

QEDEM 9 (1978)

EPHRAIM STERN: Excavations at Tel Mevorakh (1973-1976), Part One: From the Iron Age to the Roman Period

Although Tel Mevorakh is very small in area, its strategic location at the junction of the broad Sharon plain, the narrow Carmel coast, and Nahal Tanninim (Crocodile River) probably explains why the accumulation of artificial debris reaches a height of 8 meters and includes more than 15 strata. Strata I-II, the Crusader-Muslim cemetery and Roman remains, were found in the immediate vicinity of the mound, while Strata III-VIII, on the mound itself, cover the Hellenistic period to the late 11th century BCE, with settlement gaps in the 9th-6th and 3rd centuries BCE. Special studies on Phoenician architectural elements and neutron activation analysis of some painted Iron Age pottery supplement the presentation of the remains and finds by strata. Plans, sections, line drawings, and photographs extensively illustrate the report. The Bronze Age remains from Tel Mevorakh are published in Qedem 18 (1984).

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