europe
	Aven_des_Iboussieres	Europe
	Bonn-Oberkassel	Europe
	El_Miron	Europe
	Enfants	Europe
	Hoteaux	Europe
	Isturitz	Europe
	Laugerie-Basse	Europe
	Los_Azules	Europe
	Madeleine	Europe
	Maritza	Europe
	Mas_dAzil	Europe
	Neuwied-Irlich	Europe
	Peyrat	Europe
	Placard	Europe

Polesini	Europe
Roc_de_Cave	Europe
Rochereil	Europe
Romanelli	Europe
Romito	Europe
Saint-Germain_la-Riviere	Europe
San_Teodoro	Europe
Taforalt	Europe
Tagliente	Europe
Vado_allArancio	Europe
Villabruna	Europe
Wilczyce	Europe
Ain_Mallaha	SouthernLevant
Ain_Qasiyya	SouthernLevant
Azraq_18	SouthernLevant
Ein_Gev_I	SouthernLevant
el-Hemmeh	SouthernLevant
el-Wad	SouthernLevant
Erq_el-Ahmar	SouthernLevant
Hatula	SouthernLevant
Hayonim	SouthernLevant
Hilazon_Tachtit	SouthernLevant
Hof_Shahaf	SouthernLevant
Kebara	SouthernLevant
Kharaneh_IV	SouthernLevant
Moghr_el-Ahwal	SouthernLevant
Nahal_Oren	SouthernLevant
Neve_David	SouthernLevant
Ohalo_II	SouthernLevant
Raqefet_Cave	SouthernLevant
Shubayqa_1	SouthernLevant
Uyun_al-Hammam	SouthernLevant

	Wadi_Hammeh_27	SouthernLevant
	Wadi_Mataha	SouthernLevant
	Abu_Hureyra	UpperMesopotamia_Iran
	Dederiyeh	UpperMesopotamia_Iran
	Shanidar	UpperMesopotamia_Iran
PERIOD-4	Maroulas	Aegean
	Ayios_Tychonas-Klimonas	Cyprus
	Tell_Qaramel	North_Levant
	el-Hemmeh	SouthernLevant
	Hatula	SouthernLevant
	Jericho	SouthernLevant
	Nahal_Oren	SouthernLevant
	Netiv_Hagdud	SouthernLevant
	WF16	SouthernLevant
	ZAD_2	SouthernLevant
	Gobekli_tepe	Upper_Euphrates
	Jerf_el-Ahmar	Upper_Euphrates
	Tell_Mureybet	Upper_Euphrates
	Tell_Sheikh_Hassan	Upper_Euphrates
	Boncuklu_Tarla	Upper_Tigris
	Cayonu	Upper_Tigris
	Demirkoy	Upper_Tigris
	Gusir_Hoyuk	Upper_Tigris
	Hasankeyf	Upper_Tigris
	Kortik	Upper_Tigris
	Nemrik_9	Upper_Tigris
	Qermez_Dere	Upper_Tigris
PERIOD-5	Cyclops-Youra	Aegean
	Franchthi	Aegean
	Theopetra	Aegean

Asikli	C_Anatolia
Balikli	C_Anatolia
Boncuklu	C_Anatolia
Musular	C_Anatolia
Ais_Giorkis	Cyprus
Kalavasos-Tenta	Cyprus
Mylouthkia	Cyprus
Shillourokambos	Cyprus
Arene_Candide	Europe
Avelines_Hole	Europe
Blatterhohle	Europe
Bois_Laiterie	Europe
Bourg_Charente	Europe
Faille_du_Burin	Europe
Fissure_de_Claminforge	Europe
Goughs_Cave	Europe
Greylake	Europe
Lepenski_Vir	Europe
Lombeau	Europe
Margaux	Europe
Olenij_Ostrov	Europe
Padina	Europe
Petit-Ri	Europe
Vlasac	Europe
Worms_Head	Europe
Ali_Kosh	Iran
Asiab	Iran
Bestansur	Iran
Chia_Sabz_East	Iran
Ganj_Dareh	Iran
Sheikh-e_Abad	Iran
Tepe_Abdul_Hosein	Iran

Vasilevska_III	Siberia_Caucasus
Abu_Gosh	SouthernLevant
Ain_Ghazal	SouthernLevant
Atlit-Yam	SouthernLevant
Baja	SouthernLevant
Basta	SouthernLevant
Beidha	SouthernLevant
Beisamoun	SouthernLevant
el-Hemmeh	SouthernLevant
GhwairI	SouthernLevant
Jericho	SouthernLevant
Kfar_Hahoresh	SouthernLevant
Kharaysin	SouthernLevant
Khirbet_Hammam	SouthernLevant
Moghr_el-Ahwal	SouthernLevant
Motza	SouthernLevant
Nahal_Hemar	SouthernLevant
Nahal_Oren	SouthernLevant
Nahal_Yarmuth_38	SouthernLevant
Sefunim	SouthernLevant
Shkarat_Msaied	SouthernLevant
Tell_Aswad	SouthernLevant
Tell_Qarassa_North	SouthernLevant
Tell_Ramad	SouthernLevant
Tell_Roim_West	SouthernLevant
Ujrat_el-Mehed	SouthernLevant
Wadi_Shueib	SouthernLevant
Yiftahel	SouthernLevant
Girmeler	SW_Anatolia
Hacilar	SW_Anatolia
Abu_Hureyra	Upper_Euphrates
Bouqras	Upper_Euphrates

	Cafer_Hoyuk	Upper_Euphrates
	Djade	Upper_Euphrates
	Nevali_Cori	Upper_Euphrates
	Tell_Halula	Upper_Euphrates
	Tell_Mureybet	Upper_Euphrates
	Boncuklu_Tarla	Upper_Tigris
	Cayonu	Upper_Tigris
	Nemrik_9	Upper_Tigris
	Avgi	Aegean
	Franchthi	Aegean
	Knossos	Aegean
	Lerna	Aegean
	Mavropigi	Aegean
	Revenia	Aegean
	Alsonyek	Balkans
	Anzabegovo	Balkans
	Durankulak	Balkans
	Ezero	Balkans
PERIOD-6	Karanovo	Balkans
	Kovacevo	Balkans
	Rakitovo	Balkans
	Yabalkovo	Balkans
	Catalhoyuk	C_Anatolia
	Kosk_Hoyuk	C_Anatolia
	TepecikCiftlik	C_Anatolia
	Cape_Andreas-Kastros	Cyprus
	Khirokitia-Vouni	Cyprus
	Hohlenstein-Stadel	Europe
	Lepenski_Vir	Europe
	Ofnet	Europe
	Padina	Europe

Zvejnieki	Europe
Ali_Kosh	Iran
Choga_Sefid	Iran
Shir	North_Levant
Tell_el-Kerkh	North_Levant
Yumuktepe	North_Levant
Aktopraklik	NW_Anatolia
Bahcelievler	NW_Anatolia
Barcin	NW_Anatolia
Fikirtepe	NW_Anatolia
Ilipinar	NW_Anatolia
Mentese	NW_Anatolia
Pendik	NW_Anatolia
Yenikapi	NW_Anatolia
Akhnashen-Khatunarkh	Siberia_Caucasus
Nahal_Betzet_I	SouthernLevant
Shaar_Hagolan	SouthernLevant
Tel_Teo	SouthernLevant
Tell_Roim_West	SouthernLevant
Bademagaci	SW_Anatolia
Hacilar	SW_Anatolia
Kurucay	SW_Anatolia
Okuzini	SW_Anatolia
Domuztepe	Upper_Euphrates
Mezraa_Teleilat	Upper_Euphrates
Tell_Sabi_Abyad	Upper_Euphrates
Arpachiyah	Upper_Tigris
Hakemi_Use	Upper_Tigris
Tell_Hassuna	Upper_Tigris
Tell_Sotto	Upper_Tigris
Ege_Gubre	W_Anatolia
Ugurlu	W_Anatolia

Ulucak	W_Anatolia

FEATURES	**CODING**
Infant-Child	InfChild
Adolescent	Adol
Adult	Adult
Female	Fmale
Male	Male
Burial	Burial
Open air Disposal	OpDisp
Cremation	Crmtn
Domestic Area	DomesA
Public Area	PubliA
Intra Settlement	IntraStt
Extra Settlement	ExtStt
Burial adjacent to wall	BAdjcntWall
Burial between buildings	BBtwnBldng
Burial between walls	BBtwnWall
Burial in open area in site	BOpnAinSt
Burial in building	BunBldng
Burial in basket	BunBskt
Burial in bin	BunBn
Burial in box	BunBx
Burial in pit	BunPt
Burial in Abandoned Building Ruins	BunAbndndBldng
Burial in Building Foundation	BunBldngFnd
Burial in courtyard	BunCtyrd
Burial in wells	BunWell
Burial in/on benches	BunBnch
Burial near/at Entrance	BuatEntr
Burial near building	BunrBldng
Burial on AshenLayer	BuonAshLyr

Burial on floor	BuonFlr
Burial on platform	BuonPltfm
Burial on wall	BuonWall
Burial under/around hearth	BundrHrth
Burial under/around oven	BundrOvn
Burial under basin	BundrBsn
Burial under floor	BundrFlr
Burial under platform	BundrPltfm
Burial under wall	BundrWll
Burial under/near posthole	BundrPsthl
Burial on VirginSoil	BuonVrgSl
Burial in PlasterBlock	BunPlstBlk
Burial within wall	BuwthnWll
Burials inside ditch	BuinsdDtch
Cemetery	Cmtry
Burials out of site	BuoutSt
Single Burial	SngBu
Multiple Burial	MltBu
Body Treatments	BoTreat
Body Cremation	BoCrmtn
Body Decoration	BoDecor
Body Coloring	BoColor
Body Plastering	BoPlstr
Body Wrapping	BoWrpp
Missing Body Pieces	MissBoPcs
Scattered Body Pieces	ScttBoPcs
Head Treatments	HeadTreat
Skeleton Without Skull	SktwoutSkll
SkullsCrania Burial	SkllBu
Mandible Burial	MndbBu
SkullsCrania Fragments	SkllFrgm
Multiple SkullsCrania Burial	MltSkllBu

Multiple Mandible Burial	MltMndbBu
SkullCranium Plastering	SkllPlstr
Skull Coloring	SkllColor
Cranial Modification	CrnModif
Skull Perforation	SkllPerf
Skull Decoration	SkllDecor
Crouching as Body Position	CrchBoPos
ExtendedSupine as Body Position	ExSpnBoPos
Facedown as Body Position	FdwnBoPos
Flexed as Body Position	FlxBoPos
Hocker as Body Position	HocBoPos
Lying as Body Position	LyBoPos
Semi-Flexed as Body Position	SmFlxBoPos
Plastered Grave	PlstrGrv
Painted Grave	PaintGrv
Grave Goods	GrvGoods
Animal Remains	AniRmn
Animal Skull/Antler	AniSkll
Skull over burial	SkllovrBu
Clay	Clay
Ash	Ash
Floral Remains	FlrRmn
Sand	Sand
Sediment	Sedimnt
Ochre	Ochre
Bone Tools/Objects	BonObj
Mollusks placed on burial	MollskonBu
Shells Objects	ShellObj
Bead	Bead
Seal	Seal
Ornaments	Ornmt
Figurine	Figur

Basket	Baskt
Wooden Objects	WoodObj
Hearth	Hearth
Different soil	DffSoil
Cache of GraveGoods	CchGrvGoods
Ground Stones	GrndStn
Large Stones	LrgStn
Mortar Stones	MortStn
Burial on flat stones	BuonFltStn
Stone Tools/Objects	StnObj
Obsidian	Obs
Lithic	Lithic
Grooved Stones	GrvdStn
Burnt wall fragments	BrtWllFrgm
Burial in CeramicVessel	BunCerVsl
Potsherds	Potsh
Jar burial sealed with lid/sherds	JarBuSealed
Anthropomorphic Vessel	AnthVsl
Largestones on specific skeleton parts	LrgStnonSpSktPrt
Undefined Vessels Pieces	UnVslPcs
Clay Vessels Pieces	ClyVslPcs
Stone Vessels Pieces	StnVslPcs
Grave Marker	GrvMrk
Burial marked by stones	BuMrkStn
Burial marked by mammoth bones	BuMrkMmth
Burial marked by vessel	BuMrkVsl
Burial marked by pit	BuMrkPt
Burials marked by sherds	BuMrkSh
Burial marked by animal skulls antlers	BuMrkAniSkll
Burial marked by standing stones	BuMrkStnStn
Burial marked by groundstone mortar	BuMrkGrndStn
Masks	Mask

Architectural Painting in site	ArchPainSite
Anthropomorphic Vessel in site	AnthVslinSite
Figurine from site	FigurinSite
Anthropomorphic Figurine in site	AnthFiginSite
Zoomorphic Figurine in site	ZooFiginSite
Grooved stones in site	GroovStninSite
PublicBuilding-Area in site	PubliAinSite

B. DETAILS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A TABLE COVERING FEATURES AND MAIN CATEGORIES USED FOR EACH SITE

1- Demographical Structure
Infant-Child
Adolescent
Adult
Female
Male
2- Funerary Action
Burial
Open_air_Disposal
Cremation
3- Location of Human Bodies
Domestic_Area
Public_Area
Intra_Settlement
Extra_Settlement
4- Contextual Features
Burial_adjacent_to_wall
Burial_between_buildings
Burial_between_walls
Burial_in_open_area_in_site
Burial_in_building
Burial_in_basket
Burial_in_bin
Burial_in_box
Burial_in_pit
Burial_in_AbandonedBuildingRuins
Burial_in_BuildingFoundation

Burial_in_courtyard
Burial_in_wells
Burial_in/on_benches
Burial_near/at_Entrance
Burial_near_building
Burial_on_AshenLayer
Burial_on_floor
Burial_on_platform
Burial_on_wall
Burial_under/around_hearth
Burial_under/around_oven
Burial_under_basin
Burial_under_floor
Burial_under_platform
Burial_under_wall
Burial_under/near_posthole
Burial_on_VirginSoil
Burial_in_PlasterBlock
Burial_within_wall
Burials_inside_ditch
Cemetery
Burials_out_of_site
5- Head&Body Treatments
Single_Burial
Multiple_Burial
Body_Cremation
Body_Decoration
Body_Painting
Body_Plastering
Body_Wrapping
Missing_Body_Pieces
Scattered_Body_Pieces

Skeleton_Without_Skull
SkullsCrania_Burial
Mandible_Burial
SkullsCrania_Fragments
Multiple_SkullsCrania_Burial
Multiple_Mandible_Burial
SkullCranium_Plastering
Skull_Coloring
Cranial_Modification
Skull_Perforation
Skull_Decoration
Crouching_as_BodyPosition
ExtendedSupine_as_BodyPosition
Facedown_as_BodyPosition
Flexed_as_BodyPosition
Hocker_as_BodyPosition
Lying_as_BodyPosition
Semi-Flexed_as_BodyPosition
6- Grave Goods and Related Objects
Plastered_Grave
Painted_Grave
Animal_Remains
Animal_Skull/Antler
Skull_over_burial
Clay
Ash
Floral_Remains
Sand
Sediment
Ochre
Bone_Tools/Objects
Mollusks_placed_on_burial

Shells_Objects
Bead
Seal
Ornaments
Figurine
Basket
Wooden_Objects
Hearth
Different_soil
Cache_of_GraveGoods
Ground_Stones
Large_Stones
Mortar_Stones
Burial_on_flat_stones
Stone_Tools/Objects
Obsidian
Lithic
Grooved_Stones
Burnt_wall_fragments
Burial_in_CeramicVessel_
Potsherds
Jar_burial_sealed_with_lid/sherds
Anthropomorphic_Vessel
Largestones_on_specific_skeleton_parts_
Undefined_Vessels_Pieces
Clay_Vessels_Pieces
Stone_Vessels_Pieces
7- Funerary Place Markers: Visible Markers Indicating the Location of Funerary Rituals
Burial_marked_by_stones
Burial_marked_by_mammoth_bones
Burial_marked_by_vessel

Burial_marked_by_pit
Burials_marked_by_sherds
Burial_marked_by_animal_skulls_antlers
Burial_marked_by_standing_stones
Burial_marked_by_groundstone_mortar
8- Related Symbolic Material Culture from Examined Sites
Masks
Architectural_Painting_in_site
Anthropomorphic_Vessel_in_site
Figurine_from_site
Anthropomorphic_Figurine_in_site
Zoomorphic_Figurine_in_site
Grooved_stones_in_site
PublicBuilding-Area_in_site

AKHNASHEN-KHATUNARKH		
Location: Armenia **Lat: 40,095556** **Lon: 44,287472**	**Chronology:** **8035 – 7000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	1
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

LAKE MUNGO		
Location: Australia **Lat: -33,74157656** **Lon: 143,062018**	**Chronology:** **c. 48900 – 42700 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

KREMS WACHTBERG		
Location: Austria **Lat: 48,41** **Lon: 15,59**	**Chronology:** **c. 36900 – 30900 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	1
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	1
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

SPY		
Location: Belgium **Lat: 50,482222** **Lon: 4,669167**	**Chronology:** **c. 43300 – 35900 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BOIS LAITERIE		
Location: Belgium **Lat: 50,358142** **Lon: 4,863879**	**Chronology:** **c. 10300 – 11000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

FAILLE DU BURIN		
Location: Belgium **Lat: 50,379479** **Lon: 4,9295**	**Chronology:** **c. 10600 – 10300 csl. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

FISSURE DE CLAMINFORGE		
Location: Belgium **Lat: 50,4171389** **Lon: 4,6151092**	**Chronology:** **c. 10580 – 10275 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GROTTE DE PETIT-RI		
Location: Belgium **Lat: 50,4243093** **Lon: 4,842355**	**Chronology:** **c. 10560 – 10200 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GROTTE LOMBEAU		
Location: Belgium **Lat: 50,376111** **Lon: 4,43538**	**Chronology:** **c. 10370 – 9890 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GROTTE MARGAUX		
Location: Belgium **Lat: 50,3864061** **Lon: 4,891439**	**Chronology:** **c. 10250 – 10190 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	1	PubliAinSite	0

KARANOVO		
Location: Bulgaria **Lat: 42,5114** **Lon: 25,9150**	**Chronology:** **c. 8150 - 7350 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	1
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	1	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

RAKITOVO		
Location: Bulgaria **Lat: 41,989998** **Lon: 24,08572389**	**Chronology:** **c. 7950– 7750 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

KOVACEVO		
Location: Bulgaria **Lat: 42,2420** **Lon: 26,0699**	**Chronology:** **c. 8050 – 7550 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	1
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

YABALKOVO		
Location: Bulgaria **Lat: 42,0777** **Lon: 25,4457**	**Chronology:** **c. 7940 – 7580 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	1
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	1
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	1
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

DURANKULAK		
Location: Bulgaria **Lat: 43,6915** **Lon: 28,5302**	**Chronology:** **c. 7150 – 6550 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	1
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

EZERO		
Location: Bulgaria **Lat: 42,56467332** **Lon: 26,00069633**	**Chronology:** **c. 7050 – 6950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	1
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

KNOSSOS		
Location: Crete **Lat: 35,2991** **Lon: 25,1622**	**Chronology:** **c. 9530 – 7680 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	1
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

SHILLOUROKAMBOS		
Location: Cyprus **Lat: 34,7598** **Lon: 33,1517**	**Chronology:** **c. 11950 / 10400 – 9500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	1
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	1	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0

BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

AYIOS TYCHONAS-KLIMONAS		
Location: Cyprus **Lat: 34,7189** **Lon: 33,1295**	**Chronology:** **c. 11105 – 10565 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	1	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

KALAVASOS-TENTA		
Location: Cyprus **Lat: 34,7527** **Lon: 33,3033**	**Chronology:** **c. 10700– 9000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

MYLOUTHKIA		
Location: Cyprus **Lat: 34,83** **Lon: 32,4**	**Chronology:** **c. 10700 – 8950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	1	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0

BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

AIS GIORKIS		
Location: Cyprus **Lat: 34,927028** **Lon: 32,561889**	**Chronology:** **c. 9910– 9130 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

KHIROKITIA -VOUNI		
Location: Cyprus **Lat: 34,796644** **Lon: 33,344102**	**Chronology:** **c. 8950 – 7950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

CAPE ANDREAS-KASTROS		
Location: Cyprus **Lat: 35,6937029** **Lon: 34,5853009**	**Chronology:** **c. 8650 – 7050 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	1	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

DOLNI VESTONICE		
Location: Czechia **Lat: 48,877778** **Lon: 16,652222**	**Chronology:** **c. 36100 – 29000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	1
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	1	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	1
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	1
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

PAVLOV		
Location: Czechia **Lat: 50,081614** **Lon: 14,275868**	**Chronology:** **c. 31000 – 28000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	1	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	1
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	1
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

PREDMOSTI		
Location: Czechia **Lat: 49,46952** **Lon: 17,436843**	**Chronology:** **c. 34085 – 31500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	1
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BRNO		
Location: Czechia **Lat: 43,7842828** **Lon: 7,5347628**	**Chronology:** **c. 30000 – 28100 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	1
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

NAZLET KHATER		
Location: Egypt **Lat: 26,78302** **Lon: 31,374087**	**Chronology:** **c. 44000 – 41690 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	1
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

UJRAT EL-MEHED		
Location: Egypt **Lat: 28,17218703** **Lon: 34,120694**	**Chronology:** **c. 9350 – 9000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	1
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ROC DE MARSAL		
Location: France **Lat: 44,9506265** **Lon: 0,946823**	**Chronology:** **c. 75000 – 65000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

MOUSTIER		
Location: France **Lat: 44,5938** **Lon: 1,336**	**Chronology:** **c. 70000 – 50000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

REGOURDOU		
Location: France **Lat: 45,03196** **Lon: 1,10427**	**Chronology:** **c. 62000 – 49000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

FERRASSIE		
Location: France **Lat: 44,5707** **Lon: 0,5617**	**Chronology:** **c. 50000 – 38000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

CHAPELLE-AUX-SAINTS		
Location: France **Lat: 44,5917** **Lon: 1,4334**	**Chronology:** **c. 54950 – 44600 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	1
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

CRO-MAGNON		
Location: France **Lat: 44,5625** **Lon: 0,10035**	**Chronology:** **c. 36500 – 30750 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

CUSSAC		
Location: France **Lat: 44,4946** **Lon: 0,5052**	**Chronology:** **c. 33500 – 29200 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	1
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	1
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

MADELEINE		
Location: France **Lat: 44,5805** **Lon: 1,0144**	**Chronology:** **c. 20500 - 10500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

PLACARD		
Location: France **Lat: 45,5526** **Lon: 0,1281649**	**Chronology:** **c. 20000 – 12000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	1	PubliAinSite	0

SAINT-GERMAIN LA-RIVIERE		
Location: France **Lat: 44,9460** **Lon: -0,3377**	**Chronology:** **c. 20500 - 18500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

AVEN DES IBOUSSIERES		
Location: France **Lat: 44,29** **Lon: 4,46**	**Chronology:** **c. 19100 – 11800 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	1
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	1
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

LAUGERIE-BASSE		
Location: France **Lat: 44,3413** **Lon: 0,3544**	**Chronology:** **c. 18500 - 14800 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ISTURITZ		
Location: France **Lat: 43,424459** **Lon: -1,2189037**	**Chronology:** **c. 18000 - 15000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

MAS D'AZIL		
Location: France **Lat: 43,0454** **Lon: 1,2141**	**Chronology:** **c. 16800 - 14000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	1
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

LES HOTEAUX		
Location: France **Lat: 45,8387** **Lon: 5,5982425**	**Chronology:** **c. 15600 - 13800 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ROCHEREIL		
Location: France **Lat: 45,1808** **Lon: 0,321**	**Chronology:** **c. 15000 – 12000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0

BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	1	PubliAinSite	0

ROC DE CAVE		
Location: France **Lat: 44,968535** **Lon: 1,825684692**	**Chronology:** **c. 13000 – 11210 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

PEYRAT		
Location: France **Lat: 42,9644** **Lon: 1,9255**	**Chronology:** **c. 13300 - 10000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BOURG CHARENTE		
Location: France **Lat: 45,668366** **Lon: -0,22202**	**Chronology:** **c. 10700 – 10400 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BONN-OBERKASSEL		
Location: Germany **Lat: 50,73872596** **Lon: 7,127296**	**Chronology:** **c. 14200 - 13500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	1	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

NEUWIED-IRLICH		
Location: Germany **Lat: 50,43951059** **Lon: 7,4568032**	**Chronology:** **c. 14400 – 12310 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BLATTERHÖHLE		
Location: Germany **Lat: 51,3585406** **Lon: 7,5510895**	**Chronology:** **c. 10650 – 9450 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

OFNET		
Location: Germany **Lat: 48,49** **Lon: 10,27**	**Chronology:** **c. 8750-8150 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	1
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	1	PubliAinSite	0

HOHLENSTEIN-STADEL		
Location: Germany **Lat: 48,539912** **Lon: 10,161017**	**Chronology:** **c. 8400 - 8000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	1
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

MAROULAS		
Location: Greece **Lat: 37,4424** **Lon: 24,4221**	**Chronology:** **c. 10900-10400 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	1	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	1

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	1
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

THEOPETRA		
Location: Greece **Lat: 39,679581** **Lon: 21,680526**	**Chronology:** **c. 10730– 8630 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	1	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

CYCLOPS-YOURA		
Location: Greece **Lat: 39,39** **Lon: 24,17**	**Chronology:** **c. 10500 – 9000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

FRANCHTHI		
Location: Greece **Lat: 37,42265398** **Lon: 23,131294**	**Chronology:** **c. 10900 – 9500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

9429 – 8829 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0

BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0

HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

REVENIA		
Location: Greece **Lat: 39,4886** **Lon: 20,9177**	**Chronology:** **c. 8550– 8150 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0

BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

MAVROPIGI		
Location: Greece **Lat: 40,4486** **Lon: 21,7331**	**Chronology:** **c. 8550 – 7850 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	1
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

AVGI		
Location: Greece **Lat: 40,414054** **Lon: 21,145547**	**Chronology:** **c. 7650– 6150 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	1
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	1
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

LERNA		
Location: Greece **Lat: 37,33** **Lon: 22,43**	**Chronology:** **c. 7500 – 6000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	**Present/Absent**	**FEATURES**	**Present/Absent**
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ALSONYEK		
Location: Hungary **Lat: 46,20380397** **Lon: 18,73470146**	**Chronology:** **c. 7650–7250 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	1	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

SHEIKH-E ABAD		
Location: Iran **Lat: 34,61166** **Lon: 47,269722**	**Chronology:** **c. 11800 – 8490 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	1	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

ASIAB		
Location: Iran **Lat: 34,30368822** **Lon: 47,41434842**	**Chronology:** **c. 10950– 9450 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

CHIA SABZ EAST		
Location: Iran **Lat: 33,710275** **Lon: 47,1566224**	**Chronology:** **c. 10510 – 9550 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	1	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GANJ DAREH		
Location: Iran **Lat: 50,4171389** **Lon: 4,6151092**	**Chronology:** **c. 10350 – 8950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

TEPE ABDUL HOSEIN		
Location: Iran **Lat: 34,1883** **Lon: 48,3689**	**Chronology:** **c. 10200 – 9500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	1	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

CHOGA SEFID		
Location: Iran **Lat: 32,6894** **Lon: 47,2565**	**Chronology:** **c. 10100 – 8850 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ALI KOSH		
Location: Iran **Lat: 32,5804** **Lon: 47,3374**	**Chronology:** **c. 9500 – 8500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

SHANIDAR		
Location: Iraq **Lat: 36,8006** **Lon: 44,2433**	**Chronology:** **c. 52000 – 47000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	1	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	1
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 11000 – 10650 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	1
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1

BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	1
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	1	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	1	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	1
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	1
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0

HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

QERMEZ DERE		
Location: Iraq **Lat: 36,3833** **Lon: 42,4313**	**Chronology:** **c. 11950 – 10750 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

NEMRIK 9		
Location: Iraq **Lat: 36,716667** **Lon: 42,85**	**Chronology:** **c. 11750 – 10500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	1
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

Chronology:

c. 10500 – 10200 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0

IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0

MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

BESTANSUR		
Location: Iraq **Lat: 35,376667** **Lon: 45,645556**	**Chronology:** **c. 9650 – 8950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	1	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	1	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

ARPACHIYAH		
Location: Iraq **Lat: 36,3716** **Lon: 43,1977**	**Chronology:** **c. 8150 – 7050 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

TELL HASSUNA		
Location: Iraq **Lat: 36,464** **Lon: 42,9635**	**Chronology:** **c. 7950 – 7450 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	1	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

TELL SOTTO		
Location: Iraq **Lat: 36,3936137** **Lon: 41,74480508**	**Chronology:** **c. 8800 – 7800 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	1	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

TABUN		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,6705** **Lon: 34,9655**	**Chronology:** **c. 120000 – 44000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	1
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

SKHUL		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,6773487** **Lon: 34,966944**	**Chronology:** **c. 130000 – 100000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

QAFZEH		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,683333** **Lon: 35,297222**	**Chronology:** **c. 100000 – 90000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	1
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

AMUD		
Location: Israel **Lat: 33,04657** **Lon: 35,28287**	**Chronology:** **c. 90000 – 55000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	0	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	1	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

KEBARA		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,33298** **Lon: 34,56143**	**Chronology:** **c. 60000 – 53000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 15000 – 12500 BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0

BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0

SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

OHALO II		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,7221** **Lon: 35,5721**	**Chronology:** **c. 24000- 17500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	1
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

EIN GEV I		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,7833616** **Lon: 35,6391992**	**Chronology:** **c. 20000 - 15700 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	1
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

KHARANEH IV		
Location: Israel **Lat: 31,713692** **Lon: 36,46302**	**Chronology:** **c. 19900- 18600 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	1
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	1
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	1
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

NEVE DAVID		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,80948** **Lon: 34,96037**	**Chronology:** **c. 17500 – 14600 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ERQ EL-AHMAR		
Location: Israel **Lat: 31,82649397** **Lon: 35,44758328**	**Chronology:** **c. 17000 – 15500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

HAYONIM		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,9201** **Lon: 35,2183**	**Chronology:** **c. 16800 – 13000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	1
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	1	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

EL-WAD		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,670556** **Lon: 34,965278**	**Chronology:** **c. 16000 – 13000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
Infant-Child	1	Skull_Decoration	0
Adolescent	0	Crouching_as_BodyPosition	0
Adult	1	ExtendedSupine_as_BodyPosition	0
Female	0	Facedown_as_BodyPosition	0
Male	0	Flexed_as_BodyPosition	1
Burial	1	Hocker_as_BodyPosition	0
Open_air_Disposal	0	Lying_as_BodyPosition	1
Cremation	0	Semi-Flexed_as_BodyPosition	0
Domestic_Area	1	Plastered_Grave	0
Public_Area	1	Painted_Grave	0
Intra_Settlement	0	Grave_Goods	1
Extra_Settlement	1	Animal_Remains	1
Burial_adjacent_to_wall	0	Animal_Skull/Antler	0
Burial_between_buildings	0	Skull_over_burial	0
Burial_between_walls	0	Clay	0
Burial_in_open_area_in_site	0	Ash	0
Burial_in_building	0	Faunal_Remains	0
Burial_in_basket	0	Sand	0
Burial_in_bin	0	Sediment	0
Burial_in_box	0	Ochre	0
Burial_in_pit	0	Bone_Tools/Objects	1
Burial_in_AbandonedBuildingRuins	0	Mollusks_placed_on_burial	0
Burial_in_BuildingFoundation	0	Shells_Objects	1
Burial_in_courtyard	0	Bead	0
Burial_in_wells	0	Seal	0
Burial_in/on_benches	0	Ornaments	1
Burial_near/at_Entrance	0	Figurine	0
Burial_near_building	0	Basket	0
Burial_on_AshenLayer	0	Wooden_Objects	0
Burial_on_floor	0	Hearth	0
Burial_on_platform	0	Different_soil	0
Burial_on_wall	0	Cache_of_GraveGoods	0
Burial_under/around_hearth	0	Ground_Stones	0
Burial_under/around_oven	0	Large_Stones	0
Burial_under_basin	0	Mortar_Stones	0
Burial_under_floor	1	Burial_on_flat_stones	0
Burial_under_platform	0	Stone_Tools/Objects	0
Burial_under_wall	0	Obsidian	0

Burial_under/near_posthole	0	**Lithic**	0
Burial_on_VirginSoil	0	**Grooved_Stones**	0
Burial_in_PlasterBlock	0	**Burnt_wall_fragments**	0
Burial_within_wall	0	**Burial_in_CeramicVessel**	0
Burials_inside_ditch	0	**Potsherds**	0
Cemetery	1	**Jar_burial_sealed_with_lid/sherds**	0
Burials_out_of_site	1	**Anthropomorphic_Vessel**	0
Single_Burial	1	**Largestones_on_specific_skeleton_parts**	1
Multiple_Burial	1	**Undefined_Vessels_Pieces**	0
Body_Treatments	1	**Clay_Vessels_Pieces**	0
Body_Cremation	0	**Stone_Vessels_Pieces**	1
Body_Decoration	1	**Grave_Marker**	1
Body_Coloring	0	**Burial_marked_by_stones**	0
Body_Plastering	0	**Burial_marked_by_mammoth_bones**	0
Body_Wrapping	0	**Burial_marked_by_vessel**	0
Missing_Body_Pieces	0	**Burial_marked_by_pit**	0
Scattered_Body_Pieces	0	**Burials_marked_by_sherds**	0
Head_Treatments	1	**Burial_marked_by_animal_skulls_antlers**	0
Skeleton_Without_Skull	1	**Burial_marked_by_standing_stones**	0
SkullsCrania_Burial	0	**Burial_marked_by_groundstone_mortar**	0
Mandible_Burial	0	**Masks**	0
SkullsCrania_Fragments	0	**Architectural_Painting_in_site**	0
Multiple_SkullsCrania_Burial	0	**Anthropomorphic_Vessel_in_site**	0
Multiple_Mandible_Burial	0	**Figurine_from_site**	0
SkullCranium_Plastering	0	**Anthropomorphic_Figurine_in_site**	0
Skull_Coloring	0	**Zoomorphic_Figurine_in_site**	0
Cranial_Modification	0	**Grooved_stones_in_site**	0
Skull_Perforation	0	**PublicBuilding-Area_in_site**	0

HOF SHAHAF		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,75114056** **Lon: 35,56722414**	**Chronology:** **c. 15000 – 11500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	1	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

HATULA		
Location: Israel **Lat: 31,825742** **Lon: 34,987561**	**Chronology:** **c. 15000 – 14000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 12000 – 11500 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1

ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0

ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

AIN MALLAHA (EYNAN)		
Location: Israel **Lat: 33,089767** **Lon: 35,581421**	**Chronology:** **c. 14000 – 11900 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	1
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	1
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

RAQEFET CAVE		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,65** **Lon: 35,067**	**Chronology:** **c. 13600 – 11600 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	1
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	1
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

NAHAL OREN		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,7169** **Lon: 34,9667**	**Chronology:** **c. 13000 – 11600 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	1
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

Chronology:

c. 11600 –10700 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1

ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0

ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

10700 – 10400 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	1
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0

BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

HILAZON TACHTIT		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,898056** **Lon: 35,269444**	**Chronology:** **c. 13000 – 12000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	1
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	1	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

NETIV HAGDUD		
Location: Israel **Lat: 31,98822** **Lon: 35,4448**	**Chronology:** **c. 11300 –10800 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	1	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

JERICHO		
Location: Israel **Lat: 31,8710** **Lon: 35,4395**	**Chronology:** **c. 11150 – 10450 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	1
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	1	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	1	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	1	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

Chronology:

c. 10450 – 9150 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0

ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	1	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	1	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	1	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0

ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	1
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

KFAR HAHORESH		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32.7008** **Lon: 35.2727**	**Chronology:** **c. 10450– 9550 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	1
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	1
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	1	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	1	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	1	PubliAinSite	1

MOTZA		
Location: Israel **Lat: 31,79** **Lon: 35,168**	**Chronology:** **c. 10500 – 10000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	1
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	1
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	1	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	1
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

SEFUNIM		
Location: Israel **Lat: 30,50222** **Lon: 34,57055**	**Chronology:** **c. 10550 – 8950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ABU GOSH		
Location: Israel **Lat: 31,805528** **Lon: 35,107833**	**Chronology:** **c. 10450 – 9000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

NAHAL YARMUTH 38		
Location: Israel **Lat: 31,741165** **Lon: 34,965168**	**Chronology:** **c. 10000 – 9500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	1
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

YIFTAHEL		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,755706** **Lon: 35,230219**	**Chronology:** **c. 9950 – 8950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	1
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	1	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

NAHAL HEMAR		
Location: Israel **Lat: 31,1392** **Lon: 35,2939**	**Chronology:** **c. 9650 – 9050 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	1
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	1	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	1
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

TELL ROIM WEST		
Location: Israel **Lat: 33,392026** **Lon: 35,5085936**	**Chronology:** **c. 9500– 8750 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	1	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 8400 – 7600 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0

IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	1
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	1
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0

MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BEISAMOUN		
Location: Israel **Lat: 33,23098** **Lon: 35,6425**	**Chronology:** **c. 9150 – 8350 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	1	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

ATLIT-YAM		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,423898** **Lon: 34,56654**	**Chronology:** **c. 9200– 7000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	1	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	1
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	1	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	1	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

TEL TEO		
Location: Israel **Lat: 33,145492** **Lon: 35,592788**	**Chronology:** **c. 8800 – 8000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	1
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

SHA'AR HAGOLAN		
Location: Israel **Lat: 32,6870** **Lon: 35,6044**	**Chronology:** **c. 8950– 7950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

NAHAL BETZET I		
Location: Israel **Lat: 33,07539541** **Lon: 35,17635939**	**Chronology:** **c. 8300 – 8100 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	1
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

OSTUNI		
Location: Italy **Lat: 40,73** **Lon: 17,57**	**Chronology:** **c. 34500 – 29100 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

PAGLICCI		
Location: Italy **Lat: 41,65** **Lon: 15,61**	**Chronology:** **c. 32000 – 27000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BAOUSSO DA TORRE		
Location: Italy **Lat: 43,784528** **Lon: 7,5369939**	**Chronology:** **c. 32000 – 26000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BARMA GRANDE		
Location: Italy **Lat: 43,7842828** **Lon: 7,5347628**	**Chronology:** **c. 30000 – 29000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ARENE CANDIDE		
Location: Italy **Lat: 44,18676887** **Lon: 8,32912507**	**Chronology:** **c. 29200 – 27100 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	1
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology: c. 14000-12500 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1

BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0

SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:
c. 11700 – 11300 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0

BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	1
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GROTTE DES ENFANTS		
Location: Italy **Lat: 43,7841579** **Lon: 7,53419**	**Chronology:** **c. 29200 – 28000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 13000 – 11500 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0

BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0

SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

VENERI PARABITA		
Location: Italy **Lat: 40,07112182** **Lon: 18,1146526**	**Chronology:** **c. 28100 – 26500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0

BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GROTTA POLESINI		
Location: Italy **Lat: 41,573262** **Lon: 12,454873**	**Chronology:** **c. 18500 - 12800 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GROTTA VADO ALL'ARANCIO		
Location: Italy **Lat: 43,143917** **Lon: 10,82937**	**Chronology:** **c. 17000- 16000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	1
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ROMITO		
Location: Italy **Lat: 39,5440** **Lon: 15,5545**	**Chronology:** **c. 16900 - 12000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	1
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

RIPARO DI TAGLIENTE		
Location: Italy **Lat: 45,5406** **Lon: 11,00562**	**Chronology:** **c. 16000- 15600 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	1
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GROTTA MARITZA		
Location: Italy **Lat: 42,0159** **Lon: 13,54179**	**Chronology:** **c. 15000 - 12000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	1	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GROTTA DI SAN TEODORO		
Location: Italy **Lat: 38,05015** **Lon: 14,5916**	**Chronology:** **c. 15000 - 14000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

RIPARO DI VILLABRUNA		
Location: Italy **Lat: 46,05034** **Lon: 11,45516**	**Chronology:** **c. 14100 – 11500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	1
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GROTTA ROMANELLI		
Location: Italy **Lat: 0,016089** **Lon: 18,433044**	**Chronology:** **c. 14000 – 10000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

AIN QASIYYA		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 31,8336507** **Lon: 36,8178252**	**Chronology:** **c. 24000- 20000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

UYUN AL-HAMMAM		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 32,50777** **Lon: 35,7025**	**Chronology:** **c. 17200- 15250 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

WADI MATAHA		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 30,3356** **Lon: 35,449564**	**Chronology:** **c. 17600- 16400 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	1
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	1
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	1	PubliAinSite	0

AZRAQ 18		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 31,8177003** **Lon: 36,817973**	**Chronology:** **c. 14000 – 13000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	1
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	1
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

SHUBAYQA 1		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 32,29052093** **Lon: 37,08575423**	**Chronology:** **c. 14400 – 12000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	1
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	1
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	1	PubliAinSite	0

WADI HAMMEH 27		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 32,466389** **Lon: 35,61**	**Chronology:** **c. 14500 – 14000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	1
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

EL-HEMMEH		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 30,9801857** **Lon: 36,66456531**	**Chronology:** **c. 13000 – 12000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	1	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 11000 – 10500 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0

BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	1	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	1	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0

HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 9500 – 8500 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	1	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	1
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0

BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

WADI FEYNAN 16		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 30,6608** **Lon: 35,4557**	**Chronology:** **c. 11000 – 10250 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	1
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	1	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	1	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

ZAHRAT ADH-DHRA‘ 2 (ZAD 2)		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 30,6608** **Lon: 35,4557**	**Chronology:** **c. 10950 – 10450 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	1
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

GHWAIR I		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 30,42274223** **Lon: 35,17210785**	**Chronology:** **c. 10500 – 9100 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

BEIDHA		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 30,370833** **Lon: 35,447778**	**Chronology:** **c. 10300 – 9000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	1
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

SHKARAT MSAIED		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 30,44583** **Lon:35,439722**	**Chronology:** **c. 10200– 9850 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	1
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

KHARAYSIN		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 32,203889** **Lon: 36,008889**	**Chronology:** **c. 10200– 10000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	1	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

AIN GHAZAL		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 31,9880** **Lon: 35,9760**	**Chronology:** **c. 10150 – 9350 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	1
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	1	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	1
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

WADI SHUEIB		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 31,97333** **Lon: 35,727778**	**Chronology:** **c. 9500 – 8500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	1
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

KHIRBET HAMMAM		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 30,984167** **Lon: 35,665833**	**Chronology:** **c. 9500 – 9250 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BASTA		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 30,2275** **Lon: 35,533333**	**Chronology:** **c. 9500 – 9250 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	1
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	1
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

BA'JA		
Location: Jordan **Lat: 30,415278** **Lon: 35,4625**	**Chronology:** **c. 9200 – 8900 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	1	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

ZVEJNIEKI		
Location: Latvia **Lat: 57,0862646** **Lon: 22,93205**	**Chronology:** **c. 8550– 7950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	1
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

KSAR AKIL		
Location: Lebanon **Lat: 33,91666** **Lon: 35,6**	**Chronology:** **c. 42000 – 39000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

MOGHR EL-AHWAL		
Location: Lebanon **Lat: 34,28738411** **Lon: 35,87299215**	**Chronology:** **c. 20500 – 13000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 9700 – 9500 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0

BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0

HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

TAFORALT		
Location: Morocco **Lat: 34,807812** **Lon: -2,410889**	**Chronology:** **c. 14700- 12800 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ANZABEGOVO		
Location: North Macedonia **Lat: 41,811056** **Lon: 21,993194**	**Chronology:** **c. 8150– 7450 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

LAGAR VELHO		
Location: Portugal **Lat: 39,451941** **Lon: -8,44692**	**Chronology:** **c. 30200 – 28200 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

WILCZYCE		
Location: Poland **Lat: 51,42137** **Lon: 17,11107**	**Chronology:** **c. 15700- 13300 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

KOSTENKI		
Location: Russia **Lat: 51,23** **Lon: 39,3**	**Chronology:** **c. 40000 – 27200 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	1
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	1
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	1
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

SUNGIR		
Location: Russia **Lat: 56,17611** **Lon: 40,5025**	**Chronology:** **c. 30000 – 27200 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	1	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	1
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

OLENIJ OSTROV		
Location: Russia, Karelia **Lat: 79,809673** **Lon: 13,4942469**	**Chronology:** **c. 11600 – 11200 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	**Present/Absent**	**FEATURES**	**Present/Absent**
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	1
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

PADINA		
Location: Serbia **Lat: 44,595879** **Lon: 22,010568**	**Chronology:** **c. 11700 –10400 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 9500 –8300 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0

ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	1	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0

ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

VLASAC		
Location: Serbia **Lat: 44,5285** **Lon: 22,0509**	**Chronology:** **c. 11600 – 11000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	1
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1

BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

LEPENSKI VIR		
Location: Serbia **Lat: 44,5611** **Lon: 22,0242**	**Chronology:** **c. 10350 – 9550 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	1
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0

BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 8250 – 7450 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1

Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1

BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	1
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

EL MIRON		
Location: Spain **Lat: 43,26** **Lon: -3,45**	**Chronology:** **c. 20000 - 16000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

LOS AZULES		
Location: Spain **Lat: 43,4309926** **Lon: -5,4743732**	**Chronology:** **c. 11000 – 10500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

DEDERIYEH		
Location: Syria **Lat: 36,4002** **Lon: 36,8667**	**Chronology:** **c. 55000 – 45000 BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	1
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	1
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 14250 – 12550 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0

BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0

SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ABU HUREYRA		
Location: Syria **Lat: 35,8683** **Lon: 38,3933**	**Chronology:** **c. 13200 – 12700 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 9700 – 9000 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1

BAdjcntWall	1	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	1
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	1	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0

HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

TELL QARAMEL		
Location: Syria **Lat: 36,3778** **Lon: 37,2750**	**Chronology:** **c. 11750 – 10600 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

JERF EL-AHMAR		
Location: Syria **Lat: 36,3835** **Lon: 38,1805**	**Chronology:** **c. 11250 – 10450 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	1	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	1	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	1	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	1
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

TELL MUREYBET		
Location: Syria **Lat: 36,0434** **Lon: 38,1287**	**Chronology:** **c. 11050 – 10500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	1
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	1	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

Chronology:

c. 10500 – 9650 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	1
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0

BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	1
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	1	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0

HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

TELL SHEIKH HASSAN		
Location: Syria **Lat: 36,08528794** **Lon: 38,114438**	**Chronology:** **c. 11000 – 10500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	1	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	1	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

DJA'DE EL-MUGHARA		
Location: Syria **Lat: 36,643056** **Lon: 38,207778**	**Chronology:** **c. 10650 – 10150 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	1
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	1
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	1	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

TELL ASWAD		
Location: Syria **Lat: 33,4** **Lon: 36,55**	**Chronology:** **c. 10650– 9450 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	1
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	1	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	1	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	1	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	1	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

TELL QARASSA NORTH		
Location: Syria **Lat: 36,83331** **Lon: 41,460767**	**Chronology:** **c. 10400– 10000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	1
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	1
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

TELL HALULA		
Location: Syria **Lat: 36,41666** **Lon: 38,166667**	**Chronology:** **c. 9700– 9250 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	1
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	1	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

TELL RAMAD		
Location: Syria **Lat: 33,42388** **Lon: 36,107778**	**Chronology:** **c. 9200– 8650 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	1
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BOUQRAS		
Location: Syria **Lat: 35,085274** **Lon: 40,397445**	**Chronology:** **c. 9100 – 8500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

SHIR		
Location: Syria **Lat: 35,2092999** **Lon: 36,63544883**	**Chronology:** **c. 9000– 8300 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	1

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

TELL SABI ABYAD		
Location: Syria **Lat: 36,5040** **Lon: 39,0930**	**Chronology:** **c. 9050 – 7750 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	1
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	1
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	1
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	1
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	1
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

TELL EL-KERKH		
Location: Syria **Lat: 35,8204** **Lon: 36,4652**	**Chronology:** **c. 8500 – 8000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	1
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

PINARBASI		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,483333** **Lon: 33,033333**	**Chronology:** **c. 16000 – 15000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	1
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	1
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	1	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

OKUZINI		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 32,7221** **Lon: 35,5721**	**Chronology:** **c. 20000–19500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0

BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 8600–8400 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0

Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	1
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1

BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BONCUKLU TARLA		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,5262** **Lon: 41,8452**	**Chronology:** **c. 12500 – 12000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	1
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0

BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

Chronology:

c. 10500 – 9450 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1

Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	1
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	1	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0

BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

KÖRTİK TEPE		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,8144** **Lon: 40,9839**	**Chronology:** **c. 11950 –11250 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	1	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	1
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

HASANKEYF		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,710323** **Lon: 41,4353087**	**Chronology:** **c. 11650 – 10750 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	1
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	1	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

GÖBEKLİTEPE		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,2237** **Lon: 38,9211**	**Chronology:** **c. 11500 – 10000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	1	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	1	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	1
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	1	PubliAinSite	1

GUSİR HÖYÜK		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,727028** **Lon: 41,821194**	**Chronology:** **c. 11500– 10900 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	1	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

DEMİRKÖY		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 38,170694** **Lon: 41,148667**	**Chronology:** **c. 11400 – 11200 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ÇAYÖNÜ		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 38,2100** **Lon: 39,7200**	**Chronology:** **c. 11200 – 10500 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

Chronology:

c. 10500 – 9900 BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1

BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0

HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

AŞIKLI HÖYÜK		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 38,3484** **Lon: 34,2302**	**Chronology:** **c. 10450– 9300 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	1
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	1
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

NEVALİ ÇORİ		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,5183** **Lon: 38,6056**	**Chronology:** **c. 10450 – 9650 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	1
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

BONCUKLU		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,75191** **Lon: 32,864901**	**Chronology:** **c. 10300 – 9400 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	1
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	1
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	1
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	1
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	1	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

BALIKLI		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 38,36** **Lon: 34,24**	**Chronology:** **c. 10200 – 9900 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	1	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GİRMELER		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 36,5800** **Lon: 29,3700**	**Chronology:** **c. 10150 – 9850 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

CAFER HÖYÜK		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 38,4167** **Lon: 38,7500**	**Chronology:** **c. 10100 – 9300 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	1	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	1	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

DOMUZTEPE		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,32250446** **Lon: 37,03584334**	**Chronology:** **c. 9550 – 7450 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	1
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	1
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	1	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	1	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

MUSULAR		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 38,35** **Lon: 34,22**	**Chronology:** **c. 9500 – 9000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	1	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

BAHÇELİEVLER		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 40,2300** **Lon: 29,9500**	**Chronology:** **c. 9200 – 8000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	1	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0

BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

HACILAR		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,5819** **Lon: 30,0933**	**Chronology:** **c. 9250 – 8950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	1	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

Chronology:

c. 8950 – 7450 cal. BP

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1

ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	1
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0

ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ÇATALHÖYÜK		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,6664** **Lon: 32,8257**	**Chronology:** **c. 9050 – 7950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	1
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	1	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	1
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

BADEMAĞACI		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,2100** **Lon: 30,4700**	**Chronology:** **c. 9000 – 8010 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	1	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

YUMUKTEPE		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 36,8000** **Lon: 34,6000**	**Chronology:** **c. 8950– 7750 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0

BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

TEPECİK/ÇİFTLİK		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 38,172218** **Lon: 34,49387**	**Chronology:** **c. 8800 – 8150 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0

BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

ULUCAK		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 38,4800** **Lon: 27,3500**	**Chronology:** **c. 8750 – 8150 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	1
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

UĞURLU		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 40,1000** **Lon: 25,7200**	**Chronology:** **c. 8750 – 7450 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	1
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	1	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	1
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	1
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	1	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

MEZRAA TELEILAT		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 36,9830** **Lon: 37,9734**	**Chronology:** **c. 8750– 7950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

BARCIN HÖYÜK		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 40,3037** **Lon: 29,5700**	**Chronology:** **c. 8550– 8150 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	1	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	1	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

MENTEŞE		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 40,26** **Lon: 29,65**	**Chronology:** **c. 8400– 8000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

AKTOPRAKLIK		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 40,17** **Lon: 28,77**	**Chronology:** **c. 8350 – 7450 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	1	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

YENIKAPI		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 41,00021** **Lon: 28,94908658**	**Chronology:** **c. 8300– 7600 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	1	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	1	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	1
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

KÖŞK HÖYÜK		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,8480** **Lon: 34,6118**	**Chronology:** **c. 8250 – 7350 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	1
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	1
BunBnch	1	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	1
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	1	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	1	StnObj	1
BundrWll	1	Obs	1

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	1
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	1
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	1
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	1
MltSkllBu	1	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	1	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

FİKİRTEPE		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 40,9951** **Lon: 29,0506**	**Chronology:** **c. 8200 – 7950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

PENDİK		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 40,99** **Lon: 29,05**	**Chronology:** **c. 8200 – 7950 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

EGE GÜBRE		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 38,7540** **Lon: 26,9430**	**Chronology:** **c. 8150 – 7650 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	1	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	1

KURUÇAY		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,6422** **Lon: 30,1655**	**Chronology:** **c. 8150 – 7850 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

HAKEMI USE		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 37,81003276** **Lon: 40,73707564**	**Chronology:** **c. 8050 –7900 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	1
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	1	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	1
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	1
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	1	BuMrkVsl	1
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	1
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	1	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	1	PubliAinSite	0

ILIPINAR		
Location: Türkiye **Lat: 40,48** **Lon: 29,296**	**Chronology:** **c. 7950 – 7650 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	1	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	1
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	1
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	1
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	1	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	1
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	1
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	1
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	1
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

ZASKALNAYA		
Location: Ukraine **Lat: 45,21173921** **Lon: 34,329685**	**Chronology:** **c. 45000 – 35000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	1	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

KIIK-KOBA		
Location: Ukraine **Lat: 44,58** **Lon: 34,2**	**Chronology:** **c. 40000 – 30000 ca. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	1

BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

VASILEVSKA III		
Location: Ukraine **Lat: 48,657612** **Lon: 34,51577**	**Chronology:** **c. 11500 – 11200 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	1
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	1
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	1	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0

BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

PAVILAND		
Location: United Kingdom **Lat: 51,55034526** **Lon: -4,2554165**	**Chronology:** **c. 34500 – 30000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	1
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	1
BunPt	0	BonObj	1
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	1
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	1
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	1
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	1
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	1	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GOUGH'S CAVE		
Location: United Kingdom **Lat: 51,28232** **Lon: -2,76574**	**Chronology:** **c. 14900 - 9000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	1	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	1	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	1	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

AVELINE'S HOLE		
Location: United Kingdom **Lat: 51,325986** **Lon: -2,75334548**	**Chronology:** **c. 14500 – 9000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	1	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	1
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	1
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	1
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	1

BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	1	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	0	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	0	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	1	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

WORM'S HEAD		
Location: United Kingdom **Lat: 51,5643162** **Lon: -4,3204404**	**Chronology:** **c. 13600 – 11000 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	1	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	1	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	1	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	1	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	0	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	1	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	0	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0

BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0
BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	0	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	1	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
ScttBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	0	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	0	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	0	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

GREYLAKE		
Location: United Kingdom **Lat: 51,10172** **Lon: -2,87262**	**Chronology:** **c. 10450 – 9050 cal. BP**	

FEATURES	Present/Absent	FEATURES	Present/Absent
InfChild	0	SkllDecor	0
Adol	0	CrchBoPos	0
Adult	0	ExSpnBoPos	0
Fmale	0	FdwnBoPos	0
Male	0	FlxBoPos	0
Burial	1	HocBoPos	0
OpDisp	0	LyBoPos	0
Crmtn	0	SmFlxBoPos	0
DomesA	0	PlstrGrv	0
PubliA	1	PaintGrv	0
IntraStt	0	GrvGoods	0
ExtStt	1	AniRmn	0
BAdjcntWall	0	AniSkll	0
BBtwnBldng	0	SkllovrBu	0
BBtwnWall	0	Clay	0
BOpnAinSt	0	Ash	0
BunBldng	0	FlrRmn	0
BunBskt	0	Sand	0
BunBn	0	Sedimnt	0
BunBx	0	Ochre	0
BunPt	0	BonObj	0
BunAbndndBldng	0	MollskonBu	0
BunBldngFnd	0	ShellObj	0
BunCtyrd	0	Bead	0
BunWell	0	Seal	0
BunBnch	0	Ornmt	0
BuatEntr	0	Figur	0
BunrBldng	0	Baskt	0
BuonAshLyr	0	WoodObj	0
BuonFlr	0	Hearth	0
BuonPltfm	0	DffSoil	0
BuonWall	0	CchGrvGoods	0
BundrHrth	0	GrndStn	0
BundrOvn	0	LrgStn	0
BundrBsn	0	MortStn	0
BundrFlr	0	BuonFltStn	0
BundrPltfm	0	StnObj	0
BundrWll	0	Obs	0

BundrPsthl	0	Lithic	0
BuonVrgSl	0	GrvdStn	0
BunPlstBlk	0	BrtWllFrgm	0
BuwthnWll	0	BunCerVsl	0
BuinsdDtch	0	Potsh	0
Cmtry	1	JarBuSealed	0
BuoutSt	0	AnthVsl	0
SngBu	0	LrgStnonSpSktPrt	0
MltBu	0	UnVslPcs	0
BoTreat	1	ClyVslPcs	0
BoCrmtn	0	StnVslPcs	0
BoDecor	0	GrvMrk	0
BoColor	0	BuMrkStn	0
BoPlstr	0	BuMrkMmth	0
BoWrpp	0	BuMrkVsl	0
MissBoPcs	1	BuMrkPt	0
SctBoPcs	0	BuMrkSh	0
HeadTreat	1	BuMrkAniSkll	0
SktwoutSkll	0	BuMrkStnStn	0
SkllBu	1	BuMrkGrndStn	0
MndbBu	1	Mask	0
SkllFrgm	0	ArchPainSite	0
MltSkllBu	0	AnthVslinSite	0
MltMndbBu	0	FigurinSite	0
SkllPlstr	0	AnthFiginSite	0
SkllColor	0	ZooFiginSite	0
CrnModif	0	GroovStninSite	0
SkllPerf	0	PubliAinSite	0

C. CURRICULUM VITAE

CANSU KARAMURAT

✉

ORCID:

Scholar ID:

EDUCATION

2018 -present PhD student
Settlement Archaeology
Middle East Technical University

2014-2018 M.Sc.
Settlement Archaeology
Middle East Technical University

2010-2014 B.A.
Computer Education and Instructional Technology
Middle East Technical University

TECHNICAL SKILLS

• **Geographic Information Systems**
(QGIS**)

• **Statistical computation, data analysis, and visualizations**
(RStudio***, Excel***, Access***, Google Analytics**, Power BI**)

• **Network analysis and visualizations**
(Gephi***, RStudio**, Ucinet*)

• **Programming Languages**
(R**, SQL*, Python*)

• **Photogrammetry**
(Autodesk**, Meshroom*)

• **Digital drawings**
(Adobe Photoshop***, Illustrator**, Blender*)

• **Foreign Language**
(English***)

RELEVANT WORK / RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

- Data Analysis Methods and GIS Use in Archeology with Case Studies
  SA510 course, Settlement Archeology
  Middle East Technical University
  2023 Guest Speaker (*Teaching Experience*)

- Death and Beyond
  PSY104 course, Department of Psychology
  Başkent University
  Guest Speaker (*Teaching Experience*)

2018 – 2023 ● NEOGENE, the ERC project
Middle East Technical University
Full-time project researcher, PhD position

2019 – 2021 ●Polatlı Landscape Archaeology and Survey Project
Bilkent University
Inventory-Database and Field studies

2016 – 2018 ● Archeology Museum
Middle East Technical University
Student assistant

2015 – 2018 ● Gökçeada Uğurlu-Zeytinlik Archaeological Project
Inventory-Database and Field studies

2017 – 2018 ● Gordion Platformu
Founder member, volunteer educator

2015 ● REO-TEK
METU Technopark
Museum Exhibition & Content Preparation

2014 – 2015 ● Ankara Çocuk Müzesi ve Bilim Merkezi
Museum Trainer

2014 ● Güvercinkayası Excavation
Digitization and database studies

2013 ● Burgaz (Palaia Knidos) Archaeological Project
Inventory-Database and Field studies

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- Yaka, R., Dogu, A., Kaplan D., Dagtas, N. D., Chylenski, M., Vural, K. B., Karamurat, C., … & Somel, M. 2022 Ancient genomics in Neolithic central Anatolia and Çatalhöyük, I. HODDER [Eds.], Peopling the Landscape of Çatalhöyük: Reports from the 2009-2017 Seasons (395 - 405): The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara.
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P R O J E C T S

- TÜBİTAK 1002, ARDEB, MAG- Engineering, Researcher/Expert,
  222M315, Archaeometric Investigation of Neolithic Çatalhöyük Plaster Sample, 2023-2024
- NEOGENE: Archaeogenomic Analysis of Genetic and Cultural Interactions in Neolithic Anatolian Societies (ERC NO: 772390) UFUK 2020 Projesi, 2018-2024
- TÜBİTAK Science and Society Directorate
  118B595, Archeology Laboratory IV, Instructor, 2018- 2019
- METU BAP (Yükseköğretim Kurumları Destekli Proje), Researcher,
  Social Functions of Neolithic Period Pits: Uğurlu Höyük-Gökçeada Example, 2017

SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS

- Karamurat, C. & Atakuman, Ç. (2024). Palaeolithic origins of Southwest Asian Skull Cults. World Neolithic Congress, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye, 4- 8 November 2024.
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- Karamurat, C. Geç Neolitik'te Çukur Ritüelleri: Uğurlu-zeytinlik Yerleşmesi Örneği, Davetli Konuşmacı, Tematik Arkeoloji Sempozyumu 5, 10 February 2017.
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D. TURKISH SUMMARY / TÜRKÇE ÖZET

Yakın Doğu'da Erken Holosen (MÖ 10.000-7.000 civarı), ev mimari mekânı ve yeni hane halkı kavramı etrafında yapılanan ilk tarımcı köylerin ortaya çıkmasıyla sonuçlanan insanlık tarihinin en önemli dönüşümlerinden birine tanıklık etmiştir (Byrd, 1994; Bar-Yosef, 2001; Flannery, 2002; Banning, 2003). Yaygın olarak Neolitik Dönüşüm olarak bilinen bu dönemde, "*kafatası kültü*" olarak tanımlanan karmaşık bir ölü gömme ritüeli Levant, Anadolu, Yukarı Fırat ve Yukarı Dicle'nin yerleşik avcı-toplayıcılarının ayırt edici özelliği haline gelmiştir (Bar-Yosef, 1998; Rollefson, 2000; Kuijt, 2001, 2008; Kuijt ve Goring-Morris, 2002). Varyasyonlar mevcut olsa da bu terim kabaca Yakın Doğu'nun Epipaleolitik Döneminde (yaklaşık MÖ 22.000-10.000) ortaya çıkan ve Çanak Çömleksiz Neolitik (Akeramik) dönemde yaygın ve nispeten standart bir "*kültürel paket*", yani bir "*sembolik kompleks*" haline gelen bir dizi karmaşık ritüelleşmiş davranışa atıfta bulunmaktadır. Birçok araştırmacıya göre (Kuijt, 2001, 2008; Verhoeven, 2002; Atakuman, 2014), bu ritüel paketi günlük yaşamın birçok yönüne nüfuz etmiş ve bölgenin erken dönem yerleşik avcı-toplayıcılarının sosyal ve ekonomik dönüşümüne yardımcı olmuştur. Bu nedenle, bu ritüellerin doğasını ve işlevini anlamak, bu dönemi inceleyen arkeologlar arasında önemli bir araştırma konusu olmuştur.

Akeramik Neolitik kafatası kültü ritüellerinin açık ara en önemli özelliği, kafataslarının ve ölen kişinin uzuv kemikleri, kaburgaları ve leğen kemiği gibi diğer bazı seçkin vücut parçalarının işlenmesine odaklanmasıdır. Bu bağlamda, biyolojik ölümü takiben, bireyler ilk olarak ilişkili olduğu ev gibi özel alanlara gömülmüştür. Belli bir süre sonra, muhtemelen mevsimsel döngülerle bağlantılı olarak, bu birincil gömü yerleri açılır ve diğer kafataslarıyla birlikte ortak alanlarda ikincil bir gömü gerçekleşmeden önce kafatasları hazırlık için çıkarılır (Kenyon, 1981; Akkermans & Schwartz, 2003; Fletcher et al., 2008; Kuijt, 2001, 2008; Kanjou, 2009). Kafatasının hazırlanması, yüz hatlarını yeniden biçimlendirmek için tam ya da kısmi alçılamayı, gözlerin yerine kabuk ya da obsidyen eklenmesini ve bazen saçları yeniden oluşturmak için çeşitli organik malzemeleri yapıştırmak üzere bitüm kullanılmasını içerir

(Arensburg ve Hershkovitz, 1989; Griffin vd., 1998; Goren vd., 2001). İskelet parçalarının çeşitli yerlerinde aşı boyası da kullanılmış olabilir iken (Goring-Morris ve ark., 2009; Baird ve ark., 2013); hayvan iskeleti parçaları, boynuzlar, deniz kabukları, çakmaktaşı, obsidyen ve öğütme taşları gibi sembolik öneme sahip diğer çeşitli nesneler de bu gömülere eşlik etmiştir. Bazı yerlerde sadece kafatasları değil, iskeletin diğer parçaları da ikincil bir gömüye tabi tutulmuştur; örneğin Keramik Neolitik Çatalhöyük için tarif edildiği gibi bir "*tarih evi* "ne ya da Akeramik Neolitik Çayönü için tarif edildiği gibi anıtsal bir mimariye toplu gömü yapılmıştır (Özdoğan ve Özdoğan, 1989; Hodder ve Pels, 2010).

Daha da önemlisi, bu karmaşık ölü gömme ritüelleri, önemi giderek artan tarımsal yaşamın sosyal ve ekonomik gereklilikleri, iş bölümü ve sosyal statü ile ilişkili olarak yeni özel/evsel ve kamusal/ortak alan kavramlarının ortaya çıkışının müzakere edildiği daha geniş bir sosyal yenilenme ritüelinin parçasıydı (Byrd, 1994, 2000; Kuijt, 2000; Hodder & Cessford, 2004). Erken tarımcı toplumunun ilk örneklerinden birini gördüğümüz Orta Anadolu'daki MÖ yedinci binyıl Çatalhöyük'ünde en iyi şekilde tanımlandığı gibi, bu dönemde evler ve haneler arasında yeni bir tür rekabet başlamış ve bu rekabet, antropomorfik ve zoomorfik enstalasyonlar, duvar resimleri ve genellikle küçük iskelet parçalarını içinde saklayan duvar ve zeminlerin takıntılı bir şekilde sıvanması gibi kafatası kültü ritüellerinin çeşitli unsurlarının evlerin mimari detaylandırılması bağlamında kullanılmasıyla ifade edilmiştir (Mellaart, 1965; Hodder & Cessford, 2004; Matthews, 2005; Nakamura & Meskell, 2009; Twiss & Russell, 2009). İnsan gömüleri, evin ve ilgili hanenin tarihini tanımlayan bu detayların bir parçasıydı, bu nedenle "*tarihi ev*" terimi kullanılmıştır (Hodder & Pels, 2010). Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi, tarihi evler fazla sayıda iskelet kalıntısı içeren evler olup, mimari detaylandırma teknikleri de bu binaların kolektif hafıza ve kimliğin pekiştirilmesindeki önemine işaret etmektedir.

Dahası, bu gömüler, höyükteki tarihin görünürlüğü aracılığıyla evin rekabetçi prestijini yükselten yeni bir evin inşası için temel dolgusu oluşturmak üzere evlerin temizlendiği ve kısmen yıkıldığı sürekli ev yıkım ve yeniden inşa döngüleriyle iç içe geçmiştir (Hodder & Cessford 2004; Düring 2005; Bogaard vd., 2009; Russell vd., 2009; Hodder & Pels 2010; Carter vd., 2017, Bailey, 1999). Bu yenileme ritüelleri

sırasında, hayvan kafatasları, insan gömüleri, öğütme taşları gibi sembolik olarak önemli maddi kültür unsurları da taşınır ve evin prestijli tarihinin bir kalıntısı olarak yeni ev yapısına yerleştirilir (Matthews 2005; Farid 2007a, b; Twiss vd., 2008; Hager ve Boz 2012).

Yaklaşık olarak aynı döneme ait olan Kuzey Mezopotamya'daki Çayönü, kafatası kültlerinin birçok özelliğini özgün bir şekilde göstermektedir. Çayönü'nde zaman içinde evlerin inşasındaki mimari yeniliklere paralel olarak ölü gömme ritüellerinde de sürekli yenilikler yaşanmış, bu da sosyal ve ekonomik kaygıları ve bu kaygılara yönelik ritüel çözümleri yansıtmıştır. Örneğin, ünlü "*Kafatası Binası*"nda Akeramik Neolitik dönemin 800 yılına yayılan en az beş zaman diliminden en az 450 gömüye ait kafatasları ve uzun kemikler bulunuyordu (Schirmer, 1990; Özdoğan ve Özdoğan, 1998). İskelet kalıntılarından oluşan bu ortak arşiv, muhtemelen yerleşimin özel evlerindeki birincil gömü yerlerinden taşınan ataların ikincil gömü yeriydi (Croucher vd., 2006; Özdoğan, 2011).

Ian Kuijt'ın yaygın olarak kabul gören yorumuna göre, mevsimsel döngüler muhtemelen evin ve hanenin anlamı ve sınırları ile topluluğun diğer evleri içindeki sembolik konumunu müzakere eden bu karmaşık "*kafatası kültü*" ritüelleri paketinin tetikleyici faktörüydü (Kuijt, 2000a, 2000b, 2001, 2008). Bu mevsimsel ritüeller prestijin reklamını yapmak ve ittifaklar kurmak için fırsat yaratırken, aynı zamanda toplumu tarım ve yerleşik yaşam tarzının ihtiyaçlarına göre yeniden düzenliyordu. Bu açıklama muhtemelen doğrudur, çünkü MÖ 7. binyılın başlarında tamamen gelişmiş tarımsal hane ve yerleşim topluluklarının ortaya çıkışının ardından, Akeramik Neolitik kafatası kültü ritüel paketinin önemi giderek azalmıştır. Kafataslarına takıntılı bir şekilde odaklanmanın ortadan kalkmaya başladığını gördüğümüz bu dönemde, Yakın Doğu'nun mimari detaylandırma, sıvama, hayvan iskeleti parçaları, öğütme taşları, deniz kabukları ve sembolik olarak önemli diğer nesne türlerinin kullanımı gibi genel ritüel paketinin çeşitli özelliklerinin hayatta kalmaya devam ettiği aşamalı bir süreç vardır.

Bu, Neolitik Dönem'den sonra kafatası kullanımının tamamen ortadan kalktığı anlamına gelmemelidir: örneğin, Güneydoğu Anadolu'daki Halaf Dönemi Domuztepe'sinde (MÖ 6.200-5.200) veya Kuzey Ege'deki Uğurlu'da olduğu gibi,

kafatasları ve ortak gömü alanları 6. binyıl boyunca ritüellerin bir parçası olmaya devam etmiştir. Alacahöyük kraliyet mezarlığı veya Tavşanlı Höyük gibi yerlerde hayvan ve insan kafataslarının Anadolu'nun Erken Tunç Çağı'nda (MÖ 3.200-2.000 civarı) da ölü gömme törenlerinin bir parçası olmaya devam ettiği görülmektedir (Y. S. Erdal, kişisel iletişim, 25 Haziran 2024). Daha da önemlisi, kafatasları ve iskelet parçaları tarih boyunca çeşitli zaman ve mekânlarda maddi kültürün sembolik olarak önemli unsurları olmaya devam etmiş ve günümüzde de Yeni Gineli gruplar (Baaren, 1968; Van Baaren, 2010; Soukup, 2018), Bornean Dayak halkı (Darmadi, 2017; Sada vd., 2019) ve Kuzeydoğu Hindistan'daki Naga Kabilesi (Mills, 1926; Hutton, 1965) gibi birçok toplumda varlığını sürdürmektedir. Etnografik literatürde, Yeni Gine'deki kafatası ritüelleri, Ian Kuijt tarafından Yakın Doğu Neolitik grupları için tarif edilene benzer bir şekilde, gösterişli törenlerde hane gruplarının prestijini gösteren (Baaren, 1968; Van Baaren, 2010; Soukup, 2018) ve hanenin daha büyük topluluk içindeki yerini müzakere eden atalara tapınma ritüelleri olarak tanımlanmıştır. Kafatası kültlerinin çeşitli özellikleri zaman içinde varlığını sürdürse de, sembolik anlamları ve işlevleri ancak söz konusu toplumların sosyal ve ekonomik bağlamları temelinde belirlenebilir. Yani, Yakın Doğu'nun erken Holosen toplumlarını günümüzdeki diğer etnografik örneklerle karşılaştırmak ve mukayese etmek zordur, ancak daha ileri araştırmalar için test edilebilir bazı hipotezler türetilebilir.

MÖ 7. binyıldan sonra kafataslarının toplumsal yenilenme ritüellerindeki öneminin azalmasına ilişkin ilginç bir yorum Çiğdem Atakuman (2015) tarafından ortaya atılmıştır. Atakuman'a göre, Erken Neolitik'te (MÖ 10.000-7.000 civarı) mekâna bağlı kimliklerin inşasında etkili olan mimari ve ölü gömme ritüeli vurgusu, Geç Neolitik'te (MÖ 7.000-5.000 civarı) figürinler, damgalar ve seramikler gibi minyatür taşınabilir nesnelere doğru kaymıştır. Bu yeni taşınabilir nesne serilerinin ortaya çıkması ve yaygınlaşmasının, taşınabilir antropomorfik ve zoomorfik imgelerin kullanımı yoluyla Erken Neolitik ritüel ve inancın atalarından kalma kodlarını taşıdığını savunmaktadır. Geçmişle süreklilik hissi veren bu atalara ait imgeler, tarım toplumlarını yeni "*ev*" ve "*topluluk*" anlayışları doğrultusunda yeniden yapılandıran ve toplumsal aidiyetin yanı sıra farklılık ve hiyerarşi terimlerini çeşitli yeni kişisel ve toplumsal ölçeklerde yeniden düzenleyen büyük bir dönüşümü kolaylaştırmıştır. İddiasına göre, görünüşte farklı olan bu nesne sınıfları, hammaddelerin, imgelerin ve biçimlerin kesintisiz

tarihsel söyleminin bir sonucuydu ve benlik ve toplum kavramsallaştırmasını sürekli olarak değiştiriyordu. Kil figürinler, Erken Holosen'in birincil gömüleri gibi ev içi alanda toplumsal kimlikleri kendine malederken, damgalar ve seramikler, ikincil gömülere benzer bir şekilde, yemek yeme ve toplumsal şölen bağlamlarında kimlik oluşumunun çoklu ölçeklerini birbirine bağlamada etkili olmuştur. Erken Neolitik'ten Geç Neolitik'e maddi geçişi yeniden değerlendiren Atakuman, bedene ve yiyeceğe el koymanın yaygınlaşan düzenlemesinin, ev kavramı etrafında birleşen bir yeniden üretim politikasının inşasında merkezi bir rol oynadığını öne sürmektedir (Atakuman 2015; ayrıca bkz. Larsen vd., 2015; Pearson 2013; Pearson vd., 2023).

Yakın Doğu'nun Erken Holosen kafatası kültü ritüel paketinin "*sembolik*" kodları üzerine muazzam bir literatür birikmiş olsa da tartışma o belirli zaman (Neolitik Dönem) ve bölgeyle (Yakın Doğu) sınırlı kalmıştır. Ancak, bu pratikler paketinin bazı kısımları arkeolojik kayıtlarda çok erken ortaya çıkmaya başlamıştır. Örneğin, kafataslarına odaklanma, hayvan kemikleri, öğütme taşları, aşı boyası vb. kullanımı, tarih öncesi kayıtlarda insan gömülerinin en eski görünümlerinden beri bilinmektedir, örneğin Skhul, Qafzeh'deki Orta Paleolitik insan gömüleri (yaklaşık 130.000 BP). Konuyla ilgili daha fazla literatür, bunların Avrupa'nın Üst Paleolitik ve Mezolitik toplumlarındaki (MÖ 50.000-6.000 civarı) varlığını da ortaya koymaktadır (Klima, 1991; Svoboda, 2006, 2007, 2008a, b; Pettitt, 2010, 2014; Orschiedt, 2013, 2018) ve bunlardan bazıları (örneğin Çekya'daki Pavlov ve ilgili yerleşimler) elimizdeki Yakın Doğu örnekleriyle dikkate değer benzerlikler göstermektedir. Bu durum, Epipaleolitik ve Akeramik Neolitik gömü ritüellerinin çeşitli unsurlarının çok daha uzun bir süredir var olabileceği ve farklı zaman ve mekânlarda ve farklı ekolojik koşullarda avcı-toplayıcılar tarafından sosyal ve ekonomik kaygılara bir "*yanıt*" veya "*çözüm*" olarak kullanılmış olabileceği şüphesini doğurmaktadır (Byrd & Monahan, 1995; Kuijt, 1996; Boyd, 2001; Bar-Yosef, 1996; Goring-Morris, 2005; Goring-Morris & Belfer-Cohen, 2002, 2008; Belfer-Cohen & Goring-Morris, 2010).

Bu nedenle, bu tezin temel amacı "*kafatası kültü*" uygulamaları paketinin tarihsel oluşumunu daha geniş bir zaman dilimi (yaklaşık MÖ 150.000- MÖ 6.000) ve daha geniş bir coğrafya (özellikle Avrupa ve Yakın Doğu) üzerinden ifade etmektir; böylece kafatasları, ikincil gömüler ve kamusal ve özel alanlarla ilişkiler gibi belirli sembolik

ögelere odaklanarak bu gelişim karşılaştırmalı bir perspektiften derinlemesine anlaşılabilir. Ayrıca, arkeogenetik araştırmalardaki son gelişmeler, tarih öncesi toplumların nüfus yapılarındaki bağlantılılığın yanı sıra ayrışmayı da ortaya koymaktadır ki bu da zaman ve mekân boyunca toplumlar arasındaki benzerlik ve farklılıkları anlamak için bir bağlam olarak kullanılabilir. Bu bağlamda, tez aşağıdaki soruları ele almayı amaçlamaktadır:

- Yakın Doğu'nun Erken Holosen kafatası kültü ritüel paketinin belirli sembolik davranışları ve kodları tarih öncesi kayıtlarda ne zaman görülmeye başlandı?
- Tarih öncesi kayıtlar boyunca Avrupa ve Yakın Doğu'da gözlemlenen ölü gömme uygulamalarının benzerlikleri ve farklılıkları nelerdir?
- Bu benzerlik ve farklılıkları iklimsel ve genetik değişimlerle ilişkili olarak bağlamsallaştırmak mümkün mü?

Anlaşıldığı üzere, çalışmanın odak ve çıkış noktası Neolitikleşme sürecindeki ölü gömme uygulamalarıdır. Bu dönemden başlayarak geriye dönük olarak Neolitik ölü gömme uygulamalarının özelliklerini takip etmeye çalışıyorum. Bununla birlikte, Neolitik dönemde görülmeyen ölü gömme uygulamalarını da göz ardı etmiyorum. Sonuç olarak, veri toplama ve analiz için standart özellikleri içeren kriterlerin belkemiğini, Neolitik sürece özgü ölü gömme performansları oluşturuyor. Buna ek olarak, Paleolitik döneme ait özellikler de bunlara entegre edilmiştir.

Bu noktada, tezin zamansal ve mekânsal sınırlarının nasıl çizildiğini anlamak önemlidir. Cenaze uygulamalarının en eski örnekleri Orta Paleolitik dönemden geldiğinden, dünya çapında geniş bölgeleri kapsayacak şekilde veri toplanmıştır. Buna karşılık, tezin coğrafi yönü, son on yılda önemli bir büyüme gösteren antik DNA araştırmalarından büyük ölçüde etkilenmiştir. Son Buzul Maksimum ve sonrasını inceleyen bazı çalışmalar, Pleistosen boyunca Avrupa ve Yakın Doğu arasında genetik etkileşim olduğunu göstermektedir (Feldman vd., 2019; Marchi vd., 2020). Bu nedenle Yakın Doğu'yu anlamak Avrupa ile karşılaştırma yapmayı gerektirmektedir. Bu nedenle, Orta Paleolitik'in ardından coğrafi alan Avrupa ve Yakın Doğu'yu kapsayacak şekilde daraltılmıştır.

Bu bağlamda, tezin amaçlarına ulaşmak için, Avrupa ve Yakın Doğu'da, tartışmasız en erken insan gömüsünün Levant'taki Skhul ve Qafzeh Mağaraları'nda görüldüğü Orta Paleolitik dönemden, Yakın Doğu ve komşu bölgelerde geniş bir alanda tarımsal yaşam biçimlerinin kurulduğu MÖ 7. binyılın sonuna kadar olan bir zaman dilimini kapsayan 219 yerleşimden veri topladım. Bu bağlamda, her bir yerleşim yeri için demografik bilgiler, ölüm sorası beden uygulamaları, gömü bağlamı, mezar işaretleri ve mezar eşyaları başta olmak üzere 132 özellik kaydedilmiş ve bu bilgiler 6 zaman dilimi (c. 150.000-40.000, c. 40.000-25.000, c. 25.000-12.000, c. 12.000-10.500, c. 10.500- 9.000, c. 9.000-6.000 BP) ve 16 bölgeye (Mısır, Ege, Avustralya, Balkanlar, Orta Anadolu, Kıbrıs, Avrupa, İran, Kuzey Levant, Kuzeybatı Anadolu, Sibirya-Kafkasya, Güney Levant, Güneybatı Anadolu, Yukarı Fırat, Yukarı Dicle, Batı Anadolu) göre analiz edilmiştir. Toplanan veriler, çeşitli sembolik davranışların orijinal görünümünü anlayabilmek için birçok bölgeyi kapsamasına rağmen, tezin ana odak noktası Üst Paleolitik ve Erken Neolitik Dönemlerde Avrupa ve Yakın Doğu arasındaki karşılaştırmalardır.

Veri derleme süreci yukarıda belirtilen ana kategorilere uygun olarak yürütülmüştür. Veri toplama aşamasında çok çeşitli kaynaklar (yayınlar, makaleler, monograflar, açık erişimli veri tabanları ve benzeri) tespit edilmiş ve seçilmiştir. Kuşkusuz, kaynaklar güvenilirlik ve kapsayıcılık açısından yüksek kaliteye sahip olmalıdır. Bu nedenle, her biri bu açıdan değerlendirilmiş ve sıralanmıştır. Kaynakları ve yerleşimleri değerlendirmeye yönelik bu yaklaşımın son derece öznel olduğu düşünülse de kaynaktan yararlanmak ve söz konusu arkeolojik alanı seçmek için veri tabanının özelliklerini kapsayan önemli sayıda yayına sahip olması gerekmektedir. Çalışmanın yerleşimleri, kronoloji, ölü gömme gelenekleri, mimari, çanak çömlek, figürinler ve diğer ilgili maddi kültür öğeleri hakkında bilgi içeren yüksek dereceli kaynaklar kullanılarak belirlenmiştir.

Veriler, belirlenen alanlar için belirlenen kriterlere uygun olarak seçilen kaynaklardan toplanmıştır. Tamamlanan bilgi daha sonra mevcut/yok (1/0) formatında Excel elektronik tablolarına girilmiştir. Ayrıca, hem analizi hem de gelecekteki çıkarımları anlamlı kılmak için tüm veri seti altı döneme ayrılmıştır. Bu ayrımda kültürel gruplandırma ve kronolojik sıra göz önünde bulundurulmuştur.

Analizleri gösteren bir diyagram oluşturmam gerekirse, ilk dallanma dönemsel ve bölgesel odaklanma arasında olacaktır. Dönemsel analizler için ilk olarak, veri setinin genel yapısını ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla ham veriler üzerinde Temel Bileşen Analizi gerçekleştirilir. Bölgeler arasındaki genel korelasyon örüntüsü analiz edilir. Daha sonra, ham veriler serileme adımına tabi tutulur. Bu bağlamda, bir tablo ile farklı bölgeler ve gömülme özellikleri hakkındaki veri gösterilir. Amaç, verileri analiz etmek ve her bölgeye özgü eğilimleri ve ortak davranışları belirlemektir. Bir tür ön işlem olarak nitelendirilebilecek Temel Bileşen Analizi ve serilemenin ardından, 2 modlu ağların incelenmesi gerçekleştirilir. Serileme ile başlayan bölgeler ve özellikler arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi bu nedenle desteklenmektedir. Serileme yüksek bir stres değerine sahip olduğunda, örüntüleri ayırt etmek zorlaşır. Bu yüzden, ağ analizini kullanmak önemlidir ve bize net bir anlayış sağlar. Bölgelerin veya ağda oluşan kümelerin ayırt edici özellikleri ortaya çıkabilir. Bu faktörler, gömülerle ilgili sosyal yapıların ve davranışların yeniden yapılandırılmasına yardımcı olacaktır.

Bölgeler ve cenaze uygulama özellikleri arasındaki korelasyonlar analiz edildiğinde, genellikle her bölge için bir dizi özellik ortaya çıkar. Bununla birlikte, bölgeler içinde homojenlik sorunu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bölgesel tablonun bölge içi dinamiklerle uyumu, bölge içindeki kültürel çeşitliliğin analiz edilmesiyle değerlendirilir. Daha sonra, ham veriler üzerinde yürütülen çalışma, bölgeler arasındaki ilişkinin paylaşılan özellikler temelinde incelendiği benzerlik analizi ile geliştirilir. Verilen sonuçları anlamak için Permanova ve Temel Koordinat Analizi yapılır. Bölgeler arasındaki benzerliklerin veya farklılıkların istatistiksel değerlendirmesi ve görselleştirilmesi gerçekleştirilir. Yukarıda bahsedilen analizler, bölgeler arası bir sosyal ağın yapısının ve özelliklerinin anlaşılmasını geliştirmektedir. Daha sonra, dikkatler cenaze geleneklerine yöneltilmektedir. Amaç, sık görülmeleri nedeniyle bir arada gruplandırılan en yakın ilişkili özellikleri belirleyerek belirli bir dönemdeki davranış kalıplarını analiz etmek ve bu özelliklerin farklı demografik gruplar arasında nasıl değiştiğini incelemektir.

Yukarıdaki paragrafta bir dallanmadan bahsetmiştim: dönem-dönem ve bölge-bölge. Daha sonrasında ikinci dal inşa edilir. Her bir bölgedeki dönemler boyunca cenaze uygulamaları, kökenleri, kayboluşları, süreklilikleri ve eşzamanlı varoluşlarına

özellikle vurgu yapılarak incelenmektedir. Sonuç olarak, her bölgedeki ölü gömme kültürünün zamansal evriminin bir değerlendirmesi yapılabilir. Yazılım açısından, tüm bu analizler Microsoft Excel, RStudio ve Gephi kullanılarak yapılır. Son olarak, çalışmaya yeni bir boyut katarak zenginleştirmek amacıyla, maddi kültür verilerinden elde edilen sonuçlar güncel antik DNA bulgularıyla karşılaştırılır. Tezin teorik ve metodolojik temeli oluşturulduktan sonra, her bir dönemsel grup için çok yönlü bir istatistiksel analizden elde edilen bulgular, ilgili teorik ve metodolojik çerçevelerin yanı sıra iklimsel ve genetik bilgilerle entegre edilir ve aynı bağlamda tartışılır.

Geç Orta Paleolitik dönemden önce çeşitli türlerde (parçalama, yamyamlık gibi) cenaze uygulamaları mevcut olsa da insan gömme ve kafatası odaklı faaliyetlerin tartışmasız en erken kanıtı Homo sapiens grupları arasında belgelenmiş (yaklaşık 130.000 MÖ) ve daha sonra (yaklaşık MÖ 70.000 sonrası) Neandertal gruplarında (az sayıda da olsa) gözlemlenmiştir. Benzer ölü gömme davranışlarının iki farklı türde neredeyse paralel olarak ortaya çıkması, muhtemelen benzer davranışların atasal bir türde (Homo heidelbergensis gibi) daha önce ortaya çıkmış olmasından ya da yaklaşık MÖ 70.000 sonrası Homo sapiens ve Neandertal grupları arasında artan kültürel etkileşimden kaynaklanmaktadır. Aşı boyası, hayvan kafatasları, boynuzlar ve iskelet parçalarının yanı sıra mağaralar gibi arazide tekrar tekrar kullanılan önemli yerlerde gerçekleşen gömme uygulamalarında mezar işaretlerinin kullanımında gözlemlenen ortak unsurlar, bu zamana kadar zaten bir "*sembolik kod*" geliştirildiğini göstermektedir. İnsanların gömülmesiyle ilgili bu tür sembolik davranışlar, özellikle grup ve kişisel kimliklerle ilişkili olarak atalar ve bölgeler arasında kurulan bağlar alanında ortaya çıkan kültürel karmaşıklığın en önemli kanıtlarından biri olarak kabul edilebilir.

Erken Üst Paleolitik Çağ'da gömü hala insan cenaze uygulamalarında bir norm değildi, ancak Son Buzul Maksimum'un sert iklim koşullarında, bir dizi topluluğun günlük ekonomik ve sosyal ihtiyaçları için işbirliği yapmaya başladığı, dolayısıyla ideolojik ve sosyal işbirliğini kolaylaştıran sembolik iletişimin arttığı dönemde, özellikle Avrupa'da artan bir temsil söz konusudur. Bu zaman diliminde, daha önce oluşturulmuş olan "*sembolik kod*", figürinler gibi yeni maddi kültür öğeleriyle bütünleşmiştir. Figürinler gibi taşınabilir sembolik maddi kültürün dahil edilmesi,

Chauvet'teki mağara sanatının başlangıcında görüldüğü gibi yeni sembolik mekanların yaratılmasıyla birleşmiştir. Dahası, gömü faaliyetlerinin bir parçası olarak mimari mekânlar da geliştirilmeye başlanmıştır (Çekya'daki Pavlov yerleşimleri gibi). Mezar eşyalarındaki maddi zenginliğin yanı sıra, bu dönemde çoklu gömülerde de önemli bir artış görülmektedir. Orta ve Batı Avrupa'nın yanı sıra Levant'taki pek çok yerleşimde kafatası odaklı faaliyetler mevcutken, Rusya'daki yerleşimlerde kayıtlı bir kanıt bulunmamaktadır.

Kafatası ile ilgili faaliyetler sadece insan kafataslarına değil, aynı zamanda dönemin animistik inanç sistemlerinde ata olarak saygı gören hayvan kafataslarına da odaklanmıştır (örneğin, mamut kafatasları, birçok mezardaki mamut kürek kemikleri, Regordou ve Chauvet'deki ayı kafatasları). Figürinler bazen mezarlarla birlikte bulunmuştur, ancak daha da önemlisi, insan gömüleri bazen figürin temalarının görsel bir temsili olarak (ya da tam tersi) gerçekleştirilmiştir, örneğin Gagarino figürini ile Sungir'deki çifte gömünün benzerliği gibi.

Çeşitli yeni maddi kültür ögelerinin ortaya çıkışının da gösterdiği üzere, bu dönemde bölgesel rekabet, statü rekabeti ve grup iş birliği ihtiyaçları artmış olabilir. Bu durum, muhtemelen grup içindeki seçkin bireylerin gömülmesine yol açan ölüm sonrası ritüelleri aracılığıyla kısmen çözülmüş gibi görünmektedir. Cenaze uygulamalarının figürinler, ocaklar ve ritüel çukurları gibi öğelerle iç içe geçmesi ve bu uygulamaların belirli yerlerde yoğunlaşması, ölüm sonrası uygulamaların daha geniş mevsimsel ve "s*osyal yenilenme*" ritüellerinin bir parçası haline geldiğini göstermektedir. Bu tür ritüeller muhtemelen insanların, hayvanların ve bitkilerin "*ölüm*" ve "*yeniden canlanma*" döngüleri arasında metaforik bağlantılar yaratan çeşitli sembolik faaliyetleri içeriyordu. Ortak avlanma, yiyecek tüketimi, kabul törenleri ve eş değişiminin (orta ve doğu Avrupa yerleşimlerinde olduğu gibi) eşlik ettiği bu faaliyetlerde, ölen kişinin bedeni "*yeniden canlanma*" olgusunu kutlayan daha geniş bir ritüel sisteminin parçası haline gelmiş olabilir (Yeshurun vd., 2013).

Üst Paleolitik Çağ'ın ikinci bölümünde, iklim koşulları aralıklı olarak iyileştikçe, kafatası kültleri geniş bir alana yayılmış ve bölgesel olarak çeşitlenmiştir. Avrupa'da Epigravettian gruplar arasında kafatası olmayan gömüler yaygınken, Magdalenian gruplarının bulunduğu yerlerde kafatası odaklı gelenekler (kafatası kapları gibi)

yaygındı. Güney Levant'ta ise, daha önce Gravettian döneminde Pavlov yerleşimlerinde kurulan insan gömüsü-toplumsal/özel mimari-antropomorfik figürinlerin entegrasyonu yeni bir düzeye taşınmıştır. Mimari açıdan özenle tasarlanmış özel ve ortak alanlar artık birincil ve ikincil gömülerin arenasıdır ve bireysel ev ile toplumsal kimliklerin sınırlarını belirlemektedir. Güney Levant'taki bu özenli mimari yenilikler arasında, duvar ve zemin sıvası ile boya için aşı boyası kullanımı da yer almaktadır. Daha da önemlisi, Akeramik Neolitik A'daki Göbekli Tepe gibi yerlerde atalara saygı için kullanılan dikmelerin kökeni olan "*anıtsal*" sütunlar ilk kez bu zaman diliminde (örneğin Rosh Zin) görülmektedir. Öte yandan Anadolu'da, Pınarbaşı gibi yerlerde hem Avrupa Epigravettian hem de Levanten geleneklerini anımsatan özellikler gözlemliyoruz.

Gömü faaliyetinin mekânsal özelliklerinin bu şekilde çeşitlenmesi ve detaylandırılması ve ayrıca dikili taşlarının ortaya çıkması, Son Buzul Maksimum sonrasının aralıklı olarak daha iyi iklim koşullarında (Bølling-Allerød dönemleri) artan avcı-toplayıcı yerleşikliği ile ilişkili görünmektedir. Yakın Doğu'da, Levant, Kuzey Mezopotamya ve Anadolu'nun sınırlı ekolojik nişleri, kaynak mevcudiyetinin uzun vadeli avcı-toplayıcı yerleşikliğin varlığına izin verdiği alanlardı. Bu süre zarfında, ölü gömme pratiği hem yerleşimler içinde hem de arazide sosyal alan ve bölgelerin sınırlarının arttığı yeni sosyal bağlamın içine giderek daha fazla yerleşmeye başlamıştır. Bu bağlamda, tekrar tekrar kullanılan gömü yerleri ve mezarlıklar, yalnızca toplulukları toprağa bağlayan bölgesel davranış biçimlerini değil, aynı zamanda mekânla bu yeni ilişki biçiminde ortaya çıkan yeni grup içi kimlik ve yapılanma türlerini de temsil ediyordu (Littleton ve Allen 2007).

Geç Üst Paleolitik dönemde mekân ve gömü yeri ve ilgili mimari işaretler yeni bir düzeye taşınırken, Yakın Doğu'daki kafatası kültleri Natufyan Kültürün son evrelerinde, Erken Dryas iklimsel bozulmasının iklim koşullarında daha yaygın hale gelmiştir. İkincil ve birincil gömüler için ortak ve özel alanların sınırlandırılmasında, özellikle mezarlıkların ve çoklu gömülerin yoğunlaşmasında ve terk edilmiş yerlerin gömü yeri olarak kullanılmasında gözle görülür bir artış vardır. Kafatası merkezli ritüellerin yoğunlaşması ve mezarlıkların kurulması, özellikle uzun mesafeli etkileşimlerin ve coğrafi-ekolojik baskıların etkili olduğu bir bağlamda hem bireysel

hem de kolektif kimlikleri ifade etme çabaları olarak görülmelidir. Batı Avrupa'da kafatası kapları muhtemelen atalara hürmeten ritüelleştirilmiş yiyecek tüketiminin sembolik öğeleri olarak kullanılmıştır. Yakın Doğu'da, mimari detaylandırma, özellikle de zeminlerin tekrar tekrar sıvanması, bu alanlardaki gömülerle ilişkili olarak ortaya çıkar.

İskeletlerin parçalanması, süs eşyalarının yapımı ve kafatasını merkeze alan uygulamalar, ölü bedenin parçaları üzerinden geniş ilişki ağlarının kurulduğunu ve aynı zamanda daha geniş bir bağlamda birey, grup ve topluluk kavramlarının farklı ölçütlerle değerlendirilmeye başlandığını düşündürmektedir. Böyle bir bağlamda, mezarlıkların ortaya çıkışı hem grup içinde ritüel kontrol hiyerarşilerinin oluşması hem de yerleşikliğe ve tarım ekonomisine geçişin öncü aşamalarında gruplar arası rekabetin ve bölgesel faaliyetlerin yoğunlaşmasıyla ilişkili olabilir.

Erken Holosen'de (yaklaşık MÖ 9.700-6.000), Erken Dryas'tan sonra iklim iyileştikçe, cenaze gelenekleri her bölgenin kendine özgü dinamiklerine uyarlanmıştır. Mezolitik Avrupa'da kafatası merkezli gömü törenleri, öncekinden daha az olsa da devam etmiştir. Buna karşılık, Akeramik Neolitik Yakın Doğu'sunda, Yakın Doğu'nun kafatası kültü sentezine varan gömü uygulamalarıyla birlikte mimari detayların, antropomorfik figürlerin ve dikili taşların kullanımında belirgin bir artış görülmüştür. Çanak Çömleksiz Neolitik A (Akeramik Neolitik A) dönemi, Levant ve Kuzey Mezopotamya'da anıtsal mimari ve ortak alanların yayılmasına tanıklık etmiş ve Erken Dryas'ın ardından birçok avcı-toplayıcı grubun iş birliği koşullarını yeniden müzakere etmesi için sosyal arenalar yaratmıştır. İş birliği amaçlanmış olsa da Bølling-Allerød dönemlerinde başlayan yerleşik avcı toplayıcıların artan bölgeselliği nedeniyle gruplar ve bireyler arasındaki rekabet potansiyel olarak artmış gibi görünmektedir. Geniş obsidyen değişim ağları, karmaşık sosyal hiyerarşilerin ve sembolik etkileşimlerin sürdürülmesini teşvik etmiş gibi görünmektedir. Çanak Çömleksiz Neolitik B (Akeramik Neolitik B) döneminde, anıtsal mimarilerden meydana gelen toplanma alanlarının çözülmesiyle birlikte, mimari alanların ve kafatası ile ilgili faaliyetlerin (örneğin kafataslarının süslenmesi) yerleşim içi düzeyde (Çayönü, Eriha'da olduğu gibi) arttığını gözlemliyoruz. Mimari detaylara ve birincil ve ikincil gömülerin yerlerine yönelik bu artan takıntı, muhtemelen sosyal sınırların çizilmesi için artan

rekabeti yansıtacak şekilde, "*mega yerleşimlerin*" büyük nüfus kümelenmelerinde daha da artmıştır. Bununla birlikte, bu yerleşik avcı toplayıcı ve gıda üreticisi toplumlar, bitki ve hayvan evcilleştiricilerine giderek daha fazla bağımlı hale geliyordu ve bu da nihayetinde iç sosyal-ekonomik yapılarının yanı sıra ritüel davranışlarını da değiştirdi.

MÖ 7. binyılda Yakın Doğu'daki toplumlar tamamen gelişmiş bir tarım ekonomisine ve atalara ait kafatası kültü ritüellerinin sembolik söylemini değiştiren yeni bir hane halkı örgütlenmesine geçiş yapmıştır. MÖ 7. binyılda özerk tarım topluluklarının ortaya çıkmasıyla birlikte hem mega yerleşimler hem de kafatası ritüelleri tamamen ortadan kalkmasa da çözülmeye başlamıştır. Yakın Doğu'da kafatası kültünün bu şekilde sönümlenmesi, öncelikle Akeramik Neolitik B'nin giderek daha muhafazakâr hale gelen komünal ritüellerinin kısıtlamalarından kurtulan, ekonomik ve sosyal açıdan özerk bir hane halkının ortaya çıkışıyla ilişkilidir.

Bu zaman diliminde, kafatası odaklı cenaze faaliyetlerine yapılan önceki vurgu, antropomorfik ve zoomorfik seramikler, figürinler ve damgalar gibi taşınabilir kil nesnelere yapılan vurguya doğru kaymıştır. Bu maddi kültür öğelerinin pek çok görsel ve performatif unsuru, metaforik olarak Akeramik Neolitik'nin kafatası odaklı ata hürmetine gönderme yapmaktadır (Atakuman 2015).

İnsan bedenini temsil eden bu yeni sembolik teknikler (antropomorfik özelliklere sahip baş biçimli veya ev biçimli çanak çömlekler ya da kırık başlı ve baş eklentili antropomorfik figürinler) ve bunların topluluk ve mekânla olan bağlantıları, Yakın Doğu'daki Akeramik Neolitik avcı toplayıcı yerleşimlerinin akraba temelli aile gruplarının eskiden her yerde bulunan kafatası kültü ritüellerinin yerini almış gibi görünmektedir. Taşınabilir maddi kültürün bu yeni araçları, sosyal grup oluşumunun yiyecek üreten ve paylaşan bir topluluğa doğru kaydığı Neolitik dönüşümün ardından ev ve topluluk kavramları etrafında yeni bir kimlik anlayışının oluşmasında etkili olmuştur (Atakuman 2015).

Yukarıda bahsedildiği gibi bu temsili taşınabilir kil nesnelerin ortaya çıkışı ve yaygınlaşması, topluluklar arasında hem geniş çaplı işbirlikçi hem de rekabetçi etkileşimlerin başladığı bir dönemde gerçekleşmiş ve ölü gömme ritüelleri aracılığıyla

atadan kalma akrabalık ilişkilerini sürdürmek yerine, öncelikle tarımsal gıda üretimi ve tüketimi süreçlerini sürdürmeye dayanan akraba olmayan hanelerin oluşumuyla sonuçlanmıştır (Altınışık vd., 2022; Yaka vd., 2021, Larsen vd., 2015, Kuijt, 2009). Çömleklerin, figürinlerin ve damgaların kabul törenleri, yemek yeme, kişisel ve toplumsal sergileme gibi rutinlere entegre edilmesiyle, akraba olmayan gruplar, iskeletler ve kafataslarıyla temsil edilen yakın ata ilişkileri aracılığıyla bağlanma zorunluluğu olmaksızın, geleneksel olarak kabul gören bir ideolojik şemsiye altında bir araya getirilebilmiştir.

Dolayısıyla, Neolitik yaşam tarzlarının yayılması sırasında bu taşınabilir nesnelerin Avrupa'nın birçok yerinde geniş çapta kabul görmesi, kafatası kültlerinin Geç Üst Paleolitik yayılma alanındaki ideolojik ve performatif temellerinden kaynaklanıyor olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Başka bir deyişle, Yakın Doğu'nun batısındaki (Balkanlar ve genel olarak Avrupa dahil) kafatası ritüelleri Neolitik yayılımın bir parçası değil, Geç Üst Paleolitik avcı-toplayıcı kafatası kültü geleneklerinin kalıntılarıydı. Dolayısıyla Neolitik hayat şeklinin Avrupa'ya doğru nispeten hızlı yayılımındaki güçlü unsur, kil çanakların, figürinlerin ve damgaların sembolik unsurlarının altını çizen ideolojinin yaygın olarak tanınması ve kabul edilmesinden kaynaklanıyordu.

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