Site ancient name: Ruḥa, biblical Jericho.

Site location: Lat. +31° 52' 15.99" N; Long. +35° 26' 39.32" E.

Site extension: 40 dunams.

Elevation: 250 m b.s.l.

State of preservation: preserved (archaeological park); the necropolis is partly destroyed/cleared off, partly concealed under modern edification and modern debris.

Disturbance: road cut on the eastern side of the tell; pillage and modern building activities in the nearby necropolis.

Occupational periods: Epipaleolithic/Mesolithic/Late Natufian, Pre-pottery Neolithic A, Pre-pottery Neolithic B, Pottery Neolithic A-B, Late Chalcolithic, Early Bronze I, Early Bronze II-III, Early Bronze IV, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age
Epipaleolithic/Mesolithic/Late Natufian Period

Site typology: camp-site.

Public architecture: shrine (?)..

Domestic architecture: clay walls and platforms.

Material culture: bone amulets, bone tools (harpoon head), stone amulets, stone objects and tools, flint tools.
Pre-pottery Neolithic A Period

Site typology: town.

Public architecture: Round Tower, Town-Wall, rock-cut ditch.

Domestic architecture: surfaces, huts and curvilinear houses (first made of clay-ball, then made of loaf-shaped and plano-convex mudbricks).

Funerary architecture: cist-burials, burials beneath the floors of the houses.

Material culture: unbaked clay figurines, unbaked clay objects, bone amulets, bone objects and tools, beads and pendants, stone amulets, stone objects and tools, flint tools (ad polished axes and adzes).

**Pre-pottery Neolithic B Period**

Site typology: town.

Public architecture: Town-Wall, shrine (?), ceremonial building (?), terrace-walls.

Domestic architecture: rectangular houses (made of cigar-shaped mudbricks).

Funerary architecture: burials beneath the floors of the houses.

Material culture: plastered skulls, unbaked clay statue, stone betyl, stamp seal, pierced shells, unbaked clay figurines, unbaked clay objects, bone amulets, bone objects and tools, beads and pendants, stone amulets, stone figurines, stone objects and tools, flint tools.


**Pottery Neolithic A-B Period**

Site typology: village.

Public architecture: orthostatic walls.
Domestic architecture: houses (made of round and plano-convex mudbricks), pit-dwellings.

Material culture: unbaked clay statues, unbaked clay figurines, unbaked clay objects, bone objects and tools, beads and pendants, stone objects and tools, flint tools, pottery.


Late Chalcolithic Period

Site typology: camp-site.

Material culture: stone tools, flint tools (tabular scrapers), pottery (churn).


Early Bronze I
Site typology: village.

Public architecture: terrace-wall, shrine.

Domestic architecture: houses.

Funerary architecture: shaft-tombs in the nearby necropolis.

Material culture: copper objects, Egyptian stone palettes, marble and stone cultic furniture, stone mace-heads, stamp-seal impression, bone flutes, bone objects and tools, beads and pendants, stone objects and tools, flint tools, pottery.


**Early Bronze II-III**

Site typology: city.

Public architecture: city-wall, towers, city-gate, palace, temple with platform (?).
Domestic architecture: houses.

Funerary architecture: shaft-tombs in the nearby necropolis.

Material culture: copper items (weapons and tools), ivory and stone bull's heads, cylinder seals, cylinder seal impressions, stamp seal impression, clay figurines, pierced seas-shells, bone flutes, bone objects and tools, Egyptianizing stone palettes, stone mace-heads, stone weights, beads and pendants, stone objects and tools, flint tools, pottery.


**Early Bronze IV**

Site typology: village.

Domestic architecture: houses.
Funerary architecture: shaft-tombs in the nearby necropolis.

Material culture: graffiti, copper and bronze items (weapons and tools), clay figurines, bone objects and tools, leather, beads and pendants, stone tools, flint tools, pottery.


Middle Bronze Age

Site typology: city.

Public architecture: MB I mudbrick city-wall, MB I-II towers, MB II stone city-wall, MB II rampart, MB III rampart, palace (Garstang’s Hyksos palace), temple (?)...

Domestic architecture: houses.

Funerary architecture: brick-built tombs and child burials on the tell, shaft-tombs in the nearby necropolis.

Material culture: gold items, bronze items (weapons and tools), alabaster objects, faience
objects, cylinder seals, cylinder seal impressions, scarab seals, scarab seal impressions, bone inlays, ostrich eggs, wooden furniture, wooden objects, leather, textile, basketry, clay figurines, clay objects (chariot wheel, loomweights), bone objects and tools, stone mace-heads, shell plaque, beads and pendants, stone weights, stone objects and tools, flint tools, pottery.


Late Bronze Age

Site typology: town.

Public architecture: "Middle Building".

Domestic architecture: houses.

Funerary architecture: shaft-tombs in the nearby necropolis (Garstang's Tombs 4, 5, 13).

Material culture: scarabs, stone tools, flint tools, pottery.
Iron Age

Site typology: village.

Public architecture: IA II 𓉪ilani-palace.

Domestic architecture: houses.

Funerary architecture: tombs both on the tell and the nearby necropolis.

Material culture: iron objects, bronze items (objects and tools), cylinder seal, scarab and scaraboids seals, clay figurines, clay objects (loomweights), bone objects, beads, pottery.

Persian Period

Site typology: scattered materials.

Material culture: ostrakon with Aramaic inscription, stamp seal impressions, pottery.


Hellenistic Period

Site typology: scattered materials.

Material culture: stamp seal impressions, pottery.


Roman Period

Site typology: architectural remains.

Domestic architecture: architectural remains, wine-presses.
Funerary architecture: tombs and graves both on the tell and in the nearby necropolis (among which *loculi*, *kokhim* and *grave-arcosolium*).

Material culture: Greek inscription, ossuaries, wooden coffins, capitals, column drums, drainpipes, faience objects, glass, beads, bronze objects, pottery.


**Byzantine Period**

Site typology: architectural remains.

Domestic architecture: re-used Roman villa (?), re-used wine-presses, houses.

Funerary architecture: tombs on the tell and in the nearby necropolis.

Material culture: marble furniture, wooden furniture, glass, bronze coins, metal (bronze and iron) weapons and objects, bone objects and tools, stone objects and tools, pottery (*amphorae*, lamps).

Early Islamic Period (Umayyad Period)

Site typology: architectural remains.

Domestic architecture: huts.

Material culture: pottery.


Middle/Late Islamic Period

Site typology: scattered materials.

Material culture: pottery.


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