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UR EXCAVATIONS

VOLUME IX

THE NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS

By

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FOREWORD

The previous volumes in this series were prepared for publication by the author himself. In view of Sir Leonard Woolley's death, it has become necessary for others to edit the present volume and prepare it for final publication.

No attempt has been made to alter the text, which represents the author's views at the time of writing, before the last war. The work of the Editors has been restricted to removing trifling inconsistencies in the spelling of ancient names, correcting references and other details.

R. D. BARNETT

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ABBREVIATIONS

In the course of the excavations short titles were assigned to the various sites, for purposes of ready reference. These are occasionally cited in the text of our publications and recur regularly in the grave-lists, where they are followed by the initial 'G' and the individual grave number; accordingly they should be explained.

- AH. The large residential quarter, Larsa period, excavated in 1930-31. Sqq. FF - II/46-50 on the site map in Vol. VII.
- BC. Mausolea of the Third Dynasty kings; Sqq. BB-DD/41-2.
- CLW. The eastern stretch of the City Wall.
- EH. The much-ruined area in the south corner of the Neo-Babylonian Temenos; Sqq. V-X/45-6.
- EM. The residential quarter, Larsa and Kassite periods, outside the south-west wall of the Neo-Babylonian Temenos; Sqq. S-U/44-46.
- KP. The Gig-par-ku site; Sqq. S-V/38-42.
- KPS. The south-east prolongation of the KP site; Sqq. U-W/41-43.
- KW. Area outside the City Wall, northern end.
- LL. The Dublal-mah site; Sqq. V-W/37-39.
- LW. The wall of the inner City.
- NH. The Neo-Babylonian house site south of AH; Sqq. FF-HH/50-56.
- NT. The Nin-Ezen Temple on the City Wall; Sq. U/59-60.
- NTB. Area just inside the City, behind the Nin-Ezen Temple.
- NCF. The built-up site between the north-west wall of the Ziggurat Terrace and the Temenos Wall.
- PD. The great Courtyard of Nannar in front of the Ziggurat Terrace; Sqq. S-V/32-34.
- PFT. Shaft sunk to virgin soil (the 'Flood Pit'); Sq. X/44.
- PIG. Second shaft sunk close to PFT.
- PG. The Royal Cemetery area; Sqq. X-BB/42-47.
- PJ. The eastward extension of PG.
- TW. The Temenos Wall.
- X. A group of late graves alongside the XNCF buildings.
- XNCF. The late house site (Kassite-Persian) outside the north-west wall of the Temenos; Sq. S/31.
- Y, YC. Prolongation north-westwards of XNCF, together with a group of graves lying under buildings of which virtually no trace remained.
- Z. Another group of late graves close to but distinct from YC.
- ZT. The Ziggurat Terrace.

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INTRODUCTION

The present volume deals with all the remains and objects dating from the accession of Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon to the final desertion of Ur found by the Joint Expedition during the twelve years of its work on the site, except for the Ziggurat and the buildings on the Ziggurat platform, which have been fully described in Volume V. If the report seems to be scrappy and disconnected and if the description of individual monuments seems inadequate and perfunctory, that is the result of physical conditions; there was generally but little to describe.

Since the great days of the Third Dynasty there was in the history of Ur no period in which so much building activity took place as in the relatively short one between the close of the seventh and the close of the sixth century B.C. Nebuchadnezzar practically rebuilt the city. His successor Nabonidus completed all that Nebuchadnezzar had left unfinished and in some cases at least re-organised Nebuchadnezzar's work on more orthodox lines, and in addition set up entirely new buildings of his own. Immediately afterwards Cyrus King of Persia defaced the monuments of the ruler whom he had overthrown and restored them in his own honour; in about 520 B.C. Ur must have appeared a prosperous and indeed a magnificent city. But of all this the material evidence that remains is very little. During the Kassite and Assyrian periods the economic importance of Ur had declined, and judging from the contents of the tablets found in the Neo-Babylonian houses it would seem likely that when Nebuchadnezzar restored the public buildings he had also to attract merchants back to what was already a partially deserted site; the work of restoration was prompted by religious motives and any economic prosperity that followed was secondary and really artificial. Up to the time of Cyrus the fortunes of Ur were bound up with the worship of Nannar its patron deity. When, under the later Persian kings, Zoroastrianism displaced the old Babylonian religion, the Moon god could no longer assure the well-being of his city and the whole reason for Ur's existence disappeared. We can trace the downfall of the Ziggurat and the desecration of its site by means of the kiln remains and the tablets found on the Terrace, and the fate of Nannar's principal shrine must have been shared by the temples of the other gods. If the city had then been deserted suddenly something more of those temples might have survived to reward and instruct the modern excavator, but for at least two hundred years people were to go on living at Ur (the latest tablet that we found is dated to the seventh year of Philip Arrhidaeus of Macedon, 316 B.C.) and for two hundred years the temple ruins were plundered of their bricks, re-used for the sordid huts of the dwindling populace. That the final desertion of the city was due to the river Euphrates changing its course and so putting out of action the entire system of canals on which the agriculture of the district depended is fairly certain, but this may well have been but the culmination of a long-continued process. When we were tracing the walls of the Inner City, on the north-east side where in early days a wide canal had washed the foot of the brick *glacis* supporting the wall proper we found remains of very late walls, possibly Persian, built on a sloped bank of silt at the *glacis*' foot and beyond that the muddy edge of what must have been but a trickle of water. The great palace of Bel-shalti-Nannar was built by Nabonidus not on the site of any earlier building but on soil reclaimed, it would seem, from the North Harbour; so the decay of the canalisation system may have started even before the Neo-Babylonian period, thanks, one would imagine, not to the river's change of course, but to man's failure to keep the canals properly dredged. All our evidence points to a gradual decadence staved off artificially by the royal patronage of a traditional centre of religion, to a more rapid collapse when religion was officially changed, and to a final disaster which made the site uninhabitable. After that, the story is one of natural denudation. The uppermost building-strata would of course be the first to suffer from the effects of wind and weather, and since the latest structures were almost invariably of crude brick their exposed walls could offer no permanent resistance. We can safely

assume that the whole area of the Inner City south of the Temenos was covered with Neo-Babylonian houses and that the site continued in use during the Persian period. We found such houses on the AH site simply because here there was a patch of high ground left, thanks to the wind current from the north-west being broken by the towering bulk of the Ziggurat; over the rest of the area, where there was no such protection, the soil was eroded down to the Larsa and to the Third Dynasty levels. Of the superstructure of Nabonidus' Harbour Temple nothing remained except a few pavement-bricks; of Nebuchadnezzar's temple on the SW rampart even the floor had been scoured away, and of his massive Temenos Wall the very foundations had sometimes disappeared.

These facts account for what I feel to be the unsatisfactory character of much of this volume. It was seldom that a building was sufficiently well preserved to be of any spectacular interest, and where houses have fallen slowly into decay they are unlikely to contain important objects such as may be found in one suddenly destroyed. On the other hand the superimposed buildings together with tablets found in them and with the numerous associated graves have supplied us invaluable material for the cultural history of a period our knowledge of which was in many ways curiously vague.

In this volume, the last in the series dealing with the excavation as such, I must again express my thanks to the institutions and to the colleagues who have made the work possible. To the British Museum and to the University Museum, Philadelphia, must be given the credit of having financed the Expedition throughout, and to the successive Directors of both institutions I am deeply indebted for their unfailing help and support, but most of all to Sir Frederic Kenyon and to Dr. G.B. Gordon who brought the Joint Expedition into existence. During the twelve years of work in the field I had many helpers on my staff, and I suppose that there is not one of all of them who was not in some measure responsible for the contents of this volume. It is true that only my own name appears on the title-page and that Professor Mallowan is alone in making a direct contribution to the text; but none the less has this been from the beginning a co-operative effort, and even in my own part of preparing the work for the Press I have benefited by the help of others, especially of Miss J. Joshua and Mr. W.C. Brice. The book's shortcomings are the only part for which I claim undivided responsibility, and for those I ask indulgence.

CHAPTER I

THE NEO-BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS

The remains of the Neo-Babylonian and of the Persian periods being the uppermost of the stratified ruins of Ur have suffered most by the denudation of the site throughout the long centuries of its desertion. Over the greater part of the city's area they have disappeared altogether, and it is only by the presence of graves, once dug deep below the house floors and now often exposed on the surface, that we can be sure that buildings of these times did once exist. The fact that the builders rarely employed burnt brick accounts for the complete destruction of so much of their work; the more perishable material has been weathered away and there were no more solid foundations which might have survived to guide us. Very seldom has it been possible to recover the ground-plan of a building complete; in only too many cases meaningless fragments of massive mud-brick walls testify to the fact of important buildings about which nothing whatever can be learned. None the less enough does remain to shew that in its last phase Ur recovered a measure of its former glory; it was the last flicker before the light went out for ever, but it burnt brightly for a short while and at the time it must have seemed as if the ancient city had been born anew. This ephemeral prosperity was due to four men whose names figure prominently in our reports, Sinbalatsu-iqbi the Assyrian, Nebuchadnezzar, Nabonidus the last king of Babylon and Cyrus king of Persia.

The work done by Sinbalatsu-iqbi, governor of Ur under the Assyrian king Ashur-bani-pal (668-626 B.C.) has been described in Volumes V and VIII of this series; extensive as was his building programme it was, on the whole, framed on conservative lines; he was more concerned to repair than to remodel the dilapidated public buildings of his city, and his activities aimed at the revival of old traditions rather than the initiation of a new epoch.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR

If scarcely more than a generation later much of his work had to be done again it was perhaps due not so much to necessity as to the mania for building which Nebuchadnezzar exhibited throughout the cities of his empire. In the present volume are described:

1. The great wall of the Temenos.
2. The rebuilding and re-modelling of E-nun-mah.
3. The Nin-Ezen temple.
4. Work done on Dublal-mah.

Apart from these there have been described in previous volumes:

5. The reconstruction of the great Nannar court (Volume V).
6. Work on the City wall (Volume VI).

Lastly it is possible, though not certain, that the reconstruction of the city itself on regular lines was due to Nebuchadnezzar. I had originally suggested that Sinbalatsu-iqbi was perhaps responsible, but the documents found in the houses only go back as far as the reign of Nabopolassar (and of course they may be older than the buildings, having been brought into them when the citizens moved into new quarters) and the striking analogies with Babylon argues for Nebuchadnezzar as author of the new town-planning scheme at Ur.

NABONIDUS

The activities of Nabonidus at Ur are easily explained by his fanatical enthusiasm for the Moon god in whose service he had been brought up. His outstanding achievement was the rebuilding of the Ziggurat, which has been fully described in Volume V. But everything that concerned Nannar was of interest to Nabonidus. He restored the temple of Nin-gal built on the south-east side of the Ziggurat by Sinbalatsu-iqbi. He took over the old shrine of Dublal-mah and built round it a great 'cloister' for his daughter the High Priestess of Ur; for her too he built the palace by the North Harbour and the remarkable temple attached to it, and he restored again E-nun-mah, probably with the idea of reverting to the older forms of worship which Nebuchadnezzar had abandoned. Outside the precincts of E-gish-shir-gal we have found no signs of Nabonidus' activities; he concentrated on 'the beloved house' of the Moon god, and his work stops short at the gates of the Temenos.

CYRUS

Of Cyrus there is little to be said, for his work has suffered more than that of the Babylonian kings from the effects of weather and time. We know that he restored the Temenos wall, and he certainly did a great deal of work in E-nun-mah, probably undoing what Nabonidus had done. His deliberate policy was to destroy the monuments of the ruler whom he had supplanted and it was not less his policy to placate his new subjects by shewing favour to their religion and restoring their temples; consequently it can be assumed that he set his mark upon most of the buildings inside the Temenos where the work of Nabonidus was most in evidence; but virtually nothing remains to prove this. His efforts appear to have had good results in one direction at least; the quantities of business tablets dated to the Persian period which have been found in the ruins bear witness to a prosperity which is in striking contrast to the paucity of such in the Neo-Babylonian age and during the Kassite time; and further there is a noticeable increase of wealth in the graves of the Persian period, personal ornaments of gold and silver being much more common than they had been for many centuries. That prosperity was not to last long was due to causes for which Cyrus cannot be held responsible. There is no doubt that the final abandonment of Ur was the result of the drying-up of the agricultural land about it; during or soon after the Persian period the Euphrates changed its course and with that the whole elaborate system of irrigation on which agriculture depended collapsed and there was no one prepared to face the enormous cost and labour of its re-creation. The province of Ur became a desert such as it is today, and men drifted where the soil gave a livelihood. A premonition of the disaster is perhaps given by one small discovery. The north-east wall of the city was washed by the waters of a broad canal whose bed is today clearly marked by a deep depression which separates the mounds of the walled town from those of its north-east suburbs; in the bottom of that long hollow we found two burials of the Persian period, graves dug where the water should have run but ran no longer. Whether at that time the Euphrates had already shifted its course to the east we have no means of telling, but at least there is here proof that the water-supplies of the city were failing, and when they failed Ur could exist no longer. Up to the reign of Philip Arrhidaeus¹ the city was still inhabited, but two centuries later its very name was falling out of memory.

¹Ur Texts, IV, No. 43.

CHAPTER II

THE TEMENOS WALL

Of Nebuchadnezzar's programme for the reconstruction of Ur the most ambitious item was the building of a wall round the Temenos. From the days of the Third Dynasty the special *enclave* of the Moon god had been surrounded by massive fortification¹; the Ziggurat and its surrounding buildings, the great court of Nannar, the Gig-par-ku, E-nun-mah, Dublal-mah, E-hur-sag and the ruined building to the north-west of it had been cut off from the lay town by a rampart which not merely enforced a taboo but made of the Sacred Area an inner citadel which was the last line of defence against an attack on Ur. It has not been possible to trace the vicissitudes through which this work at once religious and military passed in the course of centuries; it must have been overthrown time and again, and as often re-built in one form or another; something of that history can indeed be read in the ruins of its north-west front², but for the most part its destruction has been so complete that even the course of the great wall has proved hard to follow. It is likely that during the long and uneventful period of the Kassite kings the need to keep Ur's defences in repair was little felt and that the Temenos wall fell slowly into decay; on the north-west side at least we can see how the builders of private houses in the late Kassite time invaded the Sacred Area and laid their foundations over the ruins of its ancient bulwarks³. There is evidence, in the shape of one stretch of mud-brick wall on the north-west front, seeming to shew that some late ruler just before the Neo-Babylonian revival, probably the Assyrian governor Sinbalatsu-iqbi, made some attempt to repair the old lines, but that is the most that we can say; when Nebuchadnezzar turned his attention to Ur the Temenos was either unwalled or its wall was altogether unworthy of the place and its god. It would appear then that the king had to start his work from the beginning, and it is characteristic of him that whereas any one of his predecessors would have clung slavishly to precedent he drew out a new plan of his own.

It is not possible to gather what precisely were his motives, why he chose the particular line which he did. On the north-west side the Neo-Babylonian Temenos wall starts at the west corner of Ur-Nammu's enclosure but then cuts across his terrace, obliterating a row of small sacred buildings which lay in its track, and then returns to take advantage of the great wall of the Nannar court which rendered an outer bulwark otiose. But from the north corner of the court the wall makes a bold salient and runs on to the north-east very much beyond the limits of the old Temenos and then turns south-east at a slightly acute angle to run not parallel with the old wall but askew to it so as to come almost against its east corner. Passing over the site of the long-forgotten mausolea of the Third Dynasty kings the wall returns south-west, again not at right angles, but this time at an obtuse angle which emphasises yet more the irregularity of the lay-out. The south-west wall, built over Ur-Nammu's wall for part of its length, encroaches somewhat on the Ziggurat terrace, shaves off the south-west edge of the Gig-par-ku (but the Larsa building had long since perished and of that which succeeded the Kassite we have no knowledge) and cutting through the site of Dungi's temple of Nin-tabba joins the south-east wall at a right angle. The new Temenos is therefore considerably larger than the old; it includes on the south-east a wide area which lay outside Ur-Nammu's Temenos, and it adds not a little along the north-east; what buildings there were on the south-east which Nebuchadnezzar wished to enclose or why he prolonged his north-west wall at the expense of symmetry we do not know.

¹See Vol. V.

²See Vol. VIII.

³See Vol. VIII.

The wall was an imposing structure (Plate 1). Built throughout of mud bricks 0.32m. square (with half bricks 0.32m. x 0.16m.) and 0.13m.- 0.14m. thick, it consisted of two parallel walls connected by cross-walls forming intramural chambers. Each wall was 3.25m. thick, with on its external face shallow buttresses with a projection of 0.35m. which, together with the wall spaces between them, were decorated with vertical T-shaped grooves; the total width was 11.70m., the height cannot be known, but it must have been great enough to be in relation to the wall's thickness. The grooved wall rests upon a foundation of mud brick which is plain and runs flush with the front of the buttresses; this is part of the same construction¹ but it was actually built first, as a guide, and occasionally the wall itself is not accurately aligned with it, while in the south gateway the foundation was laid straight across the gate recess (as if the bricklayers were working in ignorance of the plan) and the return walls of the entry have no proper foundation; its depth differs very much in different places and in the north corner, where the wall runs over loose made soil, it has more than fifteen courses while in parts of the north-east stretch it has but two. The area enclosed by the wall measures approximately 400 metres by 220 metres; the actual wall lengths are, north-east wall, 380.00m., south-east wall, 197.00m., south-west wall, 400.00m., north-west wall, 248.00m. There are six gates, three on the north-east side, one on the south-east and two on the south-west sides; on the north-west there seems to have been no gateway.

The first section of the wall, between the 'Bur-Sin' and the 'Cyrus' gates, was discovered and identified by Dr. H.R. Hall in 1918. In the spring of 1923 the Joint Expedition by means of shallow trenches traced its outline sufficiently to establish the topography of the site, but failed to find the great gateway in front of the Nannar court and the gateway in the south-west wall. Work on various buildings inside the Temenos resulted in the more thorough excavation of various sections of its inner and outer faces, e.g., the digging of the Royal Cemetery laid bare most of the south-east wall and the clearing of the royal mausolea of the Third Dynasty involved the exposure - and the destruction - of its east corner (Plate 2a.). The season of 1925-6 gave us the south-west gate and the interior features along the wall to the south-east of it, in 1926-7 the north corner was fully excavated and the great gateway there was found; the little fort in the west corner was first discovered in 1924-5 and was further examined in 1931-2. Although the systematic excavation of the entire circuit was never contemplated it has in fact been carried out fairly completely, as can be seen from the plan on Plate 60, and if one or two points remain doubtful it is due rather to the ruined state of the building than to any neglect of possible evidence.

Massive as the wall was, it has suffered greatly from the effects of time and exposure. Half-way between the 'Cyrus' gate and the east corner it was found standing to a height of 1.90m., in other places e.g., in the south-east gateway, it had disappeared altogether. In some places certainly the builders had scamped their work and had laid the foundations almost on the surface of the soil, and where the line crossed high ground this was merely inviting destruction. Mud brick is a durable material if protected from above, but whereas a house wall would be sheltered from rain by its projecting roof there was no such protection for the Temenos wall and it was peculiarly liable to disintegration due to weather. Since the foundations were of mud brick there was no point at which disintegration need stop, and it is only where the slope of the ground caused the lower courses of the brickwork to be buried beneath a *talus* of debris or where the fall of its own upper part heaped about the base a mound not liable to be denuded by rain and wind that any considerable ruins of it survive.

Evidence of reconstruction and repairs, even after a very brief period, is not lacking; especially in the gateways do we find proof of such, for there there is much patching and in two of them the handiwork of Nabonidus and of Cyrus is identified by their inscriptions. This may of course be due to the extra wear to which the gate-passages would be exposed, but it is also possible that the repairs or reconstruction had another motive; there was a ritual significance about the setting up of a gate and the later rulers might by such an act be claiming for themselves a credit out of proportion to the work actually done.

¹The suggestion made in my preliminary report for 1922-3 that the plain foundation might be the remains of an earlier Temenos wall was incorrect.

The irregular placing of the gates, and the difference in their size, were obviously dictated by consideration of the buildings inside the Temenos. The largest and most important is that in the north-east wall, close to the north corner, which gives on the Nannar court. Nebuchadnezzar had raised the level of the court to that of the Ziggurat platform and on the platform, between the central stairs of the Ziggurat and the north-west flight, he had built, or repaired, a building whose remains shew it to have been a sanctuary of conventional Neo-Babylonian type¹. At first sight it appears to lack the usual forecourts, for which the Ziggurat terrace affords no commensurate space, but its entrance is in exact alignment with the doorway through the south-west range of the courtyard buildings, which again is almost directly in face of the great entrance in the north-east side; if the great courtyard were now incorporated in the temple and served as its outer court the ground-plan becomes normal. This great complex lying under the shadow of the Ziggurat can be none other than the Neo-Babylonian temple of Nannar, the principal shrine in the Sacred Area², and it was natural that the Temenos gateway serving it should be the most imposing of all. Since the Temenos wall, for some reason, is not parallel with that of the courtyard the gates could not be in true alignment, unless indeed the Temenos gate had been built askew to its wall; it is at right angles to its wall, but it is so placed that the axis of the entry points directly to the centre of the gateway of the great court; faced with a difficulty due to the divergence of the wall lines the architects have been at pains to overcome it and to emphasise the relation between the gateway and the Nannar temple.

The same thing has been done in the case of the 'Bur-Sin' gateway (Plates 2b, 3a.). Nebuchadnezzar had destroyed the north-west part of the ancient E-nun-mah and had laid out between it and the Nannar courtyard a broad processional way which led to a new double gateway in the wall of the Ziggurat enclosure; the axial line of the 'Bur-Sin' gate passage will, if produced, come to the exact centre of the gateway to the Ziggurat. And here it is not a question of a more or less plausible theory. Under the south-east face of the Ziggurat there runs a drain which, crossing the terrace, passes through the terrace gate and along the new processional way (v. Plates 66, 67), not parallel with the walls on either side but on a line which takes it exactly through the centre of the Bur-Sin gateway at right angles with the Temenos wall; from the terrace to where it breaks away outside the Temenos the drain is proved by the brick-stamps to be the work of Nebuchadnezzar. Where the drain runs there too ran the street, and it is obvious that whereas the great gateway to the north led into the Nannar temple, the Bur-Sin gateway gave access to the Nin-gal temple on the Ziggurat terrace.

Judging by its position the Cyrus gate was meant to serve E-nun-mah and the E-gig-par alike, but the south-east ends of both buildings are too much ruined for this to be more than a probability. In view of the virtually complete disappearance of all Neo-Babylonian buildings in the south-east half of the Temenos there is nothing to explain the precise siting of the Nebuchadnezzar and of the south-east gateways; the former may have been connected with a late version of the Nin-gal temple, but no trace of such survives; the fragmentary walls that we found just below the modern surface belonged to a shoddy building of Kassite date. Just inside the south-east gate, in the south corner of the Temenos, there were scanty remains of Neo-Babylonian buildings occupying the old E-hur-sag site and orientated on the old lines, but the relation of those to the gateway is not clear. On the other hand the purpose of the Nabonidus gate is evident; it is a service gateway leading directly to the storerooms and offices at the back of the Ziggurat terrace and since its ends are strictly utilitarian it can afford to be the least significant in scale and design of all the Temenos gates. No trace of a gateway was found on the north-west side of the Temenos. As the general plan shows, only the corners of the enclosure remained, the whole of the central part of the Neo-Babylonian *enceinte* having been weathered away

¹See Vol. V. Pl. 75.

²For the position of the temple against the face of the Ziggurat there is an analogy at Kish, where Nebuchadnezzar built his great temple immediately against an early Sumerian ziggurat the terrace edge of which was actually cut back to make room for the foundations of the new structure; there are further analogies at Warka and at Babylon where, though the plan is more widely spaced out, the relation between the Marduk temple and the ziggurat is much the same.

altogether. Above the ruins of the massive Larsa tower in the north corner of the Ziggurat terrace there may have been an entry recalling that of Warad-Sin, that is a possibility of which mention should be made, but it is rash to urge it in view of the lack of any material evidence.

THE NORTH CORNER. On the inner face of the inner wall in the extreme corner the grooved decoration ceased at the last buttress of the north-east stretch and only the plain sub-structure remained; of this there were fifteen courses; these continued along the north-west wall as far as the door of the first intra-mural chamber. Beyond the door there were nine courses only, though the level of the existing wall top remained the same, the foundations being stepped up; at the cross-wall bounding the chamber there were six courses, then four; on the inner face of the outer wall at this point three courses, and from there on the base of the foundations ran straight until with the lower ground surface all brickwork disappeared. It is noteworthy that the grooved decoration does not start from a constant line; where the foundations were shallow, two or three courses only, the decoration began although the face was still below floor level; thus in the north corner the starting line of the decoration tends to rise with the greater depth of the foundations. Probably the reason is a simple technical one; when a certain amount of plain wall had to be built owing to the greater depth at which the bottom course was laid, the workmen would carry on as long as possible with a straightforward job and postpone the decorative work until floor level was reached; where the foundations were to be shallow there was little to be gained by putting off the more difficult part and the men would start on it at once.

Close to the north corner of the great Nannar court the inner face of the Temenos wall was picked up again after the gap caused by denudation; then the evidence was confused. From the first buttress on the north-west side of the great court there ran out north-west a short length of wall which appeared to be the inner wall of the Temenos; at 8.00m. was a second wall running at an angle under the line of the outer wall of the Temenos, a retaining-wall for a platform obviously of earlier date, built of burnt bricks 0.31m. square x 0.10m., a late type; it may date from Sinbalatsu-iqbi. This had been partly destroyed by a long trough-shaped furnace of baked brick, corbel-vaulted, 5.30m. long x 1.00m. wide which came up to the modern ground level. Beyond it was some mud brick, but no real wall could be distinguished and the return of the Temenos wall to the face of the wall of the great court must remain problematical.

THE NANNAR GATE. After the second intramural chamber from the north corner there was a wide recess, the side of it formed by the end wall of the intramural chamber produced, so that between the wall proper and the retired gate-tower there was only a single wall. The same arrangement held good on the south-east side of the gate, and it is curious that there should be this constructional weakness at so important a point. The gate lay on high ground and all the walls were ruined down to or below floor level and the southern part of the gate tower had disappeared altogether; the plan however was complete. At the back of a wide recess stood a pylon containing a central door-passage with two gates and on either side of it a guard-chamber with a small room opening off it behind. The floor of the recess, which sloped down slightly to the north-east, was paved with three courses of mud brick and apparently with one course of burnt brick above those, though of the latter only one small patch remained. The doorway was flanked with wide buttresses ornamented with the usual T-shaped grooves; the passage and the guard-chambers were paved with four or five courses of mud brick; the whole approach and the tower itself rested on a heavy packing of brick clay which had evidently been put here expressly to raise the site and to bring the passage to the level of the great courtyard within. Against the inner face of each of the four door-jambs the socket-stones were found *in situ*; one was a re-used stone of Bur-Sin with the Gig-par-ku inscription¹, one had an inscription defaced by the new impost-hole cut into it and two were plain. In the entrance recess there was parallel with the north-west

¹ *Ur Texts*, I. No. 67.

wall a row of burnt bricks (0.32m. square) set on edge, probably the frame of a low platform of mud brick; for a similar platform see Chapter VI, the 'tank' by the door of the Bel-shalti-Nannar palace. A trench was cut by us from the south corner of the gate tower to the east angle of the great court; it was 3.00m. wide and nearly 3.000m. deep. No signs of walling of any sort were encountered, and it would result that the area between the Temenos wall and the north-east front of the great court was not occupied by any building.

From the east corner of the gate recess to the 'Bur-Sin' gate the wall was denuded away.

THE 'BUR-SIN' GATE. (Plates 2b, 3a and 62(b)). The gate recess was much smaller than in the Nannar gate, the tower was smaller but more solid; there was the same constructional weakness in that the tower was united to the Temenos wall by an angle of single wall only, though in the present instance this was so short that the weakness was less serious.

The wall was built on a slope running down to the north-east and in the gate recess this was revetted with brick clay making almost a *glacis*. Inside the gateway the mound was retained by a third wall parallel with the Temenos wall, making a platform or terrace against the wall's inner face. The site of the gate lay considerably lower than that of the Nannar gate and rather lower than the 'Cyrus' gate; a hollow in the Neo-Babylonian ground surface had been made good by throwing across it, on the line chosen for the wall, an embankment which was sloped in front and held up by a retaining-wall behind, and the wall was built on it. At some later time a torrent had swept down from the higher ground inside the Temenos and had cut a deep channel for itself against the retaining wall of the embankment; we dug into its bed for a depth of 3.50m. and found nothing but water-borne debris.

The door passage passed under a massive pylon whose piers were apparently solid, or if there were small guard chambers in them they were at a relatively high level and so could not be traced. There was a threshold of mud brick raised two courses above the passage - it was presumably covered originally with some more durable material. On each side of the outer door there was against the inner face of the jamb a hinge-box; that on the north-west contained a re-used diorite impost-stone of Bur-Sin (hence the name given to the gate on its first discovery) with the Gig-par-ku inscription and amongst the bricks of which it was built were a broken brick of Nabonidus and a complete brick of Cyrus; the south-east hinge-box was built of stamped bricks of Nabonidus and was empty. The floor of the pylon passage was of mud brick; it had been raised during the period for which the gate was in use, and the walls went down well below it, the total height of the construction being about 1.80m. at the highest point.

The whole gateway had been re-built, as was shewn by the alterations in its south-east jamb. The original jamb (see Plate 3a) had three reveals; after the third course above floor level there was a change in construction, there were only two reveals and the upper brickwork either overhung or was set back from the old; the same distinction could be traced along the buttress front to the corner of the gate recess, where there was the same patchwork but the groove decoration was copied more exactly. As the bricks were the same in both sections of the wall the reconstruction is more likely to have been the work of Nabonidus than of Cyrus. The Nebuchadnezzar drain from the Ziggurat passes under the threshold of the gate but is broken away on the *glacis* slope.

The next section of wall, with four intramural chambers, is well preserved and stands to a height of a metre and a half.

THE CYRUS GATE. The gate recess was of the same dimensions as in the 'Bur-Sin' gate, but the pylon was, or seemed to have been, less massive; the brickwork however was in such a condition that the inner part of the building could be traced only with great difficulty and some uncertainty. Against the south-east jamb was a hinge-box built entirely of bricks bearing the stamp of Cyrus with an inscription which closely recalls the 'proclamation' quoted in the Book of Daniel¹. This gate also had been remodelled; there was no such definite break

¹ *Ur Texts*, I. No. 194.

between two constructions as could be seen in the 'Bur-Sin' gateway, but two drains which had run through the entry, coming from the south-west, had been destroyed, their line being cut to make room for the foundations of the south-east pier, and a new drain by Nabonidus had been laid down the centre of the passage; Nabonidus must therefore be the author of the reconstruction. Enough of the south-east pier remained to imply that the pylon, though less solid and possessing, so far as could be seen, no guard chambers, was deeper than that of the 'Bur-Sin' gate so that the vaulted passage would have been tunnel-like in its proportions; but while the front of the piers facing on the recess stood for two or three courses only, the back of them was ruined away below foundation level and the details of their design could not be recovered.

Behind the gate, at a distance of 18.00m. behind the wall line, there was found a length of mud-brick wall (bricks 0.32m. square) with buttresses along its north-east face; it was 2.50m. wide and must have formed part of an important building, but of that there was no more to be found; the wall broke away at either end, and the remaining stretch, 43.00m. long had no branch walls on its south-west side. Whatever the building was, it seems to have been an original feature of Nebuchadnezzar's Temenos, for although there are remains here of a royal building of the Third Dynasty¹ yet the tradition had not been continuous, and in the Kassite period the site was occupied by private houses whose ruins we found extending right under the foundations of the Neo-Babylonian Temenos wall.

THE EAST CORNER. From the 'Cyrus' gate the wall running south-east was well preserved; the section and elevation shown on Plate 61 was taken about half-way along this stretch.

On the outer face the plain foundation was 0.35m. high and on it the decorated wall was standing to 1.55m., a total of 1.90m. (see the photographs on Plate 1); the inner face shewed the plain foundation 1.00m. high and the wall proper preserved to 1.35m. The foundation ran flush with the front of the buttresses. Behind the wall, under the surface soil and under a late pavement lying 2.20m. away from the wall and 0.80m. above the top of its foundation, was the ground-surface of Neo-Babylonian times; it lay 0.50m. above the top of the foundation and 1.50m. therefore above the base. The soil here was clean dense mud made of disintegrated mud bricks and was easily recognisable; it had been cut back at a distance of 1.20m. from the wall foundation to a vertical face, the side of the trench dug by the wall-builders for the laying of their foundations. As they dug they came on the top of an older wall of burnt brick running parallel with the line which they had selected, and they seem to have removed some of the bricks but then gave up doing so and left the stump of the wall standing two-three courses high, thereby narrowing their trench by 0.50m. Digging down against the burnt-brick wall face they encountered a pavement of burnt brick covered with *jus* cement and decided that this was a good sub-foundation for their own work, so laid their mud bricks directly on the pavement; the first courses were very carelessly laid, shewing no regular face, but with the third or fourth course the work improved and the alignment of the bricks was exact. The gap between the rising wall and the side of the foundation trench was filled in with broken bricks and rubbish and on the level of the top of the foundation hard clay was laid over this and rammed down to form a surface; but the actual surface as finally made good was 0.50m. up the face of the decorated wall. The intramural chamber at this point was full of clay jars, shewing that some of the chambers at least were used as store-rooms. Just north-west of the section there was in the outer face of the wall a small square recess, 1.00m. wide x 1.00m. deep, like a sentry-box; that it was a sentry-box is most improbable, and I suggest that it is the emplacement for a vertical drain-shaft, probably of large terracotta rings, by which rainwater was carried away from the flat roof; but no trace of such rings was found. A similar recess, the only other one of the sort found in the outer face of the wall - there was one in the inner face on the north-west site - was half-way between the south-east gate and the south corner of the Temenos. To the south-east of the section a conduit in burnt brick and bitumen passed right through the Temenos wall under one of the cross-walls dividing the intramural chambers; it was part of the original scheme, its outlet was marked by a projection in the brickwork of the wall and the burnt brick was bonded into the mud brick. From here to the corner of the Temenos wall ran over the ruins of the Third Dynasty royal mausolea, but between those ruins and the wall foundations there were ruins of private houses of the

¹See Vol. VI.

Kassite period, shewing that at that time the area lay outside the confines of the Sacred Area¹. The last doorway in the inner wall leading to an intramural chamber was unusual, seeming to be due to an afterthought. The wall had been built in a continuous line with the normal grooved buttresses and recesses; after four courses had been laid a change was made and the door introduced, but as the practice was for such doors to be flanked by buttresses the position of the north-west buttress was shifted and the south-east buttress was brought forward over the original recess; the recess where the door now is disappears, and that to the north-west of it is shorter than the norm. At first sight this looks like evidence for the wholesale reconstruction of the wall, but probably it is nothing of the sort. The wall was certainly built in sections, such and such a length being allotted to a gang of workmen; here there had been a confusion, neither party allowing for the doorway until their respective wall-lengths joined, after which they had to repair the omission as best they could.

At 23.00m. from the corner and 2.90m. inside the face of the inner wall was a circular brick-lined depression, diam. 1.80m., which contained lime and burnt wood, and by it were quantities of goat dung probably used as fuel; its level shewed it to be connected with the building of the Temenos wall, and it was probably a kiln for slaking the lime with which the interiors of the chambers were whitewashed.

The fourth chamber in the south-east wall gave certain information. Its area was largely taken up by a brick platform, mud brick three-four courses high, extending along the south-east wall, the rest of the floor being of clay over broken burnt brick; later the room was re-floored with a top dressing of white *jus* cement, and again there was the bench on the south-east side; on the floor was a light dust recognisably due to the decay of textile, probably sacks, and mixed with it were quantities of barley and millet; again therefore we have evidence for the use of the intramural chambers as store-rooms.

The foundations of the south-east wall were stepped up from the east corner to meet the rise in ground level.

THE SOUTH-EAST GATE. The south-east gate, lying originally on fairly high ground, had been much denuded by a water-course which ran down from the higher mound on the west and came straight through the gateway. The plain foundation of two-four courses of mud brick ran straight across the gateway recess; the buttressed and grooved sides of the recess had no foundation of plain brickwork. Of the north-east side of the recess only one-two courses of mud brick survive and the north-east pier of the pylon entrance has disappeared altogether; only part of the north-east wall of its guard chamber could be found. The south-west side of the recess was relatively well preserved and the pier also; of the entry jamb there remained two courses, enough to give the outline, and behind it were remains of the burnt brick hinge-box; a large diorite socket-stone, uninscribed, lay 4.00m. away, out of position. The gate chamber was unusually wide, assuming the symmetrical form given to it in our reconstruction, and as its south-west wall was unbroken by any door it would seem that there was only one guard chamber, that on the north-east side where the back (north-east) wall was further away and allowed ample room for a room opening off the passage chamber. In the south corner of the gate chamber, partly underneath the wall, was a larnax burial B.46; it was necessarily older than the Temenos wall, but it was itself Neo-Babylonian, judging by the character of its contents; there were two other graves close by, both destroyed by the building of the gateway, and since they must have been associated with private houses they constitute evidence that this part of the area enclosed by Nebuchadnezzar in his Temenos was up till then private property and not a sacred area at all.

THE SOUTH-WEST WALL. In the south corner (Plate 63) there was a small fortress (?) building lying in the angle of the inner wall; it consisted of a single chamber with a door in its north-east wall and a second door leading to the first intramural chamber on the south-west. The south-east wall was an extremely solid mass of mud brickwork; the north-west wall, though less massive, was very thick and had a little compartment contrived in its south-west end; the

¹At 1.90m. below the floor of the intramural chamber in the corner was a brick pavement bounded by walls 0.65m.-0.70m. thick, bricks 0.26m. x 0.17m. predominating, but with a mixture of other types, in which were doorways; the foundations of the inner Temenos wall, which here lay deep, had cut through both walls and pavement. Below the pavement were ordinary graves; by one wall was lying a clay saucer of carinated form, Type 43. For the houses here see Vol. VIII.

north-east wall was thin and it is probable that the building continued in this direction and that there was a second chamber of which this is the party wall; but denudation had removed all traces of it. Its foundations were considerably higher than those of the wall.

Further to the north-west, against the door of the third intramural chamber, was another building connected with the wall and contemporary with it. It was very poorly built, partly of burnt bricks 0.32m. square x 0.075m., partly of mud brick 0.32m. square. The south-east wall was heavy, and partly projecting from it and partly recessed into it was a small chamber which had certainly been a staircase, though now the stair treads were missing; probably it led up to the flat roof of the building and so to the top of the Temenos wall. Of the other two rooms one was a latrine; in the east corner raised by slightly above the floor were two blocks of burnt brickwork with a narrow slit between them which widened as it went down thanks to the overlapping of the bricks in its sides and ended in a deep brick-lined shaft; it was precisely like the modern Arab latrine. In the outer part of the room, partitioned off by a low mud-brick screen, there was a drain formed of a large jar with a hole pierced through its bottom, inverted, with its base flush with what had been a mud floor; a second drain formed of a single pot came just under the partition wall; neither had any connection with the latrine proper and they must have been merely surface drains. Between this building and the corner fort there had been a succession of chambers of which only fragments of the brick pavements survived; it is worth noting that each of the first three intramural chambers from the south corner have doors in their inner walls whereas the general rule is that such open out of each other and only occasionally is there access to one of them from inside the Temenos. The presence of the doorways here certainly suggests that this corner of the Temenos was built over, or at least that there was here a courtyard enclosed by buildings, and actually we do find a range of buildings somewhat further to the north-east, but their different alignment makes it difficult to understand their connection with the Temenos wall. The wall here cuts across what in early times (Third Dynasty and later) had been the site of a temple of Dimin-tabba, and the Neo-Babylonian walls follow the orientation of that temple, so that it is tempting to assume that they represent a religious rather than a defensive building. Unfortunately the denudation of the site was such that no coherent plan could be obtained, and no objects of any sort were forthcoming to throw light upon its character. Mr. Whitburn's reconstructed section on Plate 63, suggesting a shrine, is perfectly consistent with the remains, but it also explains, by showing the varying levels of the site, how it is that those remains are so fragmentary.

THE NEBUCHADNEZZAR GATE. (Plate 62(a)). The wall here is much damaged and the plan of the gateway was difficult to establish. There was no gateway recess, but on the contrary the piers of the outer doorway projected beyond the line of the wall; the back of the gate tower was flush with the inner face of the Temenos wall, so that the gate was really but a breach in the wall line and not a special feature as in the cases described above. The space between the outer piers narrowed to the width of the door passage and the jambs were set well back so that the gate chamber was reduced to very small dimensions and the inner and outer doors were set very close together; on either side of the gate chamber was a door, that on the north-west leading into one of the intramural chambers, which perhaps served as a guard-room; that on the left was the opening of a passage only 0.65m. wide which ran between the inner face of the inner Temenos wall and a solid mass of mud brickwork which formed the south-east side of the door passage; it then turned south-west between that brick mass and a cross-wall of the intramural chambers and ended abruptly; it was certainly a staircase for which the mud brick pillar was the newel, leading to the flat top of the wall or, more probably, to a chamber in the gate pylon over the entry.

In the second doorway there is on the mud brick foundation of the north-west jamb a patch of burnt brick 2.30m. long (incomplete) going back 1.00m. into the wall; apparently the door-jamb was carried up in burnt brick; the face of the south-east jamb, by the staircase, is ruined down to below the level at which the burnt brick, if there were any, would have been, so the evidence is unsatisfactory. Three hinge-boxes were found intact, containing the socket-stones, uninscribed; the fourth was broken up; all were built with stamped bricks of Nebuchadnezzar.

The gateway occurs at the junction of two stretches of wall running at slightly different angles; in order to get the gate tower at right angles to the north-west wall section a series of reveals eases the transition from the south-east part of the wall to the gate tower whereas on the north-west side the pylon pier is a simple rectangular buttress.

Inside the Temenos the gate passage is continued by a wide road running between two heavy walls of 0.32m. square, mud bricks which break away after some 25.00m. Beyond the gate tower, to the north-west, in the face of the inner wall of the Temenos there is a rectangular recess like those already mentioned as occurring in the face of the outer wall; it was certainly intended to take a vertical drain, probably of terracotta pipes, coming from the roof. From the recess there runs out under ground level a long conduit built of burnt bricks set in bitumen, 0.50m. wide, roofed with two bricks leaned against each other, which ended in a brick-lined catchment-pit from which other similar drains led out north-west and south-east. Beyond the drain there was a third mud-brick wall running parallel to that which started at the gate tower; the area between the two walls had been brick-paved, but there was nothing to show what the building had been. That the drain was used by Nebuchadnezzar is proved by the existence of a few of his bricks in it, but it was a case of adaptation, for the drain itself is of earlier date; it is broken by the inner wall of the Temenos, runs across the intramural chamber, is broken again by the outer wall and re-appears to the south-west of that wall, where apparently it had its original intake. It is later in date than the late Kassite houses found outside the Temenos wall here, for it passes above the ruins of their walls and was not cut even by the latest of the builders there; it is consequently intermediate between the last phase of those houses and the Temenos wall, and probably should be attributed to Sinbalatsu-iqbi.

From this point the Nebuchadnezzar wall runs over the ruins of a group of Kassite houses described in Vol. VIII and cuts through the much-denuded mud brick shrine built by Sinbalatsu-iqbi - the shrine marked on the general plan on Plate 60, lying at an angle at variance with that of all other buildings in the neighbourhood - and then skirts the site of the great Gig-par-ku of the Third Dynasty and Larsa periods, destroying all that was left of its south-west wall. Inside the wall there is here a low-lying but sadly denuded area¹ crossed by fragmentary and largely disconnected lengths of walling shown on Plate 64. These are not all oriented alike, and the heaviest piece of walling, a right-angled fragment at the north end, seems to be the *enceinte* wall of a building which has otherwise disappeared rather than to be connected with the remains to the south of it. There a reasonably well laid out block might suggest that a late Babylonian version of the Gig-par-ku occupied the traditional site; but only one room contained any recognisable features and those - a triple brick-lined bin, a brick-lined circular store-pit and two drains - did not make the suggestion more probable.

The southernmost building, KPS on the plan on Plate 64, abuts on the inner face of the Temenos wall, but beyond that, to the north-west, there is no sign of the Wall's being connected with the buildings inside the Temenos; its face, so far as we could see, was quite plain. But on reaching the Ziggurat enclosure it doubled its functions, being at once the Temenos wall and the wall of the terrace of E-temen-ni-gur.

THE 'NABONIDUS' GATE. This was very similar to the 'Nebuchadnezzar' gate; there was no gateway recess and except for the slight projection of the pylon beyond the front line of the Temenos wall the depth of the gateway was the wall's thickness; the inner and the outer walls prolonged made the jambs of the inner and the outer doors. A series of stepped reveals in the outer wall face made up the wall thickness required for the gate pylon; the sides of the entry passage were formed by the cross-walls of intramural chambers, and the passage was prolonged inside the gateway by the end walls of the service chambers which occupied most of the space between the wall and the Ziggurat. A steep slope revetted with mud led up to the gateway - the wall ran along the edge of the old Ziggurat terrace, and although the ground level outside had now been raised it was scarcely flush with the Ziggurat area, so that the slope was unavoidable. The space between the piers and the floor of the gate chamber were paved with burnt bricks, unstamped; against either jamb was a brick hinge-box, that on the north-west empty except for a broken terracotta of a woman suckling a child, that on the south-east containing its diorite socket-stone inscribed with the name of Nabonidus and the text referring to the E-gig-par²; part of the iron shoe of the door pole was still resting in the

¹The variation of levels is well illustrated by the fact that the foundations of the Neo-Babylonian Temenos wall at this point lie 1.75m. below the floor level of the Larsa houses (the EM group, see Vol. VII) immediately to the south-west.

²U.806, *Ur Texts*, I, No.187. The application of the text and the possibility of this area being included under the name Gig-par-ku are discussed on p.18.

socket. On the brick pavement lay a fragment of strip iron 0.30m. long x 0.60m. wide, with two nail-holes through it; it might have been part of the binding of the door. At the back of the gate chamber lay the headless diorite statue of Entemena, U.805 published in Vol. IV, Plate 40; it must have been set up in the gateway in the time of Nabonidus.

The pavement was buried beneath a layer of rubbish all heavily burnt; at the bottom were palm-logs in some cases as much as 0.12m. in diameter, with them burnt reeds or matting, then a layer of burnt clay, a layer of lighter earth and a second layer of burnt clay, the total thickness above the logs being 0.25-28m.; this is the remains of the roof, and the construction, and even the thickness, is precisely that found in the modern Arab house. The roof had been burnt, and the bricks of the hinge-boxes were almost reduced to powder by the heat of the burning hinge-poles; in and above the burnt stratum were numerous Persian pots undoubtedly connected with the potters' kilns which had been established on the ruins of the Temenos wall a little to the south-east; there were many egg-shell cups, of Types 2, 3 and 5, in greenish-white or red clay, and many fragments of glazed bowls; with them were blue-glazed bricks fallen from the shrine on the top of the Ziggurat. It seems to shew that the destruction of the Ziggurat was in part at least due to fire and that it took place during the Persian period when the site was still inhabited but its sacred sites had lost their significance and were given over to base uses; this could only be after the general conversion of the Persians to Zoroastrianism.

Two cylinder seals, U.648 and 649, were found in the gate ruins.

THE WEST CORNER FORT. (Vol. X, Nos. 273 and 355). In the west angle of the Temenos wall is a small fortress to which that in the south angle was probably a pair, but this is better preserved. That it is an original part of the Nebuchadnezzar building is made evident by the fact that while the system of intramural chambers in the wall's thickness is continued here, the walls of them are set back inside the line of the inner wall of the Temenos, so that if the fort were not there there would be an unaccountable weakening of the defence; actually the north-west intramural chamber is an integral part of the fort. It is a rectangle with doors in the north-east and south-east sides; the outer face of the north-east wall is grooved and the doorway in it has elaborate reveals whereas the south-east wall is plain and the door jambs there are simple; both doors lead into the same long narrow room in the south-west wall of which is a doorway opening into a parallel but wider chamber, and from this again a doorway in the north-west end leads through into the regular intramural chamber occupying the whole north-west end of the building. The construction of the building is rather rough and the foundations go down only 0.70m., lying well above those of the wall itself; the bricks measure 0.32m. square and are identical with those of the wall. The floors are of mud; it is built over the ruins of the small Kassite chapel described in Vol. VIII, and some of its walls coincide with and are based on the old walls, but follow more exactly the mud-brick walls of an intermediate period which is probably that of Sinbalatsu-iqbi; it lies 0.70m. above the chapel floor and the mud floor of the intermediate period runs immediately below the foundations of Nebuchadnezzar's walls or is cut by them.

In the second chamber there was a very large basin for mixing bitumen. Sand had been put on the floor and heaped round the walls; mats were spread over this with their corners twisted up so as to give them a concave form, and then along the edges were laid, two deep, other mats which had been rolled up into bundles with sand packed in the centre; these made the sides of the basin (v. Plate 3b). The whole thing, sides and bottom, was coated with bitumen which in the base was as much as 0.30m. thick; the bitumen was mixed with a certain (fairly heavy) proportion of earth and with reed parings, and was evidently being prepared for use in building - pure bitumen was rarely used as mortar; it was mixed with earth, and for proofing a floor the amount of earth was increased and vegetable matter was added¹; here the mixture seemed to have been prepared for the latter purpose; the deposit at the bottom scaled away in two or three layers as if fresh bitumen had been poured in when what was already there was becoming dry and hard. Obviously the rough expedient of putting rolls of matting to contain the mixture was a purely temporary arrangement and the giving up of the room for the purpose, apparently at a somewhat late date, for the floor level had risen before the sand was brought in, was no part of the original scheme of things. It is tempting to suppose that we have here a relic of the repairs and re-building carried out by Nabonidus on the Ziggurat, for

¹On this subject see the invaluable monograph by Prof. R.J. Forbes, *Bitumen and Petroleum in Antiquity*. J. Instit. Petr. XXV, 1939, pp.19-23. etc.

the bitumen would certainly have been mixed as close as possible to the work for which it was required and there were few places on the Ziggurat platform so suited to the purpose as this; a clay lamp with tubular spout found embedded in the bitumen is perhaps not inconsistent in date with such a theory.

To the north-east of the fort a strip of mud brick paving 1.00m. wide ran along the foot of the Temenos wall; beyond it was a trough-like gap 0.15m. wide and then, stretching to the south-east, a clay floor 0.20m. thick which was the floor of Nebuchadnezzar's E-temen-nigur. To the north-east of the entrance to the intramural chamber there was against the wall a rectangular patch enclosed by mud bricks set on edge with a particularly heavy packing of clay inside it, a low platform like that outside the Nannar gate.

The outer wall of the Temenos here lay partly on the top of and partly outside a heavy wall of mud brick which seems to have been a Temenos wall built by Sinbalatsu-iqbi¹; the Nebuchadnezzar structure was in very bad condition, its foundations rising rapidly to the surface. It could be traced along its outer face to a point where it returned south-east to abut on the front of the massive tower salient built by Warad-Sin; here all trace of it disappeared. Since the wall coming from the north corner returns similarly to abut on the angle of the wall of the great Nannar courtyard and the wall length is the same in both cases we have a symmetry which may perhaps explain our complete failure to find any remains of the Temenos wall between these two salients. Across the whole of the gap runs the double wall of the great courtyard and, at its south-west end, the projecting mass of the Larsa bastion which was still in use in Kassite times and may have answered to the needs of Nebuchadnezzar also. It was otiose to build here a Temenos wall which would merely have duplicated the wall of the court and would have run almost against it; just as on the south-west side of the Ziggurat the *enceinte* wall of the Ziggurat enclosure is incorporated in the Temenos wall, so too here it would seem that the courtyard wall was made to serve a double purpose; if that be so there is nothing missing on our plan. It is unfortunately impossible to say what use Nebuchadnezzar made of the Larsa bastion site; that there was a gateway here is conceivable, but there is no evidence whatsoever for it. Nor is it clear why he built his two salients one at either end of the north-west front. At the south-west end his wall runs over the site formerly occupied by a row of Kassite chapels, so that it was scarcely a desire to include them in his Temenos that dictated its outline; but it is possible that he proposed to build something corresponding to them inside his Ziggurat enclosure and therefore deflected his wall sufficiently to allow of space for them behind it. The remains of Neo-Babylonian building north-west of the Ziggurat are too scanty to support such a view, but on the other hand there were buildings there of whose nature we are ignorant, and they may quite possibly have been chapels after the fashion of the Kassite. We found one fragment of mud-brick wall running out north-west from the side of the Ziggurat and one wall parallel to the north-west side of the Ziggurat which seemed to be of Neo-Babylonian date. No reconstruction can be based on such flimsy evidence; perhaps the strongest argument is that the salient is there and must have had some reason, and apart from the Kassite chapels there was never any building on the terrace occupying the area thus enclosed which would necessarily have been reproduced by Nebuchadnezzar. But as regards the companion salient at the north-east end of the wall we can say with tolerable certainty that there was here no Neo-Babylonian building to explain it, and with complete certainty that there was no earlier building to act as a prototype for such, since this area was not included at all in the ancient Temenos. The sole reason for it would seem to be the desire for symmetry, and the fact that here a useless piece of ground was deliberately added to the Sacred Area goes far to confirm the suspicion that the inclusion of the site within the north-west salient was enforced by religious precedent.

¹See on this Vol. VIII.

CHAPTER III

E-DUBLAL-MAḤ IN THE NEO-BABYLONIAN AGE

(THE E-GIG-PAR OF NABONIDUS PLATES 4,5,6.)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

In the Neo-Babylonian period the whole character of the ancient sanctuary of E-dublal-maḥ was changed (see ground-plan, Plate 65); the two-roomed shrine which Kurigalzu had re-built on the ruins of that of Ishme-Dagan was retained with little internal alteration, but additions were made to it on either side and the setting of it was completely remodelled, for the old courtyard was filled in up to the level of what had been the raised pavement of the outer chamber of the shrine and a new range of buildings was constructed round it having no relation whatsoever to the old.

The first innovator was Sinbalatsu-iqbi, the governor of Ur under Ashurbanipal king of Assyria (669-626 B.C.). In the outer chamber of E-dublal-maḥ, against the side of the south-west door, we found a door-socket of fine green stone (it was the upper part of an old *kudurru*, sawn off, and the pivot-hole was amongst the coils of the serpent which had decorated the boundary stone) with a long inscription¹; Sinbalatsu-iqbi records how of E-temen-ni-gur (the Ziggurat terrace) 'the great walls and the platform were in ruin, its foundation was buried; I sought for the place of its destroyed gates, I built the retaining wall of its platform, I raised its superstructure. A door of box-wood, best wood, from distant mountains, was planted on a bronze shoe, its battens were strong, its prop was of gold, its bolt of clear silver; the bands and the hinge of strong bronze I set with silver, that the gate of the oracle chamber ... might stand for ever'. A curious reference to the same work is given by a scribe, Nabu-shum-iddinna, who on what seems to have been a museum label (Plate 29) copies (inaccurately enough) brick inscriptions of Bur-Sin 'which while searching for the ground-plan of E-gish-shir-gal Sinbalatsu-iqbi the governor of Ur had found'². Whether in point of fact the governor's work of reconstruction was as thorough as he claims it is now impossible to say. On the north-east side of the sanctuary he mud plastered and whitewashed the original burnt-brick wall of Kurigalzu. Apparently he filled in the courtyard, at least to some extent, for an intermediate level indicated by the raising of the threshold in Kurigalzu's gateway in its north-east wall may be due to him, and in connection with this there are traces of a clay floor extending over the court at a level of 1.00m. - 1.10m. above the Kassite pavement; and the reinforcement of the south-east wall of the shrine is almost certainly his work. He must have filled in the west corner of the old court, for the south-west prolongation of the shrine's façade is his and behind it there are mud brick walls which in some cases go down to courtyard level and are proved by the type of mud brick to belong to the Assyrian period; some of the walls were discarded later and their stumps lie buried beneath the pavements of Nebuchadnezzar, but in room 4 the pavement of Sinbalatsu-iqbi is preserved and, lying as it does 1.00m. - 1.10m. above Kurigalzu's pavement, proves that the building really had been extended at the expense of the old low-lying court of Kassite times. But the raising of the court level by a metre does not necessarily imply the abolition of the old buildings which surrounded it on the north-east, south-east and south-west sides; the height to which some of the thresholds of the doors of those buildings were raised (0.60m. and more) is quite consistent with their having been in use in the Assyrian period, and it is possible that the botched construction in broken brick which is sometimes still to be seen overlying the regular courses of Kurigalzu's work may be due to restorers of as late a date as this.

¹ *Ur Texts*, I. No. 169.

² *Ur Texts*, I. No. 172

The real change came first with Nebuchadnezzar. He remodelled the annexe built by Sinbalatsu-iqbi against the south-west wall of the old E-dublal-mah and laid down new pavements, and he further raised the level of the great court so that the pavement laid down by him was 1.60m. above that of Kurigalzu, and this must have entailed the destruction of the surrounding buildings; but there is nothing in the ruins to shew that anything was done by Nebuchadnezzar to replace them. The building of which the ground plan is given on Plate 65 is purely the work of Nabonidus.

The original two chambers remained practically the same as they had been for centuries. The floor of the outer chamber (1) was raised by the laying down of a new pavement of bricks 0.32m. square; one in the threshold of the main door bore the stamp of Nabonidus. From this three shallow steps led up to the inner chamber which had also been re-paved (of the new pavement very little survived) with similar bricks laid two courses deep. Outside the shrine, on the south-west, we find a complex of chambers which are more or less in the tradition of Sinbalatsu-iqbi and Nebuchadnezzar; the old façade is prolonged by a block of mud brick building on which the vertical grooves copy the burnt brickwork of Kurigalzu; this is Sinbalatsu-iqbi's work; it ends in a wide doorway the other jamb of which is in a different style, plain-fronted, and is due to Nabonidus. The doorway, (5) which is almost wide enough to be called a room, is clumsily narrowed by a mud brick pilaster against its south-west jamb and leads into a wider central space (6) on either side of which is an irregular recess cut off by a thin screen wall. One of these (3) ran back to the face of the Kurigalzu wall, which had been plastered and whitewashed, and in it was a raised mud bench and a drain, so that it may have been a place for ablutions, or the bench may have been a statue-base and the 'drain' an *apsu*. The other side chamber (7) was strangely irregular in shape; the floor bricks bore the stamp of Nebuchadnezzar. The whole north-west end of Room 6 seemed to have been open, but the destruction and denudation of this part of the site had been such that little could be made of it; and a further difficulty was caused by the extraordinarily bad quality of Nabonidus' mud brick which here, as in his temple of Nin-gal, could scarcely be distinguished from mere earth and could seldom be cleared to a true face. Actually the south-east jamb of the door between Rooms 4 and 8 impinged on the angle of the very solid wall (of which the foundations at any rate were of Sinbalatsu-iqbi; the upper part seemed to be of Nabonidus) which is built up against the wall of E-dublal-mah on the south-east side of the side entrance; it shewed a slight return, to which there was nothing corresponding on the other (south-west) side of the opening between Rooms 6 and 8, and constructionally it is all wrong; probably there had been more of it of which no trace could be distinguished. Below the Nabonidus pavement of Room 6 there was one of Nebuchadnezzar which contained into Room 8 and was there the only pavement; consequently there was a step down in the threshold between the two rooms. The wall dividing Rooms 8 and 4 was only a thin screen; the north-east wall of Room 4 was the grooved burnt brick wall of Kurigalzu's shrine and the pavement was that laid down by Sinbalatsu-iqbi; from this room the original arched doorway led into the outer chamber of the shrine; a mud brick step had been added by Nabonidus to the threshold to match his new floor-levels. The back wall of Rooms 4 and 8 followed the line of the *kisu* which Kurigalzu had built along the foot of the great wall of the Ziggurat terrace. So far as could be seen, there was a solid mass of mud brickwork running back from line to that of the inner face of the old terrace wall; the wall itself therefore was much thicker than it had been in the earlier periods. In the plan on Plate 65 this solid mass is continued conjecturally to the west corner of the E-gig-par, but I must point out that here no brickwork at all remained and that there may well have been chambers to the north-west and south-west of Room 15, which was the last for which we could find any evidence.

On the north-east side of Dublal-mah the changes were not less considerable. A very thick *kisu* or revetment of mud brick masked the whole of the original wall and against it were mud brick chambers most of which were found in so ruinous a state that even their outlines could not be determined. From the outer chamber of the shrine the original side door led through a lengthened passage into a small room (9) and beyond it to a room (14) of which the whole of the north-east end had disappeared; the recess ('room 10') cut into the south-east wall of room 9 was not original. Nothing was left to shew whether these two rooms communicated or not with another group of three or more rooms (11, 12 and 13) to the north-west, nor was any other means of access to them found. The fact that none of the rooms open on to the great court is peculiar. In the case of the south-west rooms 5-8 one

can suspect a subsidiary shrine added to the old *Dublal-mah*; the evidence for this is, in the first place, the altar before the entrance, and in the second the prolongation of the decoration of the façade (which decoration is invariably connected with a temple) so as to include part at least of the new building; it suggests that the very small room (3) was a chapel to which (6) served as an ante-room. On the north-east side there is no entrance and the enclosing wall is plain; the idea of an additional shrine here is therefore ruled out. In room 9, face downwards on the ground in front of the south-west door, we found the round-topped limestone relief U.2670 figured in *A.J.*, V, pl. xxxviii. It is an ancient piece, probably of Third Dynasty date, re-used in the Neo-Babylonian period when any antiquity of the sort was prized; judging by its shape and position it might perhaps have been used as a lunette under the soffit of the doorway arch. Room 12, the only one found in a tolerable state of preservation, shewed its use more clearly; the pavement was littered with grindstones and pounding-stones and there was what seemed to be a hearth-base the smoke from which had blackened the walls; it was a domestic workroom if not actually a kitchen (Plate 5b). By the threshold of its door, scattered over half a metre's space and crushed beneath the bricks fallen from the door jamb, lay the fragments of an ivory pyxis, a circular box 0.05m. high and 0.06m. in diameter, the outside delicately carved with a row of dancing girls (U.2677; Plate 19); it was in very bad condition, soft and flaking, and had to be treated chemically before the pieces could even be lifted from the soil, but although some parts of the surface had suffered severely others were well preserved and the whole thing could be reconstructed. It is of Phoenician work and older than the building in which it was found, as is shewn by the fact that it had been broken in antiquity and clumsily mended with copper rivets - the rivet holes are driven through the figures and the twisted metal which served at the same time as handles hid them from view; it probably should be assigned to the seventh century B.C. The finding of such an object is perhaps an argument against the room's having been used as a kitchen, but the 'kitchen' would be of a ritual nature, or again the dropping of the pyxis may have been purely accidental.

The great courtyard had been paved by Nebuchadnezzar and was repaved by Nabonidus. Against the foot of the shrine's façade, on either side of the main doorway, he built a wide bench of brickwork covered with bitumen; in front of the doorway was a brick altar and next to it a shallow bitumen-lined tank, and a second altar stood before the entrance to room 5. There was a well in the courtyard close to the north-east wall, with a rather elaborate little well-house. There was a door nearly in the middle of the north-east wall through which a paved passage led to the front court of the re-modelled *E-nun-mah* the old *Via Sacra* had disappeared and the court of *E-dublal-mah* instead of being a thoroughfare seems to have had no direct access open to the public. Whether there was an exit on the south-west side it is difficult to say; towards the west corner there is a wide doorway through the inner *enceinte* wall, but the complete destruction of the outer wall leaves it uncertain whether this led into an intramural chamber (ES.1) simply or through it to an outer gate; beyond this there are no remains at all, so that it is impossible to say whether a door here would have had an open space outside it or would have been blocked by the boundary-wall of the adjoining building; the greater elaboration of the door reveals is perhaps in favour of its being a real exit, as is the tradition of the building to the south-west, for in the Kassite period a wide space does separate *Dublal-mah* from the *Nin-gal* temple complex. In any case the doorway leads to other chambers set between the inner and the outer *enceinte* walls. To the north-west is a single chamber (ES.2), originally paved, from which there may have been a door to room 15, but the north-west wall is too ruined to shew any trace of it. To the south-east of ES.1 lay another paved chamber (ES.3) under the doorway of which we found a bronze pin and a copper figurine of a dog, 0.032m. high (U.2853). In the east corner of this there was a maze of thin mud-brick walls or partitions which were difficult to unravel; probably some of them were really benches, and the whole area may have been a single small chamber (ES.6) with doors from rooms ES.3 and 4 and a drain in its centre partly enclosed by a mud base. Room ES.4 was brick-paved and below the pavement we found three little copper figurines of dogs, one having its face covered with gold leaf, (U.2867, U.2963, U.3107), and a copper figurine of a bearded man wearing a long beard and carrying a vase (U.2854; v. Plate 25). Scattered about on the floors of rooms ES.3, 4 and 5 there was a collection of strangely incongruous objects.

In room ES.3 were some circular clay tablets of the 'school exercise' type and a part of a syllabary endorsed 'the property of the boys' school', and with them were bricks on which were scratched draught-board-like designs of small squares occasionally distinguished by crosses (U.2894); they seem to be 'abaci' for teaching simple arithmetic¹. At the east corner of the room was a very large archaic votive mace-head, and on the other side of the doorway to room ES.6 a *kudurru* or boundary-stone of the Kassite period, carved above with a snake and emblems of various gods and inscribed with the title-deeds of landed property and with curses on anyone who might tamper with the same. In room ES.4 was a foundation-cone of Kudur-Mabug and with it a number of inscribed tablets of the Third Dynasty, a terracotta relief of a naked woman suckling an infant, three large ring-stands of terracotta, a clay jar, six fragmentary goblets of Type 76 and a roughly-made saucer of Type 37. In room 5 an inscription on diorite of king Dungi-it had been part of a statue of the king and when the statue was broken the fragment had been carefully trimmed down so as to preserve the text complete - and a curious drum-shaped object in baked clay with an inscription in four columns on its rounded face, the scribe Nabu-shum-iddina's copy of Bur-Sin inscriptions already quoted². This last is either itself a museum exhibit or, more probably, a label for the original objects exhibited in a museum³, and we must needs conclude that the other objects found with it, whose presence all together in a Neo-Babylonian room it would be impossible to explain otherwise, are the remains of a museum of local antiquities. That there should be a collection is altogether in accordance with the antiquarian piety of the age and especially of the ruler Nabonidus with whose daughter this building is probably to be associated. That the museum should be connected with a school is also no matter for surprise. Schools were commonly organised in temples, and some at least of the teaching was of a sort that would be fitly illustrated by specimens of antiquity. In Larsa schools⁴ we find that copies of old historical inscriptions extant in the city were regular objects of study⁵. A third doorway in the south-west wall led to rooms ES.7 and 8 and perhaps to rooms 9 and 10, though for them no door openings could be traced in the ruined walls. Room 8 was mud-floored whereas the other rooms were well paved with brick. In room 8 were found various copper objects - a hollow tube, several rods oxydised together and a model snake(?). A door in the south-east wall of the courtyard, close to its south corner, led to two rooms, 10 and 11, which might have been one room in so much as there was no party wall between them; most of room 11 was taken up by a large low brick base. In the centre of the south-east wall of the courtyard, facing the shrine of E-dublal-mah, was a doorway of unusual size - it measured 2.90m. across - with two gate chambers and three gates; it had been secured by folding doors of which the hinge-socket stones, uninscribed, were found *in situ*. It was an imposing entrance and the building to which it led must have been of corresponding importance, but unfortunately it was found by us in such condition as to be most unilluminating. Along the south-west side a row of chambers did survive, their mud-brick wall just discernible; but over most of the site the brickwork had vanished altogether and the wall lines could be recovered only by means of the edges of the brick pavements where those remained, and for a good part of it no reconstruction could be attempted. No objects were found, as was natural in a building so denuded, and there was nothing except the ground plan, itself incomplete, to throw light on the purpose of the structure.

There is nothing in the building to suggest a temple. Inside the great gate a wall running north-west x south-east divides the ground plan in two parts which while they are not exactly alike may roughly correspond to one another. Inside the third entrance-gate

¹ Other such 'abaci' were found associated with 'school exercise' tablets in a trial trench cut just outside the south-west wall of the Temenos. They are not to be confused with the gaming boards scratched on bricks which are fairly common at all periods. The 'abaci' generally have sixty squares arranged in a rectangle of ten by six, ten and six being the basic numbers of Babylonian arithmetic. The design on the gaming boards is T-shaped; v. Plate 35.

² v. *Ur Texts*, I. No. 172.

³ In this connection Gadd (*History and Monuments of Ur*, p. 239) appositely quotes from Nabonidus' own description of the work done to clear the site for the building, 'the old tablets, originals and copies, I brought out'.

⁴ v. Vol. VII. No. 1, Broad Street.

⁵ For the text of such see *Ur Texts*, I. Nos. 274-5-6, 284-5, 289.

a passage going south-west leads to a door whereby one enters a courtyard (13) surrounded by chambers of varying sizes; it looks like a domestic interior. Through the great entrance passage, under the pavement, there is a bitumen-lined brick drain whose north-west inlet serves the main court and took off the rain water that might collect in it; it runs straight for 25.00m. where it receives a branch from the south-west which seems to have started in a little room (15), (a lavatory) fronting on the central court of the south-west section, while the main channel turns at right angles north-east to make its way under the wall foundations to the outside of the building. Shortly after the turn another branch runs off at an angle, going east; perhaps because the right-angled turn of the main drain was found to cause difficulties a cross drain has been inserted cutting off that angle and so relieving the flow; and there are remains of a second cross drain; independent of the north-east x south-west section, whose connections were missing. This unusually elaborate drainage system seems to denote the domestic character of the building; it is on the whole safe to describe it as one whose ground plan, so far as it is preserved, implies a residential purpose for one half of the site and for the other half either a second residence or a group of offices; while the importance of its north-west façade sets it apart from any other building of the sort.

In the south-east or 'residential' quarter the bricks of the room pavements bear a stamp identical with that found in the restored pavement of E-dublal-mah and in the other chambers of the north-west part whose religious character is beyond dispute. The text is brief, 'I Nabonidus, king of Babylon, upholder of E-sagila and E-zida, for Sin my lord have built the E-gig-par as a house for the priestess of Nannar at Ur'. In the 'Nabonidus' gate of the Temenos wall, i.e., the gate under the south-west face of the Ziggurat, we found an inscribed gate-socket¹ which elaborates the brick inscription; it reads 'Nabonidus, king of Babylon, worshipper of Sin and Nin-gal am I. E-gig-par, the house of the *entu*, which is in Ur for Sin my lord I built. The priests of E-gish-shir-gal I confirmed in their immunity and appointed their sustenance'². The *entu* was the High Priestess of the Moon-god at Ur and there was an ancient tradition that she should be no less a person than the daughter of the reigning king. In accordance with this tradition Nabonidus appointed his daughter Bel-shalṭi-Nannar to the post, and we possess his own long and detailed account³ of what induced him to do so and of the moral instructions which he lavished on his daughter on her consecration. In the light of these inscriptions we can better understand Nabonidus' building. The ancient shrine of Dublal-mah, recently repaired by Sin-balatsu-iqbi and again by Nebuchadnezzar, still retained its old name 'The Great Gate' and was still by tradition the means of entrance to the holy ground of the Ziggurat terrace; its sanctity made it an appropriate building to serve as the special chapel of Nannar's High Priestess. He therefore incorporated it in his new work and in face of it set up what we must regard as the official quarters of that priestess, the E-gig-par; here Bel-shalṭi-Nannar had her school and her museum, in the south corner there was a residence and in the east corner either the living-quarters of her subordinates or her business offices corresponding to the archive building of the Kassite and Larsa Dublal-mah; Gadd⁴ suggests that the range of buildings along the north-east side of the court were the 'lying-place of the old priestesses' mentioned by Nabonidus in his inscription and now restored by him. The courtyard building in the south corner is large and spaciouly planned (the court itself measures sixteen metres by ten) but it is scarcely adequate to the household of a princess. I

¹ See Vol. V. p.119 and *Ur Texts*, I. No.187.

² The door-socket was *in situ* and the place of its finding has been taken to mean that the E-gig-par extended as far afield as the area south-west of the Ziggurat, with which our present building, also proved by numerous inscriptions to be the E-gig-par, seems to have no connection. That may be so, but the latter part of the text (which is a much abbreviated version of a cylinder published by Clay, (on which see Gadd, *Ur Texts*, *loc. cit.*) deals with an action by the king which is related indeed to his founding of the priestess' house but not intrinsic to it; it may be therefore there was a common text for the socket-stones both of the E-gig-par (of which we found none) and for the new buildings for the priests: both parts of the programme are mentioned in the inscription but in each case only one is directly to the point.

³ Dhorme, *Rev. d'Assyr.* XI, No. iii, pp. 105 ff. and *Clay Miscellaneous Inscriptions*, No.45.

⁴ *History and Monuments of Ur*, p.238.

would suggest that this is merely the titular residence for Bel-shalṭi-Nannar's working days; just outside the Temenos, on the north-east, is a huge building with its own temple attached which with its numerous courts and stately audience-chamber is much more likely to have been the real living house of the royal priestess¹.

The defeat of Nabonidus by Cyrus king of Persia was followed by the systematic destruction of his monuments, and the Gig-par-ku presumably suffered with the rest. It has been said that in the great court there are remaining a few patches of pavement at a higher level than that of Nabonidus; the bricks are not stamped² but we should probably be right in attributing them to Cyrus, who after obliterating the memorials of his enemy made haste to placate his new subjects by himself restoring the temples of their gods. In the walls of the buildings round the court nothing is left of the Persian age, but the fact that we did not find on the site any of the Persian graves which intrude upon so many of the ancient temple areas may be taken as evidence that E-dublal-maḥ retained its sanctity under the Achaemenian kings; but a few paving bricks are the only material evidence for its reconstruction or indeed for its existence after the downfall of the Neo-Babylonian Empire.

DETAILED NOTES

ROOM 3. Pavement of burnt bricks 0.37m. square. Along the north-east wall, from the north corner, runs a brick bench 0.35m. wide x 0.50m. high which from the north-west angle of the groove turns outwards and runs down the middle of the room for 1.10m.; it therefore blocks half the groove. Against the south-east wall, at the north-east end, there are two raised squares of brickwork, 0.35m. square x 0.50m. high, 0.10m. apart, originally whitewashed; on that in the east corner was wood ash. Towards the south corner was a drain covered by a brick pierced with a small inlet-hole. The north-east wall is mud-plastered and whitewashed, the plaster 0.06m. thick; low down a wash of bitumen takes the place of plaster. The other walls are of mud brick, bricks 0.35m. x 0.09m. up to 1.20m. above floor level, and above that line 0.28m. x 0.065m.; all heavily plastered; south-east and south-west walls stand up to 1.65-70m., north-west wall up to 2.05m. On the door jambs are marks of burning 0.40m. and 1.50m. above floor level and between 0.25m. and 1.50m. up were found quantities of charred palm-wood.

ROOM 4. Pavement of bricks 0.34m. square thickly covered with bitumen. It rested on a bedding of mud bricks 0.28m. x 0.19m. and below this was a second pavement of burnt bricks 0.30m. square. The lower pavement (of Nebuchadnezzar) ended on the south-west against the face of a mud-brick wall 1.00m. thick which ran across Room 8. The north-east wall (of Kurigalzu) is plastered 0.08m. thick with mud and whitewashed. The south-east wall stands up to 1.30m., plastered and whitewashed, roughly built. The small square pillar at the end of it is of mud bricks 0.34m. square x 0.07m., and fragments of similar bricks. Across the doorway to Room 8 is a threshold of similar bricks; the south-west wall (1.00m. - 0.60m. high) is of bricks 0.28m. x 0.19m. x 0.065m. and is thinly plastered and whitewashed. The north-west wall (height 0.15m. at the west corner rising to 0.90m.) is of mud bricks 0.33m. x 0.10m.; the mud plaster at 0.45m. up shews signs of burning and from 0.25m. - 1.50m. up there were found quantities of charred palm-wood³.

ROOM 5. Pavement of burnt bricks 0.37m. square covered with bitumen. The face of the north-east wall has suffered severely, the inner corner being ruined away; on the plaster, 1.00m. up, are traces of burning. The wall foundations go down very nearly to the Kurigalzu pavement, the lowest bricks resting, for the most part, on a layer of matting laid over clean brick earth; in one case there is a foundation-course of burnt bricks (a single course only) measuring 0.25m. x 0.175m.; the mud bricks measure 0.32m. square (or 0.32m. x 0.31m.) x 0.085; neither measure agrees with the Neo-Babylonian norm, but both are consistent with Sinbalatsu-iqbi. The south-west wall has along its outer face, from the east corner to the first reveal, a foundation 0.60m. high of broken and mixed burnt bricks, above which the wall is of mud bricks 0.28m. x 0.19m. x

¹See below, Ch. VI(a).

²The same is true in the case of E-nun-maḥ, q.v., but in that case it seems certain that the top pavement is the work of Cyrus, whose brick-inscriptions were found close by in the gate of The Temenos, v. Ch. I.

³Taylor reports finding similar quantities of charred palm-wood in the shrine itself, Rooms 1 and 2. v. *J.R.A.S.* Vol. XV, (1854) pp.260ff.

0.065m. thinly plastered.

ROOM 6. Pavement of bricks 0.37m. square. On either side of the door from Room 5 a hinge-box with socket stones of Ur-Nammu and Gimil-Sin¹, re-used. A step leads up to Room 7 and two steps to room 8. Pavement and steps covered with bitumen. The north-east wall, 1.30 - 1.70m. high, has been twice plastered and whitewashed for its north-west half but the partition wall dividing this from Room 3 has only one coat; traces of burning at 0.20m. and 0.50m. above floor level. The south-east wall towards the south corner has been heavily burned, marks up to 0.55m. The south-west wall shews the same marks of burning; on the partition wall of Room 7 a single coat of plaster, beyond the doorway two coats, each whitewashed. Charred palm-wood between 0.50m. and 1.50m.

ROOM 7. Pavement of bricks 0.37m. square one course higher than that of Room 6. North-east wall 0.45 - 0.50m. high shews traces of burning. The south-east and south-west walls are only 0.15 - 0.20m. high and the north-west wall ruined down to floor level at west corner, rising to 0.65m.; it is well plastered and whitewashed.

ROOM 8. Pavement of bricks 0.30m. square covered with bitumen, this being of Nebuchadnezzar, a continuation of the pavement of Room 6; the good pavement stops at about 2.50m. from the north-east wall, but traces of it remain up to 4.40m. from that wall. It breaks away over the south-west edge of an older wall running north-west x south-east across the room; below it is another pavement of bricks 0.30m. x 0.15m. which runs up to the buried wall and continues beyond it to the south-west and helps to establish the position of the south-west wall of the room; this is Sinbalatsu-iqbi's pavement. The north-east wall has been plastered and whitewashed. The south-east wall stands 0.10m. high 1.00m. south-west of the doorway to Room 6 and then disappears. Of the south-west wall there is no trace and it is conjecturally restored on the strength of a few scraps of pavement and by the analogy of the south-west wall of Room 7. The north-west wall has entirely disappeared, but its line is given by its continuation in Room 4 and by the edge of the pavement which here runs straight for 2.35m. from the north corner.

ROOM 9. Against the whole of the north-east side of E-dublal-mah was a very solid *kisu* of mud brick and rubble which seems to have risen to the full height of the old wall; towards the north corner of the building there was found in it a stamped brick of Nabonidus, proving its authorship. It went right down to the Kurigalzu pavement, being built against the face of his *kisu* from ground level up and, from the top of the *kisu*, against the face of the shrine wall. It forms the south-west wall of Room 9. By the thickness of this wall the doorway from the shrine is prolonged into a corridor; the threshold was raised and from it a strip of paving of bitumen laid over brick rubble led into the room and part of the way across it; on either side of this strip and beyond its end the floor was of clay thickly lime washed. On the north-east side of the room was a patch of brick pavement by the east corner of which was a stone door socket, *in situ*, a re-used stone of Ur-Nammu². It was obvious that the pavement was a door threshold, and that the north-east wall of the room must have been here; actually there remained a more or less shapeless fragment of the south-east jamb but the corresponding north-west jamb had disappeared altogether and the wall thickness must remain conjectural. The south-east wall was also non-existent for the most part; it seems to have run originally in a straight line as given by the section at the south-west end, but later to have been hacked away so as to form the deep recess which is shewn as Room 10 on the plan; of that 'room' the cut wall-lines could be fixed only approximately; the floor was of the mud brick of the wall core.

ROOM 11. Only the south-west end preserved; it was a paved area partly divided by a cross-wall running north-east x south-west; its limits are unknown.

ROOM 12. Brick pavement (Nabonidus); a gap in the east corner caused by the omission of two bricks, and another gap between the hearth and the reveal in the south-west wall; the threshold is raised by two courses of burnt brick above pavement level. In the south corner

¹ S.A.K.I. p.186(a) and *Ur Texts*, I. No.72 respectively.

² *Ur Texts*, I. No.36. The dedication to Inanna has nothing to do with the E-gig-par, and the whereabouts of her temple Eshbur are unknown.

a hearth or bench (it showed no signs of fire) 0.20m. high of burnt bricks resting on mud. The walls all of mud brick, badly built, covered with mud daub rather than mud plastering; on this traces of whitewash. The north-east wall and the projecting section of the south-west wall showed marks of burning. In the room were found (Plate 5(b)) fragments of a large clay jar covered with polychrome glaze, two clay ring-stands, two flat roughly rectangular querns of black stone, a flat quern of irregular shape of dark grey stone, a roughly oval bowl-shaped quern which had been used for pounding, not grinding, and two stone pounders. On the door sill and in front of it lay the fragments of the Phoenician ivory pyxis illustrated on Plate 19. ROOM 13. Only the south corner of the room survived; it was paved with bricks of Nabonidus. At 0.20m. below that pavement was the corner of a second, formed of bricks 0.28m. square some with stamps of Nebuchadnezzar.

THE COURTYARD. The courtyard of Nabonidus was a plain rectangle enclosed by walls and buildings and paved with burnt brick which extended right up to the wall footings. The bricks were 0.32m. square. In a few places, (e.g. in front of the entrance to Room 5 and again in front of the doorway of Room 5) there were patches of higher pavement apparently of Persian date, but the pavement as a whole was that of Nabonidus.

Against the front wall of the *Dublal-mah* shrine and of its north-east continuation there was a bench or *kisu* partly of mud and partly of burnt bricks some of which bore the Nabonidus stamp; it stood about 0.60m. high. Immediately in front of the main doorway and 3.00m. from it was a brick altar or stela-base 0.65m. high. At 0.50m. to the north-east of it was a square basin of brick let into the pavement (Plate 6(a)); it was built of bricks 0.32m. square placed on edge, measured 0.75m. x 0.60m., and on the north-east side of it there was a sort of spout or opening made by leaving a gap between the two bricks of the side and setting between them, edgewise, a cut brick whose top was lower than that of the walls but level with the solid brick bottom of the basin. The rim of the basin was flush with the main paving of the court, but it had been filled in with bricks and thick layers of bitumen and the later pavement ran over the top of it concealing it altogether. A second brick altar, 1.20m. x 0.30m., stood nearly 3.00m. in front of the entrance to Room 5. Towards the centre of the court there were two sets of four bricks each, the bricks (0.32m. square with the Nabonidus stamp) set carefully on edge in pairs leaning against one another. Towards the north-east wall of the court is a well, over which was a quite elaborate structure; it was rectangular but with offsets and recesses which were difficult to explain; along the buttressed south-west face ran a low brick bench and at the north-west end of that wall was a doorway giving entrance to a small chamber whose floor was raised four brick courses above the pavement level; the inner face of the north-west wall was excellent but that of the north-west wall was either broken or originally rough; from the south-east wall projected what seemed to have been a step going up to a solid mass of brickwork partly wall and partly raised platform (the two too ruined to be distinguishable) in the centre of which was the well shaft - found by us entirely filled in with brick at the top, though lower down the filling was of soft earth¹; the brick lining of the square shaft was smoothly faced on the inside and rough on the outside. About 0.40m. below the foundation of the north-west wall of the well-house there was found upright in the soil a large clay pot (Type 58, height 0.80m., diameter 0.95m.) proofed inside with bitumen and containing grain and date-stones; it was well above the Kurigalzu pavement and seemed to connect with the mud floor of *Sinbalatsu-iqbi*. No change in the brickwork of the well-shaft was noticed at this level, but whereas the upper section was of Nabonidus bricks these went only to the Kurigalzu court level and below that the brickwork was Kassite. Against the south-east wall of the court was a very low brick base having in its top an L-shaped runnel.

On the north-east the pavement of the court ended against a mud brick wall which was ruined down to and below floor level; so ruinous was it that its north-east face could not be found at all and its width (2.75m.) was fixed only by the pavement edge on the one side and on the other by a scrap of pavement outside the door at the north-west end of the wall and by the hinge-boxes on the outside of the main entrance. It is reasonable to assume that the wall was a double one with intramural chambers, but of its outer line nothing at all survives. In the

¹Low down this earth was full of large crescent-shaped selenite crystals often adhering together like bunches of grapes.

main entrance, facing the well, the pavement of the entry runs on for 2.25m. but is then destroyed; against the north-west edge of this paving there were faint traces of mud brick implying that there was here a cross wall; at the extreme north-west end (in Room 16) there projects a stump of wall which may well be the end of the outer line of the *enceinte*, but this is not very consistent with the only other fragment of evidence which we possess. On the line of the south-east edge of the entry pavement and 7.30m. from the back of the inner *enceinte* wall we found, isolated, the lower part of a vertical drain built of Nabonidus bricks set in bitumen; its outflow was to the north-east and beyond it there was a second block of brickwork with a channel through it, issuing on the north-east side, and from it a strip of brick pavement which sloped fairly sharply down to the north-east and then merged in the pavement of the great courtyard of the Neo-Babylonian E-nun-mah (v. ground plan on Plate 65). Analogies shew that the vertical drain must have been embedded in a mud brick wall, the side in which is the drain exit being more or less flush with the wall's face; consequently there must have been here a wall running north-west x south-east, and it is difficult not to suppose that this was the outer *enceinte* wall of E-dublal-mah. In that case there must have been a salient, perhaps in the nature of a gate tower, from the line given by the wall stump to the north-west. Judging by the slope of the paved strip already mentioned, the gate would have stood on the edge of a low terrace (the pavement of the courtyard lies rather less than a metre above that of E-nun-mah); but the reason for the second drain block and for the paved slope I cannot pretend to explain.

CHAPTER IV

E-NUN-MAH:

IN THE TIME OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR AND
IN THE PERSIAN PERIOD

In Volume VI was described the ancient temple of E-nun-mah. Founded at least as early as the time of Ur-Nammu it had in the course of centuries been restored and rebuilt by many kings, but always the ground plan of the building remained the same except for such minor changes as the making of a new door or the division of one room into two. At the close of the Kassite age, although very little of the original fabric of its walls was left, E-nun-mah was to all intents and purposes just what it had been under the rulers of the Third Dynasty of Ur. At the end of the seventh century B.C. Nebuchadnezzar rebuilt the temple; but instead of following in the steps of all his predecessors he radically altered the plan and made of the old building something entirely new, created to satisfy a new idea of use.

The old E-nun-mah (see the plan in Vol. VI,) consisted of a small square sanctuary approached by a winding corridor and hidden away behind ranges of store rooms and offices which filled all the space between the corridor and the outer walls. The sanctuary was divided into five chambers, an entrance-lobby and two pairs of rooms exactly alike which opened off the lobby and were the twin shrines of the Moon god Nannar and of his wife Nin-gal; it was a building within a building, enclosed by a buttressed wall, difficult of access, and the surrounding rooms seemed above all intended to mask it from view; it was a place for secret ritual in which only a few priests could take part and from which the public was rigidly excluded. Nebuchadnezzar's innovations had as their purpose to adapt this sequestered shrine to a form of public worship.

He respected the ancient sanctuary, rebuilding its walls on the stumps of the old and repaving the chambers at their original level with his own stamped bricks and setting up against their walls the duplicate altars and tables of offering for the service of the twin deities. But in the entrance-lobby, facing the main entrance, he put up a brick base for a statue where no statue had stood in the past. For the rest, he demolished everything within the circuit of the *enceinte* wall and even razed the south-east wall of the building so as to extend beyond its original limits, and it would seem that he destroyed the north-west wall too so as to leave a broad thoroughfare between E-nun-mah and the great Nannar courtyard giving access to the latter and also, by means of a new and massive gateway, to the Ziggurat enclosure, E-temen-ni-gur¹.

To the façade of the sanctuary were added two projecting wings, one on either side of the entrance, between which stretched a paved open court; on this, facing the door, was a large table of offerings. Between the side walls of the sanctuary and the north-east and south-west walls of the old temple enclosure were built long ranges of chambers which extended beyond the frontage of the new wings to the south-east limits of the building, flanking a much larger court which lay at a slightly lower level than that before the sanctuary door and was separated from it by a step of mud brick probably overlaid with bronze. The south-east limits of the court have not been found, for the denudation of the site has destroyed all trace of pavements and walls, but it extended over the old *Via Sacra* far enough to connect with the paved way which ran out from the centre of the courtyard of the E-gig-par. The new building therefore had a large court, fifteen metres across and more than twenty metres from north-west to south-east, with chambers on either side, and raised above it, at the north-west end, a smaller court in the centre of which was the table of offerings on which the priest would set the gifts of the pious worshippers; beyond this was the sanctuary,

¹For this see the general plan of the Temenos in Neo-Babylonian times, Plate 60.

and through its open door those in the lower court would see, above the head of the ministrant priest, the great statue of the god to whom the offerings were made. Nothing could be more unlike the conditions of the old temple than this spacious building in which there was room for a multitude of people and everything was so arranged as to focus attention on the rites in progress: the change in the temple plan must correspond to a change in religious practice. The explanation which was given when the discovery was made has been generally accepted; it is drawn from the story of 'the Three Children' in the book of Daniel. However apocryphal that legend may be there must be a certain verisimilitude in the background against which it is set and probably there was a historic fact upon which the legend is an imaginative commentary. The whole point of the tale is that king Nebuchadnezzar having made an image of gold and set it up in 'the plain of Dura' gave orders to 'all people, nations and languages, that at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer and all kinds of music, ye fall down and worship the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up'. It was this ordinance that brought trouble upon the Jews faithful to their religion. Other statues had been dedicated in many temples and the worship paid to them had not affected the Jews, for the simple reason that the ritual was the concern primarily of the priests and such participation in it as was allowed to laymen was but optional; what was novel here was not the setting up of the image but the order that all were to share in the adoration of it. Nebuchadnezzar was substituting a form of congregational worship for the mysteries of an esoteric priesthood.

This, interpreted into bricks and mortar, is precisely what we find him doing in E-nun-maḤ; 'the whole city might now stand and see performed before its eyes ceremonies which had once been jealously hidden amid a maze of dark passages'¹. In a very curious way the text does throw light upon an architectural change which without it would have been manifest indeed but inexplicable.

The remains of Nebuchadnezzar's temple are but scanty. In the sanctuary his pavements are remarkably well preserved (v. Plates 8, 10 and 11) but the walls are terribly ruined and little of his brickwork remains in them; the walls that one can see are for the most part those of an older date over which his bricks were laid. In rooms 5 and 6, which were the principal cult rooms, the arrangements survive; against the south-east wall beside the door is a low brick bench; against the south-west wall, at its far end, two little pillars each made of single bricks set one above another are the supports for an altar and in front of that there is a brick table of offerings (Plate 10(a)); this part of the chamber was cut off from the south-east part by something in the shape of a chancel screen made of wood; the bricks of the pavement were laid against this, and its decay has left a sunken gap across the floor of the room, with a narrow passage at the end of it, which enables us to reconstruct the original with tolerable exactness. The great statue-base in the anteroom has suffered severely, not so much from the effects of time as from modern excavation, for in 1854 Taylor dug here and cut through the mass of brick and bitumen and into the pavement on which it rested, and left only just enough to identify the base's character and dimensions. The altar in the upper court is well preserved (Plate 6(b)), as is the court pavement as far as the mud brick threshold; of the pavement of the lower court most has disappeared and only along the tops of the old walls which lay buried beneath it was it in at all good condition. The new rooms built by Nebuchadnezzar were all more or less destroyed and only of a few of them could the outline be recognised; the two pairs of small chambers which formed the wings flanking the upper court preserved their ground plans virtually intact, but the rest had to be restored from later remains rather than from anything identifiable as Nebuchadnezzar's. One reason for this was the high level at which the buildings lay. To make his forecourt the king had razed the walls of the old service chambers not to their foundations but to a level well above that of the old floors and had filled in the rooms between the wall stumps with the debris which was the foundation for his court pavement; naturally this extra height had exposed his work to denudation. On the south-west of the site this seems to have been the case to an even greater degree, for here the ground was terraced up yet higher against the side of the Dublal-maḤ outbuildings, and the whole of E-mu-ri-a-na

¹C. J. Gadd, *History and Monuments of Ur*, p. 231.

appears to have been buried under a new plateau the buildings on which have disappeared entirely. A second reason for the destruction was that the temple, though founded so late in the history of the city, was rebuilt at least twice and each rebuilding must have entailed the removal of much of Nebuchadnezzar's work. The first to make any alterations was Nabonidus. It is scarcely likely that structural repairs were needed so soon after the building of the place; Nabonidus probably had other motives for action. A zealot for ancient traditions, he can hardly have failed to disapprove of Nebuchadnezzar's efforts at modernisation, and least of all when they affected the worship of Nannar, for whom he had a particular veneration based on the fact that he had been born in Harran, the second centre of the Moon-god's worship, and one of his parents had been a priest of the god; it is but reasonable to suppose that his work on E-nun-maḥ was intended to undo some of the former king's innovations. Of what he did very little remains, not enough to substantiate any theory regarding his aims and motives, but the theory is to some extent supported by the next phase in the history of the site. Nabonidus was deposed by Cyrus king of Persia. The conqueror manifested an extraordinary hatred of his fallen enemy by the destruction of the monuments which he had lavishly built in honour of the gods and even accused him of impiety in introducing unorthodox forms of worship, a most unlikely charge if we consider the antiquarian conservatism of the last of the Babylonian kings; in a clay cylinder Cyrus declares of him that 'at Ur and the rest of the cities a ritual that did not befit them (he instituted)'¹; it is the more interesting to find that Nabonidus' work on E-nun-maḥ was destroyed and the temple promptly rebuilt on lines which reproduced in detail the arrangements of Nebuchadnezzar. The new building bears no stamp of authorship, but it can scarcely be due to any other than Cyrus himself, whose stamped bricks are found in the neighbouring gateway of the Temenos. The old sanctuary was repaved with bricks of the Persian type and in the cult-rooms 5 and 6 the altars and the tables of offering are based upon and are exact copies of those of Nebuchadnezzar (Plate 9(b)); in the upper court his table of offerings facing the sanctuary door was rebuilt at a higher level and a new pavement was laid over the old. But there were certain changes. Under the pavement of the upper court (Plate 7) runs a brick conduit which starting on the south-west side crosses the court at an angle, behind the table of offerings, and passes under the north-east wing of the building, where it is now broken away. The fall of the conduit is from the south-west, where it rises to pavement level, down to north-east, and as it is not a surface drain it was intended to serve something that stood in this part of the upper court, in front of the entrance to Room 10, and since it is inconceivable that dirty water or sewage should have been led directly in front of the sanctuary door across the sacred area of sacrifice, it must have had a ritual purpose; in all likelihood it started at the foot of a large altar² and was intended to carry off the blood of the victims which running past the sanctuary would further consecrate the sacrifice. Assuming that this was the case the appearance of E-nun-maḥ as seen from the courtyard in Persian times would agree very closely with the description by Herodotus³ of the temple below the Ziggurat at Babylon; he says 'Connected with the temple of Babylon (i.e., with the Ziggurat) there is a separate lower shrine wherein there is a great seated statue of the god wrought in gold ... and outside the shrine is a golden altar. And there is also another great altar on which are sacrificed the full-grown sheep, for on the golden altar only sucklings may be offered'. At Ur the temple E-nun-maḥ stands in much the same relation to the Ziggurat; inside the sanctuary door is the base for the statue; in front of the door we have the altar or table of offerings of burnt brick, but the bitumen covering shews plainly that it was originally sheathed in metal; its small size is suited to an altar intended only for small sacrifices or for the burning of incense; close to this is the great altar for sacrifices of blood.

A few of the minor chambers of the Persian building survive on the north-east side of the courtyard but on the south-west all are destroyed except the little room forming the wing of the sanctuary block. A very curious feature in this is a pavement, covering half the room, made of small shells carefully arranged; an Arab visitor to the site suggested

¹On this see Gadd, *op. cit.* pp.245 ff.

²There was here a large rectangular patch from which the pavement was missing.

³Herod. i. 183.

that the mosaic might be the ancient equivalent of the modern prayer-rug (Plate 12(a)).

Below the Persian pavement in room 5 was found a remarkable hoard of jewellery, described in the section dealing with the details of this building (see Plates 21, 22, 23(a)); under the Nebuchadnezzar pavement were found two ivory combs, a palette, kohl-pot and mirror handles (Plate 20(b)); in the adjoining room 4 there was under the Nebuchadnezzar pavement the lid of an ivory toilet box dedicated by a Phoenician to Astarte (Plate 19). The jewellery is all of it such as a woman would wear, ear-rings, necklaces, brooches and hair ornaments, and the other objects are obviously intended for female use; it is fairly safe therefore to conclude that of the two pairs of rooms, shrine and antechamber, of which the sanctuary is made up, those on the north-east, nos. 4 and 5, were dedicated to Nin-gal and those on the south-west, nos. 6 and 7, to Nannar.

Something should be said about the name of the building. Sin-idinnam speaks of a *ga-nun-mah* on bricks which are found not indeed *in situ* but loose in the neighbourhood of Dublal-mah; but the same bricks are found *in situ* in the walls of the building known as the Nig-ga-ra-ka, which lies a kilometer away to the north-east; the evidence therefore is so far doubtful. But Kudur-Mabug on cones and bricks found in the building definitely names it *Ga-nun-mah*. Kurigalzu speaks of an *E-gal-nun-mah* on bricks found close by but not *in situ* and the same name is employed by Marduk-nadin-ahi on the four socket-stones found *in situ* in the building. Nabonidus describes the building as *E-nun-mah*. 'Ca-nun-mah' can perfectly well be a generic name for a treasure house, and it certainly was not the specific name of Sin-idinnam's building at Diqdiqqeh, for the name of that building is given as *Eš-gal-mah nig-ga-ra-kam*; and it is less likely that the bricks bearing that inscription found north-west of the Ziggurat and on the Dublal-mah site were brought here from the Diqdiqqeh ruins than that they were used by Sin-idinnam in the construction of more than one building. 'Ga-nun-mah' may have been applied originally as a descriptive term to the temple by the Ziggurat enclosure and later have become peculiar to it; that it was the building's name in the time of Kudur-Mabug is certain. 'E-ga-nun-mah' is simply an elaboration of the old name and perhaps the extra syllable, 'E', 'The House' was added on purpose to particularise a name in itself general. 'E-nun-mah' is by the reverse process a simplification, eliminating the idea of 'stronghold', which indeed was scarcely consistent with the form of the Neo-Babylonian building, however apt it had been to the old Sumerian walled complex, but retaining the individual 'House' and insisting on its richness. Each of the names was in turn applied to the same building and for none of them is it necessary to look for any other site than this.

DETAILED ACCOUNT

THE NORTH-WEST LIMITS. It is probable that Nebuchadnezzar swept away altogether that part of the original building which extended to the north-west beyond the sanctuary and contained the only entrance to the old temple. His new gateway to the Ziggurat enclosure, set just south-east of the corner of the great Nannar courtyard (see general plan, Plate 60) would have been to some extent blocked by the north-west quarter of *E-nun-mah* and the existence of a very large brick conduit running from the south-east side of the Ziggurat to the 'Bur-Sin' gate of the Temenos along the line of the old outer wall of *E-nun-mah* is fairly conclusive evidence for the elimination of that wall. It is certain that the north-east wall of *E-nun-mah* has been cut short to make way for the building of the conduit, even its foundations being rooted out, and there is no sign of any new work continuing it to the north-west. Lastly the fact that Nabonidus built a *kisu* or revetment against the outer face of the north-west wall of the sanctuary implies that this was in his time the outer wall of the whole building. The *kisu*, preserved along the whole length of the wall except for the north buttress, was of bricks 0.29m. square; it was much ruined. From its foot there extended north-west a pavement of bricks 0.29m. square x 0.075m., some of which bore the Nabonidus stamp. The brick conduit is the work of Nebuchadnezzar, whose stamp occurs freely on its bricks, though the part of it inside the Ziggurat enclosure has been added or re-made by Nabonidus to an inferior pattern. Here, by *E-nun-mah*, it is an admirable piece of work. The foundations are stepped out on either side, the channel is corbel-roofed, the bricks are set in bitumen and a liberal coat of bitumen proofs the interior; at intervals there are catchment-holes or vent-holes carried up to the level given by the Nabonidus pavement. A branch of the drain passes

through the south-east doorway of the Nannar courtyard and is broken away there; detailed drawings of the conduit are given on Plate 67 (a). The north-west wall of the sanctuary was prolonged to the north-east by a wall of which virtually nothing remained; there was a single course of burnt bricks (0.33m. square x 0.08m.) which may have belonged to the early building; above these and across the old passage there were remains of mud brick which rested otherwise on broken fragments; a calcite saucer, undated, was found under the mud brickwork. Presumably the wall was continued to the south-west also, but of this part no trace at all remained.

THE SOUTH-EAST LIMITS. These are not known, but it is certain that the court of the new E-nun-maḤ extended to the south-east of the old *Via Sacra*. There seem to have been changes made in that quarter before the radical reforms of Nebuchadnezzar; in the middle of the Sacred Way, from the second double gateway of the Kassite period to the entrance to Dublal-maḤ of the same date, there had been built a rough 'wall' of mud brick and *terre pisée*, with sloping sides, which was probably the foundation below ground of a wall in mud brick. From this, half-way between the Kassite door of E-nun-maḤ and the Kassite entrance of Dublal-maḤ, a branch 'wall' of the same character ran off to the south-east, and on this there remained some of the burnt brick superstructure wall; its north-east face was stepped back and its south-west face was quite rough, so that it obviously was a retaining-wall; in fact there was to the south-west of it a hard packing of broken mud bricks and brick earth forming a terrace against the outer wall of Dublal-maḤ; on the higher level were scanty remains of mud brick walling and two stones, a door socket (uninscribed) and an impost stone, were found *in situ* in boxes made of burnt brick and fixed the position of a doorway. Over the packing was a mud brick floor which had been whitewashed; one brick with the Nebuchadnezzar stamp seemed to identify the author of the work. Since the north-east x south-west *terre pisée* construction runs underneath the Nebuchadnezzar pavement it must be earlier in date; but that Nebuchadnezzar should have re-used its south-east extension and have put up buildings on the terrace formed by it is likely enough; the terrace lies 2.10m. above the Kassite pavement of the Sacred Way and is therefore 0.30m. above the level of the new courtyard. At 5.60m. to the north-east of the terrace front the Nebuchadnezzar pavement was preserved, running across the *Via Sacra*; it joined with the burnt brick pavement which from the doorway of the court of Dublal-maḤ runs past the vertical wall drain of Nabonidus (v. Plate 64) and ran on for some distance beyond that; the bricks shewed a straight face on the south-west, indicating a wall frontage and so allowing of the reconstruction of the south-west wall of the court; but to the south-east denudation of the site had destroyed all vestiges of pavement and of walls alike. The condition of the court paving is shewn on the plan; a few of the bricks bore the Nebuchadnezzar stamp, but it was clear that there had been a great deal of late patching.

THE UPPER COURT. The top pavement is of bricks 0.32m. square., unstamped. Over rather more than half the court it was well preserved, but the south-west end had suffered severely; but the straight edge given by the end of the pavement here does suggest that it was not carried further but was laid against some object, since disappeared, which stood over the intake of the drain. The drain, which at its start has no cover, is of bricks set in bitumen; the channel is two courses deep and the bottom and top are of bricks and it is lined with bitumen throughout; it widens out and runs down to the north-east and under the wing chamber (7E in the plan of the Persian building), turns east-south-east and shortly afterwards breaks away. In front of the sanctuary door are the remains of an altar built over that of Nebuchadnezzar; four whole and four half bricks are set together to form an oblong 1.40m. x 0.52m. round which were placed bricks on edge set in bitumen; there was at least one higher course, probably more, which have now disappeared. Between the altar and the door the pavement was thickly covered with bitumen and there seems to have been here a raised step or base against the altar, extending half-way to the door.

Below the drain was the Nebuchadnezzar pavement (see the photograph, Plate 6(b)) very well preserved; it lies 0.15m. above the level of the lower court, and 0.50m. below the Persian pavement. The threshold consists of two courses of mud bricks, their top flush with the burnt brick pavement, and is 1.60m. broad. Behind the altar and up to the sanctuary door the pavement was covered with bitumen 0.03 - 0.05m. thick. The altar itself had a foundation of three courses of mud brick laid over a single course of (burnt) paving bricks; the upper burnt brickwork started at the same level as the pavement round it and consisted of seven courses set in bitumen; the Persian pavement was flush with the top of the highest

course, which was heavily coated with bitumen and its edges rounded off with the same material, so that it looked as if the altar were standing to its full height (0.55m.); it measured 1.45m. long by 0.55m. wide; in front of it, 0.10m. away, is a low table of offerings and behind it is a brick stool 0.10m. high.

THE ENTRANCE CHAMBER. Much of the Persian pavement was preserved, the bricks 0.44m. square by 0.065m. thick, unstamped. At 0.60m. below it was the Nebuchadnezzar pavement, with many stamped bricks in it, and between the two was a poor mud floor 0.25m. above the lower pavement, to which corresponded a raising of the threshold of the door to room 6 by 0.20m. (the original threshold had been 0.05m. high); the mud floor was in bad condition and could best be seen in the main entrance where it overlay a stratum of rubbish. In the filling between the two pavements were a number of al'Ubaid potsherds, shewing that the raising of the floor level was deliberate and had been done by bringing in soil specially excavated for the purpose¹. The Persian level shews the remains of a burnt brick base against the north-west wall facing the entrance; it is reduced to a shapeless mass of which only the back courses against the wall face remain. The Nebuchadnezzar pavement is for the most part in very good condition and is at the original level of the pavements in the early periods, so that it is sunk *circ.* 0.55m. below that of the upper court whereas the Persian pavement is flush with it. In front of the north-west wall there is a gap in the paving, originally rectangular, but part of the edge has been destroyed by (Taylor's?) excavation; at 1.60m. from the wall is preserved the south corner of the brickwork base which stood here, the rest having been pulled up; it consists of three courses of burnt brick; the south-west side of it, where no brickwork survives, is given by a raised line of bitumen resting on the edge of the pavement where it had been plastered against the foot of the base. The base accordingly measured 1.60m. in depth by 1.75m. in width, and while the sides rose directly the brickwork of the front was stepped back in successive courses, the steps being 0.08m. and 0.10m. deep.

The entrance door is original; above the level of the Persian pavement the burnt brickwork of the jambs is mud-plastered and whitewashed. The south-west jamb of the door to room 5 has been rebuilt from one course above the Nebuchadnezzar floor level. The Nebuchadnezzar pavement runs unbroken through the doorway into room 5; at 0.45m. above it is a threshold of broken bricks perhaps to be connected with the intermediate mud floor; at 0.65m. is the burnt brick threshold of the Persian period. Above this comes a layer of rubbish, light earth and ashes and at 1.05m. another threshold of two courses of burnt bricks set in bitumen; at 1.25m. are remains of yet another threshold. At the north-east end, the north-west wall as re-built rises to 0.80m. above the Nebuchadnezzar pavement, is very badly built and has suffered much, but retains some of its mud plaster and whitewash; this is the Persian wall. Above it and not quite in true alignment with it comes a later wall roughly and carelessly built of burnt bricks 0.345m. square x 0.075m., which stands to 1.80m; this is connected with one or the other of the post-Persian thresholds. No floors could be distinguished corresponding to these latest building remains; on the Persian pavement was a layer of wood ash about 0.25m. thick, then mixed rubbish up to 0.50m.; a second layer of ashes rose to a height of 0.60 - 0.70m. and above this was surface soil and drift sand forming the ground level at the time of excavation (c. 1.00m. above the pavement); the only remains found in the rubbish level were broken bricks of Kudur-Mabug which certainly had come from the walls of the building.

ROOM 4. At the south-east end, against all three walls, are remains of a high level pavement of bricks 0.37m. square x 0.60m., resting on brick earth and rubble. On the pavement, against the south-east wall, was a diorite door socket, uninscribed, not *in situ*. The lower pavement is at 0.50m. below this; it consists, at the south-east end, of bricks 0.31m. x 0.32m. and at the north-west end of bricks 0.33m. x 0.34m.; both varieties bear the Nebuchadnezzar stamp. Against the south-west wall, towards its south-east end, there was a rectangular patch unpaved and edged along the north-east and north-west sides with half bricks cut for the purpose; clearly there had been here some fixed object against which the pavement was laid. A second unpaved patch further along the south-west wall and a third, larger, against the north-east wall may have been accidental. The pavement

¹ Compare a similar phenomenon in the case of the raising of the level of the great Nannar courtyard by Nebuchadnezzar; Vol. V. p.96.

stopped short in a straight line 0.45m. from the north-east wall, and between it and the wall foot was mud only. At the south-east end of the room the north-east wall of the late period, built of mud brick, stood to a height of 0.55m., its face plastered and whitewashed; plaster and whitewash did not come down to pavement level but at 0.20m. above that ran out horizontally over mud; either therefore there had been along the Nebuchadnezzar wall a bench of mud 0.20m. high and 0.45m. wide, plastered and whitewashed, and this had been dug away by us without our recognising it (which was quite possible) or the plaster and whitewash belong to a later period than the pavement and the bottom line of the plaster indicates an intermediate mud floor which has left no other trace. As the latter supposition fails to account for the gap between wall and pavement which does exist in the Nebuchadnezzar building, the former is to be preferred.

In the rest of the north-east wall and in the north-west wall the bricks are 0.34m. long and are a relic of the older building; only the remains of mud brick above them can be attributed to Nebuchadnezzar.

Below the Nebuchadnezzar pavement, 0.15m. down in the filling, there was found an ivory box-lid, U.7801, inscribed with a dedication in Phoenician to Astarte by one Amat-Ba'al¹. ROOM 5. The Persian pavement was perfectly preserved except for one small hole in front of the door. That there has been a later and higher pavement (or floor) is shown by the existence in the doorway of a threshold three courses of bricks high (bricks 0.26m. and 0.23m. long, all re-used) which rests on rubbish 0.45m. deep and gives a sill 0.70m. above the Persian level. The pavement was covered with burnt ashes (including the remains of roofing-poles ?) to a height varying from 0.65m. to 0.85m., but there was no sign of any floor above this, only loose surface soil unstratified. The walls are particularly bad; the south-east wall is a relic of the older building and is in relatively good state; the others have all been rebuilt either in the Persian period or after; the bricks vary much in type (0.29m. square and 0.32m. square predominate) and are irregularly coursed with very wide vertical joints filled with rubble; the north-east wall at its south-east end is of the latest period, starting 0.75m. above pavement level and projecting beyond the original wall face with rubbish beneath its foundations; at the south-east end of the south-west wall is a fragment of similar late reconstruction, the burnt bricks of its foundation (0.34m. x 0.31m. and 0.24m. x 0.17m.) starting 0.77m. above the pavement and resting on rubble. The south-west wall below this late work is interesting; wooden beams were laid horizontally between the bricks at irregular intervals, sometimes two but usually four courses apart; the bricks at the back of the recesses which result from the disappearance of the timber are burnt bright red and ash and lumps of carbonised wood were found between and round them. The irregularity in the placing of the timbers must mean that they were not intended to shew; they served no real constructional purpose, and can only have been intended as stays to which wooden panelling could be fixed. The burning of the wood was largely responsible for the appearance of bad building, for the bricks, lacking support, had collapsed and shifted; but since the wall face was never intended to be seen the quality of the work was probably indifferent from the start.

Against the south-west wall was the altar and in front of it the table of offerings, both built of burnt bricks originally plastered with white *jus*; each was 0.30m. high. To the south-east of them there was a gap in the pavement which ran out from the south-west wall to within 0.40m. of the north-east wall, broadening slightly after the first metre; the pavement was two courses thick and only the bricks of the upper course failed, so that the screen which presumably stood here rested on those of the lower course. In the south corner was a low brick bench coated with bitumen. In the north corner lay three clay ring-stands; against the south-west wall, by the screen, were found two ingot-shaped sheets of very thin copper, 0.079m. x 0.042m., Plate 33, U.9048, and a copper chisel (?), fragmentary.

In order to investigate the lower levels without doing, at first, more damage than was necessary to so well-preserved a pavement, I ordered the workmen to lift twelve paving bricks only, selecting those in the west corner, one brick's width from the north-west and south-west walls and half a brick from the table of offerings. Immediately below the bricks there was found in the earth packing a large collection of jewellery. The most important object was a long pin of thin gold over a wooden (?) core with a head in the form of a standing figure of a priestess or votary, U.456 Plate 21. Two bracelets (U.457L) were of solid

¹See Burrows in *J.R.A.S.*, 1927, p.791.

gold, all the other objects of thin metal generally worked over a core. There were four curious brooches set with cats' eyes and carnelians (U.459, Plate 22) and four gold pendants with filigree decoration and a row of rings intended to take bead tassels (U.458, Plate 21); a number of finger-rings with stone bezels or filigree ornament, (U.466-8, Plate 22) many ear-rings, all of lunate form, either plain or with filigree, and two larger ones also set with lapis-lazuli (U.460, Plate 22) a great number of beads, carnelian, agate, amethyst, sardonyx, cat's eye, crystal, malachite, felspar, lapis-lazuli and chalcedony, many of them capped with gold, U.469, Plate 22; the carnelian and lapis-lazuli gold-capped beads lay together and must have formed one or two chains, and a number of banded agates seemed to belong together, as did some very large chalcedony and amethyst beads, but the majority were in such confusion that their order could not be distinguished¹, though it was certain that when they were put in the ground they were strung, not loose. With the jewellery was a tall silver jug, (U.472, Plate 21), a bronze bowl containing cylindrical silver vases, (U.475, Plate 21) and another bronze bowl (U.482, Plate 21). When this hoard was found we had no criteria whereby to judge its date and the whole collection was provisionally assigned, on the strength of its find-spot, to the Persian period. We can now say that this conclusion was quite wrong. The vulgar brooches with cats'-eye centres may well be of late date, as may the pendants and some of the rings; but from the first the difficulty was felt of assigning to the last days of Babylon the gold 'priestess' pin with its fine Sumerian modelling and restrained strength of style. But discoveries made after 1922 (when the hoard was found) enable us to go beyond a mere guess. Some etched carnelian beads (U.518,H) are certainly of the Sargonid period, as probably are the date-shaped beads of lapis-lazuli and carnelian capped with gold, objects handed down from the Early Dynastic age. The collection thus found together comprises objects which between them cover two and a half millenia. The fact need not surprise us unduly, for a Babylonian temple was always a store-house of ancient treasures, but whereas a cathedral of today may boast of silver plate and ornaments six centuries old or more, the Babylonian temple, with its infinitely longer history, might preserve heirlooms whose age was to be reckoned not in hundreds of years but in thousands. Of course there is a mixture; the priest of Nannar could bring out of his treasury things new and old, and doubtless when part of an ancient necklace was lost new beads were freely used to make it good; but the fact remains, and the field worker must bear it in mind, that a hoard found in the ruins of a Babylonian or Sumerian temple is not necessarily to be assigned *en bloc* to the date of the building; the objects must be judged on their own merits, and are more likely to be older than the temple than to be contemporary with it.

At 0.65m. below the Persian pavement lay that of Nebuchadnezzar, also intact and securely dated by the frequent occurrence in it of stamped inscriptions. It was an exact prototype of the Persian. In the south corner was a low brick bench, across the room was the gap left by the screen (but as the pavement was of one brick's thickness only the woodwork had rested on the earth packing) which broadens out on the line of the outer edge of the table of offerings and leaves a narrow passage between itself and the north-east wall. In this case however there was rising from the gap in the pavement a rough mass of mud brick standing 0.55m. high (it came to the Persian pavement and was probably cut down for the laying of its bricks) which must be the core of the wooden screen. The altar, lying almost immediately below the Persian but some ten centimetres to the south-east of it, consisted (Plate 9(b)) of the same two pillars of single bricks piled three high one upon another and was originally mud-plastered and whitewashed (the plaster had fallen off by the time the photograph was taken); the solid table of offerings, also three courses high, and built of three piles of bricks set side by side, shewed no signs of plaster. When the pavement was removed it was found that the altar and the table of offerings went down deeper, by a course of burnt brick, and rested on small projecting bases of burnt brick two courses high. In the centre of the part of the chamber lying south-east of the screen there was a large clay jar, height 0.50m., diameter 0.35m., let into the packing with its mouth against the paving bricks; it was empty.

Under the Nebuchadnezzar pavement there were found in the upper filling two ivory combs, one decorated on each side with a magnificent engraving of a bill (U.7902 Plates 19,20);

¹On one string it seemed as if two carnelian ball beads alternated with single carnelian date-shaped beads; but it could not be said that the whole string was consistent.

an ivory mirror-handle in lotus form, (U.7905, Plate 20); a shell mirror-handle (U.7906); an ivory palette in the form of a seated sphinx (U.7904, Plate 20); an ivory rosette (U.7903, Plate 19); and a bronze rosette; fragments of an ivory kohl-pot (U.7907) and an ivory kohl-stick (U.7908); all were high up and must be associated with the Nebuchadnezzar building ROOM 6. Except for two bricks against the south-west wall the whole of the Persian pavement has disappeared. Flush with the pavement of the entrance chamber there stretches over the room a level of hard brick earth which was probably the bedding laid down for the burnt bricks, but the latter are missing.

On the other hand the Nebuchadnezzar pavement was found intact (Plate 10(b)) with about one brick in four bearing the king's stamp; it was two courses thick and the bricks were laid in *jus* cement. The arrangement of the room was identical with that of room 5; there was the low bench in the east corner (the position of the door made this small change inevitable) and against the south-west wall were the same altar made of two piles of bricks three courses high and the solid table of offerings in front of it; the screen was there in the same position, the gap in the pavement occurring in the upper course of it only so that the woodwork had rested on the lower course, and except for being more strictly rectangular in outline it was just the same. A section made through the floor close to the west corner shews how faithfully Nebuchadnezzar kept to the levels of his predecessors. On the heavy mud brick foundation the old wall of burnt bricks set in bitumen was preserved for four courses; against the lower part of the fourth course was a level of beaten mud, either itself a floor or the bedding for a pavement which had been removed; at 0.10m. above this, 0.45m. from the mud brick, came the bottom of Nebuchadnezzar's pavement. Above the fourth course in the wall the bricks were laid in mud mortar, the work of Kurigalzu.

ROOM 7. Of the Persian pavement there remained only a small patch at the north-west end of the room, bricks 0.35-6m. square x 0.065m. The Nebuchadnezzar pavement, perfectly preserved, lay 0.65m. below this and was covered with rubbish containing quantities of burnt wood up to 0.50m., above which was brick rubble fallen from the walls. The pavement was two courses thick, contained very many stamped bricks, but presented no peculiar features. Below the pavement was found a brick bearing an inscription in a script which Burrows¹ takes to be 'proto-Arabic'.

ROOM 8. The walls were of mud brick, like all the additions made by Nebuchadnezzar to the old temple. The south-west wall was ruined down to the level of the Persian pavement, but at one point this ran over the mud brick, forming the threshold of a door opening on the upper court; below the pavement, by the side of this door, was found a door socket, re-used, with an inscription of Gimil-ilishu²; another re-used door socket, of Ur-Nammu, found close by to the south-east, seems to imply a doorway in the south-east wall at an earlier date. The whole of the east quarter of the room was much ruined, but there seems to have been a door towards the south-east end of the north-east wall leading into a small cupboard-like room (9) whose north-west and north-east walls were of Persian date only, not coinciding with anything earlier. In the Nebuchadnezzar period the ground plan was somewhat different, although then also there were two chambers. Room 8 at that time had no door in its south-west wall, but the doorway in the south-east wall suggested by the Ur-Nammu socket stone (the wall itself was destroyed here below floor level) should belong to this phase. The pavement, lying a little lower than that of the upper court, was well laid and contained an unusually large proportion of stamped bricks; in the north corner there was a block of burnt brick masonry built against the corner buttress of the old sanctuary; its projecting base and its two bottom courses were of mud brick, so that the burnt brick above may be a reconstruction, but the change in material was hidden by a coat of mud plaster whitewashed. The walls were whitewashed. In the north-east wall was a doorway to room 9 which in the Persian period was walled up.

ROOM 9., was roughly paved with burnt brick; its walls were much destroyed and it was difficult to determine its exact limits, but it was larger than the corresponding room of the Persian period. Remains of a burnt brick threshold at the level of the pavement fixed the position of its south-east wall, which continued that of room 8 and was on the line of the step separating the upper from the lower courtyard; by the threshold a patch of burnt brick construction seemed to be part of the door jamb. In the north-west wall was a doorway of which

¹ *J.R.A.S.* 1927, p. 795.

² U.420; *Ur Texts*, I, No. 100.

the threshold has disappeared; judging by the level of the foundations of the mud brickwork added by Nebuchadnezzar against the buttresses of the north-east wall of the sanctuary, the level of the chambers to which this door led was higher, and there should have been steps in the door passage. The pavement was so poorly made that it was probably no more than the foundation for a clay floor. Amongst its bricks were one broken half-brick with the stamp of Nebuchadnezzar and two stamped bricks of Nabonidus, 0.325m. square; at the south-east end of the room the bricks were quite different, 0.29m. x 0.19m. x 0.085m.; the successive buildings and re-buildings by Nebuchadnezzar, Nabonidus and Cyrus account for the bad condition of the room and the difficulty of its interpretation.

ROOM 10. The room, with mud brick walls originally of Nebuchadnezzar, corresponded exactly to room 8 on the opposite side of the upper court. In the Persian period there was a door in the north-east wall giving on the upper court; against it there was found *in situ* a limestone door socket, inscribed, but the inscription illegible; another door, in the south-west wall, led to a room now totally ruined. The room was divided into two parts by a mud brick partition 0.50m. thick, preserved only to floor level, which ran north-east x south-west just to the north-west of the door in the south-west wall. The south-east end of the room in which were the two doors had a very rough pavement of burnt brick lying rather below the level of the pavement of the (Persian) upper court; the pavement was only preserved in part. The whole of the north-west part of the room, beyond the mud brick partition, was paved with a mosaic of small shells carefully set in mud; there was a single course of them, giving a perfectly flat surface (Plate 12(a)). Along the south-east and south-west sides the 'mosaic' had a rough border of burnt bricks (the latter gave the line of the south-west wall, which was ruined); the shell covered area measured 2.80m. north-east x 2.30m. north-west x south-east. Just above the shells was found a lapis-lazuli bezel stone with an inscription in Pehlevi, (U.526). On the mosaic was a torso in white limestone of a Sumerian statue (U.137); and close to it part of the top of a diorite stela on which is the head of a god wearing the horned crown (U.154)¹. The rough brick pavement and the shell mosaic alike rested on a very solid packing of broken mud bricks. 0.50m. below them was a floor of mud bricks, two courses thick, lying 0.25m. below the level of the Nebuchadnezzar pavement in the upper court; the screen wall which divided the shell mosaic from the brick pavement of the top level went down to this mud brick floor. The walls were of mud brick; there seems to have been a door in the north-east wall corresponding to that of the Persian period, and against it is a rectangular socket of burnt bricks set on edge, 0.20m. x 0.16m. x 0.35m. deep, which might be an impost for a door jamb. Below this mud brick, 0.40m. lower, is the Nebuchadnezzar pavement; it is poorly made of unstamped bricks and is probably the foundation for a clay floor. There is no door in the north-east wall of this period, but in the south-east wall a line of burnt bricks 0.05m. above the pavement gives the door threshold, and a gap in the pavement beside it seemed to be the hole for a socket stone. In the north-east wall, near the east corner, there was a pier of burnt brickwork partly embedded in the mud brick of the wall; the reason for it could not be seen. Along the foot of the south-west wall there was a low brick offset running from the south corner to the door of room 11. High up in the filling were found three copper bowls, one inside the other (U.123, 124).

ROOM 11., was more than half destroyed and its south-west limits could not be traced but presumably should be restored to correspond to room 9 in the opposite wing of the building. Against the north-east wall was a block of burnt brickwork, a base or, possibly, a door jamb. There was apparently a door in the south-east wall which existed in the Nebuchadnezzar period and was walled up in the succeeding period; the doorway in the north-east wall had a threshold of burnt brick which corresponded with the intermediate mud-brick floor of room 10 but the doorway was in use earlier and probably later also; part of the early hinge-box remained. In the Nebuchadnezzar period the room was roughly paved with burnt bricks at the same level as room 10.

ROOMS 12-13. This area was probably divided into two rooms, but the wall between them has disappeared, as has the north-west wall for the Persian period. In the Persian period room 12 was paved with bricks 0.29m. x 0.145m. x 0.065m.; some of the paving-bricks overlay the outer edge of the buttressed wall of the sanctuary, so that at this time the party wall based on it must have been thinner. The upper bricks of both the south-east and the south-west walls measure 0.335m. square x 0.085m., but other types are mixed with them. The south-east wall is definitely late, resting on rubbish, and its foundations level with the pavement; it

¹Published in Vol. VI.

must therefore be exclusively Persian; it is very badly built. In room 13, about in the middle, there was a large store jar with a second inverted over it set just below floor level; the pots had been covered with matting and there was matting between them over the mouth of the lower jar. In the lower jar was earth with some vegetable remains, in the upper grain and chopped straw. Close to this was a drain, by which was found a green-glazed pottery stand (U.77).

ROOM 14. On the south-west side the buttress of the old wall has been patched with mud bricks of Nebuchadnezzar and widened in the process by $1\frac{1}{2}$ bricks. In the last period a door was opened at the south-east end into room 16.

ROOM 15. The pavement, of bricks 0.30m. square x 0.05m. with a few 0.26m. x 0.185m. x 0.06m., lies at Persian level; a good deal of it is missing. The south-west wall has been rebuilt in this period with mixed bricks, and is thinner than the wall on which it rests. Against the south-west wall was a vertical drain of terracotta rings.

ROOMS 16 & 17., were almost completely ruined, the mud brick walls never existing to a greater height than three-four courses; they seemed to be of Nebuchadnezzar. In room 16 at the north-west end there remained part of the upper or Persian pavement, of bricks 0.25m. x 0.16m. x 0.075m. not stamped. Against and just below the foundations of the north-east and south-west walls were numerous inscribed tablets of unbaked clay. In the latest period a door was opened in the north-west wall, and against it was found a limestone socket stone, inscribed but illegible; the north-west wall was itself late and ran over the top of the north-east wall. Immediately below the remaining patch of pavement was found the magnificent agate bowl (U.310, Plate 36).

In room 17 there was a stamped brick of Nabonidus in the remains of the pavement and in another brick there was a round hole as inlet for a pottery ring drain; an irregular brick runnel at a slightly lower level was not connected with this.

ROOM 18., had originally been paved with bricks 0.31m. square x 0.075m., but was so patched that the pavement was now nondescript; there were no stamped bricks, but the level was that of Nebuchadnezzar, but bricks in the walls bore the stamp of Nabonidus, so that the pavement also was probably his.

ROOM 19, was completely ruined and was probably divided into two or more chambers whose north-east limits may have lain over part of the thickness of the old *enceinte* wall. To the north-east of the room is a drain and one of the pavement bricks against the intake bears the Nebuchadnezzar stamp, but in the fragment of wall to the south-west of it the bricks have the stamp of Nabonidus; the drain itself is of the Nebuchadnezzar period and was re-used afterwards; it was of terracotta pipes. Over the top of it was an inverted bowl with the bottom pierced, this lying immediately below the pavement bricks. A drain of similar type, but consisting of two pipes only and therefore to be considered as no more than a surface drain, was found under the pavement of the great court in a position corresponding to room 15 in the ground plan of the Kassite building; the intake was a small hole pierced through an ordinary paving brick. The Nebuchadnezzar pavement here was laid over a stratum of burnt ashes, and in the ashes was found the curious ivory ritual spoon (U.303, Plate 49) with a handle in the form of two naked children.

On the south-west side of the court there were remains just sufficient to shew that there had been here a range of chambers (20, 21) flanking the court corresponding to those of the north-east side; across room 17 of the Kassite building there ran a wall (north-east x south-west) of mud brick of Neo-Babylonian type at a high level agreeing with that of the Nebuchadnezzar pavement, and it is undoubtedly part of his re-building. All the buildings of this wing were destroyed, and there was nothing to record.

CHAPTER V

(a) THE NEO-BABYLONIAN TEMPLE OF NIN-EZEN

(PLATE 68)

On the south side of the city, on the top of the Third Dynasty rampart, there had stood the temple of Nin-Ezen, founded in the Third Dynasty and restored by Larsa and by Kassite kings¹; inland from it but in part overlapping its site were the ruins of a Neo-Babylonian temple which in that it was obviously intended to replace that which had long since fallen in ruins we can safely assume to have been dedicated to the same goddess.

Its discovery was one of the lucky accidents of archaeological work. The workmen, looking for the destroyed north corner of the Kassite building, came upon a brick pavement, immediately below the drift sand, which was too far away to have belonged to the temple which we were investigating but was in itself of importance because the bricks bore, in a number of instances, the stamp of Nebuchadnezzar. As they followed the pavement to the south-west, in the direction of the rampart, the burnt brick failed and there was nothing but the mud brick of the floor foundation; this extended for over twenty metres, unbroken by any upstanding wall, a mere flat surface of meaningless brick. One of the men engaged in sweeping this expanse noticed that the bricks were not uniform in colour, some being of a reddish tint and some grey, a fact which he duly reported as being of possible interest. Closer examination shewed that very often there was between the grey bricks and the red a line of white, about as thick as a sheet of stout paper. We started by excavating a patch of grey brick, clearing it up to the white line; the shallow hole so made took on a curious shape of angles and returns; it gave the outline of a double door jamb, with triple reveals to either door, and was in fact the pier on the south-west side of the entrance to the shrine; the grey brick was the foundation of the wall of the building, the reddish brick that of the pavement, and the white line was caused by the whitewash on the walls which had run down and trickled into the narrow crack between wall and floor. In this way the whole plan of the building could be traced; later it was found that at the south-west end the sanctuary walls went down well below floor level and could be followed in the ordinary way, so that we were able to check the lines given by surface indications, and these were found to be in every case correct. But one difficulty remained. In the case of the piers at the entrance of the shrine, outside the frontage indicated by the film of whitewash, there was a perfectly definite face of mud brick which reproduced (exactly in the central doorway and in a simpler form in the south-east doorway) the reveals of the door jambs, but it did not go all the way round the pier. The back face of the pier therefore was necessarily that shewn by the whitewash, because there was nothing else to shew it, and the pier could not have projected further without blocking the door which leads from the pronaos to the south-west chamber; and if the whitewash line marked the real building face at the back surely it marked it in front also. The brick pavement came only up to the grey wall face and there stopped; the band of mud brick thus exposed between the pavement and the piers must have been a footing, more or less high (it is denuded now to floor level) which as an architectural feature is certainly in place.

The temple is simple in plan. In front of it is a large courtyard with a pylon entrance; the building proper consists of pronaos and naos and, along the south-east side, two passage chambers leading to a very narrow passage at the back (also divided into two parts) which is that generally identified as the 'oracle chamber'. The walls were solid, well built of mud bricks 0.30m. square, the foundations going down 1.00m. below floor level. The fore-court, on the other hand, has walls which are thin and flimsily built (the buttresses were really necessary for their support instead of being merely decorative, as is usually the case) and their foundations go down only to pavement level; the bricks are of such poor quality that the individual bricks could not be distinguished and measured; the side walls of the court do not bond in with those of the sanctuary. The small pylon gateway (whose wall was

¹See Vol. VII.

standing up to 0.90m.) is very irregular in its lay-out.

On the whole it would seem that the sanctuary and the forecourt are not the work of the same builder. The authorship of the court is certain for many of the bricks bear the stamps of Nebuchadnezzar¹; while the sanctuary may also be his, the brick measurement (0.30m. square) is not a regular Nebuchadnezzar one and would agree better with the work of Sinbalatsu-iqbi; Nebuchadnezzar therefore may have simply repaired and added to an older building.

No hinge-boxes were found in the pylon entrance, but against the inner corners of the outer doorway there were small rough socket stones at floor level. In the middle of the court was a table of offerings of burnt bricks set in bitumen; it stood four courses high above the pavement level, was 2.15m. long and only one brick (0.30m.) wide. The brick pavement, which seems to have been covered with a coating of *jus*² plaster, ran up to the first reveal of the main doorway of the sanctuary and then stopped, for the distance of the piers' thickness, to re-appear again in the pronaos, over most of whose area it was preserved. Presumably there was a raised threshold in the doorway, its top flush with the mud brick footings against the face of the door jambs; the threshold, and possibly the footing also, may have been covered with metal; the bronze threshold of Nebuchadnezzar from Borsippa³ would supply an analogy for this.

The pronaos was furnished with double doors, there being a hing-box against either jamb - the socket stones were missing. The brick pavement stopped again at the entrance to the naos, and here too there must have been a raised threshold, and perhaps the whole floor of the naos, of which no trace remained, was at a higher level. In the back wall of the naos, in a direct line with the door, was a wide and shallow niche filled with mud brick, the lower part of the altar or statue-base which was the central feature of the cult room.

From the south-east corner of the courtyard a second but much narrower door, enriched however with triple reveals like the door of the pronaos, led into a small paved room which communicated with the pronaos by a door in its north-west wall; a second doorway in the south-west wall led into a passage room alongside the naos and from that one passed into the long gallery, divided by door jambs into two parts, which ran behind the shrine and allowed of the working of the oracle by the priests. The pavements of these rooms had been weathered away and even the walls had perished to a depth of 0.20m. below pavement level, but their foundations could be followed throughout and the only detail which had to be conjecturally restored was the exact width of the door jambs in the oracle chamber.

No objects were found connected with the temple. Immediately inside the door of the pronaos there was, at 0.70m. below the pavement, a box with sides of burnt brick and a base of white limestone; it was empty.

(b) THE HARBOUR TEMPLE

(Plates 13, 14 and 69)

The temple lies on the eastern bank of the harbour basin at the north end of the city, adjoining on the south the palace of Bel-shalti-Nannar. There was here a low mound which had evidently been disturbed in modern times by seekers after treasure; holes filled with clean drift sand testified to their work, and the ground was strewn with bricks bearing the stamp of Nabonidus; most of them were merely loose bricks, but in a few spots were still in position together as fragments of a regular pavement; but there were no traces of walls, and it looked as if the site were hopelessly denuded. The work of tracing the limits of the harbour brought us to this mound, and its excavation seemed advisable as being likely to fix with certainty the basin's limits; to our surprise there came to light a temple which, though nameless, gives us quite a new light upon one phase of Babylonian religion.

¹Both the four- and the six-line stamps are used; the text is that of Langdon, *Neubabylonische Königsinschriften*, p.200, Neb.35.

²A lime got by burning gypsum.

³British Museum, 90,851.

The building as excavated is a rectangle measuring thirty-three metres by twenty-seven, and is orientated north-west x south-east, the sanctuary being at the north-west end. It is massively constructed in mud brick, but the outer walls are faced with burnt brickwork a metre thick and are relieved by shallow rectangular buttresses; the internal walls are of mud brick throughout, but the furnishings are in burnt brick; the burnt bricks bear the stamp of Nebuchadnezzar, from which the conclusion seems to follow that the building was founded by him and subsequently repaired by Nabonidus. The walls, the tops of which were flush with the modern ground surface, were found to be standing to a height of 6.50m., except at the north corner, where they had been much destroyed by modern plunderers; they were smoothly mud-plastered and in most places the whitewash on them was wonderfully well preserved. There was no floor of any sort.

The plan of the building was simple. A small forecourt, pronaos and naos; on the north-east a row of narrow service chambers, an oracle chamber behind the sanctuary, and on the south-west one small chamber alongside the pronaos and beyond it an L-shaped passage, certainly a staircase, the return of which flanked the sanctuary. Outside the temple proper, along the south-west side, runs a broad passage, divided into three by cross walls with doorways, at either end of which is a massive doorway; the only entrance to the temple was by this passage, from which doors in its north-east door led one to the forecourt and one to the pronaos. At the north-west end of the passage, against its north-east wall, was a slight of stairs in mud brick. There had been another door in the south-west wall of the passage, leading out of the building, in a line with the doors from the pronaos, but this had been carefully blocked with mud brickwork brought flush with the wall face. The door at the north-west end of the passage was effectually blocked from the outside by a solid mass of mud brick which runs like a causeway to the palace of Bel-shalṭi-Nannar and was covered by a pavement of thin burnt bricks bearing the Nabonidus stamp; only the south-east door of the passage therefore afforded access to the temple.

THE PASSAGE. The whole of the south-west wall leaned inwards at a sharp angle; the north-east wall was virtually true and all the other walls in the building were strictly vertical; the south-west wall seems to have given owing to the subsidence of its foundations, and this was probably due to its having been built on made soil along the edge of the old harbour; it certainly was accidental.

In the face of the north-east wall between the entrance-door and the door to the forecourt was a beam hole at the height of 1.70m.¹; in the jambs of the latter door were two more holes, nearly opposite one another, at 1.70m. height; at 1.30m. beyond the door was another, in the north-east wall, at the same height; in the first passage doorway there was a beam hole in the north-east jamb at 1.80m. and one in the south-west jamb at 2.20m.; in each jamb of the doorway leading to the pronaos a hole at 1.80m.; in the second passage doorway a hole in the north-east jamb at 1.90m. and one in the south-west jamb at 2.20m.; in the face of the south-west wall opposite the stairs a hole at 2.20m., and in the mud brick jambs of the north-west exit doorway holes opposite to each other at 2.00m.

The mud brick stairs formed a separate block not bonded into the wall; this block started at 1.20m. above the level of the wall foundations (except at the north-west end where the bottom of it was stepped down two courses) and it rested simply on dirt containing numerous potsherds; the lowest tread came at the fourth course of mud bricks and was 1.70m. above the wall foundations.

THE FORECOURT. In the south-east wall there is a beam hole in the middle of each of the recesses at the east and south corners, and there is one in each of the buttresses south-east of the doors to rooms 1 and 3; these are all at 1.80m. above the level of the floor in the passage; in each jamb of the door to the pronaos and in each jamb of the door to room 4 are holes at the same height (one of the latter was made too low and the beam was stilted up on two bricks inserted in the hole), but there are none in the doorway to room 3. In front of the doorway to the pronaos was a structure in burnt bricks set in bitumen (the bitumen very sparingly used); it was 2.80m. long and 0.60m. thick and stood to the full height of the

¹As there was no floor measurements were taken from the wall foundations; since these were only approximately uniform and since the burnt brick structures usually started at a higher level and the soil had to be left under and against them, so that the 'floor' made by the excavators was uneven, the measures are not always exact.

surrounding walls. Its base started 0.30m. above the 'floor' level given by the wall foundations; for the first 0.50m. this apparent wall is almost dry-built and resembles filling rather than building proper; above that the courses overhang slightly, but the face of the work is truer and the building more regular altogether. Against the faces of the two piers which form the jambs of the pronaos door there are structures in burnt brick and bitumen, a solid mass the front of which is decorated with vertical T-shaped grooves; that on the north-east had been ruined down to 0.90m. height by modern plunderers, that on the south-west stood 3.00m. high. Both had shallow foundations, starting well above 'floor' level; up to 0.70m. the building was good and the burnt brickwork was set against the face of the mud brick wall; above that height the wall face had been plastered with a thick coat of mud and the burnt bricks had been laid against the face of the plaster; the upper courses therefore overlapped in front the lower courses by as much as 0.08m., and in the south-west block the courses from 2.10m. upwards were gradually stepped out further so as to give a total projection beyond the base of 0.18m.

ROOM 3. In the south-west wall were two beam holes, one on either side of the door at about 1.80m. height. At the south-east end of the room was a pile of loose Nebuchadnezzar bricks.

ROOM 4. In the south-west wall a beam hole 0.60m. north-west of the door at 1.80m. height and a corresponding hole in the north-east wall; there was another at the same height in the south-east jamb of the doorway leading to the pronaos, but none in the north-west jamb. The three burnt brick pillars against the north-west wall are well built for the lower 1.50m.; they have a projection of 0.50m. and a width over-all of 1.85m.; from that point up to their full height of 3.30m. the bricks are laid against the mud plaster on the walls, which gets thicker as the walls goup, so that the front of the burnt brickwork is stepped outwards to 0.60m., and at the same time the courses overlap sideways so as to give at the top an over-all width of 2.02m.; the upper work is in every way very rough.

ROOM 5: THE PRONAOS. There are beam holes in the south-east wall half-way between the door and the east corner, and one facing it in the north-west wall (an actual hole in the south-east wall to the south-west of the door and 0.20m. higher than the rest may be accidental as the wall face here is much broken; in the doorway to room 6 there is a hole in each jamb. All these holes are at the same height, 1.80m. above the 'floor' datum¹. In the centre of the room is a pillar of burnt bricks set in bitumen, 0.80m. square, its foundations lower than those of the burnt brick additions to the piers of the forecourt. For the first eleven courses the brick-laying is fairly good; above that it is more irregular, the diameter of the pillar swelling and decreasing with the different courses (see the photograph on Plate 14(a)). The two burnt brick pillars against the south-west jamb of the naos door shew a similar irregularity; for the first 1.45m. they have an over-all width of 1.15m. and a projection from the wall face of 0.50m.; above that the successive courses are stepped out forwards and sideways so as to give a projection of 0.60m. and an over-all width of 1.35m.

ROOM 6. In the middle of the south-west wall is a beam hole at 1.80m.; the north-east wall is ruined down below that level.

ROOM 7. At 0.80m. from the start of the passage there is a beam hole in either wall at 1.80m. height. At the end of the passage a cross wall, not bonded at either end, clearly the retaining wall for the core of the stair flight, has its foundations 2.20m. above 'floor' level, resting on the clean sand which filled the building.

ROOM 8, THE NAOS. In each jamb of the entrance door is a beam hole at 1.80m. above the floor datum² and another at the same height in the north-west wall between the statue-base and the two pillars to the south-west of it. The base, built of burnt bricks and bitumen, its back in a shallow niche in the face of the north-west wall, is well built up to 0.35m. Above that the construction is very rough and mud mortar takes the place of bitumen; it is true that there is bitumen on the bricks, but these have been taken from another building and re-used, and some have been laid upside down, so that the trickles of bitumen run upwards instead of downwards. The base stands, at the back, to a total height of 1.75m., but the top of it there and most of the front has been destroyed by modern treasure seekers. In the

¹The 'floor' of the pronaos was excavated by us to a slightly deeper level, so that the beam holes seemed to be higher here than elsewhere, but the real height was the same.

²At 2.20m. above the level reached by our excavations, i.e. above wall foundation at this point, but the real height was 1.80m.

two burnt brick pillars in the east corner of the sanctuary are regularly built up to 1.75m. and above that the work is careless and the courses overhang to the sides and front. In the two similar pillars in the west corner the same is true and there are marked breaks in the construction at 0.50m., at 2.15m. and at 2.55m., the higher work being of the roughest description.

ROOM 9. There are no beam holes in the jambs of the door from the naos; in the doorway to room 10 there is one in the south-east jamb, but the north-east jamb and the walls of the room in general are ruined down below the 1.80m. level.

ROOM 10. A hole in the middle of the south-east wall may be accidental; the other walls are ruined below the 1.80m. level.

The Harbour Temple was discovered during the very last days of the season 1929-1930; it was excavated very quickly, chiefly because the whole of the filling consisted of perfectly clean sand containing not a single potsherd¹ and not stratified in any way, so that the clearing of it was straightforward work, but there was not time at our disposal for its proper examination. To prevent its being filled in with sand during the summer we covered it with a temporary roof and deferred its scientific study until the following season. In view of the height to which the walls were standing we naturally assumed that we had here the best-preserved of all the ancient buildings found at Ur, and indeed the effect produced by it when it was roofed was most impressive, as can be seen from the photographs on Plates 13(b) and 14(a). One historical conclusion seemed to be obvious from the first. The filling of the building with clean sand, a thing absolutely without parallel in our experience at Ur, could not be accidental but had been done deliberately. Since the building itself was put up by Nebuchadnezzar and since we had leading to its north-west entrance the high paved causeway of Nabonidus which seemed to be continued over the sand filling of the temple by the Nabonidus bricks scattered there I concluded that the later king had raised the level of the floor, probably because the building, lying low as it did alongside the harbour, suffered from damp, and that while his superstructure had disappeared we possessed the original temple of Nebuchadnezzar very much as he had built it; I supposed that the causeway, at that time not excavated for any distance from the building, would end with a ramp or steps leading up from the ground level to the high temple pavement

There were plenty of analogies for such a raising of an ancient site - Nebuchadnezzar himself had raised by nearly two metres the whole of the great courtyard of Nannar, importing earth specially for the purpose and laying his new pavement above it²; but here the theory involved certain difficulties. These were concerned with the burnt brick features of the temple. As seen on the ground plan they were perfectly normal; the grooved masses against the jambs of the door leading from the court to the pronaos would be a facing added in better material to the mud-brick piers; the use of the square pillars against the walls of the pronaos and naos was not clear, but for the long narrow construction in the forecourt and for the square block standing free in front of the sanctuary door there were parallels for instance in E-nun-mah in Neo-Babylonian times and in the Nin-Ezen temple of Nebuchadnezzar³. But in the Nin-Ezen temple the narrow structure stood only four brick courses high; in E-nun-mah it was almost equally low; and whereas in the former case it might be thought to have been denuded, in E-nun-mah the bitumen casing shewed that it was standing to its original height; we had without question accepted these features as respectively a table of offerings and an altar, and now in the Harbour Temple the 'table of offerings' took the form of a screen wall as high as the walls of the court and the 'altar' that of a brick column which seemed more suited to uphold the roof of the chamber; moreover the brickwork of all these features was so bad that one was driven to assume that it was but a core originally sheathed with wooden or other panelling which had disappeared⁴.

¹This was the case in the temple proper; in the south-west passage there was clean sand for the most part but a layer of dirt and rubbish, with potsherds, especially at the north-west end.

²See Vol.V, p.96.

³See the ground plans, Plates 66 and 68.

⁴These views were put forward in my preliminary report in the *Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. X, p.320, and were corrected in Vol.XI, p.374. I repeat them here because they do give an obvious *prima facie* explanation which must be disposed of before the real and much more interesting explanation is seen to be necessary.

The difficulties are such that the whole theory becomes doubtful if not untenable, and it is necessary to pass in review all the evidence available.

The fact that the burnt bricks of Nebuchadnezzar, in the statue base in the naos certainly and in the other burnt brick structures probably, had been taken from another building and re-used (the loose bricks assembled in room 3 were not new) leaves us without definite evidence that the building was by him at all; it may just as well, if not better, have been an original foundation of Nabonidus.

The mud brick paved causeway which blocks altogether the north-west door of the entrance passage does not drop down to a lower ground level but runs flat to the palace of Bel-shalti-Nannar, the floors of which are flush with the causeway pavement.

The temple was filled up to the height of the standing walls with perfectly clean sand over which a pavement was laid continuing that of the causeway; this was certainly done by Nabonidus.

The careful plastering and whitewashing of the mud brick walls is proof that the existing temple was complete and prepared for use.

There is no pavement to that temple and there never was any - for even if the burnt bricks of such a pavement had been removed there would have been left behind those broken in the removal or, at least, the mud bricks of the pavement foundation; actually the only floor is the flat soil on which the foundations of the walls were laid.

The mud brick staircase in the south-west passage is an after-thought and was built when the passage floor had already been raised by rubbish to a height of about a metre.

All the burnt brick features have one peculiarity in common; they are well built up to a certain height (which differs in the different cases) and above that the brick-laying is remarkably careless. In the case of those which stand against walls the lower and better brickwork comes against the actual face of the mud-brick wall and the upper part is against the wall plaster and must therefore have been added later, when the temple had been finished.

If the upper brickwork in each case be removed we have in the forecourt instead of a screen wall a normal table of offerings 0.50m. high instead of a brick face to the piers, grooved bases 0.70m. high; these may be compared with the brick bases against the south-west wall of the forecourt of the Larsa Nin-gal temple¹. In the pronaos we have instead of a column an altar 0.90m. high and two bases against the wall 1.45m. high; in room 4 two bases 1.50m. high; in the naos a statue base 0.35m. high, two bases 1.75m. high and two more apparently 0.50m. high; the measurements accord perfectly with what we find in other similar buildings.

A brick-layer raising an existing structure would normally be guided by the face of the wall on which his new work was based; he would lay his bricks flush with the face and any inequalities would be made good by the filling of the centre. Looking at the way in which the upper courses of the burnt brickwork overhang the lower in every direction one can see that the man was laying his bricks from above, so that as he laid each down it hid from him the edge of the course already laid and made accuracy impossible.

The beam holes in the door jambs were certainly intended for fixing door frames; this is further proof that the temple was completed.

The beam holes in the walls, at a height of 1.80m. above floor level, are more difficult to explain.

The only explanation that meets all the difficulties of the case and takes all the evidence into account is that the building is throughout the work of Nabonidus, who employed a certain amount of re-used material in its construction, and that he was building according to a very ancient precedent, and that what we have here is not the temple at all but its substructure. The precedent is given by a text of Ur-Dau² which describes that early ruler's building of a temple of Nin-girsu 'The ground to a depth of (?) ells he dug out, the earth like fine stone he ... (?) and like fine metal he ... (?) with fire. In accordance with its proportions a great building area (ki-dagal-la) he laid out, therein brought he its earth back again, the foundations (US) laid he therein. Thereover a substructure (ki-sa-a) ten ells high built he. Over the substructure the E-ninnu, whose name is 'Imgig shineth' thirty ells high built he'. The builder of the Harbour Temple began by

¹The south-east temple in the Gig-par-ku; v. Vol.VII.

²S.A.K.I. 60.a.

digging a deep rectangular pit on the bottom of which was laid out the ground plan of the building; then its walls were built to a height of about six metres or seven, i.e., to the level of the surrounding ground; a table of offerings, altars and statue bases were constructed in burnt brick, doors were fixed in the doorways and the walls of mud brick were plastered and whitewashed; I am inclined to believe that the beam holes in the walls were for brackets which supported the framework of a light temporary roof not unlike that which we subsequently laid over the ruins. In any case there was a complete temple lying below ground level, and presumably it was duly consecrated and services were held in it. Then the roof, if there had been such, was removed and the whole building was filled with clean sand. Nabonidus did not purify and return to its place the earth which he had dug out - it would have been an impossible task, considering the nature of the site chosen in the heart of the old city, but he did bring instead the clean desert sand which would serve his purpose equally well. As the temple proper was filled (the south-west passage was, I think, left to the last and was used by the workmen employed on the task; hence the accumulation of rubbish on the floor of the only part of the building which was not consecrated ground) bricks were laid on the tops of the altars and bases, the work keeping pace with the rise of the sand, so that when all was level they yet shewed above the surface; at the same time, for the convenience of the workmen laying the bricks, the rough mud staircase was built in the south-west passage. When only the tops of the walls were left standing above the sand filling a pavement of burnt brick was laid above the latter and the walls of the superstructure were carried up on the basis of the substructure walls; the new temple which rose above ground was an exact replica of that buried underneath it, except that (if the precedent was faithfully followed) it stood some twenty metres high instead of seven. It was to this upper temple that the causeway which blocks the north-west doorway of the 'passage' led from the Palace of Bel-shalti-Nannar.

Our Harbour Temple is therefore the *ki-sa-a* of a temple which has been denuded away entirely; what is interesting is that it is itself a complete temple. Below the building above ground wherein man performs his service there was another, very much more holy, inaccessible to man though presumably habitable by the god; the temple which is seen derived its sanctity from being a replica based directly on that which was not seen, the altar on which the priest did sacrifice was made holy by the fact that its foundations went down to the altar of that hidden house of the god; the whole thing is one, but the virtue of it comes from that part which was unapproachable.

I do not think that there is any analogy elsewhere in Mesopotamia for this elaborate ^XUS construction, although something of the sort may be suspected in the case of the deep and solid foundations of the Third Dynasty temple of Nin-gal¹; it certainly was not the rule and in the later history of Mesopotamian architecture it may well be unique; but if anyone were likely to revive by exception an ancient tradition of the sort it was Nabonidus with his unorthodox religious enthusiasms and his antiquarian tastes. The text of Ur-Bau says nothing of any consecration or religious use of the *ki-sa-a*, and the complete furnishing of the underground building may have been an innovation reflecting the individual beliefs of Nabonidus or his peculiar interpretation of an old practice; whether it be old or original to him the idea of the double building illustrated by the Harbour Temple will appeal to modern thought as very much more spiritual than what is generally found in Babylonian religion.

¹Vol. VII.

CHAPTER VI

(a) THE PALACE OF BEL-SHALṬI-NANNAR

By Professor M.E.L. Mallowan

In November 1930 the Expedition uncovered a mud-brick building with abnormally deep foundations situated on the north-east side of the ancient harbour. This proved to be the largest single building discovered at Ur. (Plate 70). Unlike any other building in Ur, its size and ground plan bear a striking resemblance to the huge palace at Babylon. The burnt brick of the pavement had stamps of Nabonidus referring to the building of the E-gig-par. Similar bricks had in a previous season been found in the Neo-Babylonian restoration of E-dublal-mah where there was also evidence of a school and museum belonging to the king's daughter Bel-shalṭi-Nannar, sister of Belshazzar. The absence of adequate housing accommodation therein is explained by the discovery of the palace building. Here we have a magnificent cloister designed to enhance the dignity of the king's vice-regent at a time when Babylon was in sore need of the ever-doubtful allegiance of its southern dependencies.

On excavation the building was discovered to be for the most part ruined down to floor level, but the mud brick walls had foundations over three metres below pavement level, and this enabled us to obtain a complete ground plan. The abnormal depth of foundation seems to have been due to the damp character of the soil, for the palace lay adjacent to the site of the now disused harbour. At the same time this use of deep foundations was in keeping with the ancient traditional 'UŠ' building¹ whereby the foundations were made one-third of the total height of the superstructure. Here also the foundations of the building were filled up solid with earth and rubbish, and a raised floor was thus erected high and dry over the low-lying and damp site. The 'UŠ' method of construction, though not hitherto discovered at Ur in the Neo-Babylonian period, has an excellent parallel in the Ishtar gate at Babylon - yet another constructive link with the Kasr.

In area the site occupied by the building is second only to that of the Kasr at Babylon. It is approached by a great square court or campus measuring 80 by 80 metres, and the palace itself has a maximum length of over 96 metres and a maximum breadth of 94.

The main building has an axis that lies north by south. The different line taken by the east and south walls seems to be due to the existence of earlier buildings on the site of the ancient rampart which lay to the east of the palace.

The principal approach to the palace is from the courtyard on the south. It consists of a defensive wall pierced by a monumental gateway which gives access to a large courtyard (2)². This gave approach to a subsidiary house lying about court 78 at the south-east corner of the building, and to the core of the palace proper which contained no less than eighty chambers. This apparent maze of chambers, however, resolves itself into a series of units differing in size but similar in character. The units are clearly residential and consist of open courts surrounded by a series of chambers. The central complex is flanked by a passage surrounding all

¹Foundations ran down 3.2m. below pavement level. At 2.2m. below the pavement there was a layer of matting. This was evidently the foundation of the 'UŠ' proper. All the soil below it was damp and water-logged - the original surface into which the foundations of the wall had been dug. Above the matting rubbish had been thrown in, up to the level of the pavement. There was a considerable amount of burnt brick rubbish and the interstices between the bricks proved that the rubbish had been deliberately thrown in at one time and was not gradual.

Where the foundations were excavated to their full depth it was seen that below pavement level the walls only had a very thin coat of plaster and had evidently never been exposed, whereas the plaster on the superstructure was often as much as 0.003m. thick.

For the 'UŠ' method of construction at Ur, cf. the 'Gig-par-ku' and the Third Dynasty chambers of the great courtyard of the Nannar temple.

²Court (2) had a deep bitumen-lined tank in one corner by the north door. This conjunction of doorway and tank has previously been found outside the Temenos wall of Nebuchadnezzar.

four sides of the building with subsidiary chambers radiating off it on three sides, and on the north side a smaller postern gate¹ matching the main pylon entrance on the south; the postern gate is flanked by three very large chambers, 67, 68 and 69, possibly magazines.

The nucleus of the building consists of four open courts, nos. 13, 5, 42 and 54. The fifth court (2) is an annexe to the main residential quarters, and is also the central feature of a rather smaller house necessarily different in character from the other units of the building owing to its accessibility from all sides. Courts 13, 42 and 54 are respectively the central features of residences, all of which are very similar. Court 13, which measures 17 by 15 metres, is the centre of the largest and most important house, presumably the dwelling of the high priestess herself. The similarity of ground plans is remarkable. Court 13 leads to a large oblong room 14, bearing all the characteristics of the Liwan or reception room, the largest in the house, with a wall on the court side thicker than the other party walls. This gives access to an inner private chamber 15. It will be observed that the arrangement of court, Liwan, and inner chamber, 13, 14 and 15 of house 1, corresponds to 42, 43 and 45 of house 2, and to 54, 55 and 56 of house 3, and further, the subsidiary chambers from the Liwan repeat themselves in each case: 16, 17 and 20 in house 1; 46, 47 and 44 in house 2; with a slight modification in house 3, 57 and 58, due to the exigencies of space enforced by the line of the east wall. The arrangement of rooms on the side opposite to the Liwan in each of the three houses also has a curious correspondence: 33 leading to smaller subsidiary rooms 31 and 32 in house 1, 50 leading to 51 and 52 in house 2, 62 leading to 63 and 64 in house 3, while in houses 1 and 2 there is a single self-contained chamber on the east side of the court, 35 and 53 respectively. House 1, which has the greatest ground plan, is given four rooms, obviously magazines, 23 to 26.

Not only do these three most important residential units bear a close resemblance to one another, but they bear a further close resemblance to the eastern half of the great house at Merkes² discovered by Koldewey in Babylon. The great house in Merkes has exactly the same arrangement of court, Liwan and inner chamber; further, in the Ur building, 21 and 22, and the corresponding chambers in the other houses, find exact parallel in the Merkes house. As at Babylon, in the most important houses the Liwan lies on the southern side of the court, doubtless so situated as always to enjoy cool and shade.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the Ur palace is the extraordinary series of shallow-stepped buttresses running in a long receding line along the east side of the building. On the east wall alone there are over one hundred buttresses. Although the peculiar line of the east wall must be accounted for by the lie of older buildings outside, it is not at all clear for what reason the buttresses were taken out in so shallow a series. It was a common Babylonian practice to break the monotony of a long line of wall by the construction of niches and recesses, as, for example, in the Temenos wall, where the arrangement follows the dictates of strength and convenience as well as the tradition of an older timber-work construction. We cannot, however, find a constructional reason for this shallow form of buttress; but here again Babylon supplies a remarkable analogy. In the Nabopolassar Palace there are eighty stepped buttresses over a length of 80 metres, and the same feature is to be observed on the south side of the principal court in the Kasr, as well as on three sides of the great house in Merkes. There are moreover further analogies from private houses discovered this season at Ur; and whatever the reason for its existence there is no doubt that this very characteristic feature of the outside of the building completely dominated the whole of the secular Babylonian architecture of the later Babylonian period.

The Ur building reveals this feature only on two sides, east and south. On the west, the flanking passage widens considerably, and on the inside of the outer boundary wall there is a system of piers running very nearly up to the end of the wall. These may have carried the

¹Under the pavement of the postern gate there were eight burnt brick boxes containing painted mud Papsukal figures and the five sacred dogs, as well as a bronze dagger blade and an inscribed tablet unfortunately no longer decipherable. Three more boxes were also found in the entrance to room (4) and there were several other looted boxes under other doorways in the interior of the building: see U.17060 and 17432. These Papsukal and other apotropaic figures were introduced at Ur during the Assyrian period; they have accordingly been discussed and illustrated in Vol. VIII.

²See *Babylon* by Koldewey translated by Johns, p.288. It should be noticed, however, that Koldewey surmises that the small room corresponding to Ur (15) may have been a shop, and at Babylon this actually had an entrance opening into a street; neither fact is true of the Ur palace room.

springers for vaulted shelters, which could then be carried up solid, thus nearly doubling the thickness of the western boundary wall. On the other hand, the absence of these piers at the north end of the wall is difficult to account for on this hypothesis.

No traces of roofing were discovered in the debris, but it seems obvious from the ground plan that the courts were open to the sky and served as light wells; at all events the large majority of the rooms would be roofed. There was a staircase leading to the roof or possibly to an upper floor in room 20 in house 1, and there may have been a staircase in room 58 in house 3. The staircase of room 65 in house 3 was subterranean, and seems to have been a temporary stair erected for the bricklayers during the time of construction. Analogies from Babylon and Ur for this period show that buildings were for the most part not more than one story high, and the immense area covered by the ground plan tends also to show that this palace also must have been a single-story building.

It is interesting that there is a considerable discrepancy of levels in the great campus or court that formed the approach to the palace. The pavement level on the north-east side of the campus was indicated by a door socket found in position at the northern end of the boundary wall; and trial trenches revealed that the ground must have sloped gently from the north-east to the south-west, descending from the high-lying ground abutting on the ancient rampart to the low-lying harbour temple area. The foundations of the southern boundary wall of the great courtyard step downwards with the slope of the hill from north-east to south-west. In the southern wall there was a small pylon entrance which projected one-and-a-half metres from the line of the main wall. Owing to denudation the southern corner had vanished, and only a very small strip of the western boundary wall was discovered. This enclosed the harbour temple, and by the west corner of the palace there was a very heavy double wall, 15 metres thick from inner to outer face, possibly constructed to bridge the weakness in defence at the junction of the harbour temple and palace.

Seen from the south end of the campus the palace must have been an imposing spectacle, rising in a series of stages from the low-lying harbour temple to the high pylon gate, perhaps capped by the lofty walls of the great Liwan on the south side of court 13, where the enormous thickness of party wall seems designed for great height.

The close conjunction of pylon gate, palace, and temple again affords an analogy with Babylon with its conjunction of Ishtar Gate, Nin-mah Temple, and Kasr.

By position as well as construction the Ur building bears the stamp of a palace, for it lay outside the Temenos but sufficiently close to its walls to allow of immediate access, and was almost opposite the gates leading to the moon god's temple.

There seems little doubt from the numerous analogies already demonstrated that the architects of the Ur palace were basing themselves on a royal prototype in Babylon. It is also interesting that, although in many points of construction the Ur building resembles the Kasr in Babylon, the more intimate features of the ground plan have a closer connexion with the great house of Merkes. This is in accordance with the supposition that the Ur building was the residence not of the king but of the king's daughter. The division of the palace into distinct units may perhaps correspond to the prominent class divisions in the orders of priestesses. But whatever the interpretation of the distinctive units may be, it is obvious that so large a building directly inspired by the capital itself must have come under the personal cognizance of the king.

(b) THE NEO-BABYLONIAN HOUSES

(Plates 15 and 71)

When Mr. Mallowan wrote his report on the palace of Bel-shalti-Nannar the private houses of the same date lying in the south-east quarter of the city had not yet been excavated. Now they have given fresh points of comparison.

One of the striking features which they have in common is the adaptation of an often irregular outline to a strictly regular and rectangular internal ground plan. The essential element in each is the group consisting of a courtyard onto which gives a reception room, this having a retiring room at one end, or at either end, and another chamber behind it with direct communication. This is the public suite of rooms, and the house may boast one or more sub-

sidary courts similarly arranged, and will have its purely domestic quarters out of the way in a more or less secluded corner. In the private houses too reappears the curious fashion of building a wall with echeloned bricks making a long series of angles in the wall-face, a fashion, as Mr. Mallowan notes, illustrated further by the Great House in the Merkes quarter at Babylon. I would suggest that the astonishing disharmony between the direction of the interior and exterior walls in the houses A and B is due to a desire for the amenities of life. The ground plots were presumably defined by ancient property rights and could not be changed. The general layout of the interior was fixed not so much by a mere tradition as by the habits of the people; the most used and the most important apartment was the reception room which faced on the great court, and it was most desirable that this should look north so as to get the advantage of the cool north breezes in the hot weather; such is the usual aim in the modern house of the sort, and such would have been the natural aim of the ancient architect.

For the saw-toothed walls I can put forward no adequate explanation. It does of course allow of the bricks being laid parallel to the direction of the interior rooms and so of the cross walls being properly bonded into the exterior walls. The advantage of this is best seen in the case of the north-east and north-west walls of House B; it is least obvious in the case of the south-east wall of House A, where the saw-teeth reappear on the inside and had to be masked by heavy mud plaster; where the principle is not followed, as in the south-east wall of House B, the bonding of the cross-walls fails.

For the houses of the Nebuchadnezzar period therefore, at any rate for those of the better class, there was an established pattern which was to serve also for the Persian age. It is not a development of the Kassite house, nor of the house of the Larsa age, but it does find an exact analogy in Assyria in the eighth century B.C. Palaces and large private houses excavated at Khorsabad¹ supply beyond all doubt the model on which the Neo-Babylonian house of the seventh century was based. It is of course perfectly true that the ordinary houses at Ur of the twentieth century B.C. was built round a central court and that the principal room opening on to that court was the reception room², but there the court is, so to speak, the unit, and here the unit is the complex of court *plus* reception room *plus* the two or more rooms connected with the reception room; the Larsa house is of two storeys, the Neo-Babylonian house is but one storey high and makes up for its loss of height by its ampler ground area; in the Larsa house the courtyard is itself a domestic centre and the servants' working rooms, kitchen etc., open direction on it, whereas in the Neo-Babylonian these are removed as far as possible from sight and the court is an essential part of the reception room devoted to the public. The ground plan taken by itself might be deceptive; if one considers the elevation of the building and the use of its different rooms it becomes impossible to derive the late house from the early.

SITE NH. (Plates 15 and 71). In the south-east quarter of the city, to the west of the main group of Larsa houses excavated by us, there was a higher mound whereon private houses of the Neo-Babylonian and Persian periods were found better preserved than anywhere else on the site. The buildings were completely independent of anything that had occupied the area previously; the ground had been cleared, all earlier remains swept away, and the new buildings were set up to a plan which differentiates them altogether from the private houses of former times.

The houses lie on either side of a broad and, on the whole, straight street bisected by another wide street and by narrow lanes running at right angles to it; this is a remarkable change from the haphazard development of the old Larsa city and seems to imply that a stronger municipal government had taken over control of the street system of Ur. The internal planning of the houses is not necessarily orientated in accordance with their frontages on the streets, so that in some cases the architect has been obliged to make an awkward compromise, e.g. in the cutting off of the north-east corner of House 1 or, in the case of House 6 where a series of offsets in the south-west wall of room B10 is made to balance the angle of the skew wall³.

¹ See Gordon Loud, *An architectural formula for Assyrian Planning*, in *Rev. d'Assyriologie*, xxxiii, No. iii (1936) p. 153.

² See Vol. VII,

³ In my preliminary report on the first of the houses dug (*A.J.*, Vol. xi, pp. 372sq.) I interpreted the odd skew relation of internal to external walls as evidence of rebuilding, an old house being cut back and re-faced to suit the new layout of the quarter, and I attributed the original building to the Nabopolassar period and the alterations to that of Nebuchadnezzar. But the excavation of House 1 in 1933-4 proved that the inner and the outer walls are contemporary. My first conclusions therefore were mistaken, and a different explanation is necessary.

In their general scheme the private buildings agree closely with that of the palace of Bel-shalṭi-Nannar already described.

The main feature of the house is a large courtyard entered not directly from the street but through one or more lobbies or by means even more roundabout. At the back of the court, and therefore at the far end for those entering it, a broad doorway opens on the reception room or chamber of audience (the throne room of the palace) which is wide and shallow and has a door at one end, or at each, to a small retiring room and a door in its back wall to another chamber, usually again wide and shallow, which in a private house might be a resting room for the owner or one for the reception of more intimate friends. Round the court are other rooms whose use we do not know. In the larger houses there may be one or more secondary courts which are clearly the family quarters, or the women's quarters, and reproduce more or less but on a smaller scale the arrangements of the public part; servants' quarters and kitchens are removed as far as possible from the public eye and are crowded into the corners of the building. Even in the poorer houses such as Nos. 5 and 6 the courtyard scheme is maintained, and only in the meaningless muddle of House 2 is there a real departure from the norm. It must be borne in mind that the ruins were in bad condition, the walls generally ruined down to floor level and often to beneath the floors, so that the door openings had disappeared; on the published plan doors have been suggested only where there was an actual gap in the wall line, and where the foundations are continuous no suggestion of doors at a higher level has been made; in House 3 especially the absence of doors obscures the meaning of the plan, but at least no theory has been superimposed on the facts as discovered, and it can be seen that the probable reconstruction would only heighten the resemblance of the different buildings one to another.

Compared with the houses of the Larsa period, these are very much larger and less cramped; they were one story high instead of two (there was nowhere any sign of a staircase) so that they naturally occupied a greater area; but for all their lavish use of space they are built wholly of mud brick without the burnt brick foundations which were invariable in the past. The form of building is probably due to imitation of Northern types; its adoption may have been encouraged by the economy in timber which it made possible, for upper floors required a great deal of stout timber, more so than did the roof, and we know that in the Neo-Babylonian period the cost of wood and other building materials rose considerably (*Cf. F. Delitzsch, Handel und Wandel in Altbabylonien, Stuttgart, 1910, p.30*). It certainly was economy that dispensed with the burnt brick foundations, for those were no less necessary now than they had been before. It looks as if the population of Ur had dwindled - which is likely enough in view of its total desertion about four centuries later and the small part which it plays in later Kassite history, so that the town could afford more elbow room for its inhabitants, and that it was poorer than it had been in the Larsa period, which again is quite consistent with the political history of the place, so far as it can be deduced from the records.

In his description of the Bel-shalṭi-Nannar palace Professor Mallowan has discussed the curious method of construction whereby a wall-face is broken up by meaningless little buttresses or resolved into a series of saw-toothed angles. The same method is very much in evidence in the houses. It will be noticed that the two or three courses of mud bricks used as a foundation were laid in a straight line and it was only thereafter that the bricks run parallel to the lines of the inner chambers and so perforce give on the outside this peculiar effect of multitudinous reveals. That is the explanation in the case of the north-east wall of House 3; in the south-east wall of House 1 there is not even that justification and the desire to achieve an easier bond with the internal walls is the builder's only excuse - and in that case the saw-teeth on the inner face of the wall, which did give it a more uniform thickness than is obtained elsewhere, had to be concealed by heavy plastering.

This curious walling must be reckoned with when we attempt to fix the date of the building of this quarter of the city. The tablets found in the ruins go back as far into the Assyrian period as the reign of Nergal-uṣezib (693 B.C.), four are of the time of the governor Sin-balaṣsu-iqbi and his father Ningal-iddin, there are no less than thirty dated to the reign of Nabopolassar, and there are eight of Nebuchadnezzar; on the face of it, it would appear that the building of the quarter should be attributed to the Assyrian period, and remembering the energetic character of Sin-balaṣsu-iqbi one might easily imagine him dragooning the people of Ur into a town planning scheme quite foreign to their traditions. But the evidence does not support that view. The Sin-balaṣsu-iqbi tablets are part of a hoard (U.20089) the rest

of which is dated to the 5th year of Darius and the 14th of Xerxes, i.e., they belonged to an archive which had been accumulated over more than a century; most of the Nabopolassar group also belonged to a family archive which may have been formed originally at Babylon and only brought to Ur later; a few other tablets of early date found isolated in the ruins need show no more than that the site was inhabited at that time, and, since they too may have come from archives, do not necessarily prove even that. On the other hand there has nowhere yet been found an authenticated instance of the 'saw-toothed' wall so typical of Babylon belonging to any period earlier than Nebuchadnezzar.

The NH site, lying as it does in the middle of the walled inner city, i.e., in what might be called the best residential area, is not likely to have been unoccupied at any time, but there are no recognisable traces of buildings between the late Kassite and these 'Neo-Babylonian' houses. At one time or another there seems to have been a clean sweep made of this whole quarter and a general rebuilding on an entirely new plan. If we look back to the Larsa town plan, which was followed by the Kassite builders, it is evident that the new layout disregarded all the rights of former owners of property, who would find the outlines of their holdings radically changed and their frontages, aligned with the new streets, set at unaccustomed angles. If, as is so often the case, the interior lines of the new buildings did not conform to those of the frontage, this was, I suspect, due to the fact that the orientation of the rooms was determined by considerations of sun and air, factors with which the authority laying out the new quarter did not concern itself.

On the whole, the evidence is strongly in favour of the new quarter being the work of Nebuchadnezzar. The wholesale razing of existing buildings and their replacement by a different housing scheme has its exact parallel at Babylon. The houses therefore are strictly speaking Neo-Babylonian; but they continued in use, with little change, through the Persian and into the Hellenistic period¹. New walls may be added, sometimes modifying the shapes of rooms, sometimes following the old foundations; there may be a considerable rise in floor levels as witnessed by Persian coffins dug down into the subsoil from a level higher than the existing second flooring; but some houses remained very much what they had always been and the level of them altered scarcely at all.

HOUSE 1. The entrance in the north-west side led to a chamber having unusually narrow doors in its south and east walls, so narrow as to give it the appearance of a servants' entrance, though this cannot have been the case. The south door led into the large paved court (2) those walls were covered with white *jûs* plaster and facing it was the door of the reception room of which the walls were thicker than most of those in the building and imply a greater height in the principal public rooms. The threshold was raised by the height of one course of bricks and was smoothly coated with bitumen which on the inside was carried down over the edge of the sill to cover a projecting lower course of bricks; this lower step, together with the plaster on the walls which went below pavement level, shewed that room 3 had once had a floor at this level and that the present brick pavement flush with that of the main court 2 was secondary; the pavement of the court also had been raised 0.35m. Room 4 had its brick pavement, flush with the upper pavement of room 3, covered thickly with bitumen; it sloped to a central drain whose intake was a small hole pierced through a single brick; from it a narrow door led into room 6 of which the original floor (at a lower level) was of bricks covered with white *jûs* plaster; room 7, a cupboard (?) opening off this was unpaved. Room 5 had none of its pavement left, but the walls were plastered with white *jûs* and the bottom line of the plaster shewed that the floor had been 0.30m. above the (high) pavement of room 3. There was no sign of a door from room 3 to room 8, the wall being ruined down to pavement level; room 9 opening out of it (and having no communication with the rooms to south and west) had a curious feature. It may have been an unroofed court, for it had a (secondary) pavement with a drain in the middle of it; at its east end, contained by mud brick wall, was a paved platform 0.10m. high across which ran a bitumen-lined channel formed of a single line of bricks w courses high on the east and on the west by a solid block of brickwork which con-

¹ Tablets dated to the reigns of Persian kings come from all over the site - there are 15 of Darius I and no less than 40 of Artaxerxes II; a tablet from House 6 carries the sequence down to the seventh year of Philip Arrhidaeus, and there are 5 other tablets, dated but not bearing names, which can be attributed to the Seleucids.

tinued up to the wall of the room; its north end was closed by a brick set on edge and the channel ran down gently to the south where it emptied into a box made of four bricks set on edge and rising 0.05m. above the paving; that on the side of the channel having a semi-circular cut in its edge to form a mouth; the box had a brick bottom but was not proofed with bitumen and would not have held water, and it had no connection with any pipe or drain.

Room 11 had a threshold of burnt bricks set in and coated with *jûs*; its walls had been destroyed by fire and partly rebuilt in the second period; traces of burning were common along the whole of the north part of the house. In room 15 there was a central drain and against it remains of a three-sided structure in burnt brick and bitumen six courses high, belonging to the earlier phase of the building; the mud-plastered walls of that phase were heavily burnt; there had been a niche in the west wall which was blocked later. The door in the south wall belonged apparently to the second phase only.

The rooms lying to the west of the main court were obviously domestic. Room 23 was probably itself an open court with chambers facing upon it; in the middle of it was a drain of clay pots set one above another, surrounded by brick rubble; the fragment of burnt brick wall which runs between the drain and the south-west corner of the room is part of an underlying Kassite wall and was probably not re-used in the Neo-Babylonian period. There was under the floor a clay coffin with the body of an infant. Along the south wall were found numbers of tablets which however did not belong here but were evidently an overflow from the little cupboard chamber 22, where the floor was covered with such; they were very largely school tablets, syllabaries etc., and may indicate that this was the nursery section of the house. Room 21 had a pot drain in the middle of its floor. Room 28, in the south-west corner, was the kitchen; the walled-off recess in its south-west angle was a large fire-place and the recess further along the south wall was a cupboard in which we found a number of clay pot-stands and the copper pans of a pair of scales; there were layers of ashes in the fireplace and spreading across the room, and the walls showed signs of heavy burning and were blackened with smoke. Room 31 was again a sort of cupboard with a raised bench of mud brick topped with burnt brick filling the whole of its south end from the door in the east side to the wall. In room 32 a big jar, diameter 0.60m., was sunk for half its height in the clay floor. These isolated chambers at the back of the building were clearly the servants' quarters.

The rooms 33-40, together with room 13, formed a unit which duplicates the main features of the first part of the house; we find the entrance lobby, 33, the central court 34 paved with burnt brick, and the surrounding chambers of which 37 with its little retiring room 39 is the reception room. At the same time it is not a separate house, for there is through communication by way of rooms 13 and 10 to the central court of the first part and by way of rooms 38, 7, 6 and 4 to the main reception room; it is a secondary quarter, possibly for the women. The rooms presented no features of interest nor were any objects found in them. The graves under the house were very numerous and included NB. 1-14, 16, 17, and 20-26.

HOUSE 1. The building was terribly denuded; few of the interior doorways could be detected and even the entrance was uncertain; the plan suggests that it was through Room 1, serving as the lobby, but since the saw-toothed wall was continuous a doorway through it was possible only if there were a high threshold. Certainly the set of rooms 1-6 gives the normal arrangement of lobby, central court and reception room with its flanking chambers; but no further identifications were justified by existing evidence. The graves NB. 15, 18 and 19 were connected with the building, as well as a number of plundered or unimportant graves.

HOUSE 3. So far as could be told from the ruined walls (which were not all necessarily of the same date) the building did not conform to the normal house plan. It seemed to have no connection with House 2, but as only the foundations of the walls were preserved the possibility of a through communication could not be ruled out, and the absence of internal doorways made the plan quite unmeaning. A few tablets were found loose in the filling, one of Nabopolassar and one, at a higher level, of Artaxerxes I.

HOUSE 4 was equally unilluminating. Little more than the *enceinte* wall remained, and that was ruined down too low to show the position of the entrance doorway. NB. 27 was the best grave associated with the house.

HOUSE 5. This was an unusually small house occupying one end of a block the other end of which had no apparent means of access but still, judging from the ground plan, seems to have been an annexe of the house proper. The main entrance was from the street on the north-east, through room 1, beyond which is the normal paved central courtyard (2) with its reception room, (3), presumably opening onto it, but the north-west wall was too ruinous for the

door emplacement to be distinguishable; it looked as if there had been a doorway from the court into room 4, but this was uncertain; but room 4 did have another doorway onto the side street, an unusual feature and perhaps secondary. The very small rooms along the south-west side of the court were planned from the wall foundations only, and no doors were visible; room 8 had had a brick pavement, but the north-east recess was proofed with bitumen, suggesting a bathroom. The very much ruined rooms of the 'annexe' suggested working rooms rather than residential quarters.

HOUSE 6. A small house of normal type, the walls much destroyed. There was no sign of the front door, which may have led into room 1 and so into 2, the central court; room 3 was the reception room with its retiring room 4. In the south corner of the court there were a few fragments of tablets lying in a pocket of ashes 0.03m. below the secondary pavement, as that was indicated by three bricks preserved *in situ*. In the west corner of room 8 was a large jar containing tablets; the jar lay against the foundations of the re-building of the wall and its broken edges were on the level of the bottom course of those foundations, so that its rim may well have been flush with the secondary floor and the contents have been contemporary with that. The tablets, some fifty in number, catalogued as U.17243, (*v. Ur Texts*, Vol. IV) are archives of a family presumably the owners of the house; they cover a considerable period of time, from 575 B.C. down to the seventh year of Philip Arrhidaeus, but nearly all are of the Persian era, twelve of them belonging to the reign of Artaxerxes II. They afford the clearest evidence that these better-class houses of the Neo-Babylonian time continued to be used, without any radical alteration, until the final desertion of Ur.

HOUSE 7. The building was in very bad condition, almost all the walls being ruined away below floor level and in places completely destroyed; it had too undergone many alterations, and the walls of different dates were difficult to distinguish in the dilapidated state of them all; it was only by exception that doors survived, and a number of those shown on the plan in places where the walls have been restored are conjectural. The walls were poorly built and had no burnt brick foundations. The rooms are not arranged to face the sun directly but conform to the outlines of the ground plot, and in the outer walls there is none of the saw-toothed decoration characteristic of the period; possibly it is a somewhat older building than the others.

The entrance seems to have been from the main street through the buttressed south-west wall into the long room 1 (though this is unlike the typical entrance lobby and no doorway survived leading into room 2) and so to the central court 3. Here the arrangement was normal, with the reception room 4 and its little retiring rooms 5 and 6, and the inner reception room 7 with chambers 8 and 9 dependent on it. In the closet room 15 there was found a clay pot containing 70 tablets of the time of Nabopolassar; it lay under the foundations of the south-east wall, which belonged to the second phase of the building, and the tablets therefore give the date of the house as originally planned. The group, catalogued as U.17238, published in *Ur Texts*, Vol. IV, constitute a family archive covering three generations; they are dated within the second and the ninth years of the reign of Nabopolassar, 623-616 B.C. In the same room, at a somewhat higher level, corresponding to the 3rd and 4th courses of brickwork in the second period wall, there were ten other tablets, U.17239, all of them letters and undated, but dealing with the same persons as are mentioned in the U.17238 documents and therefore contemporary with those.

CHAPTER VII

PERSIAN BUILDINGS ON THE ZIGGURAT TERRACE

(Plate 72)

Between the north-west face of the Ziggurat and the limits of E-temen-ni-gur there were in the surface soil remains of Persian buildings. For the most part they were not orientated on the lines of the Ziggurat, were not based on the walls of the earlier Terrace buildings, and did not in any way carry on the tradition of the Ziggurat's surroundings. Consequently they are not described in that part of the Ur publications which deals with the Ziggurat and its history (Volume V) but have been reserved till now.

The buildings are extremely incomplete and of little interest. They are not all of the same date; some have been restored and re-paved at a higher level; some seem to be perhaps Neo-Babylonian in origin and have been re-used, while others, differently aligned, must belong purely to the Persian period. As the plan on Plate 72 shows, there is, at a distance of about 12.00m. from the north-west face of the Ziggurat, a range of comparatively well-built chambers (probably store rooms) marked 18-24; they form a right angle, two sides of a building whose south corner may well have been in line with the west corner of the Ziggurat. Just inside the Temenos wall of Nebuchadnezzar there are remains of other chambers (25 and 26) similar in character and in orientation. These may be late Neo-Babylonian in foundation, but were certainly used in Persian times. Between the two groups is an irregular and fragmentary complex of chambers (1-7) which overlies the ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's corner fort and were satisfactorily dated for us by the discovery of a pot containing Persian tablets underneath the wall foundations (in room 3) while elsewhere a tablet of the reign of Cambyses lying on the floor level further proved the lateness of the occupation.

The walls are of the shoddiest description, built of mud bricks on a foundation of burnt bricks and fragments collected from earlier buildings; the pavements include broken bricks of Nabonidus, and are also very rough and poor. The tablets deal with offerings brought to the temple of Nannar. It is therefore clear that these wretched chambers yet belonged to the ancient priesthood; the circular store pits shew that they were used as repositories for the tithes which were still being brought to what was perhaps already a ruined shrine; they bear witness to the last days of the decadence when men were turning to the worship of other gods and few troubled to bring their tribute to the hovels which sheltered the impoverished servants of the Moon god Nannar.

Room 1; the south-west end gone; traces of a brick pavement which was continued beyond the north-west door. Room 2; the south-west end gone; a clay floor except at the north-east end where in the north corner was a patch of brick paving, slightly raised, in which was set a small vase of burnished red clay, Type 127, height 0.07m. Room 3 had a rough floor-foundation of broken bricks. The whole west corner of the room had gone. An original door to room 26 had later been blocked with brickwork starting two courses above the old floor level. Under the (only surviving) south-east jamb of a door in the south-west wall was a (broken) clay pot containing Persian tablets, most of them reduced to mud but one quite complete. Room 4 had a mud floor and a circular hearth in its south corner. Room 5 had an upper floor foundation of burnt brick and below it a good brick pavement in which was a (broken) brick of Nabonidus; in the south-west wall a broken Kurigalzu stamped brick. Along the south-west wall was a brick bench 0.50m. wide and 0.30m. high, belonging to the lower pavement; below the latter was a vertical drain of pots set one above the other; in the packing round this was a stamped brick of Nabonidus. Room 6 had a brick bench against the north-west wall, and a mud floor; also remains of a higher floor with broken brick foundations; a second bench, fragmentary, against the south-west wall. The north-east wall is very late with shallow foundations lying 0.15m. above an earlier pavement. Room 7 has traces of pavement in the east corner. Beyond the room, to the

north-east, no plan could be made out but there are broken fragments of walls and pavements and a number of drains which shew that the buildings extended over the whole area. One of the drains was found to consist of clay vases amongst which was a rhodian wine-jar with the stamp shewn on Fig. 30, U.18158. Under a fragment of wall here were found four clay tablets, U.18159, and another, of the reign of Cambyses, lay on a patch of brick pavement just north-east of room 7. In the rectangular range of store chambers there were no pavements and no objects were found; the walls were of mud bricks 0.34m. square x 0.11-12m. In the room marked 25 was found a fragment of a calcite vase with a figure of a lion carved in relief (U.2638, v. Vol. IV, Plate 78), clearly having nothing to do with the building. Other objects found in the area were clay vessels of Types 71 and 116, the position of which however was not decisive for their date, and fragments of a small vase of translucent blue glass and of a rectangular vessel of the same material.

On the south-west side of the Ziggurat the proofs of decadence were even more conclusive. In the ruins of the south-east chambers of the Nabonidus range we found the remains of Persian pottery-kilns in and round which were broken fragments and 'wasters' of numerous glazed bowls (Types 36 & 48) and of the 'egg-shell' bowls of Types 2, 3 and 5 (v. Plate 35); with them were quantities of the little clay tripods used to separate the glazed bowls stacked for firing, U.612, Plate 31. The kilns were too ruinous for their exact form to be determined - indeed, all that remained was the lower parts of the furnaces. It is evident that by the time this factory was installed the precincts of Nannar's Ziggurat had lost their sanctity altogether. The fragments and wasters extended to the north-west and overlay the heavy bed of wood ashes which filled the gate chamber of the Nabonidus gateway; when then the kilns were in use the gateway had already been destroyed by fire, and fragments of blue glazed bricks lying in the ashes proved that the sanctuary which was the crowning glory of Nabonidus' Ziggurat had shared the like fate.

Owing to the denudation of the city mounds all remains of private house construction of the Persian period had disappeared. The site of the Neo-Babylonian houses described in Chapter VI was continuously occupied down to the Greek period and it is likely that the character of the buildings was but little changed, but no more than this can safely be asserted. Thus, the Neo-Babylonian house No. 5 seems to have undergone no change at all; the Persian graves were in direct relation to the existing rooms, so that only the floor levels had risen, and the tablets of Persian date U.20089, found here 'v. *Ur Texts*, Vol. IV) lay below the level of the tops of the standing walls. An interesting objects from the house was the miniature doll in polychrome glass, U.20084, Plate 25; in style and fabric and in its 'snowman' technique it is identical with the grotesque mask pendants found at al Mina (v. *J.H.S.* Vol. LVIII (1938) Part ii, Plate XIV and pp.155-6) which can be dated between the sixth century and about 400 B.C. and were most common in the first half of the fifth century. On the other hand, it was not uncommon to find Persian coffins dug down into the walls of the Neo-Babylonian houses or even just outside the house limits, this implying that not only had the interior arrangements been modified but the buildings had been increased in size at the expense of the streets; thus the Persian graves P.14 and P.38 lay just outside the south-east and the south-west walls respectively of House 2, and P.55-58 and 62 were well out in the street not apparently connected with any particular house, while P.8, P.17, P.36 and P.37 lay just outside the walls of House 1, P.23, 53, 55-58, 62-64, 67, 68, 76, 195-197 and 199 all were underneath the house proper, but of them P.63 and 64 had been cut into brick walls which themselves represented a modification of the original house plan. Obviously it is not possible to say anything about the characteristic features of a Persian house as such.

Similarly the large number of Persian coffins¹ found in and overlying the late Kassite houses north-west of the Temenos, described in Vol. VIII, is definite proof that this poor quarter continued to be inhabited into the fifth century; the shoddy buildings which we found there could not have survived anything like so long, as there was indeed evidence to show that while many of the walls were re-used in the Neo-Babylonian period new walls were constantly being added which sometimes changed the ground plans radically; what happened in Persian times cannot be told. That the Persian inhabitants of Ur did build entirely new houses for themselves necessarily results from the fact that they took over for private occupation sites which hitherto had been reserved for religious uses; thus Nebuchadnezzar's temple of Nin-Ezen was razed to the ground and in its ruins we found more

¹In the list of Persian graves and in the catalogue these are labelled NNCF.

than thirty Persian graves (these include P.116-141, 218 and 269-273) which, since all graves in this as in earlier periods were set under house floors, can only mean that the old temple site was now turned into a residential area. Unfortunately not even the foundations of the houses survive.

CHAPTER VIII

(a) THE GRAVES AND THEIR CONTENTS

The number of 'late' graves found at Ur in the course of twelve years of excavation was very large. It was impossible to dig in any part of the town area without encountering burials of one sort or another lying relatively close to the modern surface; very often the graves were actually on the surface, exposed by the denudation of the mounds, and requiring no digging at all. Naturally, the exposed graves had been plundered by wandering Arabs; but of those below ground the great majority were empty. The dead were interred under the floors of the houses, and within so restricted a space there was not room for the decent isolation of all those who died during the time represented by the building; the graves overlapped, or lay one above another, or a later grave might be dug so deep as to disturb and destroy graves older than itself: the gravediggers could not resist the temptation which such chances set in their way, and removed any article of value which the older graves contained. Consequently it was the rule rather than the exception to find even in a deep-lying coffin scattered bones and no more than a single and perhaps a broken clay vase: and for the same reasons a much greater proportion of Persian than of Neo-Babylonian graves were found intact, for the latest burials although more likely to be exposed by denudation were less likely to suffer from robbery by grave-diggers. We must have excavated far more Neo-Babylonian graves than Persian, but in our analysis the Persian graves recorded outnumber the Neo-Babylonian by three to one.

Empty graves were recorded by us only so far as their existence might have some archaeological significance; generally speaking the interest of a grave lies in its contents. All graves containing anything at all, even a single pot, were duly noted in the field, and all the information so obtained has been utilised in the study of the pottery, but where that single pot was of a common type no further importance was attached to the grave and the latter was not included in the tabular analysis which, by such elimination, was reduced to manageable proportions.

The destruction of Ur by the Babylonians under Samsu-iluna in the nineteenth century B.C. buried the ruins of the Larsa city under a thick layer of rubbish and ashes and fallen brickwork; but thereafter, throughout the long Kassite period, the rise of ground level was very slow and the whole period from 1850 B.C. to Alexander is represented by a relatively thin stratum in which the remains of successive ages are closely superimposed and can often be distinguished only with difficulty. This difficulty is much greater in the case of the graves than in that of the buildings, for the graves were dug from floors not all by any means upon the same horizontal plane to depths which varied with the whim of the grave-diggers; it was seldom that the position of a grave in the soil could be taken as giving anything more than a general indication of its date or that any historical sequence could be based on the comparative levels of different graves.

During the period under discussion various types of burial were in vogue but these again as chronological evidence have but limited value. The Kassite period was long enough for a change of custom to take place even in a matter where custom is generally conservative; but the Kassite period merged almost insensibly into the Neo-Babylonian and there is no obvious reason why the latter should have been distinguished by any innovation. The Neo-Babylonian period was short, and although it was brought to an end by the Persian conquest that was not so violent as necessarily to upset old traditions nor was there such an influx of alien peoples as necessarily to enforce new habits; at least, if such were introduced, we should expect the old to persevere side by side with the new and should not be surprised to find that a certain proportion of the graves of the Persian period were typologically the same as some of those of the early Kassite age. This a *priori* likelihood is indeed borne out by facts.

THE TYPES OF GRAVES

1. Brick vaults. The tomb is built of crude or burnt bricks, the roof being either a barrel or a corbelled vault. Such a tomb was intended to serve as a family vault and might in the end contain as many as ten or a dozen bodies; with every fresh interment the bones of the former occupants were bundled into the corners or along the walls of the chamber to

make room for the newcomer, whose body was laid upon its side, the legs lightly flexed, the hands brought up in front of the face and often holding a cup or bowl.

2. Plain interments. The body, dressed and wrapped in cloth or in matting, was laid on the earth at the bottom of the grave shaft and was covered with earth. The attitude was the same as in the case of burial in a brick vault; objects, for the most part clay pots, were simply placed against the body.

3. Double pot burials. Two large clay vessels, either wide-mouthed jars or bell-shaped bowls, were laid on the ground mouth to mouth; the body was placed in them, the head in one pot, the legs in the other, and the rims of the pots were brought together and often fastened one to the other with bitumen or cement. The body was necessarily tightly flexed and there could be no orientation. Objects, if any, were generally placed inside the pots, but occasionally against the pot's side.

4. Circular pot burials. A single large clay pot, usually of the bell-shaped bowl type, served as a coffin. In a few cases the body was laid upon the ground, tightly contracted, and the bowl was inverted over it. As a general rule the body was put inside the pot, which was set upright at the bottom of the grave-shaft, or leant on its side¹. The body was doubled up in a most unceremonious fashion and thrust feet first into the pot; but in one or two cases where the pot lay on its side the feet of the dead man were found projecting and it would seem that he had been placed head downwards, but perhaps we should rather regard these as instances of burial *under* a pot carried out with unusual carelessness. The bodies were wrapped in cloth, or dressed, and any offerings were put with them inside the pots.

5. Bowl burials. These are always the burials of small children. The bones lay in a shallow clay bowl over which a second bowl was usually placed as a cover. In a few cases, where the child was of a certain age, a different type of wide-mouthed pot was used for the body and over it the normal bowl was set as a cover.

6. Oval larnax burials. The coffin is of clay, with straight sides and rounded ends, the bottom flat; it measures approximately 1.40m. long by 0.60m. wide and 0.50m. high. Occasionally it is inverted over the body, which lay crouched on the ground, usually on matting, the head sometimes supported on a brick on which might be placed a fringed cushion, and it was either dressed or wrapped in cloth. In most instances however the coffin is placed right way up and the body laid in it, and there was a wooden lid to keep it clear of earth. Offerings were normally put inside the coffin, but sometimes an unusually large clay vessel might be stood against the coffin outside it.

7. Burials in a larnax with one rounded and one straight end. We found two such coffins made of copper (P.1 and P.2) but the ordinary materials was clay; the coffin was invariably set upright, and provided with a wooden cover. The body might be placed with its head at the rounded or at the square end indifferently, and as in the case of the oval coffins there was no orientation observed; coffins under the same room floor will be at right angles one to another. The reason for this is clear. There was no superstition demanding a particular direction for the body, but as the grave had to be dug inside a room it was an obvious economy of space to dig it parallel with one or other of the room walls; since the interior of the houses were laid out at right angles the coffins within the limits of a single *insula* will tend to lie in one of two directions only, but since the general layout of the town was irregular the coffins in different blocks will be found to lie at very different angles.

Of the seven types of burial enumerated one, the infant's bowl-burial, has no chronological significance; it was employed freely in the Larsa period and it continues unchanged until the close of the Persian age. It remains to be seen how far the remaining six types afford any evidence of relative date.

In the Larsa period, for which we have abundant evidence² there are two types of burial, and the two are equally common. Either the dead are laid in brick vaults, or they are

¹This may be accidental; the bowls have small bases and might easily fall over when the earth was thrown back into the shaft.

²See Vol.VII of this series.

placed under inverted clay coffins.

On the two main house sites of the Larsa period excavated by us, the EM and AH sites, there are forthcoming valuable data for the succeeding periods. As I have stated above, the violent destruction of the town at the end of the Larsa period resulted in the deposit of an enormous amount of debris inside the ruined houses, and the vertical gap between the Larsa occupation level and that which followed it is unusually wide. Any graves therefore which lie immediately above or are dug down through the Larsa pavements are likely to belong to the first stage of re-occupation after the disaster. The floors of that period can seldom be recognised (partly because they have themselves so often been disturbed by later grave-diggers) and therefore it is best to withhold judgement in the case of graves that are at all high above the Larsa pavements - mere depth, as has been said, is too deceptive for a mathematically-conducted survey to have much value - but if the lowest only be taken into consideration they ought to serve as a very fair criterion of the First Babylonian or early Kassite time.

On the AH site the graves in or just above the Larsa level include brick corbelled tombs, inverted clay coffins, and plain inhumation graves. On the EM site, to the north-west, where the ground has been eroded by a wadi, there are, close to the surface, brick corbelled vaults which overlie the Larsa houses and must therefore be First Babylonian or Kassite, but there are no house remains left above them by the character of which their date might be more closely fixed, and in view of the irregularities of the ground surface in ancient as well as in modern times we should not be justified in assuming that they are contemporary with the Kassite houses which do survive further to the south-east. These houses, such as 'Hill House' and 'High House'¹, are dated by tablets found in them to the reigns of Kadashman-Ellil and Marduk-apal-idinam, so that the graves belonging to them can be dated to the thirteenth and twelfth centuries B.C., late in the Kassite period. None of these graves are brick vaults; there are plain inhumations, oval clay coffins and double pot burials, the last a type which does not occur in the lowest post-Larsa levels of the AH site. One cannot safely argue from a limited amount of negative evidence; it is by no means certain that all brick vaulted tombs of post-Larsa date are necessarily early Kassite and that the type fell out of use some time in the Kassite period. In the case of well-to-do people this somewhat expensive form of burial may have been occasionally practiced in much later times², and our failure to find examples of them may be accidental; but the majority if not all of those that we did find were early Kassite, and considering the very great number of later graves that we have dug it is fair to conclude that the corbel-vaulted tomb which was characteristic of the Larsa period persisted into the Kassite time but became less common and in the Neo-Babylonian age was extremely rare.

There are in the Kassite period interesting graves³ which shew the transition from the brick vault to the double pot burial; in them the two big jars, instead of being set mouth to mouth, are a metre or so apart and between them is a stretch of brick vaulting; they form, in fact, the ends of a small vaulted chamber tomb. In proportion as the brick vault tends to disappear the double pot burial, first found in the lower post-Larsa levels of the AH site, becomes more common. It is found freely in the Neo-Babylonian period but (to anticipate the results arrived at by a comparison of the pottery) it falls completely out of favour in the Persian time.

The clay coffins with one straight and one rounded end are found exclusively in the upper levels; there, though burials of other types are associated with them, they form an actual majority. The best evidence that we have for their more accurate dating is given by the house site NH. Here the upper stratification is unusually clear. The Kassite houses which had occupied the area were razed and above their ruins new buildings on entirely different lines were erected; they are dated by the tablets found in them to the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar and his successors. The houses were re-used and in part re-modelled in Persian

¹See Vol. VIII.

²The Persian copper coffins of Graves P.1 and P.2 were actually inside rough brick vaults.

³Vol. VIII.

times, when the levels of their floors also was raised, and the tablets found in these higher rooms take us down through the Persian age to the twelfth year of Alexander the Great. It is obvious that all graves which are concealed beneath the pavements of the earlier houses and are related to them must be of the late Neo-Babylonian time; all graves which lie above or are cut through those pavements must belong to the Persian houses; on this part of the site therefore we have exceptionally good criteria for the later Neo-Babylonian and the Persian graves.

Of the graves that are cut through or lie above the Neo-Babylonian floors the majority are clay coffins with one straight and one rounded end; on the other hand, under the unbroken floors of the Neo-Babylonian houses or at a depth below those floors which would justify us in attributing them to the Nebuchadnezzar period none of the graves are of that type. So far as the NH site is concerned, the evidence would seem to make it quite certain that this type of coffin was introduced only in the Persian period: elsewhere wherever they occur they are found in the surface soil or they have been dug down through whatever buildings happen to be immediately below the surface, and in many cases the latter are demonstrably Neo-Babylonian: in many instances the grave-diggers preparing the shaft for a 'Persian' coffin have destroyed in the process graves of other types, but we have not recorded a single instance in which the reverse is the case. There were of course many burials of the kind of which it would have been safe to say that they were of late date but impossible to decide that they were Persian rather than Neo-Babylonian on external evidence; but wherever external evidence was available it was definitely in favour of a post-Neo-Babylonian date.

Associated with the clay coffins which henceforth I shall not hesitate to call simply 'Persian' there were on the NH site coffins with rounded ends, circular pot burials, plain inhumation burials, but no double pot burials. It is natural that the types common in the Neo-Babylonian age should continue into the Persian period side by side with the new type peculiar to it, and it would not be surprising to find a double pot burial assigned by its contents to the Persian time, though as a matter of fact no such case arose.

Of the seven types of grave therefore the brick vault is seldom found after the earlier part of the Kassite period but may occur sporadically at any later date. The simple interment, the circular pot burial, the oval larnax burial and the child's bowl burial run through the whole period from the beginning of the Kassite to the close of the Persian age. The double pot burial is common to the Kassite and the Neo-Babylonian ages but is at any rate very rare in Persian times. The larnax with the square end is specifically Persian. It follows that there are relatively few cases in which the form of burial dates a grave, and for chronological purposes we have generally to rely on evidence of another sort. Sometimes - and this is true of most of the graves on the NH house site - the field notes quote conclusive evidence in the form of the relation of the grave to accurately dated buildings, or at the least they may record the impression left on the excavator's mind by the conditions of discovery. For even in the best-documented sites there cannot be absolute certainty in every case. On the NH site the levels are clearly differentiated from anything earlier and are themselves defined by tablets, the lower starting perhaps as early as 650 B.C. and going down to 535 B.C., the upper ranging from 535 B.C., to about 325 B.C., but these stages are conterminous, and since the houses would not be repaired and rebuilt at a higher level all at the same time and often the lower floors were broken up at the time of rebuilding we were sometimes reduced to measuring the depth below an imaginary floor level, not knowing exactly from what level nor to what depth the grave had originally been dug. Thus there were 27 burials in the square-ended coffins which can safely be assigned to the Persian period and there were 15 inhumation or pot burials whose relation to walls and floors made it seem certain that they too were Persian; 30 graves lay so far below the Neo-Babylonian floors that in the field notes they were confidently labelled Neo-Babylonian, and in the case of 18 of them we could differentiate between these and, according as they were related to the earlier or the later phase of the Neo-Babylonian buildings, attribute them to the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar or Nabonidus; and there were 7 graves as to which we could form no views at all. The numbers of the 'dated' graves, 42 to 30, are proportionate to the length of the periods which they represent and in every case the external evidence appeared satisfactory; but even so there is always the chance of a Persian grave being dug to an unusual depth, and so being mistaken by us - in fact, there was one labelled in the field notes as Neo-Babylonian which was found to contain pottery exclusively Persian in type (as established later by the analysis of other graves) and had to be

relegated on this internal evidence to the later period. Where the stratification is less clear than it was on the NH site position may mean very little. A grave may lie at the surface, and the fact be due merely to the denudation of the upper levels in comparatively recent times; and where denudation is less marked but the strata of the later periods come close together and actual floors cannot be traced it will be impossible to associate a grave with one building rather than with another; and always the depth to which the grave was originally cut is a matter of doubt. Seeing then that the forms of burial are for the most part constant and that in the vast majority of cases external dating evidence is unsatisfactory or totally lacking, the graves must be dated on internal evidence if at all.

Such internal evidence could be forthcoming only after there had been established something in the nature of a dated sequence of pottery types and of other objects contained in the graves, and that sequence had to be worked out from the contents of graves dated by external evidence. The sole reason for doing so was to obtain grounds for dating pottery types *etc.* not included in the original series; where all the contents of a grave were already known the interest attaching to it was very small; but a grave became important if it contained one or more well-dated types and also a new type which could thus be dated by its associations. In the detailed analysis of the graves which follows they are divided into three sections on the basis of the distinctions I have defined above; Section A, all graves which by their type or their relation to buildings belong definitely either to the Neo-Babylonian or the Persian period; Section B, all those which were assigned to one period or the other in our field notes on evidence less conclusive but generally speaking sufficient; Section C, graves dated on internal evidence. The total of 384 graves here published is but a fraction of those excavated and recorded but the remainder were simply not worth publishing; even if they were not badly plundered (as most were) they contained nothing that added to our knowledge, and to have expanded Section C, as might have been done to a considerable extent, would have meant merely valueless repetition.

The grave furniture of these periods is poor. Pottery vessels might be numerous, but apart from those there was little except the purely personal objects which ordinary piety would leave on the body - bead necklaces, with their accompanying amulets, seals, finger-rings and bracelets and especially (in the Persian period) the fibulae which fastened the garments. Occasionally a metal or wooden vessel, or one of glass, might replace the commoner clay; tools and weapons are very rare. Detailed descriptions illustrated by drawings and photographs such as are necessary in the case of rich burials with offerings ritually disposed would here be otiose, and the summary given in the tabular analysis is fully adequate. The one exception to this is the pair (U.6754) of copper coffins, PG.1 and PG.2, illustrated on Plates 16-18, 24 and Figure 1. The graves were set in the ruins of the old Nin-gal temple; the pit was lined with walls of mud brick and in it was placed a wooden coffin of very heavy timber inside which again was put the copper coffin. The lid was of wood. PG.1 seems to have had a second lid of wood over which mud bricks were laid in straight courses; PG.2 had a very roughly-built corbelled vault of mud bricks. In each case the body lay on its left side with the legs flexed, as shown in the drawing. When the coffins were cleaned for exhibition it was found that the upright stays in the centre of each side were engraved with rosettes and animal figures; the designs in the two cases showed differences of detail (v. Plate 18) but were clearly the work of the same craftsman, or at least of the same workshop. A similarly engraved coffin-stave has been found in Persia, but whether all were manufactured in Ur or the Ur specimens are imported it is not possible to say.

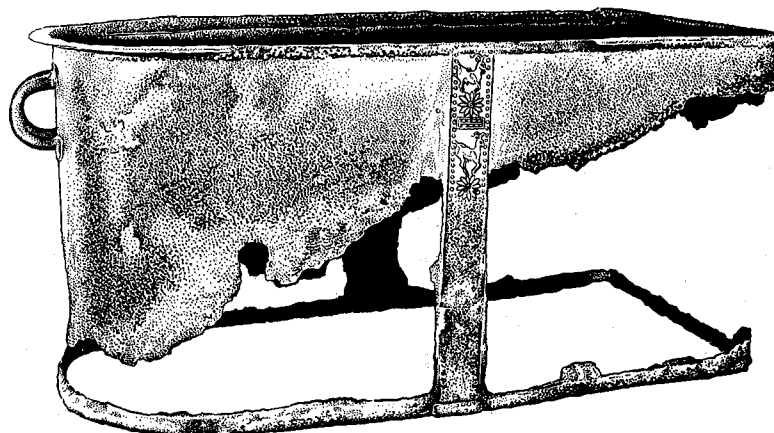


Figure 1. Details of Persian graves with copper coffins

(b) ANALYSIS OF THE NEO-BABYLONIAN GRAVES

The graves published here are distinguished into three classes. Section A contains those graves, of various types, definitely connected with the houses of the Neo-Babylonian residential area excavated in the course of the 1931-2 season; of all these the date was quite certain, and in some cases could be defined within very narrow limits.

Section B contains the double pot burials which were specially characteristic of the Neo-Babylonian period; it was a type of burial which seems to have been introduced only in that period and did not long survive it. They occurred in various parts of the site, other than the residential area dealt with in Section A; at the time of their discovery they were not dated on the grounds of their type, because that type could only later be recognised as a criterion; in the field notes they were confidently assigned to the Neo-Babylonian period on the external evidence of their association with building remains.

Section C gives those graves, of all types, which were not dated in the field but subsequently could be assigned to the period on the internal evidence of pottery types etc.

Only graves possessing some feature of interest are published here; the great majority of those excavated were either empty or so badly plundered in antiquity as to be of no scientific value.

It was necessary, if only for convenience in cross-references, to re number all the published graves in consecutive order; the original field numbers are however quoted in column 2 because the objects from the graves, now distributed between various museums, will have been registered under those numbers and the apparent contradiction would have given rise to difficulties. For the ordinary student those original numbers have no significance.

(b) ANALYSIS OF NEO-BABYLONIAN GRAVES

SECTION A. Graves in the NH area, associated with house remains all definitely of the later Neo-Babylonian period. Of these graves 1 to 18 were in the field notes assigned to the reigns of Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar.

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Notes and Description	Varia
NB 1	NHG. 8	29, 73.				Circular pot burial 1.00m. below foundations of the later walls; Nabopolassar.	
2	NHG. 9	129.				Circular pot burial next to grave 1; in the rubbish against the pot's shoulder were 2 tablets of Nabopolassar.	
3	NHG. 11		Eye amulets U.17348.		Copper bangles U.17347.	Child's circular pot burial, 1.00m. below pavement of the earlier Neo-Bab. building. Disturbed by a Persian Larnax. Nabopolassar.	
4	NHG. 12	42, 129, 134, 171 (glazed).				Larnax, NE x SW, head NE; 1.50m. below the pavement of the earlier Neo-Bab. building. Nabopolassar.	
5	NHG. 13	89 (glazed), 106 (glazed), 149 (glazed), 217.		1 carnelian.		Larnax, NE x SW, head NE; close to and slightly higher than grave 4, connected with the earlier building. Nabopolassar.	
6	NHG. 16	137, 166, 166 (glazed).				Inhumation, NE x SW, head SW; 1.00m. below the pavement connected with the earlier Neo-Bab. building. Nabopolassar.	
7	NHG. 17	37, 182 (glazed), 220.	Scarab U.17355.		Copper bodkin U.17356.	Inhumation, NW x SE; child, disturbed; 1.40m. below the pavement of the earlier Neo-Bab. building. Nabopolassar.	
8	NHG. 19	149.		U.17357	Copper bangles.	Inhumation, NE x SW, head NE; 0.90m. below the floor of the earlier Neo-Bab. building. Nabopolassar.	

9	NHG. 28	34, 159.				Circular pot burial, much destroyed; below the pavement of the earlier Neo-Bab. building. Nabopolassar.
10	NHG. 35	20.				Infant's circular pot burial, apparently belonging to the earlier Neo-Bab. building. Nabopolassar.
11	NHG. 38	23, 129.				Inhumation, NE x SW, child; 1.30m. below the foundations of the later Neo-Bab. walls; probably Nabopolassar.
12	NHG. 46	79 (the bones were inside this).				Child's circular pot burial, 0.20m. below the floor of the earlier Neo-Bab. building. Nabopolassar?
13	NHG. 56	27, 149, 169.	Seal U.17399.	Mixed.		Larnax, NW x SE, head SE; 1.50m. below the pavement of the earlier Neo-Bab. building. Nabopolassar.
14	NHG. 59	91a, 137.				Larnax, NE x SW, head SW. Nabopolassar or Nebuchadnezzar.
15	NHG. 57	40, 159, 182 (glazed).		U. 17408.		Larnax, probably Nebuchadnezzar.
16	NHG. 15	99, 142, 182, 233 (glazed).		U. 17349.		Larnax, NE x SW, head NE; 0.50m. below pavement level. Nebuchadnezzar.
17	NHG. 34	99 (glazed), 100.				Burial under an inverted pot, broken and disturbed; under the same floor as, and close to, grave 16. Nebuchadnezzar.
18	NHG. 58	168, 230.		U. 17409.		Larnax, NE x SW, head NE; 1.00m. below the pavement, close to grave 14. Nebuchadnezzar.
19	NHG. 18	3, 34, 164.		Steatite double conoids and rings carnelian date-shaped.		Larnax NE x SW, head NE; 1.70m. below modern surface; relation to buildings doubtful.

Outside the grave a bone pin U.17406 and steatite knobs U.17407.

Ivory kohl pot, lotus form, perished, U.17139. Pot 233 was outside the grave.

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Notes and Description	Varia
20	NHG.25	3, 124 (glazed), 178, 182 (glazed).				Oval larnax NE x SW, head NE. NH building.	Limestone pounder.
21	NHG.22			U.17369.	Copper bracelets U.17360.	Infant's pot burial below the Neo-Bab. pavement.	The body wrapped in rather coarse cloth.
22	NHG.23	23.		1 hemispherical steatite.		Inhumation, close to grave 19, below the pavement of the Neo-Bab. building.	
23	NHG.30	39, 106 (glazed miniature), 140, and fragments of a miniature pot of burnished brown clay.		Carnelian, steatite and lapis date-shaped, carnelian and paste rings. Glass beads, mixed types.		Infant's circular pot burial 0.50m. below the modern surface.	Body wrapped in cloth.
24	NHG.31					Inhumation, child, E x W, head E, body crouched on right side. Immediately below Persian mud brick wall.	
25	NHG.42	37, 138, fragments of glazed bottle.		U.17371.		Inhumation, NW x SE, head SE, child, crouched on right side. Below the street.	Body wrapped in matting.
26	NHG.51	138.	Scaraboids Puzuzu heads U.17394.	U.17394.	Copper bangles and bracelets U.17393, 5 copper rings, iron kohl stick, silver disk(?) over the eyes.	Burial in bell-shaped urn 1.50m. below the Persian pavement.	Bottle of Phoenician variegated glass, broken in antiquity, U.17395.
27	NHG.73	36 (glazed), 44, 111 (glazed), 153, 214.		U.17416-7-8 U.17420.	Silver earrings U.17415, finger rings U.17419, U.17421, kohl stick U.17422, fibula U.17423.	Inhumation, NW x SE, head SE, body crouched on right side; 0.50m. below the footings of a Neo-Bab. wall.	

SECTION B. Double pot burials assigned in the field notes, on external evidence, to the Neo-Babylonian Period.

28	X.1	Cylinder seals U.672.	U.672.	Copper bangles U.673, iron arrowhead U.675, copper rings and pins, broken.	The rims of the pots cem- ented together with <i>jis</i> plaster. The grave lay only just below the modern surface.	Bone handle U.671, bone inlay U.674.
29	X.2	91a (incised, U.622) 122.	U.663.	Copper and iron rings and bangles U.664.	Grave just below the modern surface.	
30	X.5	Fragments of a vessel of black clay.	U.696.	Bronze situla U.687.		
31	X.9	116, 140.	U.695	Copper wire bracelets.	Child's grave.	
32	X.14	71, 73, 78, 181.		Iron rings and bracelets, gold strip U.804.		
33	PIG.14	20, 71, 213 (glazed) 231 (burial urns).		Copper ring.	Urns lay NE x SW.	
34	YC.32.17	25.	3 carnelians, 4 paste beads		Grave of large urn with bowl cover, NW x SE, in NW corner of room 6 in the YC building range, 1.20m. below surface. Child's grave body in fine linen with loosely-woven woollen cloth on the outside.	Fragments of wood.
35	YC.32.25	91 (glazed).	U.18266; U.18267.		Grave of large urn NE x SW in room 8 of the YC build- ing range, 0.45m. below surface. The head was in the urn NE, most of the body outside it, possibly a second urn has been destroy- ed.	
36	YC.32.30			Gold ear-ring U.18270, iron knife-blade broken.	Two large urns NNW x SSE, head NNW; 1.60m. down in room 8 of the YC building range. Body wrapped in fine linen.	
37	YC.32.40	73 (? base only, glazed).	1 paste bead.		Two large urns, NE x SW, head SW; 2.30m. down in room 13 of the YC building range.	
38	YC.32.41		U.18271.	Fragment of gold ear-ring U.18271.	Grave smashed up, remains of one urn only; 2.00m. down in room 13 of the YC building range.	

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Notes and Description	Varia
39	XNCF.32.1		Cylinder seal U.18240.	U.18241.	Copper trough U.18242, remains of silver by hands bronze fibula.	Two large urns, NW x SE, head NW; 1.00m. down, against outer face of NW wall of room 9, XNCF building range. Jars partly coated with bitumen; body wrapped in coarse cloth.	Remains of wood.
40	XNCF.32.4				Gold ear-ring U.18243, silver rings, decayed.	Two large urns NW x SE, head SE, above floor level in corner of late Kassite room 9 of the XNCF building range.	
41	KP(c)		Cylinder seal (early used).	7 agate and carnelian beads.	Iron dagger U.6637.	Two large urns, their mouths cemented together with bitumen, over the ruins of the Nin-gal temple, lying NE x SW, head SW. By the shoulder, much textile material, a finely woven linen and more coarsely woven woollen cloth dyed red and with a fringe of loose threads.	Remains of leather belt, U.6636 and of wooden cups and goblet.
SECTION C. Graves of various types, from different sites, attributed on internal evidence to the Neo-Babylonian Period.							
42	TWC	Decorated vase of black clay U.665.	U.667.	U.666.		Circular pot burial against Nebuchadnezzar's Temenos wall.	Spindlewhorl U.668.
43	TWF	23, 27, 149, 183 (glazed).				Circular pot burial against Nebuchadnezzar's Temenos wall.	
44	TWE	119, 201, 238 (burial urn).				Circular pot burial against Nebuchadnezzar's Temenos wall.	
45	TWG.18	138.				Inhumation close to Temenos wall.	
46	TWG.21	122, 182, 184 (glazed).				Larnax, close to Temenos wall.	
47	TWG.22	3, 182.		U.13042-3.	Silver diadem U.13044.	Larnax, close to Temenos wall.	

48	TWG. 23	168, 184 (glazed).	Puzuzu head U.13049.	U.13049.	Copper ring.	Inhumation (or ruined pot burial?) close to Temenos Wall.
49	TWG. 30	119.			Bronze arrowhead.	Lamax, close to Temenos Wall.
50	CLWG. 38	89 (glazed), 103 (glazed)(U.13056, 57, 58 and 60), 136, 178 (or allied type) (glazed).		U.13055.	Fragments of iron.	Circular pot burial on NE face of the Town wall.
51	CLWG. 52	25, 149, 182 (glazed).		U.15175-6, U.15402.	Copper rings U.15177, silver ear-ring U.15178.	Lamax, at same level as grave 53, and close to it, but apparently Neo-Baby- lonian, NE side of town wall.
52	NHG. 74	43 (glazed), 169.				Inhumation, c. 1.00m. below wall of building II, NE site.
53	CLWG. 59	52.		U.15192, U.15403.		Lamax, close to grave NB.51.
54	CLWG. 71	20, 124.				Lamax, in surface soil, NE side of town wall.
55	CLWG. 78	52.			Copper bowl, type 17. Bronze arrowhead.	Inhumation, NE side of town wall, below late house walls.
56	CLWG. 84	154.			Copper bangle.	Inhumation; NE side of town wall.
57	CLWG. 89	14 (engraved, U.15446), 23, 149.		U.15447.		Inhumation; NE side of town wall. Described in field notes as Persian, but the contents are inconclusive.
58	CLWG. 100	84 (burnished), 171.		U.15465.		Circular pot burial in the dried canal bed NE of the city.
59	CLWG. 116	126 (glazed).				Circular pot burial, close to surface, close to the town wall on the site of the Nin-Ezen temple, into whose walls it was cut.
60	NTEG. 123	138.			Copper bracelet.	Circular pot burial above the Nin-Ezen temple site.

Cowrie shell;
haematite weight
U.13059.

Whetstone U.17424,
bone disc.

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Notes and Description	Varia
61	NIBG. 134	147.				Circular pot burial above the Nin-Ezen temple site.	
62	NTG. 30/19	110 (? burial urn).	Stamp seal U.16211.	U. 16212.	Copper bracelet.	Circular pot burial above the Nin-Ezen temple site.	
63	NHG(a)	169.				Inhumation; 0.60m. below surface, against a late wall. NH site.	
64	EMG. 6	200.				Inverted larnax, dug down into a Larsa room in a house of the EM groups.	
65	EMG. 45	21, 57, 63, 64, 71, 125.				Inhumation, described in field notes as Neo-Bab. In the EM house site.	
66	EMG. 49	23, 57, 63.			Copper bowl, U.7595, type RC.33.	Inhumation, near surface. Field notes describe it as Neo-Bab. EM house site.	
67	AHG. 28			U. 16197.		Circular pot burial, 0.80m. below a Persian grave. AH house site.	
68	AHG. 32		Puzuzu head.	Mixed.	Gold ear-ring, silver ear-ring (decayed).	Circular pot burial, resting on burnt brickwork of a Larsa wall. AH house site.	
69	AHG. 33	236 (burial urn).				Circular pot burial, cut into Larsa wall. AH house site.	
70	AHG. 61	12 (burial urn).				Circular pot burial, low in Larsa ruins. AH house site.	
71	AHG. 81			U. 16695.		Larnax, below top of burnt brick of Larsa wall. AH house site.	
72	AHG. 82			U. 16685.	Bronze fibula.	Larnax, just above Larsa level. AH house site.	
73	AHG. 84	23.		U. 16726.		Bowl burial close to modern surface. AH house site.	Fragments of glass vase.

74	AHG. 87	23, 51.	Cylinder U.16365.	U.16375. U.16385.	Inhumation, close to surface. AH house site.	Shell ring U.16386.
75	AHG. 99			U.16372-3-4.	Inhumation; below a Persian grave. AH house site.	
76	AHG. 115			U.16682.	Bowl burial close to surface. AH house site.	
77	AHG. 128	27.			Circular pot burial, 2.00m. down. AH house site.	
78	AHG. 183			U.16715.	Larnax immediately below the surface. AH house site.	
79	AHG. 188	104, 152, 183 (glazed).			Larnax, close to surface. AH house site.	
80	AHG. 228	182 (glazed; 2 examples).	Stamp seal U.17028.	U.17026.	Inhumation. AH house site.	
81	AHG. 238	51 (burial urn), 95.			Circular pot burial, close to surface above Pa-sag chapel. AH house site.	
82	AHG. 241	76.	Puzuzu head U.17025.	U.17025.	Larnax, high above Larsa houses. AH house site.	
83	AHG. 257	61 (burial urn).		Haematite and carnelian.	Circular pot burial 1.60m. down. AH house site.	
84	AHG. 271	89 (glazed), 103 (glazed), 182, 182 (glazed).			Inhumation; cut down into Larsa floor. AH house site.	
85	AHG. 279	103 (glazed).			Circular pot burial cut into Larsa level. AH house site.	
86	AHG. 292	16.		U.17038.	Circular pot burial cut into Kassite walls. AH house site.	
87	AHG. 294		Engraved pendant U.17056.	U.17056.	Circular pot burial contemporary with grave NB.86. AH house site.	
88	AHG. 299	26, 171(?).			Bowl burial (child), 0.50m. below surface. AH house site.	
89	AHG. 300	27, 77, 89.		Paste.	Circular pot burial 0.60m. below surface. AH house site.	

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Notes and Description	Varia
90	AHG. 312A	91 (glazed), 108 (glazed).				Lamax, close to grave P. 88. AH house site.	Calcite vase U.17183. Weight.
91	AHG. 360	173 (glazed).		U.17095.	Gold ear-ring U.17096, copper bracelets U.17097, silver ear-rings (decayed), copper bracelet U.841, fibula U.801.	Circular pot burial 1.00m. below Neo-Bab. floor. AH house site.	
92	X.10	23, 128, 165, 184 (glazed).				Lamax, immediately below surface. Cemetery X.	
93	X.26	3, 108 (glazed) U.796, 135, 182 (glazed) U.795, 198 (glazed) U.798, 221 (glazed) U.797.		U.799, U.800.	Bronze fibula.	Lamax, Cemetery X.	
94	Y.3	44 (glazed), 197 (glazed).				Lamax, Cemetery Y.	
95	Y.4	Miniature (glazed).			Copper bracelets.	Lamax, Cemetery Y.	
96	Z.1	184.		A few.	Copper bracelet and ring, U.690, 691.	Lamax, Cemetery Z.	
97	PJ.3	34, 216.				Lamax, close to surface, area of Pit PJ.	
98	PJ.8	123.				Circular pot burial, high in Pit PJ.	

(c) ANALYSIS OF THE PERSIAN GRAVES

The graves described here are treated under three headings.

Section A, including graves P.1 to P.158, contains only burials in the flat-ended clay coffins of the shape peculiar to the Persian period (v. Plates 16 and 17).

Section B, graves P.159 to P.218, deals with the graves of other (traditional) types which in the field notes were categorically described as Persian in view of their relation to buildings - *i.e.* as they lay immediately below the floors of Persian houses or were cut down into the stumps of the walls of Neo-Babylonian houses.

Section C, graves P.219 to P.286, contains those graves which were subsequently assigned to the Persian period on the internal evidence of the pottery etc.

These 286 graves represent only a small proportion of those found by us. The vast majority had been more or less plundered and contained nothing at all or nothing of interest, and their publication would have had no value; only those are published which possess some feature of interest, though that may be no more than the dating evidence for a single otherwise unplaced pot type.

ANALYSIS OF PERSIAN GRAVES

SECTION A. Coffins having one square and one rounded end.

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Notes and Description	Varia
P 1	CG.1	99 (glazed).		U.6676.	Gold ear-rings U.6677, 2 fibulae U.6679.	Copper coffin U.6754; in a vault in the SW wall of the Nin-gal temple; see Plates 16-18, 24 and 37.	Bone comb.
2	CG.2	126 (glazed) U.6667.		U.6678.	Gold ear-rings U.6680-1, mirror U.6668, 2 bronze fibulae U.6683, copper bangle, godroned copper bowl U.6666.	Copper coffin U.6754; in a vault in the SW wall of the Nin-gal temple; see Plates 16-18, 24 and 37.	Wooden bowl U.6665, box, basket.
3	NHG/44	27, 190, 193 (glazed, U.17384).	Stamp seals U.17380-1	U.17375, U.17383.	Copper bracelet U.17376, copper rings U.17377 and 9 bronze fibula U.17382.	Larnax NE x SW. NH site.	Shell ring U.17378.
4	NTB.X	8, 177 (glazed), 212 (glazed).		3 amethyst.		Above the site of the Nin-Ezen temple	Wooden spindle-whorl.
5	NHG/36	3b, 36, 103 (glazed) 125, 182 (glazed).		U.3362.	Bronze vase U.3365; bronze bowl U.3366; copper bracelet U.3363.	NH building site.	
6	KP(b)	126 (glazed) (2).			Ear-ring U.16391.	Over the ruins of the Nin-gal temple.	
7	AHG.1	3b, 35, 165.				Over the AH house site.	
8	AHG.5	3, 36.			Copper rings.	AH house site.	
9	AHG.7	103 (glazed), 165, 178 (or allied type) 178(g)(or allied type).		Glass paste.		" "	
10	AHG.8	3, 52, 166.				" "	

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Notes and Description	Varia
34	AHG. 144A	43.			Copper bracelet.	AI house site.	
35	AHG. 145	151, 161 (glazed).		U. 16697.	Copper pin.	"	
36	AHG. 146	27, 166.			Copper ring.	"	
37	AHG. 148	43, 107.				"	
38	ACH. 150	87, 162, 178 (glazed).				"	
39	AHG. 151				Iron spear U. 16691.	"	
40	AHG. 152	134.				"	
41	AHG. 156	129.				"	
42	AHG. 157	8, 42, 223 (glazed).		A few mixed.		"	
43	AHG. 161	34, 38 (glazed), U. 16706, 116.		U. 16703.	Silver ear-rings U. 16702.	"	
44	AHG. 162	3, 23, 132, 181 (glazed).				"	
45	AHG. 165	3, 43, 171.				"	
46	AHG. X	4, 38, 149.				"	
47	AHG. 184	23, 180 (glazed).	Stamp seal U. 16734.		Bronze fibula U. 16733. Copper bracelets U. 16732.	"	
48	AHG. 185	141.				"	
49	AHG. 186	144.			2 bronze fibulae.	"	
50	AHG. 189	120.		Mixed.	Gold finger rings.	"	
51	AHG. 195	23, 168.				"	
52	AHG. 199	23, 124 (glazed).	Cylinder seal U. 16711.	U. 16710.	Gold ear-ring U. 16712, bronze fibula U. 16713.	"	
53	AHG. 200	23, 135.				"	

54	AHG. 202	117.		Cylinder seal U.16804, scaraboid U.16805.	U.16714.		AH house site.	
55	AHG. 206	109 (glazed), 159, 178 (glazed).		Scaraboids U.16759-60, U.16818. Amulets U.16757-8.	U.16756, U.16765.	Silver ear-ring U.16761, copper bracelets U.16762.	"	Belt U.16763.
56	AHG. 208			Scaraboids U.16767.	U.16766, U.16767.		"	Basket.
57	AHG. 209	23, 150.					"	
58	AHG. 214	6, 134, 168.					"	
59	AHG. 216	159.		Scaraboid U.16783.	U.16782.	Fibula U.16784.	"	
60	AHG. 217	146 (with figures of animal incised U.17001).		Puzuzu U.16796.	U.16795.	Fibula U.16799, copper ring U.16799, copper bangles U.16797.	"	Frit figurine U.16798.
61	AHG. 219	135.					"	
62	AHG. 223	3, 43, 103 (glazed), 141.			3 beads.	Copper ring.	"	
63	AHG. 227	43, 103 (glazed).					"	
64	AHG. 229	23, 188 (glazed), 225 (glazed).			2 beads.		"	
65	AHG. 233	182 (glazed).			4 beads.	Bronze arrow- heads.	"	
66	AHG. 239	34.				Copper bracelets U.17019, iron situla, iron lance-heads U.17020. Copper pin.	"	
67	AHG. 243	26, 103 (glazed), 135, 156 (glazed).			2 beads.		"	
68	AHG. 244	43, 159.		Stamp seal U.17024.	U.17021.	Silver ear-rings U.17023, bronze fibula U.17022.	"	
69	AHG. 250	91b, 94, 103.			Mixed.		"	
70	AHG. 261	2, 36, 80, 150.					"	

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Notes and Description	Varia
71	AHG. 262	171.			Iron kohl-pin.	AH house site.	
72	AHG. 272	162.					
73	AHG. 274	23, 182 (glazed).					
74	AHG. 275	62 (glazed), 159.	Scaraboids.	Mixed U.17045.	Copper pins; bronze fibula fr; iron spoon U.17046.		Wooden box, frs. of blue glass.
75	AHG. 277	3, 42.					
76	AHG. 280	36 (glazed).			Iron dagger fr.		
77	AHG. 281		Scaraboid U.17058.	Mixed 7.17058.			
78	AHG. 282	23.	Cylinder seal U.17049.	Paste.			
79	AHG. 283	19, 158 (and U.17302, q.v.)	2 scarabs U.17059.	Paste U.17059.	Iron pin.		
80	AHG. 285	3, 135, 178 (glazed)			Copper pin, iron pin.		
81	AHG. 286	3, 34, 166.		Mixed.	Copper pin.		
82	AHG. 293	23, 30, 169 (glazed), 215 (glazed 7.17029)		U.17031.	Iron tool, copper pin U.17034, gold ear-ring U.17033, silver ear-rings U.17030.		
83	AHG. 295	23.		U.17057.			
84	AHG. 296	3, 23, 134.		U.17061.	Copper pin.		
85	AHG. 305	103 (glazed), 113 (glazed), 171, 180 (glazed), 181 (glazed), 183 (glazed).		U.17037, U.17043	Fibula U.17035, silver ear-rings U.17036, silver bracelet, finger-rings U.17044.		
86	AHG. 306	34, 224 (glazed).	Scaraboids U.17040.	U.17038, U.17040 U.17050.	Silver ear-rings U.17039, copper pin, copper bracelets, gold ear-rings U.17041.		Glazed spindle-whorl U.17047, bronze pin, U.17048.

87	AHG. 308	27, 181.			AH house site.		Bone kohl-pot U.17140.
88	AHG. 311	39, 42, 128.			"		
89	AHG. 324	5, 43, 162.			"		
90	AHG. 325	29, 171, 185.		Mixed U.17054.	"		
91	AHG. 327	4, 34, 163.		U.17053.	"		
92	AHG. 332	3, 43, 163.		Mixed.	"	Remains of iron.	
93	AHG. 335	3, 40.			"	Copper bracelets.	
94	AHG. 336	3, 34 (glazed), 87, 102.		U.17090.	"	Gold ear-ring U.17091, iron pin U.17093.	Stone kohl-pot U.17092.
95	AHG. 356	141, 188 (glazed).		U.17089.	"	Silver ear-ring, copper ring, copper bracelets U.17088.	
96	AHG. 357	19.		U.15180.	"	Bronze fibula U.14434a.	
97	CLW. 53	35, 179 (glazed, U.15181).	Stamp seal U.15179.	U.14433a.	In ruins of a building on the line of the town wall.		
98	CLW. 58A		U.14435a, U.14436a.		"		
99	CLW. 63	3, 52, 163.			"		
100	CLW. 64	163.			"		
101	CLW. 65	3.			"		
102	CLW. 66	163.		Carnelian.	"	Bronze bowl, type 17.	Whetstone.
103	CLW. 67	171.		Mixed.	"		
104	CLW. 103	143a.			"	Gold ear-ring, silver bracelet, bronze fibula, copper bracelet, copper pin.	Alabastron U.15775.
105	CLW. 120	34, 143b.		Mixed U.15487.	"	Gold ear-ring U.15484, silver pendant U.15485, copper ring U.15486.	

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Notes and Description	Varia
106	CLW.80	87, 125 (glazed).		Glazed U.14423a.	Copper ear-rings U.14422a, bronze fibula U.14428a.	In ruins of a building on the line of the town wall.	
107	CLW.81	229 (glazed U.14427a).				"	
108	CLW.37	112, 161, 171.				"	
109	CLW.45	93 (glazed).	U.17401		2 copper bracelets.	Oval larnax, SE x NW, head SE, NH building site.	
110	CLW.93	34, 39, 103 (glazed), 134, 178 (glazed).				In ruins of a building on the line of the town wall.	
111	CLW.95	27, 227 (glazed).				"	
112	CLW.98			U.15453-4.	Gold ribbon U.15457, copper bracelet U.15452, copper rings U.15455.	"	Alabastron U.15451, stone spindle-whorl U.15456.
113	CLW.99	173 (glazed U.15458)		U.15462.	Gold ear-ring U.15461.	"	Marble kohl-pot U.15459, ivory box U.15460.
114	CLW.126	3b, 23a, 92, 104 (glazed), 111 (glazed), 183 (glazed).	U.15703.	U.15704.	Gold ear-ring U.15702.	"	
115	CLW.128	86.	U.15494.		Copper bowl, U.15495.	"	
116	CLW.130	23.		U.15488.	Gold ear-ring U.15489, copper bracelet U.15490.	"	
117	NTG.133	31, 113 (glazed).		Carnelian.	Copper pin.	Above the ruins of the Nin-Ezen temple.	
118	NTC/136	92 (glazed), 143.	Stamp seal U.15806, U.15807.	Mixed U.15809.	Copper bracelets U.15808, copper pin.	"	
119	NTC/30/2	23, 70, 123.			Copper bracelet.	"	
120	NTC.30/3	189 (glazed).	Scaraboid U.16113.	Carnelian and paste	Copper ring.	"	

ANALYSIS OF PERSIAN GRAVES

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Notes and Description	Varia
140	NTG. 30/14	27, 132, 173 (glazed).	Scaraboid U.16217.	U.16217.	Gold ear-ring U.16217.	Above the ruins of the Nin-Ezen temple.	
141	NTG. 30/37		Stamp seal U.16218.	U.16219.	Bronze fibula U.16219. iron knife.	"	
142	YC. 32/16	34 (glazed), 99 (glazed U.18277), 146, 157 (glazed), 204.	Amulet U.18269.	U.18269.	Silver ear-ring, copper bracelets, copper blade, bronze arrow-head, 2 bronze fibulae, iron knife, iron nail all U.18269.	In the YC range of buildings NW of the Temenos.	Bone spindle U.18269.
143	YC. 32/21	39, 159.		U.18265.	Copper hair-ring.	"	
144	YC. 32/22	14.				"	
145	YC. 32/27	4, 178.	Scarabs Puzuzu-heads U.18268.	U.18268.	Copper bracelets and rings U.18268.	"	Bone scraper U.18268.
146	YC. 32/28	39.				"	
147	YC. 32/35	27.			Copper pin.	"	
148	PJ. 81	27, 159.				In the upper levels of the Flood Pit.	
149	PJ. 82	7, 44, 159, 178 (glazed U.18755).		U.18740.	Iron kohl-stick.	"	Bone pin U.18739, wooden box, spindle-whorl.
150	PJ. 85	3, 181.				"	
151	PJ. 86	87, 221 (glazed).				"	
152	PJ. 89	36 (glazed), 149, 171, 215 (glazed).				"	
153	PG. 1460	3, 34a, 124 (glazed), 182a.				In the upper levels of the Royal Cemetery area.	Basket.
154	EMG. 60			Carnelian and agate.	Silver bracelet, copper bowl.	Above the Larsa houses of the EM group.	
155	NNCF 8.SW.1	171 (glazed).	Seals and Puzuzu heads U.18121.	U.18121.	Silver ear-rings decayed, Bronze fibula U.18121.	In the NNCF range of buildings NW of the Temenos.	

156	NNCF 8. SW. 3	120, 171 (glazed U. 18130.	U. 18112.	Gold ear-ring U. 18112.	In the NNCF range of buildings NW of the Temenos.
157	NNCF 8. SW. 4	39.	Mixed.		“
158	NHG 34/2/1	13, 38, 166.	5 beads.		Neo-Bab. house 34/2, NH building site.

SECTION B. Graves of various types assigned in the field notes, on external evidence, to the Persian Period.
 Persian Graves other than flat-ended lamax graves, described in field notes as Persian.

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Site	Notes and Description	Varia
159	NHG. 4	181 (glazed U.17345).			Bangle U.17346.	NH building.	Inhumation, connected with earlier Persian building level.	
160	NHG. 6	8, 36.		2 carnelian double conoids.		"	Inhumation, 0.40m. below floor of earlier Persian building level.	9 knuckle bones.
161	NHG. 7	2, 23.		3 carnelians.		"	Inhumation, child 0.40m. below floor, with No.2.	
162	NHG. 10	34, 193.				"	Oval lamax, child's, NW x SE probably early Persian period.	
163	NHG. 20	23, 103 (glazed), 120, 149, 169 (glazed).				"	Inhumation, in the street, 0.25m. below highest floor level, late Persian.	
164	NHG. 32	159, 173 (glazed).	Puzuzu amulet U.17364.	Paste.	Silver ear-ring U.17364, 1 gold ear-ring U.17364.	"	Inhumation, child, close to surface. Disturbed.	
165	NHG. 37	34, 171a, 182 (glazed).		Remains of silver beads.	Remains of silver ear-rings.	"	Inhumation, attributed to early Persian period.	
166	NHG. 39	5b, 159, 182 (glazed).		U.17373.		"	Inhumation, NW x SE, head SE. 1.20m. below late floor.	
167	NHG. 52	183 (glazed) and 2 fragmentary saucers.				"	Inhumation, just below surface, N corner of House 3, head NE, traces of matting with body.	
168	NHG. 59A	6, 181, 186 (glazed).		1 amethyst.		"	Lamax, NW x SE, head SE, Artaxerxes.	

169	NHG. 60	34, 103 (glazed), 124, 181.	U. 17412.	Bronze ring U. 17410.	NH building.	Inhumation, 1.00m. below surface, SE of	Steatite spindle- whorl.
170	NHG. 61	27, 91a (glazed), 102/(3 glazed) a and b, 149 (glazed).	U. 17411.	Iron kohl-pin U. 17413.	"	Inhumation, same level as No. 11, late Persian.	
171	NHG. 62	7 (two).	Paste rings.		"	Inhumation, late Persian.	
172	NHG. 64	2, 39, 103 (glazed), 134, 182, 183 (glazed).	U. 17441.	Fibula U. 17425.	"	Oval lamax, NE x SW, head NE, 1.20m. below highest floor level. Probably Persian.	
173	NHG. 65	2.	3 beads.		"	Oval lamax, NW x SE, head SE, contemporary with No. 174.	
174	NEG. 65	23.		Copper finger- ring.	"	Inhumation, NW x SE, head SE, body wrapped in matting coated with bitumen. 1.00m. below highest floor level.	
175	AHG. 2	19, 128.	3 beads.	Bronze tweezers (fragments).	AH house site.	Oval lamax, E x W, head E. Surface soil.	
176	AHG. 3	43 (glazed), 169 (glazed).			"	Inhumation, surface soil. Body on left side, head E.	
177	AHG. 4	178 (glazed), and a saucer.			"	Inhumation, surface soil.	
178	AHG. 9			Arrows, U. 16646.	"	Inhumation, body on right side, head S.	
179	AHG. 10	168.			"	Circular pot burial, child.	
180	AHG. 14	34.		Bangle U. 16644.	"	Oval lamax, child.	
181	AHG. 15	168.			"	Inhumation, head S.	
182	AHG. 59	134.	3 beads.		"	Oval lamax.	
183	AHG. 66A		4 scaraboids.	Remains of fibula pin U. 16364.	"	Inhumation, E x W, head E. Surface soil.	
184	AHG. 44	43.	U. 16325.		"	Inhumation.	

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Site	Notes and Description	Varia
185	AHG. 67A			U. 16369, U. 16370.	Copper finger-ring.	AH house site.	Inhumation, N x S, head S. Surface soil.	Ivory pins U. 16371.
186	AHG. 69	3, 36, 134.			Bronze reticule.	"	Inhumation, E x W, head W.	
187	AHG. 70	103 (glazed), 134, 178.				"	Inhumation, E x W, head E, immediately below No. 28.	
188	AHG. 77	143.			Fibula, copper finger-ring.	"	Lamax.	
189	AHG. 107	169 (glazed), 213 (glazed).				"	Inhumation, surface soil.	
190	AHG. 111	39, 150.		U. 16687.		"	Circular pot burial, surface soil.	
191	AHG. 125	34, 178, 178 (glazed U. 16667).		U. 16666.		"	Bowl burial, infant. The terracotta U. 16668 was inside the bowl with the bones. U. 16669 outside against the bowl's rim.	Terracotta figurines U. 16668.
192	AHG. 134	2, 44, 171.				"	Inhumation, surface soil.	
193	AHG. 141A	3, 135.				"	Inhumation, 0.25m. below surface, disturbed but head N.	
194	AHG. 207	52, 160, 215 (glazed).				"	Inhumation, infant, surface soil.	
195	AHG. 220	160.		Some lapis and carnelian.		"	Bowl burial, infant. The pot was outside the bowl.	
196	AHG. 221	36 (glazed).				"	Circular pot burial. 0.50m. below surface. Disturbed.	
197	AHG. 230	3, 5, 162.			Copper pin.	"	Inhumation; body on right side, head NE. 0.85m. below surface. The bowl of type 5 had small impressed patterns round the base.	

198	AHG. 240	103 (glazed).				AH house site.	Circular pot burial near surface. Disturbed.
199	AHG. 242	3, 40, 122.			Fr. of copper.	"	Inhumation, 1.00m. below surface, disturbed but head S.
200	AHG. 258	36, 159.			1 bead.	"	Inhumation, should come early in the Persian period. 2.30m. below surface.
201	AHG. 259	23, 36, 171.				"	Inhumation, child apparently early in Persian period.
202	AHG. 302	103, 126 (glazed), 219 (glazed).				"	Inhumation, 0.50m. below surface. Disturbed.
203	AHG. 304	52, 103 (glazed), 181 (glazed).				"	Inhumation, 0.50m. below surface. Disturbed.
204	AHG. 307	23, 159, 181 (glazed).			Glass, paste and lapis rings	"	Oval larnax, child's.
205	AHG. 320	2, 44, 149, 171.			Glass, paste and carnelian rings.	"	Inhumation, E x W, head W. Child. The pit, 1.05m. deep, was lined with matting.
206	AHG. 321	6, 44 (glazed), U.17052, 181 (glazed).				"	Inhumation, NW x SE, head SE, 2.00m. below surface.
207	AHG. 322	23, 44.		Seals U.17051.	U.17051.	"	Inhumation, NE x SW, head NE, 2.30m. below surface.
208	AHG. 322A	4, fragments of glazed pot.		Cylinder (paste, illegible).	Paste beads.	"	Circular pot burial, 1.75m. below surface. Adult bones.
209	NTB CLW(b)	19.			2 carnelians.	Nin-Ezen Temple.	Circular pot burial.
210	NTB CLW(c)	19, 149.				"	Inhumation.
211	NTB CLW(d)	20, 89, 169.		Stamp seal U.15707, scarab U.15706 Puzuzu head U.15709.	U.15708.	"	Circular pot burial.

Cowrie and other shell.

Spindle-whorl of glazed frit.

Bitumen staff-head.

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Site	Notes and Description	Varia
212	CLW. 55	52, 124 (glazed), 168 (glazed), 169, 169 (glazed), 171 (glazed). U. 15182- 6.			Iron pin with hooked head.	On the line of the Town Wall.	Oval lamax close to surface.	
213	CLW. 56	41 (glazed), 102, 139.				"	Oval lamax.	
214	CLW. 61	27, 111, 171, 217 (glazed).				"	"	
215	CLW. 62	52, 204.				"	"	
216	CLW. 96	102 (glazed).	Quartzite seal, rough.	Quartzite and carnelian.	Fibula, copper ring.	Rim-Sin's Temple.	Circular pot burial, close to surface.	
217	CLW. 127	102 (glazed), 149.	Scarab U. 15493.		Copper bracelet.	Nin-Ezen Temple.	Circular pot burial.	
218	NTG. 132	23, 92 (glazed).	Glazed seal criss-cross design U. 15793.	4 carnelian U. 15792.	Tweezers U. 15790. Copper bangles U. 15791.	"	"	

SECTION C. Graves assigned on internal evidence to the Persian Period.

219	FIG. 7	23b, 103 (glazed), 143b, 184.	Paste beads.		Upper levels of Pit X.	Larnax, oval.	Bone smoothers glazed plaque.
220	EMG. 1	63, 121, 193.		Fibula U. 7501.	Above Larsa houses Group EM.	Circular pot burial.	
221	KW. C. 19	89.			NE limits of the town.	Larnax.	
222	TW. G. 24	3, 44.	3 mixed.		On the line of the temenos Wall.	"	
223	TW. G. 28	8, 35, 122.			"	"	
224	TW. G. 29	103 (glazed U. 13063), 182, 183 (glazed U. 13062).	U. 13065.		"	"	
225	TWC. 31	3, 44, 182.		Iron chisels.	"	"	
226	TWC. 33	91, 118.		Copper ring.	"	"	
227	AH. G. 60	1, 23, 130, 208.			Over the Larsa houses of the AH site.		
228	AHG. 105	2, 44, 54 (glazed), 124 (glazed), 163, 168 (glazed), 169 (glazed), 178 (glazed).	3 carnelian.		AH house site.	Below burnt brick of latest Persian wall. Inhumation.	Shell contain- ing paint.
229	AHG. 114A	3, 40.	U. 16722.		"	Circular pot burial.	
230	AHG. 127	27, 36, 171.			"	Small larnax.	
231	AHG. 187	36, 159.			"	Larnax, oval.	In rubbish grave was dug, an inscribed tablet, Neo- Babylonian.
232	AHG. 218	52, 135.		Copper pin and ring.	"	Inhumation, 1.15m. below surface.	
233	AHG. 224	27, 188.			"	Circular pot burial just below surface.	
234	AHG. 225	26, 135.			"	Circular pot burial below surface brick- work.	

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Site	Notes and Description	Varia
235	AHG. 215	102 (glazed), 159, 181 (glazed).		U.16780.		AH house site.	Circular pot burial, 1.60m. below surface.	
236	AHG. 226	52, 140.				"	Inhumation, below surface brickwork.	
237	AHG. 234A	103 (glazed), 185 (glazed).				"	Larnax, cut into a Larsa wall.	
238	AHG. 237	23 (glazed), 171 (glazed).				"	Circular pot burial above Pa-Sag chapel.	
239	AHG. 245		Conoid seal U.17024.	Carnelian and crystal.	Bronze fibula.	"	Inhumation, 1.50m. down.	
240	AHG. 260	141.				"	Circular pot burial at low level.	
241	AHG. 273	162.				"	Oval larnax below top of standing Larsa walls.	
242	AHG. 297	150.				"	Circular pot burial cut through Neo-Bab. pavement.	
243	AHG. 301	159, 158.		Breccia and glass paste.		"	Oval bowl burial, child, 0.50m. down.	
244	AHG. 309	110 (glazed), 130.				"	Oval larnax.	
245	AHG. 319	27, 181.				"	Infant's oval larnax, 1.00m. down; above Kassite floor.	
246	AHG. 328	27.				"	Bowl burial, child, 1.50m. down.	
247	AHG. 340	40, 90 (glazed), 146, 237 (burial urn).				"	Inhumation, 1.00m. down.	
248	AHG. 355	34, 43, 103 (glazed), 124 (glazed), 148, 149, 181, 183, 217 (glazed).		U.17085-6.	Silver ring, U.17087.	"	Oval larnax, 1.55m. below foundation of Neo-Bab. wall.	
249	YC 32/23	146.			Copper pin fr.	YC building range, NW of Temenos.	Inhumation, 0.25m. down.	

Grave No.	Old No.	Pottery Types	Seals and Amulets	Beads etc.	Metal Objects	Site	Notes and Description	Varia
264	CLW.88	25, 33, 171.	Scaraboid U.14444a.		Copper ring U.14445a.	On the line of the town wall.	Oval larnax.	
265	CLW.90	14, 25, 130.				"	Inhumation.	
266	CLW.121	146.				Nin-Ezen Temple.	Circular pot burial cut into highest walls.	
267	NTB.125	42, 130.	Stamp seal U.15491.	U.15492.	Copper bracelet.	"	Circular pot burial.	
268	NTB.129	7, 149.		U.15498.	Copper bracelets. U.15499.	"	"	
269	NTG.137	34, 130.			Copper tweezers U.15789.	"	"	
270	NTG.30/1	135, 165.				"	Inhumation immedi- ately below surface.	
271	NTG.30/21	61 (glazed), 104 {glazed}, 138, 183 (glazed).				"	Oval larnax.	
272	NTG.30/25	125, 149, 182 (glazed).			Iron tweezers fr. copper bracelet U.16202.	"	Circular pot burial.	
273	NTG.30/35	7, 149 (glazed), 194 (glazed).				"	Oval larnax.	
274	CLWG.58	52.	Scaraboid U.15191.	U.15190.		On the line of the town wall.		
275	NHG.1	181.				NH building.	Inhumation NW x SE, head SE, cut into the wall.	
276	NH/34/2	163 (glazed), 213 (glazed), 224 (glazed).				"	Inhumation, below house 34/2.	
277	NHG.3	42 (glazed), 91, 106 (glazed), 167, 217 (glazed).		1 carnelian.		"	Oval larnax, N x S, just below pavement level.	

278	NHG. 5	34, 43a, 125, 168.		NH building.	Oval larnax, E x W, head E, 1.10m. below mud floor.	Bone spindle-whorl.
279	NHG. 14	6, 149, 235.		"	Oval larnax, NE x SW, head SW.	
280	NHG. 24	103 (glazed U.17364), 187 (glazed U.17363).	U.17365.	"	Oval larnax, NW x SE.	
281	NHG. 41	3, 91b, 98 (glazed), 181 (glazed).	Carnelian balls agate date-shaped, lapis tube.	"	Inhumation, body on right side, head SE.	
282	NHG. 41b.	171.	Carnelian various, lapis rectangular.	"	Infant's bowl burial, adjoining and contemporary with P.280.	
283	CLWG. 57	2.	U.15188.	On the line of the town wall.	Larnax, head NE.	
284	AHG. 205		U.16729.	AH house site.	Circular pot grave.	Glazed box U.16731.
285	TWG. 11	226 (glazed).	3 carnelian.	On the line of the Temenos Wall.	Oval larnax..	"
286	TWG. 12	4, 26, 134.		"	"	"

CHAPTER IX

THE POTTERY

(a) GENERAL ACCOUNT

The classification attempted here is necessarily tentative in that it is based on the data afforded by a single site. Thanks to the number of archaeological expeditions that have worked in Mesopotamia since 1922 the amount of material for a more detailed history of the minor antiquities of the country has been greatly increased, but only a small proportion of it is as yet available for study; the results of them all will have to be pooled before anything like general truths can be established or such criteria set up as will enable us to date with reasonable accuracy objects coming from undated sites. It is true that at a conference of the heads of archaeological missions working in Iraq, called together in 1928 by Mr. Sidney Smith, then Director of the Department of Antiquities, it was decided that they should regularly exchange the type-sheets of clay vessels and other objects found by them, and this collaboration, unfortunately none too common amongst archaeologists, has proved extremely useful; but while even the most summary acquaintance with the discoveries and the views of other excavators is a valuable check upon one's own field work, mere type drawings and abbreviated or arbitrary notes are not a sufficient basis for a definitive co-ordination of results, and one must wait for the full publication of evidence. Since therefore the publication of the Ur material can be only a contribution to a common purpose which will itself not be realisable for some time to come, it has seemed best to present that material simply as what it is, without attempting to correlate it prematurely with that from other excavated areas. I shall deal here only with the pottery etc. found in our own excavations, and I shall assume an even greater ignorance of the chronology than perhaps exists in order that I may make no statements which are not founded upon that material.

The greater part of the pottery found, and by far the greater part of the evidence for its chronology, comes from the graves. As can be seen from the type-lists published on Plates 38-59, the vessels have yielded no less than 238 pottery types. The number indeed may seem exaggerated, and it would have been easy to reduce it by disregarding small differences, just as it would have been easy to double it by recording still slighter variations. Practically speaking, no two pots are exactly alike in every respect; turned by hand on the wheel, they were liable to all the accidents and irregularities of the products of a handicraft, and all 'type' drawings therefore must be approximate and more or less conventional. The drawing is made from a single specimen, and where there are numerous examples of the class which it represents the divergence between each of them and the selected 'type' specimen may indeed be very small, but that between two examples at different ends of the scale may be considerably greater. It is in fact difficult to decide at what precise point a variant becomes a new type. Since the material is largely new and has to be used as a basis for chronology it was necessary that the list should be detailed and exhaustive, and we have consequently been generous in the number of drawings reproduced; between some of them the difference may appear to be so slight as not to justify separate classification, but it is an error on the safe side. For where a group of drawings to which individual type-numbers have been given seems to shew but sub-divisions of what might reasonably be considered a single species, then if all the examples belong to one period the similarity is indeed much more important than the differences and the sub-division has perhaps been otiose; but if the examples are not all of the same date then it is at least possible that those minor differences of form may represent temporary fashions and therefore be of chronological value and in that case to have suppressed them in favour of one generalised type would have meant the destruction of evidence.

The method adapted was to isolate first of all the Persian coffin graves, regardless of the particular site in which they were found, and their contents gave a list of pottery types which were in use during the Persian period. The next category of graves taken con-

sisted of all the graves, regardless of type, found in the NH house site and assigned on external evidence to the reigns of Nabopolassar and Nabonidus, while the graves from the same site described more vaguely as Neo-Babylonian formed a separate group which could be combined with the former, or not, as might seem best. These two groups shewed, as was to be expected, a considerable overlap with the Persian; a large number of pot forms were common to both, but on the other hand a good many types well represented in the Persian graves were entirely lacking from the Neo-Babylonian and certain common Neo-Babylonian types had no parallel in the Persian graves. The analysis of the Kassite graves shewed that a few Kassite pottery types recurred in the late period, generally amongst those common to the Neo-Babylonian and Persian ages; they were those obvious and non-individual forms which were of their nature likely to persist without change; a few were represented by examples from the Neo-Babylonian but not from the Persian graves, and these might be provisionally taken as early types which in course of time fell out of favour.

At this stage it was possible to assign, subject to correction later, the labels 'Neo-Babylonian', 'Persian' and 'Common' to a considerable number of types. The contents of the double pot burials, regarded as predominantly Neo-Babylonian, added somewhat to the first category, though these graves were so poor in objects as to allow of but little advance; it was noticeable that while they repeated freely the types already listed as Neo-Babylonian they required the transfer from the 'Persian' to the 'Common' list of scarcely a single number.

The next groups of graves examined consisted of those which in the field notes were assigned either to the Neo-Babylonian or to the Persian period, *i.e.* those whose position and relation to buildings had seemed at the time of excavation to warrant their attribution to a particular period although the value of the evidence might vary much in different cases - sometimes it would appear fairly conclusive, sometimes the notes merely put on record the impression made on the mind of the excavator. Where, as was often the case, the grave contained a single pot of a type already listed there was no more difficulty, and the grave could be labelled accordingly; if of the contents one pot was either Neo-Babylonian or Persian according to our lists, and the rest were 'common', the one pot decided the issue; if one pot listed as Neo-Babylonian and a second listed as Persian occurred together in the same grave the question was reserved until fresh occurrences should relegate one type or the other to the 'common' list. Where the known types in a grave justified its (temporary) attribution to a definite period but there were associated with these one or more types regarding which nothing was yet known, they were entered as 'Neo-Babylonian' or 'Persian' but on a special waiting-list of 'associated types' which was not considered to possess evidential value, and they were only transferred to the formal lists if, at the end of the examination, nothing had been found to invalidate their attribution. Lastly there was taken in hand the great residue of graves of different types for whose dating there was no external evidence. As a result of all this, the original 'common' list gained at the expense of both the Persian and the Neo-Babylonian lists, but all were increased by the addition of numerous associated types. No attempt was made to distinguish between an early and a late stage of the Neo-Babylonian period, for even with the help given by the Kassite graves the material was far from sufficient for such fine distinctions to be drawn, and we must be satisfied with the comparatively broad division into Neo-Babylonian and Persian; but again I must point out that while the attribution of the graves to one period or the other is probably seldom in error, there is no finality about the pottery lists and further evidence might well compel the transfer of certain types from the specific to the 'common' category. For this reason it has seemed best to publish the evidence in full, and in the notes on the pottery types (pp. 91-100) there are recorded all the occurrences of each type with references or explanations which can be utilized for that definitive analysis based on the sum total of excavation which will ultimately put the chronology of Mesopotamian pottery on a sure basis.

A few generalisations are now possible.

The use of glazed pottery is a characteristic of the two late periods. The technique of glaze had been familiar in Mesopotamia from a very early age, and polychrome glaze objects occur in the Larsa period¹, but the body is of frit²; the application of the surface

¹See the human masks, Vol.VII.

²In the case of beads the glazing of steatite and of crystal seems also to have been practiced from a very early date.

glaze to a terracotta body requires a different technique and is a much more difficult process. We now know¹ that the discovery was made in the seventeenth century B.C. in Assyria but was kept as a trade secret known only to a small guild or family until the seventh century when the recipe was published by royal order. It is interesting to see how readily the art was taken up by the Mesopotamian potter and how much the new glazed ware was appreciated by the public. Already by the time of Nebuchadnezzar about one grave in every three can boast a glazed pottery vessel; in the Persian graves the proportion is higher, but more symptomatic is the fact that of a hundred types which are almost if not quite exclusively Persian forty-three are represented by glazed examples and since, if the comparison with the Neo-Babylonian is to be fair, we ought to leave out of account the vessels of egg-shell ware which occur only in Persian graves and are never glazed, we can say that half the characteristically Persian types are glazed whereas of the fifty-nine types listed as peculiar to the Neo-Babylonian period only twelve show examples in glazed ware. The glazed forms are for the most part broad-rimmed shallow bowls or plates, e.g. Types 34a, 36, 48; slender-necked bottles e.g. Types 171, 194; small squat jars, e.g. Types 92, 99, 102, 103, or such exotic forms as the handled flasks and pilgrim bottles, Types 220-222. The glaze is almost always a plain greenish blue produced by sulphate of copper, and is generally badly faded; occasionally in the Persian period we find examples of white (?) glaze with yellow bands (U.17029) or with bands and spots of a dark colour such as brown, U.7639, Plate 35. In the Neo-Babylonian period at any rate it is rare for a glazed vessel to be other than small; the large ornate bowls, U.408 and another, Plate 35 (restored from fragments) are exceptional and belong to the Persian period, as does the (large) fragment U.6654, Plate 35, with a free-hand animal design in polychrome on a white ground; there can be little doubt but that the process was much improved during the Persian period.

The Neo-Babylonian pottery, apart from the glazed ware, is of little interest. It is a thoroughly commercialised product. The forms of the vessels are simple and practical with no pretence to elegance, and there is no attempt at decoration of any kind². The potting is good and the firing is well done; the surface may be water-smoothed³ in the finer examples or the natural clay may be left exposed; no applied slip was used. The colour of the vessel, red, pink or buff, is simply due to the accidents of firing, and different examples of one type will shew a complete range of colours, but the rarity of discolouration by 'flares' witnesses to the excellence of the kilns and the skilful control of heat. In the Persian period there is a definite tendency to elaboration of outline, particularly in relation to the necks and rims of vessels, which are now emphasised by collars and grooves, and it is clear that the templet was called into use much more often than in the past; it is instructive to contrast the forms 141-145 with the somewhat similar but less sophisticated forms 137 and 140. But the outstanding feature of the Persian pottery is the introduction of egg-shell ware. Certain bowl forms particularly favoured for this ware, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, show a remarkably fine technique in potting, their wall being no more than 0.0025m. thick; the bowl U.15195 on Plate 35 is a good example of this. These fine bowls are always of light drab clay, very fine in texture; they were shaped with a templet, so shew no signs of hand-turning, and were water-smoothed to a remarkably even surface which in some cases was then lightly burnished; it is the best ware that had been made in Mesopotamia for very many centuries, and so far as we can tell belongs exclusively to the Persian age. It was made at Ur itself. In the ruins of some Persian kilns found under the SW wall of the Ziggurat there were many examples of wasters of glazed bowls, together with the little clay tripods which separated these when they were stacked in piles for firing, and no less abundant fragments of 'egg-shell' pottery; an important historical point is that the kilns had been built over the ruins of the intramural chambers surrounding the Ziggurat terrace, i.e. after the destruction of the work done there by Nabonidus and presumably after the change in the country's religion had caused the overthrow of the old temples; the pottery therefore was being made in, and probably not very early in the Persian period.

¹ *Alalakh*, p. 298.

² U.16225 and U.665, Plate 35, are the early exceptions to this rule.

³ This of course diminishes the porosity of the clay, and the extra pains were taken for the sake of utility, not to gain an aesthetic effect.

(b) NOTES ON POTTERY TYPES

In column 4 is given all the dating evidence available. When that column is left blank it means that whereas one or more examples of the type occurred in post-Assyrian levels conditions did not allow of any definite attribution either to the Neo-Babylonian or to the Persian period.

The following abbreviations are used: -

AH. The main residential quarter excavated, Sqq. FF-HH, 46-60.

EM. The smaller residential quarter, Sqq. R-T, 44-46.

LWG. Graves on the Town Wall.

NB. Neo-Babylonian graves.

P. Persian graves.

X & Y Cemeteries: two groups of late graves associated with the house ruins NW of the Temenos Wall.

Type	Number Example Recorded	Date	Notes
1			
2a	1	P	Yellowish drab, from grave LWG/57, U.15189 yellowish drab.
2b	1	P	P28, drab egg-shell ware, U.17790.
3a	22	P	Egg-shell ware P5, P7, P8, P10, P13, P14, P16, P22, P26, P44, P70, P75, P81, P92, P150, P186, P197, P199, P222, P225, P281, AHG/5.
3b	10	NB-P	NB20, brownish drab, P30, P31, P45, P94, P153, AHG/1, NB/19 etc.
4	4	P	P46, P91, P145 and another Persian coffin.
5a	1	P	P24 U.16392, egg-shell ware, light drab clay.
5b	2	P	P32, P89.
6	2	P	P33, P58.
7	2	P	P149, P273.
8a	2	P	P4, P42.
8b	1	P	U.7045 light drab, found with a glazed Persian pot.
9	1	?	U.6026 (burial urn; height 0.6m. diameter .037m.).
10	1	?	U.16.
11	1	?	U.6277.
12	1	NB ?	One example from a grave (NB.70) supposedly Late Babylonian.
13	1	P	P158.
14	2	P	P144 and LWG/89 (U.15446); yellowish clay, decorated with impressed circles below the neck.
15	1	?	Surface soil.
16	1	P	
17	1	NB	U.546, found in a chamber of the Temenos Wall.
18	2	P	P20, P132.
19	3	P	P79, P96, AHG/2 (U.6425 - light drab).
20	2	NB	NB10, NB33.
21	1	?	
22	1	?	
23	29	NB-P	Also found in the Larsa period. NB11, NB22, NB66, NB73, NB74, NB92, P44, P47, P51, P52, P53, P57, P64, P73, P78, P83, P84, P161, three found together in a Persian House, P163, P174, P201, P204, P207, P218, P227, P256.
24	3	NB	All blue glazed - all from NB house levels, one at 1.00m. above Kassite floor (U.7083, 7576 A and B).
25	1	NB	NB34.
26a	10	NB-P	One of greenish clay in an NB double pot burial, one of reddish clay in a Persian coffin - around examples in buff and drab from NB level in E-hur-sag and from NB graves.
27a	12	NB-P	NB13, NB43, NB77, NB89; P3, P11, P22, P140, P233, P245, P246, P259.
27b	6	P	P27, P36, P87, P111, P147, P148.
28	6	NB	One glazed - five found together in NB level, (U.922 drab clay, 923 reddish drab).

Type	Number Example Recorded	Date	Notes
29	2	NB-P	NB1; P90. Buff clay, U.2539 pinkish drab dated to Nabonidus, PDW 2844 buff colour.
30	3	P	Drab clay, P82; two examples from Persian houses, U.1682-3, drab greenish clay (both Diqdiqqeh).
31	3	NB-P	U.6809, NB, found with glazed bowl U.6810; P117; glazed example from AHG/107.
32	1	P	P121.
33	1	P	Pinkish drab clay, U.14443, from LWG/93.
34a	10	NB-P	NB19, NB97; P12, P19 (glazed), P81, P91, P94 (glazed), P142 (glazed), P169, P180.
34b	11	NB-P	NB9, NB19; P43, P66, P86, P105, P110, P153, P248, P269, P278.
35a	5	NB-P	Three glazed examples from NB levels and graves; P97; also from Diqdiqqeh, U.3123.
35b	1	?	
35c	3	P	P7; also AHG/1 (Persian) - one example, U.6099, Kassite or even Larsa. No NB examples.
36a	14	P	P5, P8, P14, P70, P76, P152, P196, P200, P201, P231; also three glazed examples, upper levels - U.6099 (glazed, N. of city wall).
36b	8	NB-P	NB27 (glazed); P5, P8, P14, P33, P70, P76 (glazed), P127, P152 (glazed).
37	10	NB	NB7, NB25; glazed example in the Nabonidus gate of the Temenos wall - examples definitely in NB level of the E-gig-par - U.625, P37, drab clay, U.938 glazed.
38	4	P	P43, P46, P158; glazed, U.16706.
39	6	NB-P	NB23; P88, P110, P143, P146, P157.
40	3	NB-P	NB15; P93 and one doubtful grave.
41	1	P	U.15187, glazed, LWG/56.
42	5	NB-P	NB4; P28, P42, P75, P88.
43	16	NB-P	Seven examples in drab, reddish, buff and greenish-drab clay were in Persian coffins P29, P30, P34, P37, P45, P89, P92; P278; one blue-glazed (U.16314) in Persian grave AHG/3 - some red clay examples definitely NB by level, two probably Kassite. A glazed example in NB52.
44	7	NB-P	NB27, NB94; P13, P31, P149 (U.849), P254.
45	1	?	
46	1	?	U.940, glazed (Y cemetery).
47	2	NB	U.952; one NB, glazed - examples also Kassite and even Larsa?
48	2	P	P16 (glazed); another glazed example in a Persian grave.
49	1	NB	U.693 whitish drab clay.
50	1	?	U.20054 green glazed (brought in from Dakheileh).
51	2	NB	Graves NEC 74 and 81, both supposedly Late Babylonian.
52	13	P	NB53 (doubtful); P10, P21, P99, P194, P203, P212, P215, P232, P236, P274, also LWG/70 (probably Persian) and NEC/53, doubtful.
53	3	NB	Glazed example from Nabonidus gate in the Temenos wall; glazed example (U.558) from (NB ?) grave in Cemetery Y; one of drab clay, NB level.
54	2	P	P228 (glazed); U.2899 of drab clay from Diqdiqqeh.

Type	Number Example Recorded	Date	Notes
55a	many	NB	Many examples in buff or greenish buff clay, all from NB graves or NB levels, U.6577 etc.; two, of buff clay, U.2846 A and B, possibly Persian but uncertain, two (U.2844 A and B) also possibly Persian, but level not decisive.
55b	2	P	U.2884 A and B; buff clay.
56	2	P	U.2885, buff clay, and another red clay, both Persian level.
57	6	NB	U.6169 light drab, N.6597 (?), U.6634 light drab; all definitely dated by level; one, U.6569, described in field notes as 7th century B.C.
58	1	NB(?)	U.752, light drab, high level, Neo-Babylonian or Assyrian.
59	1	?	Surface soil, unstratified.
60	1	?	U.2429, buff clay, Diqdiqqeh - no evidence.
61	4	NB-P	NB83 (used as burial urn) and P271 (glazed); also two examples from ruined graves, one probably Neo-Babylonian, the other probably Persian.
62	1	P	P74 (glazed).
63a	6	NB	NB65, NB66; also others from graves dated by associated pottery to Neo-Babylonian.
63b	2	NB-P	From a double pot burial, Neo-Babylonian type; P220.
64	7	NB	NB65; also U.6303, U.6549 light drab etc. all definitely dated by level, none was earlier than NB.
65	1	NB	U.2897, buff clay, at Persian level, but doubtful; another example found underneath a Nabonidus pavement.
66	3	P	U.2886, egg-shell ware, light buff clay, Persian level; two other examples described in field notes as dated to the 7th century by level, but might be later.
67	1	NB	U.6688 light drab, from the Late Babylonian level of E-hur-sag.
68	1	NB	U.2642 drab, Nabonidus level, the great Court of Nannar.
69	1	NB	U.3218, in a brick foundation-box of the Neo-Babylonian level, E-hur-sag.
70	2	NB-P	U.3216 buff clay, in a brick foundation box of the Neo-Babylonian level, E-hur-sag; also in P119.
71	10	NB-P	A very long-lived type - a Larsa example was found (with tablets) in Quiet Street - one (U.6694, light drab) was definitely Kassite, two 'Late Kassite or Neo-Babylonian' (U.624, U.6545, light drab, U.6595, the last being Neo-Babylonian), also found in NB32, NB33, NB65; P139.
72	1	P	P129.
73	4	NB	U.762 drab clay, NB1, NB32, NB37.
74	3	NB	Two, of buff clay (U.3217 A-B) in a brick foundation box of the Neo-Babylonian level, one, U.6815, in the Post-Kassite level.
75	2	NB	U.6835, U.6836, both of drab clay, from a Neo-Babylonian rubbish pit. U.6829, glazed, from a grave on the E-hur-sag site.
76a	10	NB	U.2558 A-B, drab clay, Late Babylonian level of the Great Court of Nannar; U.2839, drab clay, and two others, all Late Babylonian; also NB82.
76b	9	NB	U.636, red body clay with drab engobage, U.682; two others from an NB grave on the Temenos Wall, several from NB levels, one from the SW face of the Ziggurat.
77	2	NB	NB89; also an example, U.2895, drab clay, immediately below the Nabonidus level.

Type	Number Example Recorded	Date	Notes
78	1	NB	NB32.
79	1	NB	NB12.
80	1	P	P70.
81	1	?	U.953, drab clay with traces of haematite wash, from a ruined grave in the late Cemetery X.
82	1	NB?	U.6185, light drab, this may be of earlier date, the stratification was not conclusive.
83	2	NB	Both from Larnax burials, pre-Persian and post-Kassite.
84	1	NB	U.15564, greyish drab clay, burnished, from NB58.
85	1	NB	U.2895, drab clay, immediately below the Nabonidus pavement.
86	1	P	P115.
87	5	P	P19, P38, P94, P106, P151.
88	3	NB?	U.660, U.768, U.769, all of drab clay, loose in the soil in the late Cemetery X site.
89	6	NB-P	U.7633, polychrome glazed, neck blue, body greenish grey with darker green spots on shoulder and vertical stripes NB5 (glazed), NB84 (glazed), NB89; P211, P221.
90	2	P	U.1671, reddish drab clay, Diqdiqqeh, date uncertain and P247 (glazed).
91a	6	NB-P	NB14, NB29 (incised example, U.562), NB90; P16, P170 (glazed), P226.
91b	5	NB-P	NB35 (glazed); P69, P277, P281; one from a double pot burial should be Neo-Babylonian.
92	3	P	P114, P118 (glazed), P218 (glazed).
93	1	P	P109 (glazed).
94	3	P	U.757, drab clay, found against the Temenos Wall, U.3047, reddish clay, Diqdiqqeh; P69.
95	2	NB	NB81, NB83.
96			
97	4	P	U.615, U.616, found together with Persian tablets in house ruins below the Expedition House U.895, in the destruction level of the Nabonidus gateway; U.7019 (glazed), found with a group of pots, types 3b, 35a, 122, 135, 180, 182, 205, 217.
98	2	P	P281 (glazed); also a plain example from a late grave, together with a pot, glazed, of type 198.
99	7	NB-P	NB16, NB17 (glazed); P1 (glazed), P123 (glazed), P142 (glazed), P257 (glazed), and U.1492, glazed, from Diqdiqqeh.
100	2	NB-P	NB17; P125 (glazed).
101	1	P	P133 (glazed).
102	12	P	Two in double pot burials of Late Babylonian type but perhaps of later date; P17, P94, P170 (three examples) P213, P216, P217, P235, P258; all glazed except those from P94, P213, P258.
103a	22	NB-P	NB50, NB84, NB85 (all glazed); P5, P9, P22, P25, P62, P85, P110, P126, P132, P163, P169, P172, P187, P202, P219, P237, P248, P260, P280, all glazed except the example from P202.
103b	13	P	P25, P62, P63, P67, P69, P85, P110, P126, P198, P203, P224, P257, P259; all glazed except the example from P69.
104	4	NB-P	NB79; P114 (glazed), P129, P271.
105			
106	3	NB-P	NB5 (glazed) NB23 (glazed miniature); P277 (glazed).

Type	Number Example Recorded	Date	Notes
107	2	P	P37 (two examples); also U.1673, drab clay, from Diqdiqqeh, undated.
108	4	NB	U.796 (glazed), one U.7032, glazed, from a Late Babylonian tomb group dated by associated pots (types 35a, 137, 217), U.2723, from Diqdiqqeh, undated; another from the Late Babylonian level, associated with pot types 53a and 206.
109	1	P	P55 (glazed).
110	2	NB-P	NB62 (burial urn); P244 (glazed), with Type 130.
111	3	NB-P	NB27 (glazed); P114 (glazed), P214.
112	3	P	P108; also two undated examples from Diqdiqqeh, U.2737 of greenish drab and U.3092 of pinkish clay.
113	4	P	P85 (glazed), P117 (glazed); also U.49 and U.1690, drab clay, from Diqdiqqeh, undated.
114	3	?	Examples in buff, greenish buff and pink clays, all from Diqdiqqeh, late, but undated.
115	1	P	From a plundered Persian grave.
116	4	NB-P	NB31; P27, P43 (U.16705) in light drab clay, and U.694 from upper level of the great Court of Nannar.
117	1	P	P54.
118	1	P	P226.
119	2	NB	NB44, NB49.
120	6	P	P50, P156, P163, P260, P261 (glazed), also U.3273 in buff clay from the Persian level.
121	3	P?	P220; also U.2538 in drab clay from the upper level of the great Court of Nannar; and U.7511 from a late grave (cut down into a Kassite wall in the EM house site) associated with pot types 24, 29, 125.
122	5	NB-P	NB29, NB46; P199, P223, U.7016 of dark drab clay from a late plundered grave.
123	3	NB-P	NB98; P119; U.6248, light drab.
124	11	NB-P	NB20 (glazed), NB54; P52 (glazed), P153 (glazed), P169, P212, P228, P248 (glazed); U.6750 (glazed white with a yellow band) from the Persian level of E-hur-sag. The type seems to revive one in use in the Larsa period, but other glazed examples, U.6790, U.6977, are Late Babylonian.
125	12	NB-P	P5, P106 (glazed), P122, P126, P253, P272, P278; three examples are Neo-Babylonian (U.7585, glazed), some are doubtful and two are definitely Kassite; one dated example from NB65.
126	5	NB-P	NB59; P2 (glazed), P6 (glazed), P202; and U.6402 (glazed) from E-hur-sag.
127	4	P	U.86 (?), U.1130 drab clay, U.169 light drab, all from Diqdiqqeh, and one from a flat-ended Persian coffin NHG/49.
128	4	NB-P	NB92; P88, P175 and an undated example; U.765 drab clay.
129	6	NB-P	NB2, NB4, NB11; P41, and two others from plundered Persian flat-ended coffins NHG/33 and 54.
130	7	P	P23, P125, P227, P244, P265, P267, P269.
131	3	P	U.1668 drab clay from Diqdiqqeh, undated; two examples from plundered Persian flat-ended coffins NHG/23 and 70.
132	7	P	P44, P140; U.2913, of red clay, and two other examples all from the surface soil; also two more from Persian flat-ended coffins.
133	3	P	P121 (glazed), P122 (glazed); a third example associated with type 132.
134	10	NB-P	NB4; P40; P58, P84, P110, P172, P182, P186, P187, P286.

Type	Number Example Recorded	Date	Notes
135	7	NB-P	NB93; P53, P61, P67, P80, P131, P193, P232, P234, P270; also U.793 and U.794 noted according to levels as Persian and date Babylonian (?). Examples in yellow-drab, yellow-buff, buff and whiteish-buff clay.
136	3	NB	NB50; U.2896 of pinkish drab clay, Persian (?) level; U.6287, late Babylonian level, E-hur-sag.
137	6	NB-P	NB6, NB14; a glazed miniature in a probably late Babylonian grave (oval larnax), on the Temenos wall line. U.662, U.913 drab clay, U.1006 drab clay, U.16200 glazed, from a Persian larnax.
138	7	NB-P	NB25, NB26, NB45, NB60; P134, P135, P271.
139	2	P	P132, P213.
140	6	NB-P	NB23, NB31; two others, U.758 drab clay glazed red, and another, dated by level as Late Babylonian; one, of drab clay in a Persian larnax, P236; one, undated, from Diqiqeh.
141	4	P	P48, P62, P95, P240.
142	1	NB	NB16.
143a	3	P	P104, P118, P188.
143b	2	P	P105, P219.
144	1	P	P49.
145	1	P	P133.
146	8	NB-P	Two of dark drab clay (U.6098 A-B) from Late Babylonian graves. From P60 is U.17001 with an incised drawing of an animal; also P121, P142, P247, P249, P266. One undated example from Diqiqeh.
147	1	NB	NB61.
148	1	P	P248.
149	22	NB-P	NB5 (glazed), NB8, NB13, NB43, NB51, NB57; P31 (glazed), P46, P152, P163, P170, P205, P210, P217, P248, P261, P268, P272, P273 (glazed), P279; another U.15442 of pinkish drab clay, from a supposedly Persian grave on the Temenos Wall, LWG/89, and one from a plundered Persian flat-ended coffin.
150	6	P	P28, P57, P70, P128, P190, P242.
151	1	P	P35.
152	1	NB	NB79.
153	2	NB	NB27; one in a (Late Babylonian) pot burial on the town wall.
154	1	NB	NB56.
155	1	?	From a late grave on the town wall (LWG/124) with an example of Type 202.
156	1	P	P67 (glazed).
157	2	P	P142 (glazed); U.18723.
158	1	P	P79.
159a	16	NB-P	NB9, NB15; P23, P55, P59, P68, P74, P127, P143, P164, P166, P200, P204, P231, P235, P243.
159b	5	P	P55, P68, P127, P148, P149.
160	3	P	P29, P194, P195.
161	3	P	P35 (glazed), P108; also U.2898, of buff clay, from the Persian level.
162	6	P	P26, P38, P72, P89, P197, P241.
163	9	P	P91, P92, P99, P100, P102, P228, P276 and U.46 and U.614.

Type	Number Example Recorded	Date	Notes
164	1	NB	NB19.
165	5	NB-P	NB92; P7, P9, P270 and U.853, red clay, not dated.
166	7	NB-P	NB6. NB6 (glazed); P10, P14, P36, P81, P158.
167	3	P	P277; also U.784 fine drab clay, from a late grave in the Y Cemetery, and U.921, drab clay, not dated.
168a	3	P	U.15185, glazed, from P212, also P224 (glazed) and P228 (glazed).
168b	8	NB-P	NB18, NB48; P18, P51, P58, P179, P181, P278.
169	10	NB-P	NB13, NB52, NB63; P15, P33, P82, P163, P176, P189, P211, P212, P228; U.15183 (glazed) from a Persian grave on the town wall, and U.15184.
170	1	P	A glazed example found in a grave dug down into the Late Babylonian house wall on the EM site.
171	28	NB-P	NB4 (glazed), NB58, NB88; P13, P24, P27, P31, P45, P71, P85, P90, P103, P108, P152, P155 (glazed), P156 (glazed), P165, P192, P201, P205, P212, P214, P230, P232 (glazed), P259, P264, P282, and another glazed example U.15567, from LWG/105, a Persian grave on the town wall.
172	1	?	From a child's pot grave (LWG/87) on the town wall.
173	8	NB-P	NB91; P17, P113 (glazed), P133, P140, P164 (all glazed), and two others, glazed, undated.
174	1	NB	U.7901, glazed (originally green), dug down into the Kassite level but of later date.
175	1	P	P257.
176	1	?	U.16389 (glazed), associated with Types 181, 192 in a late grave on the AH house site.
177	2	P	P4, P129, both glazed.
178	20	NB-P	NB20, NB50; two plain examples in P9, P13 (glazed), P20 (glazed), P21, P24, P38 (glazed), P55 (glazed), P80 (glazed), P110 (glazed), P145, P149 (glazed), P177 (glazed), P187, P191, two examples, one glazed, P228 (glazed), and U.15182, U.15558, U.15563, all glazed, from Persian graves on the town wall.
179	1	P	P97 (U.15181, glazed).
180	5	P	P47 (glazed), P85; and U.857, U.939, U.1126, all glazed, Persian level; the last found with tablets in ruins below the Expedition House.
181	17	NB-P	NB32; P44 (glazed), P85 (glazed), P87, P150, P159 (glazed), P168, P169, P203 (glazed), P204 (glazed), P206 (glazed), P235 (glazed), P245, P248, P275, P281 (glazed). Also one dated by tablets of the reign of Darius I, and one from a late grave on the AH house site, associated with types 176, 192.
182	31	NB-P	NB7 (glazed), NB15, NB16, NB20 (glazed), NB46, NB47, NB51 (glazed), NB80 (two, both glazed), NB84 (two, one glazed), NB93 (glazed); P5 (glazed), P25, P65, P73, P128 (glazed), P153 (glazed), P165 (glazed), P166 (glazed), P172 (glazed), P224 (glazed), P225, P243, P258 (glazed), P260 (glazed), P261 (glazed), P272 (glazed); also two glazed examples from plundered Persian graves and one loose in the soil against a Kassite wall.
183	10	NB-P	NB43 (glazed), NB79 (glazed); P85, P114, P167, P172, P224 (all glazed), P248, P271 (glazed); another glazed example, U.657, in the Persian level.
184	14	NB-P	NB46 (glazed), NB48 (glazed), NB92 (glazed), NB96; P219, P254 (glazed); five other glazed examples (one of yellow glaze) and others plain found against the face of the Temenos wall and elsewhere in Late Babylonian levels.
185	2	P	P90, P237 (glazed).
186	1	P	P168 (glazed).

Type	Number Example Recorded	Date	Notes
187	3	P	Example in a Persian flat-ended coffin (plundered) NHG/70, and P280 (glazed). An example in egg-shell ware was undated.
188	7	P	U.6947 (glazed) from a supposedly Late Babylonian grave (might be later); P64 (glazed), P95, P132, P134, P136 (all examples glazed), P233.
189	2	P	P120 (glazed); U.7058, light drab clay, from Diqdiqqeh, undated, one from top level over the great Court of Nannar.
190	1	P	P3, yellowish drab clay.
191	1	NB	U.7003 (glazed), from Neo-Babylonian level.
192	1	?	U.16388 (glazed), associated with types 176, 181.
193	4	NB-P	P3 (glazed), P162, P220; also U.7006, of light drab clay, against a Late Babylonian wall.
194	1	P	P273 (glazed), with types 7 and 149.
195	2	P	P23; another from a Persian flat-ended coffin on the AH house site.
196	7	NB-P	U.6462 A, B, both light drab, U.6554, U.7022 both light drab, etc. Many examples, all listed as Late Babylonian; P3 (glazed), P27.
197	1	NB	NB94 (glazed).
198	2	NB	U.798 (glazed), found with type 98, and NB93 (glazed).
199	1	?	U.759, drab clay, surface soil in Cemetery X site.
200	6	NB	U.680, of red clay with a drab engobbage, from a plundered grave on the Temenos Wall; three examples found together in a Late Babylonian room on the Temenos Wall; one from Diqdiqqeh, undated; one probably Kassite.
201	2	NB	NB44, and one from a pot burial on the Temenos Wall.
202	1	?	From a late grave on the town wall (LWG/124) with an example of type 155.
203	1	?	Possible Assyrian; otherwise early NB.
204	4	NB-P	P142, P215, P260; also U.6603 (glazed) from the Late Babylonian level of E-hur-sag.
205	5	NB	U.6116, drab clay, from a supposedly Late Babylonian grave; four other examples assigned by levels to the same date.
206	2	NB?	U.661, of creamy drab clay, associated with types 53 and 108.
207	1	?	(Perhaps Assyrian rather than Neo-Babylonian).
208	2	P	P227; also another example found low in the Late Babylonian level but probably out of its true horizon, coming from an earlier period.
209	1	?	U.764, of drab clay, from the surface soil of the Cemetery X site.
210	1	P	P257.
211	1	?	U.848 (glazed) from the surface soil of the Cemetery X site.
212	1	P	P4 (glazed).
213	4	NB-P	NB33 (glazed); P25 (glazed), P189 (glazed), P276 (glazed).
214	1	NB	NB27.
215	6	P	P16, P82, P152, P194, P250 (two), all glazed.
216	1	NB	NB97.

Type	Number Example Recorded	Date	Notes
217	6	NB-P	NB5; P248 (glazed), P259 (glazed), P277 (glazed); one glazed example U.670 from a Persian house; and another U.17033, from the Persian level of the AH house site.
218	1	NB	One green-glazed example from NB33.
219	1	P	Glazed example P202.
220	1	NB	NB7.
221	3	NB-P	NB93 (glazed); P151 (glazed); U.18757 (glazed) from a late plundered grave.
222	1	?	One example, drab clay, late, but date uncertain.
223	1	P	P42 (glazed).
224	3	P	U.7023, glazed from a late plundered grave; P86 (glazed), P276 (glazed).
225	2	P	P64 (glazed); U.17403 (glazed), Persian level.
226	2	P	P285 (glazed) and U.17304 (glazed) from a Persian larnax, AH site.
227	1	P	P111 (glazed).
228	1	?	U.7029 of blue-green clay, burnished, from a grave at very high level, but could belong to either late period.
229	1	P	P107 (glazed).
230	1	NB	NB18.
231	1	NB	NB33 (the burial urn).
232	1	NB?	A glazed example from a Late Babylonian (?) grave.
233	1	NB	NB16 (glazed).
234	1	NB?	U.692, whitish drab ware, from a late plundered grave in the Cemetery Y site, all of yellowish drab ware, associated with type 49.
235	5	P	P279; also U.88, U.2797 A, B, C, from Diqqiqqeh; not dated.
236	2	P	P124; another isolated example was undated.
237	2	NB-P	P247; another example was the burial urn in a late but undated grave on the AH house site, with types 40, 90 and 146.
238	1	NB	NB44.

CHAPTER X

THE SMALL OBJECTS

THE TERRACOTTAS. The terracottas found on the surface or in the upper soil at Ur were numerous enough, but over the greater part of the site the later levels had been so terribly denuded no dating evidence was available; the Persian, the Neo-Babylonian and often the Kassite buildings had all disappeared and the objects belonging to them were indiscriminately mixed; and, for the same reason, most of them were so fragmentary as to possess little or no value. No scientific purpose would be served by the publication of innumerable unidentified and undated fragments, and I have therefore confined myself to the relatively few examples which have some stylistic and chronological significance. In only one case were terracottas found in the tombs¹, and the large Neo-Babylonian houses excavated by us were unproductive; the small, poor and much-ruined houses outside the north-west wall of the Temenos did however yield a few figurines which by association could safely be assigned to the Neo-Babylonian period and one at least that was certainly Persian, and one or two others were definitely associated with late temple sites. All of those are figured here, and I have added to them a few examples from the quite unstratified Diqdiqqeh site (regarding which v. Vol. VII) where such give a more or less complete illustration of types which from fragmentary but well stratified duplicates found on the main site of Ur we know to belong to the Neo-Babylonian period. I should add that both in making the selection for publication and in the following description of the figurines I have profited greatly from the notes of Dr. L. Legrain.

1. U.311. (CBS.14991). Head of a goddess modelled in the round, height 0.069m. She wears the pointed tiara with four pairs of horns. Found in E-nun-mah, Neo-Babylonian level. Another example, U.603, was found against the north-east face of Nebuchadnezzar's Temenos Wall.
2. U.12761. (CBS.31-16-768). Nude female votary with her hands supporting her breasts. Height 0.098m. Diqdiqqeh.
3. U.18051. (CBS.32.40-20). Nude votaress holding her breasts. The head is unduly large and seems to have been cast from a mould not intended to go with this body. Height 0.110m. Diqdiqqeh.
4. U.16109. Nude votaress with hands clasped below the breasts; height 0.057m. The moulding of the figure is unusually fine; cf. L. Heuzey, (*Cat. des Fig. Antiques de Terre cuite du Musée du Louvre*, No. 30-31, pp.16-18, Plate II, Fig.3). Diqdiqqeh.
5. U.18314. Nude votaress, of the general type of No. 4 but inferior in style. Height 0.085m. Diqdiqqeh.
6. U.6693. Nude votaress with her hands rigidly by her sides. The general character of the figure and especially the treatment of the hair seem to be drawn from Egyptian models. Height 0.105m. Found against a Neo-Babylonian mud-brick wall above the south-east end of E-hur-sag. Part of a similar figure was found on the surface, Ur.
7. U.18132. (CBS.32-40-40). Nude votaress, unusual in having been cast from a two-piece mould; the figure was painted white and the hair and eyes black. Height 0.06m. Found with a second similar figure in the remains of a brick 'Papsugal' box below pavement level in the Neo-Babylonian ruins outside the north-west wall of the Temenos.
8. U.2802. Nude votaress holding an infant; height 0.095m. From the south-east end of the E-gig-par of Nabonidus.

¹The infant's burial, of Persian date, P.191; the two terracottas U.16668-9 were found one inside and the other against the burial urn.

9. (CBS. 17211). Draped female figure wearing the long flounced dress with sleeves and belt, holding an infant to her breast. Height 0.110m. Ur, surface soil.
10. U.17820. Nude votaress holding an infant; height 0.10m. Loose in the upper soil.
11. U.17102. Nude votaress holding an infant; height 0.08m. Diqdiqqeh. (*cf.* U.16668 in Catalogue).
12. U.18148. Votaress, apparently nude, holding an infant; height 0.055m. From the Neo-Babylonian ruins outside the north-west wall of the Temenos.
13. (CBS.35-1-106). Nude votaress holding an infant; height 0.077m. Diqdiqqeh.
14. U.18149. Nude votaress holding an infant; height 0.07m. From the Neo-Babylonian ruins outside the north-west wall of the Temenos.
15. U.18137. Nude votaress holding an infant; height 0.115m. From the Neo-Babylonian ruins outside the north-west wall of the Temenos.
16. U.18136. Nude votaress holding an alabastron (?); she wears anklets; the legs are disproportionately short. Height 0.105m. From the Neo-Babylonian ruins outside the north-west wall of the Temenos.
17. U.15748. (CBS.31-16-837). Nude votaress holding an infant; height 0.074m. Ur, surface soil.
18. U.16445. (CBS.31-43-407). A nude woman sitting cross-legged and suckling an infant; her hair is found with a fillet but spreads out on either side in wavy locks above her shoulders. Height 0.083m. Found by the North Harbour.
19. U.17819. A nude woman suckling an infant; very similar to the last but not from the same mould. Height 0.085m. Found high up in the rubble against the north-west face of the Ziggurat.
20. U.1227. (CBS.15648). Babylonian Sphinx and votaries. Above is a large head in high relief of a goddess wearing a crown with a single pair of horns and a necklace; at the bottom is a projecting ledge on which rest the front paws of the sphinx and between them two small crouching lions; against the (very flat) breast of the goddess (who may be wearing a flounced garment) are attached two small figures which were moulded independently, apparently women, with long flounced garments, their hands clasped or holding bottles. Height 0.115m. A similar relief has been found at Telloh, (G. Cros, *Nouvelles Fouilles de Tello*, p.243; 1910). This, as well as another example, came from Diqdiqqeh.
21. U.18135. Male votary holding a kid. Height 0.08m. From the Neo-Babylonian ruins outside the north-west wall of the Temenos.
22. U.16908. Male votary wearing a tight-fitting flounced garment with short sleeves and belt; he holds an alabastron with both hands. Height 0.08m. Diqdiqqeh.
23. U.6262. (CBS.16263). Male votary standing with hands clasped in the attitude of prayer; he wears a belt and flounced skirt but the bust is either bare or dressed in a very tightly-fitting garment. Height 0.075m. Found just below the surface on the EM house site.
24. U.18454. Male votary standing, wearing a long flounced garment and holding an alabastron in both hands (*cf.* No.22). The late style of dressing the hair and beard are clearly seen here. Height 0.115m. Diqdiqqeh.
25. U.18134. Male votary wearing a turban and holding an alabastron. His beard and moustache mark him out as a foreigner, probably a Persian. Found in the Persian level in the house site outside the north-west wall of the Temenos.
26. U.16669 etc. The Rider on horseback; a type very common in the latest periods, generally fragmentary. The best-dated example was found together with the female type No. 11, Plate 27 (U.16668) in the filling against the side of the Persian grave P.191, to which both belonged.
27. U.6456. Tortoise. The carapace is divided into bands each filled with a row of diamonds. A hole in the middle of the back probably held an upright like the copper 'rush-light' mounted on a solid frog, from Kish (Field Museum Leaflet 28, 1929, Plate VIII). Found in the Bur-Sin gateway of the Nebuchadnezzar Temenos. Length 0.130m., width 0.085m. Plate 25.

INCENSE-BURNERS. On Plate 36 are assembled numerous clay incense-burners of varying patterns. With one exception these are small rectangular boxes on short legs, the sides decorated with incised or impressed designs; the exception, U.10750, is a tripod stand, the legs ending in hooves, the top missing; it is not necessarily an incense-burner at all.

At least one example of the normal box type has been found in conditions dating it back as early as the Larsa period, but the vast majority of dated specimens belong to the Neo-Babylonian period and most of the rest were found in the upper levels of the site and are not likely to be much older; they are therefore all published together here. The plate figures a selection only, illustrating the very varied decoration which however seems to be purely arbitrary and insignificant; the number found was far greater, but most were fragmentary and not worth reproduction. Perhaps the most interesting thing about them is that they were so common in the later periods; the fact suggests that some new ritual had been introduced but, judging from the dispersion of the objects, it was not a temple - but rather a domestic ritual that was affected.

FIBULAE, SEALS AND BEADS. One thing which distinguishes the Persian from the Neo-Babylonian graves is the common occurrence in the former of the bow fibula (Plate 34). Evidently the Persian régime introduced a change of costume which necessitated the use of the new fastener, and judging by the great numbers of the fibulae the change was not confined to a small class of the people but became, at least in time, fairly general. The use of scarabs and scaraboid seals in place of the traditional cylinder is also characteristically Persian. Scarabs are indeed found in Neo-Babylonian graves, but they are rare; presumably trade brought a certain number into the country, but rather as curiosities; but the Persian conquest of Egypt resulted in a flood of imports from the Nile valley and the scarab becomes the commonest of all forms of seal. Side by side with it we find the four-sided conical stone seal with bevelled edges which would seem to be genuinely Persian; this type also had been introduced into Babylonia before the Persian conquest, and its occurrence cannot be taken as definite proof of the date of associated objects, but its use after that conquest is far more general and the great bulk of the examples found belong to the Persian period¹. The change in fashion is well illustrated by the collection of seal-impressions published in Vol. X, Plates 39-43. These seal-impressions on baked clay, clearly the collection of an amateur of intaglios², were all found together in a Persian coffin and appear to belong to the fourth century B.C.³; all are from stamp seals, the cylinder not being represented at all, and in many cases it is possible to say that the seals were of scaraboid form or were of the conical Persian type; by the fourth century therefore the old cylinder-seal had dropped completely out of favour. In the beads also there is a change. While it would be rash to say that any new materials for beads were introduced in the Persian period it is true that one of the oldest materials, paste or glazed frit, was now employed in new shapes and with a greater richness of design. Small pendants of brown, red, yellow or blue paste in the form of miniature tools such as axe-heads and adzes are common on necklaces and there are many varieties of polychrome beads, ovals of green with yellow ends (recalling perhaps the gold-capped lapis lazuli beads of an earlier time), rosettes and spotted eye-beads far more gay in appearance than anything we have from the Neo-Babylonian age. Glass too is more commonly used, and there are examples of the inlaid or mosaic beads which are often associated with Phoenicia.

STONE VASES. It is perhaps worthwhile noting the extreme rarity of stone vases in the later periods; since our evidence does not by any means suggest that the city was then greatly impoverished it would seem that as a general rule metal vessels and glazed pottery had taken the place of stone. In all the ruins and graves of the Neo-Babylonian and Persian times not more than ten stone vases were found. Of those, one, U.18118, from the ruins of a Persian house, is quite definitely not of that date; it is the very fine 'bull bowl' published in Vol. IV, Plate 35, and if not actually of Jamdat Nasr origin cannot be very much later; it must have been preserved as an antiquity. The stone mug, U.18116, was found in

¹ Many of these will be found in Vol. X, published by Dr. Legrain, Nos. 656 sqq.

² Op. cit., p. 47.

³ So A. Roes, in J.H.S. LV, Part II, p. 233.

the same room; it is published here (Plate 34) but to what period it should properly be assigned I do not know; but it is likely to be much earlier than the Persian time. Similarly the beautiful agate bowl, U.310, Plate 34, cannot be dated; it was found on the level of the Persian pavement in the remodelled temple of E-nun-mah, but since *ex votos* of all dates were kept in temple treasuries the find-spot is no guarantee of their age. Another example that cannot be dated is a calcite bowl found under a late wall foundation in E-nun-mah, and yet another, U.17390, was high up in the rubbish overlying the AH house site, too high to be attributed to the Larsa period, possibly Kassite but more probably Neo-Babylonian; but here again there was no certainty. For the rest, U.17183 (Plate 34) was in a Neo-Babylonian grave and U.15451 (Plate 34), U.15459, U.15775, U.16214 (Plate 34), and U.17092 were in Persian graves, so that these at any rate were in use in the Neo-Babylonian and Persian periods whether they were manufactured in those periods or not; but the number is very small. On the other hand metal vases become far more common, as can be seen from the Type-list on Plate 32.

METAL VESSELS. The silver vessels found are illustrated by the photographs on Plates 21 and 23 and require no further description. The copper pan with a handle-grip in the form of a lion's head, U.18364, Plate 24, was found by a workman at Reijebeh and nothing like it was discovered at Ur; it is certainly of Persian date and a fine piece, included here on its merits. The other copper bowl on the same Plate, U.6666, was in the copper coffin, grave P.2, and is a more elaborate variant of the standard type 9; similar pieces were found in the sixth-seventh century cemetery of Deve Hüyük. On the standard types the following notes give such evidence for dating as we possess.

- Type 1. U.124A, from E-nun-mah.
- Type 2. U.480, found between the Nebuchadnezzar and Persian pavements in E-nun-mah.
- Type 3. U.18353, found in a Persian grave; another example, U.18694, was brought in from Aseileh, a site west of Abu Shahrein, where it was found together with Persian beads including axe-head pendants of coloured paste.
- Type 4. U.481; found between the Nebuchadnezzar and Persian pavements in E-nun-mah.
- Type 5. U.15495, from the Persian grave P.115.
- Type 6. U.17055; from an otherwise empty grave in the AH site; it could be Neo-Babylonian or Persian.
- Type 7. U.16125, from a late grave above the Dungi mausoleum, almost certainly Neo-Babylonian.
- Type 8. U.124B, from E-nun-mah.
- Type 9. U.6666, from the Persian grave P.2, and U.14438 from P.263.
- Type 10. U.482, found between the Nebuchadnezzar and Persian pavements in E-nun-mah; U.3366, from the Persian grave P.6.
- Type 11. U.16201, from the Persian grave P.138.
- Type 12. U.14437, from the Persian grave P.263; also U.157, from E-nun-mah; U.3192 from the E-gig-par, and U.3365 from the Persian grave P.6.
- Type 13. U.18731, from Reijebeh, found by a workman together with an iron sword; Persian date; a fragmentary example, undated, came from Ur.
- Type 14. U.697, from the Neo-Babylonian grave NB.30; two examples, U.3196 A and B, not well dated.
- Type 15. U.156, from E-nun-mah; U.3192 from the E-gig-par.
- Type 16. One example (fragmentary) from the Neo-Babylonian grave NB.55.
- Type 17. One example from the Persian grave P.102.

CATALOGUE


The following catalogue includes all the objects of any importance belonging to the Neo-Babylonian and Persian periods except for a certain number of seals and seal-impressions published in Volume X of this series. A considerable amount of selection has necessarily been involved, for a great many objects may be catalogued in the field which it would be useless to include in a published catalogue. Thus, in the case of clay vessels, all of which are fully recorded in the field, the individual specimen loses importance as soon as the class or type has been established, and the types are adequately dealt with in the section on Pottery, so that a clay vessel is entered in the catalogue only for some special reason. Again, very many objects of no interest in themselves but potentially important for purposes of stratification etc. were catalogued in order to facilitate future reference, but having served that purpose they could properly be omitted from the published list; they were not likely to figure in any museum collection and any individual description of them would be valueless. Complete copies of the Field Catalogue of all objects from Ur are kept for record in the Baghdad Museum, in the British Museum and in the University Museum, Philadelphia, and are available to students if reference to them should be required. The present catalogue, supplemented by the lists of terracottas and of metal vases which are given in the sections dealing with such, and by the Pottery notes, should satisfy all scientific needs.

- U.63 Bottle, type 173, of drab clay covered with green glaze now bleached white; height 0.07m. Found in the surface soil near the Expedition House together with a number of clay tablets (U.76) dated to the reign of Artaxerxes II.
- U.109 Copper ingot, thin metal, 0.08m. x 0.042m., type of U.9048, Plate 33; found with U.110 on the floor by the altar in room 4 of E-nun-mah.
- U.110 Copper spatula, length 0.086m., the haft square in section, the blade flattened. Found with U.109.
- U.113 Bronze bowl with godrooned decoration, type 9, height 0.04m., diameter 0.165m. Found close to U.63 in Persian ruins on the site of the Expedition House.
- U.123 Bronze bowl, type 5, height 0.08m., diameter 0.16m.; near the rim on one side are incised two crescents and a crescent with the full moon shewing. Found on the wall of room 9 of the Neo-Babylonian E-nun-mah.
- U.124 A and B. Bronze bowls of types 1 and 8 respectively, height of A 0.035m., diameter 0.125m., of B height 0.032m., diameter 0.12m., the latter in bad condition. Found inside U.123.
- U.136 Ivory box-lid, 0.075m. square, plain above, with projecting rim below. E-nun-mah, room 5.
- U.140 Bronze arrow-head, type 1, Plate 33, length 0.035m. E-nun-mah.
- U.155 Beads, large yellow paste balls and carnelians, found together but loose close to the drain in room 9 of the Kassite E-nun-mah; but the drain and probably the beads also are late.
- U.156 Copper tumbler, with straight sides, height 0.05m., diameter 0.045m.; bad condition; type 15. From the upper court of the Neo-Babylonian E-nun-mah.
- U.157 Copper situla, with fragments of chain attached; type 12, height 0.06m. Found with U.156.
- U.158 Iron ingot (?) barrel-shaped with flattened ends; length 0.095m., greatest diameter 0.04m. Found with U.156.
- U.227 A small vase stand of green faience, height 0.055m.; Plate 31; in bad condition. Found over the *Via Sacra*.
- U.238 Clay incense burner, fragmentary, actual height 0.07m., width 0.10m. Found in room 13 of E-nun-mah. Plate 36.
- U.303 Ivory ritual spoon, Plate 19. The bowl has a flat rim decorated with zig-zags on the top and double half-circles on the edge, external diameter 0.085m.; two knobs project from the rim. The handle is formed by the figures, carved in the round, of

- two small girls, naked but wearing elaborate necklaces; each has one arm round the other's shoulder and with the other hand supports the bowl. Total height 0.19m. Found broken into many fragments and restored; parts of the free arm of each figure are missing, but otherwise the object is virtually complete. Found in the lower courtyard of E-nun-mah, over room 15 of the Kassite building.
- U.310 Agate bowl, lathe-turned, the central turning-hole filled up with a stone peg; height 0.045m., diameter 0.135m. Plate 34. Found on the level of the Persian pavement in room 19 of the Neo-Babylonian E-nun-mah.
- U.314 Ivory comb, fragment of, the top decorated with incised straight and zig-zag lines. Found below the shell mosaic in room 10 of the Neo-Babylonian E-nun-mah.
- U.367 Fragment of an unbaked clay plaque; on the smooth surface, outlined by a frame of straight lines, a sketch, lightly incised in the wet clay, of a bearded man wearing a horned headdress. Height 0.045m., width 0.04m. Plate 31. Found under the shell mosaic in room 10 of the Neo-Babylonian E-nun-mah.
- U.408 Fragments of a large bowl of glazed pottery, blue, with incised zig-zag pattern and petal design and raised knobs below the rim. Plate 35. Persian period. Surface find.
- U.409 Bronze fibula, length 0.062m., Plate 34. From the surface soil.
- U.450 Ivory comb, fragmentary; on the top a simple decoration of straight lines and cross-hatching. Length 0.065m., height 0.065m. Found under the shell mosaic in room 10 of the Neo-Babylonian E-nun-mah.
- U.456 Gold pin, with head in the form of a draped human figure; height of figurine 0.062m., total length 0.185m. The gold is thin metal which was worked over a wooden core, of which fragments remained. The figure, a female, is represented as standing with her hands clasped below her breasts; the hair is brought down in curls over the forehead and descends on the shoulders in a heavy mass waved horizontally; the drapery is treated summarily, with no edges shown and no folds, and from the belt round the waist has a simple columnar form with a raised rim above the feet. The composition is reminiscent of the Ephesus ivories. Plate 21. It is part of a hoard of jewellery etc. (U.457-500) found under the Persian and above the Nebuchadnezzar pavement in room 5 of E-nun-mah.
- U.457 A and B. A pair of heavy gold bracelets, diameter 0.063m., of thick round bars of metal, diameter 0.007m., plain except at the ends which are ribbed and end in flattened knobs. Plate 21. Found with U.456.
- U.458 A - D. Four gold pendants, of thin metal originally worked over a wooden (?) core; total height 0.04m., Plate 21. At the top is a ring for suspension; the body is arch-shaped with a border of beading in repoussé work and a rosette which is plain on one side and on the other side has an inlaid centre of red paste; below the rosette is a panel with concentric circles. Along the base are six rings presumably for the attachment of bead pendants. Found with U.456.
- U.459 A - D. Four brooches of gold and stone. The centre is formed of a large cat's eye set in a circular gold frame; the back is of plain gold with a beaded edging, the front has a rim of beading sunk between plain bands. At the top of the frame is a single loop for suspension, and at the bottom two loops probably for strings of beads but possibly to take a pin which has disappeared. Between the loops, on each side, there are six carnelians which project from the rim and are fixed to it by gold-capped copper pins. Total diameter 0.035m. Plate 22. Found with U.456.
- U.460 A, B. A pair of gold ear-rings, crescent-shaped, width 0.02m. Plate 22. The sides are decorated with bands of granulated work and were inlaid with lapis-lazuli; the ends are formed of coils of fine wire with knobs above, one of which takes the spring of the pin and the other is hollow and acts as the pin's socket. From the base project silver wires which probably held stone beads. Found with U.456.
- U.461 Gold ear-ring, one only; similar to U.460 but smaller and with more bands of granulated work to take the place of the lapis-lazuli inlay. Width 0.015m. Plate 22. Found with U.456.
- U.462 Gold ear-ring, one only. Crescent-shaped with ends of fine wire coiled and terminating in knobs; the body decorated with small triangles of granulated work. Width 0.012m., Plate 22. Found with U.456.

- U.463 A, B. A pair of gold ear-rings, plain lunate type, width 0.01m. Plate 22. Found with U.456.
- U.464 Gold ear-ring, one only, plain lunate type, width 0.01m. Plate 22. Found with U.456.
- U.465 Gold frame for a stone now missing; oval, 0.014m. x 0.012m., the back is plain, the front has triangular holds bent over to secure the stone and these and the rim are decorated with granulated work; above and below are rings for suspension. Found with U.456.
- U.466 Gold finger ring, diameter 0.016m., width of hoop 0.006m. the hoop is of open-work with granulated ornament, the bezel is circular, a separate plate attached by two triangles of granulations on each side, and has a rosette pattern, plain, against a background of granulated work and with similar centre. Plate 22. Found with U.456.
- U.467 Gold finger ring with flat hoop (diameter 0.02m., width 0.004m.) and circular bezel set against a double-lobed plate. The hoop has raised rims between which vertical hatching very scratchily done; inset in the bezel, in a beaded frame, is a disc of yellowish paste. Poor rough work. Plate 22. Found with U.456.
- U.468 Gold finger ring with flat hoop (diameter 0.019m., width 0.005m.) and circular setting for a bezel stone now missing. The hoop has raised edges with vertical hachures between, the bezel setting is plain. Plate 22. Found with U.456.
- U.469 Beads. Long and slender double conoids, uniform in size, 24 lapis-lazuli and 23 carnelian alternately, with one large lapis-lazuli, one large carnelian and two large agates; all had gold caps at each end (three caps missing). Length of string 0.73m. The beads were found loose but lay all together and probably formed a single string in the order in which they have been reassembled. Plate 22. Found with U.456.
- U.470 Silver finger ring, with flat hoop and circular bezel; in bad condition. Found with U.456.
- U.471 Silver finger ring, of base metal, diameter 0.012m. Plain hoop, round in section, with flat circular bezel shewing traces of engraved design now undecipherable. Found with U.456.
- U.472 Silver vase, of very thin metal, the sides intentionally indented below the shoulder; height 0.27m.; Plate 21. One side was broken but could be repaired; the condition of the metal fairly good. Found with U.456.
- U.473 Silver cylindrical vase, height 0.13m., diameter 0.035m.; Plate 23. Found inside U.480, with U.456.
- U.474 Silver cylindrical vase, height 0.095m., diameter 0.043m. Plate 23. Part of the rim was broken when found. Found inside U.480, with U.456.
- U.475 Silver cylindrical vase, height 0.12m., diameter 0.03m. Plate 21. Found inside U.481, with U.456.
- U.476 Silver cylindrical vase, height 0.11m., diameter 0.05m. Plate 21. Found inside U.481, with U.456.
- U.477 A, B. A pair of silver balance-pans, shallow concave discs diameter 0.085m., depth 0.015m. Corroded together and to U.478-9. Found with U.456. Plate 23.
- U.478 Silver bracelet, small, diameter 0.05m., of plain stout metal, circular in section, penannular, with ram's head terminals. Corroded to U.477. Found with U.456. Plate 23.
- U.479 Silver bracelet, diameter 0.065m.; of plain stout metal, penannular, with ribbed ends and knob terminals. Plate 23. Corroded to U.478. Found with U.456.
- U.480 Bronze bowl, of very thin metal, type 2, height 0.025m., diameter 0.125m. The silver vases U.473 and 474 lay on their sides in the bowl and were fastened to it by corrosion. Found with U.456. Plate 23.
- U.481 Bronze bowl, plain, of type 4, height 0.035m., diameter 0.14m. The silver vases U.475 and 476 lay on their sides in the bowl and were fastened to it by corrosion. Found with U.456. Plate 21.
- U.482 Silver bowl, of Type 10, height 0.055m., diameter 0.13m. Much corroded and one side broken away. Plate 21. Found with U.456.
- U.483 A - E. Five copper bracelets, diameter 0.04m. - 0.055.; of the same type as the gold bracelets U.457, Plate 21. They were interlocked with and corroded to the silver bracelets U.477-9; Plate 23. Found with U.456.

- U.484 Silver and bronze finger rings, fastened together by the corrosion of the metal. Some may have been ear-rings; one one was threaded a carnelian bead. Found with U.456.
- U.485 Ivory box-lid, circular, diameter 0.065m., rebated below to make a stopper to fit into the box (diameter of stopper 0.045m.). The lid is decorated on both faces with concentric circles and radiating lines lightly engraved. Found with U.456.
- U.486 Chalcedony seal, oval, conical above, length 0.026m., with very roughly engraved design of a figure standing before a seated god. Plate 30. Found with U.456.
- U.487 Chalcedony seal, of the same shape as U.486; length 0.021m.; very roughly engraved with a design of a human figure standing before an altar above which a star. Plate 30. Found with U.456. Vol. X, No.659.
- U.488 Agate seal, of the same shape as U.486, length 0.02m. Roughly engraved with design of a human figure before an altar above which moon and star; ringed post behind. Plate 30. Found with U.456.
- U.489 Chalcedony seal, of the same shape as U.486, length 0.022m. Roughly engraved with design of a winged sphinx advancing left. Plate 30. Found with U.456.
- U.490 Agate seal, of the same shape as U.486, length 0.019m. Roughly engraved with a design of a seated figure before which a moon and behind it two spears and a ringed post. Plate 30. Found with U.456.
- U.491 Seal of amethystine quartz, of the same shape as U.486, length 0.011m. Roughly engraved with design of a seated sphinx. Plate 30. Found with U.456.
- U.492 Agate seal, of the same shape as U.486, length 0.013m. Roughly engraved with design of a winged animal advancing right. Plate 30. Found with U.456.
- U.493 Lapis-lazuli seal, of the same shape as U.486, length 0.012m. Roughly engraved with design of a fish. Plate 30. Found with U.456.
- U.494 Lapis-lazuli seal, scaraboid, length 0.013m. Design in Egyptian style of standing figure and papyrus (?). Plate 30. Found with U.456.
- U.495 Scarab, of white steatite, length 0.0095m. with three hieroglyphic signs. Plate 30. Found with U.456.
- U.496 Scarab, of green glazed steatite, length 0.016m., with hieroglyphic inscription. Plate 30. Found with U.456. Vol. X, No.687.
- U.497 Scaraboid, of white steatite, length 0.0095m., engraved with two hieroglyphs. Plate 30. Found with U.456. Vol.X, No.686.
- U.498 Amulet, carnelian, head of Puzuzu; height 0.013m. Found with U.456.
- U.499 Carnelian seal, of the same shape as U.486, length 0.015m. Roughly engraved with design of seated sphinx (?). Plate 30. Found with U.456.
- U.500 Beads. A collection of 1,260 beads of different shapes, sizes and materials, all found in confusion together, in the hoard with U.456. They have been assembled into the following strings, the order of which is purely arbitrary:
- A. 44 carnelian double conoids, 10 malachite balls and scaraboids and a plain malachite cylinder.
 - B. Date-shaped beads and discs of banded agate and small cat's eyes; 36 in all.
 - C. 60 carnelian double conoids, 8 banded agate date-shaped beads, 4 large flat ovoids of chalcedony, amethystine quartz and agate.
 - D. 90 carnelian balls, 12 date-shaped of banded agate, 6 discs and date-shaped of amethystine quartz and malachite.
 - E. 24 carnelian tubular and 30 double conoids and 2 flat discs of carnelian; 2 oblong plaques of agate. The seal U.499 is put with this string.
 - F. 72 carnelian balls and 2 double cat's eyes (two-holed spacers) strung as a double bracelet.
 - G. 24 double conoids and 2 tubes of amethyst.
 - H. Carnelian; 44 date-shaped, one tube with gold caps, one tube with artificially bleached pattern and 2 pendants.
 - J. Carnelian; 12 scaraboids, 12 date-shaped, and 48 small beads.
 - K. 206 small carnelian balls and 6 tubular, a bone pendant, a jasper cone-topped ovoid, spacers (22 in all) of chalcedony, carnelian, sardonyx, cat's eye, jadeite, lapis-lazuli and banded agate and paste.

- L. 38 carnelian balls and double conoids, 8 date-shaped of banded agate and one tubular; a sardonyx tubular, 8 flattened ovoids of chalcedony and agate and an imitation cat's eye made of carnelian and chalcedony.
- M. 108 double conoids and one large ball of carnelian and 35 date-shaped agate.
- N. 90 carnelian double conoids and spheroids, 15 barrel beads of banded agate and sardonyx, 2 agate scaraboids and one cat's eye disc.
- O. 20 date-shaped or barrel beads of banded agate, 13 agate balls and 2 agate humped beads.
- P. 67 carnelian double conoids and 66 lapis-lazuli beads of mixed types.
- U.519 Bronze kohl stick; the end slightly thickened to a knob, the top imperfect; length 0.057m. E-nun-mah.
- U.521 Bronze spatula; the lower end flattened and cut to a square edge; length 0.06m. E-nun-mah.
- U.526 Lapis-lazuli ring bezel, circular, domed above, diameter 0.01m. On the flat face an inscription in Aramaic. Found just above the shell mosaic in room 10 of the Neo-Babylonian E-nun-mah.
- U.610 Fragment of a clay antefix with petal design modelled in relief; actual height 0.30m., width 0.25m. Plate 35. Found against the Temenos Wall, on the south-east side.
- U.612 Clay tripod for placing between glazed plates when they were stacked in the kiln for firing; many of them were found, especially round the kilns on the south-west side of the Ziggurat (Persian date) and some had trickles of glaze on them or were adhering to the 'wasters'. Overall dimensions 0.065m., height 0.025m. Plate 31.
- U.643 Bronze arrow-head, type 1, with three flanges, length 0.038m; the type is a common one in the late period; this example is well dated as having been found on the brick pavement of the gate chamber of the 'Nabonidus' Gate of the Temenos.
- U.662 Clay vase, of greenish drab clay, type 91a, height 0.16m.; on the body is a mark  incised after firing. From Grave NB.29.
- U.663 Beads; carnelian, with a few beads, tubular etc., of crystal; lapis-lazuli and paste. From Grave NB.29.
- U.664 Rings and anklets in iron and copper, a number, corroded together and much broken; from Grave NB.29.
- U.665 Fragments of a vase of flaky black clay, hand made - or finished by hand - in imitation of metal-work, with wreath design on the shoulder and bold godroons on the upper part of the body. It is a remarkable piece of late date, from grave NB.42, a double pot burial, against the face of the Temenos Wall on the north-west side; the pots were directly against the wall and the burial must be later in date than the wall's construction since otherwise they would have been destroyed by the digging of the foundation trench. Plate 35.
- U.666 Beads; carnelian, amethystine quartz, agate etc. Found with U.665 in grave NB.42.
- U.667 Stamp seal of yellowish-white pebble, a flattened roundel slightly domed on top and pierced horizontally; on the flat face a roughly engraved design; diameter 0.03m. Found with U.665 and 666 in Grave NB.42.
- U.668 Spindle-whorl, pebble, diameter 0.039m. Found with U.665-7 in Grave NB.42.
- U.671 Bone handle for a knife (?); length 0.078m., decorated with an incised guilloche pattern. Plate 31. Grave NB.28.
- U.672 Beads; a large collection, re-strung on such evidence as could be obtained from the burial; but the order is not necessarily original.
- A. Carnelian balls beads, 41 in all.
- B. Date-shaped beads of carnelian, agate, lapis-lazuli, haematite, and glass paste; 42 in all.
- C. Small balls and discs of carnelian, crystal, lapis-lazuli, amethystine quartz, black stone and paste; 66 in all.
- D. Very large date-shaped and barrel beads in stone and paste; with them a paste cylinder seal with a man shooting at a winged dragon, a black steatite cylinder seal engraved but the design defaced, another with a seated figure and a column of inscription, and another, much defaced, with two worshippers approaching a seated deity; also 167 shell disc beads.
- E. Small carnelian spacers and small beads of mixed shapes in pebble, frit and paste.

- F. A mixed lot of beads in stone and paste. From Grave NB.28.
- U.673 Six bronze anklets, plain, diameter c. 0.09m. From Grave NB.28.
- U.674 Bone inlay; a number of small bone squares ornamented with incised rosette patterns, from a small box of which the woodwork had entirely perished. From Grave NB.28.
- U.675 Iron arrow-head, length 0.068m., Plate 33. From Grave NB.28.
- U.676 Beads; a set of large double conoids in very pale carnelian and a set of mixed beads, stone, glass and paste, with a shell centre-piece bearing dotted ornament. From a pot burial in the 'X' cemetery area, grave P.252.
- U.678 Fragment of a libation-spoon (?) in baked clay; there remains most of the bowl, diameter 0.065m., height 0.055m., below which in relief are the fingers of a human hand, moulded and finished with tooling. The object resembles the numerous examples, generally of steatite, found in North Syria (*cf. Carchemish*, Vol. III, Plate 71) and often wrongly described as incense burners. Found against the face of the Temenos Wall, north-west side.
- U.690 Bronze bracelet, diameter 0.067m., with snake's head terminals. From grave NB.96 in the 'Z' cemetery area.
- U.695 Beads; small ball beads of paste and glass with six miniature Puzuzu heads in green glazed frit and one in lapis-lazuli as pendants. From a late grave (NB.31) in the 'X' cemetery area.
- U.696 Beads; 28 large beads of irregular shapes in carnelian, agate, lapis-lazuli, pebble, malachite, granite etc. From a late grave (NB.30) in the 'X' cemetery area.
- U.697 Bronze situla, height 0.095m., diameter 0.025m., type 14. Found with U.696, Grave NB.30.
- U.772) Two clay models of animals intestines (?), modelled in a light crumbly clay and
U.773) lightly fired; length 0.07m., width 0.06m. Plate 31. Found on the pavement of the gate chamber in the 'Nabonidus' Gate of the Temenos.
- U.785 Ivory comb (broken) decorated with incised lines and rosettes length 0.053m. Plate 34. Found on the Nebuchadnezzar pavement of Room 5 in E-nun-mah.
- U.786 Ivory comb, fragments of; resembling U.785 but without the ornamental rosettes. Length c. 0.08m. Found on the Nebuchadnezzar pavement of room 5, E-nun-mah.
- U.791 Glass bowl, fragment of; moulded, with very thick walls of translucent pale green glass now covered with a thick opaque white and yellow iridescence; height 0.065m., full diameter 0.072m. Found let into the brick pavement of Nebuchadnezzar in room 5 of E-nun-mah.
- U.792 Shell rings, some only half-made, 28 in all, found together against the outer face of the south-west wall of E-nun-mah.
- U.797 Pilgrim bottle of clay covered with a glaze originally bright blue, now mostly bleached; type 221, height 0.115m. From Grave NB.93.
- U.799 Beads; 58 carnelians, 17 amethyst, one lapis-lazuli paste, one pebble, and an agate lunate pendant. From Grave NB.93.
- U.800 Beads; a bracelet, of 12 carnelian, 11 amethyst and one crystal beads; re-strung in approximately the original order. Found in Grave NB.93.
- U.801 Bronze fibula, width 0.022m., Plate 34; from grave NB.92.
- U.803 Beads; tubes and cylinders, the latter decorated with incised criss-cross patterns, in glazed frit, originally bright blue, now bleached. Found together in a broken pot burial in the 'X' cemetery area.
- U.804 A strip of leaf gold, oblong, 0.21m. x 0.025m., with a hole at each corner and two holes close together by either edge near the middle; perhaps for attachment to a leather belt. From Grave NB.32 in the 'X' cemetery area.
- U.840 Four iron arrow-heads, Plate 33; two more of the type 4 were fixed by corrosion to the rest but were fragmentary. From Grave X/13 in the 'X' cemetery area.
- U.841 A pair of copper bracelets, diameter 0.07m., the hoops ribbed, the ends flattened to a papyrus terminal; *cf.* Plate 33. From Grave NB.92 in the 'X' cemetery area.
- U.846 Terracotta incense burner; of badly-fired flakey black clay with punctured decoration filled in with white paste. Height 0.06m., length 0.065m., width 0.06m. Fragmentary. From the 'Y' cemetery area. Plate 36.
- U.1002 Fragments of clay bowls, greenish drab ware, stamped on the sides with a sunken circular stamp wherein a palmette. Persian period, found in the destruction level above the 'Nabonidus' Gate of the Temenos.

- U.1124 Bronze arrow-head, type 3, Plate 33, length 0.06m. From the 'X' cemetery area.
- U.1396 Beads; mostly of coloured paste and many pendants in the form of miniature axes, adzes etc. Found in high (Persian) debris against the south-west face of the Ziggurat. (L.EM.116787) (B.IM.685).
- U.1702 Bowl of fine drab clay, wheel-made, with raised decoration in imitation of metal-work. Fragmentary. From against the Ziggurat.
- U.2550 Fragment of inlay, lapis-lazuli, petal-shaped with engraved lines parallel to the edges; 0.032m. x 0.011m.; the back is pierced for wiring. Found against the north-west wide of the Ziggurat.
- U.2620 Bowl of glazed pottery, type 2, height 0.065m., diameter 0.152m. (fragmentary). On the outside is a roughly done design of lotus leaves in relief; on the inside traces of a flower pattern in colour. From a late grave on the south-west side of the Ziggurat.
- U.2677 Ivory toilet box, circular, height 0.05m., diameter 0.095m.; carved in relief with a row of dancing girls. Phoenician style; broken in antiquity and mended with copper rivets. Restored from fragments. Found on the Nabonidus pavement in the doorway of the 'kitchen' of Dublal-mah. Plate 19.
- U.2728 Gaming-board inscribed on a (broken) brick; imperfect. Length 0.19m. Found above the Great Court of Nannar; date not fixed by any stratification, but the type of brick is late. Plate 35.
- U.2757 A terracotta drum-shaped object, height 0.10m., diameter 0.055m., on which are four columns of inscription, the first three being (inaccurate) copies of brick-stamps of Bur-Sin, the fourth stating that such is the case, the bricks having been found by Sin-balatsu-iqbi 'when searching for the ground plan of E-gish-shir-gal' and the copies being the work of Babu-shum-iddinna, priest of Nannar. *Ur Texts I*, No.172. The object (a museum label) though made in the Assyrian period, was found in Bel-shalti-Nannar's museum in the E-gig-par. Plate 29.
- U.2812 Brick gaming-board; an ordinary brick roughly inscribed with cross lines giving six squares x ten; it may be an abacus but certain squares are marked with crosses as in the game. The brick measures 0.28m. x 0.14m. Found above the Nebuchadnezzar drain behind E-nun-mah and probably of the Nabonidus period. Plate 35.
- U.2830 Bronze arrow-head, type 1; length 0.033m. Surface.
- U.2852 Bronze pin, length 0.108m., with knob head. Found on the pavement in the E-gig-par of Nabonidus.
- U.2853 Copper figurine of a dog, height 0.031m., Plate 25. An apotropaic figure found under the pavement of the E-gig-par.
- U.2854 Copper figurine of a king (?) carrying a vase and wearing a long straight garment; height 0.06m., Plate 25. Votive deposit from beneath the pavement of the E-gig-par.
- U.2866 Copper inlay; fragment; a thin metal plate with curved edges and incised lines parallel to the edges, representing a stream of water; presumably associated with a figure of Ea or of Gilgamesh. Length 0.10m., width 0.021m. Plate 25. Found under the Neo-Babylonian pavement of the E-gig-par; date uncertain, perhaps Kassite.
- U.2867 Copper figurine of a seated dog, height 0.048m., Plate 25. An apotropaic figure found under the pavement of the E-gig-par.
- U.2889 Copper bolt, thick, with knob head covered with gold foil; length 0.058m. E-gig-par.
- U.2894 Brick on which are roughly incised lines at right angles, making (apparently) seven squares x five; perhaps an abacus. E-gig-par.
- U.2906 Vase lid, diameter 0.095m., of white frit painted with black and yellow glaze; it has a knob handle and two holes on the line of diameter. Found in the Persian level above the Gig-par-ku.
- U.2910 Copper pendant in the form of a calf's head (?), height 0.015m., E-gig-par.
- U.2926 Clay tablet with three incantation formulae, Neo-Babylonian, from a box of bricks under the pavement against the doorway of room 6 in the E-gig-par.
- U.2963 Copper figurine of a dog, the face covered with gold foil; height 0.052m. Apotropaic figure from below the pavement in the E-gig-par.
- U.2976 Two bronze arrow-heads of type 1, length 0.042m. and 0.038m. Found in the surface soil.

- U.3024 Copper figurine of a seated dog, miniature; height 0.014m. Surface find.
- U.3026 Bronze implement with round shaft and ends both flattened but of different shapes; length 0.095m. From the EH house site, Neo-Babylonian level. Plate 31.
- U.3060 Bronze arrow-head, leaf-shaped, type 4, length 0.052m. From Dúblal-mah.
- U.3107 Copper figurine of a seated dog, height 0.04m.; in poor condition. Cf. Plate 25. Found below the floor level of the E-gig-par.
- U.3131 Brick on which are roughly incised lines at right angles making five squares x five; probably an abacus. Found in the E-gig-par.
- U.3155 Clay rattle, of the normal wheel type with serrated edges and incised crosses on the faces; diameter 0.08m. Found in the well in the courtyard of the E-gig-par. The type goes back to early Dynastic times and is common in the Larsa period, but this is the latest example which can be approximately dated.
- U.3167 Copper inlay; a companion piece to U.2866, q.v. From below the floor level of the E-gig-par.
- U.3175 Model of a brick in baked clay; voussoir-shaped; height 0.027m., length 0.055m., width 0.044m. From the E-gig-par.
- U.3179 Bone stylus or pin, 0.10m. long, with incised criss-cross pattern at the head, below which the shaft is pierced. Surface find.
- U.3192 Three copper vessels; (A) bowl, type 7, diameter 0.16m.; (B) flask, type 12, height 0.14m.; (C) tumbler, type 15, height 0.10m. Found together in the E-gig-par.
- U.3196 A and B. Two copper vessels; (A) cylindrical type 14, height 0.08m., diameter 0.02m.; (B) similar, but with a strip of metal from the rim turned downwards for suspension; height 0.045m., diameter 0.01m. Found in the filling between Dúblal-mah and the E-gig-par.
- U.3199 Amulet, copper, in the form of a frog, length 0.035m.; well modelled but much broken. Found above Dúblal-mah.
- U.3295 Crescent of pink stone pierced for mounting on a pole (?). Greatest width 0.128m. From the EH house site. Neo-Babylonian level. Plate 34.
- U.3316 Abacus (or gaming-board?) inscribed on a brick; six squares x ten, some of them marked by crosses, but not in the same way as U.2812, q.v. The brick is 0.255m. square x 0.07m. thick. From the EH house site, late level. Plate 35.
- U.3340 Limestone half-mould for casting a scarab; diameter c. 0.04m. From the EH house site, Neo-Babylonian level. Plate 31.
- U.3362 Beads; mixed types in gold, agate and carnelian. From grave P.6 in the Persian level above the Gig-par-ku of Kurigalzu.
- U.3365 Copper flask, type 12, height 0.155m.; finely made of thin metal; on the neck is fastened a small patch or label. Found with U.3361-4 and 3366 in the ruined Persian grave P.6.
- U.3366 Copper bowl, type 10, height 0.057m., diameter 0.136m.; finely made of thin metal. Found with U.3365 in grave P.6.
- U.6078 Frog amulet of glazed frit, length 0.041m., from the surface soil above the EH house site. Plate 31.
- U.6100 Beads; balls of white frit originally glazed but the glaze perished. From a ruined pot burial outside the city wall on the north-west.
- U.6202 Eleven sling-bolts of baked clay, length from 0.05m. to 0.077m. Found in a group against the inner face of the Nebuchadnezzar Temenos Wall, in one of the ruined chambers between the south corner and the 'guard-room' on the south-west side.
- U.6456 Amulet (?) of terracotta in the form of a tortoise, length 0.12m. From the south-east gate of the Temenos.
- U.6615 Beads; 14 paste balls; found with a glazed vase of type 137 in a ruined grave on the south-east side of the city.
- U.6636 Remains of a leather baldrick found in a Neo-Babylonian grave (double pot type) over the Gig-par-ku. Grave NB.41.
- U.6637 Iron dagger, length 0.22m., width 0.03m., from grave NB.41.
- U.6638 Silver bowl, shallow, umbilical, with a lotus pattern in repoussé radiating from the base; fifth century type. Height 0.05m., diameter 0.175m. Plate 23. Found in the burnt hoard above the Gig-par-ku, towards the west corner.

- U.6639 A collection of 25 pieces of furniture fittings (?) in silver; they are cylinders open at one end and closed at the other, all plain except one which has round it four bands in relief. The diameters range from 0.025m. to 0.045m. and the lengths from 0.04m. to 0.13m. There were remains of wood inside them. They may have been the ends of staves, or the bases of chair and table legs. All were found heaped together in a mass of burnt wood consisting chiefly of poles or short lengths of wood round in section, but there was no evidence of shape sufficient for reconstruction. From the thick burnt layer over the west corner of the Gig-par-ku. Plate 23.
- U.6640 Silver bowl, remains of; crushed and broken and the exact shape uncertain; height c. 0.04m., diameter c. 0.17m.; plain. Found with U.6638-9.
- U.6642 Fragment of bent copper or bronze, length 0.35m. (broken) apparently the end of a bow with the loop to take the string. Found with U.6638-41.
- U.6644 Silver situla, with ring handle hinged to the rim; height 0.145m. Found with U.6638-43. Plate 23.
- U.6645 Fragment of bronze, apparently a greave. Found with U.6638-44.
- U.6646 Bronze quiver with lid; fragmentary. Found with U.6638-45.
- U.6647 Group of iron arrow-heads, ten in all; types 3, 4, 7. Found with U.6638-45.
- U.6650 Amulet, of marble, in the form of a frog; length 0.012m. From the Gig-par-ku.
- U.6654 A. Fragment of a clay bowl painted in glaze with a design of two goats one on either side of a lotus plant. Plate 35. Found above the Gig-par-ku ruins.
- U.6665 Remains of a wooden bowl with two lug handles; height 0.045m. diameter 0.065m. From Grave P.2. Plate 25.
- U.6666 Copper bowl; type 9, height 0.045m., diameter 0.155m., with godrooned sides; Plate 24. From Grave P.2.
- U.6668 Mirror, of speculum bronze, length 0.155m., diameter 0.135m. From Grave P.2. Plate 24.
- U.6676 Beads; gold and agate, 30 in all, re-strung as a necklace in the original order. From Grave P.1. Plate 24.
- U.6677 Ear-ring, gold, plain lunate type, 0.014m. diameter. From Grave P.1. Plate 24.
- U.6678 A - C. Beads; (A) agate beads 45 in all, arbitrarily re-strung. Plate 24. (B) amethyst and gold beads, 66 in all, arbitrarily re-strung. (C) carnelian beads 27 in all. From Grave P.2.
- U.6697 Two bronze fibulae, from Grave P.1. cf. U.6683.
- U.6680 Gold ear-ring, plain lunate type. From Grave P.2. Plate 24.
- U.6681 A pair of gold ear-rings, plain lunate type. From Grave P.2.
- U.6683 Two bronze fibulae, length 0.03m. Plate 24. From Grave P.2.
- U.6684 Stone palette, rectangular, 0.13m. x 0.075m., concave on the top so as to form a basin 0.015m. deep. Found with U.6638-47.
- U.6689 Basket; a small rectangular basket or box, 0.08m. x 0.064m. x 0.04m. deep, made of reeds and covered with cloth. Found fairly well preserved but burned in the metal hoard in the ash layer above the Gig-par-ku; cf. U.6638-47.
- U.6690 Basket, circular, made of reeds and covered with cloth, height 0.05m., diameter 0.085m. Found with U.6689.
- U.6745 Eight fragments from the neck and rim of a large clay vase or vases on which a short inscription giving the capacity of the vessel in *ga* (pint) measures; 172 *ga*, 172, 189, 192, 77, etc. Found together at the south-east end of the E-gig-par.
- U.6754 Two copper coffins; see P.13, 16-18 and 37. Each is made of stout sheet copper elaborately rivetted at the seams; they have flat out-turned rims and a heavy handle at each end; the lids were of wood. Length 1.06m., width 0.54m. height 0.59m. See Graves P.1 and P.2.
- U.6757 Gold finger-ring, plain, diameter 0.02m. From the Gig-par-ku site loose in the upper soil.
- U.6759 Amulet, bone, in the form of a flying bird, 0.053m. x 0.041m.; the surface a good deal decayed. Plate 25. From a Neo-Babylonian pot grave above the Gig-par-ku.
- U.6776 Gold knob, oval, length 0.025m., convex above, together with two gold nail-heads; Plate 24. Found in the burnt deposit over the west corner of the Gig-par-ku, with U.6638-47 etc.

- U.6777 Knob or finial of white steatite in the form of an Egyptian papyrus capital rising from a gold band; height 0.02m., diameter 0.025m. Plate 24. Found with U.6776 etc.
- U.6778 Gold setting for a scarab and several gold studs, small; found with U.6776 etc. Plate 24.
- U.6794 Necklace formed of 33 beads of crystal, carnelian and lapis-lazuli with a lapis-lazuli fish pendant. From a (ruined) late grave.
- U.6814 Amulet; Puzuzu head in shell, height 0.02m., Plate 25. Surface find.
- U.6922 Bronze arrow-head, Plate 33, length 0.034m. Surface, near the Ziggurat.
- U.6945 A pair of copper bracelets with lotus finials, diameter 0.06m., Plate 34. From a plundered grave south of the City wall.
- U.6991 A pair of copper bracelets with lotus finials, diameter 0.063m., *cf.* Plate 34. Found with two linear engraved stamp seals and a carnelian and two agate beads in a plundered late grave south of the City wall.
- U.6996 Grey limestone crucible (?) shaped like a finger stall, height 0.043m., diameter 0.013m. From the E-hur-sag building.
- U.7037 Beads, carnelian, 23 in all, from a plundered late grave south of the City wall.
- U.7130 Beads; 15 beads of gold filigree and of carnelian, arbitrarily re-strung. From a plundered grave south of the City wall.
- U.7131 Beads; 64 carnelian, agate and paste beads, arbitrarily re-strung. From a plundered grave in the south quarter of the City.
- U.7501 Bronze fibula, length 0.055m. From a pot burial (Grave P.220) in the EM site. Plate 34.
- U.7502 Beads; a necklace of white paste flat discoids with serrated edges, diameter 0.006m. Found together in the surface soil of the EH site.
- U.7507 Twelve beads of white frit, originally glazed, in the form of ducks each pierced twice through the body; length 0.014m. Found in the upper soil on the EM site.
- U.7540 Beads, 58 faience balls, from a pot burial above the Kassite ruins on the EM site.
- U.7571 Beads; 37 ring beads and one date-shaped, of glass. Found close to a glazed vase of type 182 against the face of a Neo-Babylonian mud brick wall at the surface of the EM site.
- U.7591 Silver ear-ring, diameter 0.02m. Found in a Persian grave on the south-east side of the City, together with clay pots of types 26 and 137.
- U.7618 Beads; rings and balls of glazed frit, found with clay pots of type 137 in a Persian (?) grave on the south-east side of the City.
- U.7619 Beads; 113 beads, mostly of yellowish faience, with two double conoids of lapis-lazuli, one of carnelian, and one carnelian ball. From an inhumation grave in the surface soil above the EM site.
- U.7639 Vase of glazed pottery, type 212, height 0.058m. The neck is blue, the body of a yellowish grey with black spots on the shoulder, black strips down the sides and two concentric circles on the base. Plate 35. Found with U.7642 in a ruined grave.
- U.7642 Beads; carnelian double conoids, cylinders and ring, amethyst double conoid and lapis-lazuli rings. Found with U.7639.
- U.7685 Bone pin, length 0.135m., the top roughly carved; Found just below the surface in the north corner of the Temenos of Nebuchadnezzar.
- U.7801 Ivory box-lid, rectangular, 0.11m. x 0.05m. whereon is incised a Phoenician inscription with a dedication to Astarte. Plate 19; *J.R.A.S.* 1927, p.791. Found below the Nebuchadnezzar pavement in room 4 of E-nun-mah.
- U.7815 Burnt brick whereon is incised an inscription in 'proto-Arabic' characters; *V. J.R.A.S.* 1927 p.795. Found under the Nebuchadnezzar pavement of room 6, E-nun-mah. Plate 36.
- U.7901 Vase of glazed pottery, type 176, height 0.09m.; shaped as a pomegranate, the colours green and yellow, now much bleached. Plate 35.
- U.7902 Ivory comb; most of the teeth missing but the guard left to shew their original length. On each side of the flat upper bar an engraving of a bull set in a frame of lines and dotted circles; in each case the drawing is much the same, representing the animal with lowered head in the act to charge but in one the tail is held

- up above the back and in the other is down. Very fine Phoenician work. Length 0.06m., height 0.05m. Plates 19 and 20. Found just below the Nebuchadnezzar pavement in room 5 of E-nun-mah.
- U.7903 Ivory box-lid, circular, diameter 0.055m., the top engraved with a rosette. Found below the Nebuchadnezzar pavement in room 5 of E-nun-mah. Plate 19.
- U.7904 Ivory paint pot or palette in the form of a seated sphinx, length 0.035m., height 0.036.; the hollow for the paint comes in the back between the wings. Plate 20. The figure is in the Phoenico-Assyrian style, the workmanship is indifferent and the ivory itself is in poor condition, the surface much decayed and half of the face of the sphinx missing. Found just below the Nebuchadnezzar pavement in room 5 of E-nun-mah.
- U.7905 Ivory mirror-handle of lotus form, length 0.17m., Plate 20; the handle is rounded and there is a rectangular tang to fit a socket in the metal. Found just under the Nebuchadnezzar pavement in room 5 of E-nun-mah.
- U.7906 Shell mirror-handle, length 0.11m., Plate 20. Found just under the Nebuchadnezzar pavement of room 5 in E-nun-mah.
- U.7907 Ivory kohl-tube, plain, with rounded base, height 0.115m., diameter 0.018m. Found just under the Nebuchadnezzar pavement in room 5 of E-nun-mah. Plate 20.
- U.7908 Ivory kohl-stick, length 0.065m., rectangular in section, the end thickened and brought to a point. Plate 20. Found just under the Nebuchadnezzar pavement of room 5 in E-nun-mah.
- U.7913 Ivory comb, fragment of; with two rows of teeth, one of which has been worn down at an angle. The bar between the tooth rows is decorated with lines and dotted circles. Length 0.07m., height 0.045m. Plate 20. Found under the Nebuchadnezzar pavement of room 5 in E-nun-mah.
- U.8843 Gold ear-ring. The actual ring is attached to the pendant by a swivel-pin; at the base of the pendant are seven gold ball beads. Height 0.025m. Plate 34. Found against the south-east face of the Ziggurat, at Neo-Babylonian level.
- U.8850 Copper rosette in the form of a flower, part of the petals missing; diameter 0.04m. Found under the Nebuchadnezzar pavement of room 5, E-nun-mah.
- U.9048 Copper ingot (?) of thinnish metal, length 0.085m. Plate 33.
- U.9048 Copper ingot, of thin metal, shaped as U.109, Plate 33; length 0.085m., width 0.039m. Found under the Nebuchadnezzar pavement in room 5 of E-nun-mah.
- U.10750 Terracotta pedestal, miniature. The shaft is square in section with reeded angles above a collar; the supports consisted of four bulls' feet splayed from the angles, of which three are missing. The top of the shaft also is broken. Plate 36. Found loose in the soil above the Royal Cemetery area; date uncertain, but late.
- U.11599 Tomb group, consisting of (1) three pots of glazed frit, type 232, height 0.035m., diameter 0.08m. (2) a copper finger-ring with flat oval bezel. (3) glazed beads, rings, fly pendants, heart (?) pendants and two-hole spacers and a few stone beads. From a plundered grave (Persian) on the south limits of the City. Plate 31.
- U.12061 Terracotta leg, from the knee downwards, with a hole pierced through it at the knee for hinged attachment; part of a doll with moveable joints. Length 0.04m. cf. U.16114. From the surface soil above the north-east chambers of the Great Court of Nannar. Date doubtful but certainly not early.
- U.12336 Two copper finger rings, diameter 0.02m. From Grave TWG/M.
- U.12337 Copper bowl, hemispherical, type 7, height 0.02m., diameter 0.115m. From Grave TWG/M.
- U.12796 Stamp seal, carnelian, oval, domed above; 0.018m. x 0.014m. engraved with crescent moon and stars. Grave P.255. Vol.X, No.674.
- U.12797 Amulet glazed frit; the Egyptian Bes; height 0.014m. Grave P.255.
- U.12798 Beads; glazed frit; three balls, one ball with ring ends, one fluted double conoid, one oval flat seal. Grave P.255.
- U.12799 A pair of copper bangles, with double hammer-headed finials. Grave P.255.
- U.13028 Beads; carnelian rings and one date-shaped. From Grave P.254.
- U.13030 Gold ear-ring, plain lunate type, height 0.014m. From Grave P.254.

- U.13042 Beads; double conoids of carnelian, quartzite and steatite. From Grave NB.47.
- U.13043 Six bone ring beads, diameter 0.01m., from Grave NB.47.
- U.13044 Silver diadem, elliptical, 0.10m. x 0.022m. broken; curved so as to lie flat across the forehead. Grave NB.47.
- U.13049 Beads; carnelian rings, glazed frit balls and a minute glazed frit Puzuzu head pendant. Grave NB.48.
- U.13055 Beads; carnelian double conoids, diamonds and discs, agate squares, a cat's eye, chalcedony faceted barrels and diamonds. Grave NB.50.
- U.13065 Beads; carnelian double conoids and decahedrons, chalcedony double conoids square in section, and a glazed frit ball. Grave P.224.
- U.13507 Amulet, lapis-lazuli, in the form of a frog; length 0.01m. Surface find.
- U.14417 Amulet (?) of copper, solid cast, in the form of a bird; length 0.045m.; below is a tang for fixing the object to a stand or staff; Plate 25. Surface soil, on the north-east line of the City wall.
- U.14422a A pair of copper ear-rings, penannular hoops from which hang three clusters of granulated work; diameter 0.019m., Plate 34. Grave P.107.
- U.14423a Beads; rings of glazed frit. Grave P.107.
- U.14424a Copper bangle, penannular, plain, diameter 0.07m. Grave P.256.
- U.14425a Bronze fibula, length 0.03m. Grave P.256. Cf. Plate 34, U.7501.
- U.14426a Beads; galzed frit balls. Grave P.256.
- U.14428a Bronze fibula, length 0.04m. Grave P.107. Cf. Plate 34, U.7501.
- U.14429a Beads; carnelian rings, red jasper double conoids, quartzite cylinders, steatite discs, agate date-shaped and pear pendants. Grave P.262.
- U.14430a Beads; small rings of green glaze. Grave P.262.
- U.14431a Bronze fibula, length 0.04m. Grave P.262.
- U.14432a Seal, limestone, cut in the form of an animal (hedgehog?); length 0.046m., and engraved below with two antelopes. Plate 34. Grave P.262.
- U.14433a Beads; carnelian and agate date-shaped and carnelian balls. Grave P.98.
- U.14435a Bronze stamp seal, height 0.017m. Design illegible. Grave P.98.
- U.14436a Chalcedony stamp seal, faceted conical type, design of bearded god (?) and a horse bearing a pedestal whereon a crescent. Grave P.98.
- U.14437a Silver situla, height 0.19m., diameter 0.055m; type 12. Grave P.263.
- U.14438a Bronze bowl, type 9, height 0.04m., diameter 0.175m. Grave P.263.
- U.14439a Gold frontlet; length 0.05m., width 0.01m., with rounded ends and at either end two holes for attachment. Grave P.263.
- U.14440a Beads; double conoids of carnelian, red jasper, agate, quartzite and copper. Grave P.263.
- U.14441a Copper bangle, penannular, diameter 0.093m., plain stout wire. Grave P.263.
- U.14444a Scaraboid seal, glazed frit, length 0.012m. Grave P.264.
- U.15171 Silver ear-rings, a pair; hoops of thin wire from which hang six clusters of minute granulations soldered to a flat base; diameter 0.045m. Grave P.257.
- U.15172 Beads; barrels of galzed frit, agate date-shaped and carnelian double conoids. Grave P.257.
- U.15173 Bottle of blue-glazed pottery shaped as a pomegranate (type 175), height 0.085m. Plate 34. Grave P.257.
- U.15175 Beads; of mixed types, balls, rings, barrels, date-shaped etc. in carnelian, agate and chalcedony, with two lunate pendants. Grave NB.51.
- U.15176 Beads; minute rings of glazed frit. Grave NB.51.
- U.15177 Two copper finger-rings, plain hoops diameter 0.027m. with elliptical bezels originally engraved. Grave NB.51.
- U.15178 Silver ear-rings, single coils of wire with overlapping ends. Grave NB.51.
- U.15179 Stamp seal, chalcedony, conical type, height 0.02m. with design of a winged monster, human-headed, altar and crescent. Grave P.97.
- U.15180 Beads; mixed types in amethyst, carnelian, chalcedony, agate and glazed frit, and with them a large Horus-eye amulet in glazed frit. Grave P.97.
- U.15188 Beads; date-shaped, of glazed frit and of carnelian. Grave P.283.
- U.15190 Beads; faceted date-shaped of amethyst, glazed frit date-shaped, copper balls. Grave P.274.

- U.15191 Scaraboid seal, lapis-lazuli paste, length 0.01m. Grave P.274.
- U.15192 Beads; balls of glazed frit and of copper and a few bone cylinders square in section. Grave NB.53.
- U.15193 Beads; faceted date-shaped (four-faced) in carnelian, amethyst and glazed frit, hexagonal date-shaped in amethyst, carnelian rings and balls, glazed frit tubular beads elliptical in section. Grave P.258.
- U.15402 Beads; glazed frit balls and minute copper balls. Grave NB.51.
- U.15403 Beads; amethyst faceted double conoids and three-sided date-shape; agate tubes and lunate pendant; carnelian rings and faceted balls; onyx barrel. Grave NB.53.
- U.15447 Beads; glazed frit rings and some cubes of felspar (?).
- U.15449 Mirror, of speculum bronze, tanged for fixing into handle; diameter 0.135m. Found on the north-east line of the City wall.
- U.15451 Vase of white calcite, height 0.10m. Plate 34. Grave P.112.
- U.15452 Bracelets, a pair, of flat strip metal, penannular, diameter 0.06m., width 0.01m. Grave P.112.
- U.15453 Beads; agate and carnelian balls and double conoids. Grave P.112.
- U.15454 Beads; a necklace of amethyst, carnelian, chalcedony and jasper double conoids, two fluted wheel-shaped beads of gold and three gold beads, broad rings made of ten minute balls of metal soldered together. Grave P.112.
- U.15455 Bronze finger-rings, two; one a mere hoop of wire round in section, the other of strip metal with a circular bezel originally engraved; diameter 0.007m. Grave P.112.
- U.15456 Spindle-whorl, hemispherical, diameter 0.033m., height 0.011m., of black steatite. Grave P.112.
- U.15457 Two frontlets of plain thin plate gold, elliptical, length 0.086m., greatest width 0.012m., pierced at either end. Grave P.112.
- U.15459 Kohl pot, of white limestone, in the form of a double column, height 0.05m.; cf. U.17092, Plate 25. Grave P.113.
- U.15460 Ivory paint box, oblong, 0.043m. x 0.023m. x 0.015m. high, with a swivel lid; in the sides and top are small holes perhaps for metal knobs. Grave P.113.
- U.15461 Gold ear-ring, small lunate type, height 0.014m. Grave P.113.
- U.15462 Beads; carnelian double conoids and cylinders, lapis-lazuli cylinders, two gold balls, one crystal ball, one silver ball with attached rings. Grave P.113.
- U.15463 Beads; glaze cylinders, clustered ring beads and triple cylinders, and cylinders of lapis-lazuli paste; also a shell spindle-whorl, conical, with incised concentric circles. Grave CLWG/101.
- U.15465 Beads; glaze rings, cylinders and barrels. Grave NB.58.
- U.15484 Gold ear-ring, small lunate type, plain. Height 0.013m. Grave P.105.
- U.15485 Silver ear-ring, a ring with three pear-shaped pendants, height 0.033m. Grave P.105.
- U.15486 Bronze finger ring with flat circular bezel originally engraved. Grave P.105.
- U.15487 Beads; carnelian rings, onyx barrel, paste balls and one amethyst fluted cylinder. Grave P.105.
- U.15488 Beads; carnelian rings, lapis-lazuli paste rings, and a few paste cylinders. Grave P.116.
- U.15489 Gold ear-ring, small lunate type, plain. Grave P.116.
- U.15490 Copper bracelet, penannular, with papyrus-head finials; diameter 0.07m. Grave P.116.
- U.15491 Stamp seal, of greenish glaze, conical, diameter 0.019m.; on the flat side of crude figure of a dog (?). Plate 30. Grave P.267.
- U.15492 Beads; carnelian and paste. Grave P.267.
- U.15493 Scarab, of glazed steatite, length 0.02m. Plate 30. Grave P.217.
- U.15494 Cylinder seal, red jasper, length 0.026m., diameter 0.012m. Plate 30. Grave P.115.
- U.15495 Copper bowl, type 5, height 0.055m., diameter 0.09m. Grave P.115.
- U.15498 Beads, seven, of paste, one veined in imitation of agate. Grave P.268.
- U.15499 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, with papyrus-head finials (cf. Plate 33); diameter 0.065m. Grave P.269.
- U.15702 Gold ear-ring, small lunate type, height 0.013m. Grave P.114.
- U.15703 Stamp seal, faceted conoid; for the seal four diagonal lines make a crude rosette. Grave P.114. Plate 30.

- U.15704 Beads; mixed shapes in silver, agate, shell and carnelian. Grave P.114.
- U.15705 Beads; carnelian and agate tubes, a gold ring-bead, and a penannular finger ring in silver. From a pot burial close to the modern surface.
- U.15706 Scarab, of blue-glazed steatite, length 0.02m. Plate 30. Grave P.211.
- U.15707 Stamp seal, domical, of glazed frit; diameter 0.014m. Plate 30. Grave P.211.
- U.15708 Beads; balls with attached rings, of glazed frit, and one barrel. Grave P.211.
- U.15709 Puzuzu head charm or pendant, of glazed frit, bleached, height 0.014m. Found with U.15706-8 in Grave P.211. Plate 31.
- U.15775 Alabastron, in white calcite, with small lug handles, height 0.155m., *cf.* 15951, Plate 34. From a plundered pot burial. Grave P.104.
- U.15789 Bronze tweezers, length 0.053m., resembling U.15789. Grave P.218.
- U.15791 Copper bangles, a pair, plain penannular, diameter 0.075m. Grave P.218.
- U.15792 Beads; carnelian rings. Grave P.218.
- U.15793 Scaraboid seal, glazed frit, with cross design. Plate 30. Grave P.218.
- U.15795 Iron lance-head, length 0.25m., Plate 33. From a Persian grave in the ruins of the Nin-gish-zida temple.
- U.15800 Amulet; Puzuzu head in glazed frit, bleached; height 0.021m. Brought in from Meraijib. Plate 25.
- U.15806 Stamp seal, carnelian, domical; engraved with a figure of a seated sphinx. Grave P.118.
- U.15807 Scaraboid seal, glazed frit. Length 0.011m. Plate 30. Grave P.118.
- U.15808 Copper bangles, a pair, penannular, heavy metal thickened at the ends but plain. Diameter 0.063m. Grave P.118.
- U.15809 Beads; glazed balls, carnelian and lapis-lazuli barrels. Grave P.118.
- U.16101 Vase of blue glass paste, height 0.048m.; found on the Nin-gish-zida site by a group of plundered late graves apparently belonging to grave P.122.
- U.16113 Scaraboid seal of yellow glazed frit, diameter 0.019m., with criss-cross design. Grave P.120. Vol.X, No.684.
- U.16114 Terracotta leg, from the knee downwards, pierced at the knee for attachment; part of a jointed doll, *cf.* U.12061. Length 0.046m. Surface fine.
- U.16115 Beads; carnelian rings, white sard date-shaped, green glaze balls, paste date-shaped, amethyst double conoids, agate and lapis-lazuli paste barrels and a triangular head of breccia; re-strung in the original order. Grave P.122.
- U.16116 Copper bangles, a pair, penannular with papyrus-head finials, diameter 0.06m. Grave P.126.
- U.16117 Stamp seal, conical, of mauve chalcedony, with a copper ring for suspension. Roughly engraved with a figure of a man. Grave P.122. Vol. X, No.680.
- U.16118 Amulet; Puzuzu head in white shell, height 0.021m. Grave P.122.
- U.16125 Copper bowl, flattened hemispherical, type 7, height 0.035m., diameter 0.105m. From a grave above room 8 of the Dungi mausoleum.
- U.16132 Amulet, Puzuzu head in frit, originally glazed, height 0.034m. Surface find.
- U.16136 Beads; glass paste double conoids, balls and pear-shaped pendants, a cube of lapis-lazuli paste and a plain amethystine quartz scaraboid. Found in a plundered grave on the Nin-gish-zida temple site.
- U.16138 Beads; agate, carnelian and quartzite double conoids and carnelian rings. From a plundered grave on the Nin-gish-zida temple site.
- U.16141 Amulets, a pair, of glazed frit in the form of clenched fists; pierced at the wrist for suspension; length 0.018m. Surface find.
- U.16142 Beads; lapis-lazuli paste and glazed frit double conoids and an unscribed conical seal of amethystine quartz. Grave P.125.
- U.16143 Copper bangles, a pair, penannular, with thickened ends, plain. Diameter 0.07m. Grave P.123.
- U.16166 Beads; mixed types (balls, double conoids, barrels and date-shaped) in agate, steatite, jasper, carnelian and glass paste. From a plundered late grave, Bel-shaṭī-Nannar Palace site.
- U.16167 Scaraboid seal, quartz, length 0.014m., with design of a winged dragon. Found with U.16166. Vol. X, No.675.

- U.16187 Shell finger rings with engraved pattern, diameter 0.023m. From Grave AHG/21.
- U.16188 Beads; glass paste balls, barrels and cylinders. Grave AHG/21.
- U.16196 Beads; glass paste; yellow ribbed rings, blue cylinders and a green spacer (for two strings). Grave AHG/30.
- U.16197 Beads; carnelian rings, a cat's eye and a lapis-lazuli ring. Grave NB.67.
- U.16198 Silver finger ring with circular bezel, engraved; diameter 0.02m. From a plundered Persian grave.
- U.16199 Beads; agate, lapis-lazuli and frit scaraboids and an agate barrel. From a plundered Persian grave.
- U.16201 Copper bowl, type 11, height 0.07m., diameter 0.13m. Grave P.138.
- U.16202 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, heavy metal with ribbed ends and knob finials, Plate 34; diameter 0.062m. From Grave P.272.
- U.16204 Bronze fibula, length 0.036m. Grave P.133. Cf. Plate 34, U.7501.
- U.16205 Beads; glaze date-shaped, a pebble date-shaped, a crystal and a haematite ball, a dark steatite scaraboid, with a scorpion roughly engraved on the base, and a glazed scarab with arrow design. From a plundered grave on the Nin-gish-zida temple site, P.133.
- U.16206 Bronze arrow-head, type 1, length 0.05m. Grave P.137.
- U.16208 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, the hoops rectangular in section, the finials splayed to a papyrus head design; diameter 0.06m. Grave P.130.
- U.16209 Scaraboid seal, paste, originally glazed, length 0.022.; Plate 30. Grave P.130.
- U.16210 Scaraboid seal, dark steatite, length 0.021m.; Plate 30. Grave P.129.
- U.16211 Stamp seal, of pink limestone, in the form of a recumbent calf; on the flat under side a rough design of two animals executed with drill holes and engraved lines; 0.036m. x 0.025m. This is an Early Dynastic seal, found in a Persian grave, which must have been preserved as an antiquity at that period. Grave NB.62. Vol. X, No.12.
- U.16212 Beads; a number of mixed types in paste, carnelian, agate, jasper, cat's eye, crystal, breccia, sard, haematite, lapis-lazuli, amethyst and copper. Grave NB.62.
- U.16213 Beads; irregularly-shaped balls of banded green and yellow glaze, larger balls of glass paste either plain blue or dark blue with white veining, a few small yellow glaze beads either tubular or striated balls with attached rings, and a scarab of blue glaze with criss-cross design below. Grave P.132. Plate 30.
- U.16214 Limestone bowl, diameter 0.06m., height 0.016m., with petal design in relief on the outside, and a knob handle (broken) and on the inside a rosette. Plate 34, Grave P.132.
- U.16217 Beads etc. (a) beads of mixed shapes, carnelian, lapis-lazuli and glaze; (b) a glazed frit scaraboid with criss-cross design below; (c) a gold ear-ring, plain small lunate type. Grave P.140. Plate 30.
- U.16218 Stamp seal, facet conoid, chalcedony, diameter 0.018m. Plate 30. Grave P.141.
- U.16219 Bronze fibula, Plate 34; length 0.038m. with it 11 beads of carnelian, agate, lapis-lazuli and banded sard. Grave P.141.
- U.16225 Fragment of a clay vase, of flaky blackish-grey ware, fired in a smother-kiln (a rare type, cf. U.665). The vessel seems to have been a bowl with a very wide overhung vertical rim; on the latter are designs incised before baking. On the left is a duck (?), then panels outlined by incised lines, the borders between which are painted red; bands of dotted hatchings are filled with white paste, 0.09m. x 0.05m. Plate 35. Found inside an intramural chamber of the Temenos Wall, about the level of its foundations, where the wall crosses the ruins of the Third Dynasty Mausolea.
- U.16264 Bead, carnelian, in the form of a couchant lion, length 0.018m. Found loose in the upper soil over the Third Dynasty mausolea, close to the Temenos Wall.
- U.16285 Beads; mostly amethyst four-faced flattened date-shape; with them cubes of banded sard, small carnelian balls and some paste and shell rings and a crescent-shaped agate pendant. Original order partly preserved. Grave P.127.
- U.16286 Grave group; (a) green glazed pottery bottle, type 182, height 0.05m.; (b) pair of copper bracelets, diameter 0.065m, penannular, with papyrus head finials; (c)

- copper finger ring with circular bezel; (d) sard scaraboid with criss-cross design; (e) carnelian scaraboid; (f) two carnelian and one glaze ball beads; (g) two slender copper pins with the end coiled into a loop, broken. Grave P.128.
- U.16301 Beads; glass paste barrels, balls and faceted double conoids. Grave ADG/29.
- U.16323 Copper bangle, penannular, with slightly overlapping ends, plain; diameter 0.062m. Grave ADG/46.
- U.16325 Beads; glass paste balls, rings and date-shaped. Grave P.184.
- U.16361 Beads; three glazed button beads, circular, each pierced twice laterally as spacers; flat on back, the front convex with blue centre and white border; diameter 0.016m. Grave P.20.
- U.16362 Bronze finger-ring with oval engraved bezel, diameter 0.02m.; Grave P.20.
- U.16363 Beads; three gold barrels, two steatite double conoids, one lapis-lazuli ball, carnelian rings and plain scaraboid, three lapis-lazuli scaraboids one with tree design. Grave P.183.
- U.16364 Bronze pin, length 0.069m., with coiled top. Grave P.183.
- U.16369 Beads; carnelian rings and a few glass balls (decayed). Grave P.185.
- U.16370 Beads; ivory double hemispherical beads and carnelian rings. Grave P.185.
- U.16371 Ivory pins (?), length 0.03m., with slender stems and small ball beads, use unknown; 10 found together in Grave P.185.
- U.16372 Beads; necklace of large date-shaped beads in quartz, glass paste, jasper and sandstone. Grave NB.75.
- U.16373 Beads; glass paste rings, carnelian double conoids, frit double conoids and fluted discs, green jasper double conoids. Grave NB.75.
- U.16374 Beads; black steatite and white glass paste barrels. Grave NB.75.
- U.16376 Beads; two carnelian balls, one jasper double conoid, one quartz date-shaped, two Puzuzu head pendants 0.008m. high. From a plundered Persian grave.
- U.16377 Copper bangle, penannular, with plain overlapping ends, diameter 0.05m. Found with U.16376.
- U.16380 Ivory handle, a cylinder decorated with incised lines and hatching; length 0.112m., diameter 0.022m. Plate 31. Grave P.22.
- U.16382 Beads; two jasper double conoids and one quartz faceted date-shape. Grave P.22.
- U.16383 Copper ear-rings, a pair; plain hoop from which hang four clusters of grapes in granulated work; total height 0.027m. Grave P.17.
- U.16384 Beads; minute silver and glass balls. From a grave in the Persian house quarter, AH.
- U.16607 Amulet; Puzuzu head in white frit, height 0.025m. Surface find.
- U.16637 Beads; three agate date-shaped and forty minute carnelian rings. From a plundered inhumation burial in the Persian house area AH.
- U.16643 Amulet; black steatite, in the form of a miniature celt, height 0.012m. Surface find.
- U.16644 Copper bangle, penannular, with plain ends, diameter. 0.06m. Grave P.180.
- U.16646 Iron arrow-heads, a pair, type 3, length 0.10m. Grave P.178.
- U.16651 Copper bowl, type 1, height 0.015m., diameter 0.105m. From a plundered grave on the AH Persian House site.
- U.16653 Beads; carnelian, with an amethyst flat oval seal; from a plundered inhumation burial on the AH Persian House site.
- U.16654 Beads; glass paste rings. Grave P.29.
- U.16655 Beads; glass paste rings with serrated edges, faceted date-shaped and tubes with ridged ends. Grave P.29.
- U.16657 Silver ear-rings, plain hoops from which hang five clusters of grapes in granulated work. With them a few beads, glass paste balls and small carnelian rings and date-shaped. Grave P.13.
- U.16658 Beads; amethyst fluted date-shaped and double conoids, agate balls and barrels, a glass ball and a copper tube. From a plundered grave, AH Persian House site.
- U.16659 Beads; glass balls, rings with serrated edges and pear-shaped pendants and tubes, and two long bone tubes. From a plundered grave, AH Persian House site.

- U.16663 Iron axe, the base of the blade pierced horizontally as if for a rivet attaching it to the haft. Length 0.081m. Plate 33. Found in the top soil over the AH Persian House site.
- U.16666 Beads; barrels and tubes of lapis-lazuli, carnelian and quartz. Grave P.191.
- U.16668 Terracotta figurine of a mother suckling her child, the type of No.11, Plate 27. Height 0.135m. Found together with an example of type 26 (q.v. U.16669) against the side of the Persian Grave P.191.
- U.16682 Beads; glass paste balls and avoids. Grave NB.76.
- U.16685 Beads; carnelian balls, rings and double conoids, amethyst double conoids, lapis-lazuli balls and rings, agate date-shaped and barrels, glass paste date-shaped, balls and rings. Grave NB.72.
- U.16686 Beads; frit date-shaped and lapis-lazuli date-shaped. Grave P.28.
- U.16687 Beads; carnelian balls, carnelian, mottled marble and breccia double conoids, cat's eye. Grave P.190.
- U.16691 Iron spear-head, length 0.335m., width 0.042m. Plate 33. Grave P.39.
- U.16692 Beads; carnelian rings and lozenges, glass paste rings and balls, crystal flattened date-shaped. From a plundered inhumation burial close to the surface, on the AH Persian House site.
- U.16695 Beads; glass paste blue and yellow rings, one carnelian date shaped. Grave NB.71.
- U.16696 Beads; carnelian rings, balls and decagons, coloured glass date-shaped, rings and balls. From a plundered inhumation burial on the AH Persian House site.
- U.16697 Beads; mostly date-shaped, in jasper, carnelian, granite, agate, sard, lapis-lazuli and quartz, with a few carnelian balls and double conoids. Grave P.35.
- U.16701 Beads; small double conoids of white and two of dark green glass, a white calcite date-shaped, part of a large date-shaped glass bead with green and white combed pattern. Grave P.33.
- U.16702 Silver ear-rings, a pair, large hoops with four clusters of grapes in granulated work. Total height 0.036m. Grave P.43.
- U.16703 Beads; glass balls, carnelian balls and rings, a double conoid in yellow glass paste and a white calcite ball. Grave P.43.
- U.16710 Beads, a mixed lot of date-shaped, together with a few rings, barrels balls and double conoids in jasper, quartz, lapis-lazuli, carnelian, agate, cat's eye, breccia, granite, amethyst, copper and various mottled pebbles and one gold double conoid. Grave P.52.
- U.16711 Cylinder seal, carnelian, length 0.021m., diameter 0.009m. Grave P.52.
- U.16712 Gold ear-ring, lunate type in solid metal, diameter 0.017m. Grave P.52.
- U.16713 Bronze fibula, length 0.029m. Grave P.52.
- U.16714 Beads; small carnelian rings and two agate barrels. Grave P.54.
- U.16715 Beads; glass paste button beads, circular, with blue centres and yellow rims, small yellow rings and tubular beads with black and white veining. Grave NB.78.
- U.16716 Copper bangle; penannular, diameter 0.04m., with plain ends. Grave NB.78.
- U.16722 Beads; glass paste tubes square in section. Grave P.229.
- U.16726 Beads; green and white glass paste barrels and rings and one large date-shaped with combed pattern. Grave NB.73.
- U.16729 Beads; glass paste fluted double conoids and balls of black and white glass paste veined to imitate agate. Grave P.284.
- U.16730 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, with papyrus-head finials, diameter 0.05m. Plate 34. Grave P.284.
- U.16731 Box of glazed frit, originally blue, oval with extended ends or lugs perforated to take the hinge and catch of a swivel lid, length 0.075m., height 0.017m. Grave P.284.
- U.16732 Copper bracelets, a pair, type as 16730, diameter 0.06m. Grave P.47.
- U.16733 Bronze fibula, length 0.027m. Grave P.47. Cf. Plate 34, U.18272.
- U.16734 Stamp seal, glazed frit, four-sided, conical type with crude design of a palm-branch (?). Grave P.47.
- U.16744 Bronze fibula, length 0.032m. From a plundered grave.
- U.16752 Bronze finger ring, with oval bezel, engraved. From a plundered grave in the AH House site.

- U.16756 Beads; glass paste balls, rings, barrels, date-shaped; blue green, black with yellow spots and black with white bands; also one lapis-lazuli flattened date-shaped. Grave P.55.
- U.16757 Amulets; six Puzuzu heads, minute, in glazed frit; height 0.006m.-0.012m. Grave P.55.
- U.16758 Amulet; glazed frit, in the form of a goose with one wing extended; Plate 25; height 0.22m. crest and part of base missing. Grave P.55.
- U.16759 Five scaraboid seals in glazed frit, with hieroglyphic signs below. Grave P.55. Vol. X, Nos.694-8.
- U.16760 Stamp seal, four-sided conical type, height 0.02m. Grave P.55.
- U.16761 Silver finger ring, diameter 0.02m., with oval bezel, engraved; decayed; Grave P.55.
- U.16762 Copper bracelets, penannular, with papyrus-head finials, diameter 0.066m. Grave P.55.
- U.16763 Celt, of black stone, height 0.032m., width 0.025m. Grave P.55.
- U.16764 Beads; carnelian rings, one haematite and two brown stone date-shaped. Grave AHG/210.
- U.16765 Beads; glaze button beads, circular, perforated horizontally, with raised black centres and white borders. Grave P.55.
- U.16766 Beads; glass paste rings, balls and date-shaped, blue, green and yellow; some with green and yellow stripes. Grave P.56.
- U.16767 Beads; glass paste balls, rings and date-shaped, with some fluted balls; three glazed scaraboid seals with hieroglyphic signs; two Puzuzu head amulets in glaze, height 0.01m. Grave P.56.
- U.16780 Beads; glass paste date-shaped, barrels and pear-shaped pendants; colours black and yellow with some beads banded yellow and blue. Grave P.235.
- U.16781 Beads; carnelian rings and barrels, lapis-lazuli barrels, glass paste rings, balls and date-shaped, a glass paste fluted ring with ridged ends, a haematite date-shaped, four glass paste Puzuzu head pendants. Also a copper ear-ring, a plain hoop with one pendant grape cluster. Grave AHG/222.
- U.16782 Beads; carnelian ring, date-shaped and double conoid; agate, quartz and lapis-lazuli double conoids. Grave P.59.
- U.16783 Three seals; (a) frit scaraboid, length 0.014m., with scorpion, (b) mottled marble scaraboid, length 0.012m., with gazelle, (c) brown stone conical stamp seal with star. Grave P.59. Vol. X, Nos.689, 671, 672.
- U.16784 Bronze fibula, length 0.018m. Grave P.59.
- U.16795 Beads; glass paste balls, date-shaped, and pear-shaped pendants, striated yellow paste balls, carnelian, agate and steatite mixed beads, one parti-coloured glass tube with combed pattern. Grave P.60.
- U.16796 Five Puzuzu head amulets of glazed frit, heights 0.009m.-0.012m., and a glazed scaraboid with hieroglyphic signs, length 0.013m.; Grave P.60.
- U.16797 Copper bracelets, penannular, with hoop square in section, diameter 0.055m., with papyrus head finials; and a copper bangle, penannular, with plain ends, diameter 0.06m. Grave P.60.
- U.16798 Amulet, of glazed pottery, the Egyptian Bes, height 0.024m. Grave No. P.60.
- U.16799 Bronze fibula, length 0.028m. Grave P.60.
- U.16804 Cylinder seal, haematite, length 0.022m., diameter 0.011m. Inscribed 'Warad-^dSamaš dumu Zi-ia-tum warad Bur-^dSin'. Plate 30. Grave P.54. Vol. X, No.540.
- U.16805 Carnelian scaraboid, length 0.018m., with Phoenician inscription; 1šb'(k?) (n?)'lyš'. Plate 30. Grave P.54. Vol. X, No. 576.
- U.16818 Cylinder seal, steatite, inscribed 'Awel-^dAdad, the attendant of the ..., son of ...'. Length 0.026m., diameter 0.014m. Plate 30. Grave P.55. Vol. X, No.344; (N.B. different reading etc.).
- U.16819 Cylinder seal, steatite, unpierced and fragmentary, diameter 0.008m. Inscribed 'na-bi-u(m....) son of'. Grave AHG/234. Plate 30.
- U.17001 Clay vase, type 146, height 0.225m., of light drab clay. On the neck is engraved after baking a crescent moon and a figure of a gryphon, and an inscription 'NIG.GA ^dSin' which is possibly a proper name but more likely means 'property of Sin', the pot being intended for the reception of offerings to that god. Grave P.60.

- U.17019 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, with papyrus-head finials; diameter 0.07m. Grave P.66.
- U.17020 Three iron lance-heads; all are broken, the tip of one is missing; the shaft is rectangular in section changing to round near the tip; length 0.088m.-0.125m. Grave P.66.
- U.17021 Beads; carnelian date-shaped, balls, rings, double conoids and discs, lapis-lazuli double conoids, rings and one disc, glass paste balls and striated discs. Grave P.68.
- U.17022 Bronze fibula, length 0.033m., Grave P.68. Cf. Plate 34, U.16219.
- U.17023 Silver ear-rings, a pair, plain hoops from which hang three clusters of grapes, four to each cluster; total height 0.025m. Grave P.68.
- U.17024 Stamp seal, mottled grey steatite, conical type, height 0.025m. design (very faint) of hero between two rampant antelopes. Grave P.68.
- U.17025 Beads; glass paste balls and rings and one Puzuzu head (?) amulet. From Grave NB.82.
- U.17026 Beads; carnelian ball, calcite date-shaped, steatite ring and baked clay ring. Grave NB.80.
- U.17027 Copper pin, plain, very thin, with turned over head; length 0.085m. Grave NB.80.
- U.17028 Stamp seal, black steatite, oval, length 0.016m., domical above, engraved with antelope (?) and a bird on its back. Grave NB.80. Vol. X, No.670.
- U.17030 Silver ear-rings, a pair, flower-calyx type; Plate 34. length 0.042m. Grave P.82.
- U.17031 Beads; carnelian discs, rings and balls, one silver ball glass paste balls and minute glass paste Puzuzu head amulets. Grave P.82.
- U.17033 Gold ear-ring, small lunate type, heavy metal, height 0.015m. Grave P.82.
- U.17034 Copper pin, slender round shaft turned over for the head; length 0.068m. Grave P.82.
- U.17035 Bronze fibula, length 0.026m. Grave P.85.
- U.17036 Silver ear-rings, a pair; large slender hoops from which hang five grape-clusters of granulated work; diameter 0.042m. Grave P.85.
- U.17037 Beads; carnelian discs, date-shaped, double conoids; amethyst faceted date-shaped, faceted tetragonal lozenges; lapis-lazuli double conoids; agate and quartz lunate-shaped beads. Grave P.85.
- U.17038 Beads; carnelian, quartz and a few lapis-lazuli date-shaped and double conoids. Grave NB.86.
- U.17039 Silver ear-rings, a pair, similar to U.17030, height 0.049m. Grave P.86.
- U.17040 Beads; carnelian scaraboids, double conoids, rings; lapis-lazuli scaraboids, glass paste balls, a green glass scaraboid engraved with hieroglyphs, and one with criss-cross design. Grave P.86.
- U.17041 Gold ear-ring, small lunate type, solid metal, height 0.015m. Grave P.86.
- U.17043 Beads; glass paste balls and date-shaped and barrels with combed pattern in two colours; carnelian date-shaped and disc beads. Grave P.85.
- U.17044 Finger rings, three of copper, one of silver, with round bezels originally engraved. Grave P.85.
- U.17045 Beads; agate date-shaped and cylindrical, large; a granite date-shaped, carnelian discs, balls and rings, glass paste balls, rings and double conoids. Grave P.74.
- U.17046 Iron spoon (?) with plain handle and shallow bowl, length 0.085m., width of bowl 0.017m. Grave P.74.
- U.17047 Spindle-whorl, blue glass paste, hemispherical, diameter 0.026m. Grave P.86.
- U.17048 Bone pin, with tip missing; the top lathe-turned to a double knob; actual length 0.09m. Grave P.86.
- U.17049 Cylinder seal, steatite, length 0.02m., diameter 0.009m. Plate 30. Grave P.78.
- U.17050 Beads; red glass paste rings, white glass paste discs with black centres, and twelve minute glass paste Puzuzu head amulets. A bracelet. Grave P.86.
- U.17051 Beads; amethyst four-sided lozenge-shaped; carnelian double conoids, date-shaped and diamonds; silver balls; glass paste rings, balls, discs and barrels; agate cubes; lapis-lazuli flat date-shaped seal engraved with a dragon (?) and an amethyst scaraboid engraved with a fish (?). Grave P.207.

- U.17053 Beads; amethyst four-sided lozenge-shaped, an oval carnelian and a large double conoid of glass paste. Grave P.91.
- U.17054 Beads; amethyst four-sided lozenge-shaped, carnelian disc and ring and a bone date-shaped bead. Grave P.90.
- U.17055 Copper bowl, type 6, height 0.045m., diameter 0.07m. Grave AHG/248.
- U.17056 Beads; amethyst scaraboid, quartz date-shaped and double conoids, jasper date-shaped, agate barrels and date-shaped, granite double conoid, glass paste scaraboid, carnelian double conoids; also a stamp seal, black steatite oval, engraved with an animal figure and a lion above. Grave NB.87.
- U.17057 Beads; carnelian date-shaped and double conoids, quartz double conoid, lapis-lazuli barrel and agate barrel. Grave P.83.
- U.17058 Beads; carnelian double conoids and rings, glass paste barrels, balls and rings, glass paste scaraboid. Grave P.77.
- U.17059 Beads; glass paste balls, rings and date-shaped, and two glass paste scaraboids engraved with hieroglyphics; Grave P.79.
- U.17060 Bronze dagger-blade, length 0.16m., width 0.033m. Cf. Plate 33, U.17359. From a foundation box in the north-west gate of the Bel-shalti-Nannar palace.
- U.17061 Beads; carnelian balls and rings, glass paste rings, a large jasper date-shaped and a haematite double conoid. Grave P.84.
- U.17085 Beads; a necklace of carnelian discs and double conoids. Grave P.248.
- U.17086 Beads; a bracelet; amethyst faceted double conoids and four-sided lozenges, chalcedony scaraboid with rough design of a horned animal, steatite scaraboid with gazelle, carnelian scaraboid engraved, a square agate bead and barrel, a diamond-shaped lapis-lazuli bead and some glass paste balls. Grave P.248.
- U.17087 Silver finger ring, plain slender hoop diameter 0.02m. with circular bezel-plate for a stone or paste bezel now missing. Grave P.248.
- U.17088 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, with papyrus head finials, diameter 0.065m. Grave P.96.
- U.17089 Beads; carnelian and glass paste balls. Grave P.96.
- U.17090 Beads; carnelian balls, discs, scaraboids and date-shaped; amethystine quartz scaraboids; lapis-lazuli discoid and scaraboid; yellow glass paste date-shaped, discs and balls and a small Puzuzu head amulet; also large discs, beads or inlay, with a circular centre of lapis-lazuli set in a ring of mother-of-pearl set in an outer ring and back of black steatite. Grave P.95.
- U.17091 Gold ear-ring, small lunate type, solid metal. Height 0.014m. Grave P.95.
- U.17092 Kohl pot of white limestone in the form of a double column, each shaft perforated to contain the paint; height 0.062m., width 0.04m. x 0.02m. Plate 25. Grave P.95.
- U.17093 Kohl stick, iron, the head bent over, the base apparently broken; length 0.05m. Grave P.95.
- U.17094 Beads; carnelian date-shaped, four sided tubes and rings, agate date-shaped, double conoids and ball, and amethyst double conoids. Grave in AH house site.
- U.17095 Beads; date-shaped beads of carnelian, agate, quartz, steatite, breccia and glass paste, a glass paste Puzuzu head amulet, a carnelian pendant and a banded sard pendant. Grave NB.91.
- U.17096 Gold ear-ring, small lunate type, heavy metal, height 0.013m. Grave NB.91.
- U.17097 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, plain; diameter 0.06m. Grave NB.91.
- U.17100 Stamp seal, conical, of black steatite, height 0.017m. From a plundered grave. Vol. X, No.663.
- U.17106 Statuette, in white steatite, fragment of; female figure with the head, the left arm and the body below the hips missing, and the surface much worn; height 0.12m. The figure is standing with the hands clasped below the breasts; she wears an undergarment cut low at the neck, with embroidered edge, and a cloak or shawl which crosses the right shoulder and hangs straight down against the body (or it may be a single garment which is wrapped round the body and passing under the left arm comes across the back and over the right shoulder). Plate 29. Found in the upper soil over the AH Persian House site.

- U.17139 Ivory kohl pot in the form of a lotus calyx, carved in relief and with incised lines inlaid with black; height 0.072m., diameter 0.038m. It is in very bad condition, the ivory broken and laminated. Plate 31. From the late Grave NB.16.
- U.17140 Bone kohl tube, lathe-turned, height 0.097m., diameter 0.0165m. Plate 31. From the Persian grave P.88.
- U.17182 Clay phallus; broken off at the base, where it was apparently grasped by two hands; it is hollow with a minute hole at the top and was seemingly a spout for a clay vase; it is circumcised. Length 0.09m. Plate 31. Found in the upper filling of House NH.2.
- U.17183 White calcite vase, height 0.07m. diameter 0.038m. Grave NB.90. Plate 34.
- U.17302 Vase of greenish-grey clay, imperfect, height 0.10m., (the neck missing); the whole body is covered with a decoration of incised lines and circles filled in with white paste. Grave P.79.
- U.17346 Copper bangle, penannular, plain, diameter 0.047m. Grave P.159.
- U.17347 Copper bangles, a pair, penannular, plain, diameter 0.043m. Grave NB.3.
- U.17348 Beads; glass paste discs and barrels, a Puzuzu head amulet and two Horus eye amulets of glazed frit, light blue with dark blue pupil and eyebrow. Grave NB.3.
- U.17349 Beads; large glass paste balls, tubes and pear-shaped pendants, barrels with small globules of darker glass attached, rings and date-shaped, and a carnelian ring. Grave NB.16.
- U.17355 Scarab, in glass paste, yellow, length 0.013m. Grave NB.7. Vol. X, No.623.
- U.17356 Copper bodkin, length 0.132m. Grave NB.7.
- U.17357 Beads; glass paste tubes and double conoids, carnelian double conoids and rings, a steatite double conoid, lapis-lazuli paste tube, mother-of-pearl ball. Grave NB.8.
- U.17359 Iron spear-head, thick blade slightly convex, length 0.23m. Plate 33. From the NH House site.
- U.17362 Box of glazed pottery, square, height 0.058m., sides 0.078m., the rim of the box is waved and below it on each face are five bosses in relief. From the NH House site.
- U.17364 A pair of silver ear-rings (one broken); a plain penannular ring from which hangs a single grape cluster; length 0.03m. Plate 34. With them was a small gold ear-ring, plain lunate type, and also a Puzuzu amulet in glazed frit. Grave P.164.
- U.17365 Beads; carnelian and quartz double conoids, agate and quartz date-shaped, lapis-lazuli balls and date-shaped, glass paste balls and green amazonite (?) rings. Grave P.280.
- U.17366 Silver finger ring with oval bezel originally engraved. Grave P.280.
- U.17367 Gold frontlet, elliptical strip of (debased) gold, very thin, pierced at either end; length 0.078m., width 0.007m. Grave P.280.
- U.17368 Copper anklet, penannular, a bent strip of flat hammered metal, diameter 0.05m., width of strip 0.007m. Grave NB.21.
- U.17369 Beads; balls and rings of glass paste, lapis-lazuli and carnelian. Grave NB.21.
- U.17371 Beads; glass paste date-shaped and rings (small, green), carnelian scaraboid with criss-cross engraving, lapis-lazuli ball, green jasper double conoid and green quartzite double conoid. Grave NB.25.
- U.17372 Beads; small green glass paste date-shaped and one fluted double conoid of yellow glass paste. Grave NHG/43.
- U.17373 Beads; carnelian balls, rings, double conoids and dodecagonal, grey pebble double conoid, agate tube, and minute glass paste date-shaped. Grave P.166.
- U.17375 Beads, a bracelet, of copper rings and double conoids with ridged ends, carnelian balls, rings and double conoids, crystal scaraboid, haematite barrel, crystal ball, flat oval haematite pendant, engraved with crescent moon and mother gazelle giving suck to a young one. Vol. X, No.669, and five glass paste scaraboids of which one with hieroglyphs, and the others with criss-cross patterns or star and palm-branch. Grave P.3.
- U.17377 Copper finger ring, a hoop of plain metal thinner towards the ends, which meet in a carnelian bead. Grave P.3.
- U.17378 Shell finger ring, diameter 0.02m. Grave P.3.

- U.17380 Stamp seal, four-sided, conical, height 0.023m., of mottled stone. Geometrical design. Grave P.3. Vol. X, No.662.
- U.17381 Stamp seal, four-sided conical, of baked clay, height 0.022m. Plate 30. Grave P.3.
- U.17382 Bronze fibula, length 0.027m. Cf. Plate 34, U.16219. Grave P.3.
- U.17383 Beads; green glass paste balls and one cube, large carnelian date-shaped and white stone cylinder. Grave P.3.
- U.17393 Copper bangles, two pairs, penannular, plain, one pair diameter 0.06m. found on the arms, the other, diameter 0.10m., found on the legs. Grave NB.26.
- U.17394 Beads; glass paste rings, balls, discs and small barrels with globular attachments, green, blue, yellow and variegated; a tet amulet in glazed frit, lapis-lazuli double conoid and date-shaped, haematite scaraboid, fourteen Puzuzu head amulets and nine glazed scaraboids some with hieroglyphs. Grave NB.26.
- U.17395 Bottle of variegated glass, 'combed pattern' in greenish blue and white; the body fluted, two small handles; the neck broken; present height 0.087m. From Grave NB.26.
- U.17396 Cylinder seal, agate, length 0.023m., diameter 0.011m., originally with copper caps of which the pins remain. On the NH House site. Vol. X, No.609.
- U.17399 Stamp seal, flat oval, length 0.014m. of black steatite. Grave NB.13. Vol. X, No.667.
- U.17401 Cylinder seal, dark green steatite, length 0.018m. Grave P.109. Vol. X, No.543.
- U.17404 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, with papyrus head finials; diameter 0.065m. Grave NHG/29.
- U.17405 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, plain; diameter 0.045m. Grave NB.12.
- U.17406 Bone pin, with carved head, length 0.129m. (the point missing). Plate 31. Loose in the upper soil outside Grave NB.13.
- U.17407 Two steatite knobs, height 0.023m., diameter 0.026m., each decorated above with a rosette, of 8 petals inlaid with shell and centre of shell enclosed in a ring of dark blue paste. The lower part of the knob pierced for fixing. Loose in the soil near Grave NB.13.
- U.17408 Beads; copper balls, glass paste balls and double conoids, sard date-shaped, calcite double conoid, granite double conoid; restrung in original order. Grave NB.15.
- U.17409 Beads; carnelian ring, brown jasper domical. Grave NB.18.
- U.17410 Bronze ring, plain hoop diameter 0.022m., with oval bezel originally engraved. Grave P.169.
- U.17411 Beads; carnelian ring, double conoid, and sard long double conoid. Grave P.170.
- U.17412 Stamp seal, round, domical, diameter 0.018m. Grave P.170.
- U.17414 Bronze fibula, length 0.016m. From the NH House site.
- U.17415 Silver ear-rings, a pair, large hoops diameter 0.043m. of plain wire from which hang six grape clusters in granulated work. Grave NB.27.
- U.17416 Beads; silver balls. Grave NB.27.
- U.17417 Beads; amethyst faceted date-shaped, marble date-shaped, carnelian double conoid, steatite date-shaped, frit date-shaped, glass paste tubes lozenge-shaped in section. Grave NB.27.
- U.17418 Beads; glass balls, white, with inset globules of dark blue glass, generally six to each bead; Grave NB.27.
- U.17419 Finger-rings; (a) and (b) of copper with round and oval bezels respectively, (c) of silver with bezel of white stone in silver frame. Grave NB.27.
- U.17420 Beads; silver balls and rings, carnelian barrel, agate barrel, two amethyst faceted date-shaped. Grave NB.27.
- U.17421 Finger-rings, two, of silver; one with round and one with oval bezel. Grave NB.27.
- U.17422 Copper kohl stick, the top twisted as if to represent a snake tip missing; length 0.053m. Grave NB.27.
- U.17423 Bronze fibula, length 0.017m. Grave NB.27.
- U.17425 Bronze fibula, length 0.027m. Grave P.172.
- U.17432 Copper blade, perhaps a miniature model of a sword-blade (it might have belonged to a Papsukal figure); length 0.067m., width 0.015m. Found in a foundation box of bricks in the north-west gateway of the Bel-shalti-Nannar palace.

- U.17434 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, with papyrus head finials; diameter 0.06m. From a plundered grave on the NH House site.
- U.17435 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, with knob ends, diameter 0.06m. From a plundered grave on the NH House site.
- U.17437 Copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, the ends crudely shaped to papyrus heads; diameter 0.07m. From a plundered grave on the NH House site.
- U.17441 Beads; carnelian date-shaped, some with bleached white bands, quartz and agate date-shaped. Grave P.172.
- U.17445 Iron lance-head, length 0.168m., like U.15795. Loose in the upper soil above the AH House site.
- U.17446 Copper fish hook, length 0.04m. Loose in the upper soil above the AH House site.
- U.17447 Copper crescent, diameter 0.085m., roughly made of rather heavy metal with three holes for rivets; Plate 33. In the Persian level on the NH House site.
- U.17448 Fragment of a plaque of unbaked clay on which is stamped a figure of a running bull; the body is outlined with a row of dots, and the style is not unlike that of the animals of the Ishtar Gate reliefs at Babylon. Found in the Neo-Babylonian level on the NH House site.
- U.17612 Terracotta incense burner, of the usual box form with short legs; the sides roughly incised. Height 0.05m., sides 0.05m. Plate 36. Surface find.
- U.17666 Copper fish hook, length 0.032m. Grave PG/31.
- U.17683 Terracotta spindle-whorl (?), diameter 0.034m., with serrated edge and dotted face; Plate 31. Surface find.
- U.17687 Bronze arrow-head, tanged leaf-shape, length 0.064m; type 4. Surface find.
- U.17704 Remains of a wooden object decorated with a pattern in incised lines and dots which had been filled in with a white chalky pigment. It was found lying against a potsherd and the actual wood had perished but the paint was left on the sherd, so that the design was preserved; the drawing made of it is full-scale. Plate 25.
- U.17735 Terracotta incense burner of the usual box type with short legs, height 0.065m.; 0.065m. square, the sides roughly incised. From Diqdiqqeh.
- U.17861 Amulet; Puzuzu head roughly carved in lapis-lazuli; height 0.019m. Found with beads U.17852.
- U.17946 Terracotta incense burner, of the usual box type with legs, 0.09m. square, height 0.10m., with incised decoration on one side. Plate 36. NNCF, Persian level.
- U.17947 Terracotta incense burner, of the usual box type with legs, 0.06m. square, height 0.064m. One side decorated with incised lines and dots. NNCF, Persian level.
- U.17954 Iron arrow-head, leaf-shaped with round tang, length 0.063m. Plate 33. NNCF, Persian level.
- U.17955 Terracotta incense burner, of the usual box type with short legs, 0.07m. square x 0.065m. high, one side decorated with chess board pattern in plain and dotted squares in a frame of incised lines. Plate 36. NNCF, Persian level.
- U.17956 Fragment of terracotta incense burner, one side decorated with lattice pattern in incised lines; 0.075m. square x 0.068m. high. Plate 36. NNCF, Persian level.
- U.17957 Terracotta incense burner, 0.035m. square x 0.038m. high, decorated with a crudely-drawn pattern in incised lines. Plate 36. NNCF, Persian level.
- U.17960 Fragment of terracotta incense burner, height 0.09m., one side decorated with incised and dotted design. NNCF, in the Persian house level.
- U.17961 Fragment of terracotta incense burner, 0.098m. square x 0.09m. high, decorated with a pattern in incised lines. Plate 36. NNCF, Persian house level.
- U.17962 Fragment of terracotta incense burner, c. 0.09m. square x 0.07m. high, decorated with incised and impressed patterns; under the rim were raised bosses or loops of clay of which only the attachments remain. NNCF, Persian House level.
- U.17963 Fragment of terracotta incense burner, 0.08m. square x c. 0.06m. high, one side decorated with incised and impressed pattern. Plate 36. NNCF, Persian House level.
- U.17966 Beads; carnelian balls, rings, elliptical and double conoids, bone date-shaped and elliptical. Found against a double pot burial in the Neo-Babylonian level of House 4, NNCF.
- U.17967 Beads; carnelian rings, balls, date-shaped, double conoid, cylindrical and bi-convex squares; agate elliptical and bi-convex squares. From Grave (1) in room 1 of House 4, NNCF, Persian period.

- U.17968 Beads; carnelian date-shaped, ring, ball, with chisel pendants, and poppy-seed pendants; agate rhomboid and date-shaped, and one gold ball; Grave (1) in room 1, house 4, NNCF, Persian period.
- U.17970 Cylinder seal, haematite, length 0.02m., diameter 0.01m. Grave 4, room 1, house IV, NNCF. Vol. X, No.537.
- U.17971 Beads; carnelian date-shaped, double conoid, rings and balls. Grave under room I, house IV, NNCF.
- U.17974 Fragment of terracotta incense burner, height c. 0.05m., one side decorated with incised and dotted pattern. Plate 36. NNCF, Persian house level.
- U.17986 Fragment of terracotta incense burner, 0.088m. square x 0.082m. high, one side, decorated with incised and dotted design. Plate 36. NNCF.
- U.18109 Bone inlay, four pieces, each with two holes for attachment; (a) rectangular, 0.065m. x 0.025m., with two rows of concentric circles diameter 0.01m. (b, c, d) rectangular, 0.075m. x 0.02m., each with one row of circles. Found in the filling of the Persian period houses. NNCF.
- U.18111 Beads; carnelian rings and minute balls, amethyst double conoids, agate date-shaped and flattened ovals, blue paste date-shaped, agate cylindrical, amethyst oval domical bead, large, shell cylinder with roughly engraved winged gryphon, and glazed frit cylinder seal with scorpion and winged gryphon. With these, fragments of a bronze fibula. Grave NNCF, SW/2.
- U.18112 Beads; carnelian rings and balls, agate ovoid, agate flat disc, blue paste date-shaped and an axe-head bead. With these, a gold ear-ring, small lunate type, plain. Grave P.156.
- U.18116 Stone mug, handled, of mottled brown steatite, heavy and ill-shaped, height 0.105m., diameter 0.065m.; below the rim are two small holes drilled as if to attach a lid, but perhaps for securing an applied metal rim. Plate 34. Found in the burnt ruins of a Persian house, NNCF quarter, with U.18117-9 and the early Sumerian steatite vase U.18118, published in Vol. IV.
- U.18117 Fragment of a gaming board in dark grey steatite; extreme length 0.14m., width 0.07m., thickness 0.015m. The game was played with pegs, and round the edges of the board and in two rows down its centre are small holes, outlined with circles, into which the pegs were put; rosettes at intervals mark what were presumably 'lucky' holes entitling the player to a forward jump. The flat edge of the board is decorated with a guilloche pattern; at the top are remains (the feet only) of minute and very delicately carved figures in the round, a man between two rearing bulls. Plate 29. The game, which was a species of 'Fox and Hounds', was known at an early date in Egypt, the best extant example being that found by the late Lord Carnarvon at Thebes (v. Carnarvon and Howard Carter, *Five Years Work at Thebes*, Plate L, now in the Metropolitan Museum of New York; it is of the XVIIIth Dynasty. It was introduced, or re-introduced, into Mesopotamia by Esar-haddon, and fragments of boards similar to this were found at Nineveh and are now in the British Museum; v. C.J. Gadd in the *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. VII, No.2, p.43. Found in the burnt ruins of a Persian house in the NNCF quarter with U.18116-9.
- U.18119 Stone plaque, of very dark steatite, rectangular, plain; 0.14m. x 0.128m. x 0.019m. thick. Found with U.18116 and 18117.
- U.18120 Beads; carnelian balls, rings and tubes, steatite cylindrical and date-shaped, carnelian and calcite elliptical, jasper bi-convex squares, haematite pear pendants, rough pebble pendant, a few paste beads (decayed). Also one gold ear-ring, very small, of lunate type, two plain silver finger rings and a pair of small silver ear-rings of the type Plate 33, U.14422. Grave 1, NNCF, North-east, House 1, room 1.
- U.18121 Beads; carnelian balls, and double conoids, agate ball, chalcedony double conoid, lapis-lazuli, jasper, agate and carnelian date-shaped, jasper double conoid, amethyst scaraboid, steatite flattened balls, glazed frit disc, and two larger discs with incised criss-cross design on one side; small glazed scaraboid with bungled hieroglyphs, pebble scaraboid with crude linear pattern, carnelian domical ovoid roughly engraved with figure of a deer (?), small Puzuzu head in turquoise, chalcedony four-sided conical stamp seal. Also a bronze fibula length 0.04m. Grave P.155.

- U.18124 A collection of seal impressions on baked clay; see Vol. X, Nos.701-841. Found together in a clay coffin of Persian type (otherwise empty) lying flush with the modern surface in the NNCF quarter.
- U.18144 Beads; date-shaped, tubular, ball etc. in carnelian, agate, jasper, marble, haematite, lapis-lazuli; and a spindle-whorl in grey steatite. Found above a child's coffin in the upper level of house 1, room 5, NNCF.
- U.18151 Cylinder seal, crystal; Plate 30. Grave NE2, NNCF, House 1, room 5. Vol. X, No.505; clearly a survival.
- U.18152 Beads; carnelian tubular and date-shaped, lapis-lazuli date-shaped and discs, strung alternately, and a yellow stone disc; also a pair of silver ear-rings (both broken), length c. 0.034m. Grave NE2, NNCF, House 1, room 5.
- U.18153 Beads; carnelian, agate, quartz, lapis-lazuli and frit date-shaped, carnelian balls, lapis-lazuli tubes and a round handled stamp seal of glazed frit with criss-cross pattern. Grave NE3, NNCF, House 1, room 5.
- U.18154 Copper bracelets, eight, penannular, plain, square in section; four were worn on each arm. Grave NE3, NNCF, House 1, room 5.
- U.18158 Rhodian wine jar, of drab clay, height 0.70m.; (the base missing) stamped on the side; Plate 30. It was re-used as a drain pipe in the Persian buildings north-west of the Ziggurat.
- U.18166 Beads; very small carnelian date-shaped and rings and double conoids and one or two of lapis-lazuli which made a finger ring; also, a pair of silver ear-rings (broken) length c. 0.016m. Grave NE2, NNCF.
- U.18198 Bone inlay, strip of, 0.092m. x 0.007m., decorated with compass-drawn incised circles. NNCF, Persian level.
- U.18200 Beads; agate and carnelian date-shaped and flattened date-shaped, carnelian rings, yellow glaze ring and lapis-lazuli ring; also a gold ear-ring, small lunate type, height 0.015m. From a grave in room 4 of house 1, NNCF.
- U.18207B Pendant, gold, in the form of a pomegranate, height 0.014m. of thin metal originally worked over a core which has perished. Found loose in the soil, north-west of the Ziggurat.
- U.18240 Cylinder seal, carnelian. Grave NB.39. Vol. X, No.610.
- U.18241 Beads; dark agate date-shaped and scaraboid, carnelian flattened and faceted date-shaped, two carnelian balls, three small balls of dark agate, two short gold tubes with plaited pattern. Grave NB.39.
- U.18242 Copper object, length 0.58m. width 0.075m., thickness 0.04m. a half-tube with flattened sides, the ends plain, the middle decorated with bands and dots in relief. It is in two pieces which lay in line and it may have been one originally. In the tube were fragments of small wooden rods. Along the edges are small holes for fixing the metal to wood. Use unknown. Grave NB.39.
- U.18243 Gold ear-ring, plain, lunate type, thick and clumsy. Diameter 0.028m. Grave NB.40.
- U.18245 Amulet, Puzuzu head, of dark grey steatite; good minute work, height 0.01m. Found in the upper soil of the Ziggurat terrace near the Boat Shrine.
- U.18252 Beads; a mixed collection of carnelian balls, cylinders and faceted date-shaped, steatite cylinders, crystal rings, yellow glaze rings, green glaze tubes, yellow glaze 'hub' beads (v. Plate 31), green glaze scaraboids, carnelian poppy-seed pendants, glass paste balls, etc. Grave NNCF/1932/8.
- U.18256 Group; (a) silver ear-ring, large hoop of thin metal with six pendant grape clusters, cf. Plate 33; (b) silver finger ring with flat circular bezel engraved with figure of a dog; (c) copper finger ring, similar, once engraved, the design perished; (d) a set of three copper finger rings originally set with glass paste bezels or stones. From a grave close to the railway line.
- U.18265 Beads; a string of black glass paste balls, roughly made, and a second string of small glass paste beads, green and yellow rings, date-shaped, balls and ovoids with a pear-shaped pendant, and one carnelian and one mottled marble date-shaped bead. With them a very small copper hair ring, diameter 0.005m. Grave P.143.
- U.18266 Beads; (a) three triple-bored spacers of glazed frit, square; many minute rings and tubes of blue paste, tubes of white paste and pink limestone; these probably

- all belonging together; (b) a mixed string of small tubes, cylinders and date-shaped in shell; glazed frit lozenges, glass paste date-shaped, glaze nasturtium-seeds, double conoids, rings and discs, glass balls and cylinders, and a carnelian cylinder. Grave NB.35.
- U.18267 Beads; white, blue and pink glaze beads shaped as triple rings, rings, balls and tubes, a square, a notched rectangle, two date-shaped; shell rings, one large carnelian ball, one large black and white glass date-shaped and two flattened shell tubes. Found inside a small glazed bottle. Grave NB.35.
- U.18268 (a) copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, with papyrus head finials, diameter 0.063m. (b) beads; three paste Puzuzu heads, four blue and white glaze eye beads, two paste scarabs, two paste 'hub' beads, paste rings and tubes and a large glass ball. (c) a bone scraper, thin flat oval. Length 0.068m., width 0.022m. Grave P.145.
- U.18269 Group; (a) copper bracelets, a pair, penannular, square in section with papyrus head finials, diameter 0.07m. (b) bangle of thin copper wire, diameter 0.045m., plain. (c) bronze fibula, length 0.027m. (d) bronze fibula, length 0.035m., the pin missing. (e) two copper finger rings, plain. (f) iron knife-blade, straight slender type, length 0.12m., width 0.011m.; broken. (g) iron leaf-shaped blade, length 0.042m., broken. (h) bone spindle, length 0.15m. (broken) and glazed spindle-whorl, diameter 0.03m. (i) shale amulet in form of a bird, length 0.04m. (k) beads; string of very small yellow glaze rings with six Puzuzu heads in blue-glazed frit and some black and white glass paste beads and a yellow paste triple ring. (l) beads; pink and white stone scaraboids, large shell disc, blue glaze Puzuzu head, paste scaraboid, glass rings. (m) beads; rough beads in sard, marble, carnelian, limestone. Grave P.142.
- U.18270 Gold ear-ring, lunate, thick and clumsy type, diameter 0.025m. Grave NB.36.
- U.18271 Beads; carnelian date-shaped, some faceted; with them fragments of a gold ear-ring of very thin metal. Grave NB.38.
- U.18272 Group; (a) bronze fibula, Plate 34, length 0.045m. (b) beads; carnelian rings, double conoids and date-shaped, (c) beads; glazed scaraboid, engraved, Plate 30, blue paste date-shaped and cylindrical, shell roundel, variegated glass balls, marble date-shaped. (d) beads; very small rings of red, white and blue glaze and some carnelians. Grave P.251.
- U.18273 Terracotta incense burner, of the usual box type, height 0.085m., 0.08m. square with incised chequer pattern on the sides. From room 8, YC building range. Plate 36.
- U.18353 Group; (a) copper bowl, type 3, height 0.04m., diameter 0.155m. (b) bronze fibula, the pin missing, length 0.037m. (c) beads; very small carnelian rings, small agate date-shaped, small blue glaze rings, a lapis-lazuli ball. (d) glazed pottery vase, type 103, height 0.05m. From a plundered grave at the south-east end of the city.
- U.18731 Copper situla, height 0.145m., diameter 0.065m.; type 13. Brought in from Reijibeh.
- U.18740 Beads; of glazed frit and glass paste, mostly yellow and green, many of the beads being green with yellow tips, date-shaped or pear pendants; plain yellow ring beads, yellow date-shaped, a lapis-lazuli scaraboid and a green glazed. Grave P.149.
- U.18752 Copper figurine of a seated dog, height 0.015m. Surface find.
- U.18804 Fragment of a clay vase whereon hieroglyphs incised after firing. Plate 25. Surface find, undated.
- U.18829 Terracotta arm pierced to be hinged to the body; belonging to a doll with moveable limbs, cf. the legs U.12061 and U.16114. The arm is hand-modelled and shows traces of light red paint. Length of upper arm 0.065m., of lower arm 0.065m. Plate 25. Found loose in the soil, Neo-Babylonian level, in Pit X.
- U.18850 Die, of grey pottery, the numbers marked by minute pin-pricks. Plate 35. Found loose in the soil with no evidence for date.
- U.18864 Head of statuette in coarse limestone, height 0.028m. Female head, the hair confined by a broad fillet and fixed in a chignon behind; the eyes were inlaid. The face is much damaged and the surface of the stone has perished. Plate 25. Surface find.

- U.18871 Copper situla, height 0.205m., diameter 0.05m. Found inside a Neo-Babylonian ring-drain.
- U.19871 Cylinder seal, steatite, length 0.024m., diameter 0.012m. Plate 30. Grave TWG/34/2.
- U.20039 Copper arrow-head, flat wrought metal, type 2; height 0.034m. Surface find.
- U.20053 Trial-piece; a fragment from a white marble vase; on each side is a gem-cutter's sketch for making a cylinder seal; on one side a seated figure of a goddess, on the other a similar figure and some cuneiform signs. Height of figure 0.03m. Plate 25. Surface find.
- U.20070 Copper scale-pans, a pair. Found in room 28 of the Neo-Babylonian house 1.
- U.20084 Figurine in polychrome glass; a large tubular bead; length 0.043m., in the form of a woman standing with her hands clasped below her breasts; details are applied in snowman technique, i.e., the hair, face, nose, eyes, and arms. The hair is in long hollow ringlets, the flounced dress is represented by black and white bands. The arms and part of the hair are missing. Persian period, found in the late version of House 5 on the NH site. Plate 25.

ADDENDA

- U.Unnumbered Silver bowl, decorated with fluting and chased work. Thickly coated with cuprous oxide on discovery and only identified as silver after prolonged chemical treatment. Found in a terracotta coffin of the Persian period, by the city wall. Plate 23 (view of under side). See *AJ*, X, 1930, pl. XXXVIa and p. 319.
- B.M.120659 Fluted bottle of blue and brown glass, made with glass rods wound round a cone. Found in the upper strata of the *EM* Site where the buildings of the neo-Babylonian period were represented by a few disconnected walls and drains. Possibly of earlier date. Plate 29a. See *AJ*, VIII, 1927, p. 387.

BM. = British Museum.

P. = University Museum, Philadelphia

(where not marked, this is understood to be the Iraq Museum Baghdad)

63		479		672D	
109	P. CBS. 15286	480		672E	P. CBS. 15261
110		481	BM. 116537	672F	
113		482	P. CBS. 15290	673	P. CBS. 15287
123	P. CBS. 15280	483		674	
124A		484		675	
124B		485	P. CBS. 15278	676	
136		486		678	BM. 116504
140		487	P. CBS. 15256	690	
155	BM. 116582	488		695	P. CBS. 15259
156		489		696	
157		490		697	BM. 116541
158		491	BM. 116596	772	BM. 116532
227	P. CBS. 15232	492	BM. 116597	773	BM. 116531
238	P. CBS. 15227	493		785	P. CBS. 15277
303		494	BM. 116595	786	
310		495		791	
314		496	P. CBS. 15255	792	
367	P. CBS. 15295	497	P. CBS. 15250	797	P. CBS. 15237
408		498	P. CBS. 15257	799	
409		499		800	
450	BM. 116545	500A	P. CBS. 15266 & 16199	801	BM. 116571
456	P. CBS. 15246	500B	P. CBS. 15268	803	
457A		500C	BM. 116575	804	
457B		500D		840	
458A	P. CBS. 15244	500E		841	
458B		500F	BM. 116578	846	
458C		500G		1002	
458D		500H		1124	
459A	P. CBS. 15243	500J	P. CBS. 15262	1396A	
459B	BM. 116564	500K		1396B	BM. 116787
459C	BM. 116563	500L		1702	P. CBS. 15812
459D		500M	P. CBS. 15263	2550	
460A	P. CBS. 15242	500N		2620	P.
460B	BM. 116565	500O	BM. 116574	2677	
461		500P		2728	P. CBS. 16562
462		519		2757	BM. 119014
463A		521		2812	P.
463B		526		2830	
464		610		2852	
465		612		2853	P.
466		643		2854	
467	P. CBS. 15240	662	P. CBS. 15389	2866	BM. 119102
468	BM. 116568	663A	P. CBS. 15260	2867	P.
469	BM. 116573	663B		2894	
470	BM. 116570	664		2899	
471		665		2906	
472	BM. 116536	666		2910	
473		667		2926	
474	P. CBS. 15289	668		2963	
475	BM. 116537	671		2976	
476	BM. 116537	672A		3024	BM. 119113
477	BM. 116538	672B	BM. 116576	3026	P.
478		672C			

3060		6757		13055	P. 30-12-602
3107		6759	BM. 118649	13065	BM. 122513
3131		6776	BM. 118595	13507	
3155		6777	BM. 118597	14417	P. 31-16-206
3167		6778	BM. 118596	14422A	
3175		6794	BM. 1927-5-27, 129	14423A	
3179	BM. 119238	6814		14424A	BM. 122751
3192		6922		14425A	
3196A		6945		14426A	
3196B		6991A	BM. 118624	14428A	
3199		6991B		14429A	
3295	BM. 119070	6996		14430A	
3316		7037	P. CBS. 16301	14431A	
3340	BM. 119084	7130	P. CBS. 16390	14432A	
3362		7131		14433A	
3365		7501		14435A	
3366		7502		14436A	
6078	P. CBS. 16373	7507	one item:	14437A	
6100	BM. 1927-5-27, 134		P. CBS. 16826	14438A	
6202		7540		14439A	
6456		7571		14440A	
6615		7591		14441A	
6636		7618	P. CBS. 16823	14444A	
6637	BM. 118630	7619		15171	BM. 122723
6638	P. CBS. 16399	7639		15172	
6639	some P. CBS. 16396- 8, some BM. 118600 and some BM. 1927- 5-27, 78-82	7642	BM. 120611	15173	
		7685		15175	
		7801	BM. 120528	15176	
		7815		15177	
6640	BM. 118599	7901	P. CBS. 17241	15178	P.
6642	P. CBS. 31.17.265?	7902		15179	
6644		7903		15180	
6645		7904		15188	
6646		7905		15190	P. 31-17-62
6647	four items:	7906		15191	
	BM. 118633-6	7907		15192	P. 31-17-141
	five items:	7908		15193	BM. 122796
	P. CBS. 16437	7913	BM. 120916	15402	
6650	BM. 118653	8843A	P. CBS. 16371	15403	BM. 122795
6654	BM. 1927-5-27, 306	8843B		15447	
6655		8850		15449	P. CBS. 31-17-276
6666		9048		15451	
6668		10750		15452	
6676	BM. 1927-5-27, 307	11599	some beads P. BM. 122531	15453	
6677	BM. 1927-5-27, 308			15454	
6678A		12061		15455	
6678B		12336		15456	
6678C		12337		15457	
6679		12796		15459	
6680		12797		15460	
6681		12798		15461	
6683		12799	P. 30-12-277	15462	
6684		13028	P. 30-12-588	15463	
6689		13030	P. 30-12-661	15465	
6690		13042	BM. 122512	15484	
6745	P. CBS. 16234	13043	three items to P. 30-12-503	15485	
	BM. 118731-3		P.	15486	BM. 122725
	1927-5-27, 262-3	13044		15487	
6754A	BM. 118604	13049		15488	P.
6754B				15489	

15490	BM.122754	16212		16701	BM.1931-10-10,224
15491	BM.122843	16213	P.31-43-146	16702	P.31-43-221
15492		16214		16703	
15493	BM.122842	16217	BM.1931-10-10,226	16710	BM.1931-10-10,255
15494	BM.122834	16218		16711	
15495		16219	P.31-43-165	16712	
15498		16225	P.31-43-172	16713	
15499	BM.122752	16264		16714	P.31-43-128
15702		16285		16715	BM.1931-10-10,239
15703		16286A)		16716	P.31-43-521
15704	P.31-17-144	16286B)		16722	BM.1931-10-10,233
15705	BM.122801	16286C)	P.31-43-511	16726	P.31-43-149
15706		16286D)	RM-1931-10-10,235	16729	BM.1931-10-10,214
15707		16286E)		16730	BM.123043
15708		16286F)		16731	BM.123039
15709		16286G)		16732	
15775		16301		16733	
15789	BM.1930-12-13,487	16323		16734	P.31-43-68
15790		16325		16744	BM.1931-10-10,274
15791		16361	BM.1931-10-10,251	16752	P.31-43-573
15792		16362	BM.1931-10-10,272	16756	P.
15793		16363		16758	P.31-43-197
15795	BM.1930-12-13,498	16364 }	P.31-43-541	16759	P.31-43-73
15800	BM.1930-12-13.525	16364 }	BM.1931-10-10,277	16760	
15806		16369	P.31-43-127	16761	BM.1931-10-10,271
15807	BM.122844	16370	"	16762	
15808		16371	"	16763	
15809		16372		16764	
16101		16373		16765	BM.1931-10-10,250
16113		16374	BM.1931-10-10,237	16766	BM.1931-10-10,259
16114		16376	BM.1931-10-10,225	16767	
16115		16377		16780	P.31-43-141
16116		16380		16781	P.31-43-163
16117	P.31-43-56	16382	BM.1931-10-10,230	16782	
16118		16383		16783	BM.123009
16125		16384	BM.1931-10-10,269	16784	
16132		16607		16795 }	P.31-43-148
16136		16637	P.31-43-135	16796 }	BM.1931-10-10,260
16138	BM.1931-10-10,218	16643		16796	
16141	P.31-43-136-138	16644		16797	
16142	P.31-43-133	16646	BM.1931-10-10,316	16798	
16143	BM.123042	16651	BM.1931-10-10,293	16799	
16166		16653	P.31-43-154	16804	
16167		16654		16805	BM.123006
16187		16655	BM.1931-10-10,217	16818	
16188	P.31-43-169	16657	BM.1931-10-10,268	16819	
16196	P.31-43-130	16658	P.31-43-143	17001	P.31-43-590
16197		16659		17019	
16198	P.31-43-213/4	16663		17020	BM.1931-10-10,314
16199	BM.1931-10-10,222	16666		17021 }	P.31-43-150
16201	BM.1931-10-10,292	16668	BM.1931-10-10,430	17021 }	BM.1931-10-10,261
16202		16682	P.31-43-162	17022	
16204		16685	BM.1931-10-10,256	17023	
16205		16686		17024	
16206		16687		17025	
16208	P.31-43-510	16691	BM.1931-10-10,321	17026	P.31-43-158
16209		16692		17027	BM.1931-10-10,280
16210		16695	BM.1931-10-10,247	17028	
16211	P.31-43-1	16696		17030	BM.1931-10-10,266
		16697	P.31-43-147	17031	

17033		17367		17956	BM. 123247
17034		17368		17957	
17035	P. 31-43-239	17369		17960	
17036	P.	17371	BM. 1931-10-10, 244	17961	P. 32-40-49
17037	P. 31-43-144	17372		17962	BM. 123245
17038	P. 31-43-140	17373		17963	
17039	P. 31-43-222	17375		17966	P. 32-40-247/8
17040		17377		17967	
17041	P. 31-43-223	17378		17968	
17043	BM. 1931-10-10,242	17380		17970	
17044	P. 31-43-215/220	17381	BM. 123001	17971	
17045		17382	P. 31-43-546	17974	BM. 123248
17046	P. 31-43-561	17383	BM. 1931-10-10, 223	17986	P. 32-40-48
17047		17393		18109	
17048		17394		18111	Cyl. Seal
17049		17395			P. 32-40-332
17050	P. 31-43-170	17396		18112	
17051		17399		18116	
17053		17401		18117	P. 32-40-140
17054	P. 31-43-164	17404		18119	
17055		17405		18120	
17056	P. 31-43-159	17406	P. 31-43-228	18121	
17057		17407	P. 31-43-235	18124	P. 32-40-346/417
17058	BM. 1931-10-10,245	17408		18144	
17059		17409	BM. 1931-10-10, 231	18151	
17060	P. 31-43-491	17410		18152	
17061	BM. 1931-10-10,243	17411		18153	P. 32-40-259
17085A	P. 31-43-507	17412		18154	
17086		17414	P. 31-43-238	18158	
17087		17415	BM. 1931-10-10, 267	18166	P. 32-40-253
17088		17416			P. 32-40-451/3
17089	BM. 1931-10-10,240	17417		18198	
17090		17418	P. 31-43-168	18200	
17091		17419		18207B	
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(a) The Inner Face



(b) The Outer Face

THE TEMENOS WALL OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR



(a) The Wall running over the mausolea of the Third Dynasty kings

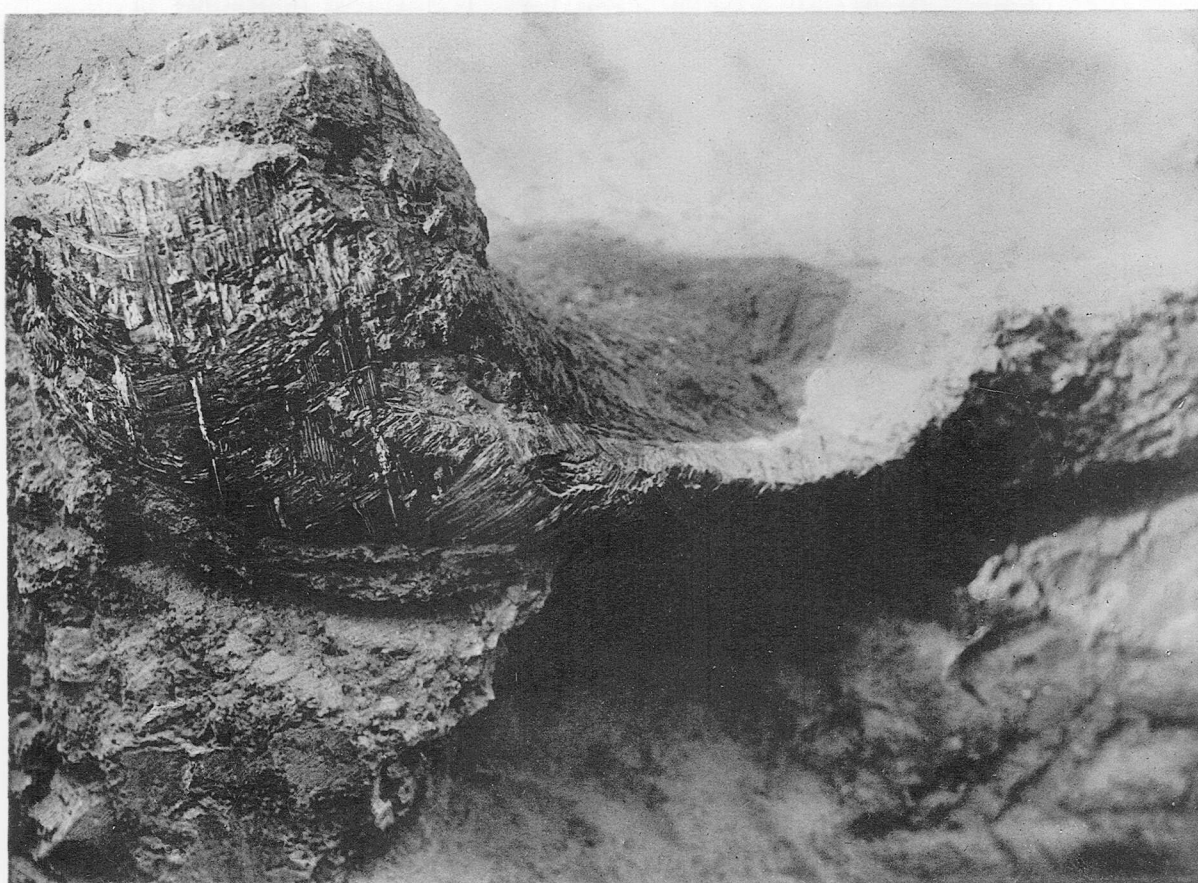


(b) The Bur-Sin Gateway

THE TEMENOS WALL OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR



(a) The Bur-Sin Gateway

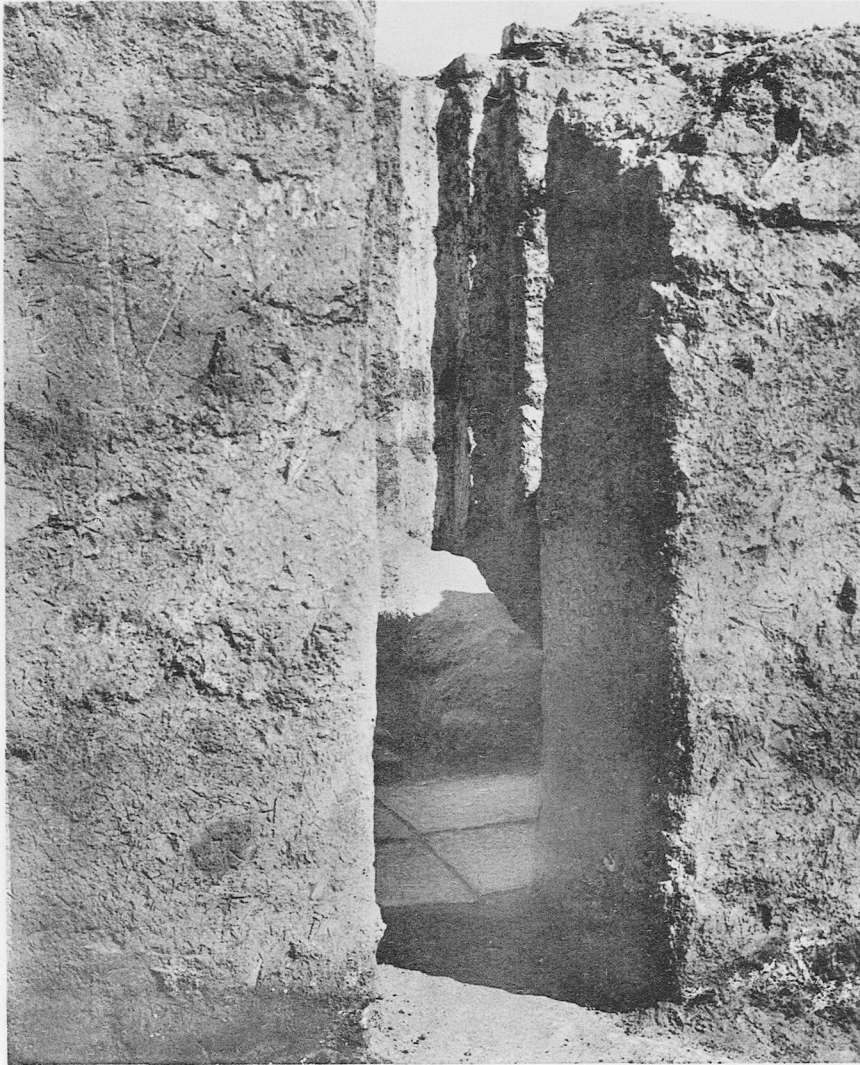


(b) The matting and bitumen-lined tank
in the north-west fort

THE TEMENOS WALL OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR



(a) General view from the South



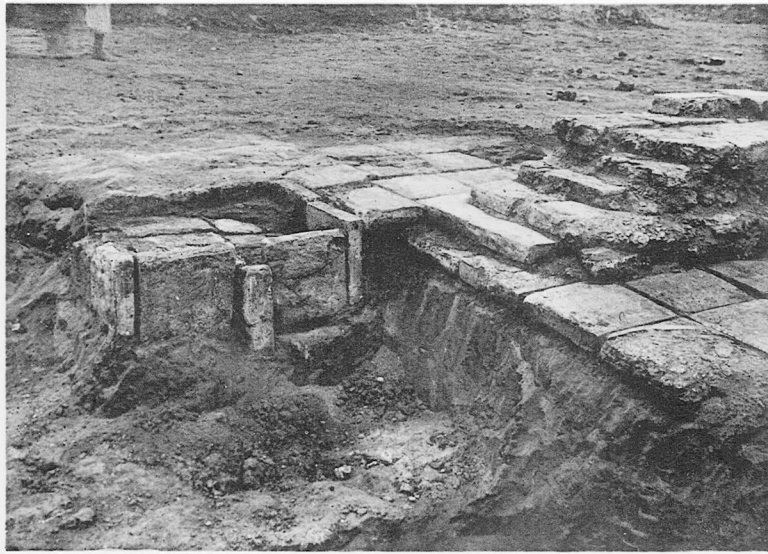
(b) Mud-brick walls of the new rooms
on the SW side of the Shrine
E-DUBLAL-MAḤ



(a) General view from the South-West
(some of the late walls removed)



(b) The Kitchen
E-DUBLAL-MAḤ



(a) Nebuchadnezzar's Stela-base and basin
in the Dublal-mah courtyard



(b) E-NUN-MAH. Nebuchadnezzar's forecourt
and altar. Behind the latter are remains
of the Persian pavement



(a) Room 1. The Persian pavement and drain in front of the shrine ;
below it, the Nebuchadnezzar pavement



(b) Room 1. The Persian drain, and Persian pavement. On the left,
remains of mud-brick wall of Nebuchadnezzar and by it
a basalt hinge-stone of Gimil-ilishu, U.420

E-NUN-MAH



(a) Room 2. The Persian pavement ; by the hole is the remaining corner of the raised brick base for the cult statue



(b) Room 2. After the removal of the Persian pavement, showing that of Nebuchadnezzar

E-NUN-MAH



(a) Room 5. The Persian brick pavement and altar



(b) Room 5. Remains of the Persian pavement (A) and altar (B), below which Nebuchadnezzar's pavement (C) and altar (D)

E-NUN-MAH



(a) Room 5. Showing Nebuchadnezzar's pavement, altar, remains of chancel screen and bench against the back wall



(b) Room 6. Nebuchadnezzar level ; looking into room 2 where the pavement is of Nabonidus
E-NUN-MAH



(a) Room 6, looking NE. The Nebuchadnezzar pavement and altar
(on the latter are left two bricks of the Nabonidus floor)



(b) Room 7, the Nebuchadnezzar level. A patch of the Nabonidus
pavement left at the far end

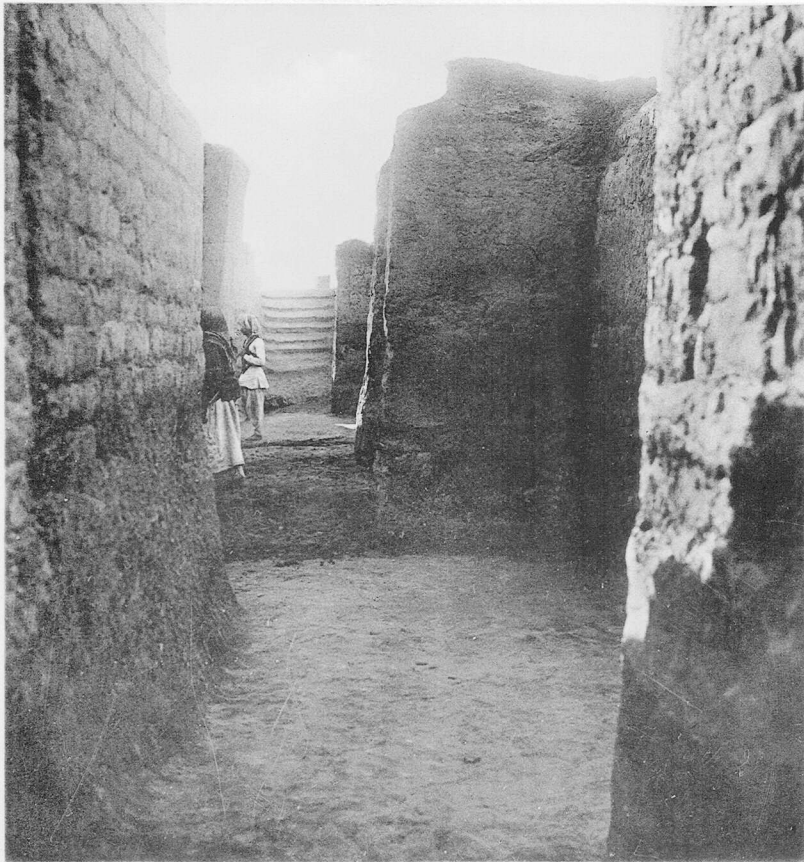
E-NUN-MAH



(a) E-NUN-MAḤ. The shell pavement



(b) THE HARBOUR TEMPLE. Room 2



(a) The entrance passage, looking north-west



(b) The entrance passage after roofing; looking south-east

THE HARBOUR TEMPLE



(a) The Sanctuary from the Pronaos



(b) Room 4 with burnt brick Pillars from the Courtyard
THE HARBOUR TEMPLE



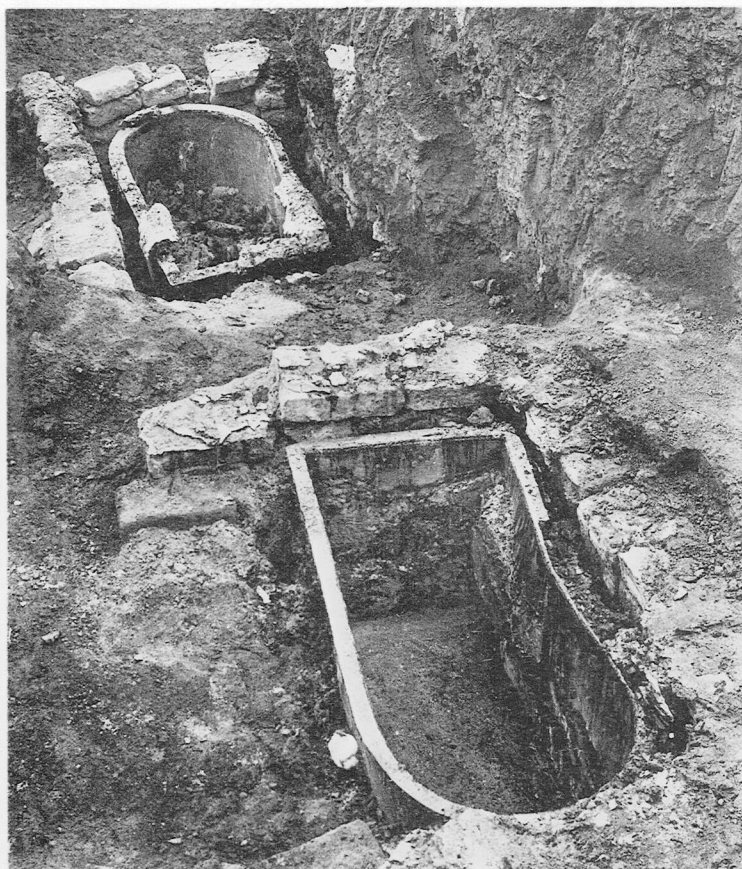
'SAW-TOOTHED' WALLS OF THE NEO-BABYLONIAN PERIOD



(a) The Brick vault over PG/2



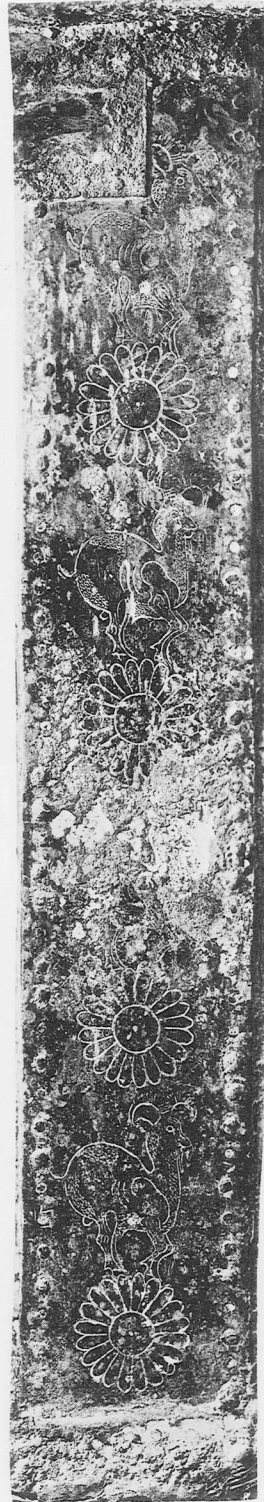
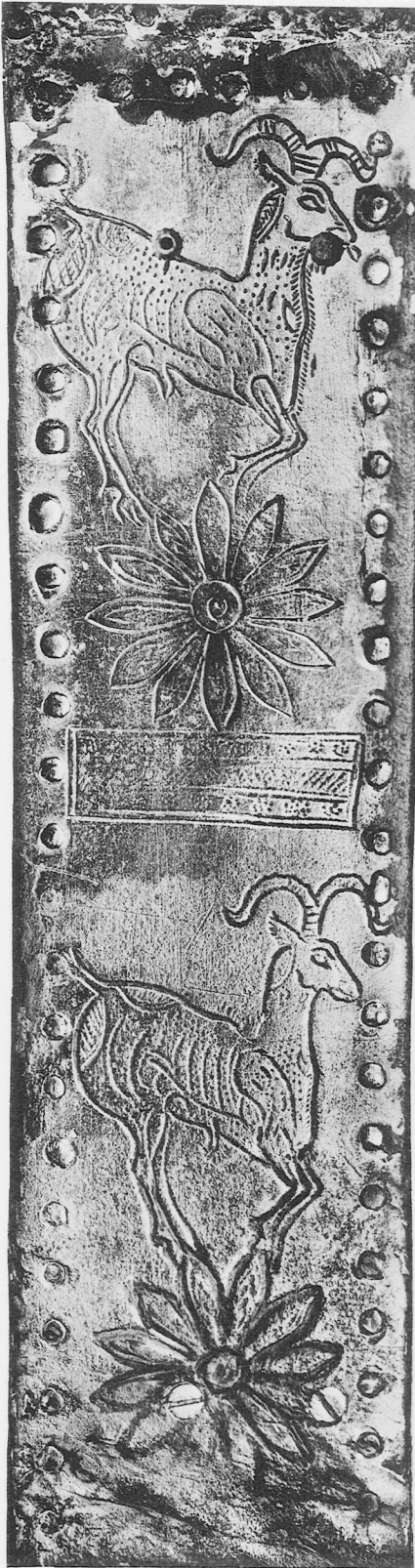
(b) PG/1; the coffin *in situ*
PERSIAN COPPER COFFINS



(a) The two coffins as found.



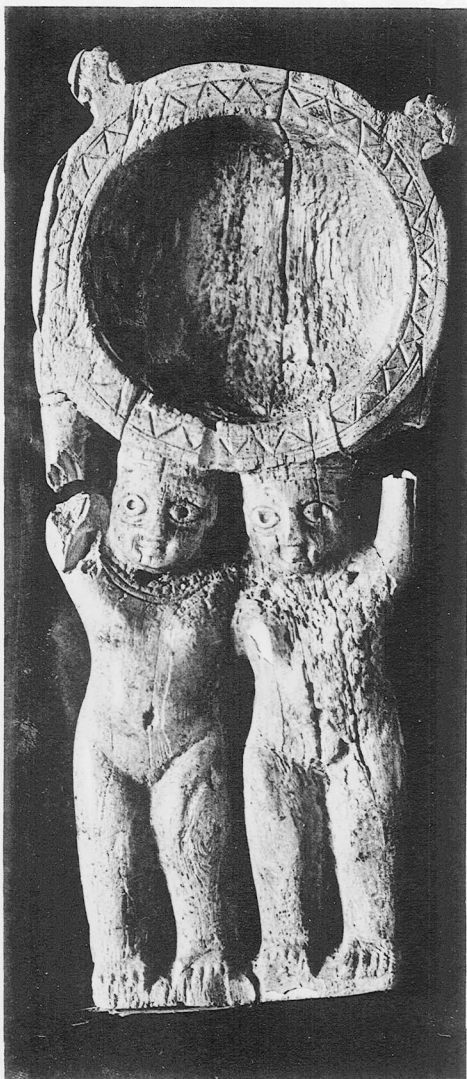
(b) The coffin from PG/1
PERSIAN COPPER COFFINS



PG/2

PG/1

PERSIAN COPPER COFFINS: THE ENGRAVED STAVES



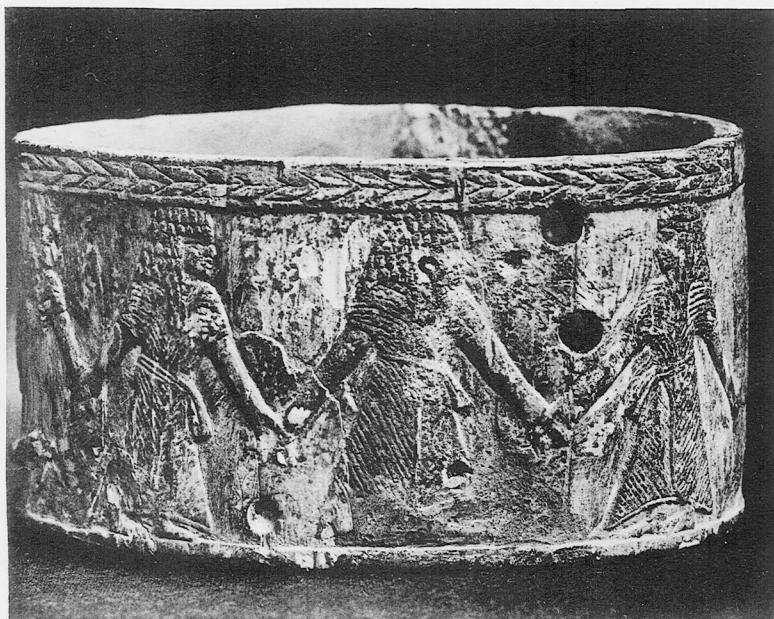
U.303



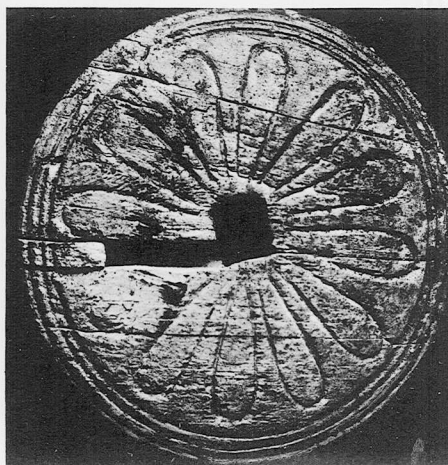
U.7902



U.7901

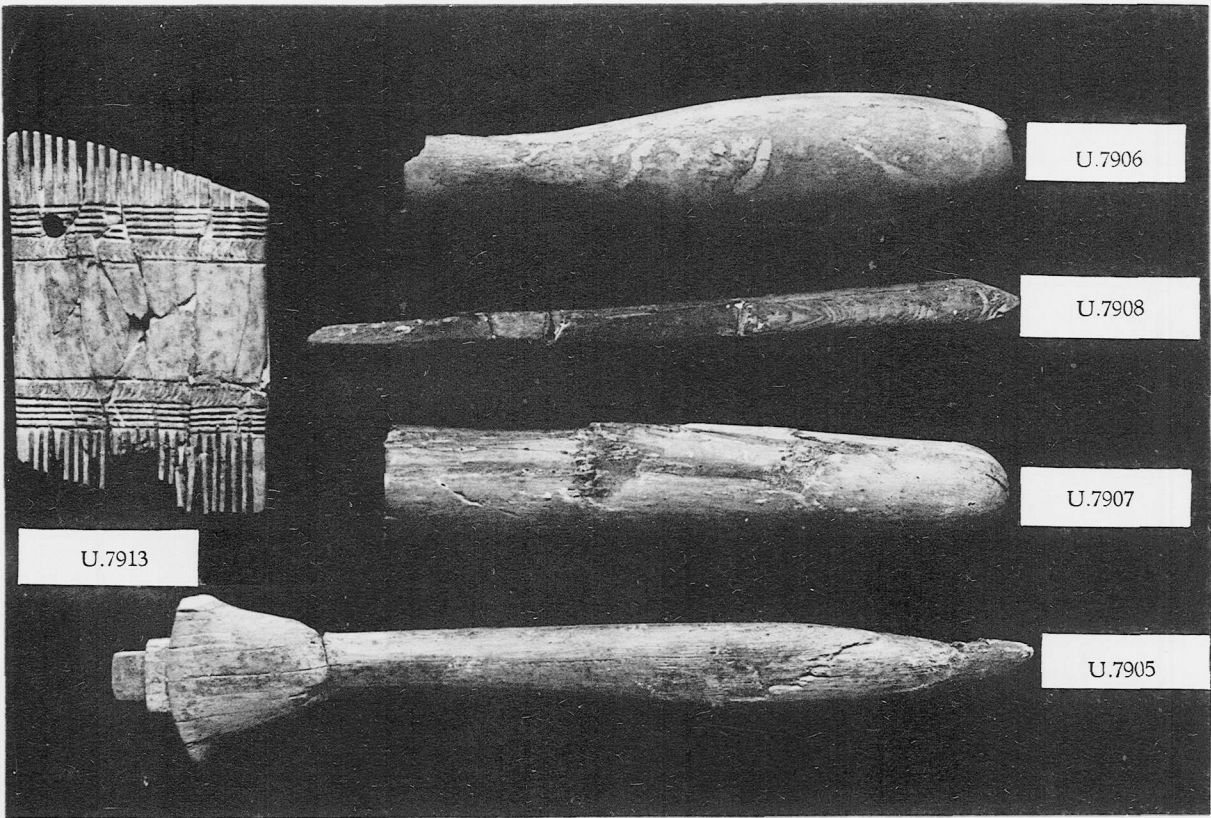


U.2677

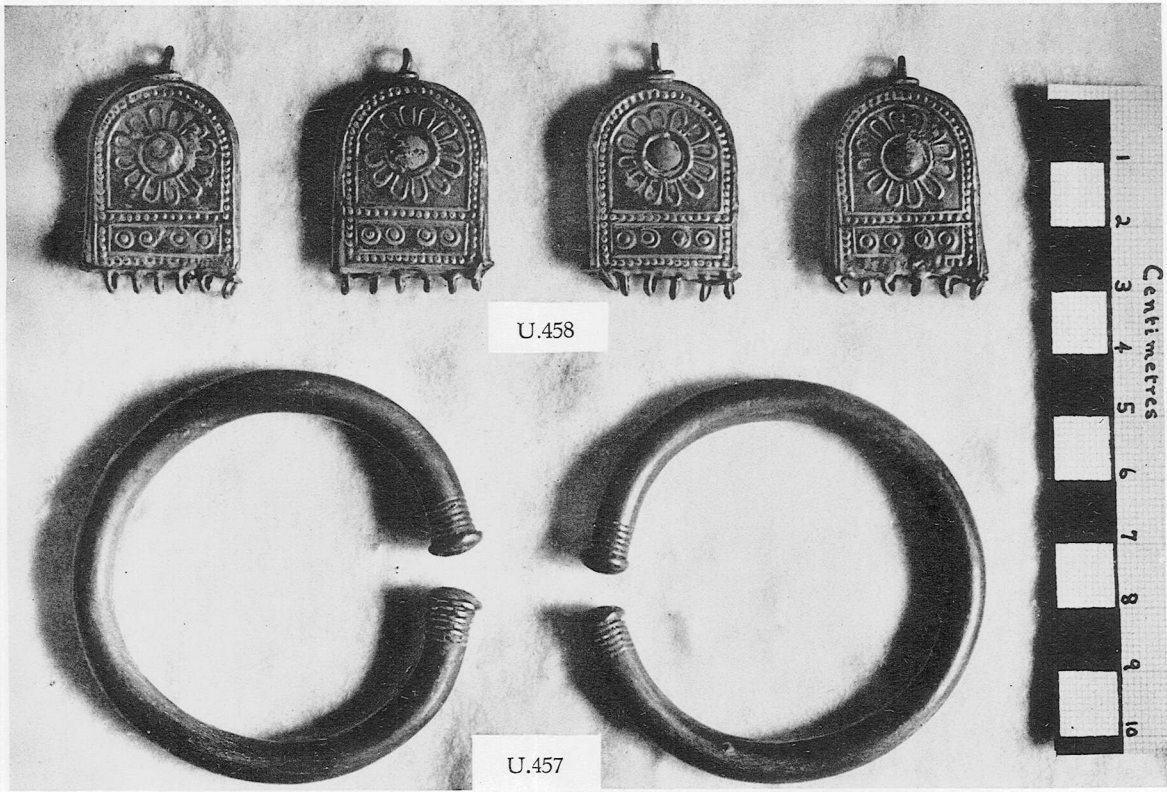


U.7903

IVORY OBJECTS



IVORY AND BONE OBJECTS

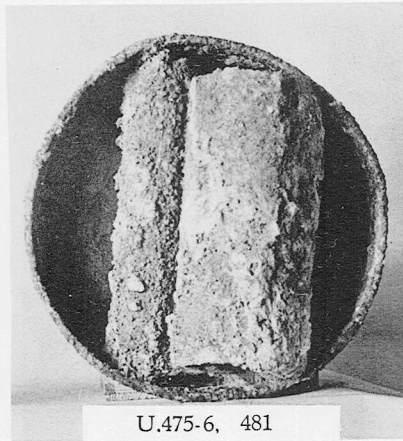


U.458

U.457



U.456



U.475-6, 481

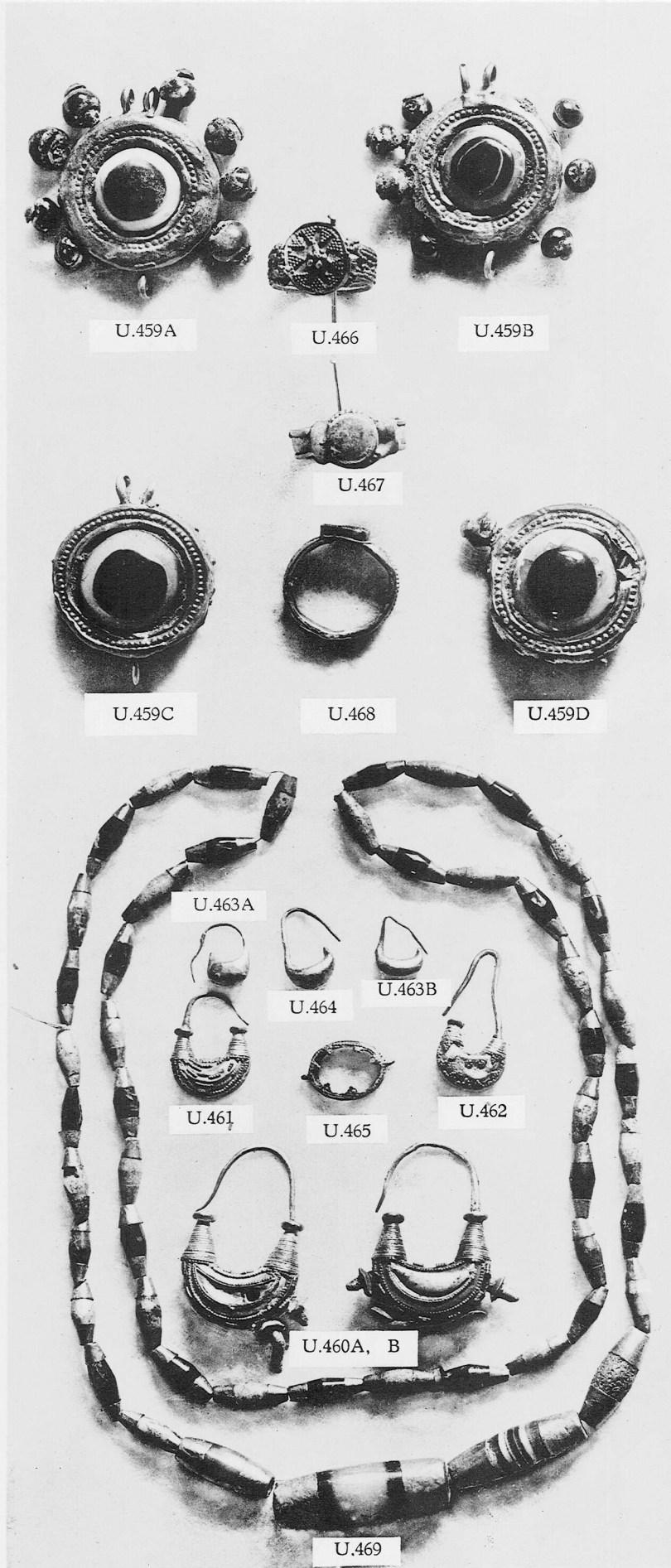


U.482

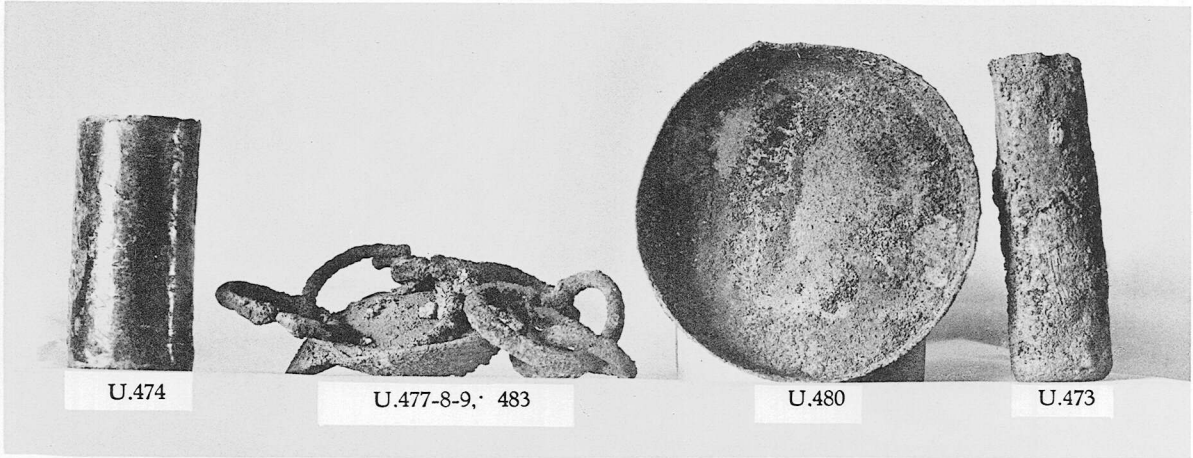


U.472

GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVER VESSELS



GOLD JEWELLERY



U.474

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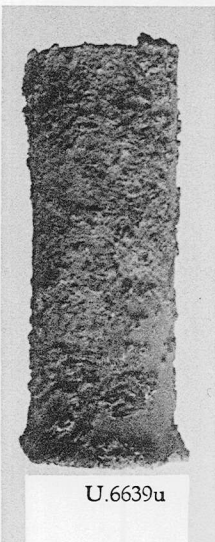
U.480

U.473

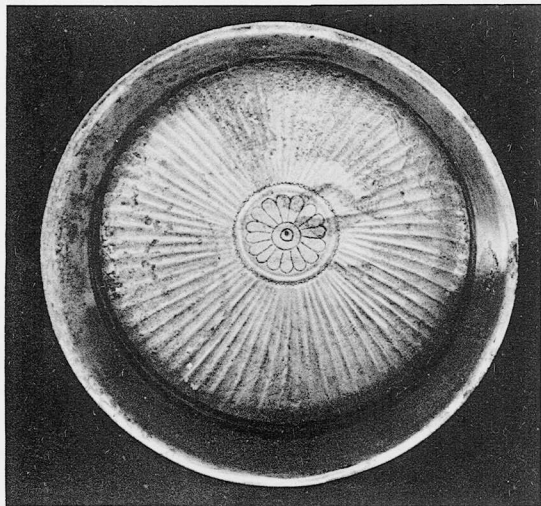


U.6644

U.6638

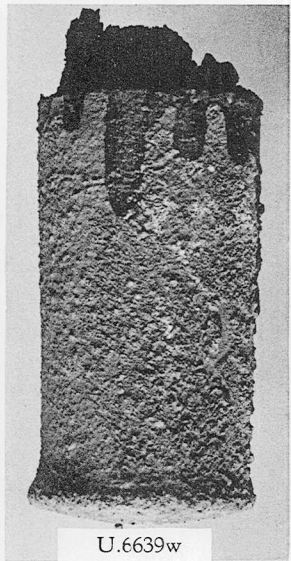


U.6639u

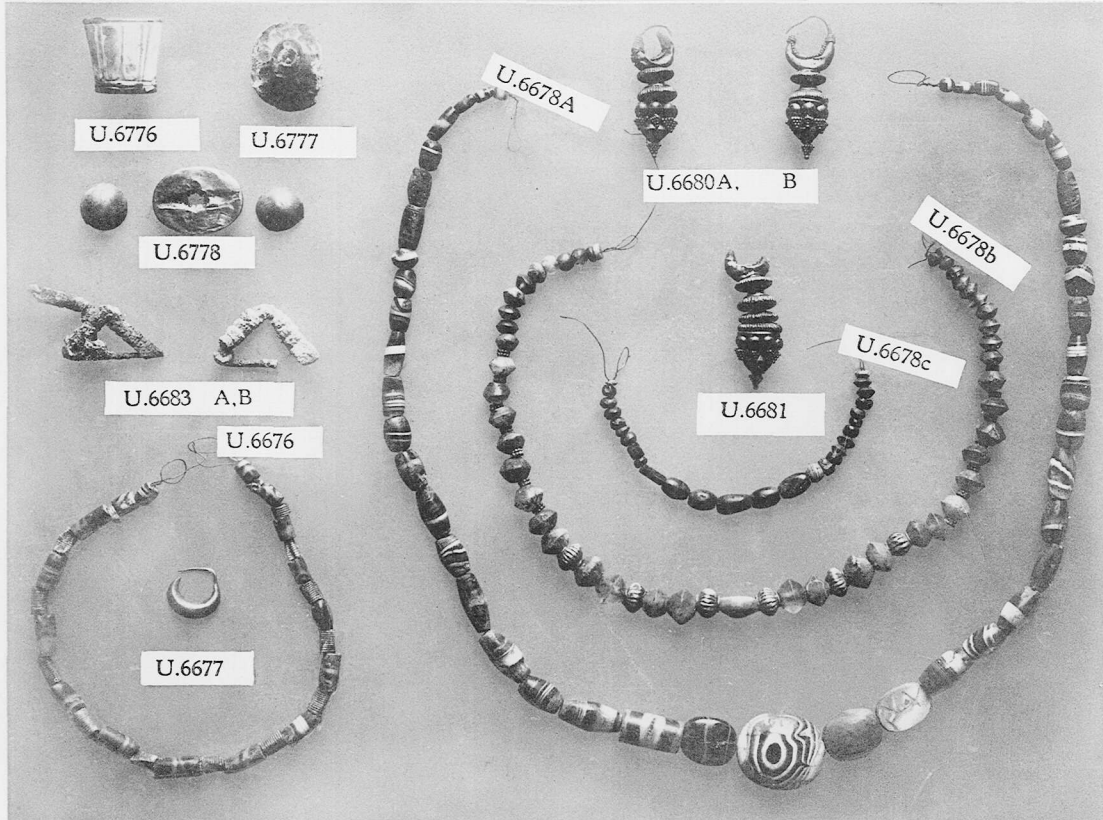
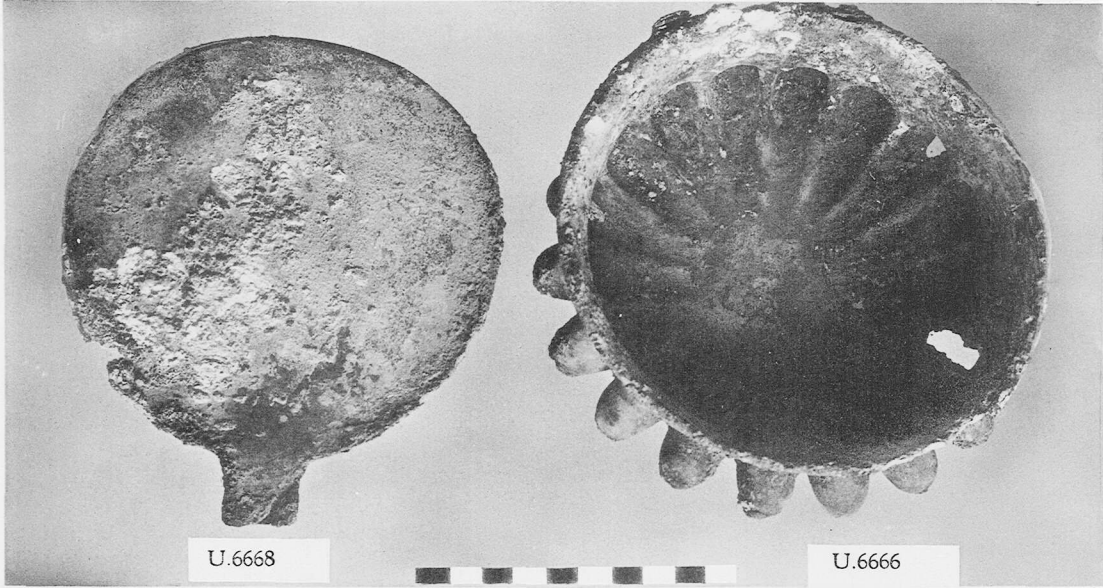
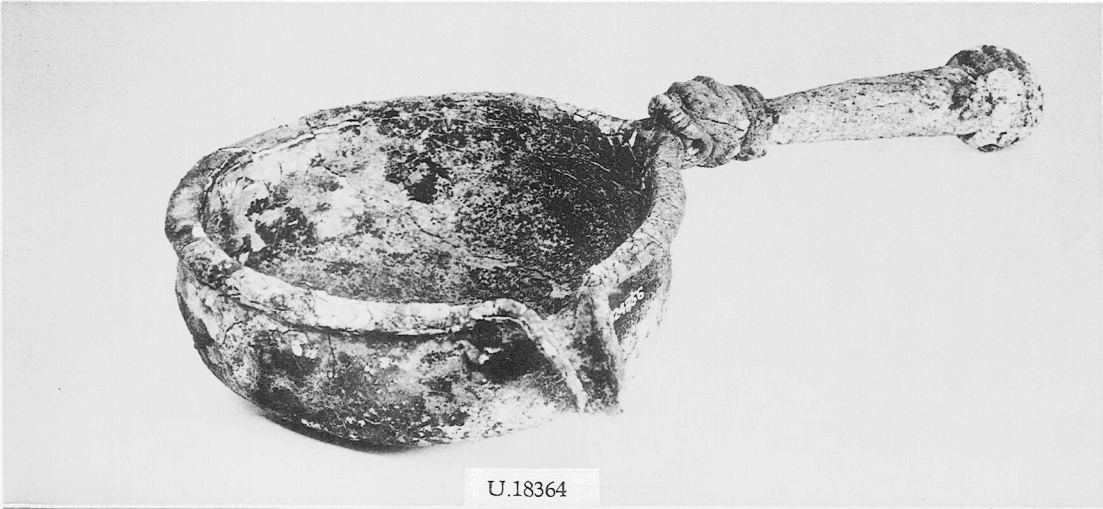


SILVER AND COPPER VESSELS

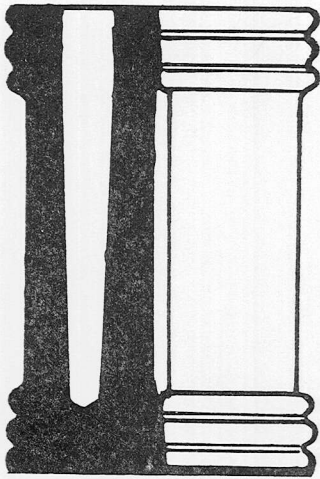
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See p. 131



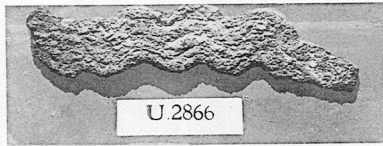
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COPPER VESSELS AND BEADS FROM PERSIAN COPPER COFFINS



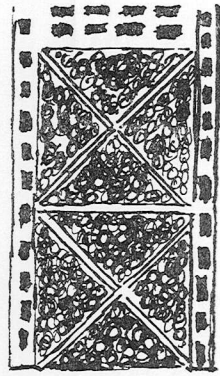
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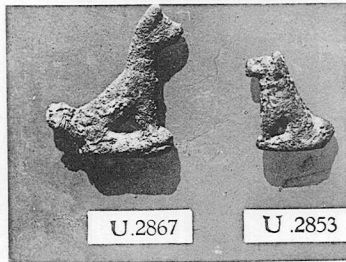
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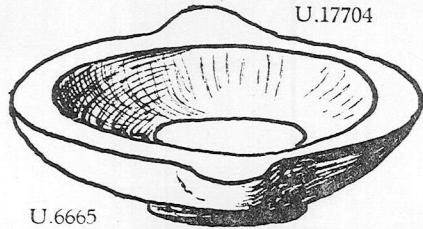


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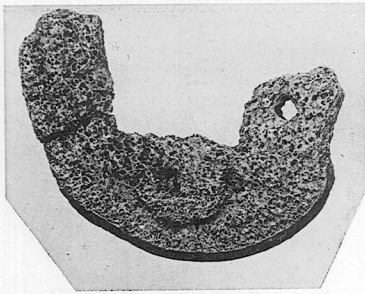


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U.2853



U.6665

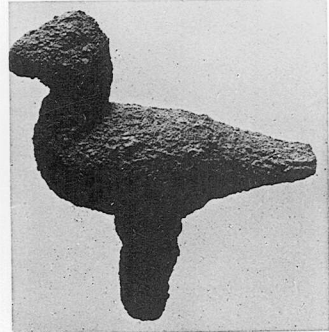


U.6759



U.16118

U.16758



U.14417



U.6814



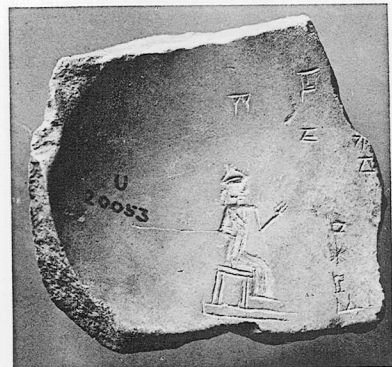
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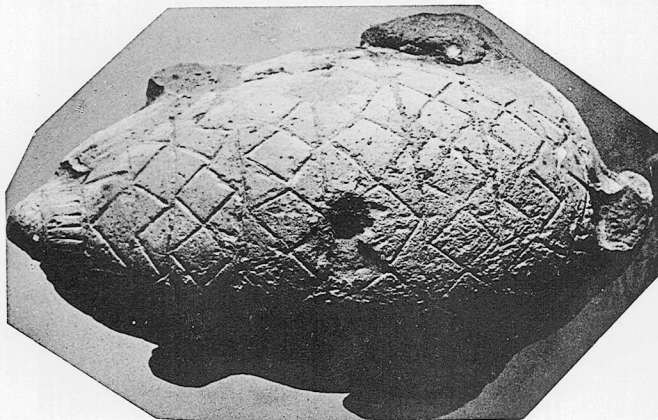
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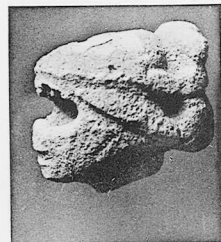
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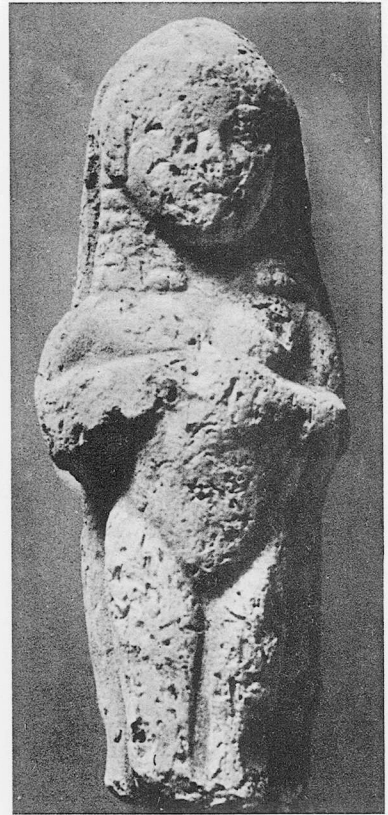
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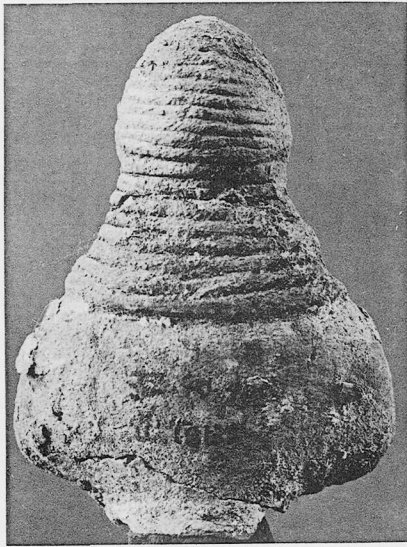
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TERRA-COTTAS



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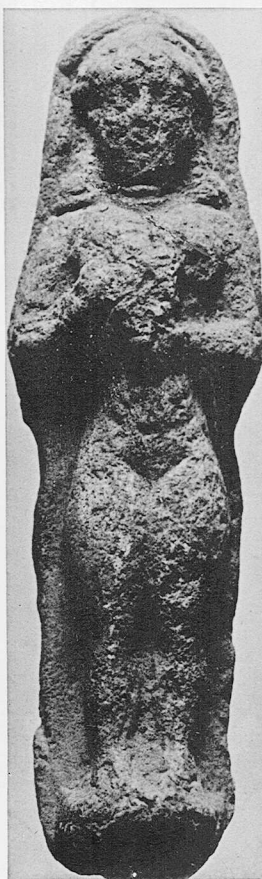
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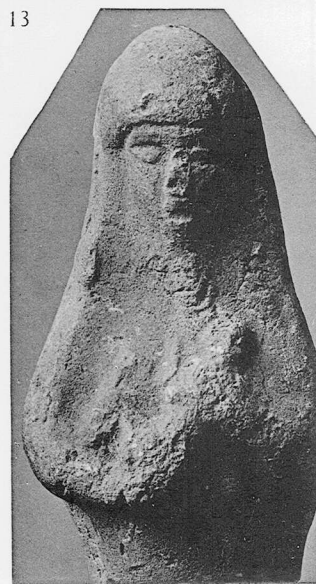
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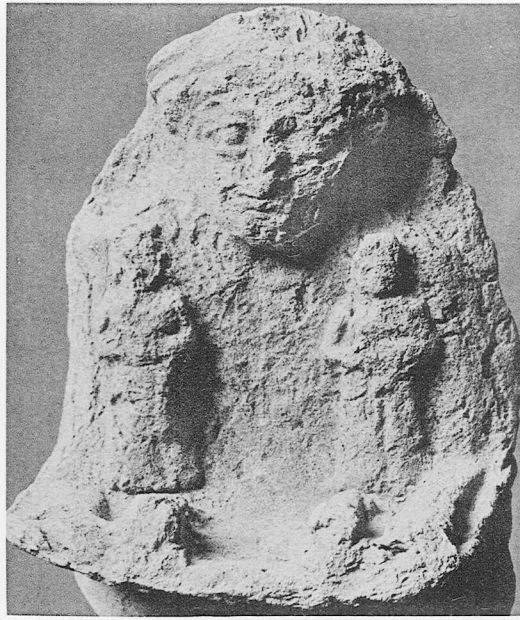


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TERRA-COTTAS



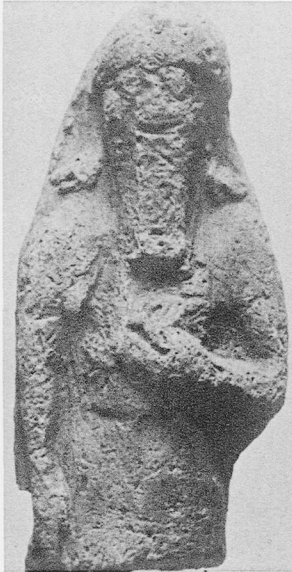
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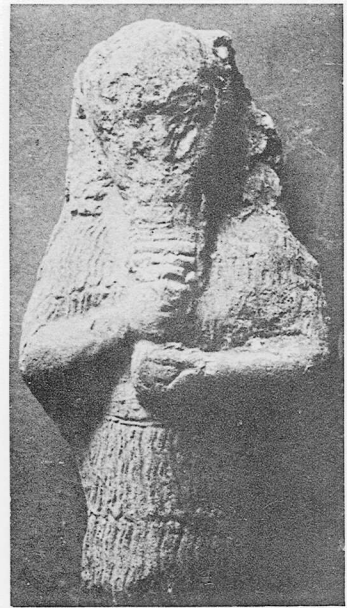
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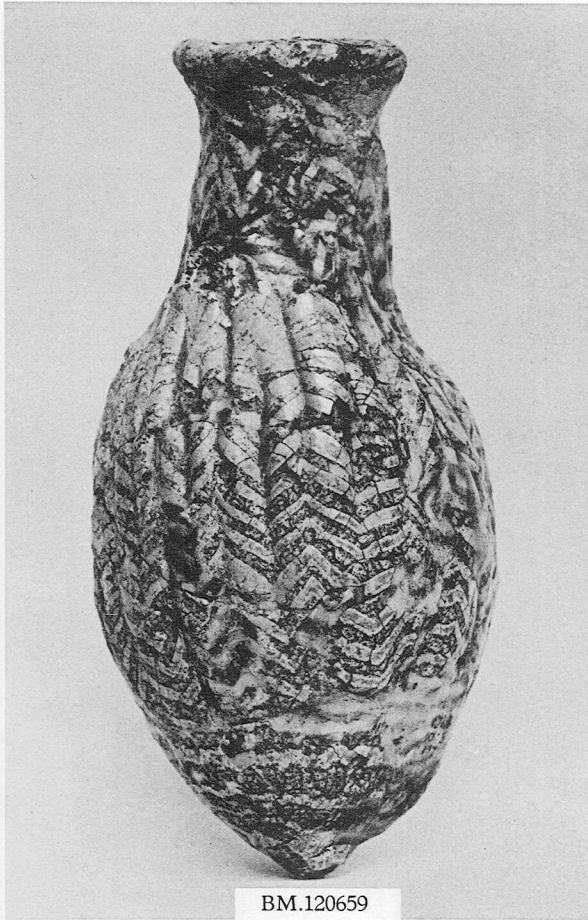


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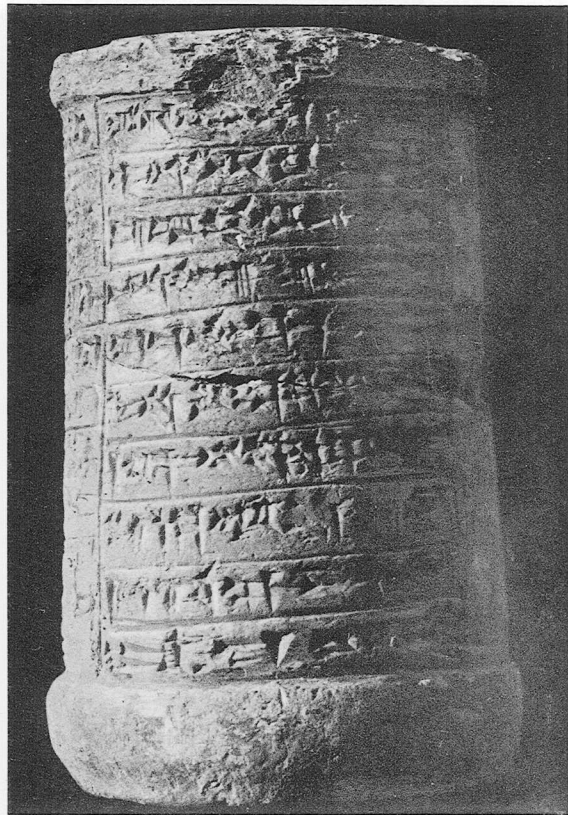


25

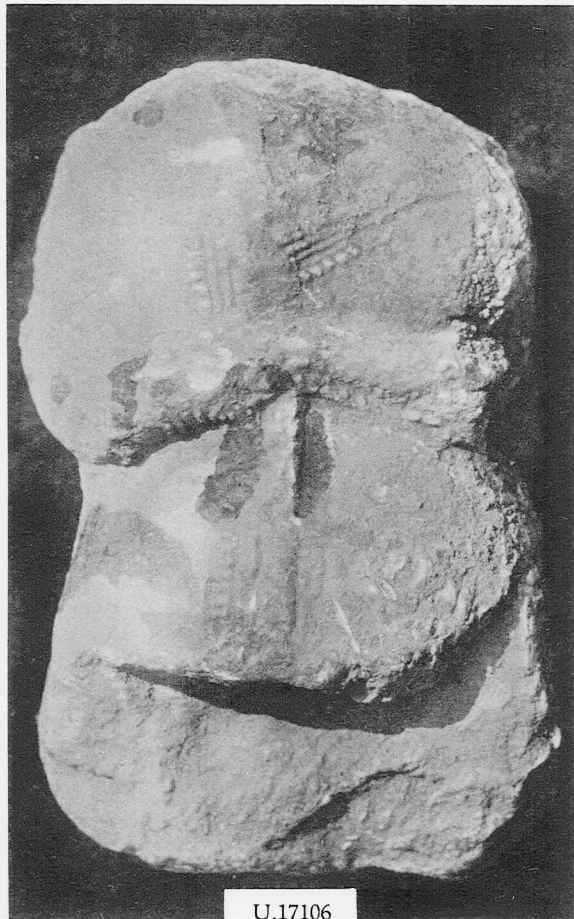
TERRA-COTTAS



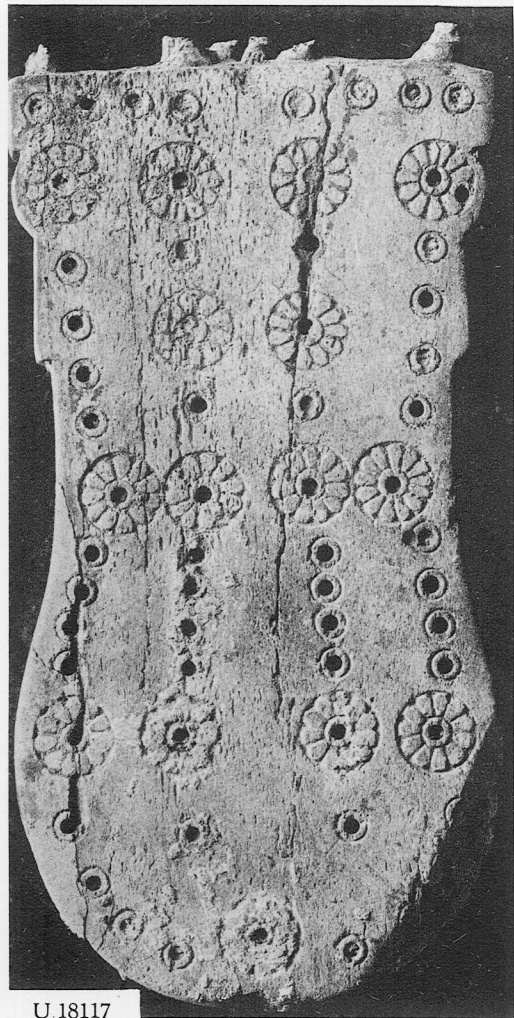
BM.120659



U.2757



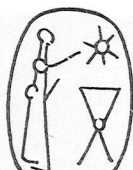
U.17106



U.18117

- (a) Vase of Polychrome glass
- (c) Limestone statuette

- (b) Clay 'Museum Label'
- (d) Gaming-board



U.487



U.488



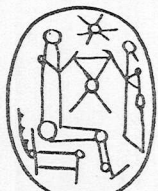
U.489



U.490



U.491



U.486



U.492



U.493



U.494



U.495



U.496



U.497



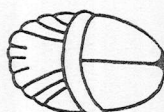
U.499



U.15491



U.15493



U.15494



U.15703



U.15706



U.15707



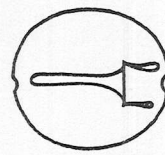
U.15793



U.16805



U.16209



U.16210



U.16213



U.16217



U.16218



U.16804



U.15807



U.16818



U.16819



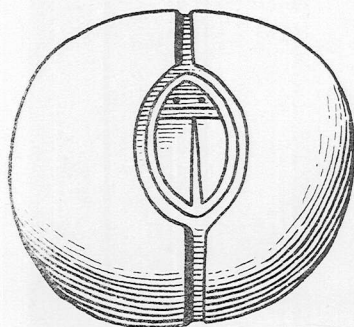
U.17409



U.17381



U.19871



U.3340



U.17806



U.18272

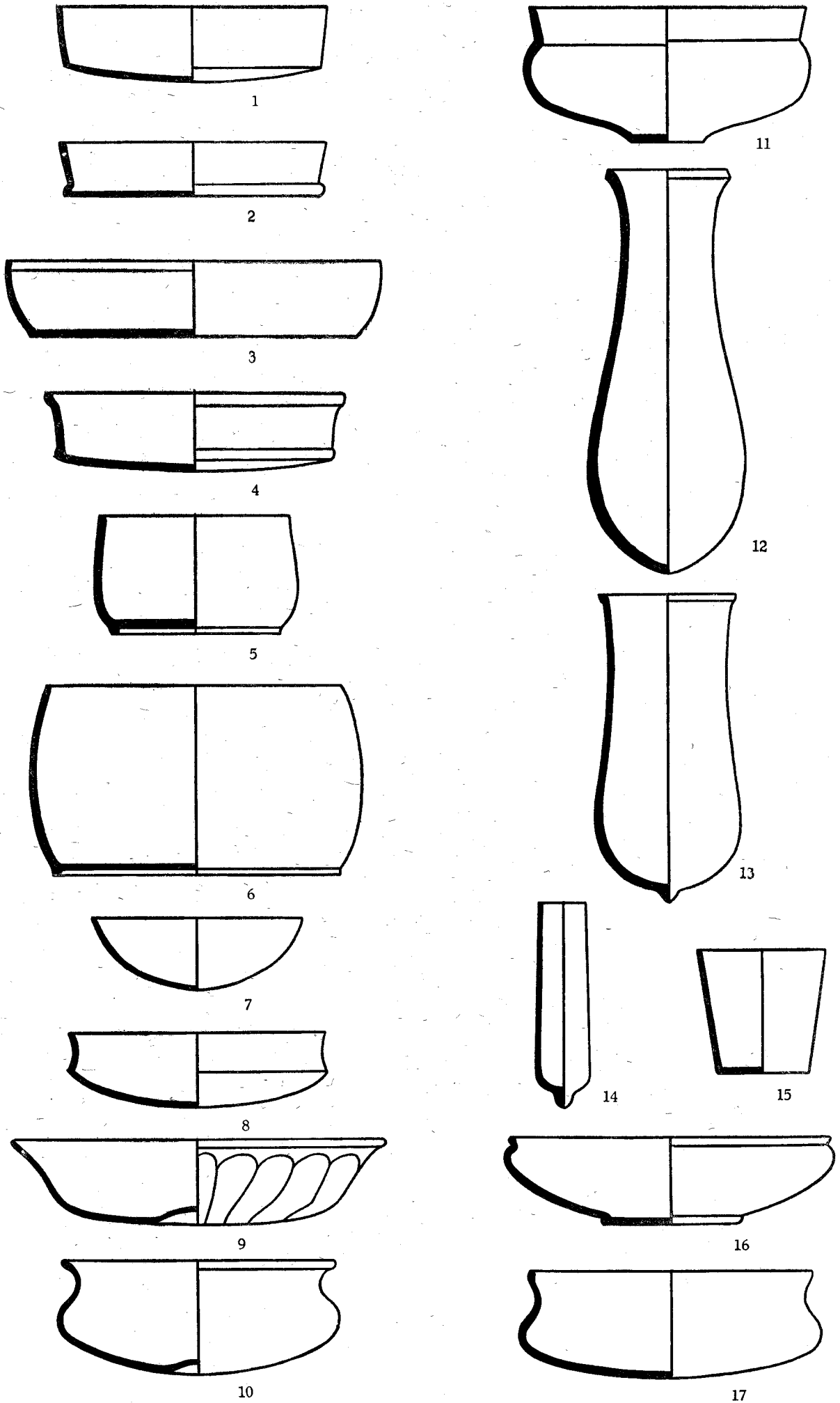


U.18151

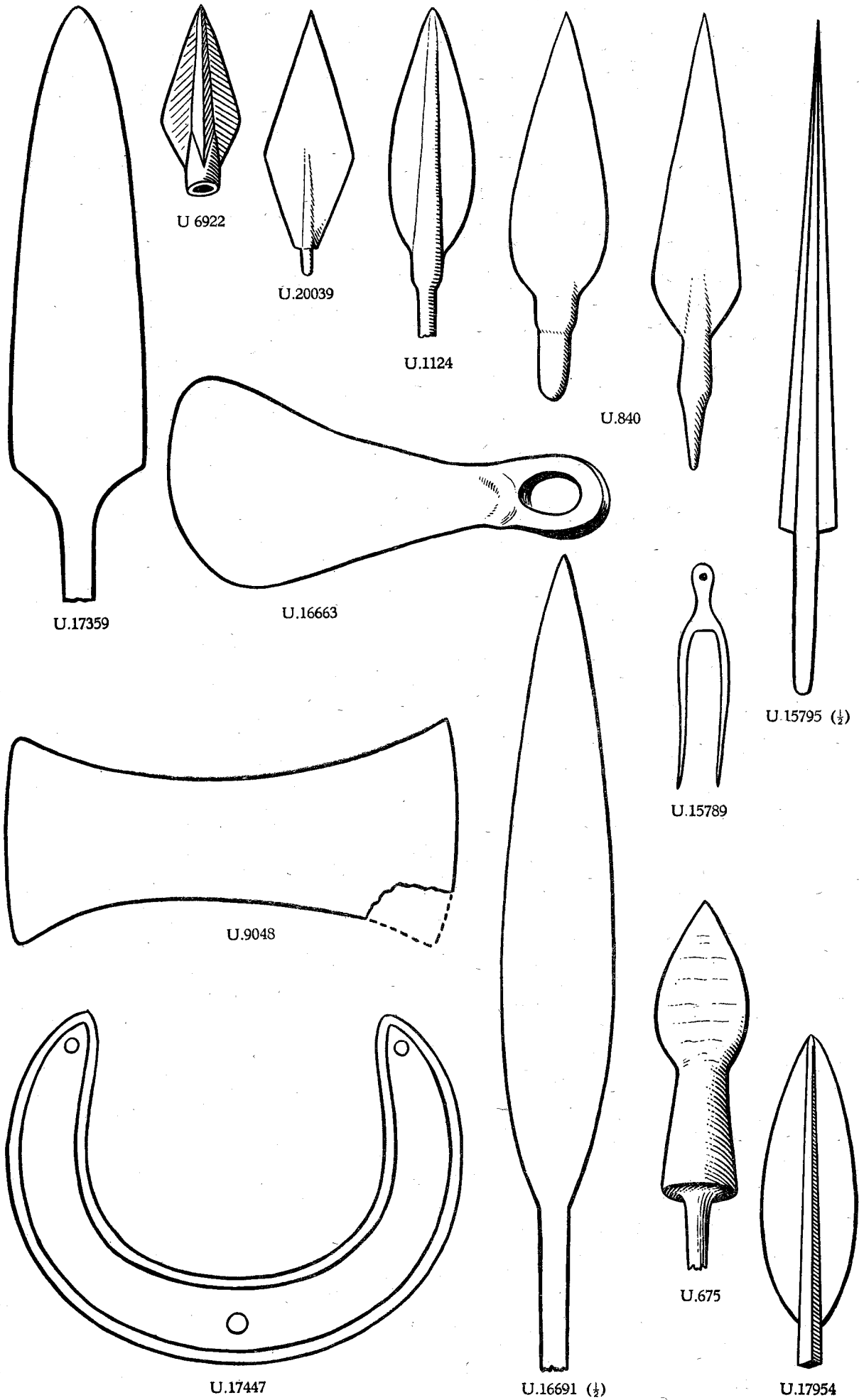


U.18158

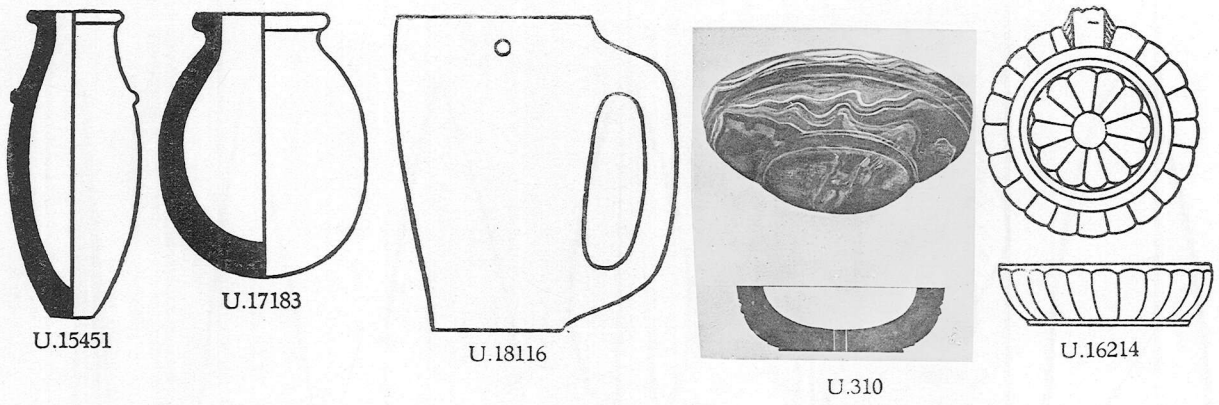
SEAL IMPRESSIONS



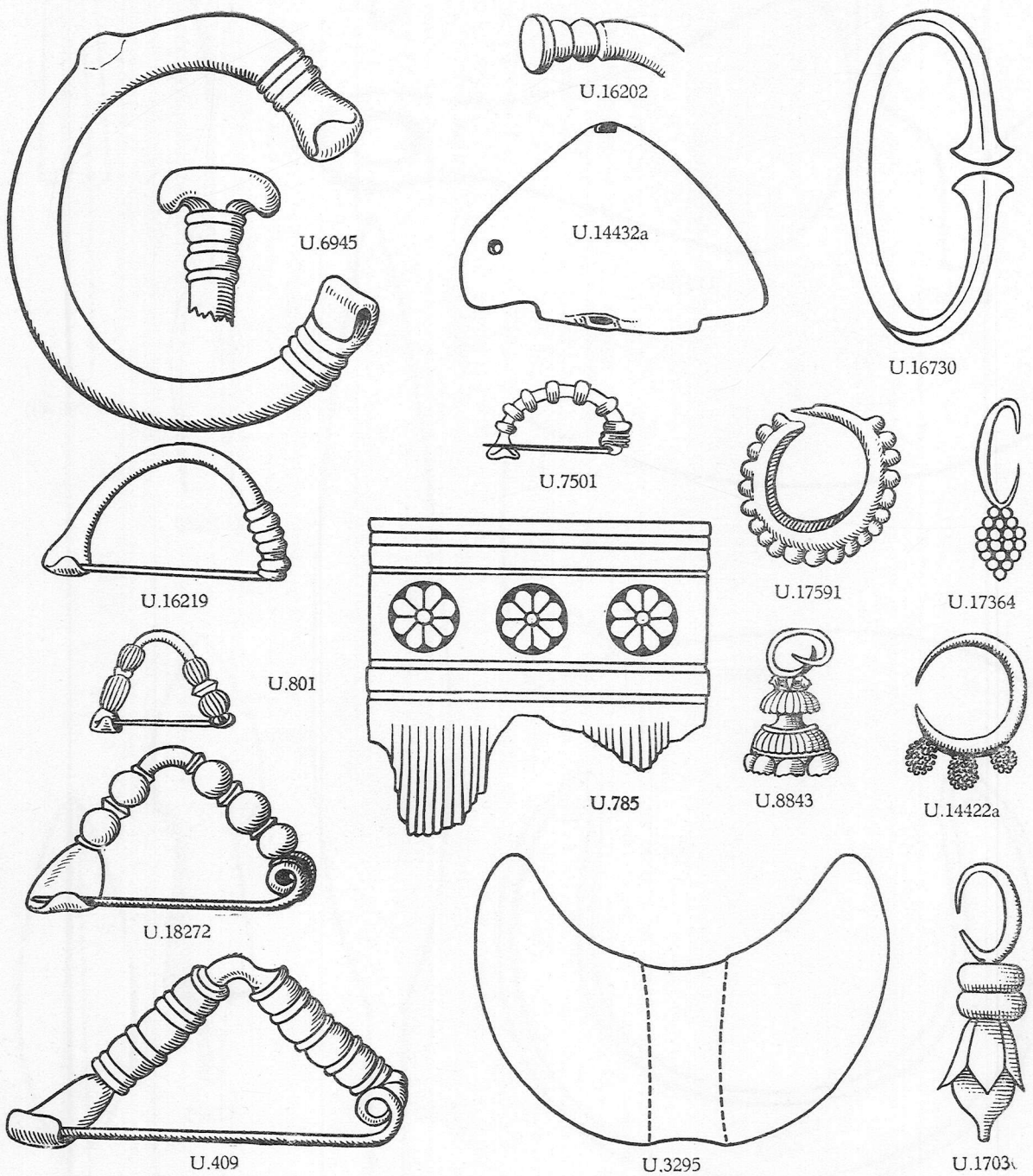
TYPES OF METAL VASES



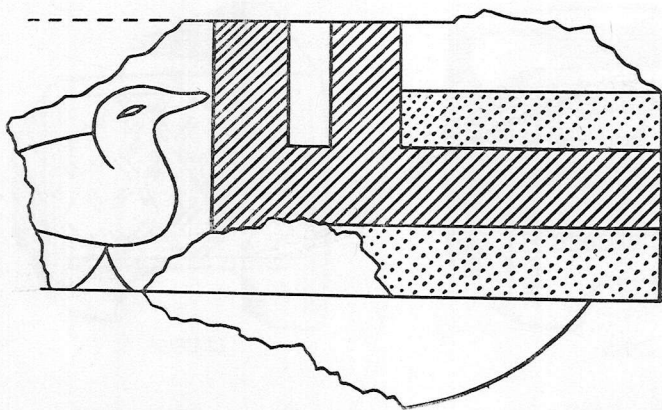
METAL TOOLS, WEAPONS AND ORNAMENTS



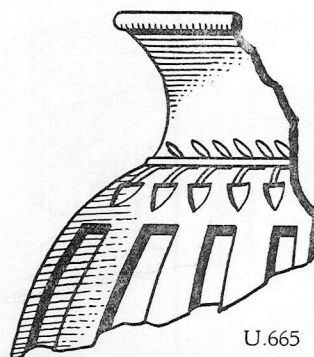
(a) STONE VASES



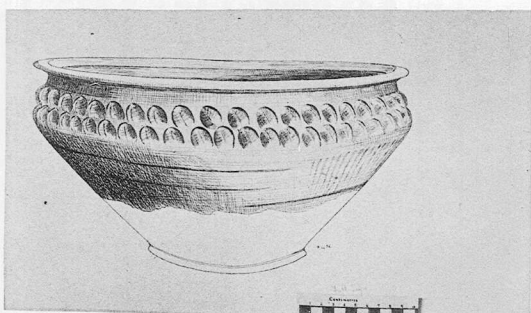
(b) PERSONAL ORNAMENTS



U.16225



U.665



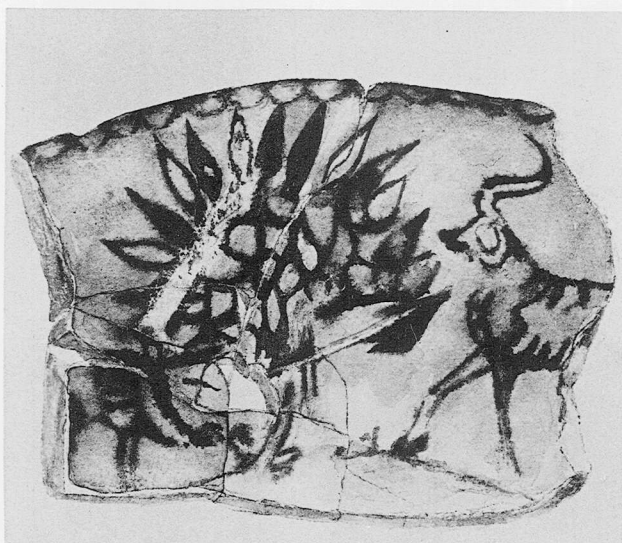
No
Number



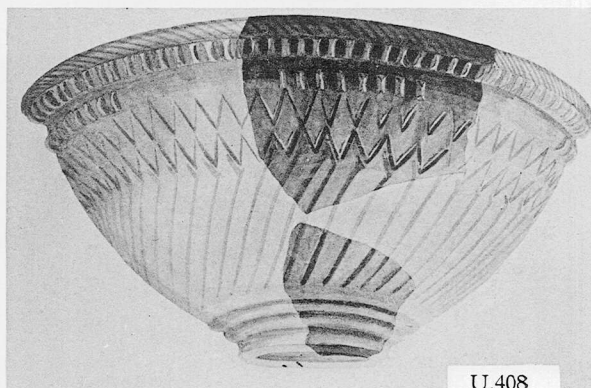
U.15195



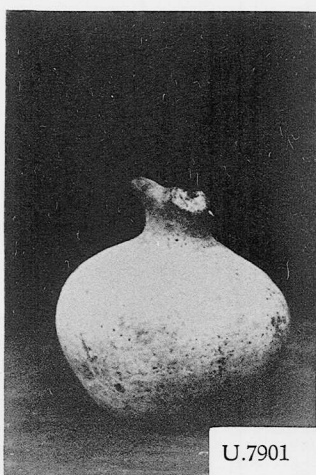
U.1635



U.6654



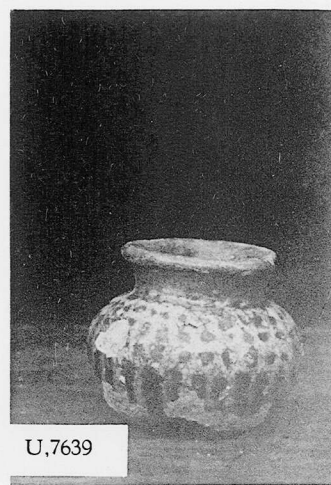
U.408



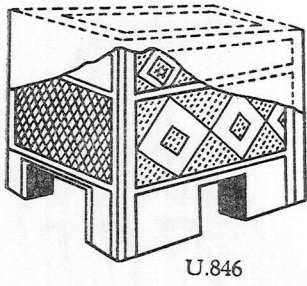
U.7901



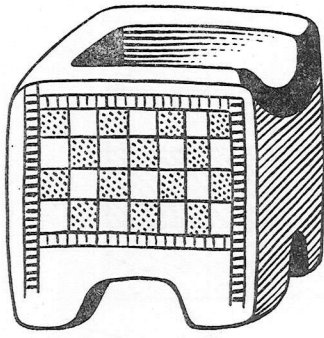
U.7659



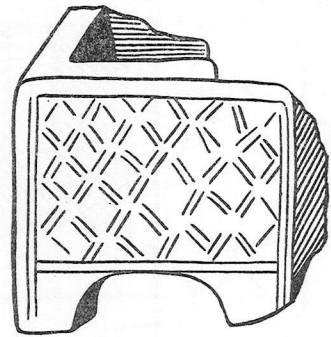
U.7639



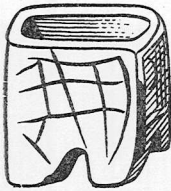
U.846



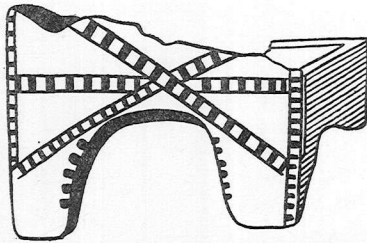
U.17955



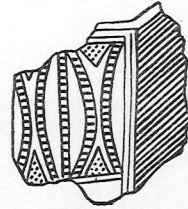
U.17956



U.17597



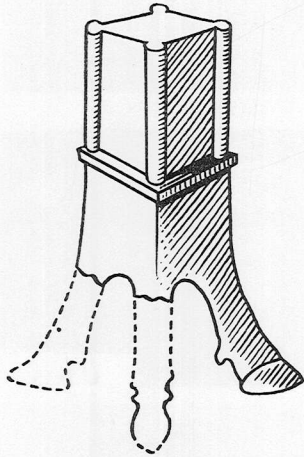
U.17963



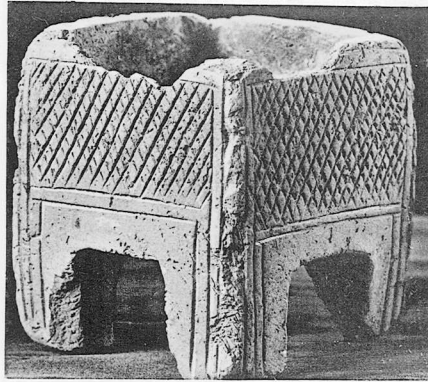
U.17974



U.17612



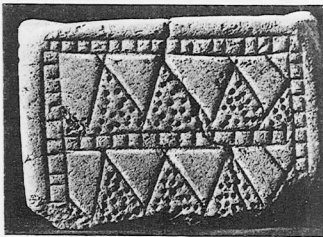
U.10750



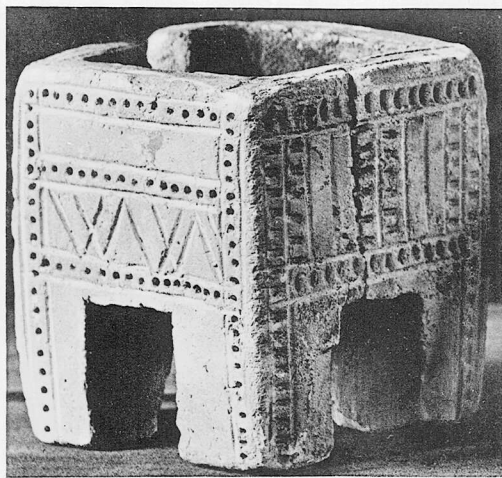
U.18273



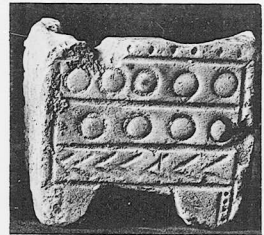
U.17957



U.238



U.17946



CBS. 31. 16. 703



U.17986

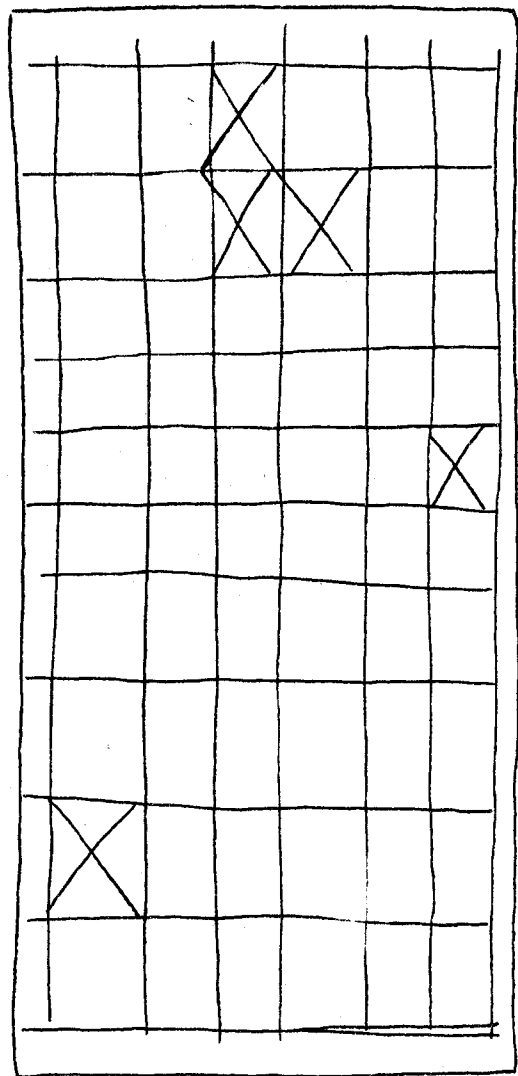


U.7815

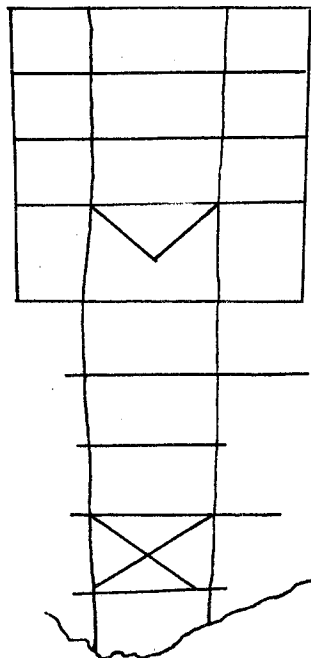


U.17961

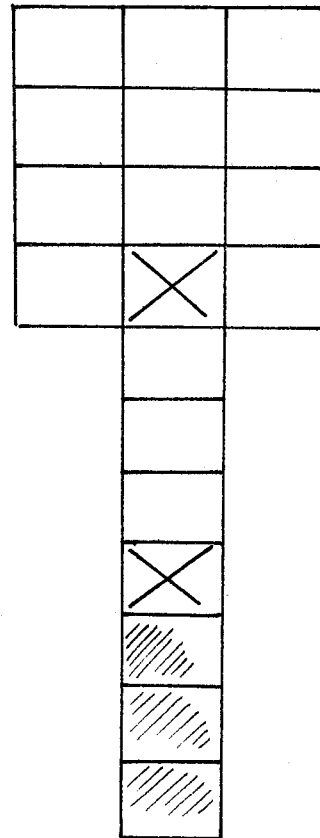
CLAY INCENSE-BURNERS



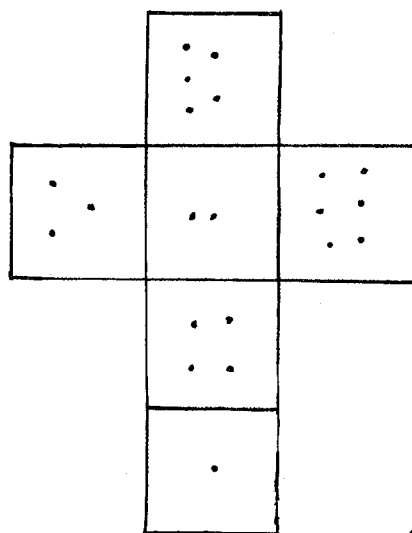
U. 2812



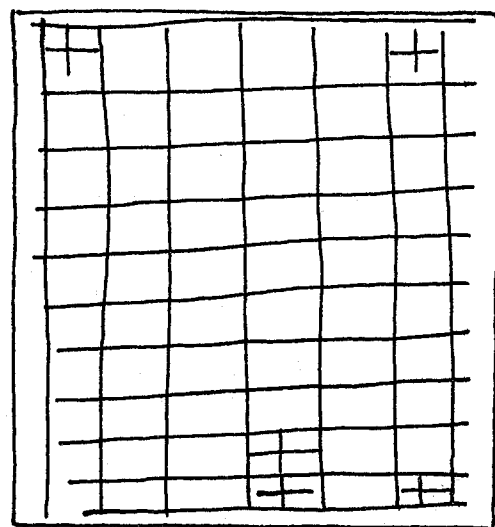
U. 2728



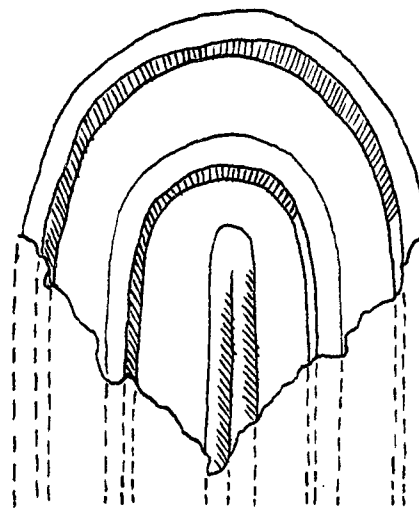
U. 610



U. 18850



U. 3316

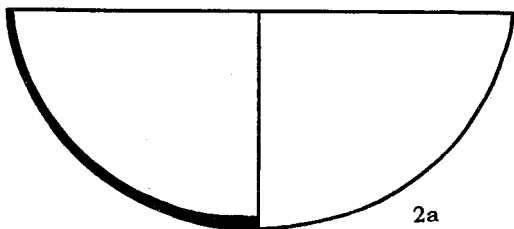


U. 6013

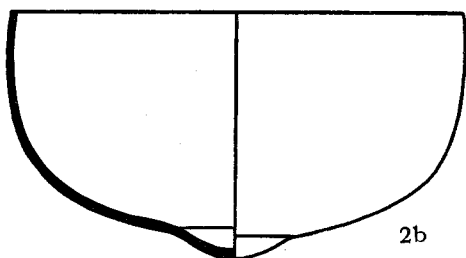
BRICK ABACI AND GAMING-BOARDS
AND A DIE (U. 18850)



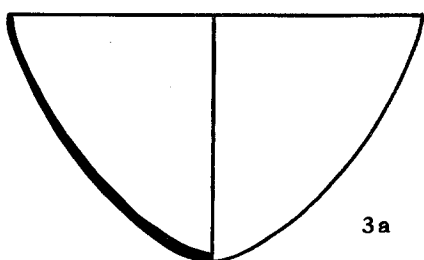
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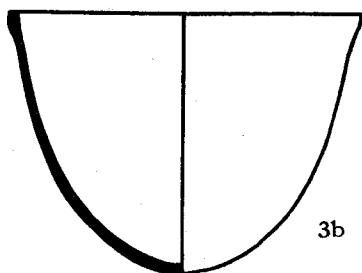
2a



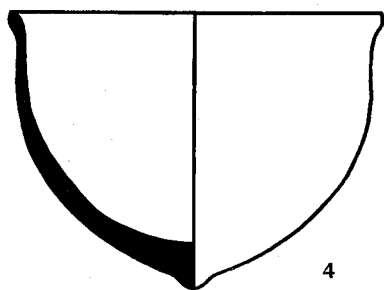
2b



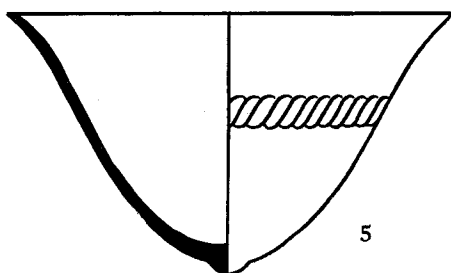
3a



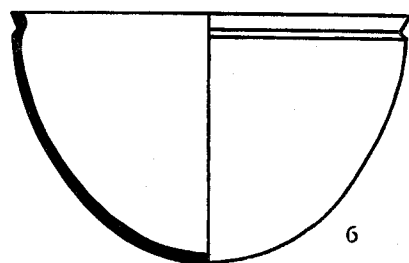
3b



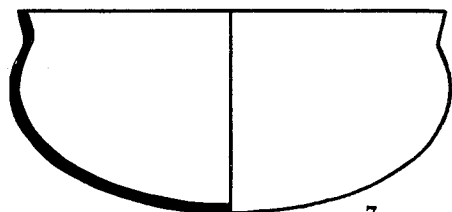
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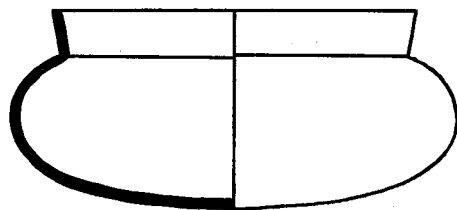
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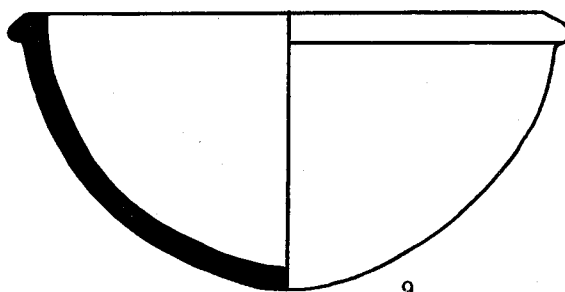
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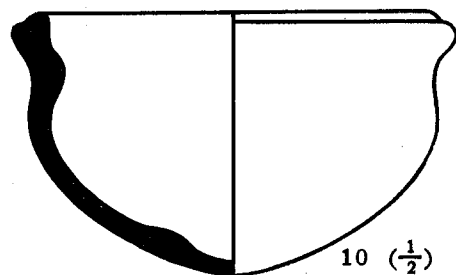
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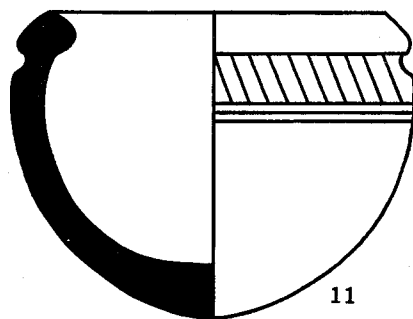
8



9



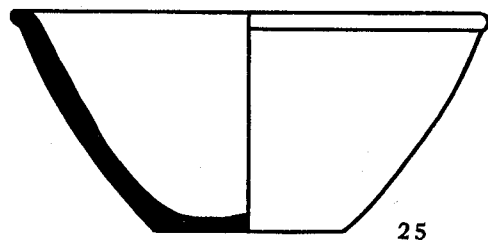
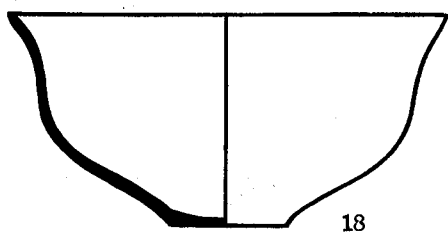
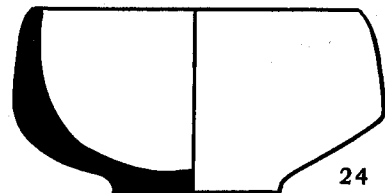
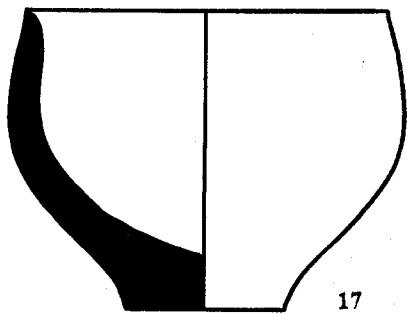
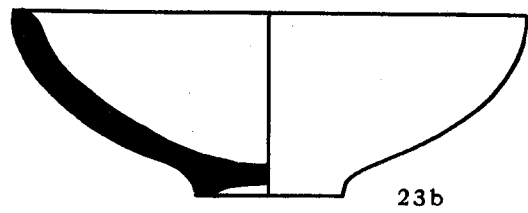
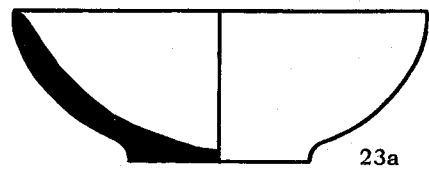
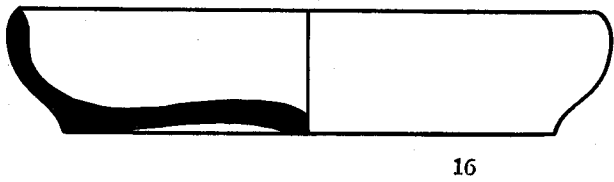
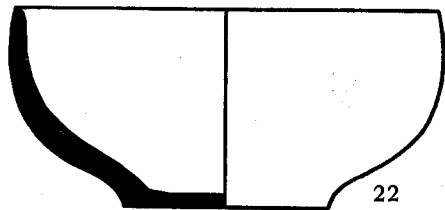
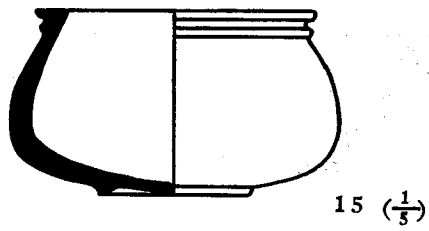
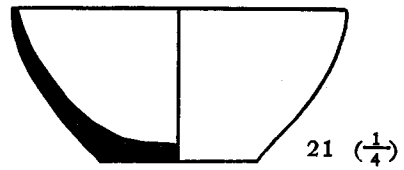
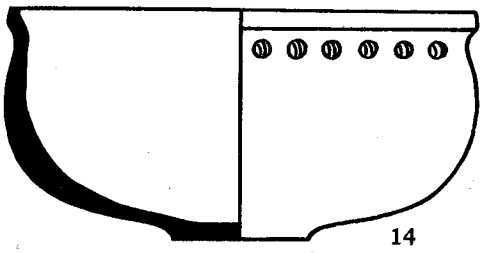
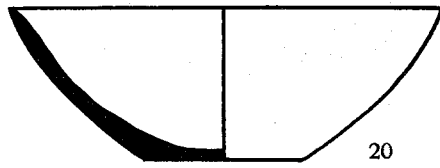
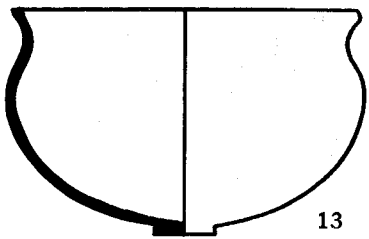
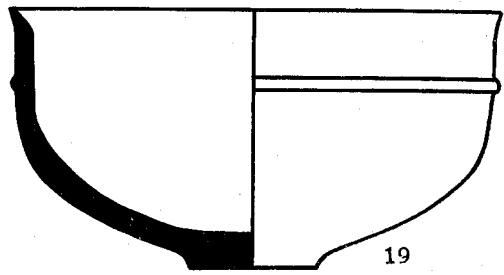
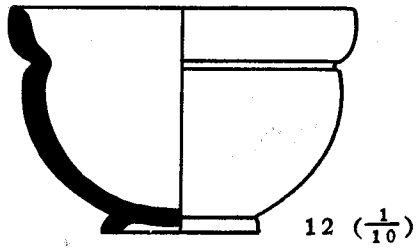
10 ($\frac{1}{2}$)



11

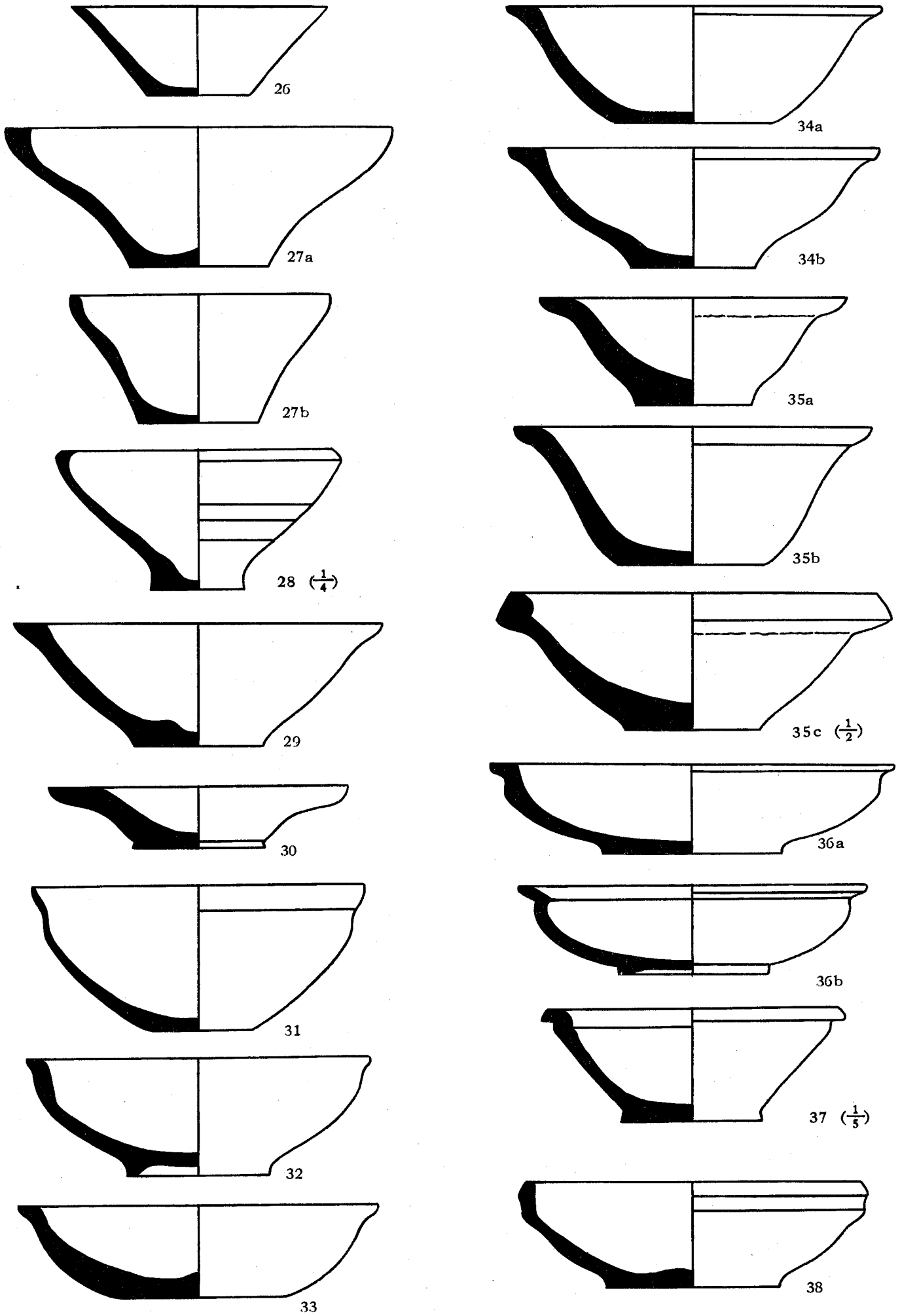
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



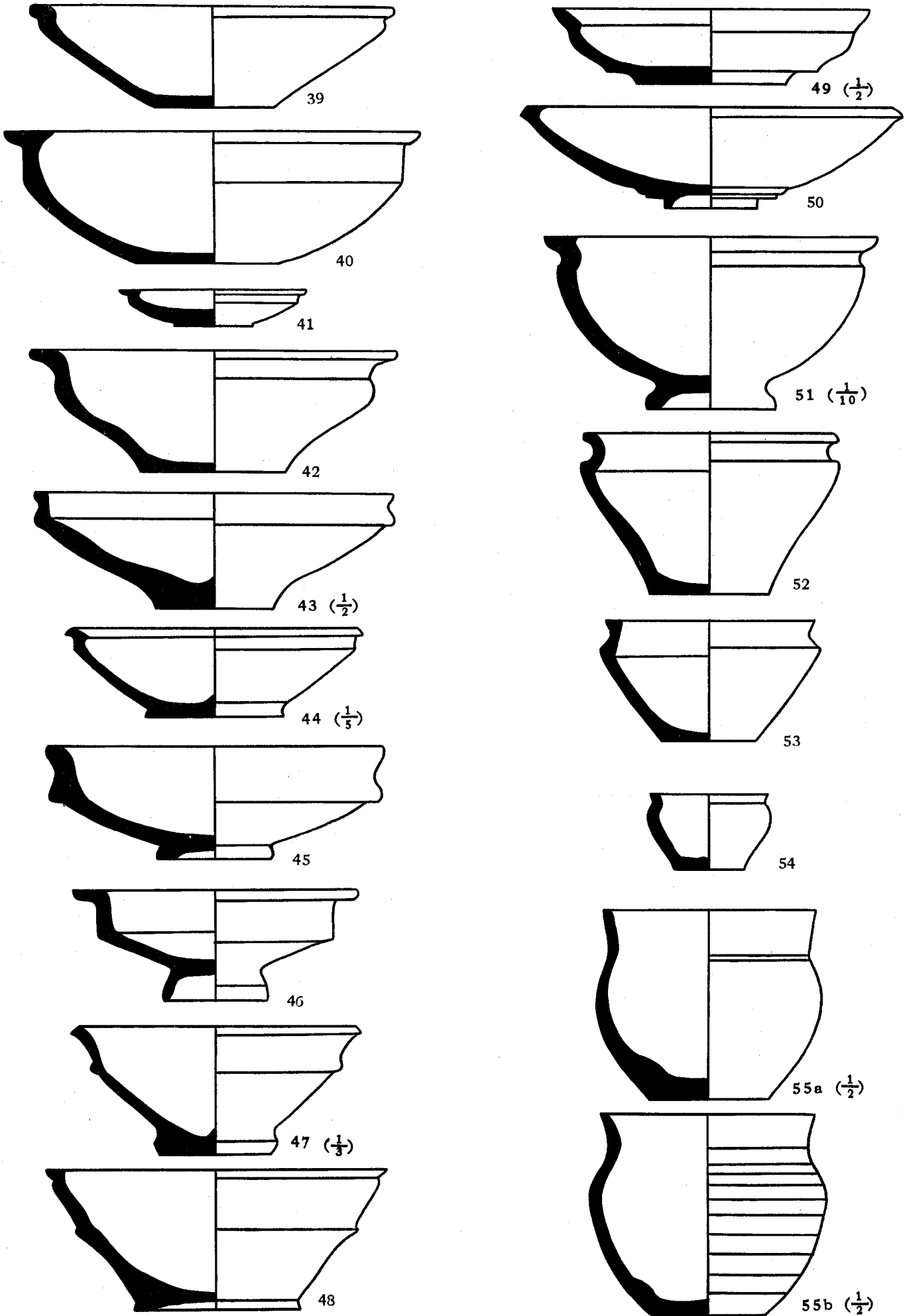
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



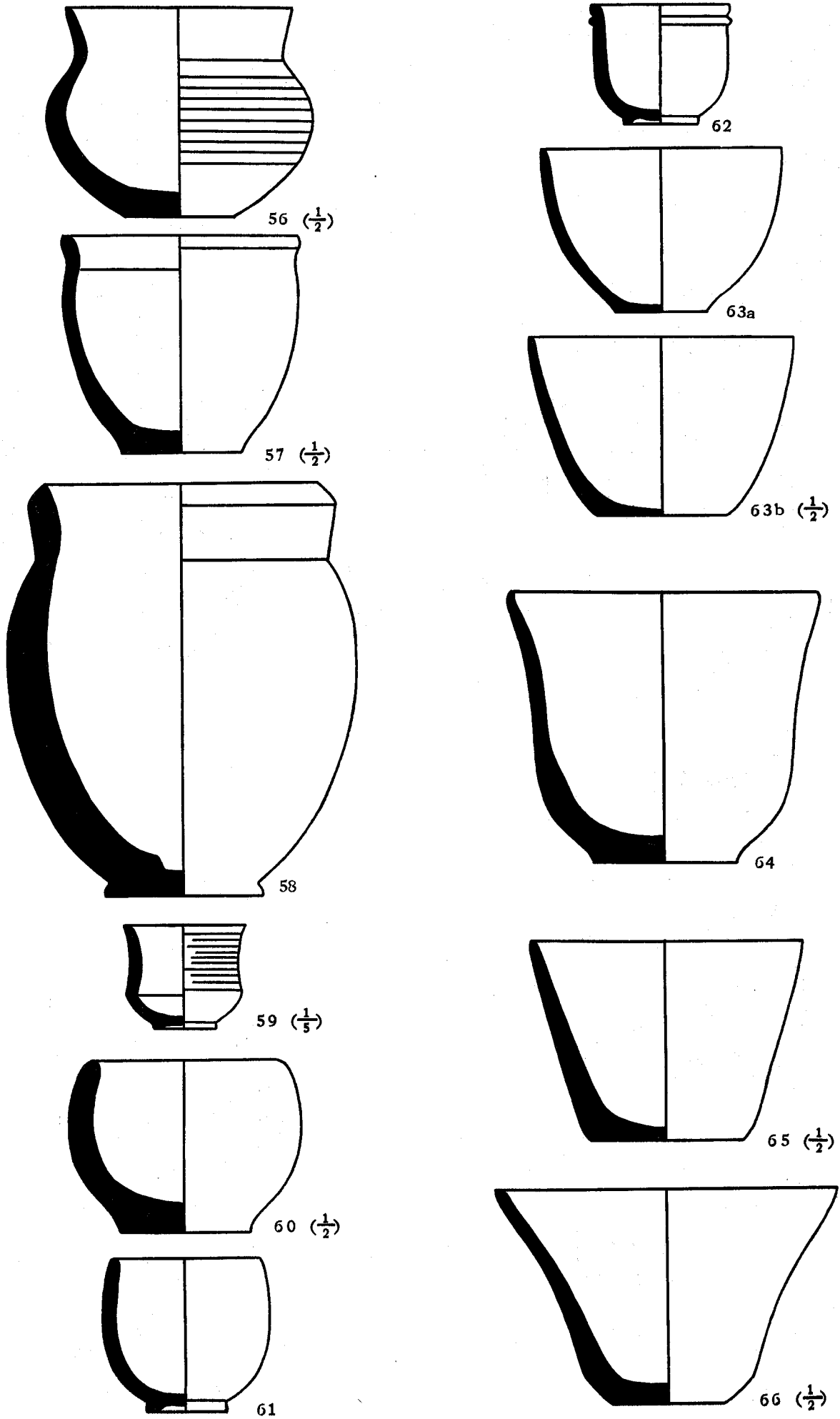
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



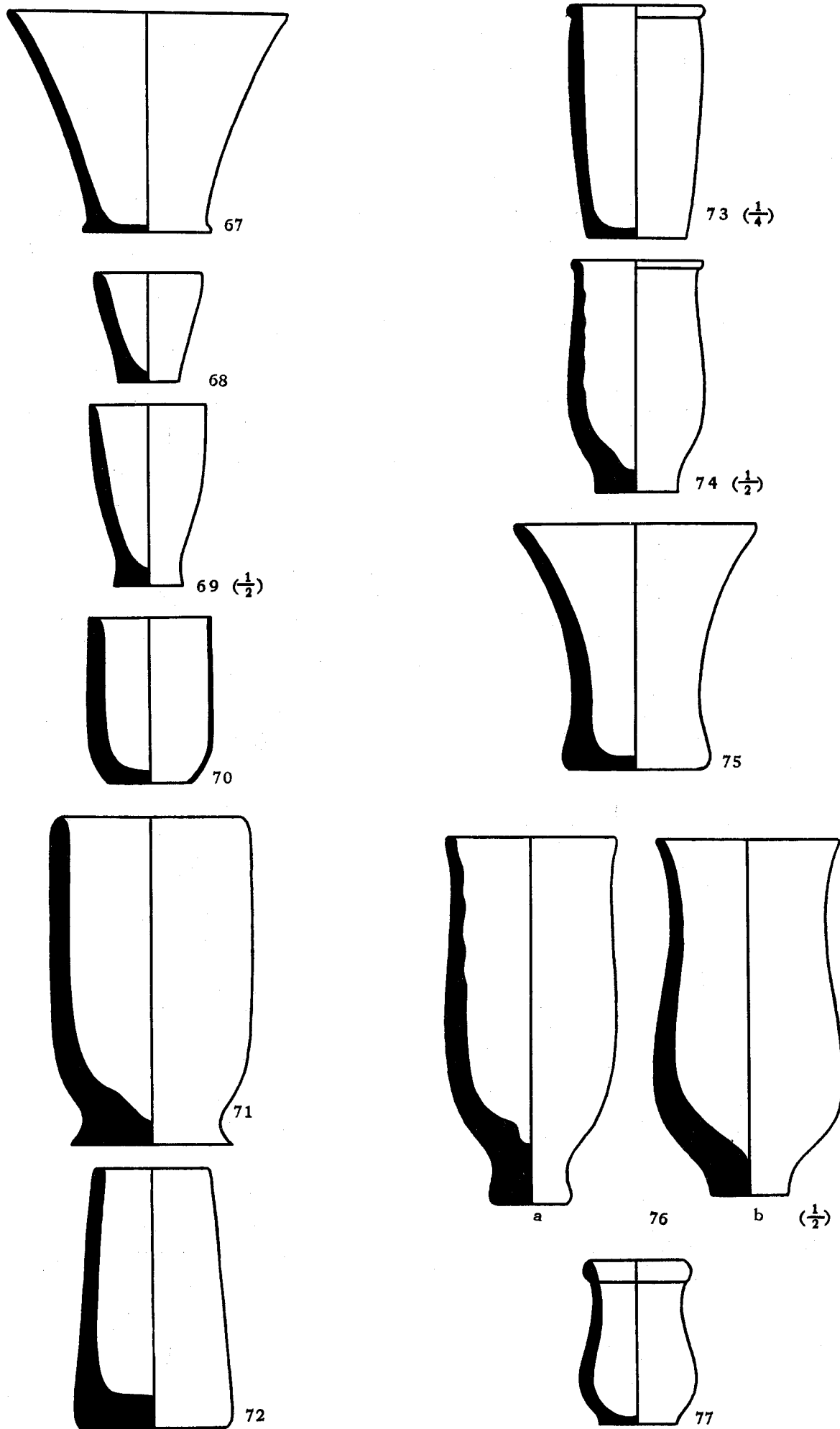
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



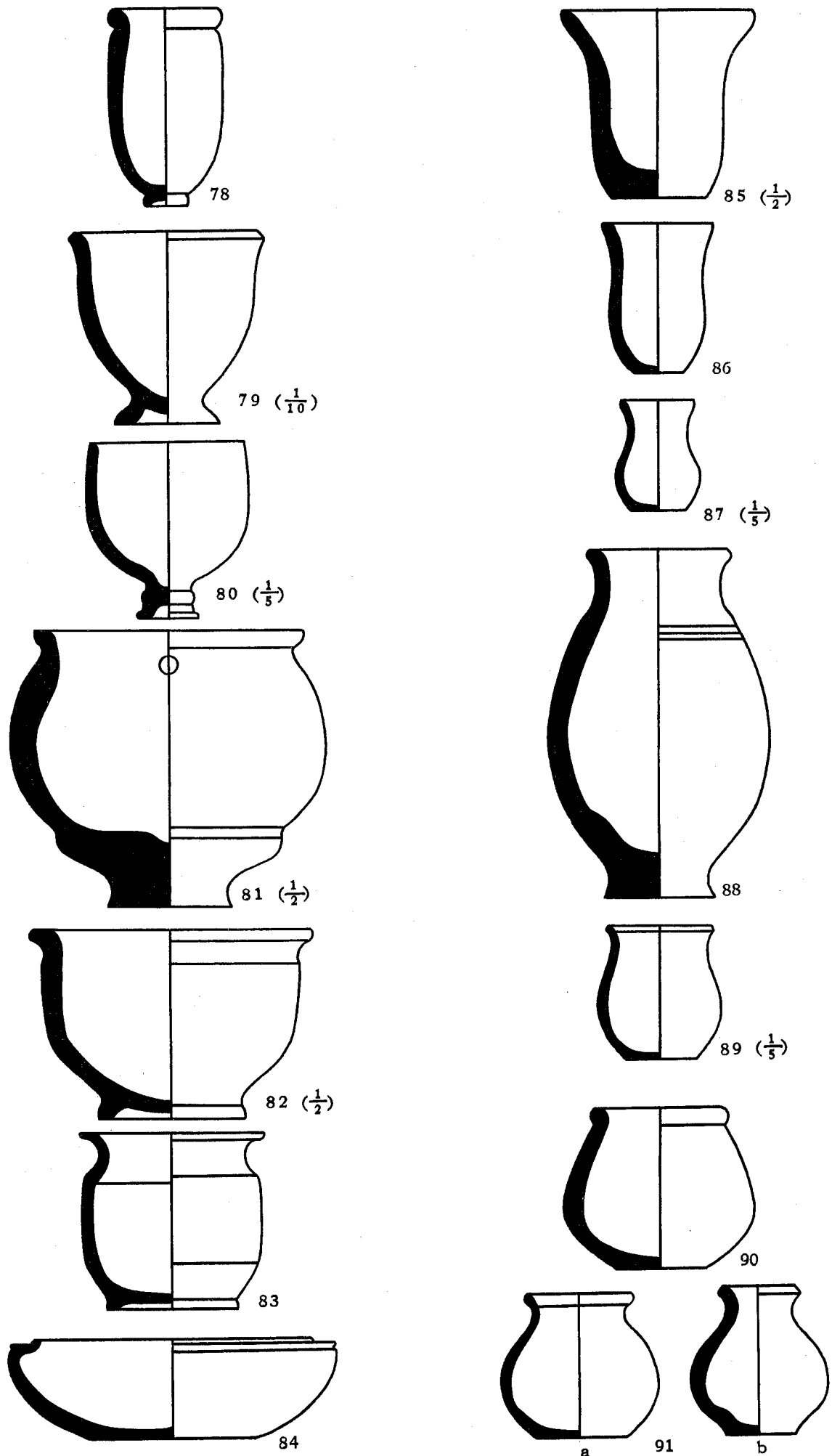
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$ unless otherwise marked



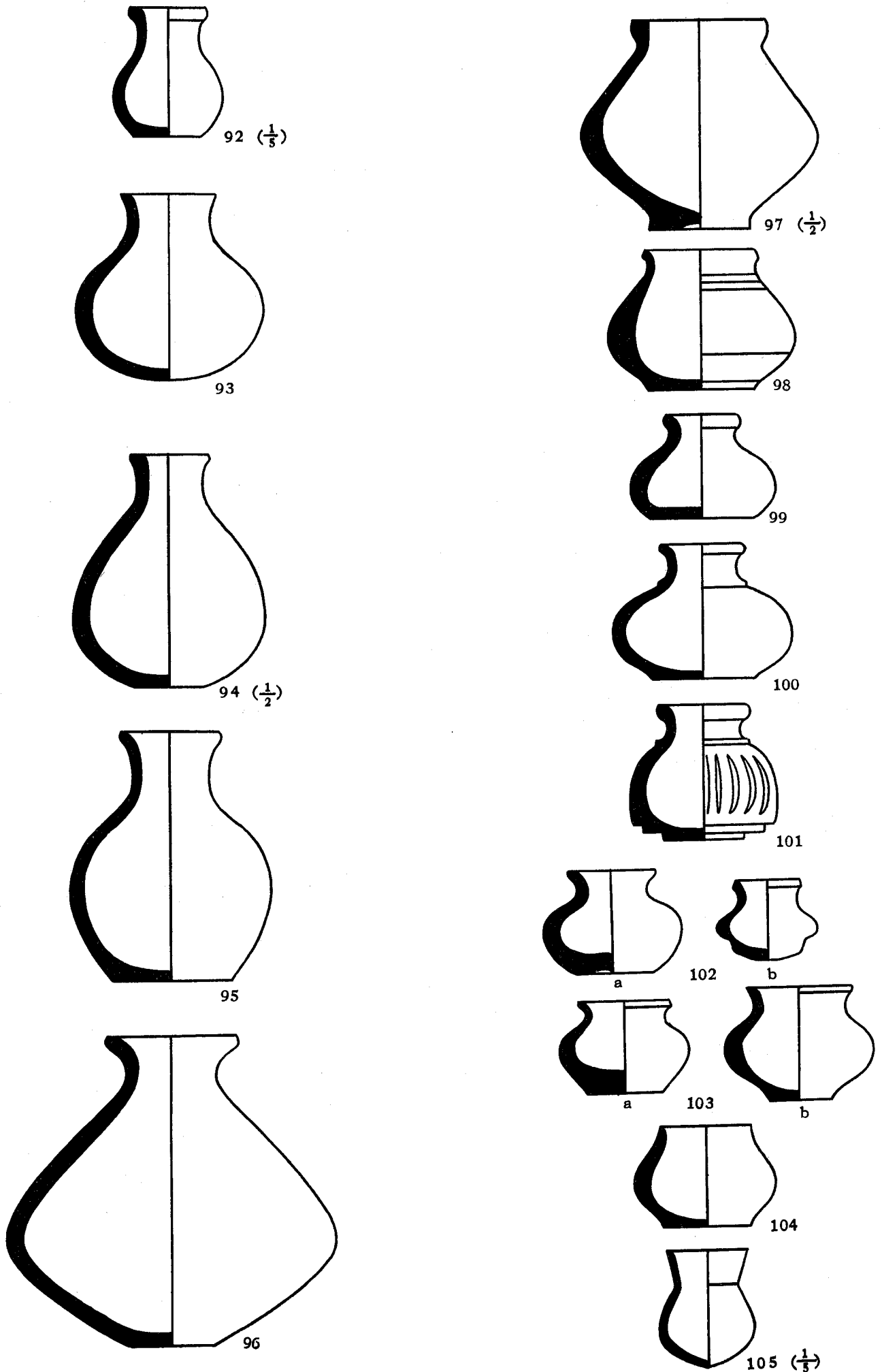
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



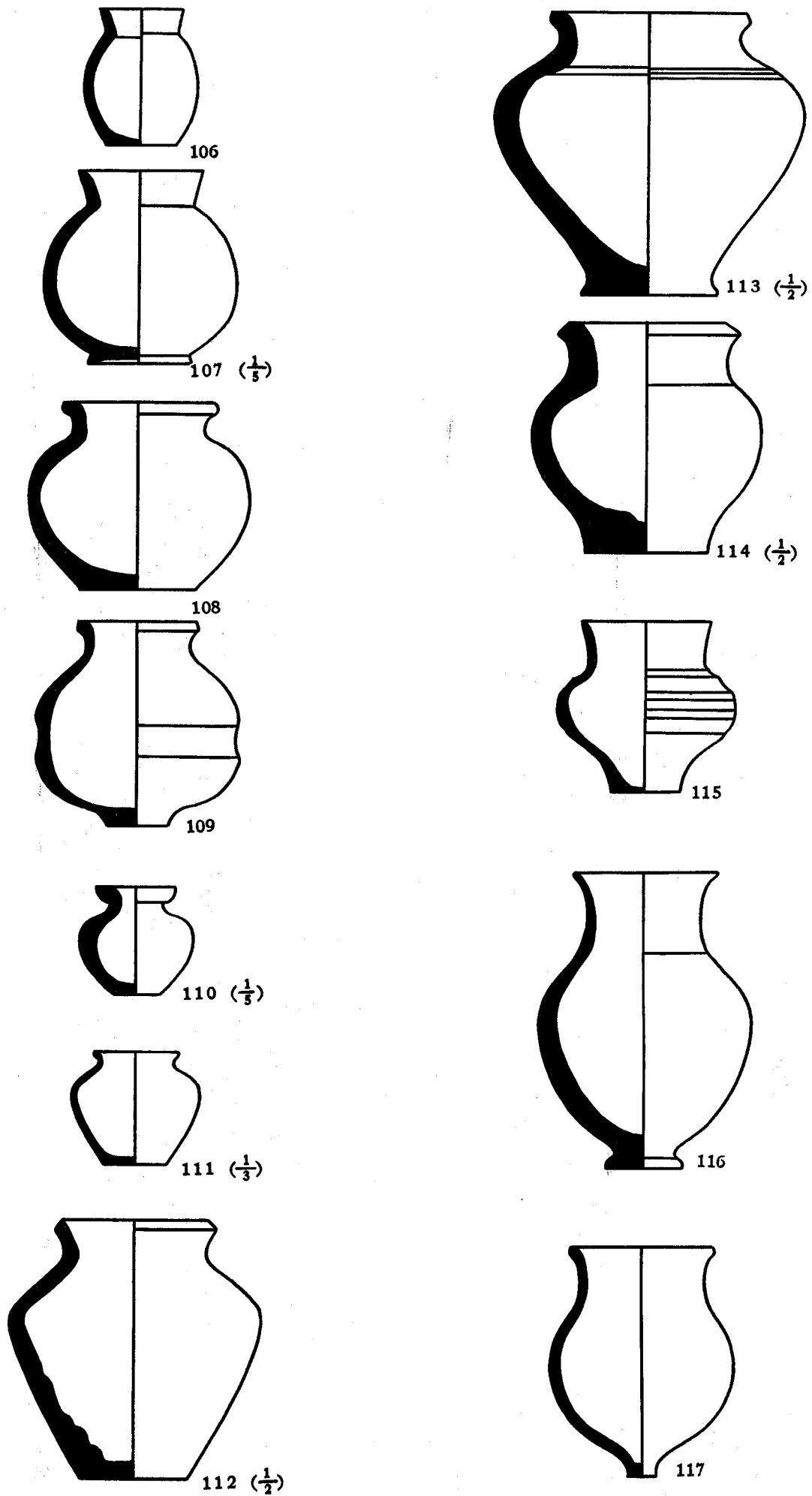
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



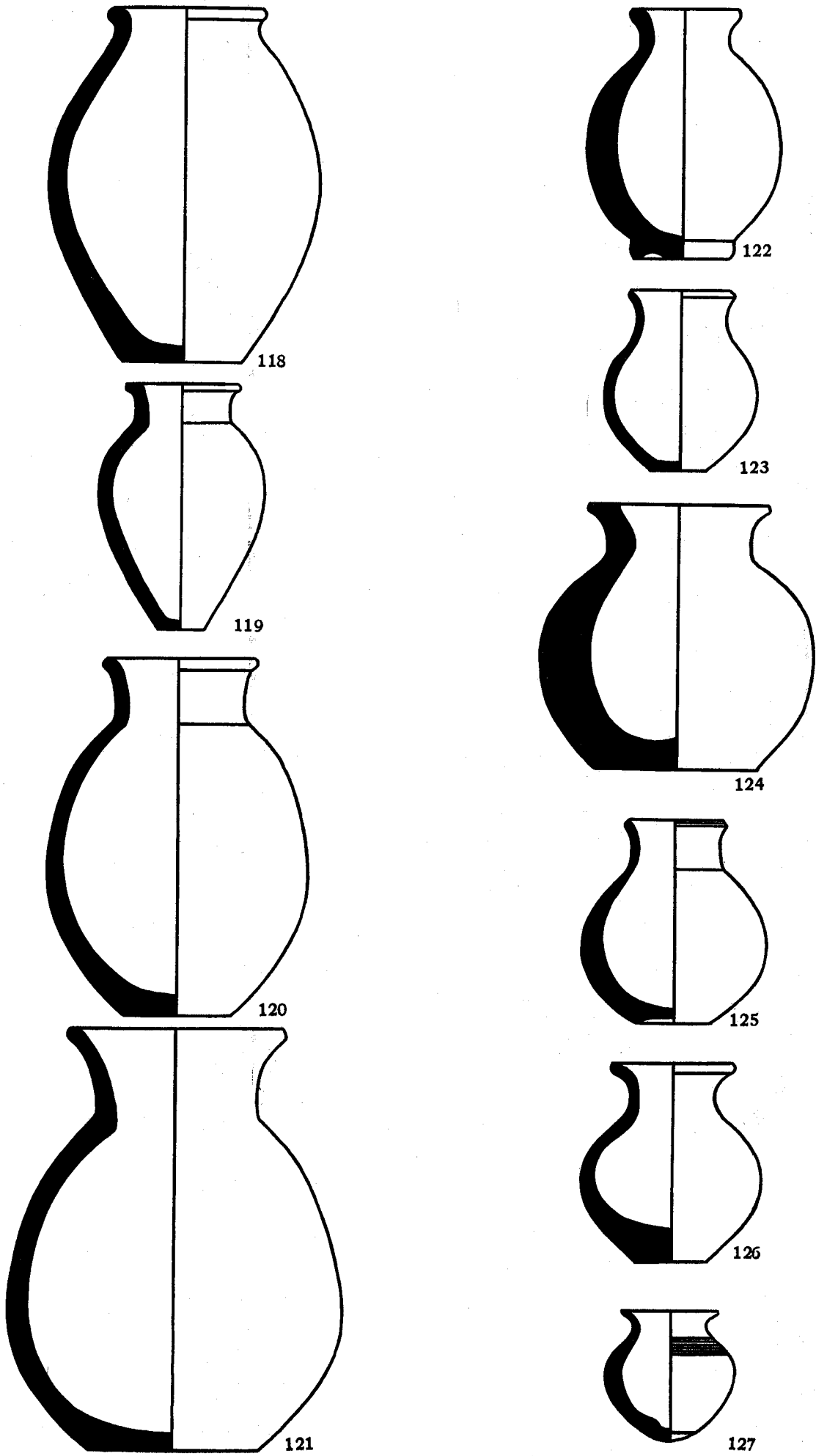
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$ unless otherwise marked



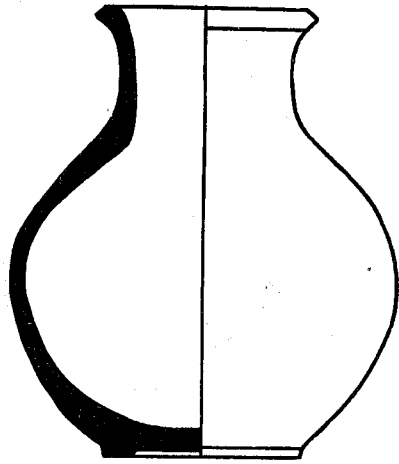
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$ unless otherwise marked

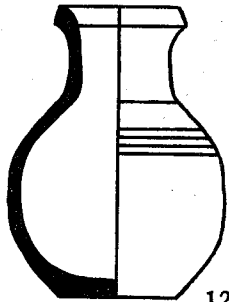


TYPES OF CLAY VASES

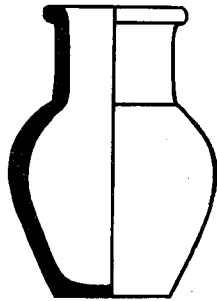
Scale $\frac{2}{3}$



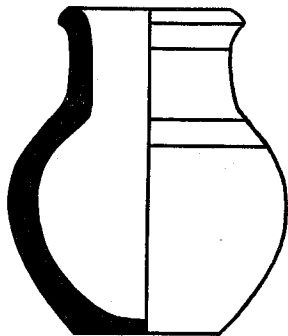
128 ($\frac{1}{3}$)



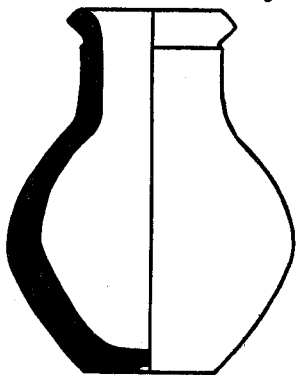
129 ($\frac{1}{5}$)



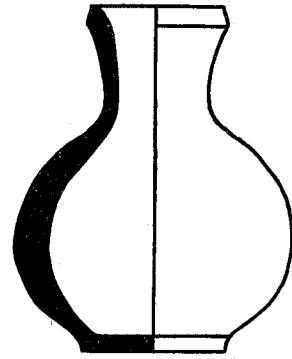
130 ($\frac{1}{5}$)



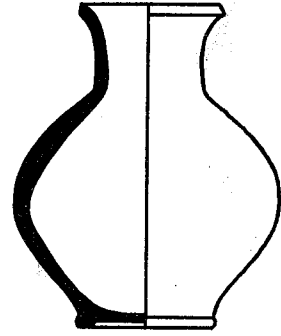
131 ($\frac{1}{5}$)



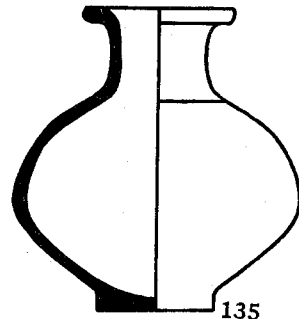
132 ($\frac{1}{4}$)



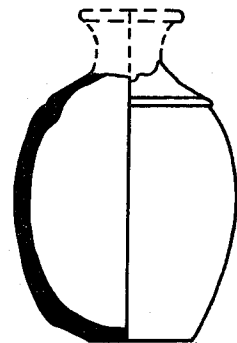
133



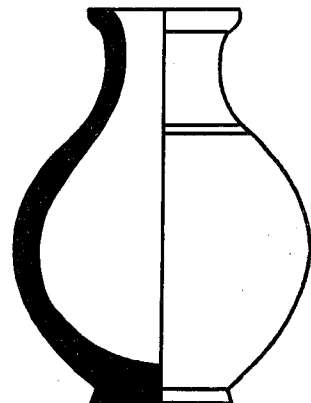
134



135



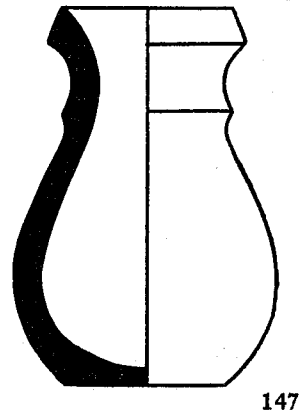
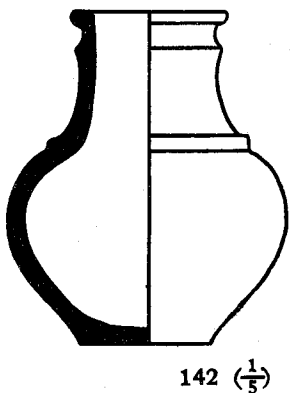
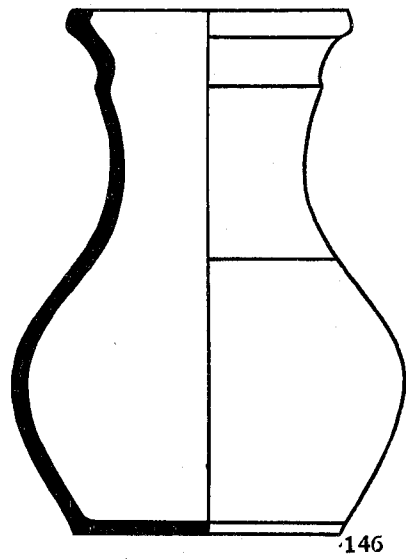
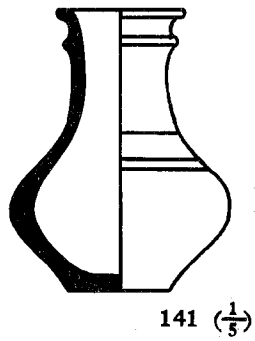
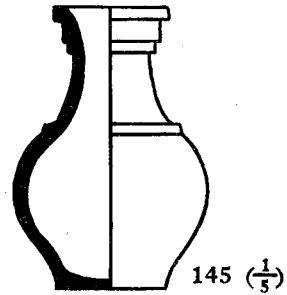
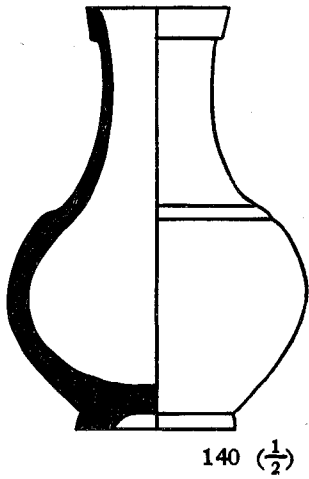
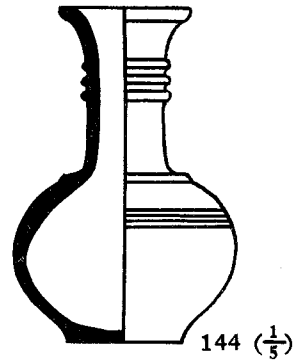
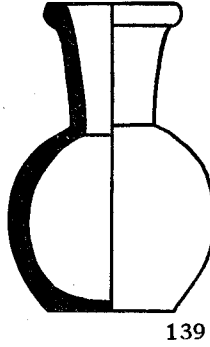
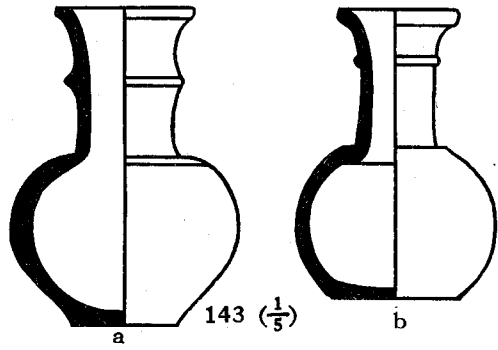
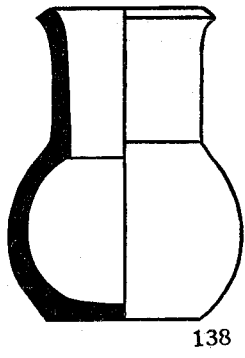
136 ($\frac{1}{4}$)



137 ($\frac{1}{3}$)

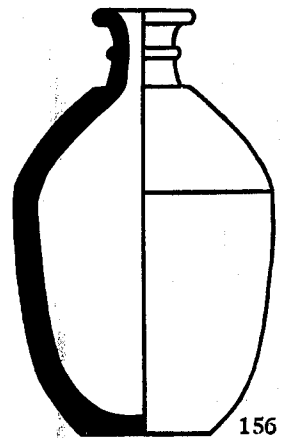
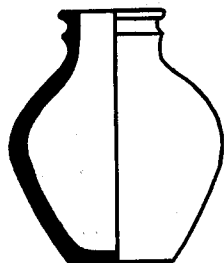
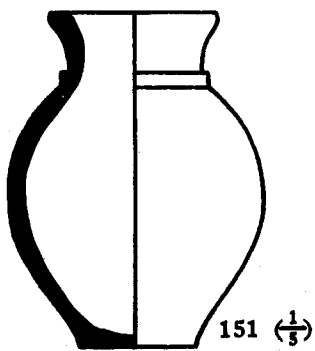
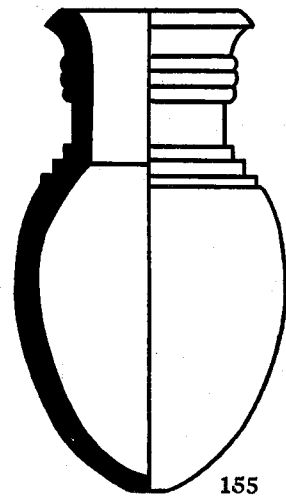
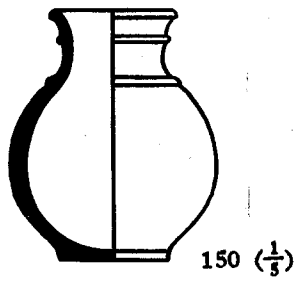
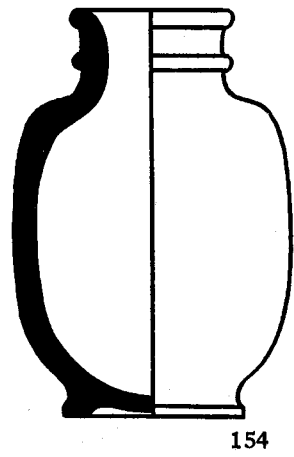
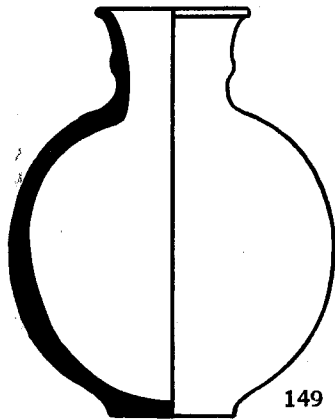
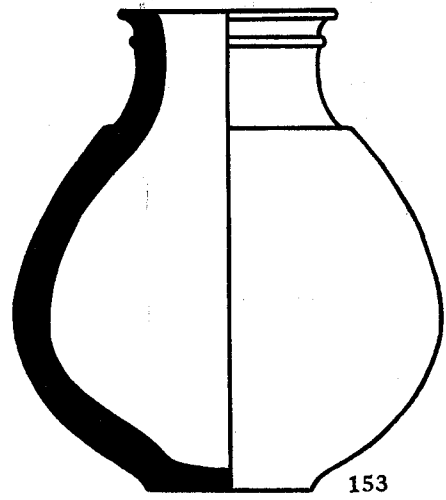
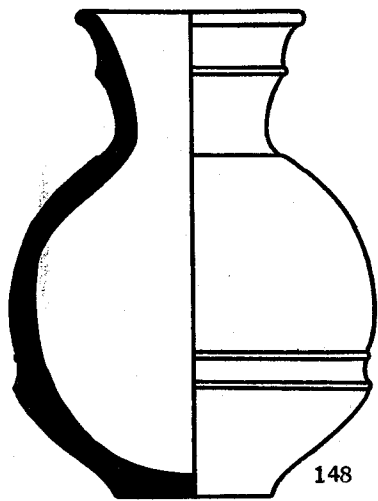
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



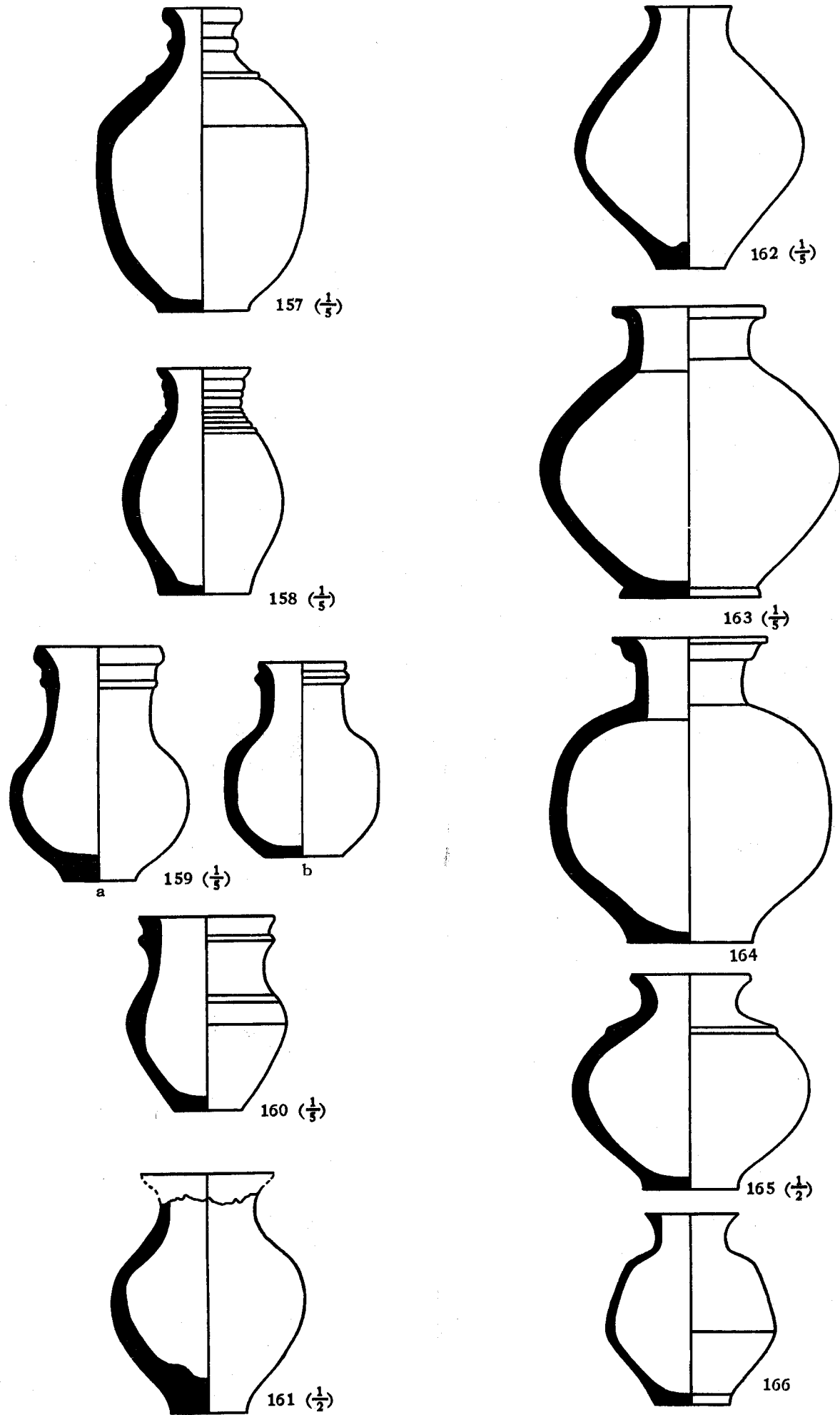
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



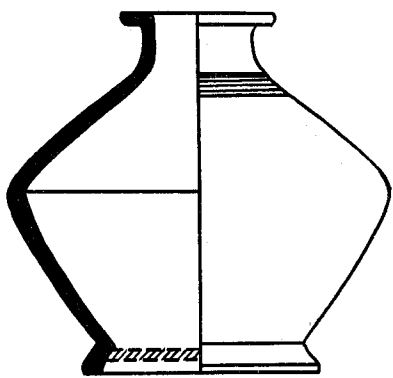
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked

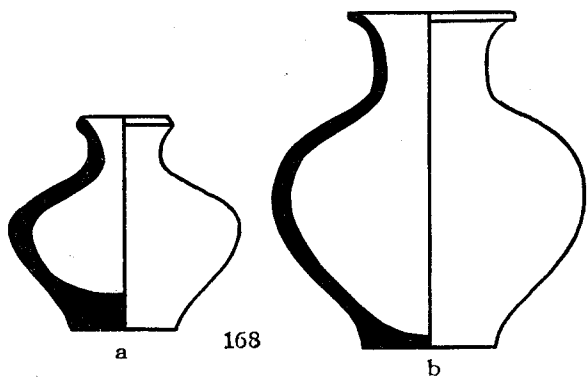


TYPES OF CLAY VASES

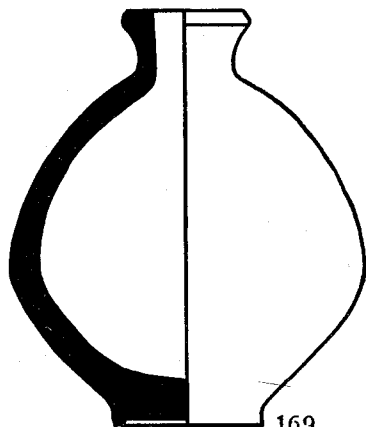
Scale $\frac{2}{3}$ unless otherwise marked



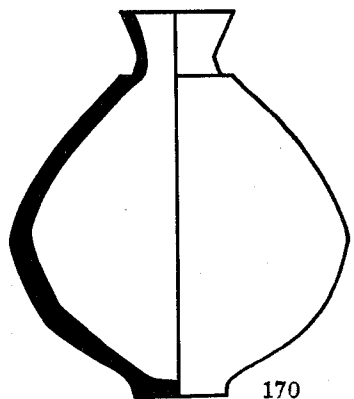
167 ($\frac{1}{4}$)



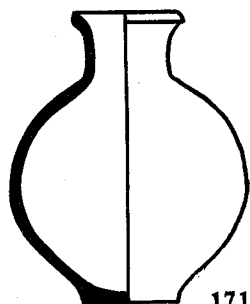
168



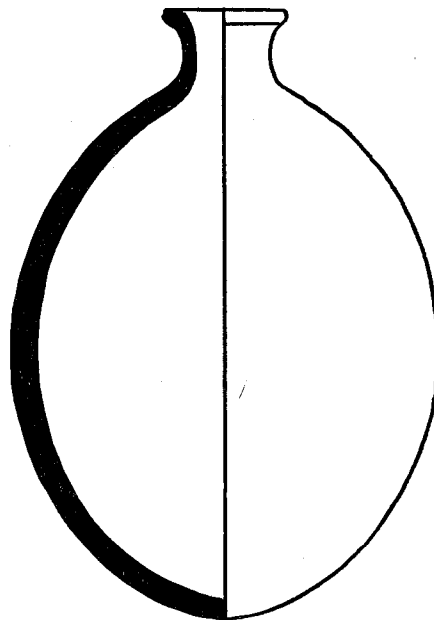
169



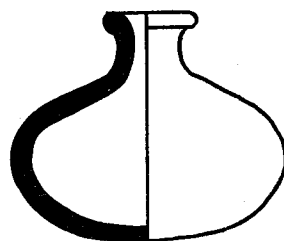
170



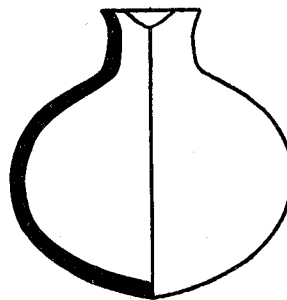
171 ($\frac{1}{5}$)



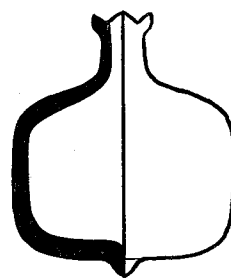
172 ($\frac{1}{10}$)



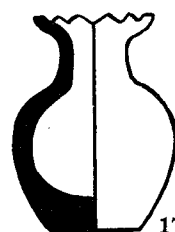
173



174



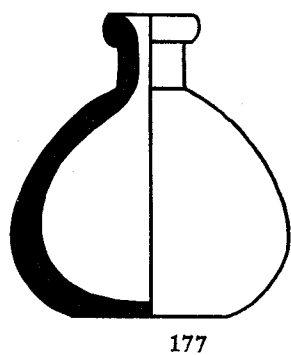
175



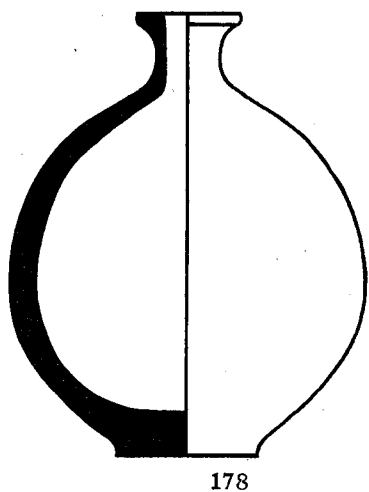
176

TYPES OF CLAY VASES

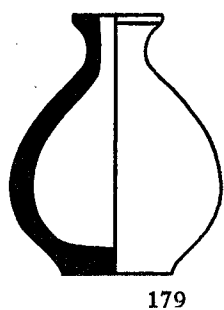
Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



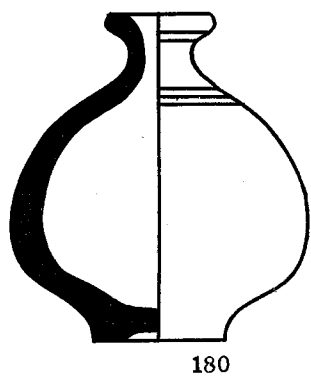
177



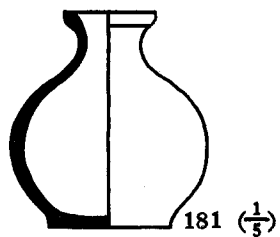
178



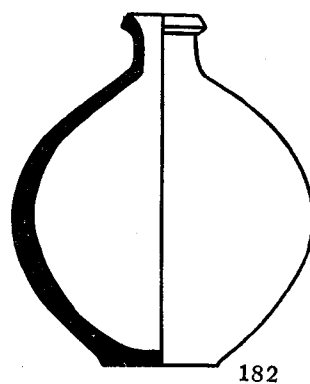
179



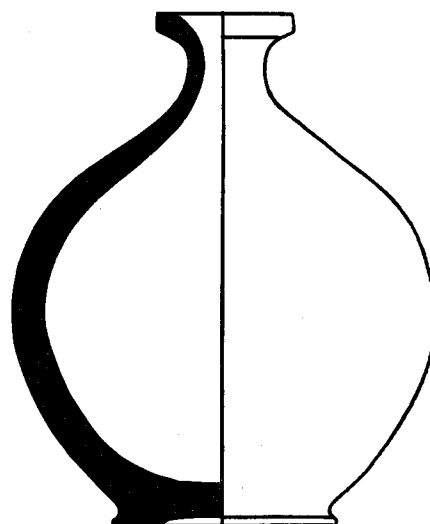
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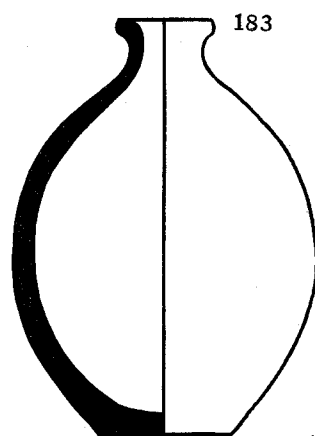
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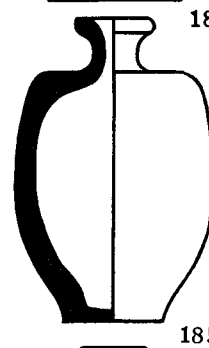
182



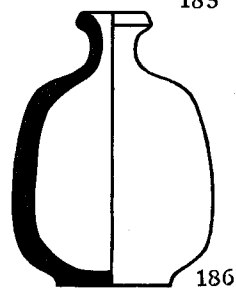
183



184 ($\frac{1}{2}$)



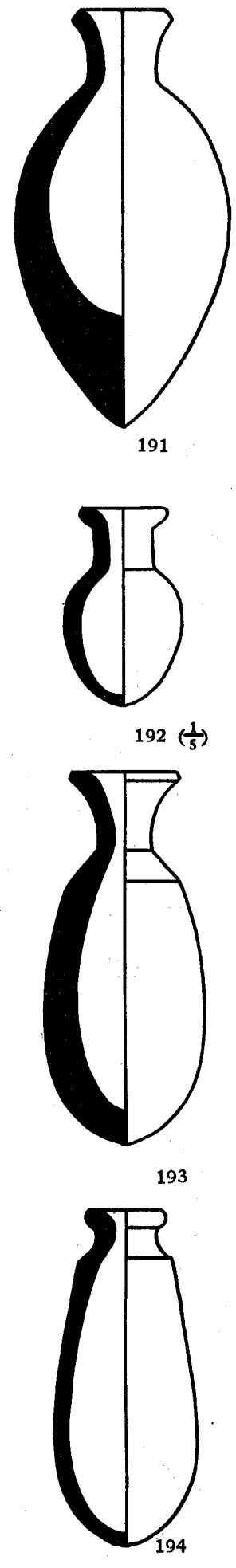
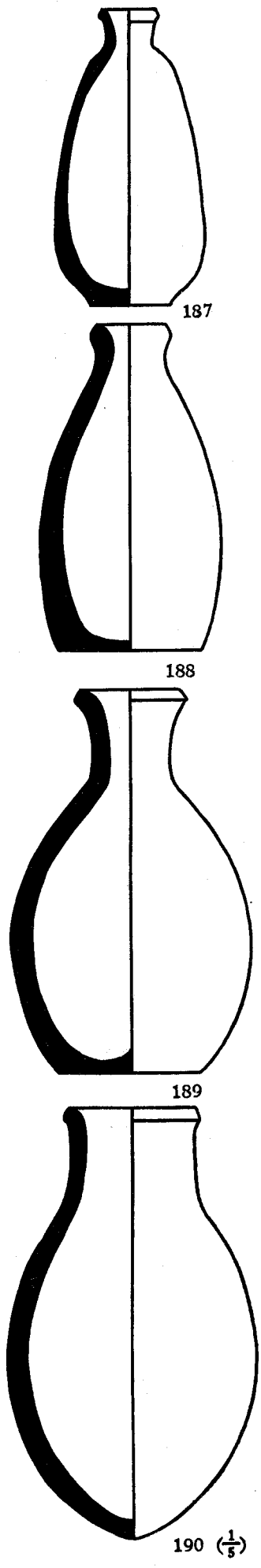
185



186

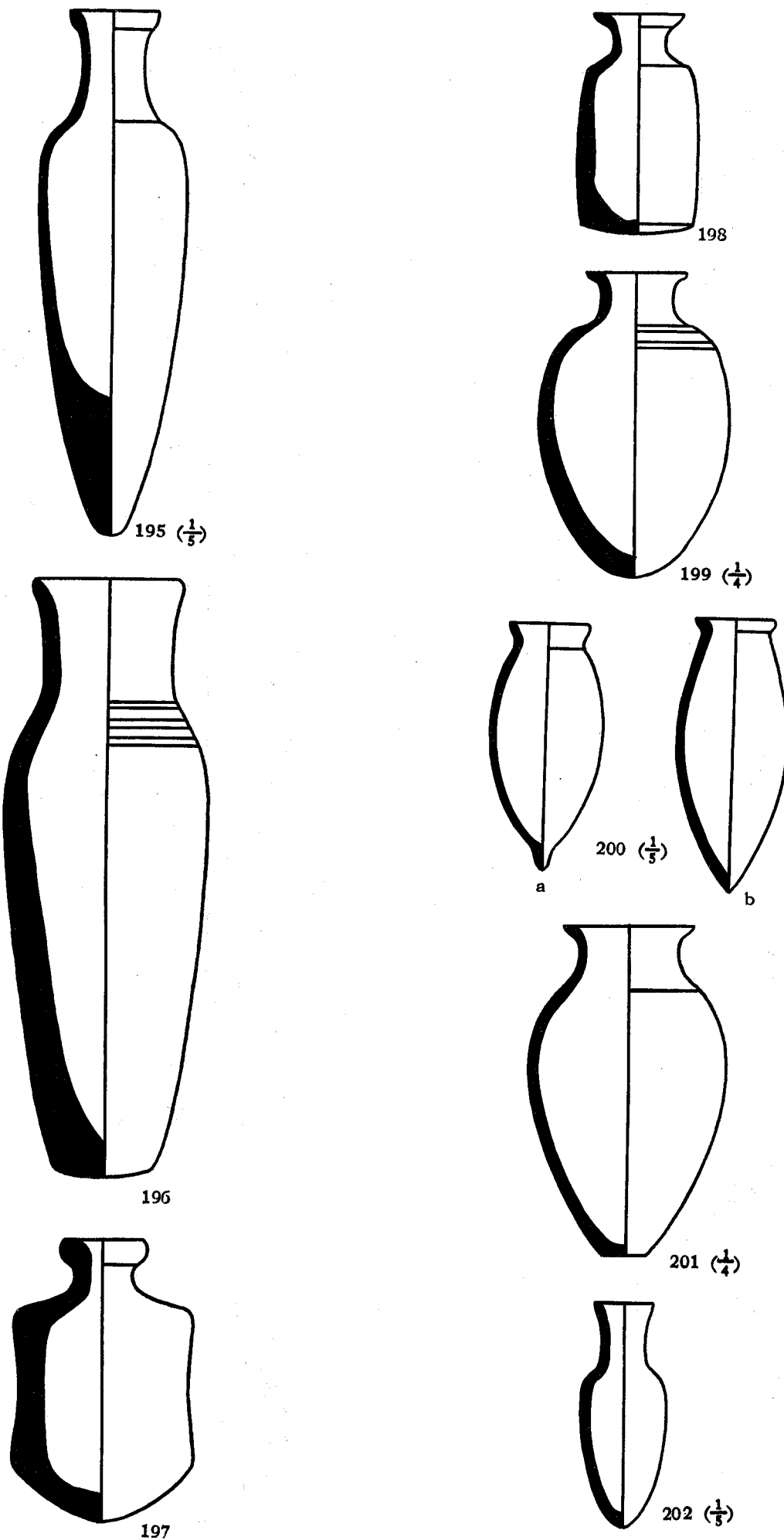
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



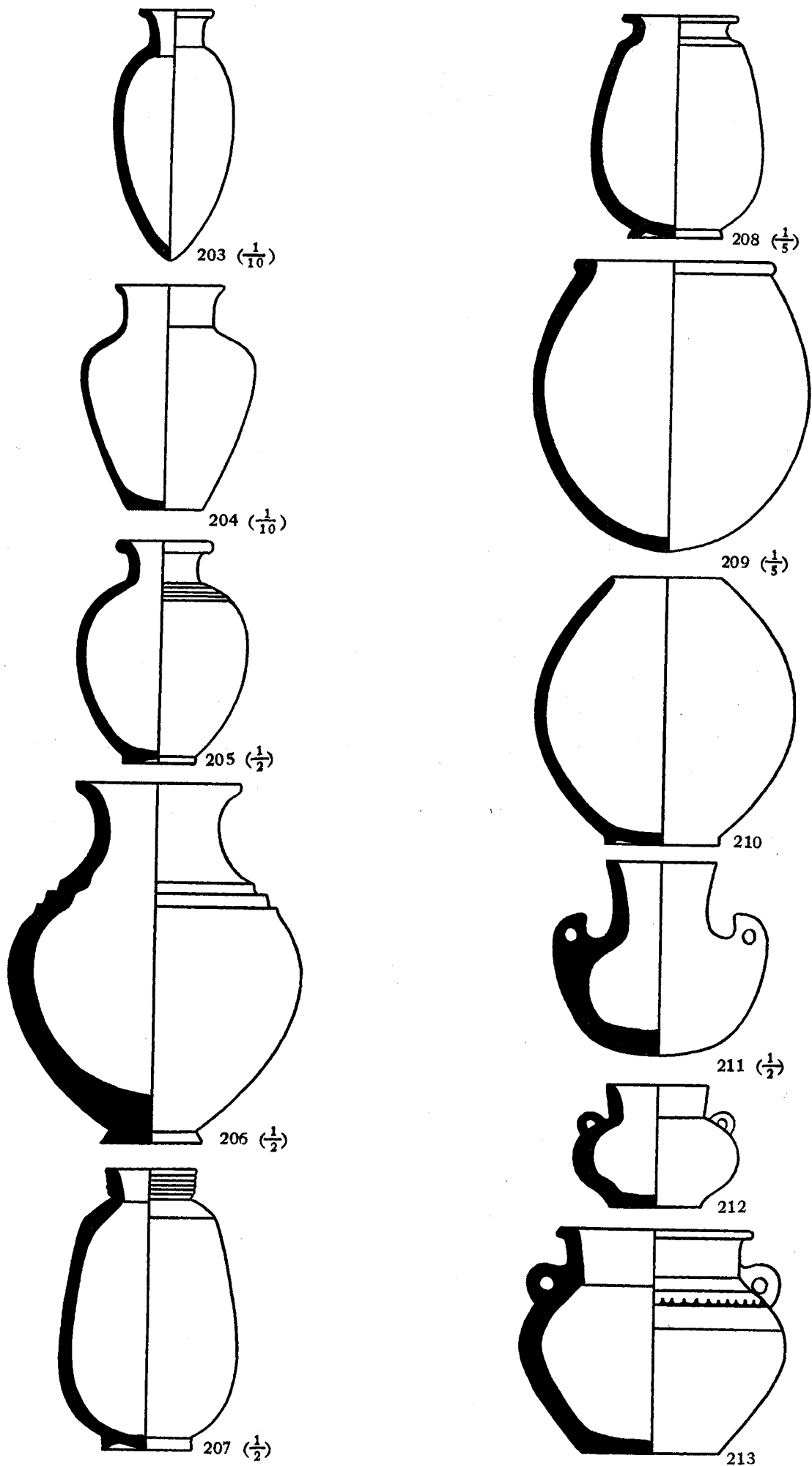
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



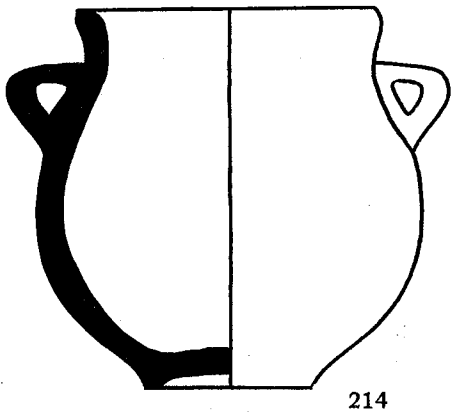
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$ unless otherwise marked

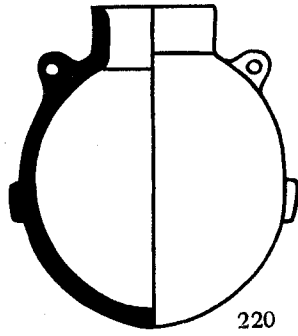


TYPES OF CLAY VASES

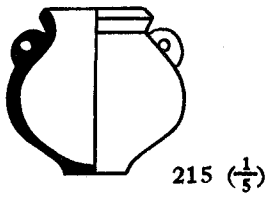
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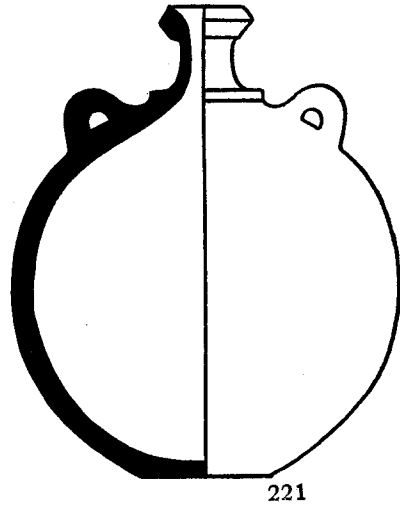
214



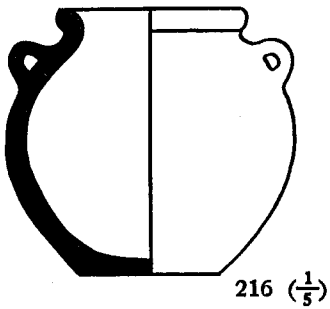
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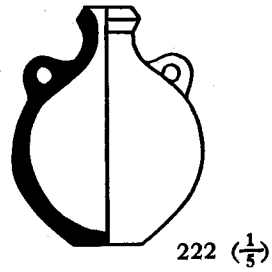
215 ($\frac{1}{5}$)



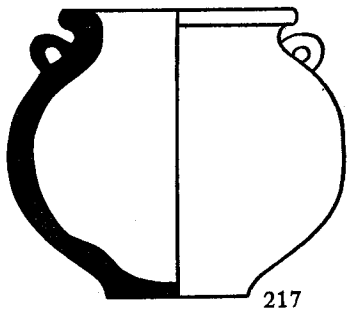
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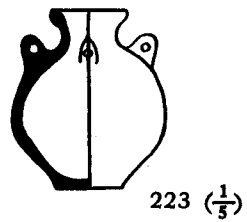
216 ($\frac{1}{5}$)



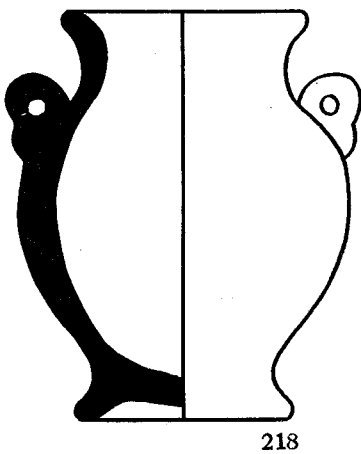
222 ($\frac{1}{5}$)



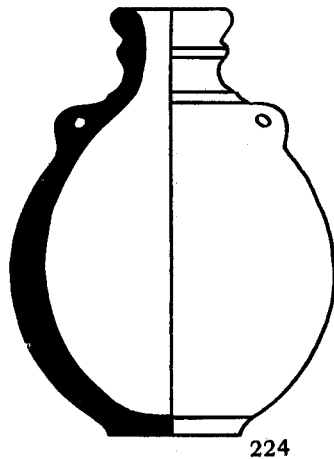
217



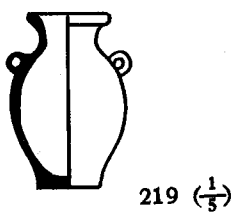
223 ($\frac{1}{5}$)



218



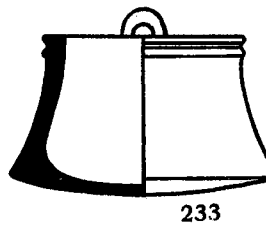
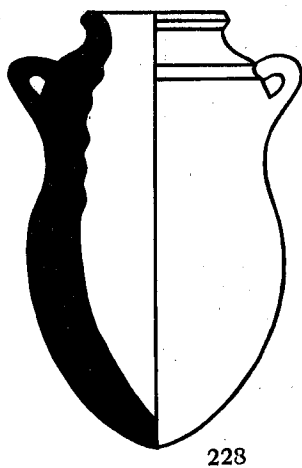
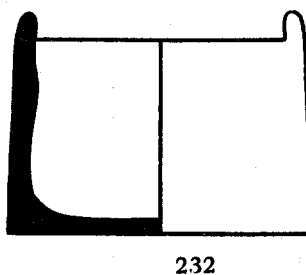
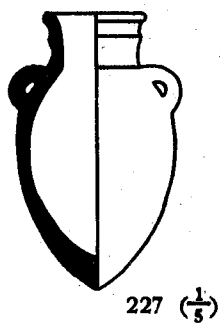
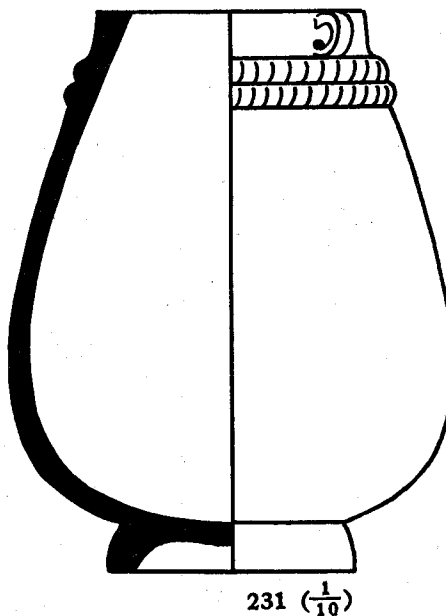
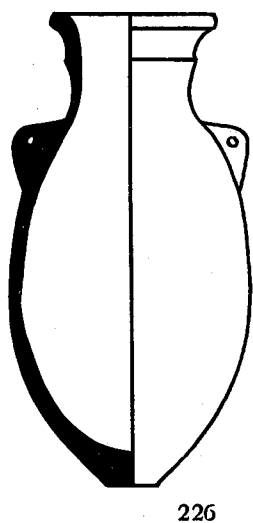
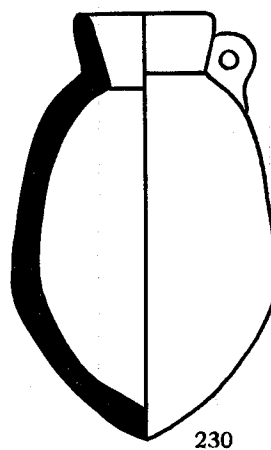
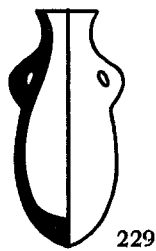
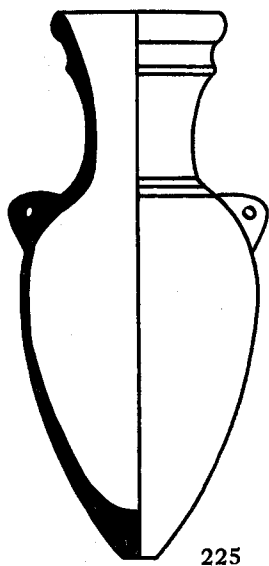
224



219 ($\frac{1}{5}$)

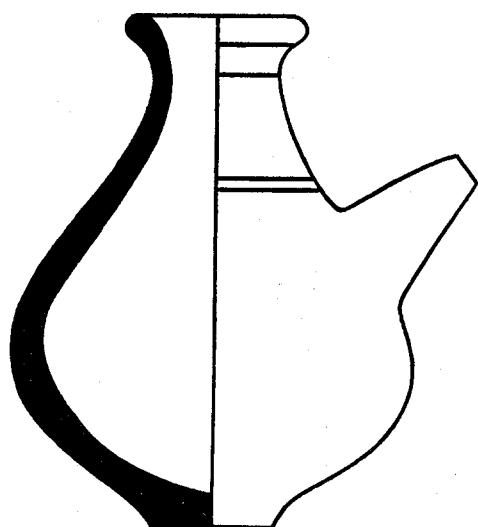
TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked

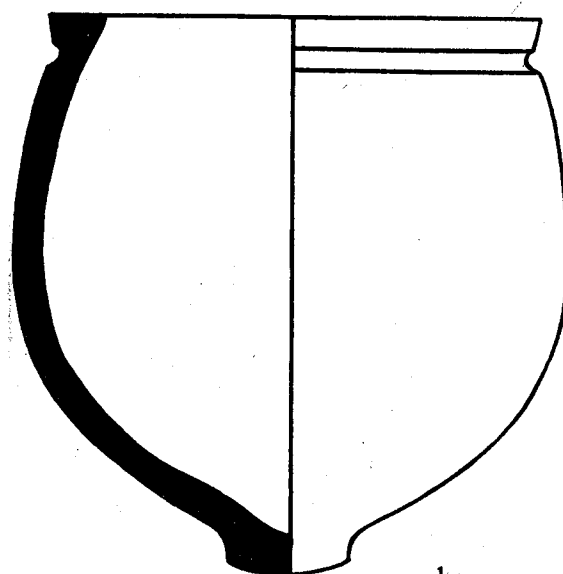


TYPES OF CLAY VASES

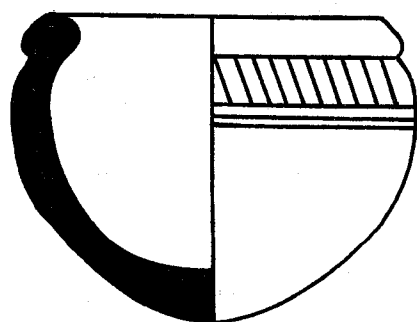
Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked



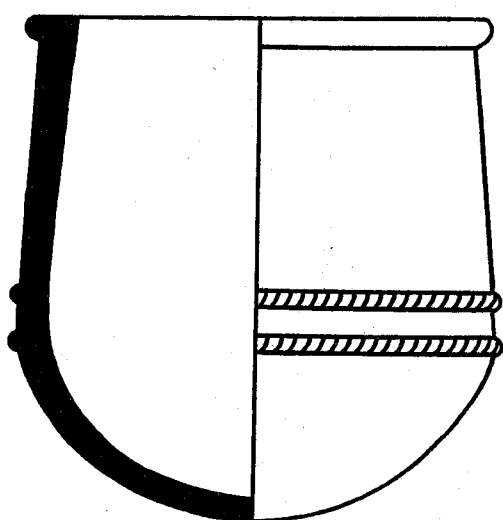
234 ($\frac{1}{2}$)



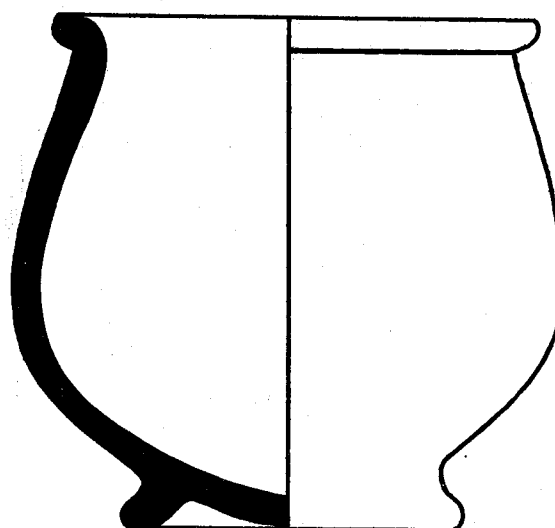
237 ($\frac{1}{10}$)



235



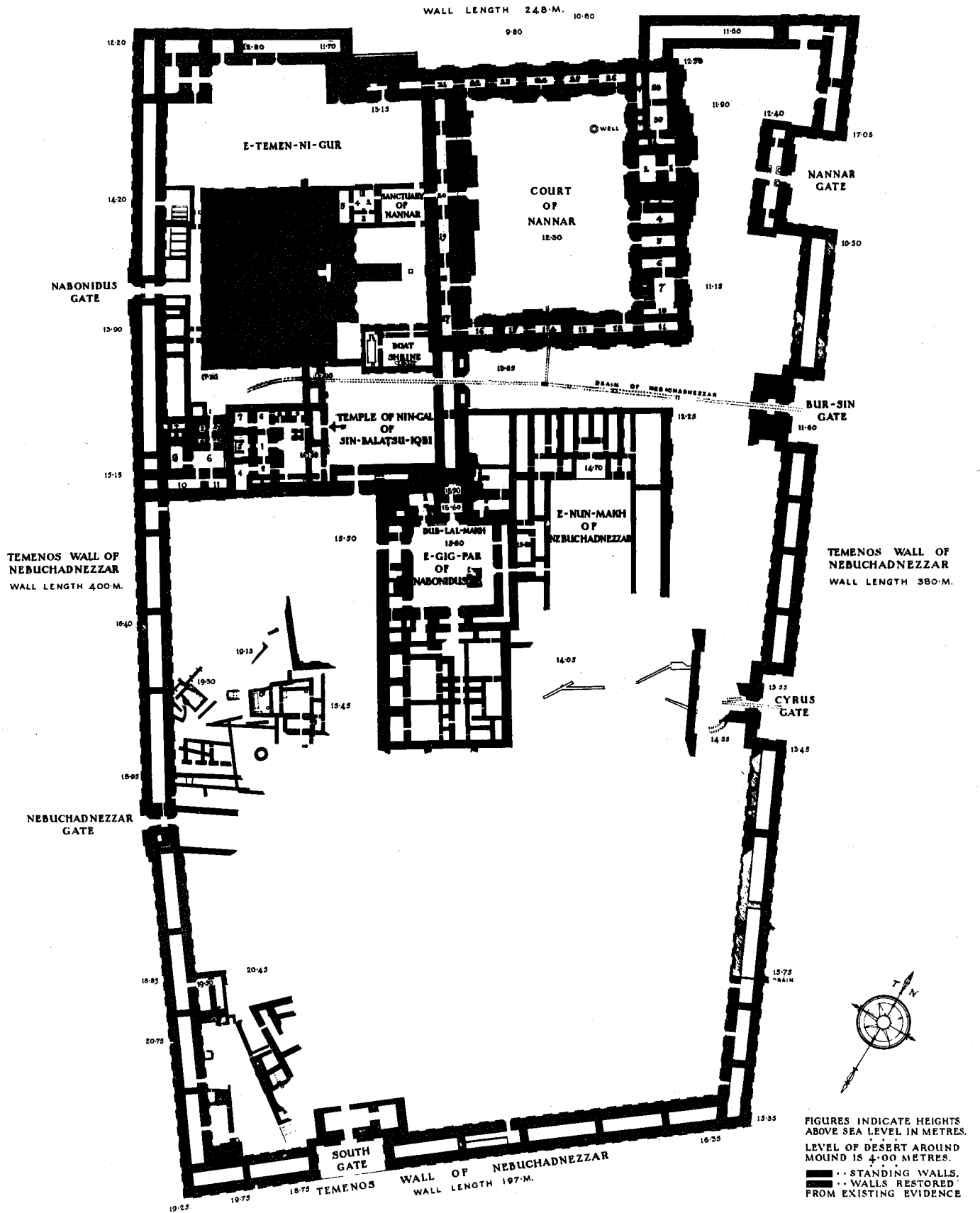
236 ($\frac{1}{10}$)



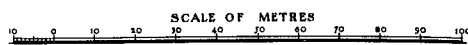
238

TYPES OF CLAY VASES

Scale $\frac{2}{5}$ unless otherwise marked

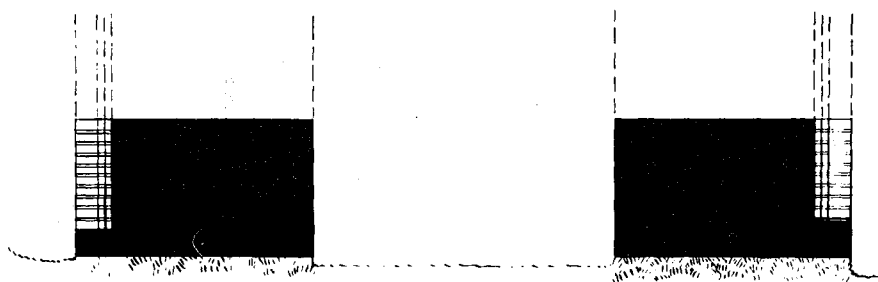


A.S. WHITBURN, ARIBA
DELT. - JAN. 1930.

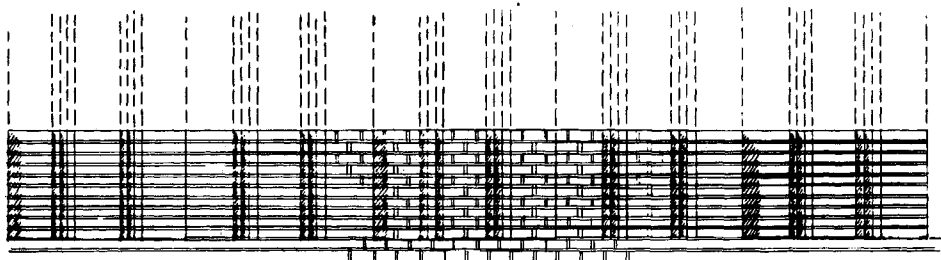


F.G. NEWTON, A.S. WHITBURN, ARIBA
C.L. WOOLLEY, Hon. ARIBA.
MENS ET DELT. - 1922 - 1930.

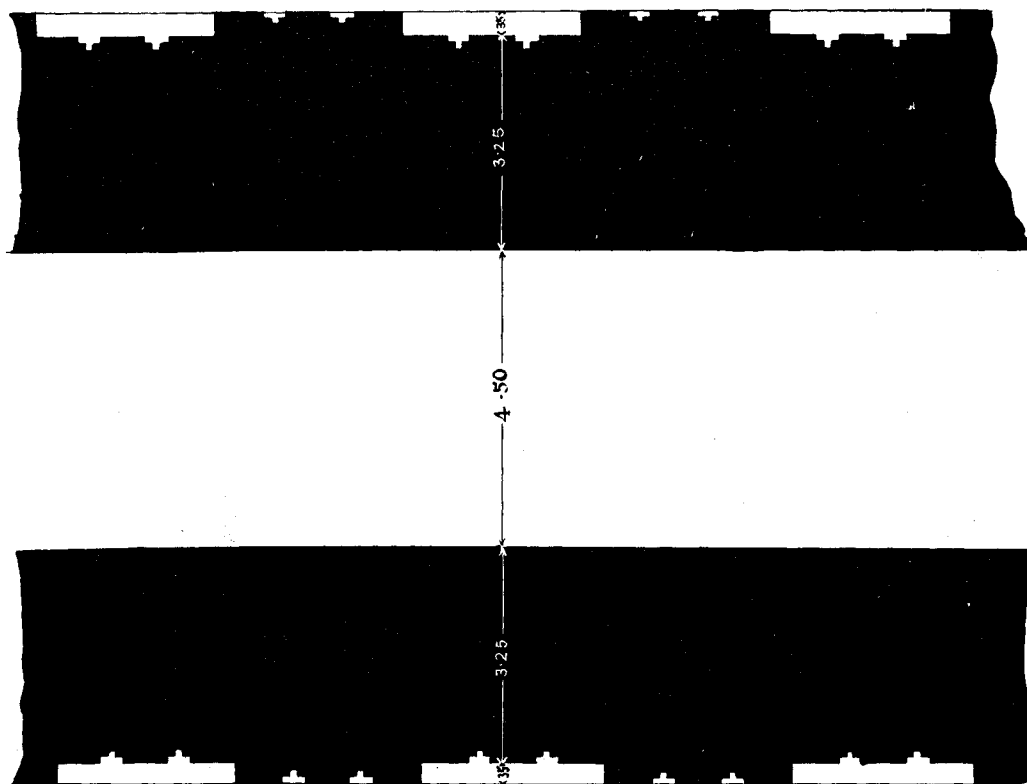
THE TEMENOS OF UR IN THE NEO-BABYLONIAN PERIOD



SECTION



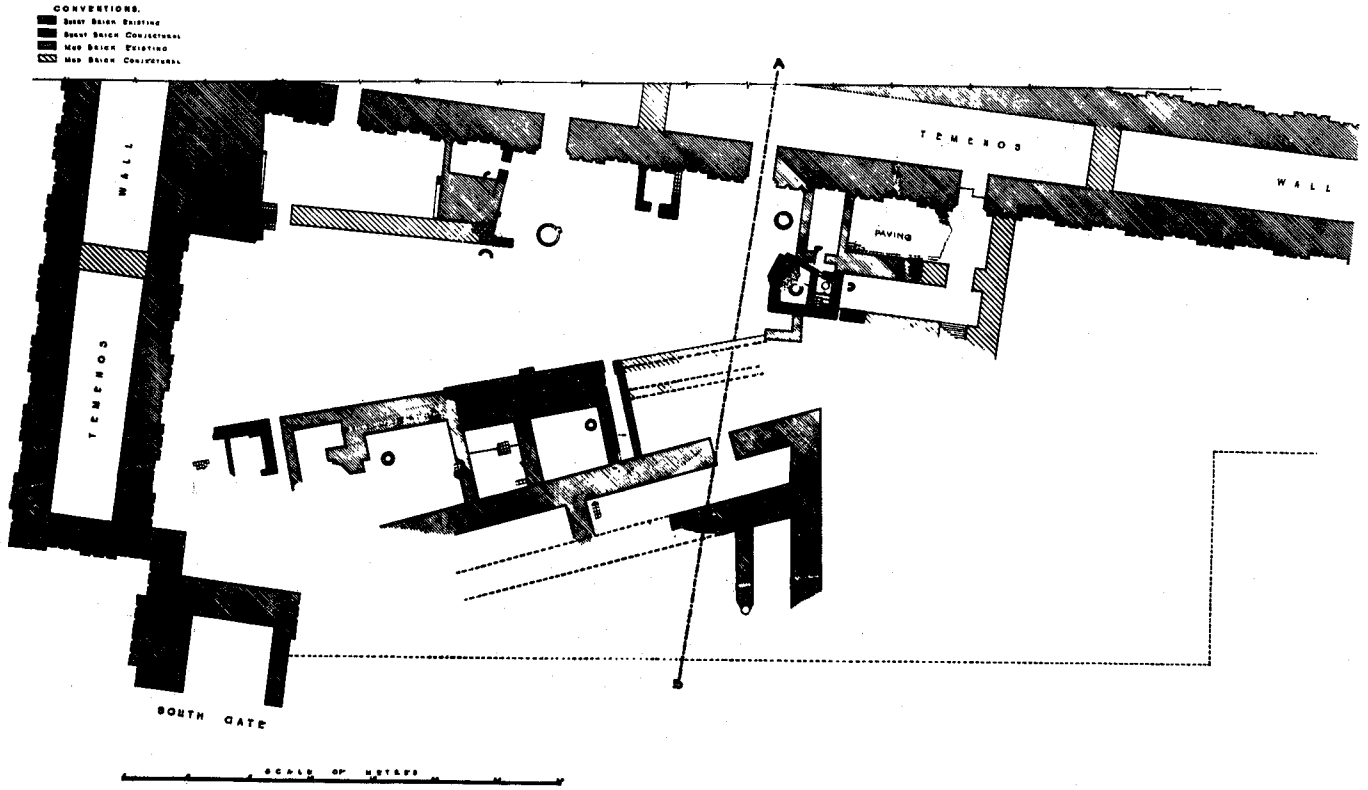
ELEVATION



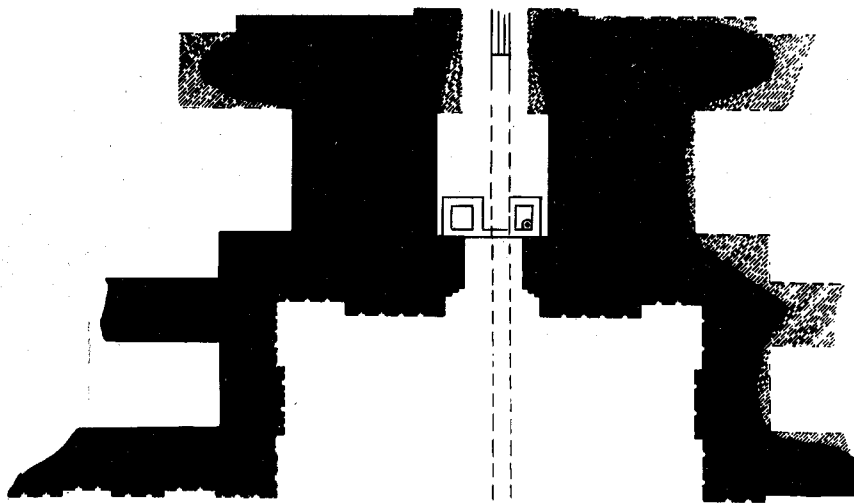
SCALE 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

EGN.
1923.

PLAN, SECTION AND ELEVATION OF PART OF THE TEMENOS WALL.



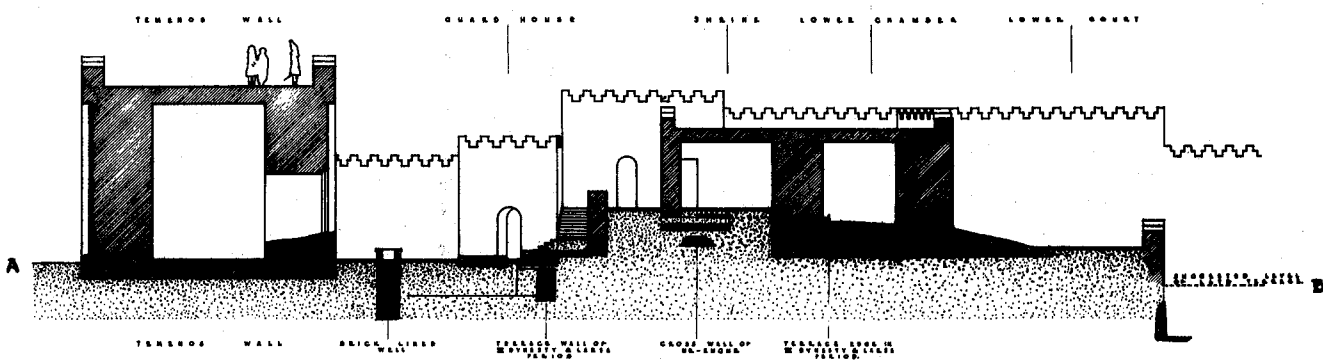
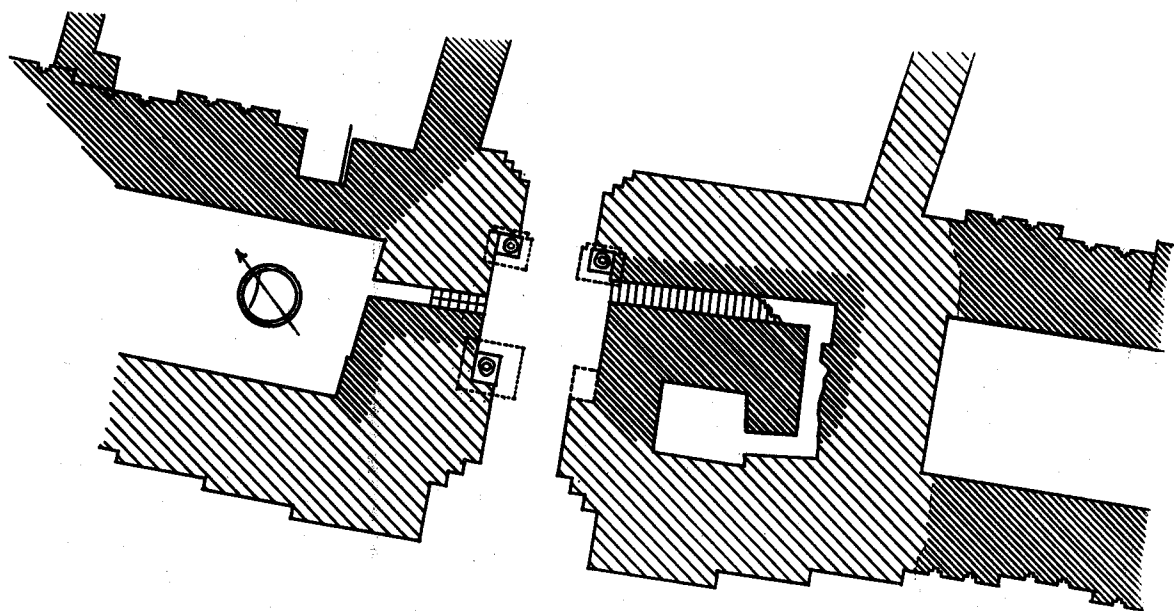
(a) The Nebuchadnezzar Gate



SCALE 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

PAN 10.23

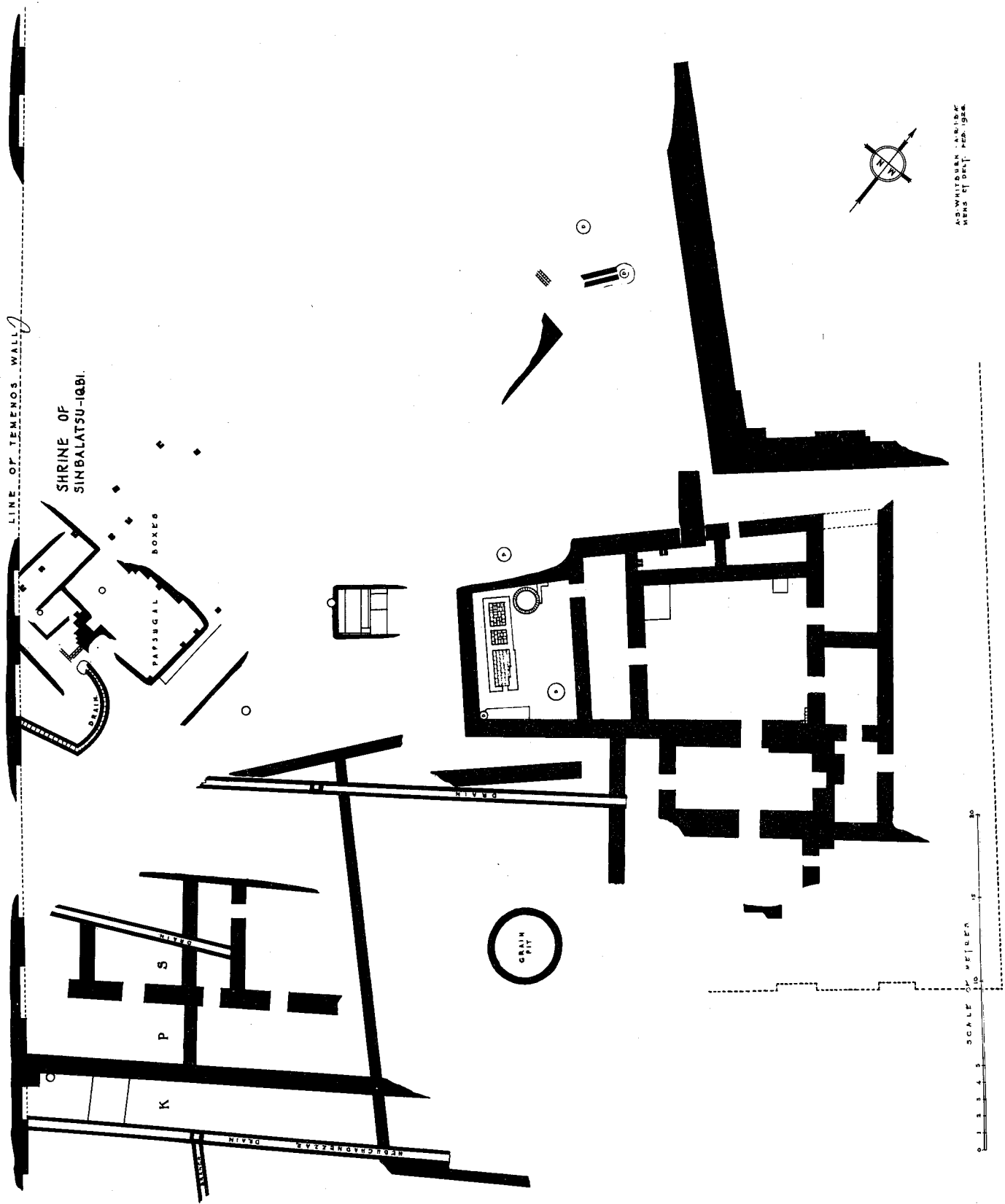
(b) The 'Bur-Sin' Gateway of the Temenos;
Plan, Section and Elevation



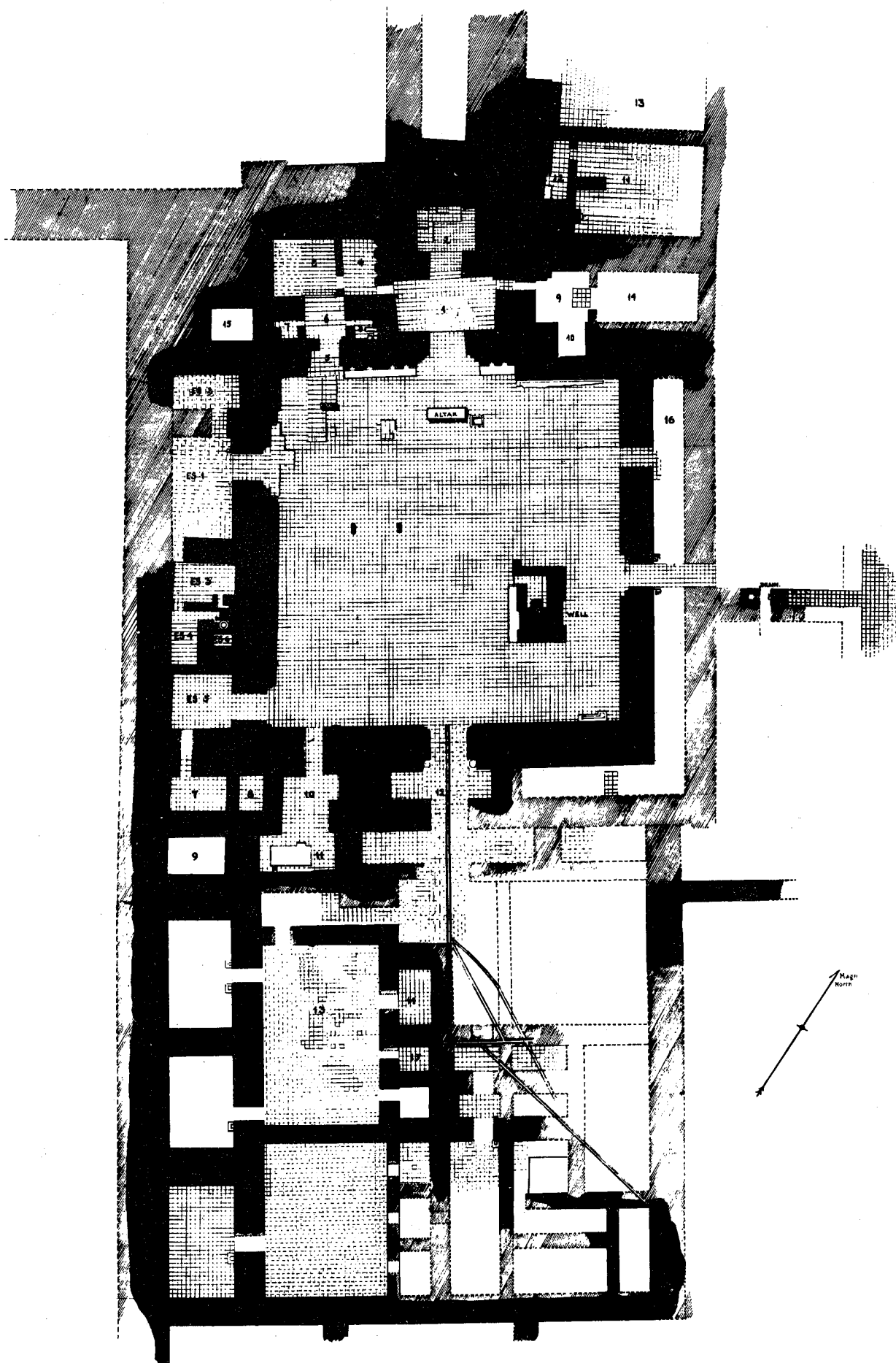
SCALE OF METERS

A. SWITZER, A. D. 1911
REV. DECEMBER, 1952

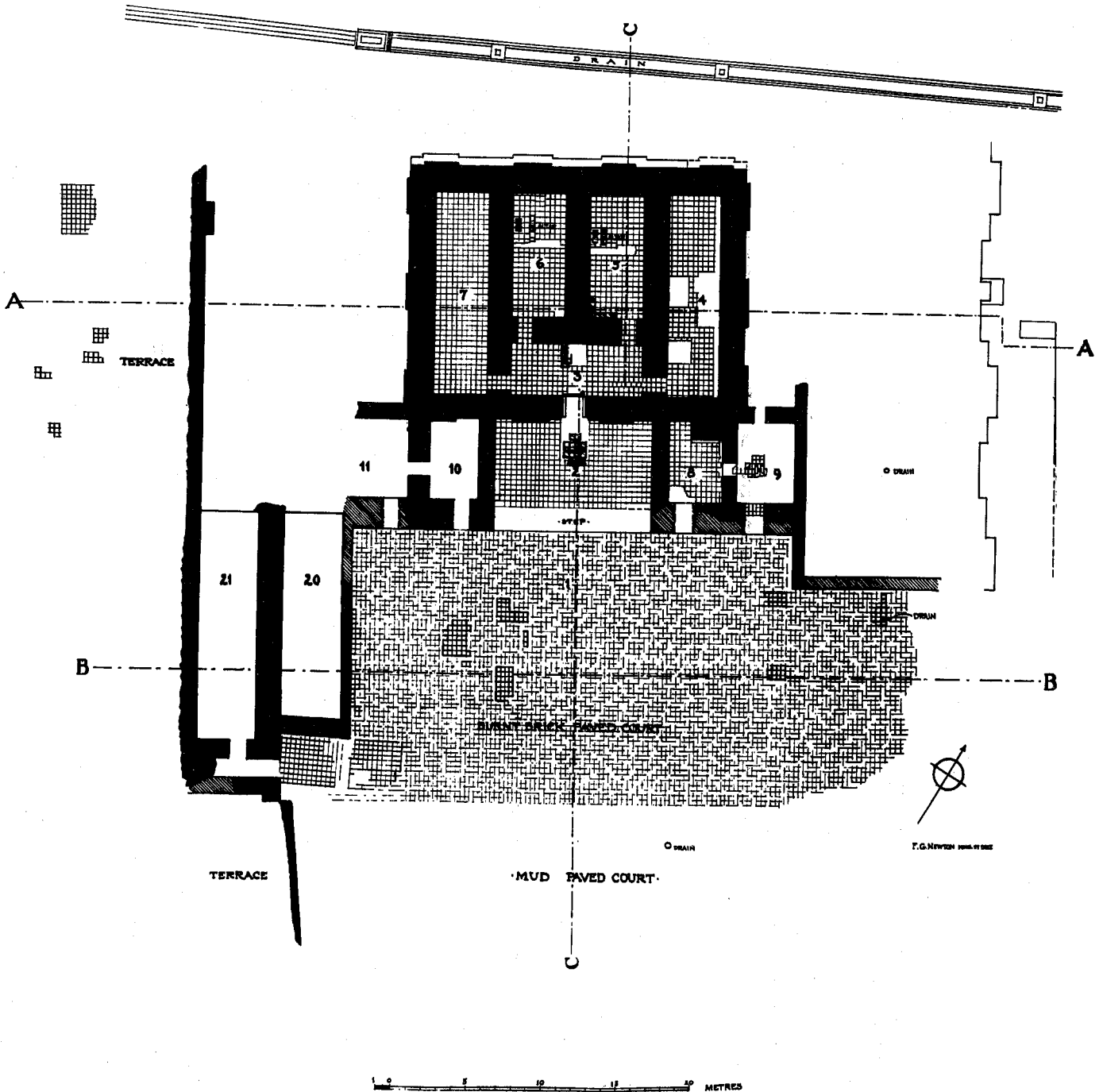
The E-hur-sag Site in the Neo-Babylonian Period;
Plan and restored section.



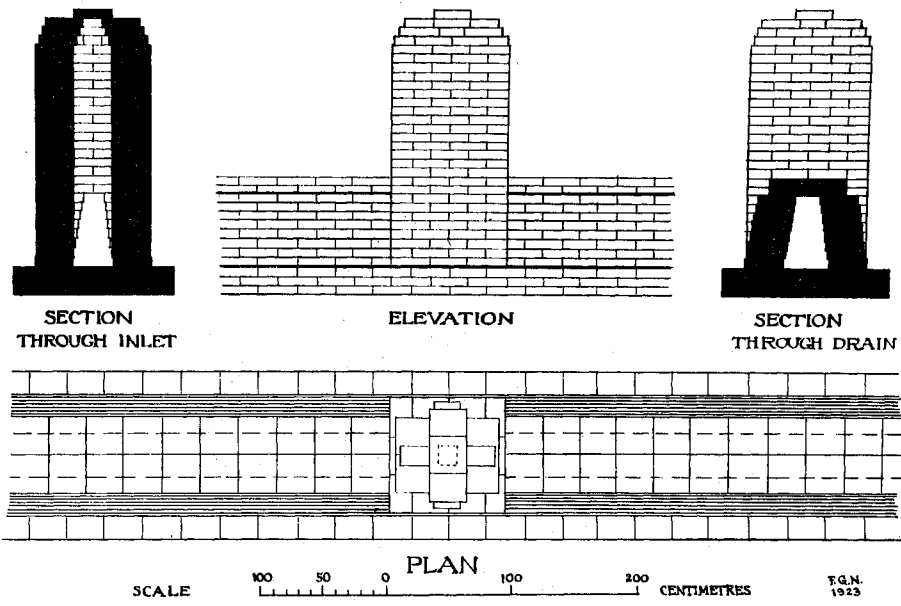
The Gig-par-ku site in the Neo-Babylonian Period



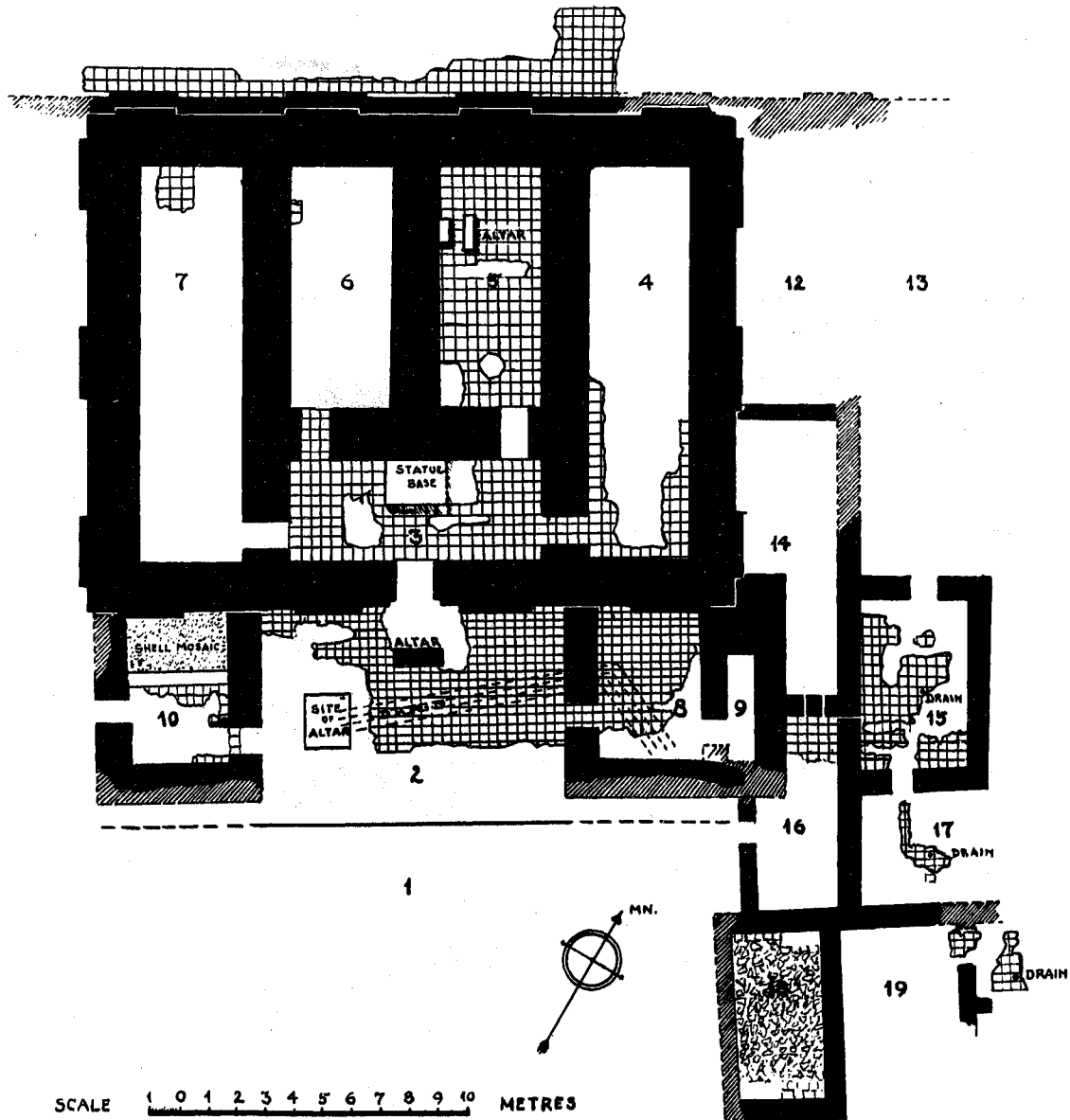
The E-gig-par of Nabonidus, including E-dublal-mah.



The E-nun-mah of Nebuchadnezzar

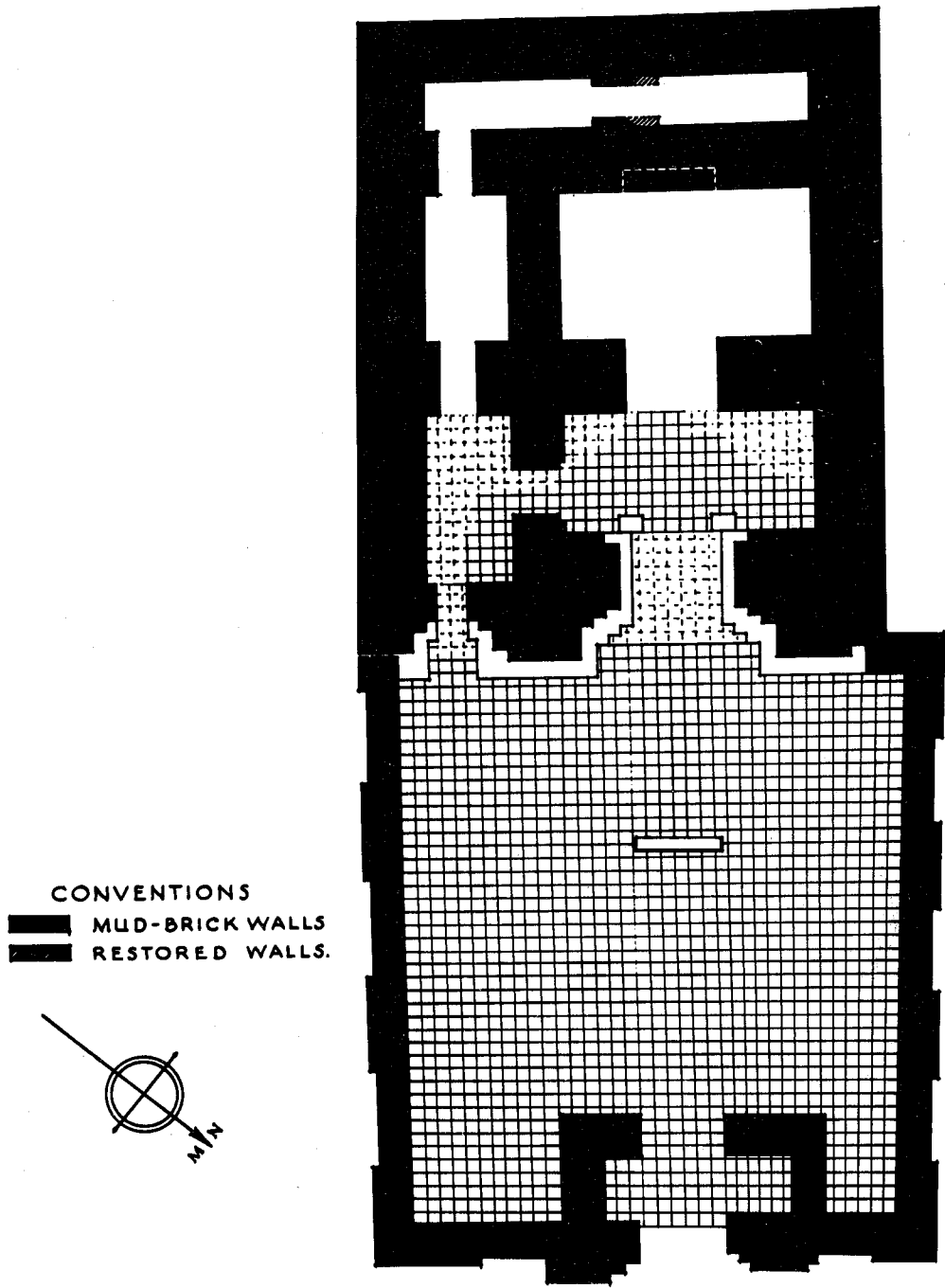


(a) Nebuchadnezzar's conduit behind E-nun-mah



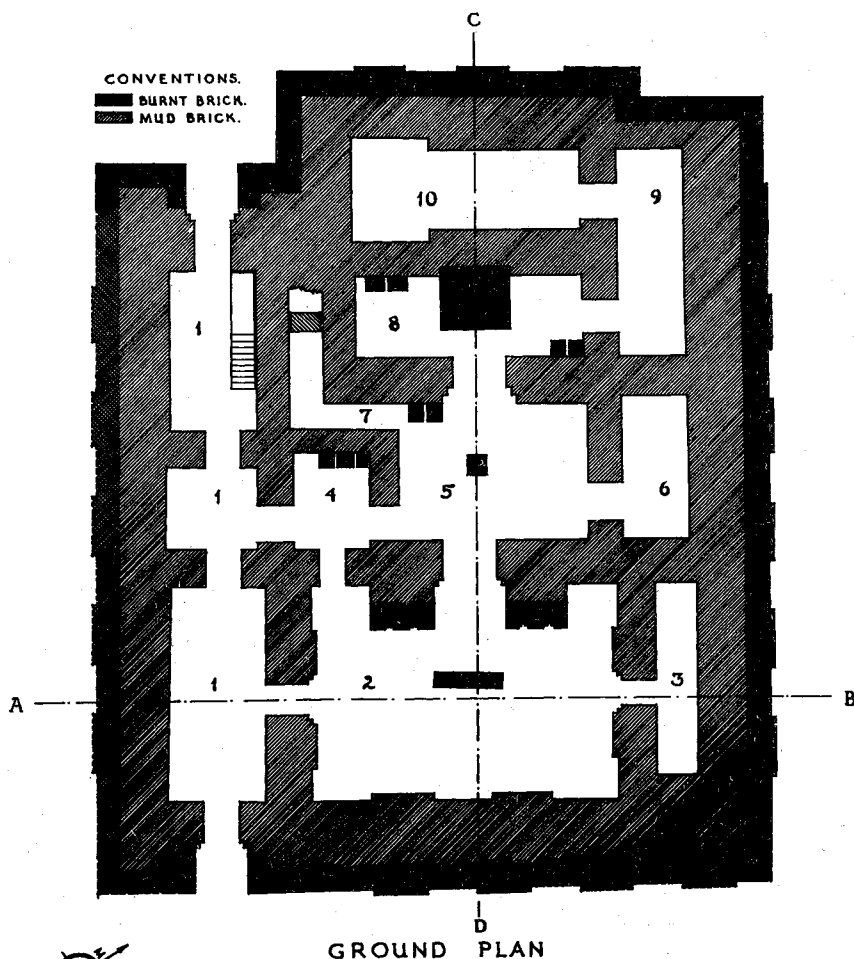
E-nun-mah in the Persian Period

E-NUN-MAH



A·S·WHITBURN-A·R·I·B·A.
FEBRUARY-1930.

The Nin-Ezen Temple of Nebuchadnezzar



SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 METRES.

AS-WHITBURN-AR18A
 MARCH-1930.



SECTION-C-D.

CONVENTIONS.
 ■ BURNT BRICK SECTION
 ▨ MUD BRICK SECTION
 ▩ BURNT BRICK ELEVATION.



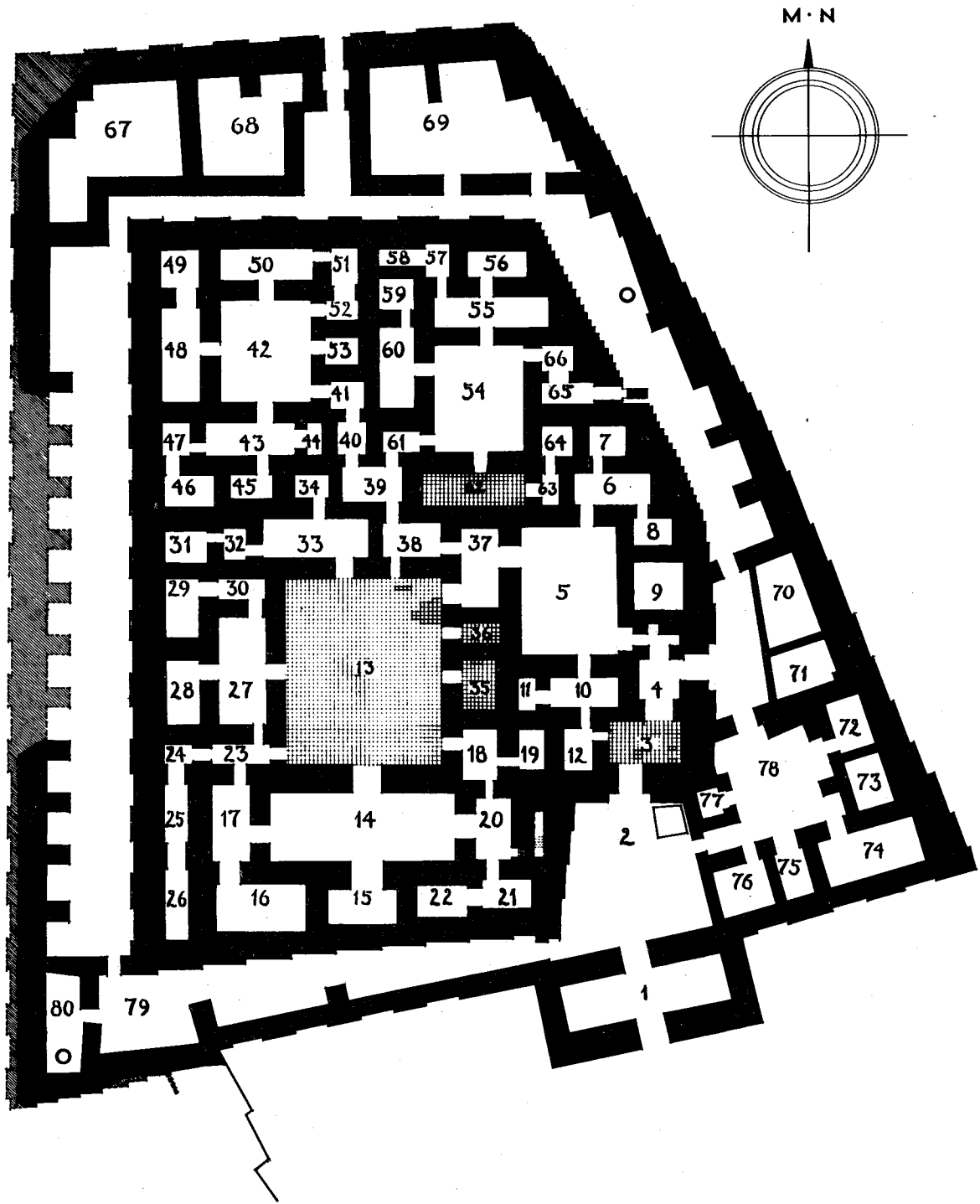
SECTION-A-B.

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 METRES.

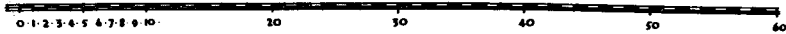
AS-WHITBURN-AR18A
 MARCH-1930.

The Harbour Temple, plan and sections

2

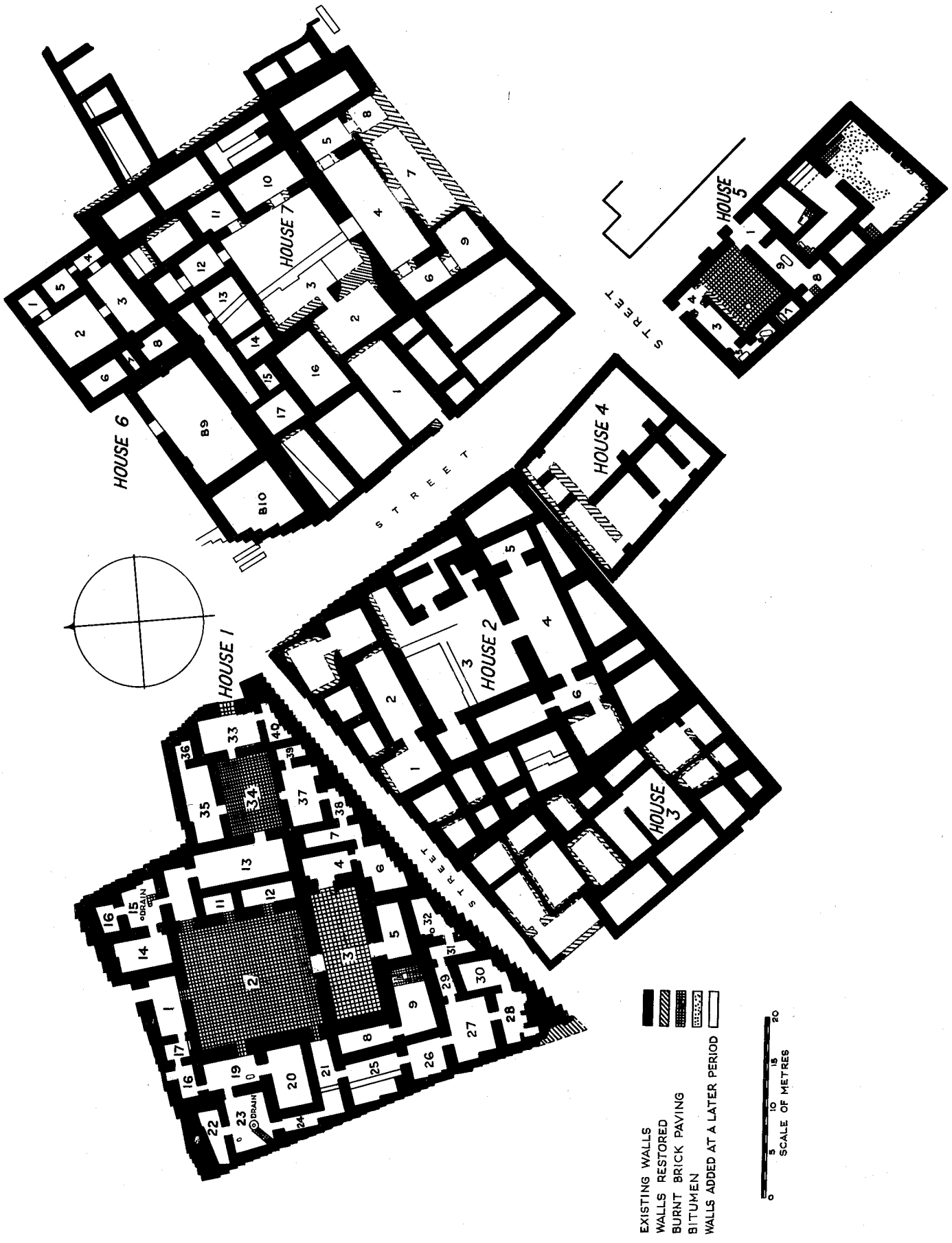


S C A L E O F M E T R E S

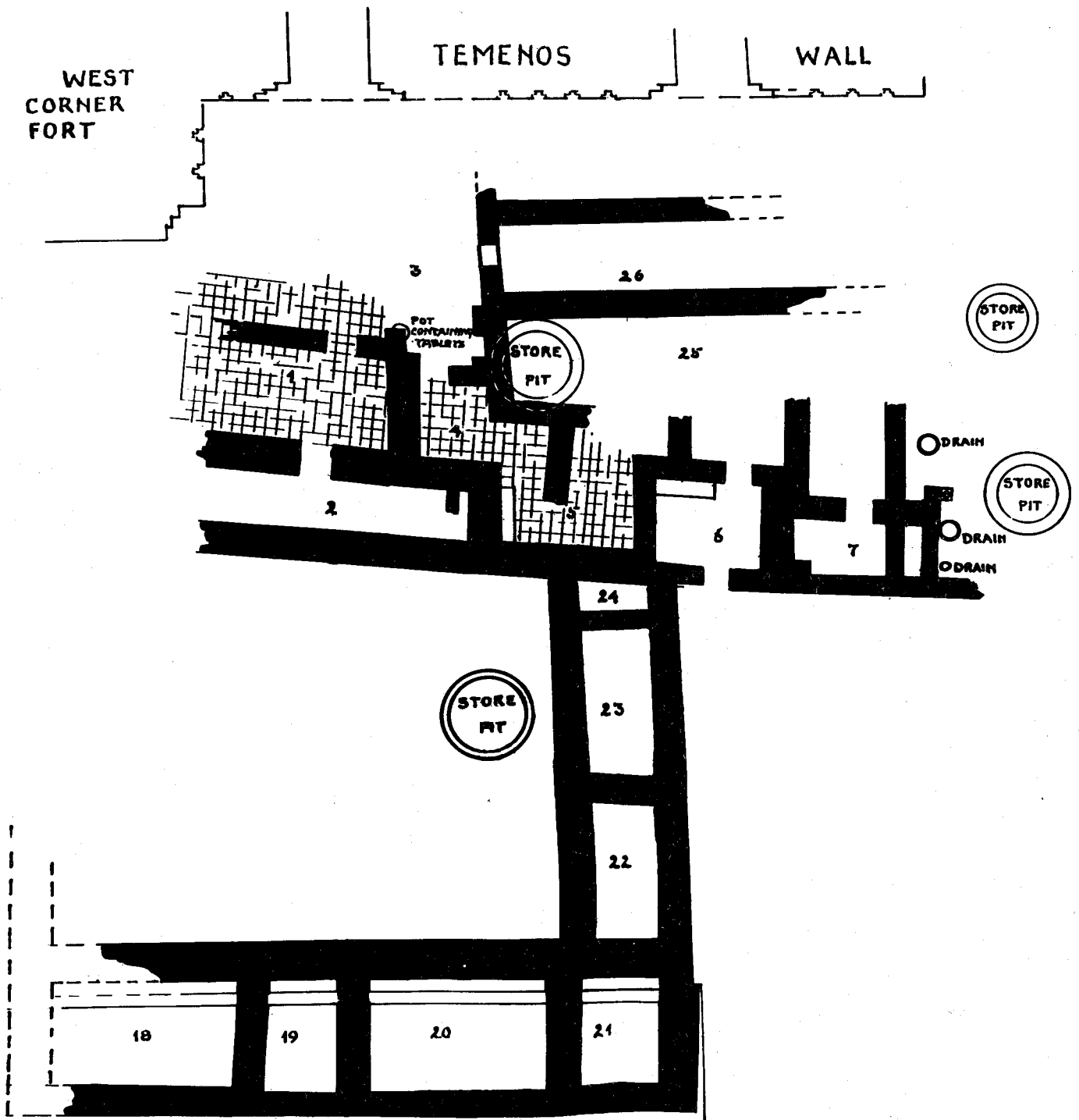


M.E.L.MALLOWAN
J.CRUIKSHANK ROSE A.R.I.B.A.
MENS. ET DELT. 1930

The Palace of Bel-shalti-Nannar



Private Houses of the Neo-Babylonian Period



Persian buildings NW of the Ziggurat