



Fig. 1. Map of Israel's northern Negev and southern Jordan, showing archaeological sites included in the residue analysis study and modern towns mentioned in the text. Map modified from M. Burton, *Collapse, Continuity, and Transformation: Tracking Protohistoric Social Change through Ceramic Analysis* (Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, San Diego, 2004) 15, fig. 1.2.

products from animals, such as milk, wool, leather, and energy. Kill-off patterns for sheep and goats at some northern Negev sites indicate that young males were preferentially killed, perhaps for meat, while more females survived to adulthood, presumably to provide milk and wool.¹² However, milk and wool production may have been at only an incipient stage during the Chalcolithic.¹³ Undomesticated animal remains occur but are rare at post-Neolithic sites (ca. 3% at Shiqmim). These animals may or may not have been used for food, but in either case their contribution as a nutritional

12. Ibid.

13. Whitcher, Grigson, and Levy, "Recent Faunal Analyses."