

UR EXCAVATIONS

THE OLD  
BABYLONIAN PERIOD

## UR EXCAVATIONS

- I. *Al-'Ubaid*, by H. R. Hall and C. L. Woolley (1927)
- II. *The Royal Cemetery*, by C. L. Woolley and others, 2 Vols. (1934)
- III. *Archaic Seal Impressions*, by L. Legrain and Sir Leonard Woolley (1936)
- IV. *The Early Periods*, by Sir Leonard Woolley (1956)
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- VI. *The Ur III Period*, by Sir Leonard Woolley (1974)
- VII. *The Old Babylonian Period*, by Sir Leonard Woolley and Sir Max Mallowan (1976)
- VIII. *The Kassite Period and the Period of the Assyrian Kings*, by Sir Leonard Woolley (1965)
- IX. *The Neo-Babylonian and Persian Periods*, by Sir Leonard Woolley and M. E. L. Mallowan (1962)
- X. *Seal Cylinders*, by L. Legrain and Sir Leonard Woolley (1951)

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- I. *Royal Inscriptions*, by C. J. Gadd and L. Legrain, 2 Vols. (1928)
- II. *Archaic Texts*, by E. Burrows (1935)
- III. *Business Documents of the Third Dynasty of Ur*, by L. Legrain, 2 Vols. (1937, 1947)
- IV. *Business Documents of the Neo-Babylonian Period*, by H. H. Figulla (1949)
- V. *Letters and Documents of the Old Babylonian Period*, by H. H. Figulla and W. J. Martin (1953)
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  - Part I, by C. J. Gadd and S. N. Kramer (1963)
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  - Part III, by S. N. Kramer and A. Shaffer (*in preparation*)
- VII. *Middle Babylonian Legal Documents, and other Texts*, by O. R. Gurney (1974)
- VIII. *Royal Inscriptions, Part II*, by E. Sollberger (1965)

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THE OLD  
BABYLONIAN PERIOD

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## FOREWORD

This volume completes the publication of the final reports on the Ur Excavations, nearly fifty years after the appearance of Volume I (*al-'Ubaid*). It is the last of the manuscripts prepared by the late Sir Leonard Woolley before the war broke out and interrupted the publication programme. The task of editing the present volume has been most ably and painstakingly carried out by Mr. T. C. Mitchell, Deputy Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities, who had already edited Volumes VIII and IX. As with those two volumes, Sir Leonard's original text has been used as he had written it, with only minor alterations made necessary by the passage of time. Thus, the spellings of names have been made to conform with current usage; the subdivisions within the chapters have been made uniform; a few bibliographical notes have been added (in square brackets); and some extra entries have been made in the Catalogue of Objects. Woolley's manuscript contained a number of references to tablets published in *U.E.T.* V (see p. xviii below). A particular attempt has been made to check and complete these references but it has not always been possible to arrive at certainty in this, especially since many of the *loci* were renamed or renumbered in the final version and no complete concordance exists between the final designations and the abbreviations which appear on the field catalogue cards. Individual problems arising from this are discussed in footnotes placed in square brackets. Nor has it been possible, in the absence of some of the original objects, in Baghdad and elsewhere, to verify the readings of all inscriptions, consequently, in these cases the readings in Sir Leonard Woolley's field notes have been retained. It has also been deemed logical to substitute for Woolley's original title – *The Larsa Period* – the more comprehensive title – *The Old Babylonian Period*, as neither the objects nor the inscriptions discussed in this volume are restricted to the time of the Larsa Dynasty.

Finally, Sir Max Mallowan, an early and life-long friend of Sir Leonard, and the last survivor of the Ur team, had made two contributions which he has revised himself.

This volume was ready for the press by the end of 1969 and it is most unfortunate that circumstances beyond our control have delayed its publication for so long, thus making the bibliographical apparatus in part out of date. In spite of all its imperfections, however, it constitutes, with the other volumes in the series, a fitting memorial to Sir Leonard Woolley whose industry, genius, and imagination have brought back to life one of the most glittering periods of Mesopotamian history.

October, 1975

E. SOLLBERGER,  
Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities



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## ABBREVIATIONS

### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

- A.f.O.* *Archiv für Orientforschung*  
*A.ŷ.* *Antiquaries Journal*  
*A.ŷ.A.* *American Journal of Archaeology*  
*A.N.E.T.* J. B. Pritchard (ed.), *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament* (3rd ed.; Princeton, 1970)  
*A.S.* 16 Assyriological Studies 16, *Studies in Honor of Benno Landsberger . . .* (Chicago, 1965)  
*B.A.S.O.R.* *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*  
*Bi.Or.* *Bibliotheca Orientalis* (see p. xviii n.2)  
*B.M.Q.* *British Museum Quarterly*  
Edikt F. R. Kraus, *Ein Edikt des Königs Ammi-šaduqa von Babylon* (Leiden, 1958)  
Foreign Trade W. F. Leemans, *Foreign Trade in the Old Babylonian Period* (Leiden, 1960)  
*H.U.C.A.* *Hebrew Union College Annual*  
*Iraq* *Iraq* (British School of Archaeology in Iraq) (see p. xviii n. 2)  
*ŷ.A.O.Š.* *Journal of the American Oriental Society* (see p. xviii n. 2)  
*ŷ.E.O.L.* *Jaarbericht . . . van het Vooraziatisch-Egyptisch Genootschap 'Ex Oriente Lux'* (see p. xviii n.2)  
*ŷ.E.S.H.O.* *Journal of Economic and Social History of the Orient* (see p. xviii n. 2)  
*ŷ.R.A.S.* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*  
*M.ŷ.* *The Museum Journal* (University Museum, University of Pennsylvania)  
*M.S.L.* *Materialien zum sumerischen Lexikon*  
*O.L.Z.* *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung* (see p. xviii n. 2)  
Opificius R. Opificius, *Das altbabylonische Terrakottarelieŷ* (Berlin, 1962)  
*P.B.A.* *Proceedings of the British Academy*  
*R.A.* *Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale*  
*S.A.K.I.* F. Thureau-Dangin, *Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften* (Leipzig, 1907)  
Trade Foreign Trade  
*U.E.* *Ur Excavations*, see opposite title page  
*U.E.T.* *Ur Excavations: Texts*, see opposite title page  
*U.V.B.* *Vorläufiger Bericht über die . . . in Uruk-Warka unternommenen Ausgrabungen*  
Van Buren E. D. van Buren, *Clay Figurines of Babylonia and Assyria* (New Haven, 1930)  
*W.O.* *Die Welt des Orients* (see p. xviii n. 2)  
*Z.A.* *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und verwandte Gebiete*  
*Zwischenzeit* D. O. Edzard, *Die 'Zweite Zwischenzeit' Babyloniens* (Wiesbaden, 1957)

### TOPOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

- AH The large residential quarter SE of the Temenos, pp. 118-166.  
AHG Grave in the AH site  
BC Site of the Mausolea of the Third Dynasty kings, Sqq. BB-DD/41-42, pp. 166-168.  
CLW The NE city wall, central section  
DP E-ḫur-sag site  
EH (E-ḫur-sag) Area in S corner of the Temenos, Sqq. V-X/45-46 ('Tomb Mound' of Taylor), pp. 72-79.  
EM (Extra mural), pp. 95-118.  
ES Dub-lal-maḫ site  
IL Isin-Larsa pottery type, pp. 187-193.  
KP (King's palace) Gipar-ku site, Sqq. S-V/38-42  
KPS (King's palace south) SE prolongation of the Gipar-ku site, Sqq. U-W/41-43  
LG Larsa grave, pp. 195-213.  
NT Site of Nin-giz-zida and Nin-ezen Temple on city wall, Sqq. U/59-60, pp. 67-72.  
PG Royal Cemetery site, Sqq. X-BB/42-47  
SF SE part of the Gipar-ku site  
SM Pp. 79-81.  
TT Trial trench  
TTB Trial trench B, E-nun-maḫ site  
TTE Trial trench E, Royal Cemetery area  
U Prefix to object numbers from Ur

## AUTHOR'S NOTE<sup>1</sup>

The present volume deals with those sites excavated by the Joint Expedition which can be assigned definitely to the Larsa period. Owing to the conservative piety of the Sumerian and Babylonian rulers whereby ancient religious buildings were constantly repaired and rebuilt, often with little change of form even where the repairs were most extensive, the date of a temple is not always easy to determine. Should it be referred to its founder or to the king whose work on it happens to be the best preserved? Absolute consistency of treatment has been found to be impossible and the selection of subjects for this and other volumes of our series has been necessarily in the nature of a compromise. Everything connected with the Ziggurat and its platform, even such distinctive features as the bastion fort of Warad-Sin, has been omitted from this volume and described in Vol. V, because the Ziggurat is a single monument whose history can best be dealt with as a unit. Similarly the temples E-nun-maḥ and E-dub-lal-maḥ are not described here although Larsa kings were active in the restoration of the former and responsible for the ground-plan of the latter. On the other hand the Gipar-ku and the Enki temple find a place here because although both were Third Dynasty foundations the whole of their existing fabric dates from Larsa times. In the case of the Nin-ezen temple, the remains were so confused that the record here given covers the Kassite reconstruction as well as the Larsa original.

There was no such complication in the case of the private houses; all that are described in this volume belong exclusively to the Larsa period. On the two main sites, EM and AH, we deliberately refrained from digging down to any earlier level, although on the AH site at any rate houses of the Third Dynasty underlay those of Larsa and seemed to have been built on much the same lines. The small group 30/A-E consisted of houses built some time after the collapse of the Third Dynasty. All of these are described in detail. We found remains of Larsa houses on the EH site and over the area occupied by the old Royal Cemetery, but they were too fragmentary to call for description; their only interest was that they served to date a few objects found in them and that they proved that all this was a built-up area in the Larsa period. To the NW of the Ziggurat Terrace and along the line of the city wall there were Larsa houses, but those had been reduced to ruins or remodelled in Kassite times and, in the state in which we found them, were Kassite and not Larsa; and so they are omitted here.

Great numbers of Larsa graves were found below the house ruins. Very many of them had been disturbed in antiquity and wholly or partially plundered. It would have been an absurd extravagance to publish empty graves or even those which, without being absolutely empty, contained only one or two clay vessels of types plentifully represented elsewhere. In the tabular analysis, therefore, I have included all those of which the furniture was of any interest, and even plundered graves containing no more than a single clay pot if that pot was of a type whose date could be established only by that occurrence. The rest I have suppressed. In the notes on the pottery types and their relative frequency, I have, of course, taken into account all occurrences in unpublished graves, but have denoted the latter by their field numbers

<sup>1</sup> [Written before the 1939-45 war and revised by Sir Leonard Woolley between 1953 and 1959. When reference is made to "modern" conditions in the Near East in the text of this volume it must be understood as referring to the period before the 1939-45 war. Ed.]



(printed in brackets); the bracketed numbers do not imply reference to anything described elsewhere in the text but do explain the character of the evidence used for dating the pot type.

As regards the written material, inscribed stones, tablets, seals, etc., I have wherever possible referred to the volumes of *Ur Excavations Texts*: in which they have been published.<sup>2</sup> In the case of unpublished documents I have utilised the provisional notes on the field catalogue cards, chiefly the work of Mr. C. P. T. Winckworth and of Dr. Legrain. These, though subject to revision, have done much to elucidate the character of the buildings in which the objects were found. To Professor C. J. Gadd I owe the references to the Omen texts dealing with house construction.

While I am alone responsible for the actual writing of this book, apart from the section on the Treasury of Sin-iddinam, written by Professor M. E. L. Mallowan, who directed its excavation, I have enjoyed the help and used the notes of many assistants. My wife was the only one present at the excavation of all the sites with which this volume is concerned, and after her I am most indebted to Professor Mallowan, who worked with me for six years; but to Messrs. A. S. Whitburne, J. C. Rose and E. F. Gott, who in turn were the architects attached to the expedition, I owe a great deal. Lastly, in the preparation of the book for press and for the references on which the pottery survey is based I had again the invaluable help of Miss J. Joshua.

Most of the photographs forming the plates are the work of Yahia, eldest son of my foreman Hamoudi. The drawings have been taken direct from the field notes and are therefore by various hands.<sup>3</sup> Of the plans the authorship is noted in each case. Reconstructions are the joint work of the architects concerned and of myself.

<sup>2</sup> *Ur Excavations: Texts*. Vol. I, *Royal Inscriptions*, by C. J. Gadd and L. Legrain. Vol. III, *Business Documents of the Third Dynasty of Ur*, by L. Legrain. Vol. V, *Letters and Documents of the Old Babylonian Period*, by H. H. Figulla and W. J. Martin.

<sup>3</sup> [The objects figured in the plates have been redrawn, but the text figures showing architectural elements have been left unchanged, except for the lettering, since neater drawings would have given a false impression of certainty over details. Ed.]

## THE HOUSES AND THE TABLETS FOUND IN THEM<sup>1</sup>

In my preliminary publication of the AH site (*A. J.*, 11 (1931), No. 4) I remarked (p. 372) that the tablets must await further study: "here I can only say that we seem to have material enough to identify the owners of most of the houses of the Larsa period and to learn something at least of their activities. These documents, not always of any great interest in themselves, gain immensely in value from their association with individual houses and should furnish a remarkably detailed account of this quarter of the city of Ur."

I deeply regret that this promise is inadequately fulfilled. On the publication of Vol. V of the Ur texts a reviewer<sup>2</sup> rightly pointed out that no information was given on the find-spots and the association of the tablets, so that most of their scientific value was lost; and he not unnaturally attributed this to the ignorant and out-of-date methods of the excavator.

The tablets could not be given catalogue numbers until they had been cleaned, which nearly always meant until they had been baked; field notes on the houses therefore could generally record only the fact of their discovery, their whereabouts in the building and the approximate number in the hoard or room. For each isolated tablet, or for each hoard, the site symbol, the house number and the room number were written on a paper which was kept with the specimen or specimens, and for baking the same details were incised on pot-sherds placed with the specimens in the sand-box; when the baked tablet had been cleaned its catalogue number was inscribed on it and the information on the potsherd was copied onto the catalogue card.

Occasionally it had been possible for me to include in the field notes something—names, dates or general character—that the epigraphist could supply on the first examination of the tablet, or subsequently to add the catalogue number when that could be fixed without delay. Where then a reference could be identified beyond question I have given it in my text, but in only too many cases identification was impossible, and I am sadly aware of my text's shortcomings.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [This note, though not originally with the MS. of this volume, was presumably intended by Sir Leonard Woolley to be published with it. Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> [The principal reviews of *U.E.T.*, V were A. L. Oppenheim, *J.A.O.S.*, 74 (1954), pp. 6-17; F. R. Kraus, *O.L.Z.*, 50 (1955), cols 516-24; *W.O.*, 2.2 (1955), pp. 120-36; and W. F. Leemans, *Bi. Or.*, 12 (1955), pp. 112-21; related studies were H. H. Figulla, *Iraq*, 15 (1953), pp. 88-122, 171-192; M. Birot, *J.E.S.H.O.*, 5 (1962), pp. 92-109; and Kraus, *J.E.O.L.*, 16 (1964), pp. 16-39. Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> [See also the Foreword. Ed.]

## CHAPTER I

### THE CITY

#### PART I: THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS (Pl. 116)

The city which Ur-Nammu and the kings of the Third Dynasty who succeeded him on the throne had built and beautified had, by the time with which this volume has to deal, completely passed away. The last king of Ur-Nammu's line, Ibbi-Suen, was defeated by the allied forces of the Elamites and the Amorites; he was carried away into captivity and his city was sacked and laid waste by the victorious invaders. The disaster, which marked the downfall of the ancient Sumerian nation, was complete. A thousand years later the name of Ibbi-Suen was a symbol of catastrophe, illustrating all the omens of public ill, and there was still current the hymn of lamentations in which some contemporary poet had given voice to the bitterness of his spirit.

When they overthrew, when order they destroyed,  
Then like a deluge [the Elamites] consumed all things together.  
Whereunto, Oh Sumer, did they change thee?  
The sacred dynasty from the temple they exiled,  
They demolished the city, they demolished the temple,  
They seized the rulership of the land.  
By the command of Enlil order was destroyed,  
By the storm-spirit of Anu hastening over the lands it was snatched away,  
Enlil turned his eyes towards a strange land,  
The divine Ibbi-Suen was carried to Elam.<sup>1</sup>

The ancient scribe was not guilty here of any poetic exaggeration; what we know of the ruins fully bears out his lamentable tale, for there is not a single building of the Third Dynasty but shows the marks of violent overthrow.

Of the great wall with which Ur-Nammu had defended his capital the lower part, the mud-brick ramp containing the city terrace, did indeed survive. It may have been breached in places, but it would have been no easy task to destroy completely a rampart the width of which varied from 25— 34 m.; but of the wall proper which ran along the top of the ramp not a single brick has been found by us *in situ*. Of the Ziggurat terrace, which formed the inmost line of defence, the burnt-brick facing was torn away and a rough slope of broken mud brick took the place of its strong walls. The solid bulk of the lower stages of the Ziggurat itself defied the spoiler, but the temple which crowned it was of course destroyed, the buildings on its first platform were overthrown and the temples clustered at its foot were razed and their very foundations rooted out. The great mausoleum built by Šulgi and Amar-Suena was plundered, the tombs beneath it were violated, and the ruined buildings became a mere quarry where in after years men dug for bricks and in time built their private houses over the burial-place of the old kings. Of the Dub-lal-maḥ of Amar-Suena not enough remains to yield the ground-plan. In the walls of E-nun-maḥ a few courses of bricks alone survive from the Third Dynasty; the royal palace of E-ḥur-sag was occupied by squatters; Amar-Suena's great temple of Nanna was levelled with the ground. In not a single temple the foundation of which dated from the imperial age did we find more than mere tatters of

<sup>1</sup> S. Langdon, *Historical and Religious Texts from the Temple Library of Nippur* B.E. XXXI (Munich, 1914), No. III [Obv. 1-5, 19, 21-3, Rev. 5; Langdon's translation modified by Woolley; recent translation in A. Falkenstein and W. von Soden, *Sumerische und Akkadische Hymnen und Gebete* (Zurich Stuttgart, 1953), pp. 189-92, 376, No. 37. Ed.]

walls difficult to identify or, as in the case of the Dim-tab-ba<sup>2</sup> temple of Šulgi, foundation-deposits set below walls of which not one brick is left upon another. Where the public buildings were so sedulously overthrown, it is not likely that private houses escaped plundering and destruction; the whole city of Ur must have perished.

Those of the inhabitants who escaped from massacre returned to a town in ruins the reconstruction of which could be neither quickly nor thoroughly effected. They must have begun by reconditioning the houses in which they were to live, but a population so impoverished could not undertake public works upon a great scale, and the rebuilding of the temples had to be left to others. It was fortunate for them that Ur was still a name to conjure with, that the city's political past, its religious associations and its status as a commercial and manufacturing centre were enough to interest whatever Government controlled southern Mesopotamia. The hitherto unimportant city of Isin was the first to claim, and in some measure to enjoy, the hegemony which Ur had lost. Its rulers called themselves "kings of Sumer and Akkad" and did include Ur in their dominions although the limits of those dominions were narrow indeed in comparison with the wide empire of Šulgi and Amar-Suena; but their authority was gradually undermined by that of the kings of Larsa, and after a few generations Larsa, without a struggle, succeeded to the overlordship of the south. Such was the historic importance of Ur that practically every king of either line took it upon himself to restore one or another of the monuments which the Elamites had destroyed, and even when the native dynasty of Larsa was ousted and an Elamite, Kudur-mabuk, installed his own son Warad-Sin in their place, the foreign ruler proved himself the most active of them all in the piety with which he rebuilt and enlarged the temples of the ancient capital.

Išbi-Irra, the founder of the Isin dynasty, does not seem to have concerned himself with Ur, but his successor, Šu-ilišu, who boasts that he brought back from Anshan the statue of Nanna which had been carried off at the time of Ibbi-Suen's downfall, rebuilt, perhaps for the statue's reception, Dub-lal-maḥ, the place of judgement, and set up its doors (100).<sup>3</sup> Of Iddin-Dagan, the next king, we have a dedication to Nanna (294), perhaps of a statue. His successor Išme-Dagan is represented at Ur by a vase dedicated to Nanna (102), but he speaks of himself as one "who exalts the head of Ur", and the reconstruction of Dub-lal-maḥ was his work. Lipit-Ištar dug or restored canals (he calls himself "the just irrigator of Ur") and built the E-gipar of Nin-ezen (106) and renewed the "place of Ur" (295).<sup>4</sup> This king's sister En-ana-tuma, daughter of king Išme-Dagan, was, in accordance with ancient precedent, High Priestess of Nanna at Ur and continued to hold the post after the suzerainty had passed from Isin to Larsa, and her pious works were done in the name and "for the life" of Gungunum, whom she expressly calls "King of Ur". She built on the foundation laid by Amar-Suena the great Gipar-ku of Ningal (*v. Ch. III*) and set up in it the statue of the goddess, and for Nanna she built the E-ginabtum-ku. The little statue of Ningal on Pl. 55a was dedicated by her.

Abi-sare has left no record of his activities,<sup>5</sup> but the next king, Sumu-Ilum, built a store-house called the E-ginabtum-ku for Inanna (114; this cannot be the same as was built by En-ana-tuma for Nanna, though the name is virtually identical) and for Nanaia the temple called E-itu-da (115).<sup>6</sup> His successor, Nur-Adad,<sup>7</sup> built the E-gar-ku of Ningal (111).<sup>8</sup> Sin-iddinam carried out various works of restoration<sup>9</sup> in the little temple of

<sup>2</sup> [See *U.E.*, VIII, p. 79, n. 3. Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> The numbers refer to *Ur Excavations: Texts*, Vol. I, *Royal Inscriptions*.

<sup>4</sup> [See also *U.E.T.*, VIII, pp. 33-4, No. 37. Ed.]

<sup>5</sup> [See now, however, *U.E.T.*, VIII, No. 65. Ed.]

<sup>6</sup> [Cf. D.O. Edzard, *Die "zweite Zwischenzeit" Babyloniens* (Wiesbaden, 1957), p. 111 and n. 556. Ed.]

<sup>7</sup> ["after putting down an insurrection led by one Na'id-Shamash" has here been deleted (see

*U.E.T.*, I, No. 111 and Edzard, *Zwischenzeit*, pp. 117 and 144. Ed.]

<sup>8</sup> [And built a "big oven" for Nanna (*U.E.T.*, VIII, No. 67) and the Ga-nun-maḥ (see Edzard, *Zwischenzeit*, p. 145.) Ed.]

<sup>9</sup> [The passage "in the great court of Nanna (118) and" has here been deleted since this incipit (with which now see *U.E.T.*, VIII, p. 28, No. 19) speaks only of the general maintenance of E-kiš-nu-gal, at Ur. Ed.]

E-nun-maḥ (117),<sup>10</sup> as well as on the Ziggurat, and the wide dispersion of bricks stamped with his name seems to point to yet greater activity.<sup>11</sup> Of the next three short-lived kings one, Šilli-Adad, restored the “foundation of E-temen-ni-guru”, the walled enclosure of the Ziggurat terrace (121).<sup>12</sup>

The Elamite<sup>13</sup> Warad-Sin was the most energetic of all the royal builders of the Larsa Dynasty. His best surviving work is the fortification of the Ziggurat enclosure (131),<sup>14</sup> to which he added the massive gateway on the NW side; “he enlarged Ur and multiplied its walls” (134) and dug the canal “Nanna rejoice” (136).<sup>15</sup> Amongst the temples built or restored by him are named the Ga-nun-maḥ (123),<sup>16</sup> the E-id-lu-rugu-kalama (in the Gipar-ku of Ningal) (126),<sup>17</sup> the E-Tilmuna of Inanna and its E-šu-siga (127),<sup>18</sup> the E-ga-bu-ra (130),<sup>19</sup> and temples to Nergal (125), and Zababa (128), and for Nanna “a great wall which, like a mountain, cannot be undermined” (129), which may refer to the reconstruction of the town wall. On the Ziggurat terrace he repaired the old kitchens in which the food of the gods was prepared (124).

Rim-Sin carried out works [probably (Ed.)] in the Temenos area, E-kiš-nu-gal (137), and built or enlarged the E-ninbi-tuma of Nin-šubur (138),<sup>20</sup> the E-ginabtum-ku of Nanna (139),<sup>21</sup> the E-ešbar-zida of Nin-siana (140), the E-crim-TAR-TAR of Nergal (141), the E-ni-ga-su of Dumuzi (142),<sup>22</sup> and temples to Nin-egala (143),<sup>23</sup> Ninlil (144),<sup>24</sup> and Iškur (145).<sup>25</sup>

Naturally, the list is far from being complete, but even so it attests an astonishing amount of temple-building during the two centuries or so covered by the dynasties of Isin and Larsa. That so much had to be done is proof of the wholesale destruction wrought by the Elamites

<sup>10</sup> [Two bricks with this text were also found some distance from the main site in the building described below by Professor Mallowan (pp. 87-94). This building was identified as the “Nig-ga-ra-na” (*A.J.*, VII (1927), p. 146) and later the “Nig-ga-ra-kam” (Sir Leonard Woolley, *Excavations at Ur* (E. Benn; London, 1954), p. 166), of Sin-iddinam, but the phrase *eš-gal-maḥ ni-ga-ra-kam* is part of the description of the building called Ga-nun-maḥ and not a name in itself. For this reason the phrase “built the Nig-gurana and Esh-gal-maḥ” which appears in the excavator’s manuscript has here been deleted. It is probable that this Ga-nun-maḥ should be identified as the building (TTB) to the east of the Ziggurat which Sir Leonard Woolley, identified as “E-nun-maḥ” (see *U.E.*, VI, Chap. V., and *U.E.*, IX, p. 26), and that the names Ga-nun-maḥ, E-ga-nun-maḥ and E-nun-maḥ all referred to the same building (see *U.E.T.*, I, pp. 31, 49, 58). B. Landsberger has suggested however (*O.L.Z.*, 34 (1931), col. 134) that E-ga-nun-maḥ and Ga-nun-maḥ on the one hand and E-nun-maḥ on the other were distinct, pointing out that in the texts published in *U.E.T.*, I the former are always associated with Nanna and the latter with Ningal. Against this it may be argued: (a) that the difference would appear to have been one of date rather than of dedicatee, the form E-nun-maḥ only appearing in the neo-Babylonian period (on the reading *gá-nun-maḥ* in *S.A.K.I.*, p. 208,4 see Edzard, *Zwischenzeit*, p. 145 and n. 762); (b) that both Nanna and Ningal are associated with the Ga-nun-maḥ (*S.A.K.I.*, p. 208,4), which appears indeed to have had within it sections belonging to each (see e.g. U.6384; and *U.E.T.*, V, No. 741 = *Iraq*, 15 (1953), p. 107); and (c) that the building TTB which is inside E-kiš-nu-gal is identified as E-ga-nun-maḥ by its gate sockets (*U.E.T.*, I, No.

306), and E-nun-maḥ is described as inside E-kiš-nu-gal (*U.E.T.*, I, No. 189), so the chances of their being different buildings are small. Ed.]

<sup>11</sup> [See also *U.E.T.*, VIII, Nos. 68-9 and Edzard, *Zwischenzeit*, pp. 147-8. Ed.]

<sup>12</sup> [See also *U.E.T.*, VIII, pp. 28-9, No. 20. His predecessor Sin-iqišam built the E-ni-gina of Nin-giz-zida (*U.E.T.*, VIII, No. 72) Ed.]

<sup>13</sup> [On the ethnic affiliations of Warad-Sin and Rim-Sin see e.g. C.J. Gadd, *Cambridge Ancient History*, (rev. ed.), I, Chap. XXII (1965), pp. 46-7. Ed.]

<sup>14</sup> [*U.E.*, V, pp. 42-5; see also *U.E.T.*, VIII, pp. 30-1, No. 27. Ed.]

<sup>15</sup> [Id-Nanna-šita; see T. Jacobsen, *Iraq*, 22 (1960), p. 184. Ed.]

<sup>16</sup> [For him by his father Kudur-mabuk. Ed.]

<sup>17</sup> [Cf. Edzard, *Zwischenzeit*, p. 174 and n. 952; and see *U.E.T.*, VIII, No. 78. Ed.]

<sup>18</sup> [See also *U.E.T.*, VIII, p. 30, No. 25; cf. Edzard, *Zwischenzeit*, p. 175, n. 956. Ed.]

<sup>19</sup> [See also *U.E.T.*, VIII, No. 80, and Edzard, *Zwischenzeit*, p. 174, n. 955. Ed.]

<sup>20</sup> [See also *U.E.T.*, VIII, p. 31, No. 28, and Edzard *Zwischenzeit*, p. 179, n. 979. Ed.]

<sup>21</sup> [See also *U.E.T.*, VIII, p. 31, No. 29. Ed.]

<sup>22</sup> [See *U.E.T.*, VIII, p. 32, No. 31, cf. Edzard, *Zwischenzeit*, p. 179, n. 893. Ed.]

<sup>23</sup> [Built by his wife Simat-Inanna. Ed.]

<sup>24</sup> [See *U.E.T.*, VIII, p. 32, No. 32, and Edzard, *Zwischenzeit*, p. 179. Ed.]

<sup>25</sup> [See also *U.E.T.*, VIII, No. 87, and Edzard, *Zwischenzeit*, p. 177, n. 968. He also renovated the E-gištu-šudu of Enki and enlarged its E-šu-siga (*U.E.T.*, VIII, No. 84) and rebuilt the E-ni-gina of Nin-giz-zida (*U.E.T.*, VIII, No. 85), see p. 71 below. Ed.]

at the end of the Third Dynasty; that it was done means that in the reign of Rim-Sin every public building in existence at Ur was relatively modern. It is true that the kings in their dedication-inscriptions often emphasise the fact that they were restoring old temples, not founding new, and they did piously clear and re-use the foundations laid by rulers of the Third Dynasty, but the superstructures cannot always have reproduced faithfully those which had disappeared generations before and, conservative as life was, the city must in its whole aspect have differed greatly from that of the days of Ibbi-Suen. One may conjecture that the new buildings set up by non-resident kings in a city which was no longer the capital of a realm, itself much diminished in extent, would be less magnificent than those which they replaced had been; but the mere number of them bears witness to the importance of Ur and to its wealth. The Third Dynasty kings had enriched their city with the spoils of war fought upon many frontiers, but two centuries of comparative peace had enabled the new town to attain by trade and manufacture a prosperity less sensational but scarcely less real. The Ur of Warad-Sin was probably very much larger than that of Ur-Nammu, and while its public monuments were not so magnificent its citizens may well have been better off.

The nucleus of the city was of course the old walled town of Ur-Nammu. How far the walls had been restored it is impossible to say. On the one hand we have the boast of Warad-Sin that he built "a great wall which like a high mountain cannot be undermined", and it is natural to apply this to the town wall, but on the other hand there is no trace of any such construction capping the mud-brick ramp of the Third Dynasty, whereas we do find in the Larsa as in the Kassite period private houses built along its edge, their blank outer walls forming a continuous line and making a good substitute for a military wall of defence. No earlier king of Isin or Larsa claims to have repaired the defences, and it is probable that none undertook the task; but the townspeople must have taken some steps for their own safety and the most easy and the most economical way of doing so was to adapt their own dwelling-houses to the ends of fortification. It may be that Warad-Sin replaced this make-shift by a real military work, but throughout the earlier part of the period, if our evidence can be trusted, the linked houses had to suffice for the town's protection.<sup>26</sup>

Inside the walls the old Temenos area was respected, though many of its buildings may have been slow to rise from their ruins.

In its western corner the Ziggurat, essentially that of Ur-Nammu, had been restored on its old lines, as far as we can tell from the scanty surviving brickwork of the Larsa period, but whether the two temples which had flanked its central stairway and the Ningal temple on the SE side were restored also there is nothing to show. The long range of buildings to the NW of it, on the edge of the terrace, had more than once been made good, and the terrace itself had been refaced and greatly strengthened and was probably regarded as the last and innermost line of the town defences. At the foot of the terrace, on the NE, the great courtyard of the Nanna temple had been repaired and a few additions made to it;<sup>27</sup> but to all intents and purposes the whole Ziggurat complex was very much what it had been in Ur-Nammu's or rather in Amar-Suena's day. Even of the Larsa work very little now survives, and for most of the buildings an account would be unintelligible which did not deal at the same time with the Third Dynasty originals. The only possible exception to this, indeed the only considerable work of building which was not pure restoration, was the fortress range on the NW; but that too is only an improvement on an old scheme, and the history of the Ziggurat from first to last is so much of an entity that it would be misleading to break it up, and the whole is dealt with in Vol. V. In the same way, it has been judged best not to deal in separate volumes with the various vicissitudes of other long lived monuments but to give the entire description of them in the volume concerned with that period which is best illustrated by their remains. Consequently, there is no description here of the shrine *Dub-lal-mah* which

<sup>26</sup> The evidence for the character of the wall is given at length in Vol. VI of this series.

<sup>27</sup> [For the suggestion that this courtyard was the *kisal-sag-an-na*, "upper court," and that the

open part of the Ziggurat terrace was the *kisal-mah*, "principal court," of the texts, see B. A. Levine and W. W. Hallo, *H.U.C.A.*, XXXVIII (1967), pp. 47-8, 55-6, and plan on p. 58. Ed.]

stood at the east corner of the Ziggurat terrace. Its present form is due to Išme-Dagan of Isin, but the walls actually visible are those of Kurigalzu, and the subject has been dealt with in Vol. VIII. E-nun-mah, on the other hand, kept through innumerable rebuildings its Third Dynasty ground-plan, right down to the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and has therefore been dealt with in Vol. VI. With E-nun-mah we are already outside the confines of E-temen-ni-guru, the terrace of the Ziggurat, and in the Temenos proper, E-kiš-nu-gal, the sacred area given over to the buildings dedicated to Nanna, the patron deity of Ur, and to those subsidiary godheads who formed his retinue. The chief of these was his consort Ningal, and to the SE of the Terrace, separated from its chambered wall by a street or processional way (Pl. 1), lay her temple, the Gipar-ku. It owed its foundation to Amar-Suena, but, completely destroyed by the Elamites, had been reconstructed on precisely the same lines, in fact on the old foundations, by the royal High Priestess En-ana-tuma in the days of Gungunum of Larsa and was the best preserved of the Larsa buildings excavated by us; a detailed description of it is given in Chapter III A, p. 40–63. The building is a rectangle measuring 80 X 76 m.; a massive double wall encloses an admirably planned and elaborate complex divided into two parts by a passage running NE X SW; doors in the NW and SE outer walls afford separate access to each. SE of the passage is a temple complete in itself. From the outer door one passed through two lobbies into a small outer court (C3 on the plan, Pl. 118) out of which opened the main court (C7) which was brick-paved and unroofed. In its northern corner was a bitumen-lined tank and next to it a stone columnar support probably for a metal laver containing holy water. The approach to the sanctuary was in the SW wall, facing the entrance; it was flanked by a series of brick pedestals set against the wall on which there had stood stelae commemorating the pious

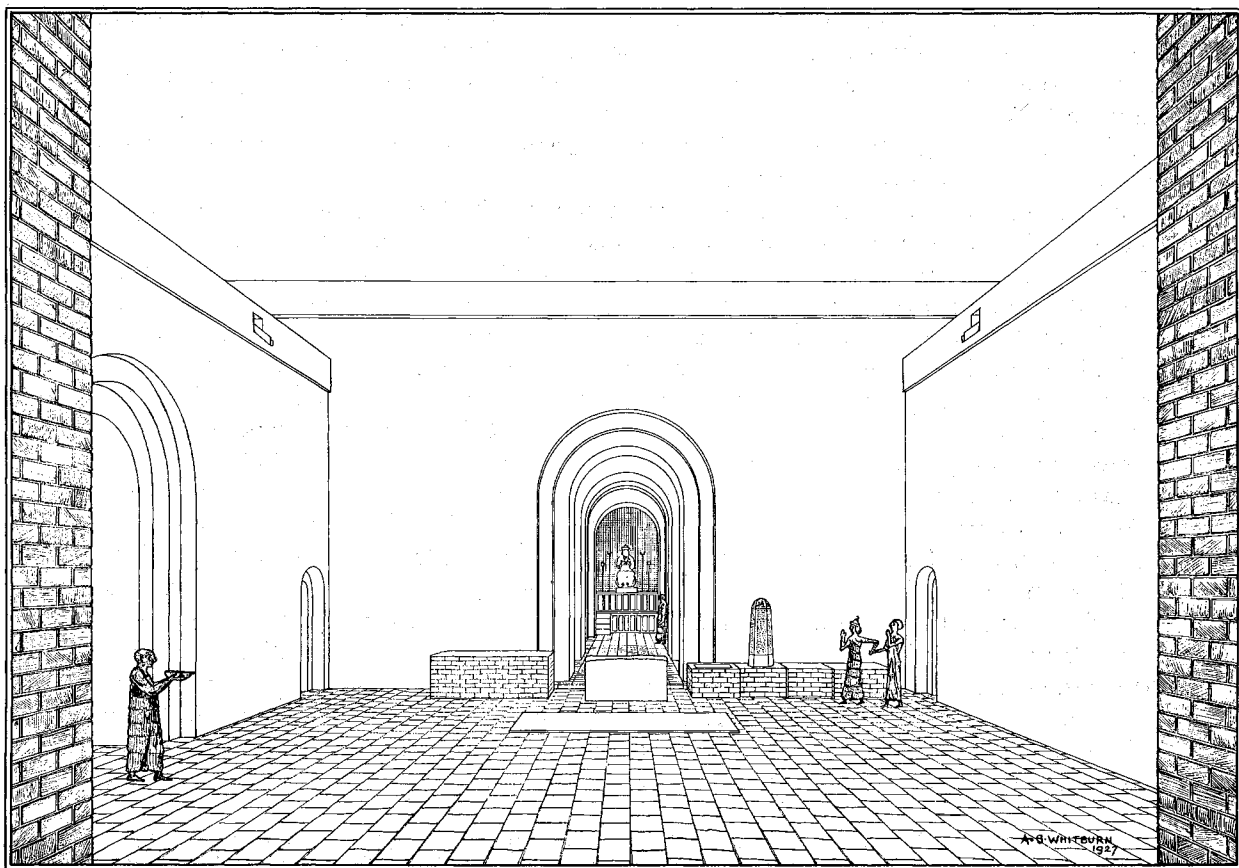


Fig. 1. Restoration of the SE Shrine of the Gipar-ku.

foundations of various kings — fragments of a fine calcite stela of Rim-Sin<sup>28</sup> littered the pavement in front of one of them. In front of the sanctuary door was the altar, built of bricks and overlaid with bitumen which was carefully rounded at the corners; it had almost certainly been covered with metal. Half-way between it and the entrance door was a brick base set on the pavement (it was not part of the original plan) on and round which we found many fragments of a large diorite stela bearing a bilingual inscription of Hammurapi,<sup>29</sup> a war memorial put up by the Babylonian king after his subjection of the south country.

The sanctuary door, which probably was arched, led directly into a long and narrow vaulted chamber the ends of which made small rooms on either side of the passage; these were shrines for the subsidiary gods, and in that to the NW (C20) we found the diorite statue of the goddess Bau figured on Pl. 54, lying in front of a low brick base whereon it had presumably once stood. A second arched doorway led into a second similar vaulted room in the opposite wall of which a third arch gave on a minute chamber entirely taken up by a high brick base which was the pedestal for the statue of Ningal. In front of it was a lower platform reached by a little flight of brick steps up which the priest could go and, standing on the platform, make his oblation to the goddess. The second vaulted room would appear to have served like the first as shrines for minor gods, for on each side of the central passage running through it there were brick bases set against the walls; but the SE section had also a door leading into a small chamber (C28) corresponding to the sanctuary in which the statue-base stood. Against its NW wall was a low raised brick bench running across the whole depth of the room, and there can be no doubt that this was for a bed and that the room was the bed-chamber of Ningal. At the other end of the vaulted room a door led into another small chamber, C23, which was the treasury. The pavement of this, as of the long room C21-2, was thickly littered with fragments of the stone vessels dedicated by various rulers to the Moon Goddess.

On either side of the temple were store-rooms and service chambers, a single range of small rooms on the NW, a double range of larger rooms on the SE, which seem to have been for the work-people attached to the temple, for in one of them, C10, there was a weaver's pit (Pl. 8a) exactly like that used by the handloom workers of the East in the present day. Behind the sanctuary, approached from the passage which divided the whole building into two, were other store-rooms and work-rooms (C29-40) of which the most interesting was the temple kitchen (C32-4). In view of the number of people employed in a temple and of the fact that the sacrifices had to be cooked, the kitchen was an important feature of the building; in this case the features of it are so very well preserved (Pl. 11) that the reconstruction of its original activities is easy.

The kitchen consisted of an outer court (C32) open to the sky, and two roofed chambers giving onto it. The courtyard was brick-paved; towards its NE end was a brick-lined well, originally covered by a single brick half a metre square and between this and the NE wall was a bitumen-proofed tank to hold the water that had been drawn up. On the other side of the well there was let into the pavement a sort of anchor of copper, the ring projecting, the shaft going deeply down and secured by its long flukes. This I took to be the ring to which the bucket-rope was secured to prevent it being lost down the well, and the explanation may be correct, but it has been pointed out to me that amongst the Jews a ring let into the floor is used for the ritual killing of animals, a rope being fastened round the beast's neck and passed through the ring and then drawn tight, so that the animal is thrown down upon its back and held firmly in position for the knife: that may have been the case here at Ur.<sup>30</sup> Against the SE wall of the court were two fire-places for boiling water, one an open-ended trough built of brick in which logs would be burned, the other nearly circular and closed in in front for which the fuel would be light brushwood. The wall above was deeply blackened with wood smoke. Against the SW wall, between the doors of the two roofed chambers, was a solid table of burnt brickwork covered with bitumen and standing

<sup>28</sup> U.E.T., I, No. 137.

<sup>30</sup> I am indebted for the suggestion to Dr I. N.

<sup>29</sup> U.E.T., I, No. 146. [see Catalogue under Bruland of Copenhagen. U.3263.]



about 0.80 m. high; the bitumen cover was much worn, and it and the exposed bricks were scored with innumerable crisscross marks left by the knives of those who on this table had cut up the joints of the sacrifice. On the pavement of the court lay an upper and a lower grindstone (a saddle-quern), and in the west corner was leaned against the wall a tall water-jar used by the kitchen staff.

The small chamber, C34, had half of its area taken up by the partly circular base of a huge beehive-shaped bread-oven, of which only the lower courses survived (the deeply-cut foundations of a later wall had destroyed the SW walls of this and the adjoining room). In C33 was the cooking-range. Built of brick and fire-clay, it stood 0.70 m. high and had in front two arched furnace entrances with vaulted tunnels lined with fire-clay running back to circular flues having each a clay column in the middle and communicating presumably with a chimney at the back, though this had been destroyed by the late wall already mentioned. The top of the range was flat and was pierced with small holes, set in two rings, which went down to the circular flues. Over these rings would be set the cooking-pots, and as they would be big and heavy to move there was a little flight of brick steps in the corner so that the cook could mount on the top of the range and shift them more easily. The preservation of the whole was such that, in spite of the disappearance of the chimney, it was possible to light the fires in the old furnaces and to cook food over the hot-rings.

The other back rooms, C29–31 and C35–41, were store-rooms, in one of which, C29, we found the big clay store-jars still standing in a row against the wall. The only thing calling for special notice was that under C41 there was a walled shaft leading down to an unusually elaborate vaulted tomb (Fig. 15). It had been plundered and contained nothing that might throw light on its significance, but we suggest that it might be the tomb of the captain of the guard; for the temple was built after the fashion of a fortress. From the entrance in the NW side a passage contrived in the thickness of the massive wall ran round three sides of the building (the brick pavement of it was the only fragment of the original work that remained above ground, the bricks bearing throughout the stamp of Amar-Suena) and ended at the south and eastern corners in what had been stairways leading presumably to defensive angle-towers; the great blank wall thus flanked with towers dominating the corner of the Temenos terrace, from the edge of which it rose, was clearly of a military nature and would call for a military commandant, so that a tomb specially contrived in the angle of the building might well be that of its commander.

The temple of which the summary description has now been given was a complete entity, self-contained and isolated from the rest by the cross-passage shown on the plan. To the NW of the latter were buildings which again are subdivided into three practically independent units, though on the ground-plan the distinction between these is not so clearly marked. The first of these, lying at the NW end of the block, Rooms A1–35, consists of a rectangular block with a projecting wing. The former is a temple very symmetrically planned but quite different in type from that at the SE end; on three sides of it, the NW, NE and SE, there are service chambers through some of which are the only means of access to the temple proper, all but one of them being from the cross passage which divides the whole Gipar-ku (*v.* Rooms A15, A25, and the two doors in the projecting wing, A23 and A24). Facing the main entrance of the building there is a square lobby, A2, but this strangely enough leads through A3 to the middle instead of to the forefront of the temple. At the NE end there is an outer court, A6, open and brick-paved, with doors to the store-rooms at the back and on either side of it. On the SW side there are two doors, one to a communicating passage, the other opening on the same narrow room (A5) against the back wall of which, facing the door, was a massive brick base for a statue. From the base the pavement sloped down to the SE and in the middle of it was a pot-drain. The same low-level pavement was taken into Room A4 and extended over the greater part of it, but at the NW end the floor was higher and a narrow ledge of raised brickwork ran along the NE and SW walls for a distance of 4.25 m. from this higher pavement. Along the front of the ledge and of the high pavement there was a bitumen-lined runnel 0.25 m. wide and 0.10 m. deep; the whole of the lower pavement was thickly proofed with bitumen. The analogy of the "dining-room" in the Mausoleum of Šulgi

shows that the bench was a base on which statues would be put and offerings of food placed before them. The runnel is for the liquid offerings, beer and so on, which flowed in a constant stream before the thirsting god and would eventually pass across the floor and run down into the drain in Room A5 contrived close to the base of the cult image. The drain is the *apsû* mentioned in many texts,<sup>31</sup> the channel whereby offerings were poured down to the waters of the under-world.<sup>32</sup> Taken by itself this part of the building offers a fairly close resemblance to the mausolea of the Third Dynasty kings, but it is only a part of the temple as a whole. From the "dining-room" two doors lead on into a second open court (A16) which shows us a temple of more conventional type. On the SE two doorways give one direct and one indirect communication with the cross-passage. On the NW side are two chambers, one with a raised floor reached by a flight of steps. On the SW two widely splayed doorways lead through a massive facade enriched by intricate reveals into twin *pronaoi*, "holy places", through which again one passed into the sanctuary proper, the Holy of Holies, a wide and shallow room against the back of which are the stepped bases for the divine statues and at its SE end the foundations of the long altar. Behind this is the narrow chamber which, in Babylonian temples, is called the oracle-room.

To this temple complex should be added the rooms A15 and A22-5 which form a projecting wing on its SE side and give means of access to it. On either side of this wing there is an independent block of buildings. On the NE, B9-16, there are rooms concerning whose use little can be said, for their walls had been razed to the ground and only Amar-Suena's mud-brick foundations survived to give their ground-plan; but under six of them there were found plundered brick vaults which one would naturally take to be the tombs of successive high priestesses of the temple<sup>33</sup> in which case the rooms above may have been the priestesses' living-quarters.

More interesting because better preserved and quite new in type, was the little labyrinth on the SW side of the projecting wing of the temple. It consisted of a central room, B7, flanked by equally long and narrow chambers, B6 and B8, the whole surrounded by a passage, B5, opening on the cross-passage of the Gipar-ku. The central chamber had its two doors at the extreme SE end; it was brick-paved, and against the NE wall was a low bench for offerings, and from the line of the front of this bench to the back wall the pavement was overlaid with bitumen on whose surface could be seen the impression of mats that had been spread over it. Towards the NW end there was found an oval-topped limestone stela, standing upright and deeply embedded in the floor, while in front of it there were laid side by side two other oval-topped stelae of gypsum (Pl. 6b). In the centre of the front face of the standing stela and on the lower face of each of the prostrate stelae was an inscription, intentionally defaced, giving the name and titles of Amar-Suena and his dedication of the building to Ningal "For Ningal his lady Amar-Suena, the mighty man, king of Ur, king of the four quarters, has built the brilliant *gi-pâr*, her beloved temple, and for his own life has dedicated it" (67).

Of the character of the building there can be no doubt. The ground-plan with its long rooms and surrounding passage recalls that of the shrine E-nun-mah (*v. U.E. VI, Pl. 58*) and for the arrangement of the upright stela we have an analogy in a fragmentary relief of Gudea in the Louvre where such an oval-topped stone is represented flanked by votive mace-heads and other objects completing the furniture of the shrine; we have here the place of worship of the deified king Amar-Suena. The room as we have it is due to the restorer, but the walls rest on the old foundations and here as elsewhere En-ana-tuma faithfully reproduced what Amar-Suena had planned; Amar-Suena was deified in his lifetime, and it is not surprising that his great temple of Ningal should include an oratory for his own godhead. The

<sup>31</sup> See Sidney Smith in *J.R.A.S.* (1925) p. 60 [See also however E. Burrows, *Orientalia*, I (1932), pp. 231-56, esp. 239-41. Ed.]

<sup>32</sup> For examples of this in pre-historic times *v. Vol. IV, pp. 41-2*, where the arguments for the identification of such drains with the *apsu* are given

more fully.

<sup>33</sup> Nabonidus actually describes the E-gipar as "the wall (i.e., building) over the lying-place of the old priestesses"; *v. note by Gadd on U.E.T., I, No. 67.*

inscriptions must have been defaced by the Elamites when they captured Ur and En-ana-tuma had piously preserved the stones as she found them without any attempt to tamper with the original text. Whether she set them up precisely as they had originally been is more doubtful, for the two gypsum stelae can scarcely have been designed to lie prostrate with the text on them hidden from sight, but at least she was using original material from the cult of the real founder of the building. Presumably the prostrate stelae served as a base for a statue of the king; the worshippers would pass from door to door at the far end of the room and pause to make their obeisance before it. Alongside the Amar-Suena shrine lies a small sanctuary (Rooms B1-4) with an entrance-lobby and forecourt off which open two little shrines with brick altars set against their back walls. Nothing was found whereby the nature of the sanctuary could be identified.

The Gipar-ku (for the detailed description of its rooms see Chapter III A, pp. 40-63) is the most complete and the most elaborate of the Larsa public buildings found by us; of those that once filled the Temenos area it is indeed the only survivor. To the NE of it there was another very large building filling up the greater part of the area between E-nun-mah and the site of the (now deserted?) E-hur-sag palace of Ur-Nammu; but owing to the denudation of all this quarter of the Temenos by a water-course which, after the place fell into ruins, swept across it from south to north there remained only the south-west wall and parts of a few of the rooms bordering on it. That it was a building of the Larsa period was manifest, but as to its plan and character there was nothing to be learned.

The Temenos wall of the Third Dynasty was repaired by the Larsa kings, who found it in a sorry state, all the facing of burnt brick having been torn away and much of the mud-brick core destroyed; but of their own work so little now remains that nothing can be said about it. Outside the Temenos stretched the residential quarter, crowded houses of which many have been excavated and are described elsewhere in the volume, and amongst them were not only the little shrines built by the piety of individual citizens but also great temples dedicated to the major gods and founded by kings. Of such, two, lying within the city walls, have been found and excavated; one a temple of Enki founded by Rim-Sin (pp. 64-67), the other a temple of Nin-giz-zida built by the kings Sin-iqisam and Rim-Sin (pp. 67-72). It is evident that while the Temenos was the special area of Nanna, the city's patron god, other members of the pantheon had their shrines outside it. The temple of Enki, the water-god of Eridu, lies partly on and partly behind the city rampart at the SE end of the town, a point from which the ruins of the Ziggurat of Eridu (Abu Shahrain) can still be seen, 12 miles away across the plain; it was set up in the ninth year of the king's reign, which was called "the year in which he built the temple of Enki at Ur". That part of the building which was stepped down behind the rampart was relatively well preserved, but the part set on the high ground was much denuded and little more than the ground-plan could be recovered, and not all of that with certainty. The most interesting feature of the building was that the sanctuary, consisting of two wide and shallow chambers with a massive pylon entrance, formed a separate block surrounded by an ambulatory, not unlike the sanctuary of E-nun-mah. In front of this was a forecourt surrounded by a range of service chambers and the whole was enclosed by a heavy wall of which the NW facade was decorated with the double niches characteristic of religious architecture, while the others were relieved by simple shallow buttresses (see the plan, Pl. 120). From this temple were recovered the inscribed foundation-cones and the steatite tablet and copper statuette of Rim-Sin illustrated on Pl. 16a. The other temple, that of Nin-giz-zida, also stood on the line of the city wall, its outer wall incorporated in the defences of the city; it was a much larger and more complicated structure than the Enki temple, built over the ruins of one of Third Dynasty date but not to the same plan; a detailed account of it is given on pp. 67-72.

In the Larsa period the town far outgrew the limits defined by Ur-Nammu's great wall. The contour map published on Pl. 115 shows that the mounds extend a long way beyond what one may call the Old City, but even they do not give a fair idea of the site, for quarters which were inhabited for a relatively brief period did not form mounds or formed mounds so low that they have been obliterated by the general rise in the level of the plain. Thus we

dug at a point in the flat land 700 m. due SW of the Ziggurat and found house remains. At the extreme NE of the contour plan is an outlying mound beyond the line of the present Baghdad-Basra railway; on the plain to the SE of this was found a building founded by Sin-iddinam and called by him "the great and noble abode of treasure" (*v.* pp. 87-94)<sup>34</sup> and to the E and SE of this again the low-lying land to which the Arabs have given the name *Diqqiqqah* is entirely covered by the ruins of houses, with graves beneath their floors, belonging to the Third Dynasty and Larsa periods. Beyond the canal, which washed the eastern wall of the Old City, there was a long-established suburb now represented by a lofty mound; but to the NE, E and SE of this there was apparently a densely built-up area extending for the best part of 2 km., an area which included big public buildings as well as private houses. And beyond the River Euphrates, which washed the western wall of the city, there were more suburbs, perhaps less thickly populated (our work there was not on a scale to afford evidence on the point) but of considerable extent. So far as our present knowledge goes, the walled city, of which the limits are definitely established, formed only about one-sixth of the whole inhabited area. It would be interesting to know what was the population of Ur in this its period of greatest expansion. Excluding the *Temenos*, the residential area enclosed by the walls comes to a little more than 560,000 sq.m.; the main block of houses excavated by us gives fifty-three houses in rather less than 7,000 sq.m., so that the city would on this basis easily contain 4,250 houses large and small. The houses are on the whole commodious and the oriental custom is for people to live in fairly close quarters. In a country where large families were held desirable, where concubinage was freely practised, and where slavery was the basis of society, we can safely allow an average of eight persons to a house, and so arrive at a total for the walled city of about 34,000 souls. At that rate the total population of Ur should not have fallen greatly short of a quarter of a million. This may indeed be an under-estimate. For nearly the whole way from Ur to al-'Ubad, a distance of 6 km., one can see traces of buildings which are probably scattered but even so would account for many inhabitants. Beyond the suburbs there stretched gardens and farms to which houses were attached. Small towns like *Sakhairah* and *Rajibah*, important enough to contain temples of royal foundation, lay so close to Ur as to be themselves little more than its suburbs: even as compared with the monstrous growths of the present day Ur deserved to be reckoned a great city.

The country round Ur, irrigated by the river and by that great system of canals whose elaboration and upkeep was one of the first duties of the Government, was extremely rich and intensively cultivated. Texts speak of palm-groves not far from the city's gates, of vegetable-plots along the canal banks, of gardens, alike gardens made for the gods and private properties, and of the wide corn-fields; and dairy farming was the care both of the individual and of the temple management. But it is clear that so large and populous a city as was Ur could not exist on the produce of its fields alone. It was not so much an agricultural centre as a manufacturing and commercial town. The river and the bigger canals were water-ways up which ships regularly came from overseas to discharge their cargoes on the wharves of the harbours which Ur-Nammu had constructed inside the walls of his capital. The harbours are shown on the plan (Pl. 116) at the north end and on the west of the city. The ships brought for the most part raw materials to be worked up in the local factories; thus the bill of lading of a vessel "from the expedition of Tilmun, its shipload and its tablets of account" gives an inventory of gold, copper ore, hard woods and ivory imported in the seventh year of Sumu-Illum for the House of Ningal. The tablet (*UET.*, V, No. 292) was found in the *Gipar-ku*. *Ea-našir*, owner of No. 1 Old Street, was engaged in the wholesale import of copper, and the tablets found in other houses and in the temple ruins are eloquent of the importance of foreign trade. We have no longer any evidence of the representatives of Indian business-houses being established at Ur, as they seem to have been in the Akkadian period when their seals are not uncommon (*v.* Vol. IV, p. 50), but the business correspondence of the Ur merchants is sufficient to prove that their own agencies were

<sup>34</sup> [The bricks on which this identification is E-nun-mah; see p. 3, n. 10. Ed.] based are however identical with those found in the

established very far afield. Our excavations have not brought to light much in the way of material evidence of commerce – that is indeed scarcely to be expected, and the story has to be built up from literary sources which must be dealt with in other volumes than this.<sup>35</sup> No actual factories have been discovered (though we have the accounts of temple factories in the succeeding age), and tablets from the houses illustrate no more than the domestic trades, the one-man business;<sup>36</sup> but it is primarily as a commercial and manufacturing town that Ur must be regarded.

The excavations have also confirmed what the evidence previously extant had seemed to show, that the Larsa period was the first in which the Sumerians committed their history and their literature to writing. Ur appears to have been full of schools, if we can judge from the fact that of sixty-eight houses dug two were schools; and apart from such private institutions there were the temples as official centres of education. And in the schools the literary text-books were the religious legends, now written down for the first time, hymns to the gods and in particular, it would seem, to the deified kings of the Third Dynasty whose reigns had coincided with the age of Ur's greatest power, and records of a more civic type, copies of inscriptions in which the royal benefactors of the city describe their pious foundations. It looks as if education was conducted on rather self-consciously patriotic lines, giving a retrospect of the city's glory which could not but be somewhat wistful in view of her present state as a vassal of Larsa. It is not too much to suppose that the Sumerian spirit was more or less deliberately trying to perpetuate its record in anticipation of its coming eclipse. The sceptre had departed and the very race and language were being swamped by the Semitic element from the north. In No. 1, Baker's Square, we found part of a grammar for teaching to Sumerians the speech of Babylon, and the fact that the private citizen of Ur found such learning necessary in his own town is striking testimony to the change that was overtaking Sumer. It is at least to the credit of the industrious scribes of the time that their records were so full and so carefully impressed on their pupils as to secure their permanence and to mould the civilisation of Babylon for ages after the Sumerians had passed away.

<sup>35</sup> *U.E.T.* V, Letters and Documents of the Old Babylonian Period. By H. H. Figulla and W. J. Martin.

<sup>36</sup> E.g., No. 1B, Baker's Square, and the bakery

in No. 4A, Paternoster Row; No. 5 Store Street was evidently the house of a grain-merchant in a large way of business.

## CHAPTER II

### THE CITY

#### PART II: THE RESIDENTIAL AREAS

##### A. THE HOUSE SITES

Outside the sacred area of the Temenos there were indeed, as has been said above, isolated temples and public buildings, but virtually anywhere where one dug one was sure to come upon private houses. Owing to the denudation of the upper soil the remains, at least those of the later periods, might be very scanty and in places even the walls of the Larsa period had disappeared, though the graves which had underlain their floors bore witness to them, but it was none the less certain that under the Larsa kings the whole of Ur could be classed as a congested urban area. If in this volume I speak regularly of two particular sites, AH and EM, as "house sites" or "domestic areas", I do not at all imply that these were peculiar in being the sites of domestic houses but only that they were the two main domestic sites excavated by us. We found houses everywhere. On Pl. 127 is given the ground-plan of Larsa houses overlying the mausolea of the Third Dynasty kings; they were badly ruined and contained nothing of interest, so that my description of them is reduced to a minimum. Their real importance is to show that in the Larsa period ground-values were so high that builders could not spare even the site of the tombs of the late dynasty of kings. To the NW of the Temenos we dug out a number of Larsa houses, clearly part of a poor quarter of the city. I do not deal with them here because they had been taken over and remodelled in Kassite times and are more appropriately described in Vol. VIII. The whole of the town wall had been lined with Larsa houses, these too being taken over and rebuilt by the Kassites. Diqdiqqah a mile away to the east had been thickly populated (*v. Ch. III, F.*), and half a mile to the west of the Temenos the walls of Larsa houses came to light. Larsa houses and tombs overlay the Royal Cemetery area and the ruins of them complicated the high lying EH site (Pl. 126). None of these called for detailed description, but their existence is worth mentioning as evidence for the built-up character of Ur in Larsa days. To get anything like an idea of the town as it was at that time we must turn to the two sites which were regularly excavated and are described in this volume at full length. There the ruins were relatively well preserved, the areas dug were large enough to give us a fair sample of the town, and since it seemed unlikely that any other site would yield a more complete and comprehensive picture of living conditions in the Larsa age we had to do full justice to these. But I would repeat that they are representative sites, not exceptional.

In one respect they are perhaps complementary. On the strength of the objects brought in to us from Diqdiqqah I have suggested that it may have been a working-class suburb given over to the minor handicrafts such as the moulding of terracottas and the making of cylinder seals. Now in the AH quarter we find no evidence of industries of the sort. It is true that in the later part of the period there seems to have been some degree of social decline, but originally at least there is here just that mixture of business premises and private houses that one would expect in an oriental city, and the private houses are, as is shown by the tablets found in them, the houses of shopkeepers or merchants, ordinary citizens of the middle class. When we dug the EM area we were surprised to find domestic buildings set up against and almost impinging on the sacred Temenos. The buildings differ not at all from those in the AH quarter, but the tablets from them include a large proportion of religious texts, hymns, etc.,<sup>1</sup> and it may be that the clergy attached to the main temples were lodged in houses set round the Temenos and forming a sort of Cathedral close. Certainly the only

<sup>1</sup> See p. 112 below.

AH house that produced any tablets of the type, No. 1 Broad Street, was the house of a priest, so that the argument for the EM quarter is not so far fetched.

### I. THE DATE OF THE QUARTER

In both the principal areas (AH and EM) in which private houses were excavated the *terminus ante quem* of their occupation was accurately and unmistakably fixed by the tablets found in their ruins. On the upper floor levels tablets were numerous; they differed considerably in date, which is but natural, for some records might be stored for many years, but the bulk of them were of the Larsa period (those of the time of the Third Dynasty of Ur were relatively few) and the latest belonged to the reign of Hammurapi and to the early years of his son Samsu-iluna. In the great temple of Ningal the same was true — most of the Larsa rulers were represented, some of them by an almost yearly record, and the dated tablets continued through the reign of Hammurapi until the tenth year of that of his son. Neither in the houses nor in the temple was a single tablet found of later date than Samsu-iluna's eleventh year.<sup>1</sup> Now the eleventh year of Samsu-iluna is that which was marked by the revolt of the Sumerian cities of the south against the suzerainty of Babylon; it is called "the year in which the King destroyed the walls of Ur". The temple of Ningal had been destroyed by fire — its inner chambers and the sanctuary were filled with wood ash, and the masses of broken stone vessels from the treasury lying in the ash layer proved that the building had been looted as well as burnt. Most of the houses also bore marks of fire, the mud-brick of the upper part of their walls being burnt to a deep red and their pavements covered with charred wood. It is impossible not to connect the archaeological and the literary evidence, and we are forced to the conclusion that the phrase "destroyed the walls of Ur" is an understatement of the truth and that Samsu-iluna punished the rebellion by the complete destruction of the city. The houses then were violently overthrown at one and the same time, in 1738 B.C.<sup>2</sup> The date of their foundation cannot be fixed with such precision.

The lifetime of some of these buildings was unexpectedly long. Mud brick, so long as it is protected from above, is a durable material, and it has the advantage that it allows of easy repair — it is far simpler to patch a mud-brick wall than one of burnt brick or stone, and it is far simpler to make a new door in, or otherwise modify, a mud-brick than a burnt-brick or stone wall. Changes, therefore, could be made in the layout of a house without wholesale reconstruction; dilapidations could be made good by repairing the upper part only of an existing wall and the new work might be virtually indistinguishable from the old. The practical truth of this is manifested by the gradual rise in house levels. Brick pavements decay in time, the floor of beaten clay needs more constant repair, and the obvious method is to lay down a fresh course of bricks over the old, to spread new clay over the old worn and crumbling surface, and in each case a rise in floor level results. But in order to keep pace with the rise of the level of the streets (*v.* §, II, p. 15) a more radical raising of the floor was often necessary, and the process would be repeated until the height of the ground-floor rooms became uncomfortably small. Then the ceilings would have to be raised in proportion, i.e., the house would have to be partly pulled down and rebuilt, but it was nearly always rebuilt on the old lines, i.e., the old walls, dismantled to the level of the old ceiling-beams, were merely carried up again in new brickwork and the house remained to all intents and purposes the same. Occasionally, if the rise was very great, or if the building was in very bad condition, the walls might be razed to ground level and completely rebuilt. But even in such a case the old ground-plan is usually followed and the burnt-brick foundations

<sup>1</sup> [See however *U.E.T.*, V, No. 868 (Samsu-iluna 256 (Samsu-iluna 23), see U.11561 in Catalogue. 12, from the Gipar-ku *v.* U.6393). For *U.E.T.*, V, Ed.]  
 Nos. 518 (U.7138, Hammurapi 42 not Ammi-ditana 7), and 448 (U. —, Samsu-iluna 8 not Ammi-ditana 15) see F. R. Kraus, *O.L.Z.*, 50 (1955), Col.524 and nn. 2 and 3. For *U.E.T.*, V, No.

<sup>2</sup> [The chronology followed is that of the revised *Cambridge Ancient History* (Cambridge, 1970). Ed.]

of the new walls are laid along the top of the mud brickwork of the old walls, now buried deep underground.

Consequently, in excavating a house, we might find that the clay floors and the bricks of the pavements run up against mud-brick walls which have apparently no burnt-brick foundations. Digging through these floors, and perhaps through a second series, we might come on other floors of rooms whose walls showed the regulation number of courses of burnt brick. But the burnt-brick construction, original in so far as it was the foundation of that particular phase of the building, might rest on the stumps of mud-brick walls which, followed downwards, would be found to have their own burnt-brick foundations (this can be seen on Pl. 44a) and to enclose one or more sets of floors and pavements of a house identical in plan with that of the topmost stratum: and corresponding to any one of these floor-levels there might be alterations — thresholds raised, doorways walled up or doors cut through what had been blank walls, implying that each phase represented an appreciable lapse of time.

The purpose of our excavation in these EM and AH areas was to obtain as complete a picture as possible of the housing conditions of the citizens of Ur at some definite date. What that date might be was to depend largely on the condition of the ruins. It happened that there were here but scanty traces of the Neo-Babylonian houses and those of the Kassite period were so ruinous and fragmentary that no consistent plan of them could be made and deductions based upon them would have been of little value; only when the Larsa strata were reached were the buildings so well preserved as to give a good idea of their original character. Again, for our purpose, it was necessary to get as wide a purview as possible, and therefore the importance of the Larsa strata having been proved, our course was to extend the area under excavation rather than to probe deeper. We wished to obtain the maximum amount of evidence and to confine it to one period. Absolute consistency was not to be expected. Owing to the changes which each individual house had undergone, contemporary floors in adjoining buildings might lie at very different levels, and the fact that such were contemporary could be proved only by the objects found on those floors or, where objects on them were lacking, by digging down and finding below them tablets which would give a *post quem* date. The different floor levels described above made difficult the chronology even of the individual houses, and the destruction of the walls belonging to the top phase of a house might be so complete that the ground-plan could only be secured by the investigation of the lower levels. In every case, work was stopped as soon as the required information had been obtained, and that was held to have been done when we had reached the lowest floor-level down to which the ground-plan of the building was essentially the same as it had been at the highest floor-level, or when we had reached a point at which Larsa remains — i.e., tablets and dateable pottery types — began to be replaced by those of the Third Dynasty. It would not be possible to select a floor-level in one house which is dated by tablets to something like a decade and to draw out a plan of the entire quarter exactly conforming to that; on the other hand it is true to say that the quarter, as excavated, falls entirely within the limits of the Larsa period, all the houses, etc. shown having existed between 2025 and 1763 B.C. Actually some of them were founded, in their present form, before that period, but if so they were rebuilt during it on identical lines; others were changed during the period and their varying phases cannot be co-ordinated with any precision. The general plan is, therefore, to some extent a compromise, showing each building in what was in the course of the period its most characteristic form. The detailed description of the buildings and their several ground-plans given in Chapter IV will make clear the vicissitudes through which each is known to have passed. It will be found that these vicissitudes, upon the whole, involved so little structural alteration that the general plan, even if it be taken as applying to any one phase in the latter half of the Larsa period, remains essentially true. I say 'in the latter half of the Larsa period' advisedly, because the destruction effected by the Babylonian troops was seldom so thorough as that involved in the remodelling of a building. The later ruins are generally the best preserved and in the few cases where there have been radical changes of plan it is the earlier that presents most



difficulties. For example, the character of No. 14 Paternoster Row and of the chapel adjoining it is perfectly clear, but it would not be possible to reconstruct with any certainty the details of the original house out of which chapel and shop were contrived. A comparison of the general plan with the plans of the individual houses will show that in the former it is nearly always the earlier walls that have been omitted, and that where we have eliminated a late wall it is only because that has been a short-lived addition whose inclusion would have misrepresented the character which the house possessed during the greater part of its existence. Consequently, it would be true to say that, irrespective of the dates of the foundation of the various buildings, our general plan fairly represents the quarter of the town as it was between about 1820 and 1763 B.C.<sup>3</sup>

We have, therefore, to deal with a large amount of material, remarkably homogeneous in character, all falling within a period which is, considering its antiquity, relatively short and defined with unusual precision.

## 2. THE STREETS. (Plans, Pls. 122, 124)

A glance at the plans of the two excavated quarters is sufficient to show that in the nineteenth century B.C., no system of town planning controlled the development of the residential areas of Ur. Remembering how small a proportion of the city's area has been excavated, it would be rash to generalise too sweepingly on the basis of our results. Although no evidence is forthcoming, we may fairly assume that wider thoroughfares afforded practical access from the town gates to the Temenos area — not only does something of the nature of a Processional Way seem to be demanded, by what we know of religious ritual, but the amount of heavy traffic which concentrated on the Temenos, to the receiving-stations and store-rooms of whose temples came the tithes and offerings of the countryside, and to its factories the merchandise of all countries, required better roads than any we have found. But be that as it may, we can safely assert that the residential part of the town had not been planned at all but had grown up in the haphazard fashion of any mediaeval city of the Near East. The streets are very narrow and irregular, their direction dictated merely by the accidents of the ownership of the adjoining ground-plots. It is obvious that the property rights were of very long standing and were jealously maintained, the concern of each owner being to make the fullest possible use of his land and to sacrifice the barest minimum to the convenience of the public in the form of passage-ways. Any alterations of a building's frontage is more likely to take the form of encroachment on the street than of street widening. The blocks enclosed by the thoroughfares are unduly large, too large to be covered by the houses fronting on those thoroughfares, so that in the hearts of them there are houses which can only be reached by side turnings which are blind alleys. Of such we have examples in Straight Street and Niche Lane, both of which have houses on either side of them and closing their ends; or houses thus cut off may be approached by narrow passages — see for instance No. 1 Old Street and Nos. 7 and 9 Church Lane — which lead only to the one door and were presumably private property whether or not they were provided with a door at the outer end. Occasionally, as in the case of Closed Lane, a passage might be blocked by later buildings, and it is more likely that this was done where private property was concerned and no questions of rights of way were involved. Very occasionally property rights were invaded — or waived — and a street would be driven through a built-up area, as in the case of Gay Street, which originally was a blind alley coming to an end at the front door of No. 5 but was later prolonged so as to afford access to the large courtyard farther to the SE. Further, there would seem to have been bazaars closely resembling those of modern oriental towns, narrow lanes, probably protected by awnings, bordered by small lock-up booths, the exits of which were provided with doors that would be closed at night;

<sup>3</sup> [Adjusted from "between 1930 and 1875 period on p. 14 having been given as "2170-1875 B.C." in the typescript, the dates for the Larsa B.C." Ed.]

such as Bazaar Alley, between Paternoster Row and Baker's Square — that is the only example found by us, but the existence of a regular bazaar quarter is probable enough.

The general effect produced by this haphazard growth and individual exploitation is that of a labyrinth, but it is no more bewildering or irrational than are, for example, the native quarters of Baghdad at the present day, a city wherein the only straight streets are due to foreign influence. Moreover, the apparent lack of system is largely justified by, if it is not deliberately due to, the climate of the country. During the greater part of the year the heat of the sun in southern Mesopotamia is such that shade is more to be desired than anything else. At all seasons there may be violent winds which are piercingly cold in winter and in the dry weather bring with them the sandstorms which are the curse of the country; at such times the narrow winding lanes afford a welcome protection whereas straight and open thoroughfares expose the passer-by to the full force of sun and wind. The narrowness of the ways certainly implies that there was no wheeled traffic in the residential quarters of Ur. In most of them it would be difficult to drive a cart and impossible to turn it. Wheeled vehicles were, of course, known — model chariots, toys, or *ex votis* of clay, were found by us in very much earlier strata (e.g. *U.E.*, IV, p. 28, Pl. 24), and a good example (Pl. 89, No. 220) was discovered in the chapel of Hēndur-sag and is therefore strictly contemporary with our houses, but the use of them must have been confined to the country roads and perhaps to a few main avenues within the city. They would scarcely have adventured along Paternoster Row. For this seeming inconsistency it is not hard to find a modern parallel. There are people yet living in Aleppo — a city of a quarter of a million inhabitants — who can remember the time when a wheeled cart or carriage in its streets was so rare a sight as to attract a crowd, and much the same is true of Baghdad. So in Ur all freight would be carried on the shoulders of porters or on donkey-back and the "white asses" of the Prophet took the place of carriages for those who did not care to go afoot. Evidence for this is not lacking. In Gay Street (Pl. 18a) there is built against the wall of a house (No. 2 Quiet Street) a low flight of brick steps which is undoubtedly a mounting-block for the convenience of riders. It is likely too that some of the outbuildings attached to the houses, e.g., of No. 3 Straight Street, were open sheds which served as stalls for donkeys. One concession to the convenience of the rider or pedestrian was regularly made. At the turns of the streets the angles of the brickwork are almost always rounded — sometimes the wall is built in a bold curve, e.g., at the SW end of Quiet Street, or No. 1 Broad Street, (Pl. 41a, see also Pl. 21); sometimes a built corner is chipped away so that there may be no sharp edge against which a jostled passer-by might hurt himself. Sometimes (e.g., at the northern point of the Nin-šubur chapel) a recessed angle makes a blunted end which at least lessens the danger; it is very rarely that we find a corner where no precaution has been taken thus to safeguard the public.

Considering what was the nature of the traffic, it is natural that the streets should be unpaved. During the greater part of the year a surface of trodden earth was good enough for foot passengers and asses, and though wet weather transforms such into a quagmire, neither the Government nor the private householder considered that the inconvenience was such as to warrant the expense of a pavement. It is indeed in the condition rather than in the character of the streets that the shortcomings of the municipal government were apparent. The street was the obvious dumping-ground for household refuse. We do not find at this period domestic drains emptying onto the roadway, as had been the case in earlier times and as is the case in many oriental towns today, but then as now the sweepings of the floors and the contents of the rubbish bins in general were simply flung into the street and, since there was no system of public scavenging, were trodden under foot to become part of the road surface. The result of this was the gradual raising of the street level. The phenomenon is of course a common one, in no way peculiar to Ur or to any one period of history — the same thing can be seen in mediaeval London and, though not for the same reason but thanks to repairs of the road surface, in many places in modern England, but in Ur of the nineteenth century B.C. it is unusually obvious and an important factor for the chronology of the buildings excavated. The rise of level meant that in wet weather a stream of mud and

garbage invaded the houses, pouring in over the thresholds which had, at the time when the buildings were constructed, been virtually flush with the road surface (cf. Pl. 20a, No. 2 Quiet Street). The only method of counteracting this was to raise the threshold with a fresh layer of bricks. This worked for the moment, but in time the process had to be repeated, and there was indeed no end to it. During the period for which the houses fronting on Paternoster Row were inhabited the level of the street rose by 1.30 m. and the threshold, e.g., of No. 11b, had been raised two or three times to a corresponding height (Pl. 18b), so that entry into the building was effected by a flight of no less than six steps leading down to the original house floor (Pl. 34a.)

That the house-floor should be so much below the level of the street is obviously a disadvantage; not only inconvenient in itself, it would tend to make the front walls damp, and if the threshold were raised beyond a certain point, with the lintel of the door remaining at its original height, the total aperture would be lowered and there would not be enough headroom to allow of entry at all. If the house floor were raised to correspond to the outside level the difficulty as regards headroom would be even greater, for the height of all the ground-floor rooms would be impossibly reduced. In either case the time came, sooner or later, when reconstruction of the building was the only solution. The method then adopted was to pull down the old walls to the level of the ceilings of the ground-floor rooms and then rebuild, laying the new ceiling-beams at the proper height above a new floor made flush with or above the existing street level; or if more radical measures were desired, the old site would be levelled and new foundations of burnt brick laid along the stumps of the old mud-brick walls now buried beneath the floor, and the whole building would be new although in ground-plan a replica of the old. As a result, the character of the streets changed little in the course of time. Even when the accumulation of mud and rubbish had raised their surface metres above what it had been when the quarter was built, the aspect of the houses bordering on them was much the same. Had there been windows in the ground-floor rooms opening on the street, the problem would of course have been seriously complicated, but there were none; and the open fronts of the shops could have their sills raised with no more inconvenience than was caused by the similar raising of the thresholds of the doors.

Whether there were awnings stretched across the streets there is nothing to show. In the case of Bazaar Alley, which was provided with doors that could be closed at night, this is likely, but the real thoroughfares were probably open, though here the shutters of the shops might have been hinged at the top and pulled up in the day-time so as to project and form a small awning which would protect from the sun the goods exposed for sale. Few individual features relieved the sameness of the streets. In one case, No. 5 Church Lane, there seems to have been a porch outside the front door, perhaps sheltered by a roof. In Niche Lane there has been cut into the thickness of the wall of the Boundary Street house a semicircular recess which gives its name to the lane, but there is nothing to show for what the niche was used. At Carfax, in the centre of the open triangular space where the five roads meet, there is a solid rectangular base or pedestal of burnt bricks which looked ridiculously like the base for a signpost or for a street-lamp (Pl. 21b), but what it had really been we could not tell at all.

### 3. BUILDING MATERIALS AND METHODS

The private houses were built of kiln-burned and crude bricks set in mud mortar. The front walls of the buildings facing on the street might be of burnt bricks throughout, at least up to the ceiling level of the ground-floor rooms (evidence for anything above this is lacking) or might be treated in the same fashion as the inner and party-walls. In those, burnt brick is used for the foundations, and the rest of the wall is carried up in mud brickwork. Walls of mud brick without burnt-brick foundations are very rarely found. The reason is, of course, a practical one, namely that mud brick is the cheaper material of the two, but its footings need to be protected from the damp. The amount of burnt brick used varies greatly in

different houses; in one, a mere "damp course" of three courses of burnt bricks is deemed sufficient, in another there may be as many as fifteen or eighteen courses. Roughly speaking, the number of courses seems to be in proportion to the importance of the house and the financial standing of its owner and the greater expenditure seems to be due rather to ostentation than to practical considerations. Actually inside the rooms the wall face was covered with a thick mud plaster and the difference of the materials used in the construction would not have been visible; the fronts of the houses were not mud-plastered and therefore burnt brick was preferred for the facade not only because it would better withstand the effects of rain but more because it gave an air of opulence to the building. In the central court of the house, the surrounding walls were in some cases at least plastered from pavement to gallery, but since we often find that in the courtyard walls the burnt brickwork is carried higher than in the party-walls of the rooms of the same house it may be that the plaster was not always brought down over the burnt brick but this was left exposed to do credit to the owner; but on the other hand this may merely have been a precaution, as the courtyard walls were more likely to be splashed with water than were those of the rooms.

The standard thickness for party walls is 60 cm. Anything thinner than this tends to be a mere screen of a single brick's thickness; heavier construction occasionally occurs in a facade or in the front of the guest chamber, and in the "khan" in Paternoster Row (Nos. 11, 11A, 11B) the walls are much stouter throughout, so as to suggest a building of three storeys. 60 cm. being more than twice the normal length of a brick, the laying of the bricks to two true faces leaves in the middle a gap which the builders filled with broken brick rubble and mud. This is the practice of Arab builders, e.g., in Baghdad today, but whereas the modern builder is prone to economise by using all his bricks as stretchers so that there is no internal bond and the tendency is for the whole face of the wall to peel away and expose the rubble core, the Sumerian bricklayer was at pains to alternate stretcher and header courses and thereby to bond the wall-face and the wall-core into a coherent unit. The bricklaying is indeed extremely good throughout and the principle of bonding is carefully observed, the measurements of the bricks being calculated to that end; the length being approximately equal to twice the width *plus* a fraction to allow for the mortar-joint, though, owing to the closeness of laying, this allowance is smaller than is made in modern bricks (see lists of measurement below). In building, the outer courses of facing-bricks were laid first and then the rubble for the core wedged between them. The mud mortar was next spread over the whole layer — a thin mixture, freely used, so that it might sink down into the core and so far as the space allowed between the facing-bricks. Over this bed of mortar the next layer of bricks was laid. No mortar was put in the vertical joints as is regularly done in Europe today with the laying of each brick. More or less mud found its way between them from above according as they were in direct contact or slightly spaced apart; but experience had shown that the method was a good one, and the condition of the walls at the present time is sufficient justification for what might at first sight seem a slovenly method. Incidentally, it is the method generally used by the modern Arab builder. As each brick was placed in position and tapped down, a certain amount of the mud mortar would ooze out on the wall surface, and this would be taken off with a trowel, but there was no regular pointing of the joints; such, with mud mortar, would have been only a waste of labour, for if the wall surface is left exposed the rain soon washes away the mud to a depth of a centimetre or more, and if the wall is to be mud-plastered the open joints afford an admirable key. We have found quantities of baked clay and stone plumb-bobs, showing that the plumb-line was employed, as indeed the accurately vertical character of the wall faces would have led one to assume. Presumably in ancient as in modern times the corner bricks of the new course were set in position first and a string stretched between them guided the workman for the laying of the rest. Judging by the accuracy of the horizontal lines something in the nature of a level must have been used for laying the foundation-course at least, but we have no other trace of such an instrument.

The burnt bricks differ much in quality and in colour. The difference is due not so much to the varieties of clay used as to the character of the kilns in which they were fired. After

drying, the bricks were piled on edge, leaning against one another at an angle of about thirty degrees, the "courses" being so arranged that there were free channels left for the hot air between the tops of the lower bricks and the bottoms of those in the layer above, while broader channels were left at wider intervals running through the mass, the outer bricks of the pile formed the walls of the kiln and were apparently plastered with mud to retain the heat.<sup>1</sup> The fuel used was of a very light character, apparently camel-thorn and such light dry brushwood, which used today in the brick-kilns of Iraq gives a clear and intense heat but is so quick burning that regulation of any sort is difficult. Accordingly, the modern kiln yields with each firing precisely those varieties of brick which we find in the walls of the Ur houses, varieties conditioned wholly by the distance of the brick from the kiln's centre. A few in the middle may be vitrified by the excessive heat, then come the best bricks, hard and light in colour, then a quality less good, more mealy in texture, often of a greenish yellow flared on the surface with a plum red that looks curiously like paint, and on the outskirts of the kiln are bricks dull red in colour, heavy and inclined to crumble.

The bricks were made in a wooden box mould. For special purposes segmental and triangular bricks were manufactured, e.g., for drains, well-heads and columns, and for pavements square bricks; but for ordinary building use the bricks of this Larsa period were oblong. At different stages in Mesopotamian history different sizes of bricks were used. Since the custom of stamping bricks made for royal buildings was fairly general, bricks can often be accurately dated and the dated record of their varying dimensions is a valuable help for the chronology of buildings — valuable because only a small percentage of the "royal" bricks were stamped and those made for private use were not stamped at all. But the rule is by no means absolute and it can be applied only with caution. It is true that each period had its prevailing fashion to which the contractors for State buildings and the private builder would as a rule equally conform, if only because the same brick-makers might supply both; standardisation of material in this respect is to the interest both of the architect and of the bricklayer; but in a non-mechanical age mechanical uniformity is not to be expected, and even in the same brick-field the moulds used might well differ from each other in size by a centimetre. And again, a difference in the consistency of the raw clay, a greater proportion of water in the mixture, would result in greater shrinkage and therefore in an appreciable difference in the brick's size. But apart from such accidents of technique, we do find in one and the same period variations of a more serious sort. In the case of the bricks stamped with the name of Ur-Nammu of the Third Dynasty there are at least six sizes, ranging in length from 0.23 m. to 0.40 m.; some of these were made only for one special piece of construction and are therefore exceptions to a norm which does, as a matter of fact, generally hold good, but it is evident that the size of bricks as a criterion for their date must be used with some hesitation. It is also true that the normal type of brick employed in royal buildings (therefore stamped and dateable) is one of the same dimensions as the private contractor's brick of the same period, and one can usually argue from the one to the other. But since the former were inclined to vary there may be two or even three standard types of brick contemporary and equally characteristic of a given period. It is of course not unlikely that such are the product of rival brick-fields. In the house construction the smallest burnt bricks used measure 0.23 m. × 0.15–0.16 m. × 0.06 m.; this is a recognised Third Dynasty size and the bricks may have been re-used or have been old stock: bricks measuring 0.24–0.245 m. × 0.15–0.155 m. × 0.065–0.07 m. are probably accidental varieties of the same type.

A brick 0.25 m. × 0.15–0.17 m. × 0.065–0.08 m. is very common and occurs in different phases of the same building and was, therefore, in use throughout a considerable part of the occupation period. A brick 0.26 m. × 0.165–0.18 m. × 0.06–0.07 m. is also common. The type most characteristic of the buildings as a whole is somewhat larger, measuring 0.27–0.28 m. × 0.17–0.19 m. × 0.085–0.09 m. (the length 0.28 m. is

<sup>1</sup> Our information is taken from a brick-field (of uncertain date) found close to the al 'Ubaid temple, where many thousands of bricks which had been fired but not removed were found *in situ*. (*U.E.*, I, p. 144, n. 9.)

exceptional) and is perhaps the norm of which the 0.26 m. bricks are shrunken examples. Exceptional are larger sizes, 0.29 m.  $\times$  0.195 m.  $\times$  0.07 m., 0.30 m.  $\times$  0.20 m., and 0.31–0.32 m.  $\times$  0.185 m.

Burnt bricks were employed not only for the foundations of walls but also for thresholds, for arches over door openings and, especially, for pavements. For the last purpose ordinary building-bricks serve as a general rule, but square bricks were not uncommon<sup>2</sup> and must have been manufactured expressly. Here again there is considerable variety — there is of course no such need for uniformity in the pavement unit as in the wall unit and the contemporary use of different sizes is therefore less surprising — and we find pavements made of bricks measuring 0.25 m. sq., 0.30 m. sq., 0.31 m. sq., 0.32 m. sq. (or 0.31 m.  $\times$  0.32 m.), and 0.34 m. sq.

It has been remarked that there are no stamps on the bricks used for the building of private houses. There were no private stamps, but it does occasionally happen that a brick is found in the wall of a private house bearing the name of a king and of the public building for which it was intended. Clearly the presence of such a brick is accidental, since the inscription proves that it was destined for a different purpose, and equally clearly it is not a criterion of date as it would have been had it been found in the wall of a temple; it gives, necessarily, a *terminus post quem* for the building of the house, but nothing more than that. There were two ways whereby a stamped royal brick could make its appearance in a private building. Temples might be overthrown by an enemy, as happened to all the temples of Ur at the close of the Third Dynasty, or might fall into disrepair through age, and in either case might be rebuilt. Both the destruction and the rebuilding would mean that there would be a certain number of loose bricks which could be appropriated by private builders; or the temple might be rebuilt only after an interval of time, or not at all, and its ruins would serve as a quarry for building material, as happened to the mausoleum of King Šulgi, which we found to have been plundered of its bricks in a most wholesale manner, just as in relatively modern times the ruins of Babylon were plundered to build Hillah and Baghdad. In such a case the re-used bricks might be older by many centuries than the house in which they came to be incorporated; thus the brick of Amar-Suena found in No. 5 New Street has very little chronological importance.<sup>3</sup> Or again, the order for the building or the reconstruction of a temple would involve the making of a large quantity of bricks, including a certain percentage stamped with the name and dedication of the ruler. Allowance would have to be made for wastage, and when the building was finished there would almost certainly be a number left over. Thus outside the Šulgi mausoleum we found a whole stack of bricks (many of them stamped) which had proved superfluous. In this particular case they had been overlooked and buried below the floor of the new terrace, but one may be sure that in most cases they would have been sold and removed by some minor contractor to be used in his private business. When therefore we find (in No. 3 Quiet Street) a stray brick of Lipit-Ištar or, in Quality Street one of Silli-Adad, it is possible, though not obligatory, to conclude that the houses are more or less contemporary in their foundation with the reigns of those kings.

The mud bricks of the upper parts of the walls show much the same variations as the burnt bricks; the smallest measure 0.24 m.  $\times$  0.15–0.16 m.  $\times$  0.07 m. and the general run is 0.26–0.27 m.  $\times$  0.17–0.18 m.  $\times$  0.07–0.09 m.; in theory therefore the proportions are 3:2:1 in multiples of 9 cm., and the variations are due to shrinkage, except that in the case of the thickness the method of manufacture allows of a wider divergency than mere shrinkage would explain, for here hand-work plays a larger part and the mould might in one case be barely filled and in another heaped above its edge. There is also a great difference in the quality of the bricks; sometimes the mud is clean, firm and consistent, sometimes it is

<sup>2</sup> Under the Third Dynasty, square bricks are employed for building construction, e.g., in the Ziggurat of Ur-Namma, but they had the disadvantage of making a through bond impossible. This was to some extent obviated by the use of reed

matting between the courses, but the objection was a strong one, and in the Larsa age the oblong brick has completely ousted the square for wall building.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 118.

full of potsherds, ash and rubbish and therefore loose in texture, ill-shaped and crumbling; often it was difficult to expose a wall face and decide whether we were dealing with a built wall or with loose rubbish, and it was only the plastered surface that betrayed the building's existence. Very occasionally, in the thicker walls, strips of reed matting were laid in the mud mortar between the brick courses; very occasionally too we found instances of herring-bone bricklaying or courses of bricks set vertically on edge. For the most part the construction was simple and straightforward.

Practically all interior wall surfaces were plastered with a fairly thick coat of mud mixed with a liberal proportion of chopped straw; rendered with a wet trowel this gave a perfectly good smooth face. The wall was often, but not invariably, whitewashed. It is quite common to find a number of coats of plaster and repeated layers of whitewash on a wall; for such repairs a fairly liquid mud was used and applied very thinly, but in spite of this, and in spite of the fact that a mud plaster will keep in good condition for quite a long time, there are cases where the total thickness of the wall covering has been brought up to as much as 15 cm. by manifold additions. We have found no sign of colour being used, like the bands of red paint on the walls of the early Sumerian houses found by H. R. Hall at Eridu,<sup>4</sup> but the negative evidence is by no means final.

That arches were used in domestic construction is satisfactorily proved by the discovery of a fallen burnt-brick arch in the doorway of a room in No. 3 New Street (see pp. 115-6 and Pl. 32a). It is not necessary to conclude that all door openings were arched. Indeed, it can practically be demonstrated that they were not, for in the case of the doors of staircases an arch would not always allow of sufficient head-room above the top step in the wall's thickness (unless the gallery were raised to an improbable height) and a wooden lintel seems to be a constructional necessity; but it would appear that not only was the arch known, as it was known at a much earlier stage, but it was a regular feature of the private house.

The floors were of two sorts. The courtyards open to the sky, and sometimes the principal rooms also, had pavements of burnt brick set in clay mortar; other rooms had floors of beaten earth or clay which might be laid over a rough brick pavement or might be spread directly on the hard earth surface. Not infrequently we find that a good brick pavement of the earlier phases of the lifetime of a house has been later overlaid by a plain clay floor. For the pavements special square bricks were often employed (see above, p. 20).

Bitumen, which was freely used in temples both as mortar in the walls and as proofing for pavements was never so employed in the private houses — in them indeed it scarcely ever occurs in any form. A bitumen-lined store-pit in No. 15 Church Lane, a bitumen-proofed terracotta tub in the neighbouring house, No. 13, a stand for a water-jar in No. 2 Quiet Street and the curtain-rings at the base of the chapel "table" in No. 4 Paternoster Row are the only instances of the use of a material so pre-eminently characteristic of Mesopotamia: one is tempted to suppose that at this time the produce of the bitumen-wells of Hit had become a monopoly of the State.

The roofs of the houses were made in precisely the same way as are the modern roofs. The rafters were poplar-poles laid parallel at intervals not much greater than the diameter of the poles. Above these was laid matting, then reed-stems at right angles to the rafters, then two layers of matting and then mud, the mud spread in successive layers from 5 to 10 cm. thick; the first layer is laid very moist, the second is usually dry earth, then comes a coat of soft mud and the top dressing is of mud liberally mixed with chopped straw; the total thickness is something like 0.25 m. (see p. 161, for an example found in No. 3 Straight Street. Other good evidence was obtained from No. 11, Paternoster Row; exactly similar construction is found in Neo-Babylonian houses). It is probable that the ceilings of the ground-floor rooms and the floors of the rooms above were of the same nature as the roofs. In the modern house a pavement of burnt bricks is sometimes laid over the mud, and this may well have been the case in antiquity also, but no evidence of such a practice survives. The roofs were furnished with projecting gutters to carry off the water — a necessary precaution — and in most cases these may have been made of short lengths of poplar-pole

<sup>4</sup> H. R. Hall, *A Season's Work at Ur* (London, 1930), p. 210.

roughly hollowed out with the adze, but naturally of such there is nothing left, and it is indeed the almost complete disappearance of what must have been such very numerous objects that leads to the assumption that the gutters were of wood, as they often are today. We have however found one example in terracotta, an open trough, rectangular in section and flanged at the top end where it was set in the mud coping, but it was not possible to date it to any one period.

Wood was used fairly freely, for the roof-beams, for the upper flights of the stairs, for the galleries running round the courts, and for doors. The posts supporting the galleries seem to have been palm-logs (and palm-logs sometimes took the place of poplar-poles in the roofs) and the transverse beams supporting the steps were of the same poor timber; what the other woods were we have no means of knowing. The principal doors were of solid wood, the flap attached to a hinge-post which revolved in a socket of a hollowed brick or stone at the base<sup>5</sup> while the upper end may have turned in a metal ring projecting from the wall. There was a wooden door-frame and, since there are no bolt-holes in the brickwork of the jambs, the fastenings must have been in the wooden uprights. For some of the interior doorways a light door was used consisting of reed panels set in a wooden frame (*v.* pp. 127, 142–3; Pl. 51 *b* and Fig. 39, for examples in the Hēndur-sag and Nin-šubur chapels), which represent an economy of what must have been an expensive material. In a Kassite building we have found a window-shutter of precisely similar construction.<sup>6</sup> It is quite possible that in the Larsa period some of the upper rooms had windows (though we have found no trace of such, since the walls are in no instance standing sufficiently high) facing inwards or even on the street, and such would certainly have been provided with shutters of this sort corresponding to the *mushrabiyah* lattices of the modern Arab house.

The residential quarter was not served by any system of water-conduits or sewers. As early as the Third Dynasty of Ur we find elaborate brick-built and bitumen-proofed drains such as those on the Ziggurat platform (*v.* *U.E.*, V.) dating from the time of Ur-Nammu, and at the foot of the SE wall of the Third Dynasty terrace there runs deep below ground level a conduit (or drain?) of Šulgi; but these serve temples or palaces and not the general public. The ordinary citizen had to fetch his water from the public wells, from the canals or the river, and he had to make his own arrangements for the disposal of his sewage. Moreover, in the case of a house of any size, the roof area was such that its drainage was an important problem. Loose as may seem to have been the municipal government of the city the mere absence of certain features would imply that certain sanitary regulations were enforced. In a very much earlier period, in fact in the Jamdat Nasr age, we find drainpipes running out through the house walls to empty into gutters in the middle of the street (see *U.E.*, IV, p. 62 Building Stratum H) exactly as is done, e.g. in the old Arab quarters of Aleppo today. The fact that not a single outlet of the kind occurs in the whole area of the Larsa city excavated by us must mean that this simple solution of a domestic difficulty had been forbidden. Again, in modern times an isolated house in the country and even as a rule, a village house, has its roof sloped outwards and the rain-water pours from its gutters clear of the outer walls into field, yard or street: the fact that the roofs of Ur drained inwards does look like the result of regulations made for the upkeep of the thoroughfares and the convenience of the public at the householder's expense. Practically every house, therefore, is provided with one or more lavatories and with a drain in the middle of the central court (which served as light and air-well) for rain-water.

For either purpose a drain of the same type was used. A circular shaft a metre or so in diameter was dug to a depth of perhaps 10 m. (there is a wide variety in the depth) and in this there was built up a vertical column of terracotta pipes; these are generally rings measuring about 0.60 m. in diameter and from 0.30 m. to 0.50 m. in length. The rims are widened out as collars to give greater stability (there is sometimes a neck-and-collar interlocking system) and in the sides are small round holes to allow of the escape of moisture. The ring-drain was set in the middle of the shaft and the space between it and the

<sup>5</sup> In the case of important doors, in temples, etc., in a brick-lined box.  
the socket-stone was well below the floor, enclosed

<sup>6</sup> [See *U.E.*, VIII, p. 40, Fig. 2 (reed door). Ed.]



earth sides was filled with a loose packing of broken bricks and potsherds, to the end that the holes in the rings might not be blocked by mud. The drains are really seepage-pits; any moisture poured down them would run off into the subsoil; the solid sewage would remain and in the course of time would fill the pit, when it would be dug out and the drain remade. The same system prevails in innumerable Eastern towns today and is far less injurious to health than might be anticipated.

Typical drains are illustrated on Pl. 49a and b and on Fig. 21, p. 77. Occasionally under the poorer houses there are found drains made not with regular ring-pipes but of old clay pots with their bottoms knocked out, fitted one into another. It is a cheap substitute which involves no difference of system. The potsherds in the packing round the pipes are useful dating evidence; the types can often be dated at least to a period, and while the fragments are not necessarily contemporary (they might have been collected from an ancient rubbish-dump) they tend to be so and do in any case give a *terminus post quem* for the drain's construction. The intake of the drain is usually an ordinary paving-brick through which a hole has been drilled. The lavatory-top is generally built, having a round opening from which runs out a narrow slit left between the bricks and of about a brick's length, 0.25 m., a brick of a lower course acting as the base of the channel.

## B. THE PRIVATE HOUSES

### 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The private houses of Ur in the Larsa period are all built on the same lines. No two are exactly alike; the architect had to accommodate his ground-plan to building-plots of very different sizes and often of irregular shapes defined for him by the accidents of ownership and the vagaries of the bordering streets, but he had always before him an ideal type approved by experience and suited to local conditions, and to this type he approximated as closely as conditions would permit. The type is that of a house built round a central courtyard onto which all the rooms open; the ground-floor rooms are designed for day-time working use, and there is an upper floor reserved for the private use of the family. Three considerations would appear to have dictated this form, the climate of southern Mesopotamia, that desire for domestic privacy which has always characterised the Near East, and the custom of domestic slavery; to what extent each of these operated will be clear from the description which follows.

It would be perfectly easy to select a single house and make the account of it serve for all. For instance, No. 3 Gay Street or No. 3 Straight Street might be regarded as patterns, so true are they to type; but since in the case of ruined sites no one is likely to combine all the details which may none the less be considered as generally characteristic, it is better to describe the ideal house and to illustrate the description by reference to the individual buildings.

Whether the house faced directly on the street or was approached from the street by a narrow passage, a separate entrance was essential. The double-entry porch of many modern town houses would have been considered ill-omened: "if the door on the front of the house does not lead to any other house, it means good luck"<sup>1</sup>, and though there is a partial exception to this, it will be noticed that each of the houses, Nos. 10 and 12 Straight Street, have separate inner entrance-lobbies of their own. "If the door of a house leads from the street to the front of the house, that house will have good luck", and here the rule is invariably kept, and for good reason, seeing that at the back of the house lies the chapel

<sup>1</sup> Here, and hereafter, I quote from the "House-omen Texts", Friedrich Nötscher in *Orientalia* 31 (1928) and in *Altorientalische Studien Bruno Meissner . . . gewidmet . . .*, I, M.A.O.G., IV (Leipzig, 1928-29), pp. 132ff. [; Woolley

presumably did not consult Nötscher's subsequent treatments of these texts in *Orientalia*, 39-42 (1929), and *Orientalia*, N.S. 3 (1934), pp. 177ff. No attempt has been made to modify the following discussion in the text. Ed.]

through which there could not be public access. But though it is the front of the house that faces on the street it presents no features of interest, nothing but a blank wall broken by the entrance-door alone. On the ground floor at any rate there are no windows, partly perhaps because of the dust that must have eddied in the thoroughfares, but more because of the love of privacy which cannot brook the peering of passers-by into the secrets of the interior.

If, as I have suggested is possible, there were sometimes windows<sup>2</sup> in the upper floor rooms, they would have been protected by lattices, but in some cases at least this possibility seems to be ruled out by the arrangement of the rooms, as in No. 3 Gay Street, where most of the first-floor frontage is taken up by the staircase, which would require neither light nor air other than it got through its doorways.

The entrance-door itself was small and unpretentious: "If the door of a house be low, the house will have stability and peace; if the door of a house be very large, that house will be destroyed." The door, opening inwards ("if the door of a house open outwards the woman of that house will be a torment to her husband") led into a small lobby which seems to have been the porter's lodge. It was nearly always brick-paved and in one corner of it there might be a drain in the floor over which, probably, was set an earthenware water-jar so that visitors might wash their feet before entering the house proper, a not unnecessary precaution in view of what the state of the street must have been. A second door, usually placed in such a way as not to afford a clear view through from the street to the interior led to the central court of the house.

In entering the lobby from the street one stepped over a raised threshold of brick onto the lobby pavement, and a second raised threshold generally separated this from the courtyard pavement. Even though the floor level throughout might be higher (at the time of the building of the house) than that of the street, the raised threshold was essential, for "if the threshold drops towards the inside, revenue will come in". It has already been explained how the threshold had constantly to be raised to keep pace with the rise of the street, and the lucky "drop" at the entrance was thereby accentuated to an uncomfortable degree — it was perhaps by way of consolation that the Omens promised that revenue would further accrue "if the threshold does not keep water clear of the house". The second threshold also involved a slight step, it being an obvious convenience that the courtyard should be a little lower than the surrounding rooms, and here again superstition pointed the moral: "If the threshold of a house is higher than the court the lord of the house shall be above its mistress; but if the threshold of the court be higher than that of the house the mistress shall be above her lord." Against the jambs of the inner door there would be hung terracotta masks of the god Pazuzu (cf. Pls. 85–86), a charm against the SW wind which brings fever;<sup>3</sup> under their protection one entered the central court.

The court was brick-paved, the pavement sloping to the centre where was the intake of the drain that carried the rain-water away into the subsoil: "if the courtyard lets the water collect in the middle of the court, that man will have great good fortune", whereas should the water collect at the back of the court "to him is no success allotted". On to the court on all four sides opened the doors of the ground-floor rooms.

The character of all these rooms can be determined; they are the same in all cases, and even in their arrangement there is comparative uniformity. Generally on the side of the court farthest from the front of the house a single door gives onto the reception-room, the *liwan*, to which visitors were admitted. The front wall of this is sometimes thicker than that of other rooms, its door is usually wider, as its importance warrants. It is always a wide and shallow room, the door being in its long side; it is exactly like the modern Arab *liwan*, and its shape would seem to be dictated by its purpose. In the daytime a long "runner" rug would be stretched against the back wall for guests to sit on; its width is such that at night bedding could be laid across it and visitors could sleep in a row. In the richer houses there is at one end of the guest-room a door leading into a closet brick-paved and provided with a drain, the visitors' lavatory and wash-place. At the other end there may be a recess

<sup>2</sup> Windows are mentioned in the Omen Texts, 19.b.7.

<sup>3</sup> F. Thureau-Dangin, *R.A.*, 18 (1921), p. 190 [; cf. H.W.F. Saggs, *A.f.O.*, 19 (1960), pp. 126-7. Ed.]

admirably adapted to receive the cupboard in which would be kept the bedding for their use (e.g. in No. 3 Straight Street).

On one side of the court are two doorways of which one is taken up by the stairs and the other is that of the household lavatory lying below the upper flight of the stairs. The lavatory is a small and narrow chamber, paved with brick, and towards the far end of it there is in the pavement the regular latrine opening that can be seen in any Arab town house of the present day (e.g., in No. 3 New Street, p. 115). The stairs start in the thickness of the wall and are of brick resting on a solid rubble core; the bottom step is always very high — as much as 0.40 m. — because in order to secure head-room for the lavatory it was essential to have as great a rise as possible in the short flight between the door-jamb. This usually ends in a square landing from which the second flight, turning at right angles, went up over the lavatory between the courtyard wall and the outer wall of the house; here the treads were of wood, supported on slanting logs. Occasionally the landing is encroached upon and we find a newel-turn with neatly rounded bricks, as in No. 3 Paternoster Row, Pl. 40a.

Another room of which the purpose is clear is the kitchen, distinguished by the cooking arrangements. It is often, but not always, brick-paved; against one wall stands the cooking-range, which in private houses is quite unlike the elaborate range in the temple kitchens (*v.* Pl. 11) but precisely like those now used in Arab houses and cook-shops.<sup>4</sup> It consists of a solid block of brickwork in the top of which are shallow troughs open at the near end; the pots stand above and in the troughs charcoal is burnt, either loosely piled or contained in little iron braziers and the cook plies a fan at the trough's end to increase the draught. On the floor stands the bread-oven, of terracotta, beehive shaped (diam. c. 0.60 m.) and open at the top. The fire is lit in it and kept going until the clay is nearly red hot, when the embers are raked out through a hole at the bottom which also serves as air-vent, and then the thin *chupattis* are plastered against the inner face of the oven walls and cooked in a few minutes. Further, there may be against the wall a low brick-enclosed hearth for boiling water in large vessels over a wood fire; the wood smoke which blackens the wall above is sufficient evidence as to the manner of its use.

Two rooms of the residential part of the house remain; in one of them there are sometimes found (e.g., in No. 5 New Street, Room 7, and in No. 3 Straight Street, Room 4) evidence of a bed, in the former case a raised wooden bedstead with matting cover, in the latter a low brick dais such as we get in the chamber next to the sanctuary in the great Ningal temple, the supposed "bed-chamber" of the goddess, and also in modern Arab use: this then is a bedroom. The other room is not so obviously distinguished; in one case (No. 3 Straight Street) it has a back door leading into an open yard, in some houses it is lacking altogether; probably it is a servants' workroom, certainly not one of the important rooms of the house.

In the case of a medium-sized house, this accounts for all the living accommodation on the ground floor. A larger house such as No. 2 Quiet Street might have a second courtyard with rooms opening off it, but the majority of the buildings excavated by us possess only one court and the rooms detailed above are the maximum number that can be allotted to it. We can account for all the rooms, and it is clear that all are given over to the use either of guests or of the household slaves — for though there is one ground-floor bedroom it is almost certainly meant for the servants, for whom accommodation of some sort was essential — and the living-quarters of the family must be elsewhere. The only solution is that the family lived and slept on the upper floor.

This conclusion is an unexpected one. All the private houses of the Neo-Babylonian period excavated at Ur and at Babylon consisted of one storey only — though Herodotus, it is true, speaks of houses at Babylon as having several storeys. The Kassite houses we have found had no upper floor, and at Tell Asmar the Oriental Institute of Chicago has excavated a large quarter of the town of the time of Sargon of Akkad and again the houses are limited

<sup>4</sup> For an earlier parallel see *U.E.*, I, p. 75.

to one storey.<sup>5</sup> It might therefore seem rash to assert that at Ur in the Larsa period the majority of the houses went up to an upper floor.

The existence of the staircase is not in itself a conclusive argument, for it might have led to the flat roof of the house which in hot weather would serve as a sitting-out place and as a sleeping-place for the family; this is thoroughly in accord with Eastern practice. But whereas the Neo-Babylonian houses were flat roofed and their roofs were doubtless so used, there is no proper staircase, and access to the roof must have been gained by means of wooden ladders set up in the courtyard — again a method readily paralleled in the modern East. At Ur there is a solidly built flight of stairs. Moreover if there were no upper chambers the sleeping-quarters of the entire family in bad weather would be confined to a single room, and where space was so circumscribed it is inconceivable that so much of it should have been sacrificed to a staircase leading to an open roof useless in the winter months. The only justification for such a staircase is that it led to a part of the building not less important than the rooms on the ground floor. In short, when there were no upper rooms there was no staircase, when there was a staircase there was, thanks in part to the existence of the stairs, nowhere on the ground floor where the family could sleep.

The thickness of the walls is amply sufficient for them to rise to the height of upper chambers. The character of the ceilings of the rooms was not calculated to support the weight of walls, and therefore the plan of any upper storey would necessarily be the same as that of the ground floor; the stairs generally occupied the whole of one side of the court, the rooms on the other three sides would simply repeat those below. This at once gave rise to a further problem. The ground-floor rooms are generally small and in particular their width, between the wall of the court and the house wall, is not great, and had there been a passage running round the upper floor it would have reduced the size of the rooms there to an absurd degree; that the rooms should open out of each other was of course possible and would have obviated any loss of space, but the inconvenience of having to pass through all the rooms in order to get to that in the corner farthest from the stair-head is an argument against it, and a much stronger argument is the maxim in the House Omens that "if the door of a room opens onto the court, that house will be enlarged; if the door of a room opens inside the house (i.e., into another room), that house will be broken away". If the upper rooms were intended for the use of the family, it is inconceivable that they should all of them have been by their construction doomed to misfortune. There was even a constructional difficulty. If the staircase ends, as it should, and as sometimes it must, with the end wall of the lavatory, and if the wooden treads were on more or less the same gradient as were the brick treads of the lowest flight, the space was not enough to allow of the rise required to clear the ceilings of the ground-floor rooms. It was not possible to fix the height of those rooms exactly, owing to the destruction of the walls, but in several cases the walls were standing as much as 2.65 m. high and in the guest-room of No. 11 Paternoster Row 3.20 m. and at that height showed no lodgements for roofing-beams; to attain an average height of 3 m. the stairways require a few more treads than the actual staircase allows.

The most surprising feature of the Larsa house is that in its ground-plan and in the arrangement and character of its rooms, it precisely resembles the town house of the middle-class Arab of today; the plan of e.g., No. 3 Gay Street (Pl. 22) might be that of a hundred houses in modern Baghdad. And this resemblance extends to details. It will be noticed (Pl. 23a) that the lowest step of the brick stairs is most uncomfortably high — 0.40 m. In the modern house the staircase occupies the same position, the lower treads at any rate are of brick and the lowest is made so high that it is necessary to place in front of it a movable wooden step which projects into the courtyard. In view of the difficulty presented by a 40 cm. step at the bottom of a flight in which the average rise of a tread is 0.20 m., we are forced to assume that a similar wooden step was used in the Larsa house. Both the

<sup>5</sup> [H.D. Hill in P. Delougaz, H.D. Hill and Seton Lloyd, *Private Houses and Graves from the Diyala Region*, O.I.P., LXXXVIII (Chicago, 1967), pp. 143-81, esp. 151. Ed.]

awkwardness of construction and the expedient adopted to surmount that awkwardness seem to have been conserved by the traditions of domestic architecture in Mesopotamia for forty centuries. If the tradition can be proved so constant in general characteristics and in details which survive it is legitimate to extend the argument by analogy. In the modern house the stairs lead to a wooden gallery which runs round the courtyard and affords access to the upper rooms which open onto it, just as the lower rooms open onto the court, the doors of the two series of chambers being in the same position — an arrangement which avoids the risk of loading the lintels of the lower doorways with the weight of a solid wall. *Ex hypothesi* the same should be true of the Larsa house. Material evidence in support of this was forthcoming. In No. 3 Gay Street towards the south corner of the courtyard and in front of the NE (brick) jamb of the kitchen door (actually it overlapped this by half its width so would have been flush with the inner face of the wooden impost of the door) there was a single burnt brick lying on the pavement, not loose but bedded to the pavement with stiff clay. On and round it were fragments of carbonised wood; there could be little doubt that the brick had served to jack up a wooden post which had been cut too short for the purpose required of it.<sup>6</sup> Restoring posts in corresponding positions in the other corners of the court we found that they would be so arranged as not to obstruct any of the doorways while the gallery which they would support would have a width of 9.90 m., allowing for the normal overhang of the floorboards beyond the uprights, which is precisely the width that one would have expected. The archaeological evidence, the structural character of the building, the testimony of the Omens, the modern analogy, and the inherent probabilities of the case together amount to proof of the existence of the wooden gallery as a means of access to the upstairs rooms, and our reconstructions on Pl. 22 can be accepted as essentially correct.

The same house, No. 3 Gay Street, produced other evidence of importance for the detailed character of the building. In accordance with the general custom there was in the centre of the court a drain for the disposal of the surface water, but in this case the pavement round the intake had been damaged and had been made good by laying down over it a fresh patch of bricks (Pl. 23a), covering a rectangle measuring about 1.20 m. × 1.10 m. (part of this was pulled away by our workmen, following the pavement, before it was seen that the upper course was *in situ*, so that the measurements are approximate). The surface of the new work is duly concave, sloping towards the inlet in the middle, but as it rises about 7 cm. above the level of the surrounding court it is obvious that water lying on the surrounding pavement could not have got to the inlet; if the drain was intended to drain the courtyard as a whole its effect was nullified by the repairs. If, as can safely be assumed, the repairs were so designed as to preserve the utility of the drain, the latter was not intended to drain the whole court, and if the outer part of the court was not to be drained it could only be that it did not require drainage, i.e., that water could not accumulate on it. Thus the building had to be such that while the part of the court nearest to the walls was protected from rain, the centre was exposed and received water in quantities demanding a seepage drain for its disposal, that water coming from above. The first requisite would be more or less fulfilled by the presence of the gallery, which would act as a shelter, but (a) the gallery was not sufficiently wide and (b) the water dripping from it (or through it) would not fall on the higher pavement but on the lower, and so would not reach the drain inlet, and the amount of rain falling in the centre of the court would scarcely warrant the cost of making the drain. The natural explanation was that the whole roof of the house sloped inwards and that it was carried forwards so as to shelter the gallery, whose protection both from the rain and also from the sun was indeed necessary to the amenities of the house. In the centre would be a rectangular opening very much like the *impluvium* of a Pompeian house and the

<sup>6</sup> The modern Arab carpenter finds it astonishingly difficult to cut four timbers to precisely the same length; it is therefore very common to see one pillar in a house jacked up on a brick or stone to give it the same height as its fellows; the trait is probably traditional. [See p. xvi, n. 1.]

gutters projecting from the roof's edge<sup>7</sup> would bring all the water directly into the drain opening. This inward projection of the roof, which again finds a parallel in the modern Arab house, is as suited to the summer as to the winter climate of Mesopotamia; protection from the heat of the sun is essential, and for light a very small opening, and indirect light in the rooms, is amply sufficient. As regards fresh air the East is not exigent. The whole trend of the argument is to show that the size of the *impluvium* was not great. To support the roof, therefore, the uprights of the gallery would have to be carried up as in our reconstruction with stout beams above to take the ends of the poplar rafters.

In the drawing on Pl. 22 the doors are shown in most instances as capped with arches; that this was the practice was proved by our finding on the threshold of one doorway (Room 6 in No. 3 New Street, Pl. 32a), a fallen arch of burnt brick. In the case of the stairways where, owing to the steepness of the rise, a maximum of head-room was required (and there was no doorway above on the upper floor) a flat lintel was probably used.

That there was access to the roof is most probable, though we have no evidence as to its position; a wooden ladder close to the stair-head seems a likely expedient, or a similar ladder rising from the gallery on the staircase side of the building. In one case (the "Khan", Nos. 11, 11A, 11B Paternoster Row) the solidity of the walls of the stair-well suggested a third storey. It may well be that on many roofs there were such light shelters as are found on the roofs of modern Arab houses, and for these the natural material would be the reed mats which for the main structure were explicitly eschewed.<sup>8</sup>

The domestic quarters of a house then might contain anything from ten to twenty or more rooms, and the tablets found in the ruins prove that such were the houses not of particularly wealthy people but of the middle-class, shopkeepers, petty merchants, priests, scribes, and so on. The houses were well built, fitted with sanitary arrangements which while simple were not inadequate, and although they were crowded together and approached by narrow and ill-kept lanes, contained accommodation sufficient to ensure decency and comfort. So far as housing went, the conditions of life were not less favourable than they are in the same country today. The neatly whitewashed walls<sup>9</sup> gave an air of cleanliness and light, and it was a point of honour as well as of prudence to keep them in good repair: "if in the interior of a house the walls show the plaster falling off, destruction of that house". The courtyard, judging by the vases and pot-stands found *in situ* in No. 3 Gay Street (Pl. 23a), might be decorated with flowers, as is the wont in the modern house, and it is clear that colour was sometimes used on the walls, though sparingly, for an all-over colour-wash was deemed unlucky. Of the furniture of the rooms we have found no trace at all, and its nature can be gathered only from the literary texts, and from reliefs and cylinder seals; in any case it was sparse and simple.

Occasionally a house is provided with a back yard wherein there might be store-rooms and open sheds, the latter probably stalls for domestic animals (e.g., No. 3 Straight Street and No. 9 Church Lane). In the "Khan" in Paternoster Row there are inside store-rooms such as are not found in the ordinary houses (e.g., Room 5), and No. 3 Quiet Street was at one time peculiar in having an open court at the back with rooms above one side of it supported on brick piers (Pl. 26a); a large house like No. 2 Quiet Street might boast a second court surrounded by a second series of chambers; but subject to such individual

<sup>7</sup> A mud roof must slope sufficiently for the water not to collect on it, for if it does collect it soaks through, and not so violently that the water can wash the mud down with it. Along the lower edge of the roof the mud is heaped into a low coping broken at intervals by gutters which project and carry the fall clear of the walls. Were there no such coping, the wet mud would slip away and the edge of the roof be eaten back, exposing the matting and allowing the water to run through into the wall beneath. Our reconstruction is dictated by

the proved needs of the material employed.

<sup>8</sup> "If the front of a house be made of plaited reed, the house will be scattered; if the front of the court be made of matting, the master of that house will be afflicted" (Omen Text). The limits set to the prohibition may imply that matting (perhaps reinforced by mud plaster) was allowable for roof structures and even perhaps for party walls in the upper storey.

<sup>9</sup> "If the plaster of a house is painted white, it brings luck."

variations, which are dealt with in the notes on the separate houses, the domestic accommodation was as described above.

## 2. THE DOMESTIC CHAPELS (Pls. 43–48)

But distinct from that part of the private house in which the family lived and slept and the slaves were kept and visitors entertained there was in every house of any size or pretensions one room which more than any other threw light upon the lives and ideas of the people of Ur. This was the domestic chapel. It usually lay at the back of the building, as far removed as possible from the entrance, and was in most cases entered through the guest-chamber. It was nearly always a long and narrow room, the door being towards one end of one of the longer sides, and in area it was the most considerable room in the house. There was no room above it; in fact, about half of it was open to the sky and only the end furthest from the entrance was covered in, roofed with a penthouse roof which sloped from the end towards the middle of the room and was supported at the lower end by a cross-beam let into the side walls. In No. 3 Straight Street and in No. 4 Paternoster Row the walls were standing high enough to preserve the holes in which the beam-ends had been lodged and showed that it, or the brackets supporting it, had been at about 2 m. above the pavement. Against the end wall the roof-line must have been more than 2.40 m. high, since in No. 3 Straight Street the chimney-groove goes up to this height and we know from No. 10 Paternoster Row that it ended before reaching the roof.

The chapel was brick-paved throughout. At the far end from the door, under the roof, there was built against the wall a low altar of burnt brick overlaid with mud plaster, generally as long as the wall, about 1 m. wide and 0.35 m. high; in the Boundary Street chapel the clay vessels of offering were found in position on it (Pls. 43b and 45b). Behind the altar there was in the thickness of the end wall a rectangular recess, measuring about 0.60 m. × 0.40 m. and 0.30 m. deep, from the top of which there ran up in the wall's face a groove or open chimney not more than 0.30 m. wide and in some cases diminishing after a while to half that width which before arriving at roof level came to an abrupt end, the brickwork being carried flush across it, as in No. 8 Paternoster Row. The recess is undoubtedly a hearth for burning incense and the chimney, which is calculated to make enough draught to promote the burning, is left open so that the smoke of the incense may be dispersed in the room. Sometimes the proper hearth is replaced by a simple niche in the face of the wall, which may be above the middle of the altar or may be in a side wall at the altar end of the room, as, e.g., in the Boundary Street house chapel; in the latter case the niche is carried down almost or quite to pavement level. Such niches have no features giving definite proof of their use, but as they are alternative to the hearth above the altar (in no chapel is there a niche as well as a hearth) it can safely be assumed that they served the same purpose.

In a corner of the room, either by the side of the altar or rising from the same base as it, there is a pedestal or table built of burnt bricks below and crude bricks above, about 0.60 m. square and a metre high, covered with a mud plaster which was moulded into a pattern, usually of panels imitating woodwork, and whitewashed. The pedestal stands on a projecting base and in one case (No. 4 Paternoster Row, Room 5 *q.v.*) there were at the corners of the base bitumen rings to hold horizontal rods fixed a centimetre or two above the brickwork which can only be explained as rods holding down the lower ends of curtains which could be drawn across the table to conceal it from view (*v.* Pl. 44b). The panelled decoration is generally simple (*v.* examples on Pl. 45 and Fig. 38) but one is peculiar in having a further design which recalls the "honeycomb" motive of Moslem architecture (Pl. 46a). The fact that the "tables" were veiled would seem to imply that there was set upon them something which was only to be seen at certain times — presumably when a religious service was being conducted in the building — and such could scarcely be other than the representation of the household gods, whether that took the form of picture, statue or relief. It is difficult to

dissociate from the domestic "shew-table" the terracotta reliefs of domestic gods and the votive reliefs which in the Larsa period are so very numerous.

The half of the chapel farthest from the altar was unroofed; here, a little below the bricks of the pavement, there was the family burial-vault and very often larnax burials and urn burials as well, these being subsidiary to the built tomb. They lay out of sight under the chapel pavement, not deeply buried perhaps but hidden beneath the floor. In every chapel, however, in which the pavement was sufficiently well preserved for the evidence derived from it to be conclusive there was one bowl-burial lying in front of the "shew-table" not under the pavement but in it, the inverted bowl which formed the cover flush with or rising just above the surrounding brickwork so as to be always visible; in such cases the bones were always those of new-born infants.

Opening out of the chapel, usually behind the altar, there was often a very small chamber which one was tempted to call the vestry; in it we commonly found a large number of tablets, and it would appear that the room served as a depository for the family archives.

### C. THE PUBLIC CHAPELS

Scattered about amongst the houses and shops of the residential area there were small buildings of a type unknown prior to our excavation of this quarter; these are chapels dedicated to minor deities, different from the domestic chapels in the houses in that they were open to the public, different from the great temples not merely by reason of their dedication but because they would seem to have been erected and maintained by private charity instead of out of State revenues. On the whole these chapels might be compared with the wayside shrines of a Roman Catholic town, standing to the great temples in much the same relation as such shrines stand to the cathedrals; they illustrate an aspect of the religious life of the time on which little light is thrown by the literary texts.

Of the chapels excavated by us, one is dedicated to the goddess *Ḫendur-sag*, one to the goddess *Nin-šubur*; the others are not identified by inscriptions and are referred to as "the Ram chapel" (from the steatite head of a ram found in it) and the Bazaar chapel (because it stands at the corner of Paternoster Row and Bazaar Alley); No. 5 Store Street and No. 3 Church Lane may have been chapels, judging by their ground-plans, but they could not confidently be recognised as such.

While the buildings were far from pretentious, they possessed, even externally, certain features which distinguished them from the private houses amongst which they stood. In the first place there is their position: the Bazaar chapel juts out boldly into Paternoster Row and commands a view along it; the *Nin-šubur* chapel occupies the sharp corner between Paternoster Row and Store Street facing the embouchment of Church Lane on the open space of Carfax; the *Ḫendur-sag* chapel, also a corner site, closed the vista of Store Street and Broad Street alike; this seems a flagrant contravention of the maxim "if a house blocks the main street in its building, the owners of the house will die". Again, the door of a chapel is distinguished by having reveals in its brick jambs, a feature never found in purely domestic architecture, though it is the rule in temples, and this seems to conflict with the numerous omens insisting on the wisdom of having one's house door as humble and unobtrusive as possible. And again, there are always in the doorway steps leading up to an interior pavement which is higher than the level of the street, whereas the omens for a house promise good luck where the reverse is the case. It would be interesting to speculate how far the omens are directed against the vainglorious householder who dared to imitate in his own home the distinctive features of a house of god. In another way too the chapel would appear to have been conspicuous. Against the outer face of the front wall of the *Ḫendur-sag* chapel there was found the terracotta relief U.16426, Pl. 64, 2; it stands 0.60 m. high and was painted red all over, the details of the beard, etc. being picked out in black; the figure is one of the guardian demons whose function it is to keep off the evil eye and to prevent evil spirits from entering buildings, and their regular place therefore is at the entrance. There



could be quoted many examples of such being found flanking the doorway, and there can be little doubt that this particular relief lies not far from its original position, and that it was one of a pair that stood against the wall of the chapel on either side of the door. Different in subject but similar in size and technique is a terracotta relief of a goddess holding the vase out of which water runs, found by us loose in the rubbish of the quarter (U.16959, Pl. 64, 1); this may well have occupied a similar position on the facade of another chapel.

The essential elements of a public chapel are an open court and a covered sanctuary in the back wall of which, facing the door, is a recess for the cult statue. The Bazaar chapel is of this simplest form; the chapel of Nin-šubur is much the same, except that there is a small chamber alongside the sanctuary; the chapel of Īndur-sag and the Ram chapel are rather more elaborate, and the general description is best based on them.

The front door led directly, or through a lobby, into an open paved court (Pl. 51a). The inner wall of the lobby was continued across the court's width so as to include a very small room or cupboard lying between the entrance-passage and the corner of the court; this was used as a store-room for the *ex votos* deposited by the faithful. In the Īndur-sag chapel it appeared not unlikely that the NE side of the court was protected by a penthouse roof (which would have had to be supported on wooden posts, of which no trace was remarked) because there were found here objects which one would scarcely expect to have stood unsheltered in the open; a limestone statue on a wooden base lay here and seemed to have fallen from a pedestal against the NE wall and here too was the skull of a water-buffalo, which may have been hung up against the wall as a decoration — it was perhaps a souvenir of the most costly sacrifice the little shrine had ever known.

Facing the entrance, in front of the sanctuary door, was the altar of burnt brick whereon offerings would be laid; a little behind it, against either door-jamb of the sanctuary, were brick pedestals about 0.75 m. high, one of which was flat-topped, the other hollowed to form a cup lined with bitumen: against one of them there lay a limestone shaft 0.74 m. high and 0.20 m. square also with a cup-like hollow in its top and adorned with very crudely cut reliefs of men and birds (U.16434, Pl. 57); it was probably a holy-water stoup.

The sanctuary door had reveals on the outer side and there was a hinge-socket brick implying a door of wood that opened outwards. Against the inner corners of the jambs there was a second door, a light screen-door of wood and reed panelling of which we found the impression marvellously preserved in the soil; it had been left standing half-open when the shrine was destroyed and burnt by the Babylonian troops (Pl. 51b). The statue of Īndur-sag stood in its original position in the niche in the back wall, its feet embedded in the whitewashed mud of the pedestal. Everything was so far in its place that the reconstruction of the building left but little to be supplied by the imagination (v. Pl. 51a). In the Carfax chapel the statue of the goddess Nin-šubur had been thrown down from its niche and was found against the ruins of the sanctuary wall (Pl. 53b); inside the sanctuary was a clay box decorated with snakes modelled in relief (U.17123, Pl. 92) which must have been one of the important pieces of ritual furniture. The ram's head found in the Ram chapel (Pl. 59a) would seem to have been mounted on a staff which might have been carried in processions but would normally have been set up in the sanctuary<sup>1</sup> close to the cult image.

In the Īndur-sag chapel a passage running alongside the sanctuary led to two small rooms, the farther of which had its independent exit to Straight Street; in the Ram chapel there were also two small rooms alongside the sanctuary, though here there was no outer door; it is likely that these were for the use of the priests, robing-rooms or waiting-rooms, for we learn from a number of tablets found in the Īndur-sag chapel that a number of priests were attached to the building and attended at fixed hours on various days of the week to conduct its rites. The expenses of these "chantry priests" and of the upkeep of the shrine were defrayed out of revenues derived from house property owned by the shrine, as

<sup>1</sup> For illustrations of this cf. the fragment of a stela from Telloh, G. Cros, *Nouvelles fouilles de Tello* (Paris, 1910-1914), Pl. X.1, and the detail from a boundary stone, B. Meissner, *Babylonien und Assyrien II* (Heidelberg, 1925), Fig. 4, p. 14.

the tablets further show. The fact is additional proof of what the nature of the buildings makes tolerably clear, namely that they were intended for public worship and were not domestic chapels like those in the houses. The tablets are not decisive on the point whether the endowments came from the State as was the case with the official temples, or from the generosity of private citizens, but the latter seems more probable<sup>2</sup> and an examination of the buildings themselves and their relation to neighbouring houses cut down for their construction does imply that they were private foundations dedicated to public use. If the Government were responsible for the construction of a shrine, it would scarcely have failed to secure an adequate site and arrange for a reasonably symmetrical ground-plan. The chapels are cramped and astonishingly irregular in design and the way in which, for instance, the NE corner of the Ram chapel is cut off so as not to interfere with the entrance-lobby of No. 13 Church Lane implies a respect for the property-rights of individuals such as the State was not likely to observe. But the best evidence comes from the Bazaar chapel. During the earlier part of the Larsa period the site between Bazaar Alley and Paternoster Row was occupied by a fairly large dwelling-house of normal type. Then the south corner of the house was razed and the chapel was built, projecting on the SE beyond the old wall line, and at the same time, as it would appear, the upper storey of the old building was dismantled and the ground-floor was transformed into a cook-shop with possibly one living-room attached. The chapel is very small, as if the builder was unwilling to sacrifice more of his ground plot than would leave enough for the business premises which were to replace the dwelling. The foundation is an act of piety tempered by an economy which is understandable in a private citizen but wholly out of keeping with a Government department. If the buildings were put up by private initiative it is reasonable to suppose that their endowments also were due to the generosity of individuals.

#### D. SHOPS AND PLACES OF BUSINESS

Amongst the buildings excavated were a good many which could, with tolerable certainty, be identified as shops. These had always a narrow frontage on the street but ran back to a considerable depth; in front was a very small room, behind it a long store-room which might be simple or might be divided into compartments by cross-walls. The simpler type is seen in No. 2 New Street, the more elaborate in Nos. 5, 7, and 9 Paternoster Row, and in Nos. 6 and 8 Store Street the front area is divided into a small chamber and a passage leading to the rear. It happens that in none of the buildings is the front wall preserved to any great height, but it is not possible to say whether this is due to the destruction of the upper part or whether the wall was originally low with a window above it extending across the whole or nearly the whole of the facade. The latter is *a priori* more likely and at least there is no evidence against it, thus in No. 5 Store Street there did seem to be grounds for suspecting a window, without which the little compartment alongside the entrance passage would have been absolutely dark. Finally in No. 14 Paternoster Row, when the private house which had occupied the site was turned into a cook-shop a proper window was cut through the front wall with its sill about a metre above street level. Assuming that tradition has in this as in other respects been fairly consistent, the kind of building which we should expect to find in the shopping districts is precisely that which the excavations have brought to light; a small booth whose whole front is taken up by a window and a door, and behind it a magazine in which goods could be stored. The front of the booth would be closed by a wooden shutter — of which of course no trace would survive, and most of its interior would be taken up by a raised wooden bench serving at once as counter and as seat for the shopkeeper; a few shelves or pegs against the wall would complete the furniture.

Such a shop was a lock-up affair which at night would be closed and left. Occasionally the shop was attached to a house and the owner lived alongside his business; this was the case in

<sup>2</sup> Tablets U.16568, 16570, found in the property by one Nur-ilišu, suggesting that such Hendar-sag chapel, record purchases of house formed part of the chapel endowments.

No. 2-3 New Street and in No. 1 Boundary Street; in the latter there is in the shop a brick counter along one side and the shop is not so much a booth as a real shop into which a customer might enter. This combination of living and business premises was probably not uncommon. The owner of No. 9 Church Lane had a whole range of magazines attached to his house, and it is difficult to explain these otherwise than as store-rooms for merchandise, though there is here nothing in the way of a shop. No. 5 Store Street was obviously the house of a grain-merchant and beneath all the rooms were cellars whose use was attested by the carbonised grain found in them. No. 14 Paternoster Row was, as has already been stated, transformed into a public cook-shop; the actual cooking was done in the front room, as in the modern cook-shop, where the kitchen is always open to view, but besides this there has been cut through the back wall of the court a hole like a serving-hatch which suggests that the old domestic chapel was transformed into a restaurant. In No. 1 B Baker's Square the entire house had been remodelled and turned into a workshop and one old room served as a stoke-hold and in another room and in the courtyard were the furnaces (Pl. 50); judging from a miniature set of model tools found in the owner's grave he was a working copper-smith. Perhaps the most interesting case of the remodelling of a private house to adapt it for another purpose is No. 1 Broad Street. A door which does not seem to have been original leads directly from the street into the central court and the doors of the entrance-lobby, of the room next to it and of the stairs which all opened on the court have been walled up (a new door from the lobby to the next room had to be made in consequence) so that the house is divided into two parts one of which consists of the courtyard, the guest-chamber and the lavatory and the other of the entrance-lobby and two other rooms (6 and 7), the chapel, the staircase and the rooms on the first floor; communication between the two is only through the guest-room. It is clear that the back and upper part of the house was reserved for private use while the court and guest-room were to serve a semi-public purpose for which access from the street was necessary. What that purpose was is shown by the tablets, nearly two thousand in number, found in the building, for these are all of a scholastic type, exercises, mathematical tables, religious texts such as would be used for dictation, historical inscriptions copied from monuments in the city, hymns to various gods and to the deified rulers of the Third Dynasty, a fable about a fish and a bird, and, presumably for more advanced scholars, vocabularies, medical prescriptions, and surveyors' memoranda. The owner, who judging from some of the tablets, was a priest named Igmil-Sin, had turned part of his house into a school and his pupils came straight in from the street to their class-rooms in the court and the guest-chamber.

#### E. THE GRAVES

Throughout the Larsa period the dead were buried not in cemeteries, as had been the practice until the end of the Sargonid age, but under the floors of the private houses; the habit seems to have been introduced in the Third Dynasty and was by this time invariable.

The ordinary procedure was to construct a brick-built burial-vault under the pavement of the private chapel, where the house boasted such, or failing that under the floor of the principal room or even of the central court (as in the small house No. 5 Gay Street). This was a family vault wherein all the adult members of the household might expect to be laid. The vault might in time become over full, or one death succeed to another too quickly to allow of the re-opening of the vault, and in such cases other expedients had to be employed; consequently we find, very often, subsidiary burials of adults under clay coffins either in the chapel close to the family tomb or, where the chapel area is already crowded, under the floors of other rooms (Pl. 46b). There are different types of clay coffin (illustrated on Pl. 114) but they seem to be all contemporary. The commonest was oval in shape, measuring about 1.40 m. X 0.70 m.; the sides might be plain (Types C and D) or horizontally ribbed (Types A and B), the ribbing serving to keep firm the ropes whereby the coffin was lowered into the grave; such ribbed coffins might have a plain top (Type B) or the top might be

distinguished by vertical and horizontal ribbing (Type A) which is clearly imitated from an original in basket-work. Less frequently the coffin takes the form of a pot or urn (Types G and H) usually inverted over the body; occasionally we find a real "pot-burial" where the body is put inside a plain or ribbed pot (Types J and K) which is set upright in the pit. Lastly there are some cases of simple inhumation, perhaps a historical survival of the old "mat burials" of the Royal and of the Sargonid cemeteries, perhaps merely an economy practised at the expense of the very poor or the ill-considered.

For the burial of children the vault was seldom, if ever, opened; the elder children were buried in smaller clay coffins of normal type placed near the vault, infants — of whom there were many, for the rate of infant mortality seems to have been terribly high — were put into clay pots or urns, most often in a clay bowl for which a second similar bowl served as cover, sometimes in a curious clay coffin shaped rather like a rabbit-hutch (Pl. 97a, b) with an entrance at one end which might be closed by a door of clay or of wood secured by a string. As a rule no offerings were placed with children's burials.

There is thus a very great variety in the outer forms of burial, but while this seems to be due largely to motives of economy or of convenience the manner of disposing the body itself was rigidly conventional. The body, dressed or wrapped in cloth — and it is probable that a real dress rather than a winding-sheet was used, for we find in the same grave traces of stuffs of different qualities, e.g., LG/39 — was laid on its side, the legs slightly bent at knee and hip, the arms bent so as to bring the hands up in front of the face (they sometimes hold a cup to the lips) and the head slightly bowed forwards; it is the attitude of a man asleep. Occasionally the head rests on a brick, and in one or two cases we could detect traces of a stuffed pillow. In the attitude of the body there had been no change since the time of the Royal Cemetery, and there was to be none right down to the close of Babylonian history. On the other hand, there is nothing in the nature of regular orientation. Since the burials were inside rooms, it was obviously simplest to dig the pit parallel with one or other of the room walls, but to which wall it was parallel was a matter of complete indifference. In the case of the brick vaults space was a deciding factor; the vault would measure over-all as much as 3.20 m. in length by 2 m. in width, and its length was increased by the need of there being a space in front of its door where the entrance-pit could be re-opened each time a person was to be buried (Pl. 47). For this the width of the chapels was insufficient and the vault was therefore always parallel to the length of the chapel, and it always lay at the end remote from the altar, away from the roof that protected the latter, and with its entrance also at the far end. In the same chapel, clay coffins may be found at right-angles to the vault. But as the orientation of the rooms differed in different houses, depending on their frontage to the winding lanes of the city, the fact that the graves were parallel to their walls does not involve any degree of regularity, but rather the reverse: it is perfectly evident that there was no kind of religious sentiment attaching to the orientation of the bodies. Even the sentiment which did attach to the attitude given to the dead had its limits. When a fresh interment had to be made in the family vault the necessary number of flooring-bricks from the chapel pavement was pulled up and the entrance-pit re-opened and the rough brickwork that closed the tomb door (Pl. 48a) was removed; then, to make room for the new occupant, the bones of the last person to be buried there were unceremoniously bundled together into the corners or against the back of the chamber (sometimes a mat might be thrown over them for decency's sake, but even this much of respect seems not to have been shown often) and the newly-dead was laid out in proper form, only to be flung into the corner when the next came along (Pl. 48c).<sup>1</sup>

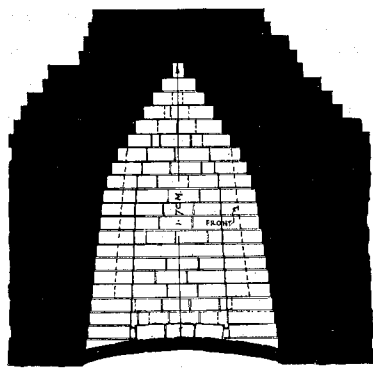
One architectural point about the vaults deserves mention (Fig. 2). When the royal tombs of the Third Dynasty kings were found (*v. U.E.*, VI) it was surprising to see that whereas in

<sup>1</sup> The fact that the bones heaped in the back of the chamber are always disconnected, which could only be the case if the soft parts of the body had completely decomposed, is evidence that the vault was not re-opened until a considerable lapse of time

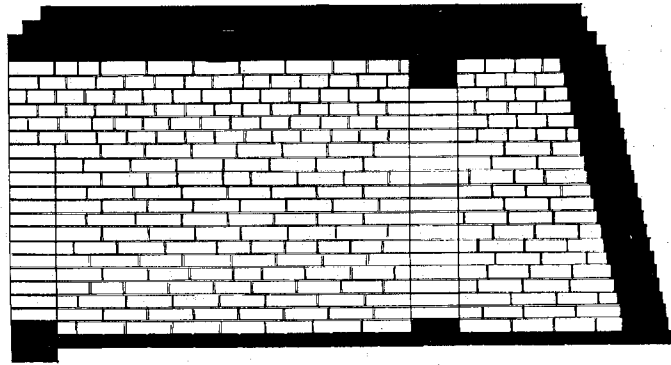
had passed since the last burial, and would support the view stated above that the coffin-burials were in some cases at least those of people who had died too soon after an interment in the vault to allow of their burial in it.

earlier tombs the barrel vault and the arch were freely employed (*v. U.E.*, II. Chapters x, [and pp. 89–92 below]) both the doors and the roofs of these great chambers were made in corbelled brickwork. Had nothing earlier been known it would have been assumed that architecture had not progressed beyond this primitive method of construction, and in view of what we did know about earlier times it might almost have been thought that the Third Dynasty had forgotten the lessons of the past. In these Larsa graves of private citizens the vault is most often corbelled, but even so the door is often in the form of a true arch — as were the doors in the houses above-ground; sometimes the vault itself is barrel-vaulted; in one or two cases it is roofed with a succession of ring arches; in one case the bricks are laid on a slope, meeting at a sharp angle at the top, and evidently were so laid over a wooden support. In fact, all the methods of roofing were used but the corbel method was by far the most favoured, and it may be that to the use of this some religious sanction applied which was yet not so powerful as to make the rule absolute. In a (plundered) grave, under Altar House (No. 6 Gay Street *v. Pl.* 47a), one of the two in which the vault was divided by a cross-wall into two compartments, the inner being for the more decent disposal of old bones, one chamber was corbelled and one roofed with a barrel vault. In another, LG/125, the entrance-pit was, as is not unusual, brick lined, and in one of its side walls there was an arched recess for offerings (taking the place of the simple offering-pit which we have in LC/116 and 133) whereas the vault itself was corbelled. It can at least be stated that the different forms of architecture were in use simultaneously in the Larsa period, even if the preference for any one form was no more than arbitrary.

PLANS & SECTIONS OF LARSA TOMBS.



CROSS SECTION

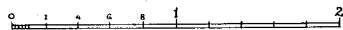


LONG SECTION.

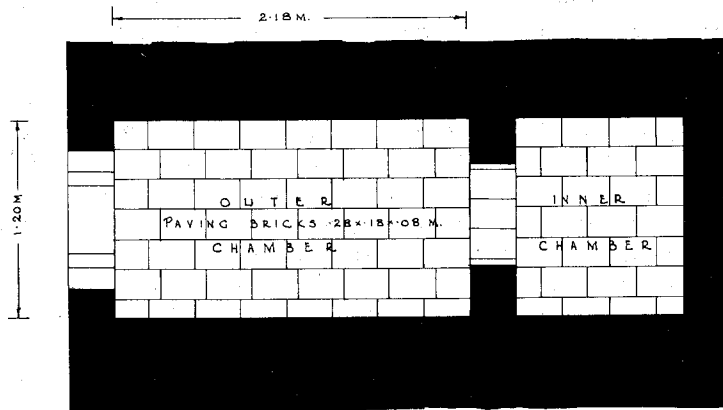
CORBEL  
VAULTED TOMB

OF E.M. SITE.

BURNT BRICKS 22x18x8 CM.



SCALE OF METRES



PLAN.

Fig. 2a.

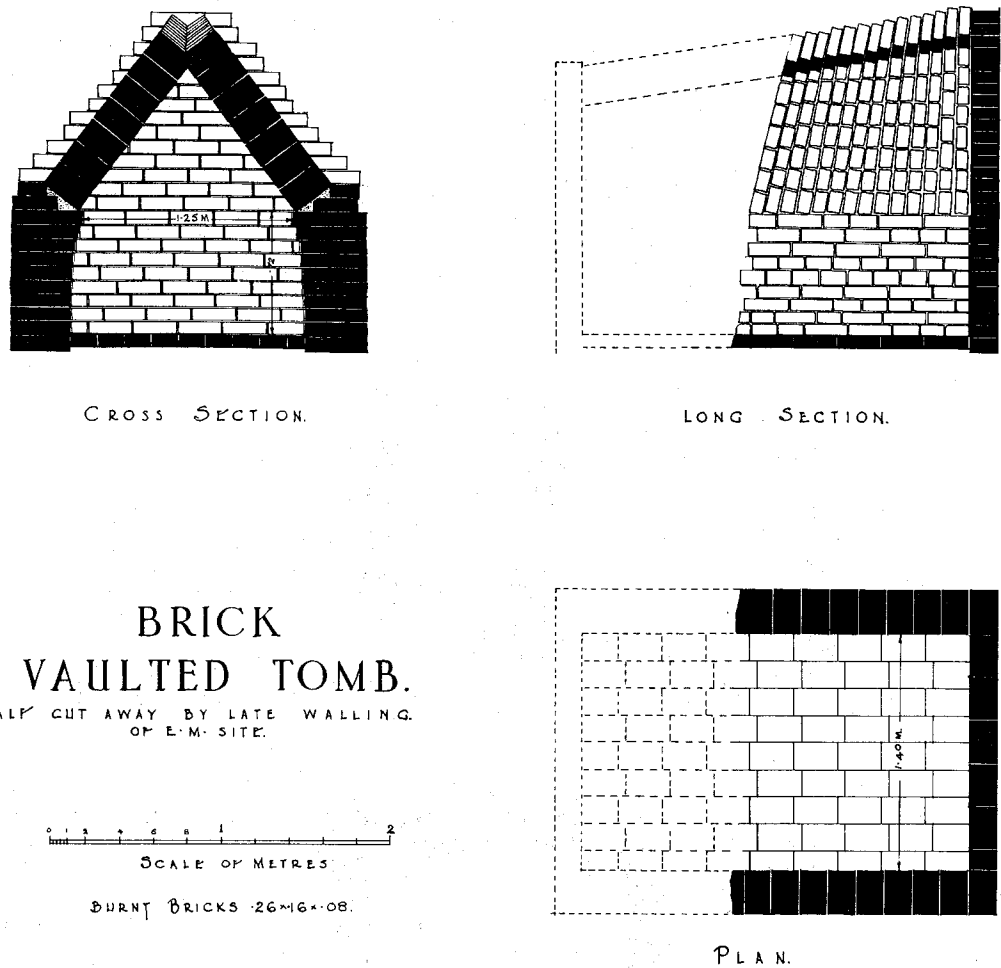
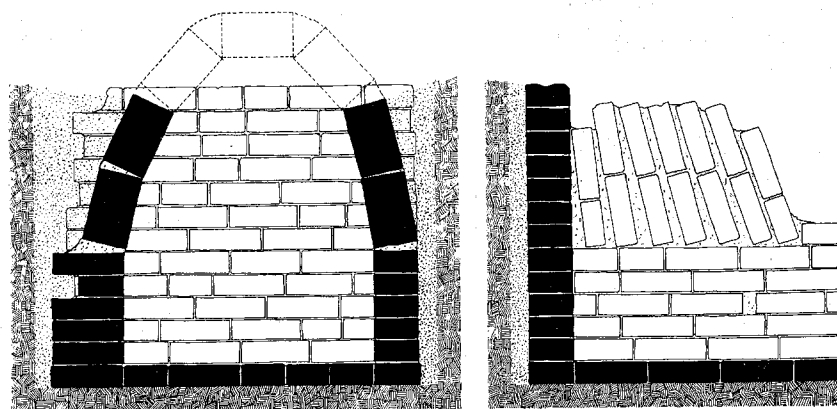


Fig. 2b.

Together with the change of custom whereby the graves were made in the houses instead of in cemeteries apart, perhaps as a corollary of that change, there came another almost equally marked. At the time when the dead were laid in graveyards there were placed with them offerings of varied sorts, provision for the needs of another world visualised as very much like this, proportioned by the wealth of the dead man or the generosity of his descendants; the poorest had the requisite minimum, a cup from which to drink, a bottle for water and a plate for food, the wealthiest had the elaborate paraphernalia in precious metals, stone, shell, and clay which is seen at its best in the tombs of Queen Pu-abi or of the Prince Mes-kalam-du (*U.E.*, II., pp. 73ff. and 155ff.). We have dug hundreds of graves of the Larsa time, many of them underlying houses which were those of people at least well off if not wealthy, and the objects found in them are extraordinarily poor. It cannot be contended that the financial conditions of the time, ill as they might compare with those of the Pu-abi era, at all justified such parsimony as these tombs exhibit; it is true that very many of the graves have been plundered, but enough were found by us intact to show that the contents had never been of great importance. The cylinder seal was commonly buried with its owner, partly because it was so emphatically a private possession, partly perhaps because its survival was not to be desired — in the hands of any unauthorised person it might be used for the posthumous forgery of documents; in the cases where it was kept by the survivors one suspects that it was recognised as the seal of a business house rather than of an individual. It was seldom that personal ornaments were placed on the body; a copper finger-ring obviously might be left on the finger, but in the rare cases where a necklace was

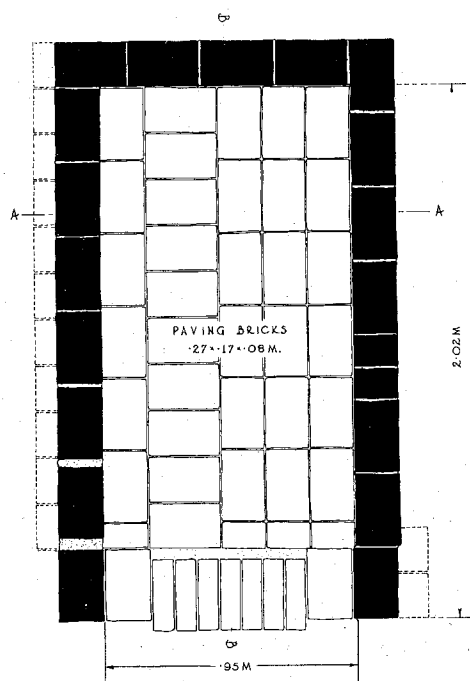
BARREL VAULTED TOMB.

E.H.  
G.17.



CROSS SECTION ON A-A.

PART SECTION ON B-B.



PLAN  
SHOWING PAVING BRICKS.

SCALE OF METRES

Fig. 2c.

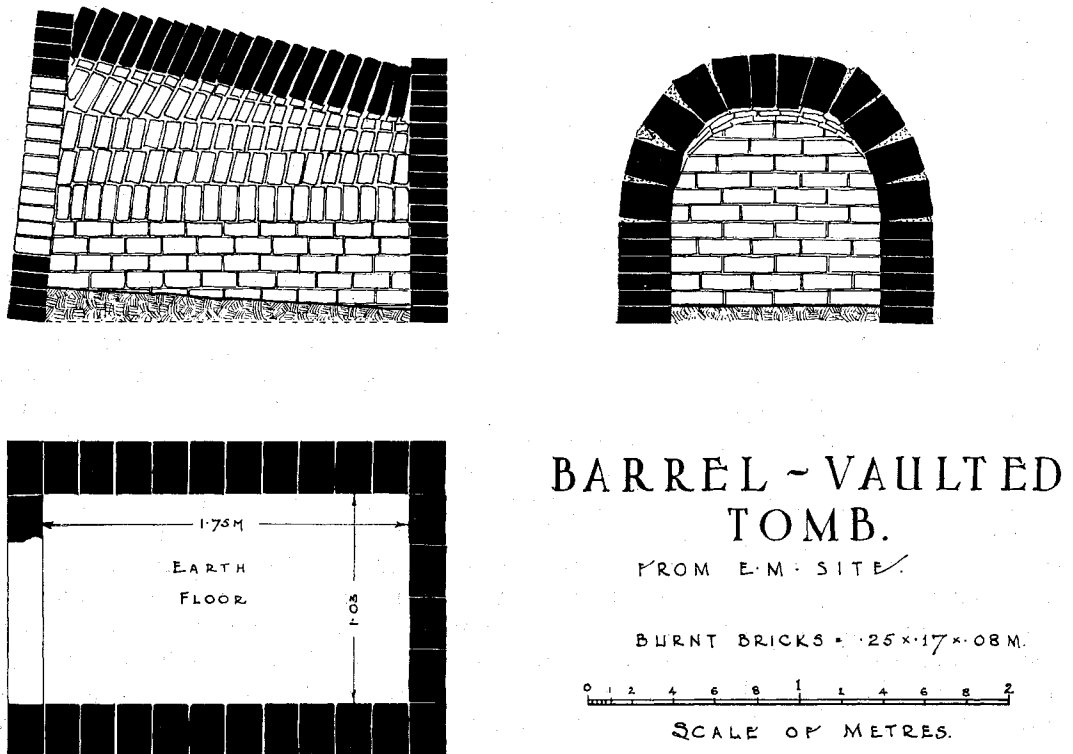


Fig. 2d.

found it was made of poor stones and was unlikely to have been the best that the dead woman boasted. Such objects as knives, razors, toilet utensils and weapons are almost unknown. The vessels of offering are nearly always of clay, only a few simple copper bowls being found by us and of those never more than one in a grave; they were the drinking-bowls held to the lips of the dead. The clay pots are numerous and varied (see Chapter VI) but that is due to the great number of burials, not to their individual richness; even in the big family vaults it was rare to find more than half a dozen vessels, and they might be the furnishings of several bodies. It is curious to note that the clay pots, apart from the essential drinking bowl, are not very closely associated with the bodies; more are found outside the grave than in it; they were set regularly against the blocking of the vault door (Pl. 48a) or by the side of the clay *larnax* (Pl. 46b) and it may be that they were intended not for the comforting of the dead but for the protection of the living — if the evil and earthbound form of the soul left its vault or coffin it might find refreshment at the door and so have no reason to go farther and haunt the living occupants of the house. It is clear from the Omen Texts that ghosts and apparitions of dead members of the family might be expected to show themselves in bodily form (this is emphasised) at any moment in one part of the building or another (as indeed was not unnatural when their bodies lay immediately below it) and against the mischances that followed, the living were likely to take precautions. In any case the provision made for the dead is surprisingly meagre and can scarcely be explained except by a change in people's beliefs.

The burying of the dead members of the household in the house which their descendants continued to inhabit certainly has for its motive the idea of preserving the continuity of the family; the generations were bound together, living and dead, by their sharing of the same dwelling, and while the living had to pay due respect to the dead they benefited, presumably, by their help and protection. The arrangements of the "dining-room" in the soul-house over King Šulgi's mausoleum (*v. U.E.*, VI, Chapter I) show how sacrifices were offered to the dead, and it was the privilege of the eldest son to be "the burner of incense to



his father", i.e., to carry on the ritual of ancestor-worship. It must be emphasised that the family vaults were made below the family chapels wherein the household gods were worshipped, and the cult of those and of the human forebears must have been intimately connected, and though the private person was not, after death, deified as was the king, yet the phrase "ancestor-worship" is perhaps not an undue exaggeration. In a patriarchal civilisation for which the family was the unit and the head of the family held powers of life and death he occupies in that restricted circle very much the position that the king occupies in regard to the country as a whole, and in Sumer with its localised gods very much the position that the patron god occupied in relation to the city. The continuity of the family unit was of prime importance, and it could be in a measure assured by the retention within the walls of the family home of its departed members. This idea that the dead man continued to inhabit his old house might explain the poverty of the offerings in his tomb. So long as he was exiled after death to an outlying graveyard where he lay an alien and alone, it was necessary to supply him with all such things as might be needed for his enjoyment in another world; they had to be ready to his hand, or if anything to which he were accustomed were lacking he might return to his old home in the form of an angry ghost and so haunt the living to their hurt. But if he were still in his home everything there, everything in the use of the survivors was at his disposal as in the old days; there was no need to make special provision when he could take part in the family meals just as he took part in the sacrifices that were offered to the family gods, and the very absence of such provision emphasised the fact of his continued membership of the household. The growth of such a religious idea is, I think, the obvious explanation of the radical change in burial customs which differentiates the Larsa period from all times prior to the Third Dynasty of Ur.

## CHAPTER III

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS

#### A. THE GIPAR-KU

##### I. THE AMAR-SUENA BUILDING

In the ruins of the Third Dynasty temple built on this site by Amar-Suena there were found re-used in the doorways no fewer than thirteen door hinge-stones bearing inscriptions of Ur-Nammu; in one of them (*U.E.T.* I, No. 38) he states that "for Nin-e-gal his Lady he has built her temple"; in the other twelve (*U.E.T.* I, No. 35) the name of the goddess is given as Ningal and the building is called "her Gipar-ku". Not one of the existing wall remains could be identified as the work of Ur-Nammu, and it is of course physically possible that the stones for the door-hinges were brought here from elsewhere, but the fact that all had originally belonged to one temple (whereas re-used and transported door-sockets are apt to prove a mixture) together with what we know of the religious conservatism of the country makes it tolerably certain that the Gipar-ku of Ningal constructed by Amar-Suena would have been on the same site as the Gipar-ku of Ningal built by his grandfather. In the treasury of the Larsa temple (Room 22-3) there was found a broken granite bowl bearing the name of Me-Enlil daughter of Šulgi (*U.E.T.* I, No. 24); this must have been dedicated by her (probably as High Priestess) to Ningal, and it should mean that the Ur-Nammu temple was in existence in Šulgi's time. Why it was necessary for Amar-Suena to rebuild it we do not know.

Amar-Suena's dedication, inscribed on numerous door-sockets found in his building, reads "For Ningal his Lady Amar-Suena the mighty man, king of Ur, king of the four regions, has built the brilliant Gipar, her beloved temple, and for his own life has devoted it" (*U.E.T.* I, No. 67). It is curious that nothing is said about his grandfather's work.

The temple, a rectangle *c* 79.00 m. × 76.50 m. (the measurements given are those of the Larsa reconstruction) occupied the south corner of the Third Dynasty Temenos, standing practically on the SE and SW walls but slightly set back from the latter. The foundations were of mud brick, the interior walls being 3.25 m. thick, on which rose the walls of the construction proper, 2.30 m. thick, and these also were of mud bricks, judging from the scanty remains found in Room A.29, where the Larsa brickwork rested on the stumps of the old walls still standing four courses high; but the stretch of wall separating Rooms A.4 and A.5 was of Amar-Suena's building and this was of burnt bricks set in bitumen mortar; the burnt brickwork rested on mud brick foundations. As the mud bricks were in no case stamped, it is just possible that they were really the work of Ur-Nammu and that all Amar-Suena's temple was of burnt brick on his grandfather's foundations and was all, with the sole exception of the piece of wall between Rooms A.4 and A.5, destroyed by the Elamites or so far destroyed by them that the Larsa builders were compelled to make a clean sweep of whatever remained; but this is not very probable and it is safer to assume that Amar-Suena's temple was in mud brick except for certain important features such as the wall behind the statue, and that its complete removal was due to the decision to rebuild in the better material. The burnt bricks of Amar-Suena measure 0.28 m. × 0.14 m. × 0.055 m. or, for pavements, 0.30 m. sq., and the Third Dynasty mud bricks in the building foundations measure 0.24 m. × 0.16 m. × 0.08 m.; those of Ur-Nammu's Temenos platform on which the building rests measure 0.23 m. × 0.15 m. × 0.075. In the case of the passage running round the building in the thickness of the wall the evidence of construction is certain, for here much of the original pavement is preserved, burnt bricks bearing the stamp of Amar-Suena (0.30 m. × 0.30 m. × 0.075 m.) set in bitumen (Pl. 2b) and the walls on

either side (preserved for one or two courses only) are of mud brick; but it is clear that what was true of an intramural passage need not be true of the building as a whole.

The methods of construction employed by Amar-Suena are of interest. The site selected was first levelled and the surface of it was beaten hard so as to form a regular floor: on this was traced out the plan of the future building, with the modification that the walls were allowed to be of greater width than was intended for the superstructure, and to this plan the walls were constructed in mud brick and carried up to a height (in the present instance) of 1.35 m.; at the same time, it would seem, a surrounding wall was built up to the same height. When that was done, fresh earth was brought in from outside and poured into the room-spaces between the standing walls and rammed down; the process was continued until the filling was flush with the wall-tops. In other words, the foundations of the building instead of being sunk in the original soil and rising to its surface were built above ground and the soil subsequently brought up to their level. Then on the tops of the now barely visible foundations the (narrower) walls of the building proper were constructed, and the pavement of the building was laid over the earth filling. In the Amar-Suena temple the foundations are unmistakably such, in that there are no doorways between the rooms, each of which is an isolated compartment. A more remarkable instance of the same method of construction at a very different period is given by the "Harbour Temple" of Nebuchadnezzar (*v. U.E.* IX, pp. 35-40), where the underground part was in every respect, even to the altars and the tables of offering, a replica of that above ground; the walls of it were standing to a height of six metres, were plastered and whitewashed, and the whole had been filled in with a packing of clean sand to make the platform of the upper structure, the temple proper: evidently the tradition illustrated by the two buildings is one and the same.

We can now turn to a description given by Ur-Bau of Lagash (c.2150 B.C.) of a temple, E-ninnu, built by him (*S.A.K.I.*, p. 60, 12 a). "I dug for him (Ningirsu)", he says, "[...] cubits (deep) on a [vast] site; I heaped up the earth like precious stones; I refined it by fire like silver; I took it to the vast site like . . .; I returned the earth therein; I performed the pouring of the foundation floor (*uš*); thereupon I built the foundation base (*ki-sá-a*) 10 cubits (high); upon the foundation base I built for him the E-ninnu-Im-dugud-babbar, 30 cubits (high)".<sup>1</sup>

There is at least a measure of agreement between this ancient description and the facts discovered at Ur. The text says that the walls of the temple proper, the E-ninnu, rest on a built-up substructure (*ki-sá-a*) whose height is one-third that of the superstructure (this of course need not be an invariable proportion but might be a valuable hint for any reconstruction of our temples) and the *ki-sá-a* is built on an *uš* which should therefore be the beaten floor of the platform. From evidence obtained elsewhere in the excavations we may suggest that the space measured out for the platform, after it was walled and filled, became the *temenos* in the secondary sense of that word. The verb used here in connection with the dug-out earth implies in other contexts some rite of purification by fire, and on that analogy the present text would mean that Ur-Bau dug out the whole area, burned the earth so as to refine it "like silver" and spread it again over the site. We have found red burnt earth filling a pit under the foundations of an altar in a Third Dynasty building (see *U.E.* V pp. 34-35 on the Ziggurat Terrace); in the hard "floor" of the compartments of the foundations of the Gipar-ku there were small pits, empty, the use of which we could not explain, but we certainly did not observe traces of fire in them. It is possible that Ur-Bau is referring to the manufacture of kiln-fired bricks which were prepared while the work of laying the foundations was in progress, and though he does not use the regular technical terms for brick-making, his words might pass for a poetical description of the moulding and firing of the bricks for the superstructure. Purification by fire does not seem to have been part of his method, and Nebuchadnezzar for his filling employed clean sand; but apart from that, the facts accord fairly well and may illustrate a ritual.

<sup>1</sup> [This revised translation has been supplied by Dr E. Sollberger, and some modifications have been made in the discussion which follows to bring it into line with the improved understanding of the text, but Woolley's main argument remains. Ed.]

In Room A.13, where the Amar-Suena pavement was intact, we found a number of business tablets belong to the archives of the Third Dynasty temple. They had been overlaid by a later mud floor. No other records of the building survived. None the less its plan and character are clear, for it was reproduced in almost every detail by the Larsa building. The walls of the latter invariably rested on the stumps or foundations of the old walls, and while they never departed from the traditional lines, it was only in the south corner of the building that early foundations were found not to have been utilised by the later builders. In Room C.40 there was under the floor an old wall running NW by SE which in the early period divided into two (C.40 and 41) what was afterwards one large chamber, and Rooms C.31 and C.35 had also been subdivided (the former into four compartments, the latter into two) in Amar-Suena's scheme: the underlying walls are shown in outline on the plan of the Larsa temple on Pl. 118.

## 2. THE LARSA TEMPLE (Pl. 118)

The authorship of the building is given by the brick inscriptions, of which there are two forms, the full text in *S.A.K.I.*, p. 206. C. 2, and shorter version in *U.E.T.* I, No. 104: En-ana-tuma the child of Išme-Dagan king of Isin, king of Sumer and Akkad, herself high priestess of Nanna at Ur, builds the Gipar-ku for Ningal "for the life of Gungunum king of Larsa, king of Sumer and Akkad."<sup>2</sup> En-ana-tuma had been appointed by her father in accordance with the tradition whereby the king's daughter became Nanna's priestess at Ur; after the supersession of Isin by Larsa as capital of the kingdom, she managed to retain office and dedicates the building<sup>3</sup> in honour of her father's supplanter. She rebuilt the temple completely, casing the outer walls on three sides with burnt brick and making all the internal walls also of burnt brick instead of the mud brick which had satisfied her forerunners. Two types of burnt bricks were used, 0.27 m. × 0.18 m. × 0.09 m., the normal Larsa brick, and 0.30 m. × 0.20 m. × 0.08 m., perhaps an imitation of the Third Dynasty type; mud bricks 0.27 m. × 0.18 m. × 0.09 m., for most of the work, but occasionally some of the 0.30 m. × 0.20 m. type. Walls were built with brick skins enclosing a core of rubble or, in the case of the great outer walls, of mud brick. In the NW front, where alone the outer face was preserved, the bricks were laid consistently as headers; the projecting buttress here, beyond the tanks, was of the larger bricks (N.B., the measurements of these vary from 0.29 m. to 0.31 m. × 0.18 m. to 0.20 m. by 0.075 m. to 0.085 m.) and the wall was strongly battered, more markedly so than was the case with the Amar-Suena wall judging by its foundations. In one place, in the SE outer wall by Room C.10, there were found in the mud-brick core of the wall the impressions left by three wooden poles (diam. 0.08 m.—0.10 m.) lying parallel at right angles to the direction of the wall, on the same level; these seemed to belong to the original Larsa work and may be evidence of a method for securing a through bond in the brickwork. For a possibly similar case of woodwork for reinforcement see in Room B.14.; elsewhere the wall was not preserved high enough to give evidence.

The NW facade, facing on the "Processional Way", is curiously irregular, two offsets increasing its width from 4.70 m. between buttresses at the north end to 6.60 m. at the west. In the angle of the second offset were three tanks sunk below street level; they measure 1.65 m. × 1.45 m. × 1.70 m. deep, are brick-built and carefully lined with bitumen and communicate with each other by gable-topped holes 0.15 m. wide and 0.50 m. high at floor level. In the NE tank against its outer (NW) wall is a flight of five bitumen-covered brick steps leading down into it. It is probable that the tanks were connected with the roof drainage and stored the rainwater falling on this section of the building. The west corner of the temple (lying under and much destroyed by the Neo-Babylonian Temenos wall) had a

<sup>2</sup> [The brick inscriptions do not mention the Gipar-ku, and the passage "for the life of Gungunum . . ." comes from a clay nail mentioning the E-ginabtum-ku (*S.A.K.I.*, p. 206. C. 1. b). On

En-ana-tuma in general see Sollberger, *A.f.O.* XVII (1954-56), p. 25. Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> [See however n. 2.]

stepped foundation of burnt brick two courses deep and 0.90 m. wide, resting on a packing of broken burnt bricks and mud, sunk in the mud brickwork of the Third Dynasty Temenos wall. In the thickness of the wall just SW of the entrance lobby (A.1) there were remains of a tank (?) 1.30 m. sq. built of Larsa bricks and lined with bitumen; it was perhaps a foundation-box, but had been ruined by later builders. The entrance of the temple had been much destroyed by the later builders and its scanty remains were buried under the Kassite pavement; just enough remained to make the restoration not conjectural. At the north corner the face of the wall had perished; further along the NE side it was recovered, but the eastern end of the wall had disappeared altogether, and with this had gone the east corner and practically all of the pylon gateway in the SE wall. The door passage from Room C.1 widened out before reaching the line of the wall face and although after this point the Larsa building (resting on the mud brickwork of the Temenos platform) had entirely vanished, its form was given by the pavement of burnt brick covered with bitumen which ran on almost to the edge of the Temenos terrace, where there was a patch of higher brickwork which seemed to be an altar. Further to the south the external angle of the pylon tower was preserved (a brick box just inside the inner angle was probably for a foundation-deposit; it was ruined and empty) and gave the form and dimensions of the tower. The SE side was unlike the others in having no buttresses, but towards the south end there was a set-back which looked like a buttress but apparently was not; there was certainly no corner buttress such as would be expected. The wall rose almost directly from the edge of the Temenos terrace. On the SW the wall, set back a little from the terrace edge, was buttressed in the normal way. Here there seems to have been no need for the burnt-brick casing of En-ana-tuma, and all of the wall that remained was the work of Amar-Suena, built with bricks 0.32 m.  $\times$  0.31 m.  $\times$  0.09 m., resting on the Ur-Nammu bricks of 0.23-25 m.  $\times$  0.15 m.  $\times$  0.075 m., and only on the inner (passage) face were there Larsa mud bricks 0.27 m.  $\times$  0.18 m.  $\times$  0.09 m. An important feature was the drain; this was a vertical channel in the wall thickness, built of burnt brick and bitumen, the work of Amar-Suena; it came down through the temple wall and on the level of its foot there was a horizontal lead out to the wall face whence the water ran down a stepped apron of burnt brick to the bottom of the terrace wall and so along a burnt-brick open channel clear of the wall foundations. The rain-water from the flat roof must have been led by the roof's slope to the intake of the drain just behind the parapet and thus found its escape. (Pl. 2a.)

*Rooms A.1, A.2.* The entrance doorway through the NW wall was badly ruined but its outlines could be ascertained; inside, there was less certainty, for reconstruction first by the builders of the First Dynasty of Babylon and later by the Kassites had caused much confusion and had removed altogether some of the evidence. In A.1 the NE and SW walls were recognisable; the cross-wall between Room A.1 and Room A.2 had however disappeared and the cross-wall of the later period coming further to the SW, over the entrances to the Long Passage, could not be taken as evidence, and since the mud-brickwork of Amar-Suena continued across the entrance on the line of the main wall there was never any depth of burnt-brick foundation such as might have left traces of itself. The strongest argument was that the Amar-Suena foundations were continuous and therefore presumably supported a superstructure, while a double gateway seems to be demanded by the importance of the building, as well as being in the Sumerian tradition. Accordingly we have on the plan restored such a cross-wall with inner door jambs between the two entrance-rooms.

*Room A.2.* Wall faces remained along the whole of the SW side (four courses including three below floor level), the SE (at the ends only) and part of the NE (four courses above the floor in the E corner). In the west corner there was left a patch of Third Dynasty pavement 0.50 m. below the Larsa pavement, and in it was the hole for the hinge-post of the passage door going down to a brick box in which was a hinge-stone with inscription of Šu-Suen (*U.E.T.* I, No. 72). This would seem to denote minor repairs carried out by Šu-Suen, for whose activities there is no other evidence, in the Third Dynasty building; the fact that the inscription to Enlil does not suit the Ningal temple, implying that it was a case

of utilising, for a chance need, material already in stock: the stone was not used in the Larsa period, the pavement over it being unbroken. The inner faces of the door-jambs leading to the passage had disappeared, but the raised threshold remained, fixing its width. The doorway to Room A.3 was preserved. On the NE the brickwork of the wall and doorway had gone, but the inner half of the raised threshold to the passage of brickwork covered with bitumen remained. Whether or not there was a door to Room A.7 it was impossible to say, since there remained only one course of bricks on the wall line with nothing to show whether part of it might have been a threshold. Symmetry would demand such a door, which would also have afforded access to the outer court of the temple (A.6), but in the absence of any proof (and the line of bricks is if anything against the suggestion) we have not indicated any door on the plan. Below the pavement of the room (of bricks 0.35 m. X 6.33 m.) there were two terracotta ring-drains. In the east corner was a clay pot of type IL.100; but it lay 0.40 m. above the pavement and may have belonged to the Kassite period; it is a type found also in Kassite times.

In the long passage built in the thickness of the outer wall the original Amar-Suena pavement is preserved on the NW side for a stretch of rather more than 7.00 m. to the NE of the entrance and from the entrance (A.2) almost to the west corner, with bricks 0.30 m. sq. In the pavement near the door from A.2 is a hole 0.50 m. X 0.40 m. X 0.40 m. deep, lined with bitumen, the corners rounded; its use is unknown. On the mud-brick walls of Amar-Suena rests a single course of burnt brick of En-ana-tuma, 0.65 m. above the pavement; from this the face of the Kurigalzu wall is set back 0.60 m. The floor of the passage in Larsa times was apparently of clay, 0.70 m. above the original pavement; the bricks along the edge represent the facing of En-ana-tuma's passage wall. On the NE, all traces of the passage had disappeared. On the SE there was no passage; on the SW it was found well preserved in the central stretch (to the NW of this it had been destroyed by the Neo-Babylonian Temenos wall) where it was entered from the cross-passage by a door which later during the Larsa period was blocked up with a walling of mixed bricks of the Larsa and Third Dynasty types; the passage continued beyond this door to the SE.

There is only one explanation of this encircling passage which, SE of the cross-passage, has no communication with the inside of the temple and does not continue at ground level along the SE face,<sup>4</sup> and this is that it ended in a staircase going up to the top of the wall and to the chamber which must have existed in the great pylon over the SE entrance: the probable arrangement of this is indicated on the plan. The temple occupies a strategic point at an angle of the Temenos, which was the inner line of defence of the city, and its fortification was essential; the walls, with their total width of 9.00 m. (including the passage) must have been lofty and have served a military purpose; the means of manning them must have existed, and the passage can have been planned for no other reason.

*Room A.3.* The walls were preserved; the floor brick-paved; against the NW jamb of the door in the NE wall was a box with hinge-socket stone of Ur-Nammu.

*Room A.4* served a double purpose; its NW end was merely a passage with three doors; the floor was brick-paved. This part does not seem to have been cut off in any way from the SE end where the pavement was at a lower level and the furnishings were those of a "dining-room". Where the drop in the floor-level occurred however there was a line of pavement-bricks missing, which could hardly have been the result of an accident or of destruction, as the line was perfectly regular (see Pl. 3b.) and it may be that there was here a wooden partition or screen dividing the chamber into two parts. The difference in level was c. 0.25 m.; then came, from the line of missing bricks, a ledge some 0.60 m. wide which was continued along the two side walls of the room, while the centre of the room was sunk 0.25 m. The whole of the sunken floor was thickly proofed with bitumen and this material was carried up against the front of the brick ledge; on the top of the latter at the NW end

<sup>4</sup> That it did not do so was proved by our finding the outer corner of the building at the south, and even if this had not been found and the outer face of the wall not traced at all, the absence of any

passage here was established by the fact that there was not enough room for the double wall and passage between the inner wall face and the edge of the Temenos platform.

and along the sides for a distance of 4.25 m. from the corners the front line of bricks was separated from the next behind it by a bitumen-lined trough almost semi-circular in section, 0.25 m. wide and 0.10 m. deep; where the trenches ended, the brickwork was continued through the doorway into Room A.5. In the NE side bench the front line was broken towards the middle by a short set-back coming just after the end of the trough; on the SW side the top course of bricks from the bench had disappeared. For an analogy to the arrangement see the altars in the Šulgi mausoleum, *U.E.* VI, Chapter I. The E wall of the chamber was of burnt bricks (0.28 m.  $\times$  0.14 m.  $\times$  0.055 m.) bearing the stamp of Amar-Suena, set in bitumen mortar.

*Room A.5.* The floor, Larsa throughout, is divided into two parts. To the NW there is plain brick paving, from the SE jamb of the door in the NE wall this is overlaid with bitumen to a width of 1.30 m., then there is a drop of 0.25 m. in the level and the pavement, thickly proofed with bitumen, slopes to the centre where is the intake of a terracotta ring drain; the drainage afforded by the slope of the floor in Room A.4 and through the communicating door leads to the same drain intake. This is described on p. 8 as probably an *apsû*. The SW wall (Pl. 3a.) was a relic of the older temple of Amar-Suena, built with his stamped bricks set in bitumen; by the doorway in its NW end, opening on Room 4, there was a door-socket of Ur-Nammu, *U.E.T.* I, No. 38. Facing the SE doorway the wall had been hacked back to make a niche, so deep that at the back of it there remained of the old wall only a skin 0.65 m. thick; in the niche and projecting 0.35 m. in front of it was built an altar (or statue-base?) 0.60 m. high of solid brickwork, the front panelled with bricks set on edge; the bricks, laid in mud mortar, measured 0.335 m.—0.345 m. or 0.29 m.—0.31 m.  $\times$  0.17 m.—0.18 m.  $\times$  0.065 m.—0.08 m., and a surprisingly large proportion of them were stamped with the standard inscription of En-ana-tuma. With these bricks were mixed a few measuring 0.27 m.  $\times$  0.18 m.  $\times$  0.09 m. and also a few old plano-convex bricks. No objects were found buried in the base.

In the SE wall (bricks 0.34 m.  $\times$  0.175 m., and 0.32 m.  $\times$  0.16 m.) two reveals suggested a doorway, but the brickwork was continuous, and this was evidently a niche or ritual "false door". The NE wall offered various difficulties. It had been almost completely destroyed and rebuilt, not on the same lines apparently, by the people of the First Babylonian Dynasty; the new work successfully masked much of the old. The doorway at the NW end is certain (it lay below the reconstructed doorway) and there was no corresponding door at the SE end, so that the chamber was in any case unsymmetrical. The central doorway (i.e., that giving on the statue-base; it was not central to the room) was of First Babylonian Dynasty work; to the NW of the (late) entrance Larsa brickwork (three courses) showed in the outer wall face only so far as the point marked on the plan; on the other face in Room A.5, it projected slightly beyond the new line and could be seen up to within 0.65 m. of the late jamb and might go on to within 0.50 m. of the late jamb on the outer wall face but there is no sign of Larsa building on the inner face. In front of the late door, in Room A.6, there was found a patch of Third Dynasty brick paving which lay 0.60 m. below the Larsa pavement but was also 0.20 m. below the top of the Amar-Suena mud-brick wall which underlay the Larsa wall, and this looks as if in the Amar-Suena plan there had been no doorway at all, which would be an argument against there having been one in the Larsa plan; but on the other hand there was in the hinge-box by either (late) jamb a socket-stone one of which had the Amar-Suena inscription. In itself the Larsa work is so fragmentary that it might be argued that the late doorway had no earlier prototype but was made in the First Babylonian Dynasty by breaching what had been a continuous wall of the Larsa period. More probably however there was an original doorway but it was rather wider than the opening of the later and for that reason remains of it cannot be traced right up to the ends of the late jambs.

In the NW end of the room was found a clay brazier, Pl. 97. h.

*Room A.6.* This is clearly the outer court of the temple. Very little was left of the Larsa walls, the face of which had disappeared everywhere except on the SW side, so that outlines had to be obtained partly from the Amar-Suena substructures, partly from wall cores and

partly from the limits of the pavement of the First Babylonian Dynasty reconstruction: that pavement was partly preserved, but it had been laid not above but in place of the Larsa pavement of which in consequence no traces survived. In spite of the destruction, the plan was certain in every detail. Opening out of the walls of the court were the doors of service chambers which surrounded it on three sides. In the room were found two examples of clay vase Type IL.112 and two of Type IL.115.

*Room A.7.* Only the Third Dynasty mud-brick foundations of the wall remained, and there was no pavement; all the Larsa burnt-brick wall shown on the plan is restoration.

*Room A.8.* Only the Third Dynasty foundations remained, but that the chamber was rebuilt on the same lines in the Larsa period is shown by the fact that almost its entire area was taken up by a foundation-deposit box of En-ana-tuma constructed in burnt bricks below floor level (Pl. 5 b); the box was in two divisions of which that to the NW was partly destroyed and empty, that to the SE contained a bowl (U.6887) of greenish stone, Type 3, Pl. 100, in which were a broken carnelian seal, U.6918, lapis lazuli and carnelian beads, U.6919, a clay bowl Type IL.80 and, inverted over the stone bowl, a red clay saucer Type IL.7. The bricks of the box bore the stamp of En-ana-tuma. Below the floor in the east corner was an inscribed door-socket stone of Amar-Suena.

*Room A.9.* All wall faces were destroyed and little but the Third Dynasty foundations remained. Against the NW jamb of the door, partly cut into the mud brickwork, there was an inscribed door-socket stone of Amar-Suena, this sufficing to give the position of the door as exactly facing that between Rooms A.5 and 6. At the NW end of the long narrow room there was a terracotta ring drain with a brickwork cover and intake, and almost the whole length of the chamber was occupied by a horizontal drain or conduit, 0.50 m. × 0.30 m. inside measurements, built of Larsa bricks; below it were terracotta pipes. It was much ruined and its communication with the vertical drain-shaft was not to be found. In the upper part of the drain-shaft there was found a small vase of blue glazed frit (U.6871) broken into two pieces, one of which was bleached quite white as is usually the case with early glaze, but the other retained much of its brilliant colour; with it were fragments of a second similar vase. It should be remarked that from the NE side of the chamber, solid mud brickwork extended to the battered front of the outer wall of the temple, so that the passage ran over this. Since there was a drop in ground level on the outside of the Gipar-ku, the architect probably thought that the extra strength obtained by making a single foundation for the two walls and passage compensated for the extra expense involved.

*Room A.10.* The NE wall had been cut back in a series of reveals which were however purely accidental. Originally it ran straight; there was definitely no entrance to the room from the courtyard (A.6) since the wall between them, though much ruined, could be traced continuously for the entire length of the room. The pavement had disappeared; below its level there were two small boxes made of bricks set on edge, both empty.

*Room A.11* was completely ruined and could only be inferred from the Third Dynasty foundations.

*Room A.12.* Two courses of Larsa bricks were left in the NW wall. As immediately on them rested one or two courses of First Babylonian Dynasty brickwork the razing of the wall must have dated from the destruction of the city by Samsu-iluna. Of the other walls only the mud-brick foundations survived. Part of the Third Dynasty floor was left, the bricks bearing the stamp of Amar-Suena. Many business tablets were found here.

*Room A.13.* Two courses of Larsa bricks survived on the NW wall with First Babylonian above; the other walls were represented by the mud-brick foundations. Part of the brick paving survived against the SE wall, those on the SE limit of the room resting on the Amar-Suena foundations; 0.35 m. below was a patch of nine bricks remaining from the Amar-Suena pavement. Between the two pavements were many tablets, full of salt and in bad condition, dating from the reigns of Amar-Suena and Ibbi-Suen<sup>5</sup>; on the floor was a red clay pot, ht. 0.10 m., Type IL.129.

<sup>5</sup> U.E.T. III, Nos. 52, 57, 282, 816.



*Room A.14.* Except for one jamb of the NW door, all the Larsa bricks had gone from the walls; there was no pavement.

*Room A.15.* This is really a passage affording communication between the outer court of the NW temple, through Room A.14, and the cross-passage. The SW wall was tolerably well preserved, the NE wall represented by the mud-brick foundations alone. There was no paving.

*Room A.16,* the inner court of the NW temple. This part of the building had been almost completely destroyed after the revolt against Samsu-iluna and restored in shoddy fashion by the First Babylonian Dynasty; the remains of the earlier work were scanty. When the court was cleared the Babylonian pavement of mixed bricks was tolerably preserved; at the SW end the bricks were noticeably more uniform and of Larsa dimensions. It was found that here the remains of the Larsa sanctuary front, standing two to six courses high, had been incorporated in the later paving; also the NW wall of the later court had been set further back, and the stump of the old wall remained under the pavement. Of the original Larsa paving not a great deal was left, and that in bad condition. The NW wall was standing six courses high; at the west end the entrance to Room A.19 formed a salient enclosing a flight of four brick steps. The NE wall had undergone changes which were not easy to date; the Babylonian and the Kassite levels were here almost the same and the two periods were confused. A thin screen of brickwork had been placed across the east doorway on its NE threshold, blocking it: the northern doorway had also been blocked, but in this case a solid mass of brickwork filled the entire door passage and was brought forward to form a buttress on the SW face of the wall (in A.16) projecting 1.25 m. from it and running from the north corner of the court for a distance of 5.25 m.; as if to balance this a second buttress had been added against the wall face further to the east, masking the NW jamb of the doorway now turned by the screen into a deep recess and having a second salient with a total depth of 1.70 m. (see Fig. 3); in the angle between this and the old wall was a rough circle made with two courses of burnt brick, probably the support for something.

The SE wall stood 0.25 m. high. The SW wall formed the facade of the double sanctuary, two doors with triple reveals being set back in the face of a pylon the front of which was decorated with the traditional double grooves.

In front of the central pier of the pylon there were the remains of a rectangular altar of burnt bricks set in bitumen; at most three courses of bricks survived, these being foundation-courses below the level of the pavement. (see Pl. 4 a).

*Room A.17* (Pl. 5 a) was not properly a room but a small compartment formed by shutting off the south corner of the court by means of a thin brick screen which projected from the corner of the SE door recess in the SW wall and ran as far as the reveal of the door in the SE wall leading to A.21; the screen was strengthened by pilasters. Behind the screen the face of the wall, including the recess, had been mud plastered and over the mud had been applied a coating of bitumen a centimetre thick which formed a sort of dado up to an unknown height. In the angle of the court was a brick pillar, similarly coated, and on the bitumen surface here there were splashes of bright red paint (haematite) which seemed to imply that the upper part of the wall's surface had been painted. A cross-wall four courses high joined the screen to the corner of the pillar forming thus a compartment into the paved floor of which there were let two clay vessels. A number of Larsa tablets were found behind the screen, which was later in construction than the rest of the building in that it rested on the pavement of the court, but was itself evidently of Larsa date.

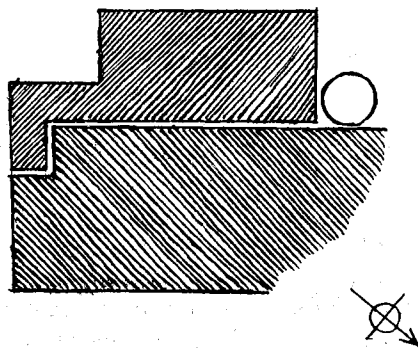


Fig. 3. Added brickwork in Gipar-ku, Room A.16 (1/100)

*Room A.18* retained most of its original pavement and the walls were standing up to six courses high.

*Room A.19* had had a high floor-level (the pavement had disappeared) approached by the flight of steps from the courtyard. The walls were well preserved. In the west corner there was a brick box of which the purpose was not clear.

*Room A.20.* The pavement is original and tolerably well preserved, but has been considerably patched during the Larsa period with bricks 0.33 m. sq., the majority being of the 0.27 m. sq. type or half-bricks 0.27 m. × 0.18 m. × 0.09 m. The NW wall was well preserved, as was the NE wall; of the SE wall very little remained, as this had been razed in the subsequent period in order to turn A.20 and A.22 into a single court. The SW wall was not part of the original Third Dynasty scheme, according to which the room extended across the passage A.21 and had two entrances; it was a blocking wall added during the Larsa period and destroyed again in the subsequent period; its inner face was not found. Against the SW jamb of the door from A.16 was a hinge-socket stone of Amar-Suena.

*Room A.21* was merely a passage formed by cutting off the end of A.20. Its pavement was well preserved and the wall faces remained; the new NE wall had been clumsily added on the line of the jamb of the NW door and actually projected in front of the door passage to A.22.

*Room A.22.* Of the NW wall not much was left. At the west corner a few courses had been spared by a pot drain sunk here from a higher level, then the wall disappeared except for a few bricks in line in the centre; at the corner of the north door there are left three foundation courses of the SW jamb, the bitumen-covered door threshold and in the hinge-box a socket-stone of Amar-Suena. The NE wall is represented by one or two courses running under the edge of the First Babylonian brickwork which replaced it and the SW wall by a single course also buried beneath Babylonian reconstruction-work. The SE wall had entirely disappeared and could be deduced only from the Third Dynasty mud-brick foundations. The pavement was original but, like that of A.20, had been patched in places with larger bricks. Towards the south corner there was a square patch which apparently had never been paved – it was not a well-head (we dug deeply to prove this) but was perhaps the site where some piece of temple furniture had stood. Against the SW wall were the foundations in burnt brick and bitumen of a rectangular altar or statue-base, the former being the more probable in view of the position of the structure between two doors.

*Rooms A.23 and 24* presented no special features of interest; the original pavements were preserved, the SE wall of the two rooms was standing but most of the walls could be traced only by their foundations. Against the SE door of A.24 was a socket-stone of Amar-Suena.

*Room A.25* is a long passage leading from the cross-passage running through the Gipar-ku to Room A.26. From its NE wall to the SW wall of the building the destruction by Samsu-iluna of small chambers and passages resulted in the burial of what remained under such a pile of debris that when reconstruction was undertaken by the rulers of the First Babylonian Dynasty no attempt was made to clear it away but the new buildings were erected on the top of it, at a higher level, and on a different plan. All relation therefore between the Larsa plan and the Larsa remains on the one hand and those of the Babylonian and Kassite periods on the other ceases at this line. The NW end of the passage however, together with *Room A.26*, was terribly confused by the later rebuilding. The door to Room A.26 is conjectural, only the foundations of what might be either wall or threshold remaining (the pavement of the passage here had vanished) and the whole wall between A.26 and B.5 had been razed and subsequently rebuilt in a rough fashion with a wall, built on mud brick foundations (0.28 m. × 0.17 m. × 0.09 m.) with mixed burnt bricks of the 0.27 m. and 0.35 m. types, which overlay the old work and continued beyond it to the NE across A.25 and apparently also across A.21; this had been cut away at both ends by walls of First Babylonian Dynasty date and must itself therefore belong to the late Larsa period, but would in that case imply a certain amount of destruction and re-planning of the Larsa building. That A.25 communicated with A.26 is a probability based on the facts (a) that it must have served some purpose and a doorway at this end of it would seem to be called for

and (b) that as the NW end of the passage penetrates within the area clearly defined as belonging to the *A* temple (by the cross-wall forming the SE limits of Rooms A.11, 12, 13, 14, 26, 32, 35) it must have communicated with either A.21 or A.26, not with B.5, (c) that no doorway between A.21 and A.25 was possible, in view of the preservation of the intervening wall and (d) that a doorway to A.26 would correspond to that between A.15 and A.14 and give general symmetry to the plan.

*Room A.26* was a store-room. It had no true pavement but towards its NE end was a patch of rough pavement of mixed bricks in which was set a large clay store-jar (only its base remained) while in the centre of the room was another large store-jar sunk in the clay floor, its neck missing. The builders of a Babylonian cross-wall had cut away in laying their foundations half of a large clay urn inverted over a patch of burnt bricks, but this may be a later burial.

*Room A.27.* Little remained of the walls, which were overlaid by the later structures; the Kassite pavement was only 0.55 m. above that of Larsa. The Larsa pavement of bricks 0.26 m.  $\times$  0.22 m. was preserved at the NW end of the room; in the north corner was a brick bench two courses high, its top divided into two compartments, covered with bitumen. Against the NW jamb of the door was a hinge-box with socket-stone bearing an inscription of Su-Suen in which no god's name was given.

*Room A.28.* The walls were all preserved above floor level and the pavement was in good condition, many of its bricks bearing the stamp of En-ana-tuma — an unusual feature in the pavement bricks.

*Room A.29,* opening out of the *pronaos* (cf. the arrangement of Room C.23 opening out of C.22) was evidently a treasury; there were found in its filling fragments of stone vases some bearing inscriptions, e.g., a black bowl with inscription to Ningal, U.6339 (*U.E.T.* I, No. 70), part of a second black bowl, part of an alabaster vase with remains of inscription and some small pieces from a cup of greenish diorite. There was no paving; either the floor had been of clay or the pavement had been destroyed by the building across the chamber of a Babylonian wall. Of the walls, four or five courses remained fairly consistently except on the SW where the middle of the wall had disappeared. These burnt-brick walls were built on mud-brick walls of Amar-Suena and aligned with them; the Amar-Suena walls (standing 0.40 m.) rested on foundations projecting 0.55 m. beyond their line (total width 3.25 m.) and going down 1.75 m., of bricks 0.24 m.  $\times$  0.16 m.  $\times$  c. 0.08 m. (five courses to 0.45 m. ht.); the compartment made by the foundations had a smooth hard floor in the middle of which was a pit 1.00 m.  $\times$  0.75 m.  $\times$  0.50 m. deep; it was empty. See Fig. 4 and p. 8.

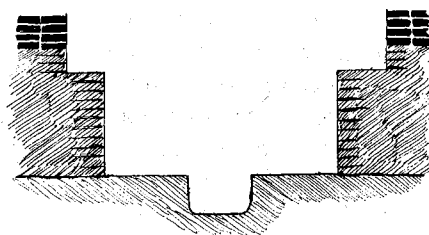


Fig. 4. Pit in Gipar-ku, Room A.29  
(1/100)

*Room A.30.* The pavement, well preserved, is of two types of brick, 0.31–0.32 m. sq., unstamped, and 0.27–0.28 m. sq. stamped with the name of En-ana-tuma; the two are contemporary, and the whole floor was coated with bitumen. The NW wall was entirely taken up by the great doorway to A.31, distinguished by its width and its double reveals; the NE wall had most of its face ruined away, only the eastern end being preserved, of bricks 0.28 m.  $\times$  0.19 m.  $\times$  0.15 m.; the SE wall was standing one course high. The SW wall (Pl. 4 b) was of two types of bricks used indiscriminately, 0.30 m.  $\times$  0.19 m. and 0.27 m.  $\times$  0.18 m.; above the fourth course there was a set-back, but the bricks above this were similar so that the change of line did not mean a change of date. Facing the door from A.28 was a brick base of five steps, the lowest step 0.25 m., the rest c. 0.10 m., total ht. 0.70 m., the bricks thickly coated with bitumen; it seemed to run back into a recess contrived in the thickness of the wall (cf. the base in A.5) but the wall was too much damaged for this to be certain. To the NW of this the space up to the NW wall was raised two courses above pavement level and coated with bitumen. On the SE side of the base was an addition consisting of a single row of bricks three courses high (En-ana-tuma stamps), and beyond it

were three pedestals set against the wall, about 0.20 m. apart, their respective widths 0.95 m., 0.95 m. and 0.50 m., each 0.75 m. deep, each two and a half courses of brick high, set on a base of one and a half courses which projected to make a step in front, and covered with bitumen. In each of the south and east corners was a pedestal two courses high built of Third Dynasty bricks (0.24 m.  $\times$  0.16 m.). In front of the SE wall was the base of a long rectangular altar with a projection at its SE end, standing three courses high. In the room was a fragment of an inscribed alabaster vase, U.6362. (*U.E.T. I*, No. 116).

*Room A.31* was completely ruined, all the burnt brickwork gone and the floor also; it could only be traced by the Third Dynasty foundations. Judging by the character of the door, this was the place of the cult statue of Ningal, Room A.30 being that in which offerings were made. It is quite possible that the whole room was filled by a raised pedestal on which the statue would be set, as was the case in C 27.

In the wide doorway, at floor level, were found fragments of a steatite dish, U.6736, inscribed with a dedication "for the life of Šulgi" (*U.E.T. I*, No. 54) and a bowl of black stone (U.6726) with an inscription perhaps of the time of Amar-Suena (*U.E.T. I*, No. 64).

The back rooms of the building presented no features of interest. Of *A.34* not more than half the walls could be traced and there was no pavement left. The other two rooms, *A.33* and *A.35*, had enough of the walls preserved to give their outlines and the pavements were fairly intact: in each of them there was by the inner face of the door-jamb a box containing a socket-stone of Amar-Suena. It might be conjectured that *A.34* corresponded to the "oracle chamber" of the Neo-Babylonian temple; as to the use of the other two chambers it would be rash to risk a suggestion.

The rooms *B.1*, 2, 3 and 4 formed a single unit, entered from the cross-passage through the secondary passage *B.5*; it consisted of an antechamber, court and two parallel sanctuaries. In all cases the walls were preserved for several courses above pavement level and the pavements of the Larsa period were intact; at the NW end of either sanctuary was a low base or altar of brick covered with bitumen. There were found no door-socket stones and no inscriptions to identify the use of the shrines. (Pl. 6 a).

*B.5* was a passage running round three sides of the "Amar-Suena trilithon" block; it was paved throughout. The SW section was well preserved, that on the NW less well, and the NE section was in such bad condition owing to the ravages of later builders that its plan could be established only with difficulty. The pavement was of bricks 0.27 m. sq. and the two walls of the NW section were destroyed down to its level, only the courses below the pavement surviving; they were of bricks 0.27 m.  $\times$  0.18 m.  $\times$  0.09 m. with headers and stretchers used indiscriminately in the same course, but in the NW wall, between *B.5* and *A.25*, there were also bricks 0.24 m.  $\times$  0.15 m. which must have been Amar-Suena bricks re-used or even fragments of the Amar-Suena wall incorporated in the Larsa building. For further notes on this part see Room *A.25*.

*Room B.6* was again a passage giving access to *B.7*; it was paved and relatively well preserved.

*Room B.7*, the "Amar-Suena trilithon room", was in good condition; the NW wall was ruined down to floor level but the SW wall stood five courses and the NE wall seven courses high, and the pavement was intact. The latter was for the most part of Larsa bricks 0.26–0.27 m.  $\times$  0.17–0.18 m.  $\times$  0.08–0.09 m., but close to the SW wall there was a double row and by the NE wall a single row of Third Dynasty bricks 0.23–0.25 m.  $\times$  0.15 m., and close to the trilithon there were inserted a few bricks 0.31 m. sq. bearing the stamp of Šilli-Adad of Larsa; these are therefore due to repairs effected in the Larsa period. Against the NE wall there were two bricks set on the pavement a brick's width apart; the intervening space was filled with bitumen and the bricks covered with the same material. From this point to the NW wall the pavement, which sloped very slightly up in that direction, had a top-dressing of bitumen with a very fine surface on which could be distinguished the imprint of the mats that had been laid down over the floor. In the middle of this bitumen-covered floor were the three stones (U.6970–6972); the upright limestone stela was 1.30 m. high (it also went down deeply into the floor)  $\times$  0.90 m.  $\times$  0.22 m.; on the face was an incised

rectangle 0.21 m. long  $\times$  0.10 m. high containing the (effaced) inscription; the prostrate gypsum stelae lay with their inscribed faces downwards (Pl. 6 b). The inscription was the same in all cases, the stereotyped formula "Amar-Suena the mighty man, king of Ur, king of the four regions, to Ningal his Lady has devoted this".<sup>6</sup> Underneath the prostrate stelae there were quantities of animal bones broken into fragments and one lapis-lazuli bead of peculiar 'bivalve' form, U.6823, Fig. 5. On the floor of the room was found a clay vase Type IL.109.



Fig. 5. Bivalve bead (U.6823) from Gipar-ku, Room B.7 (1/1)

Of the rooms B.9–B.16 the whole of the Larsa superstructure had disappeared and only the mud-brick foundations of the Third Dynasty building remained; the floors had all perished and the character of the rooms must therefore remain doubtful. Under five of the chambers there were graves, brick vaults set in square-cut shafts partly lined with similar bricks (0.37 m.  $\times$  0.18 m.  $\times$  0.07 m.). All had been plundered and smashed.

*Room B.10.* The grave lay NW  $\times$  SE with the entrance-shaft at the NW end. Of the tomb chamber little was left, five or six courses of mud bricks 0.37 m.  $\times$  0.18 m.  $\times$  0.07 m, in the SW and SE walls, in the NE wall up to three and in the NW wall one only; a little of the flooring was left along the SW side; the shaft was partly lined with mud brick. The floor was 1.80 m. below the level of the Larsa pavement. The tomb-chamber walls fitted closely against the Third Dynasty mud brick foundations. It was quite empty.

*Room B.12.* The tomb lay NW  $\times$  SE with the entrance shaft at the SE end; it was closely fitted to the Third Dynasty mud-brick foundations. The shaft was partly lined with burnt bricks. The tomb chamber measured 2.80 m.  $\times$  1.40 m. and lay 2.00 m. below the Larsa pavement level. The walls were of burnt bricks (0.29 m.  $\times$  0.185–0.20 m.  $\times$  0.075 m.) set in bitumen mortar except for the door blocking, for which mud mortar was used; the floor was of burnt bricks covered with bitumen. Of the walls eleven courses were preserved; the lower five courses were vertical and then corbelling started and with the eleventh course the span between the walls had been reduced to 0.95 m.; the top had been destroyed, and the grave rifled.

In the tomb were found a faience mask, U.6820, Pl. 60, and a very delicate faience bowl, U.6829, Pl. 96.

*Room B.13.* The tomb shaft occupied the whole of the chamber. The tomb lay NE  $\times$  SW with entrance at the SW where the Amar-Suena foundations had been cut away to make a narrow entrance-shaft and afterwards repaired with mud bricks 0.31 m. long. The walls of the tomb were preserved up to nine courses, the corbelling starting at the fourth course; it was of burnt bricks measuring 0.37 m.  $\times$  0.18 m.  $\times$  0.07 m. together with some 0.31 m. sq.  $\times$  0.07 m. There was no paved floor. The tomb was empty.

*Room B.14.* The tomb lay NW  $\times$  SE with the entrance at the SE end; the shaft was partly brick-lined. Of the walls only three courses were left at the NW end. It was completely empty.

*Room B.15.* A square shaft filled the whole of the foundation-compartment. There was no proper entrance-shaft. The chamber apparently lay NE  $\times$  SW, but only the north corner was left, standing three courses high and corbelled from the third course. There had been a pavement to the chamber, of bricks 0.31 m.  $\times$  0.305 m.  $\times$  0.09 m. The chamber was empty. There may have been another grave in B.11 where at 1.60 m. below the pavement level there were two parallel lines of brickwork running NW  $\times$  SE, thickly mud-plastered and leaning inwards, as if intended to make a gable roof: the bricks were remarkably roughly made and measured c. 0.36 m.  $\times$  0.33 m., the thickness varying from 0.085 m. to 0.14 m., the thicker

<sup>6</sup> [The field cards say "Inscribed: To NinGal No. 67 is meant (here partially quoted); see also (same as on door socket)", so presumably *U.E.T. I*, *A.J.* 6 (1926), pp. 371-2. Ed.]

proportion being the most common. It was empty. If this was a tomb, then there were graves under each of the rooms in the rectangular block B.10—15.

The tombs were made later than the wall foundations, which in one case were cut to make the burial possible; it does not necessarily follow that they were of Larsa date. The fact that each of the chambers in the block contained a grave (if that in B.11 is rightly so described) makes it look as if the block had been designed for the purpose. In that case it would not be the living-quarters of the priest, as suggested elsewhere (and it must be allowed that the ground-plan has nothing in common with that of a private house), but the burial-place presumably of the priests, unless indeed we have here evidence for some ritual sacrifice as to which literary sources are silent. The meaning of the block with its underlying graves must be explained by others. I would here point out that the apparently deliberate planning of the block seems at least to show that the Third Dynasty builder contemplated the use of his building for burials; the tombs are not an afterthought, a chance addition made in the Larsa period. Some may be of Larsa date, some of the Third Dynasty (the character of the bricks used agrees with this) but all alike conform to a foreseen plan.

Dividing the rooms already described from the "C" series is the long cross-passage running right through the building. It was brick-paved. At its SW end was a doorway leading into the intramural passage (later blocked by a cross-wall), and there was probably a similar doorway, now destroyed, at the NE end. Three doors in its SE wall gave access to the three principal parts of the building next to be described: to the temple proper, through Rooms C.14 and 13 (this doorway was badly destroyed, but a small part of either jamb face was preserved); to the kitchen quarters; and to the store-rooms in the rear (C.38). In the filling above the centre of the passage, by Room C.24, was found a limestone gate-socket inscribed "En-men-an-na" (U.6703, *U.E.T.* I, No. 69);<sup>7</sup> it had been re-used, having socket-hollows on two faces, and though not in position probably belongs to the Kassite building higher up in the site, but may well have been taken from the Larsa building.<sup>8</sup> At the extreme SW end there was found, also in the filling, the fine archaic limestone relief U.6691 (*U.E.* IV, Pl. 41 a), and at the extreme NE end the fragmentary archaic limestone relief U.6831 (*U.E.* IV, Pl. 39 c) both probably came from the Gipar-ku treasury. In the passage was found a clay vase, Type IL. 109.

Although the whole of the NE end of the passage is shown on the plan to be restoration, both wall faces and all the pavement having been destroyed, there is yet no doubt as to its general correctness; the mud-brick foundations are a sure guide throughout. What is doubtful is the door to Room B.14; in view of the complete disappearance of all the superstructure of the rooms B.9—16 the doorways are in all cases theoretical. We have suggested a scheme whereby Room B.14 becomes the central hall from which all other rooms are reached, and the exit to the passage thereby becomes necessary. It is of course just as possible, so far as material evidence goes, that the rooms B.9 and B.10 were the entrance-halls and that the axis of the block was NE × SW with two series of doorways running through it. Our scheme was based on the idea that the graves below the room floors implied something in the nature of a residential house, and for that a central court was a necessary feature; B.14 could supply such, though the proportions of the building would be unusual. It has however been pointed out above that the "residential" theory is not altogether adequate to the facts, and if that be abandoned, the alternative reconstruction of the block might seem more logical.

*Room C.1.* The paved entrance-passage through the thickness of the pylon has been described (p. 43); the wall faces of the inner part of the passage were found standing one course high, and against the inner corner of the NE jamb was a hinge-box with socket-stone of Ur-Nammu. The pavement was of two types of bricks, 0.31 m. sq. and 0.26 m. sq., the latter all at the SW end, and lay some 0.15 m. higher than the pavements of neighbouring rooms; the NE half was destroyed. The NW wall was very regularly built of bricks 0.32 m. long × 0.075 m., all used as stretchers except for one 0.14 m. brick

<sup>7</sup> [On this high priestess of Nanna, who was the daughter of Naram-Sin; see Sollberger, *A.f.O.* XVII (1954-56), p. 27. Ed.]

<sup>8</sup> [See *U.E.* VIII, pp. 40-41. Ed.]

employed to break bond. Both jambs of the doorway in it had disappeared as well as the NE end, but the existence and place of the door were proved by the presence of the hinge-box against the SW jamb in which was a socket-stone of Amar-Suena; it was further proved by the fact that where the wall broke away here burnt bricks were carried right across its width, and as the burnt-brick skin enclosing the mud-brick core was normally only two bricks deep this must mean that the wall-end was very close to the break. The NE wall was missing. The SE wall was of bricks 0.26 m.  $\times$  0.19 m.  $\times$  0.08 m., mostly laid as stretchers, and had been breached and patched in antiquity. The SW wall had a mixture of 0.32 m. and 0.26 m. bricks and also showed signs of repairs.

*Room C.2.* Only the SW end survived, with a pavement of bricks 0.32 m. sq., and the doorway to C.3.

*Room C.3.* Only a strip of the paving remained against the SW wall (*v.* Pl. 7b.), of bricks 0.32 m. sq. In the plan it is shown restored as an open court, but for this the material evidence is necessarily lacking. At the NW end it was certainly broken up into compartments. In the west corner there was a thin screen wall with entrance-jamb enclosing an area almost too small to be called a room (C.6) paved like the main court. On the other side of the screen, against the NW wall, was a low brick bench or base which seemed to imply a corresponding wall on the NE side, but everything here was ruined below floor level. But further to the NE there was found an isolated angle of brickwork giving the inner angle of a room and the face of a door-jamb, while on the line of the room angle so given and close to the NW wall of the court there was a socket-stone in the soil implying the presence of another doorway. The reconstruction on the plan (C.4 and 5) embodies all these features and would seem to be their most reasonable explanation, but it cannot be pretended that this part of the plan is altogether satisfactory.

*Room C.7.* (Pl. 7 a.) This was the main court of the temple and was unroofed. The pavement, fairly well preserved, was of bricks 0.30 m. sq., but along the NW side there had been a good deal of patching with 0.26 m.  $\times$  0.18 m. bricks, and between the altar and the Hammurapi base was a strip four bricks wide of the 0.26 m.  $\times$  0.18 m. type with a few of 0.30 m.  $\times$  0.20 m. and 0.36 m.  $\times$  0.26 m. The whole pavement was perhaps secondary, for broken bits of En-ana-tuma were found below it. The NW wall was uniformly of 0.31 m. type bricks laid as stretchers, twelve and a half courses giving the height of one metre; actually the wall as preserved stood as high as 1.45 m. Against its face there had been added a mud plaster 0.35 m. thick, which we may perhaps associate with the repairs effected by Warad-Sin (see under Room C.10). The small door at the SW end was original; at a later period it had been blocked by a mass of brickwork which filled all the west corner of the court and the existence of the reveal in the NE jamb had been masked by building in it a column of single bricks (0.27 m. sq.  $\times$  0.085 m.). Later still, probably at the time of the building's destruction, the blocking and the original wall of the courtyard corner had been cut away. The NE wall was built with bricks 0.30 m.  $\times$  0.20 m., laid as headers and stretchers; NW of the entrance it stood eleven courses high, SE of it was ruined down to as little as a single course. The SE wall was of bricks 0.32 m. sq. with a few halfbricks (0.32 m.  $\times$  0.20 m.) to give bond. It was not bonded into the SW wall, but abutted on it. It was very much ruined and in many places stood only one course high; at a later period the door in the south corner was walled up, and as this seems to be contemporary with a rough rebuilding on the original lines of nearly the entire length of the SE wall, it should probably be referred to the First Babylonian Dynasty. At that time the wall was taken right across the central doorway in this side (to C.8) and a new pavement was laid down 0.40 m. above the old. The SW wall was built in two sections; SE of the gateway it was of bricks 0.27 m.  $\times$  0.18 m.  $\times$  0.09 m., while NW of the gateway the bricks measured 0.35–0.37 m.  $\times$  0.22 m.  $\times$  0.09 m. The different sizes of bricks used and the different methods of laying employed on different sides of the same court would seem to show that various contractors were engaged for the building and each supplied his own material and his own workmen.

In the north corner was a brick tank, of bricks 0.27 m. sq. set in bitumen. The bitumen lining was carried up the sides and over the top of the sides against the courtyard wall; the

tank therefore was preserved to its full height, which was 0.75 m. Close to this was a limestone shaft, roughly circular in section (diam. 0.37 m.) deeply embedded in the pavement and standing 0.80 m. above it; in the top was a hollow 0.30 m. diam. and 0.45 m. deep. The edges did not show any signs of wear, and this would suggest that the stone was not itself a basin but a stand on which was placed a basin proper of metal, which fitted into the hollow of the stone. In the courtyard, in front of the entrance-gate, was a double feature. First, to the SE was a solid platform of bricks (0.27 m.  $\times$  0.135 m.  $\times$  0.085 m. together with a few 0.30 m.  $\times$  0.20 m.) set in bitumen; it was 2.20 m. sq. and 0.90 m. high — it seemed to be preserved to its full height for the layer of bitumen over the top was unusually thick and bore no impression of bricks laid over it; there was a socket in the top 1.00 m.  $\times$  0.90 m. and three courses deep, and in the socket and on the top of the base were fragments [U.3263, 3355, 6965] of the stone monument which it had supported; this was a diorite stela of Hammurapi, (*U.E.T.* I, No. 146). Second, on the NW of it was a lower addition built of bricks 0.32 m. sq.  $\times$  0.16 m. set in bitumen three and a half courses high



Fig. 6. Pavement detail in Gipar-ku, SW gateway.

above the pavement, in the top of which were two box-like compartments not lined with bitumen and therefore not intended to receive water; there was a slight projection on the NE face. Immediately in front of the SW gateway was an altar of bricks 0.30 m.  $\times$  0.20 m. set in bitumen, measuring 1.55 m.  $\times$  0.95 m., standing ten courses (1.05 m.) high and thickly plastered with bitumen which on the top was 0.05 m. thick and rounded off at the angles probably to receive a metal covering. Between this altar and the Hammurapi base there was a rectangular gap in the pavement from which to the Hammurapi base ran the strip of pavement in small bricks already mentioned. Along the NE side of the rectangle was a line of single bricks raised half a course above pavement level and, inside this, two courses stepped down into the filling; against the raised line (NE of it) at its centre was a hole in the pavement, circular, diam. 0.45 m., depth 0.25 m., lined with bitumen, and in the rectangle by the stepped-down courses was a broken clay pot (see section, Fig. 6).

There must have stood here something in the nature of an altar or table of perishable material, such as wood.

Against the SW wall, between the gateway and the west corner of the court, were brick bases probably for stelae, built as three distinct elements but contiguous. The first, of bricks 0.30 m.  $\times$  0.20 m., came 0.30 m. from the door-jamb, and stood 1.15 m.  $\times$  0.75 m.  $\times$  0.60 m. high; the second was 1.25 m.  $\times$  0.95 m.  $\times$  0.60 m. high, of bricks 0.39 m. sq., 0.34 m.  $\times$  0.20 m. and 0.32 m. sq.; the third was 1.45 m.  $\times$  1.15 m.  $\times$  0.60 m. high (it was afterwards incorporated in the blocking of the door in the NW wall) and was of bricks 0.31 m. sq.; all three were built with bitumen mortar and had been coated with bitumen. Later on a course of bricks was laid across the first and second base, raising their height and really turning the two into one. Further, against the SE side of the first base there was added, in bricks 0.31 m. sq. and 0.31 m.  $\times$  0.155 m., a little hollow rectangle measuring 0.90 m.  $\times$  0.65 m. on the inside and surviving to a height of 0.50 m., with an opening 0.32 m. wide on the SE which was subsequently blocked up; one of the bricks had the double crescent of Sin-iddinam, but this may have been re-used. It had been partly destroyed by a later drain cut into it from above.

On the SE side of the gateway were similar bases. The first, projecting 0.30 m. inside the line of the door-jamb, was 1.50 m.  $\times$  1.30 m. and now 0.70 m. high, of bricks 0.32 m. sq. and 0.32 m.  $\times$  0.16 m. The second was 1.30 m. (?; part was broken away)  $\times$  1.05 m. and now 0.50 m. high, of bricks 0.22 m.  $\times$  0.15 m. Beyond this was a bench, only one course of bricks high and 0.95 m. wide, running to the south corner of the court and extending in front of the doorway in the SE wall, the SW jamb of which seems to have been laid on the top of the bench, so that it would be an original feature, not an addition; it is of bricks 0.32 m. sq. On it, 1.00 m. from the court corner, was a low base one course high and two and a half bricks wide set against the wall; this and the bench were alike coated with bitumen. In



front of the second base there was a row of four bricks rising above pavement level from which steps of bricks supported on earth seem to have gone up to the base. In front of the bases NW of the gateway were found fragments of a white calcite stela of Rim-Sin (?) containing an account of benefactions to this or some other temple (U.6363, *I, No. 137*); also a black stone mortar U.6651, Pl. 100 Type 6 and a clay vase, Type IL.69b.

*Rooms C.8 and 9* call for no particular comment. Both were so far preserved as to require no conjectural restoration and both were empty.

*Room C.10.* Of the NW wall only one or two courses remained; the NE wall was better preserved, the SE wall stood nearly a metre high; under the pressure of the filling it had collapsed and was leaning inwards at a dangerous angle; against it there had been put a reinforcement of mud resting on the original pavement and rising with a vertical face to and above a clay floor which was 0.75 m. above the pavement, and at this level was 0.30 m. thick (it was of course thicker below owing to the slope of the old wall face) (Pl. 8 a). In this mud addition, at a point 0.70 m. from the east corner of the room, was found, against the brickwork, a cone of Warad-Sin (U.6338, *U.E.T. I, No. 126*) stating that "the foundation and the wall were in ruin; its foundation-deposit I did not move; on the old base of the wall I put a facing(?) and restored its place":<sup>9</sup> the description agrees very well with the facts as proved by excavation but does not explain how very modest were the repairs executed by the king.

The pavement was of bricks 0.25 m. X 0.17 m. Against the SE wall was a long pit which in plan was spoon-shaped at one end and had a narrow neck joining this curved part to a rectangular shaft at the other (see ground-plan Fig. 7 and Pl. 8 a). The bottom sloped steadily from the rectangular end downwards and was 0.75 m. deep at its maximum; it was brick-lined throughout, but in the narrow middle section there was some mud brick which projected as if this had been vaulted or otherwise roofed with brick. The earth in the interior was clean, but round it was some burnt earth and a good deal of ash, so that whatever was burnt had been not in the pit but at pavement level. In the east corner of the room there was a stone impost secured in place by bricks at the sides, clearly the footing of an upright beam. The pit has very much the form of those used by weavers on hand-loom in the Near East today; the worker sits in the spoon-shaped part, the neck is where the treadles stretch from the loom to his feet, the loom itself rises from the rectangular part; the impost in the corner, directly behind the main part of the machine, would be connected with it. Weaving in the courts of a temple is of course to be expected. Towards the SW end of the room a line of bricks running half-way across the pavement may have been a screen sheltering the weaver.

*Rooms C.11 and 12* presented no features of interest; they were unpaved.

*Rooms C.13-17* were almost completely destroyed; most of the face of the SE wall remained, with the starts of three of the door-jambs, and that between Rooms C.13 and C.14 could safely be restored by analogy with the rest, but of the NW wall there was scarcely a trace. It did fortunately survive in two small patches which gave clean wall faces opposite to each other and 0.90 m. apart, the normal span of a doorway, thus enabling us to restore a door giving access to the temple from the cross-passage — a most necessary feature; but apart from this, everything was conjectural and there was not even any pavement left. At the NE end of the range however there was one room better preserved: *C.18* had a paved threshold (the door-jambs had disappeared) leading to a small room with a brick pavement covered with bitumen sloping down to the west corner where was the intake of a terracotta

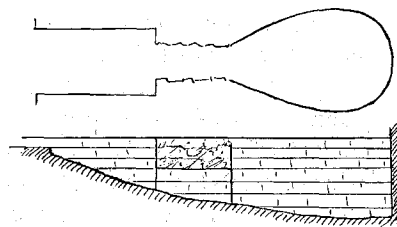


Fig. 7. Weaver's Pit in the Gipar-ku, Room C.10. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ).

<sup>9</sup> [This refers to the E-id-lu-rugu-kalama (see p. 3 and n. 17), which may have been a part of the Gipar-ku (see *U.E.T. I, p. 33*, note on 1. 14); cf. however the cone U.18762 (*U.E.T. VIII, No. 78*) which mentions the same building and which, since it was not found in the Gipar-ku, weakens part of the argument for this identification. Ed.]

ring drain; the room was apparently a lavatory. In the rubbish overlying the room were found the fragments of the calcite disk dedicated to Ningal by En-hedu-ana the daughter of Sargon of Akkad (U.6612, *U.E.* IV, Pl. 41 d; *U.E.T.* I, No. 23.)<sup>10</sup>

*Room C.19.* At 0.75 m. from the angle of the door reveals at the west corner a wall of the First Babylonian Dynasty, resting on the burnt Larsa rubbish, had been built across the recess separating it altogether from the central passage to the sanctuary, and behind it all the Larsa paving had been removed as far back as a thin brick screen shown on the plan; the screen was not bonded into the side walls but its foundations went down below the pavement to the level of those of the main walls, and it must be part of the original scheme. Close to the jamb of the second door leading to the sanctuary were found two crescent moons in thin copper, U.6620, 6621, a copper ingot, U.6622, and a copper object much decayed of uncertain nature. Against the jamb of the entrance-door was a hinge-box containing a hinge-stone of Amar-Suena.

*Room C.20.* The SW side of this door-recess was preserved to a height of 1.50 m., eighteen courses of brickwork. Against it was a brick bench 0.50 m. high; the part of the wall forming the NW jamb of the doorway through it was destroyed down to floor level. Of the NW wall, the part by the west corner was completely ruined, the rest stood up to 0.85 m.; there was in the wall face a straight break of bond which suggested a doorway; but it did not go through the thickness of the wall and must have been due to the carelessness of the builders only. The NE wall stood to a height of 1.50 m.; from the north corner there ran along it a brick bench 0.35 m. wide and 0.20 m. high, coated with bitumen. The floor was made with two types of brick, 0.31 m. sq. and 0.26 m. × 0.17 m.; it had been coated with bitumen, and on the surface of this were clearly visible the impressions of the reed mats

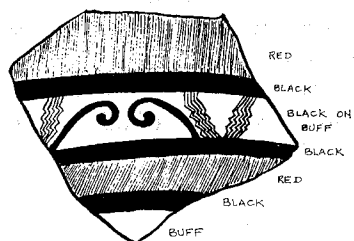


Fig. 8. Sherd of Polychrome pottery, from Gipar-ku, Room C.20. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

which had been laid over it. On the floor in front of the bench against the NE wall was found the diorite statue of Bau, U.6779B, Pl. 54. There were also found in the recess a gold bead, a few fragments of burnt alabaster, a quantity of copper binding 0.008 m. wide, with some copper nails, a fragment of three-colour painted pottery, Fig. 8, a number of clay tablets and a clay label, U.6705, with the name of a man who describes himself as "the servant of Hammurapi". Against the jamb of the entrance-door was a hinge-box with a socket-stone of Amar-Suena. The threshold of the door leading from the courtyard between Rooms C.19 and 20 was slightly raised and had across it a groove perhaps intended to receive a threshold of metal or stone; that the door did not close in the groove is of course proved by the position of the hinge-sockets.

*Room C.21.* The walls stood up to 1.40 m. on the NE and to 1.80 m. on the SW side, the bricks measuring 0.24 m. × 0.15–0.175 m. × 0.075 m. Against each of the three walls were brick bases; against the SW, a base 1.10 m. × 0.55 m. × 0.25 m. high on the top of which

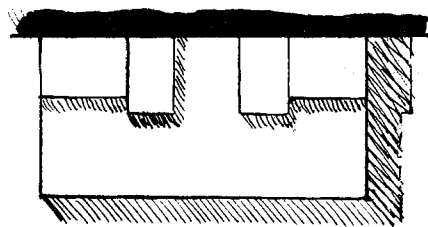


Fig. 9. Brick base in Gipar-ku, Room C.21. ( $\frac{1}{25}$ ).

were bricks arranged to form a support for some object, Fig. 9; against the SE wall a base 0.65 m. × 0.55 m. × 0.15 m. high; against the NE wall a base 2.70 m. × 0.75 m. × 0.15 m. high and by it a second 0.85 m. × 0.60 m. × 0.60 m. high. All the bases were coated with bitumen. The pavement was thickly covered with burnt wood and ashes amongst which were many fragments of stone vessels, [and the fragment of a diorite ram's head, U.6832. (Ed.)]

<sup>10</sup> [And see Sollberger, *A.f.O.* XVII (1954-56), p. 26. Ed.]

*Room C.22.* The SW wall shows a straight joint at 1.15 m. from the jamb of the sanctuary door; the bricks on both sides of this were the same, 0.25 m.  $\times$  0.17 m., but the NW section projected beyond the line by 0.02 m. and the mortar there was the usual mud mortar whereas from the straight joint to the jamb it was bitumen. The middle of the wall has been destroyed apparently by modern treasure-seekers. The NW wall was preserved by the doorway into C.23 up to 0.90 m.; the bricks were the same as in the SW wall (with which this was bonded) and there was some bitumen mixed with the mud mortar. The NE wall was not bonded into but abutted on the NW wall; in the doorway to C.20 the NW jamb had been ruined down to floor level but the SE jamb was well preserved; SE of the doorway the wall survived up to 1.40 m. Against the SW wall (Pl. 8 b) was a bench 1.65 m.  $\times$  0.55 m.  $\times$  0.30 m. high, covered with bitumen; from the corner of the sanctuary door jamb projected three bricks set in a row, rising above pavement level and coated with bitumen, total projection 0.75 m.; the pavement, of 0.35 m. sq. bricks at the SE end and beyond the bench of 0.25 m.  $\times$  0.17 m. bricks, was also bitumen-coated. Here too the pavement was covered by a thick layer of burnt wood and ashes in which were very many fragments of stone vases and with them fragments of a finely-carved steatite statuette of Ningal with a dedication by En-ana-tuma, U.6352 (Pl. 55 a and *U.E.T. I.* No. 103).

In front of the sanctuary and on the floor of C.22 were a number of clay tablets; all were business documents and many were dated — always within the Larsa period.<sup>11</sup>

*Room C.23.* The whole of the NE part of the room had been destroyed and the walls razed to floor level; at the south and east corners they were standing eleven courses high. The pavement was intact and in it was an inscribed brick of Šilli-Adad (*U.E.T. I.* No. 121); it must mark a phase of minor repairs. Against the SE door-jamb was a hinge-box with socket-stone of Amar-Suena; in the box was found the lower part of the wooden hinge-pole, unburnt; with it were copper nails 0.04 m. long with heads 0.035 m. diam.; the upper part of the pole, 2.00 m. long, bound with copper, lay outside the room; it had been burnt. The room was full of burnt wood, much of it palm-logs presumably from the roof. Amongst the objects, mostly fragments of stone vases, some inscribed (U.6355, 6380 and 6702; *U.E.T. I.*

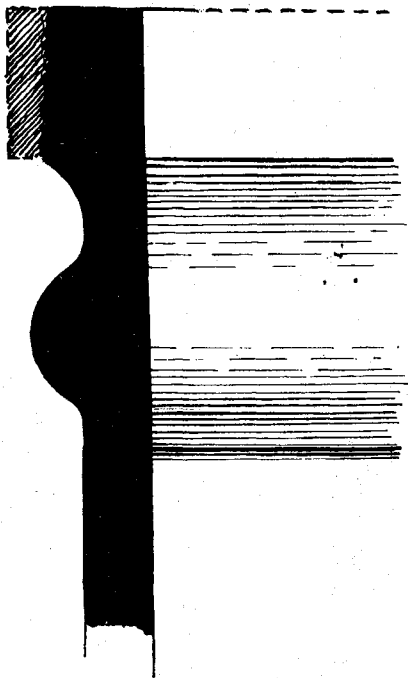


Fig. 10. Stone architectural moulding (U.6765) from Gipar-ku, Room C.23. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

<sup>11</sup> [See p. 58 n. 13.]

Nos 24, 68 and 15), were a square box and lid of black stone U.6786, a fragment of a limestone figure of a seated bull, a bowl of black shale with three short legs intended to be fitted to a metal or wooden tripod (*cf.* *U.E.* II, Stone Types, RC.105), one tablet with a religious text and one business document dated to the First Dynasty of Babylon. Higher up in the filling but well below the Kassite pavement was a fragment of gypsum carved with an architectural moulding, U.6765, Fig. 10; its age could not be positively fixed but it should be of the Larsa period.

*Room C.24.* The NW wall had been completely ruined; of the NE wall only a fragment from the north angle to the door remained; the other two walls, except for the east corner, were left standing a little above floor level. Most of the pavement had gone.

*Room C.25.* The walls were well preserved. At the SW end was paving but no trace of any over the rest of the room, where perhaps none had existed. By the door was a hinge-stone with inscription of Ur-Nammu (*U.E.T.* I, No. 35) not in position. On the floor were numerous clay tablets<sup>12</sup> and with them, in the middle of the same well-defined stratum and therefore strictly contemporary with them a small fluted bottle of glazed frit originally blue-green but now bleached virtually white, Pl. 96 a.

*Room C.26.* All the walls were preserved above floor level; the floor was of mud partly overlaid with bitumen and came on the level of the first course of burnt bricks in the walls — it was therefore the true Larsa floor. Let into it was a large store-jar, diam. 0.60 m., proofed with bitumen inside, empty. On the SE side of the room the floor was broken up; here on its level, we found an oolite plate, U.6366, with an inscription of Ur-Nammu (*U.E.T.* I, No. 34), and a cylinder seal, U.6613B, Pl. 61. In the east corner under the foundations of the burnt-brick wall, which here was badly broken, was a copper dagger-blade U.6615B; in the same corner was a hinge-stone with the inscription of Amar-Suena, loose in the soil; against the NE door was a hinge-box containing a socket-stone of Ur-Nammu. In the hinge-box and scattered over the bitumen-covered floor were many tablets which form a remarkable series, the dates being almost continuous over a long period; thus we have the following regnal years represented,—

Gungunum, 9, 19, 25.

Abi-sare, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11.

Sumu-Ilum, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 23, 25, 26, 27.

all the tablets (*v.* *U.E.T.* V, Nos. 732–767) deal with issues of rations of all sorts from the temple store-rooms. The seal-impressions on them (*v.* also *U.E.T.* I, No. 149) give the names of one Nadi and his son Ku-Lugalbanda “priest of prayers at the shrine of Ningal, servant of Sumu-Ilum,” who held office from the 5th to the 28th year of that king’s reign.<sup>13</sup>

*Room C.27,* the sanctuary (Pl. 9 and Fig. 11), is described on p. 6. The door-jambs were 2.20 m. deep, the chamber widening by only 0.17 m. on either side. The platform front projected between the entrance-jambs by 0.30 m. and stood to its full height of 0.80 m.; at 0.60 m., the eighth course and that above it overhung by 0.05 m. forming a cornice.

<sup>12</sup> [See n. 13.]

<sup>13</sup> [See H. H. Figulla, *Iraq* XV (1953), pp. 88-122, 171-192. The excavator altered his manuscript here and under Rooms C.22 and C.25 after the publication of *U.E.T.* V (1953) to state (a) that *U.E.T.* V, Nos 734, 744-767, 868 were found in Room C.22 and that these “were business documents and many were dated — always within the Larsa period, from Gungunu through the reigns of Abi-esu [Abi-sare?] etc. down to the tenth year of Samsu-iluna [Sumu-Ilum?]”, (b) that “tablets dated to the reigns of Abi-esu [Abi-sare?] and Sumu-ilu . . .” were found in C.25, and (c) that *U.E.T.* V, Nos 732-767 were found in Room C.26. Of the tablets mentioned (732-767 and 868), all but five have lost their excavation numbers so their provenances cannot now be checked, but, of the

five, three (734, 755, 868) belong to the group U.6381-6398, all of which are stated on the field cards to be from Room C.26 (K.P.H.3). The site notes state that tablets were found in Rooms C.22-23 (K.P.J.7), C.25 (K.P.J.4) and C.26 (K.P.H.2-3), specifying for C.22-23 that they were “All late Larsa period, Gungunu, Abiesu [Abi-sare?] and Sumu-Ilum”, and for C.25 that they were “Larsa period w dates of Larsa kings, Abiesu [Abi-sare?] and Sumu-Ilum”. The other two tablets of known provenance, U.383 and U.17246Q were from E-nun-mah (T.T.B.) and the Third Dynasty Mausolea (B.C.) respectively. The evidence therefore seems to suggest that most but not all of these tablets were found mainly in C.26, but also scattered in other parts of the building. Also in this room were found the sealings U.6360, 6367. Ed.]

Five steps, the upper cut into the platform, led to the top of it, which was 1.20 m. deep; the steps projected 0.80 m. beyond the platform front and cut into it by 0.27 m. and were 0.55 m. wide. On the top of the platform were two brick bases 0.20 m. high bedded in bitumen, 0.12 m. apart, 0.55 m.  $\times$  0.27 m. and 0.55 m.  $\times$  0.47 m. respectively, set against the rise of the statue base. The top of the base was ruined away at a slope and its original height could

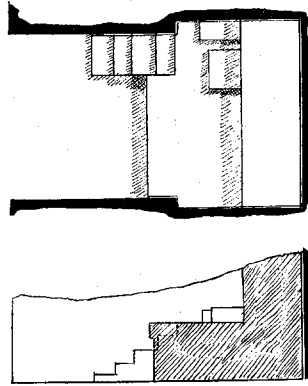


Fig. 11. The Sanctuary of the Gipar-ku, Room C.27. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ).

not be estimated; its greatest existing height was 0.95 m. It was 0.90 m. deep, and behind it was the back wall of the sanctuary, ruined down to the same height as the statue-base. The walls of the building were of bricks 0.27 m.  $\times$  0.17 m.  $\times$  0.09 m. and those of the platform and base were 0.23–0.24 m.  $\times$  0.155–0.165 m.  $\times$  0.075 m.; this was the regular Third Dynasty size, and the bricks may well have been old bricks re-used for greater sanctity.

*Room C.28.* The walls were generally preserved up to 1.80 m.; up to 0.80 m. there was a sparing use of bitumen mortar and above that level only the normal mud mortar was used. The SE wall showed a straight joint and the part of the wall SW of it was set back 0.05 m. from the true alignment – this corresponded to the north angle of Room C.30; in the east corner the two walls, the NE and SE, were bonded up to 0.90 m. but thereafter there was a straight joint; this was simply due to piece-building and lack of co-operation.

The threshold was thickly coated with bitumen, but the pavement of the room itself was not proofed. The whole area NW of a line from the corner of the NW door-jamb was raised by 0.15 m. to form a bed-dais the front and top of which were bitumen-coated. In front of it was a step formed of a single brick near the centre and in the dais facing this was a square hole (not necessarily original) 0.17 m. sq. and 0.35 m. back from the edge. Against the SE door-jamb was a hinge-box with socket-stone of Amar-Suena. The chamber was thickly littered with wood ash and fragments of stone vessels, amongst the latter being one with an inscription of En-ane-pada daughter of Ur-Bau (U.6361, *U.E.T.* I, No. 25) and another, of calcite like the first, having on its rim an inscription to Ama-geštin (U.6365, *U.E.T.* I, No. 16).<sup>14</sup>

*Room C.29.* The NW wall had seven courses at the west corner breaking away to one in the middle, rising to four at the door-jamb and beyond the door having only one course; the NE wall was seven courses high, the SE wall was missing for the first 3.00 m. from the east corner, then rose to nine courses at the south corner where it ended in a straight line, having abutted only on the SW wall. The SW wall was only preserved at all for a stretch of 1.50 m. from the west corner; it marked a departure on the part of the Larsa builders from the old Third Dynasty ground-plan, for each of the burnt-brick wall-faces rested on the extreme edge of a mud-brick foundation-wall and the wall's core came over a narrow (1.20 m.) passage between those foundations. The floor was of mud. Against the NE wall was a row of large clay store-jars supported by bricks (Pl. 10a) and there were fragments of others close by.

<sup>14</sup> [For a suggestion that this room was the XXXVIII (1967), p. 53. Ed.]  
*é-nun-na*, "bedroom", of the building, see *H.U.C.A.*

*Room C.30* presented no features of interest except that in it was found U.6735,<sup>15</sup> an inscribed model bed (?), *U.E.T. I*, No. 43.

*Room C.31* had a mud floor, but in the west corner, below the general floor level, was a small patch of brick coated with bitumen. The NW wall stood from sixteen to twenty three courses high; it was not bonded into the SW wall. The NE wall was twenty three courses high, the SE wall was broken away almost to floor level. The SW wall standing up to twenty two courses, had given way and was leaning inwards; half-way along it there was a break in bond for which there seems no reason. Let into the floor at the NW end were two clay vessels, a ribbed bowl and a pot, which perhaps served as surface drains (Pl. 10 b). Below the floor there were two walls running NE × SW and a cross-wall between them, mud-brick foundations of the Third Dynasty building not re-used by the Larsa restorers. In the room were found the clay incense-burner U.6812, Pl. 97, the earliest example of this common type to be found in dateable conditions,<sup>16</sup> a clay situla Type IL.39, and a number of tablets.<sup>17</sup>

*Rooms C.32, 33, 34*, the kitchen block (Pl. 11), were described on pp. 6–7. The pavement of C.32 was rough and of mixed bricks including one with the stamp of Šilli-Adad; below the pavement was a terracotta ring drain its intake in front of the entrance-door. The walls stood to a height of 0.50 m. in the north corner rising to 1.40 m. in the south. The well was circular, diam. 0.80 m., reduced by corbelling to 0.40 m. at pavement level; the covering-brick was 0.50 m. sq. For the fire-places *v.* Fig. 12; the larger

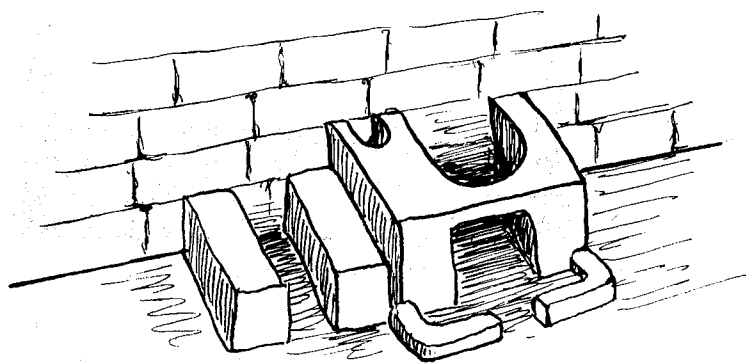


Fig. 12. Kitchen fireplace, Gipar-ku, Room C.32.

had a main opening for a big copper and a small cup-stove for keeping a pot warm. The clay pot found in the west corner was perhaps of Type 51a. The measurements of the bitumen-topped carving table were 2.20 m. × 0.80 m. × 0.90 m. high.

In C.33 the kitchen range was 0.70 m. high; the clay top of the circular flues was only 0.50 m. thick. The back and the south corner were destroyed, and the front part of the NW furnace also had perished; for a detailed plan see Fig. 13. On the floor was a clay pot of Type IL. 46 and remains of a circular box (diam. 0.28 m., ht. 0.05 m.) of wood overlaid with copper, the lid also bound round with metal.

In C.34 only the rounded base of the bread-oven was left, standing 0.65 m. high; in the south corner against a projection made by the thickening of the SW wall was a brick base 1.00 m. × 0.80 m., only one course high.

*Room C.35* presented no features of interest; *Room C.36* had a pavement of mixed bricks 0.32 m. sq. and 0.27 m. × 0.18 m. with a central drain.

*Rooms C.37–43* presented considerable difficulties; they were terribly ruined and most of the walls had to be restored from the mud-brick foundations of the Third Dynasty building, but it was not certain that these had in all cases been followed, and it was certain that in the case of the wall between C.41 and C.29 there had been a departure from the old

<sup>15</sup> [Cf. Catalogue however which gives provenance as Room C.29. Ed.]

<sup>16</sup> [See p. 186, n.1.]

<sup>17</sup> [And, according to Catalogue, U.6857. Ed.]

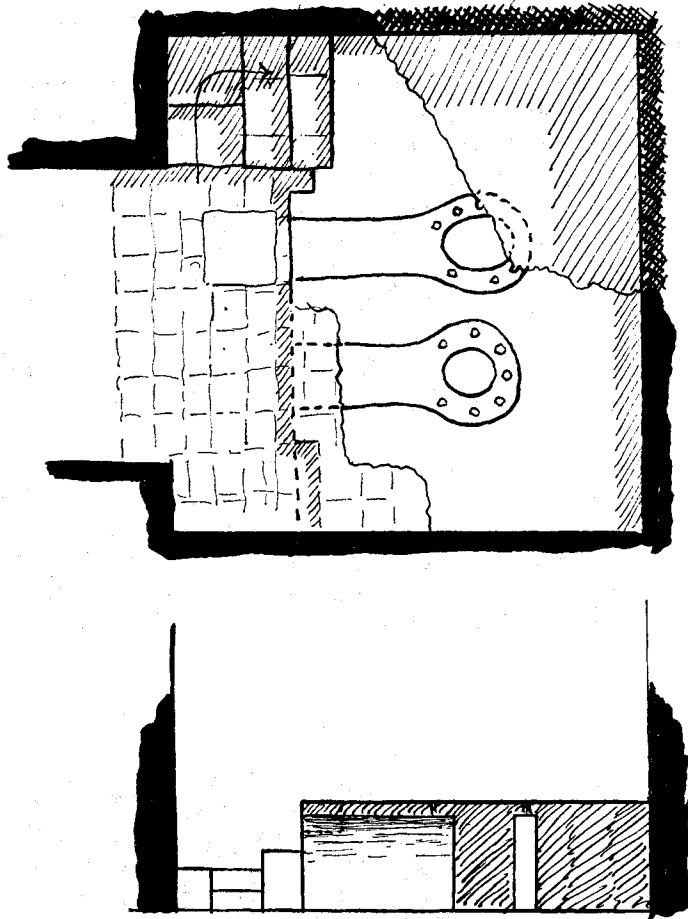


Fig. 13. Kitchen range, Gipar-ku, Room C.33. ( $\frac{1}{50}$ ).

lines. In C.37 the SW wall was given by a short stretch preserved at the west corner, which showed that there was here a sudden increase of width from what had been the case in C.35; the NW wall was preserved and so was the NE wall as far as the door to C.38, beyond which it had to be conjecturally restored, as could safely be done seeing that this existing stretch aligned with the SW wall of C.29: the SE wall of C.38 and on the existence of Third Dynasty foundations. There was no paving. Judging from its great size this must have been an open courtyard. Of C.38 only the NW wall with its door-jamb in the SW wall was preserved and a fair stretch of both walls in the east corner, the SE wall ending in a door-jamb giving access to C.39: a Third Dynasty mud-brick foundation running across the room had not been utilised by the Larsa builders (cf. Room C.31). In the SE wall there was a straight joint and beyond it the burnt-brick foundations were stepped up four and a half courses; on the other side of the doorway there was a patch of brickwork (three to four courses) lying 0.45 m. higher than the door threshold between C.40 and C.41; this might be pavement of a later period but if it was Larsa walling – and it rested on mud-brick foundations – denotes a rise in floor level on the SW side of the wall. Between C.41 and C.43 there was a Third Dynasty mud-brick foundation on which no Larsa brickwork survived, the existing top of which was 1.10 m. above the (known) floor level in C.29; this must have been below Larsa floor level and therefore the Larsa floor level was at least 1.10 m. higher in this block (rooms C.40–43) than elsewhere. The NW wall of C.29 was prolonged SW to form a door-jamb between C.40 and C.41, but there was no corresponding SW jamb but only the high-lying Third Dynasty mud brickwork already mentioned. This high brickwork was apparently a superstructure wall of the Amar-Suena building, for it

rested on and was set back from the edge of a heavy foundation seen in Fig. 14, 1.20 m. NE of which was another Amar-Suena foundation with the Larsa wall (between C.29 and C.41) overlapping both. That there was here a rise in level in the Third Dynasty building is certain, and it must have been followed in the Larsa building, all traces of which have in consequence disappeared; but in some cases the later (Kassite) walls<sup>18</sup> are based on those of

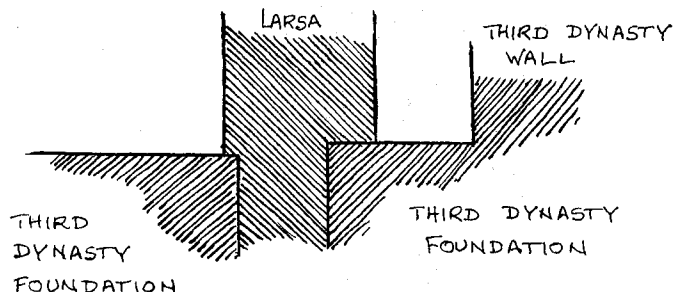


Fig. 14. Superimposed walls in the Gipar-ku. (1/100).

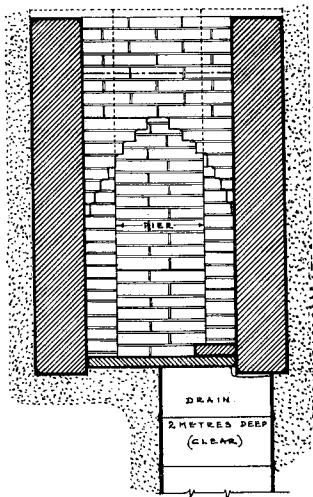
the Third Dynasty and this would imply that the intermediate walls also followed on much the same lines. The limits of the raised area are more or less fixed by the Third Dynasty foundations between C.37 and C.40–41; it is worth noting that the brick Larsa tomb in C.43 is almost exactly central between the inner face of the wall dividing C.29 from C.41 and that of the intra-mural passage. It seems tolerably safe to assume that what has happened is that with the increased width of the outer wall, due to the addition of the Larsa facing, a corner feature of the Third Dynasty structure was preserved but shifted slightly to the SW (thus Room C.41 would correspond to the narrow room between the two old walls on which the wall between C.41 and C.29 rests), and this feature must have been a tower of which the ground floor was at least raised if not filled in solid to a considerable height. The only really doubtful point in the restoration is the division between rooms C.42 and 43, but the tower chambers were likely to be small. The general lines of the building agree, and structurally two walls are required here as on the NE to take the place of the much more solid outer walls of the temple.

*Room C.43.* Almost the whole of the room was taken up by an elaborate brick tomb, Pl. 5 c, d, and Fig. 15. At the NW end was a brick-lined shaft in the walls of which were beam-holes; at the bottom of it in the bitumen-lined floor which sloped gently to this point was the intake of a drain covered up by a mud brick carefully set in mud plaster; the drain was of terracotta rings and was cleared by us to the depth of 2.00 m. only. The vault was corbelled and had no proper doorway, the whole end being open to the shaft (no door blocking was found); inside the chamber, at the back, there was a solid pillar of brickwork going up to the roof and on either side of it a rectangular vent-hole ran through the roof and came out at the top. At the top a patch of brick paving was carried back from the back wall at a lower level than the top of the corbelled roof. The tomb itself was empty except for a few fragments of bone; in the shaft were found some clay pots which may or may not have belonged originally to the tomb; they are of Types IL. 8a, 8c, 10b and 34.

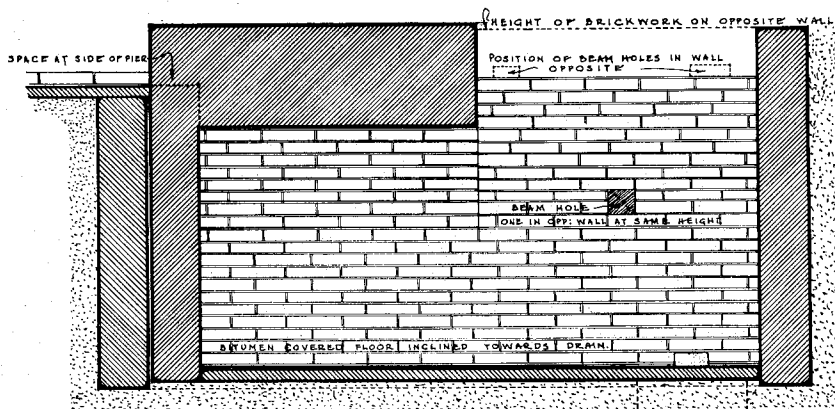
<sup>18</sup> About 1.00m. above the Larsa level in a receptacle built against the enceinte wall were tablets of Adad-šum-našir, showing that the old plan was more or less preserved until 1218 B.C. [Woolley

gives '1234 B.C.' in the typescript, which he presumably intended to indicate the first year of Adad-šum-našir (or Adad-šumu-ušur). Ed.]



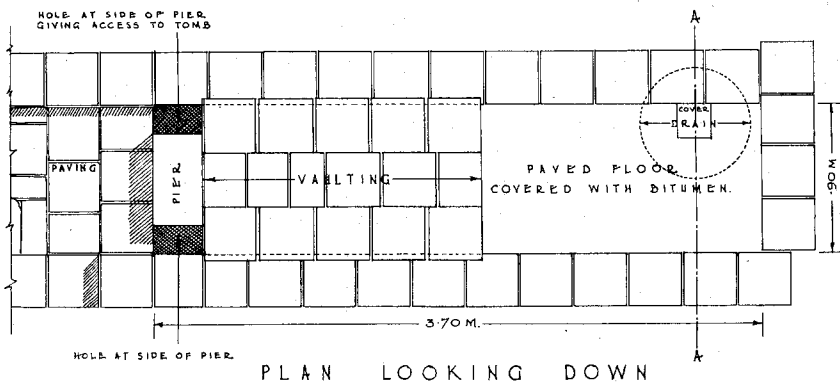


CROSS SECTION A-A.

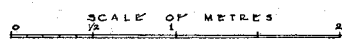


LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

BUILT OF BURNT BRICKS .032x.032x.06M.  
BITUMEN JOINTS .ALL STRETCHER COURSES.



PLAN LOOKING DOWN



A.S. WHITBURN - A.R.I.B.K.  
MARCH - 1926.

Fig. 15. Tomb under Gipar-ku, Room C.43.

## B. THE ENKI TEMPLE OF RIM-SIN

(Sqq. LL-MM/54-5 on the general plan, Pl. 116. Plan on Pl. 120)<sup>1</sup>

The temple was a Third Dynasty foundation rebuilt with alterations by the Larsa kings. It lay partly on and partly behind the mud-brick ramp of the Ur-Nammu town wall, and consequently on the SW wall the foundations (Pl. 15 b) were stepped down from the south to the east corner by about 2.70 m., and on the low ground the wall was reinforced by having its foundations widened, the brickwork being stepped forward at the second, eighth, twelfth, sixteenth and twentieth courses: for the same reason there remained very little of the SE side of the building lying on the high ground, and the SE wall never survived more than five courses high and the whole of the north corner had disappeared completely.

The orientation of the temple was less regular than usual; it lay roughly NE × SW, but the angles were not true to the points of the compass. It was a rectangle measuring 41.00 m. × 23.00 m., self-contained and with no buildings attached; but the NE and SW walls were not strictly parallel and there was a curious recess at the south corner which upset the symmetry of the ground-plan.

The entrance, which had disappeared, was in the middle of the NE facade, shown to be the front of the building by the double-niche system of its buttresses, the buttresses on the other three sides being simple and widely spaced. On this facade, behind the middle of the westernmost buttress, there was found, flush with the modern surface, an undisturbed foundation-box of burnt bricks, lined with bitumen, containing (Pl. 16 a) a copper figure and a steatite tablet, U.15064–5, with a dedication-text of Rim-Sin; two clay foundation-cones with similar inscriptions (U.15063) were found loose on the wall line further to the east.<sup>2</sup> The box was of burnt bricks 0.24 m. × 0.16 m. × 0.07 m. set in the mud-brick core of the wall on the level of the fifteenth course of burnt bricks in the wall face.

The walls of Rim-Sin's temple were built, as was usual in the Larsa period, with only the outer faces of burnt brick (three bricks thick) and a mud-brick core; this at least is true of the lower parts of the walls; in the upper sections rubble may have been substituted for mud brick, but for this, of course, evidence is lacking. The burnt bricks measured 0.255 m. × 0.175 m. × 0.07 m. minimum up to 0.285 m. × 0.175 m. × 0.07 m., to which added a few re-used bricks of Amar-Suena, the mud bricks were slightly smaller, 0.250 m.—0.275 m. × 0.165 m. × 0.07 m.; pavement bricks were 0.27 m. square × 0.06 m. For the most part they rested on the remains of walls of an older temple built by Amar-Suena of which the burnt bricks measured 0.235 m. × 0.155 m. × 0.075 m. and the mud bricks for the most part 0.235 m. × 0.155 m. × 0.075 m.; Amar-Suena's pavement bricks were 0.31–0.32 m. square × 0.065 m. or 0.31 m. × 0.16 m. × 0.065 m. and bore the stamps *S.A.K.I.* p. 196, Nos. 3. b-c.

The re-entrant angle in the SW wall is curious, and the point of junction of the two sections was constructionally weak; the bricks of the wall face were consistently those of Rim-Sin and the work clearly points to a change from the original ground-plan; in the NW wall there was a definite change of angle at the centre, and the SW end of the wall did not rest on old foundations but lay outside the Amar-Suena wall of which the inner face projected half-way across the chambers 20 and 21. It would appear that the west corner of the old building had to be kept more or less as it was in order to leave passage-room between it and a building further to the west of which our work laid bare the east angle. Beyond that point, on the line of the SW wall, Rim-Sin was able to enlarge slightly his temple area; the weakness of the wall joint was perhaps atoned for by the fact that the entire space inside the wall was a virtually solid platform of mud brick which required no real support.

<sup>1</sup> [The room numbers on Pl. 120b, which had not been marked in by Sir Leonard Woolley, have been deduced from the text, and are therefore not certainly correct. Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> [See *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 84, and R. S. Ellis, *Foundation Deposits in Ancient Mesopotamia* (New Haven, 1968), p. 70. It is possible that the two

Chicago inscriptions (A.29804-5; in *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 84 E, read A.29805) were placed in a foundation-box to the east of the main entrance, balancing that to the west, as Ellis implies, and that they were exposed to view by the erosion of the NE corner of the building. Ed.]

As the floor level was that of the top of the town rampart the high-standing walls on the west and south-west were those of a substructure filled with solid packing. In spite of their apparently good conservation the building proper was almost everywhere ruined down to below pavement level (Pl. 15 a) and (since the foundations had been carried across the door apertures to support the thresholds) even the doorways could be only conjecturally restored. The entrance must have been through Room 1 (see the restored plan, Pl. 120 b) and led into a court having a single range of service chambers on the NE and SE and a double range on the NW. Beyond the court was the sanctuary, with service chambers along its NW side. In all these chambers our work was below pavement level and there was little of interest to be recovered.

*Room 5* had wall faces of mud brick only, all of Third Dynasty type, and all the wall-corners were bonded, the bricks being laid as headers and stretchers in alternate courses. The filling was of light mixed rubbish and broken bricks of the Larsa period, showing that it had been cleared out in the process of reconstruction. *Room 6* was excavated to a depth of ten courses of mud brick, all of Third Dynasty type; it was similar to Room 5. *Room 7* had cross-walls, all bonded, of ten courses of mud brick, of Third Dynasty type; in the west corner the wall-face had been cut away for the insertion of a terracotta ring drain the packing round which consisted of broken bricks and pot-sherds of Larsa type. The wall-face had suffered to a depth of 0.30 m. only, and as the walls of the superstructure would certainly have been thinner than the foundations the drain-opening would have come exactly in the corner of the Larsa chamber. In the filling of the room were fragments of burnt bricks of Amar-Suena. *Room 10*; the wall-faces were of mud bricks all of Larsa type, 0.25 m.  $\times$  0.165 m.  $\times$  0.07 m., all bonded, the walls going down for sixteen courses and more and the NW wall (the inner face of the boundary wall of the building) having its foundations twice stepped forwards by ten centimetres; in the top two courses there were a few burnt bricks mixed with the mud bricks. The filling contained Larsa brick rubbish. *Room 11* was similar to Room 10, of Larsa work; the filling contained one Amar-Suena brick. In *Room 13* the mud bricks in the wall face were all of Third Dynasty type, 0.235 m.  $\times$  0.155 m.  $\times$  0.075 m.; the NW wall was twice stepped outwards by ten centimetres, once at the eighth and once at the sixteenth course from the bottom. The NE wall overhung by ten centimetres at the eighth course, and in the upper section the bricks measured 0.255 m.  $\times$  0.165 m.  $\times$  0.075 m., and were therefore of Larsa date. In the filling, at a depth of 2.00 m., was found a fragment of a dedication-cone of Warad-Sin; its presence was probably accidental for there is no evidence of his having built here, but it serves to mark the disturbance of the soil to this depth by the Larsa re-builders. In *Room 14*; the top nine courses of the NE wall overhung and were of Larsa measurements, 0.250 m.  $\times$  0.175 m.  $\times$  0.07 m., and below them came mud brick of the Third Dynasty type; mixed with the Larsa mud brick were a few burnt bricks. The top five courses of the SE wall were of Larsa type, the lower of Amar-Suena; in the SW and NW walls there were four courses of Larsa brickwork above that of the Third Dynasty. In the east corner was a terracotta ring drain of which only two sections remained; the rings were rather more elaborate than usual and one of them had a spout near the rim, evidently to fit to an intake pipe (v. Fig. 16); there was nothing to date the drain, but as it did not go down for any depth it was probably late, i.e., Larsa, but was not so much a real drain as a depository. On the top of the mud-brick walls there were (on three sides) remains of the burnt brick superstructure and there were burnt bricks apparently *in situ* in the north corner of the room, lying over a layer of earth mixed with Larsa pot-sherds 0.10 m. thick: actually the bricks were of the Third Dynasty type and must therefore have been taken from the ruins and re-used by the Larsa builders; the inner faces of the walls of service chambers presumably were not so important as to rule out such an economy. The bricks on the floor may have been a foundation for the Larsa pavement rather than the pavement itself.

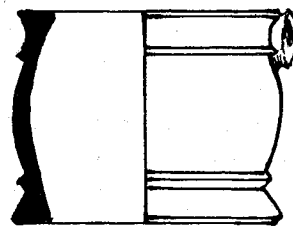


Fig. 16. Spouted drain-pipe in the Enki Temple.

*Room 19*; there were here no features of interest.

*Room 20*; the upper part of the walls was of Larsa construction. The SE wall rested on a mass of very hard mud brick (bricks 0.23 m.  $\times$  0.155 m.  $\times$  0.08 m.) with mud filling behind which was the back of the Ur-Nammu town rampart; its position corresponds with the stepping-down of the foundations of the SW wall of the building. Half-way across the room came the inner face of an early (Third Dynasty) mud-brick wall which must have been the NW outer wall of the Amar-Suena temple.

On the top of this old wall but separated from it by a bed of rubbish 0.10 m.—0.15 m. thick was a box made of plano-convex mud bricks (0.255 m.  $\times$  0.155 m.  $\times$  0.065 m.) set on edge; it was empty: further along was a row of similar bricks set on edge, possibly the remains of another box. The boxes must have been contemporary with the building of Rim-Sin's temple and were perhaps intended to be used as foundation-boxes (the use of plano-convex bricks supports this) but had not been actually utilised. At a level 0.50 m. below the bottom of the foundation of the SW and NE Larsa walls there was buried in the filling a single circular drain-ring standing on a layer of bitumen; it was perhaps no more than the lowest section of a Third Dynasty drain destroyed by the rebuilding: close to it were fragments of a large clay pot possibly also used in an early drain.

*Room 21*; there were the same features here as in Room 20; under the foundations of the party wall between the rooms, which had sunk somewhat owing to the loose nature of the underlying soil, there was part of a clay bowl of the type IL. 8b which is a characteristically Third Dynasty type employed in the Larsa period also.

The real problems presented by the site were confined to its central part; here reconstruction was difficult. The entrance-chamber (Room 1) was so destroyed that even of its mud-brick foundations only five courses remained at the west corner and the east end had disappeared altogether; but as by making it central to the building there was allowed space on the NE for a room equal in size to Room 7 and for a narrower room in the east corner which might correspond fairly well to the narrow Room 5, and a central door would then be on the temple's axis, the reconstruction seemed certain. Room 2, which by its size and position was clearly the main court, was almost entirely taken up by a solid mass of mud brick of the Third Dynasty, overlaid by burnt brick of which remains were left along the NW and SW edges. For the most part the burnt bricks formed a single layer, but at the SW end they were stepped up to two and then to three layers, the total width so given being of five bricks' span; these bricks were of Rim-Sin and measured, like those on the tops of the mud-brick wall foundations (or Rooms 17 and 18) on either side, 0.26 m.  $\times$  0.175 m.  $\times$  0.07 m. and 0.29 m.  $\times$  0.19 m.  $\times$  0.07 m.; over the rest of the preserved area the bricks were those of Amar-Suena. The mud-brick foundations on which this burnt-brickwork rested did not go right up to the face of the walls enclosing the court but was separated from them by a narrow trench in which we found rubbish and loose bricks of Amar-Suena, and the face of the mud brickwork itself was rough and had evidently been cut. It is clear that the cutting was done by the Rim-Sin builders who dug trenches round the existing Third Dynasty mass in order to lay the foundations of their walls: in the Third Dynasty the mud brick supported a burnt-brick pavement; the same was true in the Larsa period, but the new pavement was laid over what remained of the old, and the higher brickwork at the SW end must be interpreted as paving: its three courses, laid at the same level as the bottom of the burnt brickwork in the walls on either side, would make the right level for a pavement, for the surface of such is normally flush with the third or fourth course of burnt bricks in the enclosing walls. It is possible, but to my thinking unlikely, that the higher work represents a rise in the court pavement, a step leading up to the sanctuary, but the only feature suggesting that, the regularity of the line along which the higher brickwork starts, can, as plenty of analogies show, be purely accidental. The curious effect of a passage surrounding the court given by the builders trench is of course an accident; the plan shows the substructure; in the building proper the whole area was paved, but as it was ruined down below pavement level the original uniformity disappears.

Behind this outer court there extended a large rectangular area which must represent the

sanctuary, but its ruinous condition makes the reconstruction doubtful. On the SW and SE were the extremely solid outer temple walls of Rim-Sin, on the NE and NW the internal court walls of the same date. Immediately inside these we found a mud-brick wall of Amar-Suena, the foundations of which went down 1.00 m. deeper, whose outer face had been cut away by the Larsa builders except for one short section of it on the SW side; it was traced along most of the SE, half of the SW and on part of the NW sides. The inner face of this Third Dynasty work also had been cut roughly away and close against it there had been set Larsa mud brickwork. The whole of the west side of this had been destroyed, but it was preserved in good condition along the NE, where it had a total width of 3.40 m., and along the greater part of the SE, where it has a total width of 2.40 m.; on the SW side its width was the same. The area enclosed by this massive foundation was divided into two parts by a cross-wall of similar character running NW by SE (of which very little remained) and in the SW of the two compartments so formed we have once more mud brickwork of the Amar-Suena period. In the NE compartment there was found only rubbish filling, but there had been here so much disturbance that the evidence could not be considered absolutely conclusive. On the outer edge of the Rim-Sin mud brickwork, in the middle of the NE side, there was a double row of burnt bricks in position, and a few more further to the north carried on their line.

Dealing only with the Larsa work, we have the mud brick foundations forming a rectangular enclosure divided into two wide and shallow compartments. The foundations on the NE are very much wider than anywhere else: the general lie of the building is sufficient proof that the NE side was the facade, and the facade therefore must have been of a nature to require such foundations. On paper the plan looks curiously like the plan of the outer court where the mud brick was the foundation of a pavement but shows an apparently similar passage between the centre and the surrounding walls; actually there is no analogy, for the appearance in the outer court is due to the accidents of construction, the central mass and the surrounding walls being of different dates, whereas here we have the inner and outer walls, both parts of the same Rim-Sin building, with what can only be a passage separating them; the foundations were those of walls and where there were no foundations no walls existed. The sanctuary must have corresponded to the lay-out of its foundations, and consisted of two communicating chambers; the normal pylon entrance explains the extra width of its front foundation which was intended to take the salient of the pylon-buttresses (see restored plan, Pl. 120 b) (the burnt bricks on it belong to the threshold). The isolated sanctuary with a passage all round it has its analogies in the Amar-Suena shrine in the Gipar-ku (*v* p. 50) and also in E-nun-mah.

About the Third Dynasty plan little can be said. It is quite possible that the inner wall of which only a thin strip remained between the inner and the outer walls of Rim-Sin was really the edge of a platform such as we have in the outer court; the section of brickwork inside the SW compartment of the Rim-Sin foundations retains no true face and may have been platform filling and not wall. If it were wall, its presence would imply that the plan of the Third Dynasty building was in general not unlike that of Rim-Sin, though the proportions were different.

In this strip of Third Dynasty brickwork, on the SE side, there was a ring-drain going down to a depth of 7.00 m.; it was apparently of Larsa date (it might have been later) and presumably corresponded to something in the passage which has disappeared.

### C. THE NIN-GIZ-ZIDA TEMPLE OF RIM-SIN

The site lies in sqq. U-V/59-60 on the general plan of the city, Pl. 116, on the back part of the great mud-brick rampart of the town wall. In the course of history it was occupied by five successive temples which, in opposition to the general rule that the original building should serve as a model for its successors, were all constructed on quite different plans.

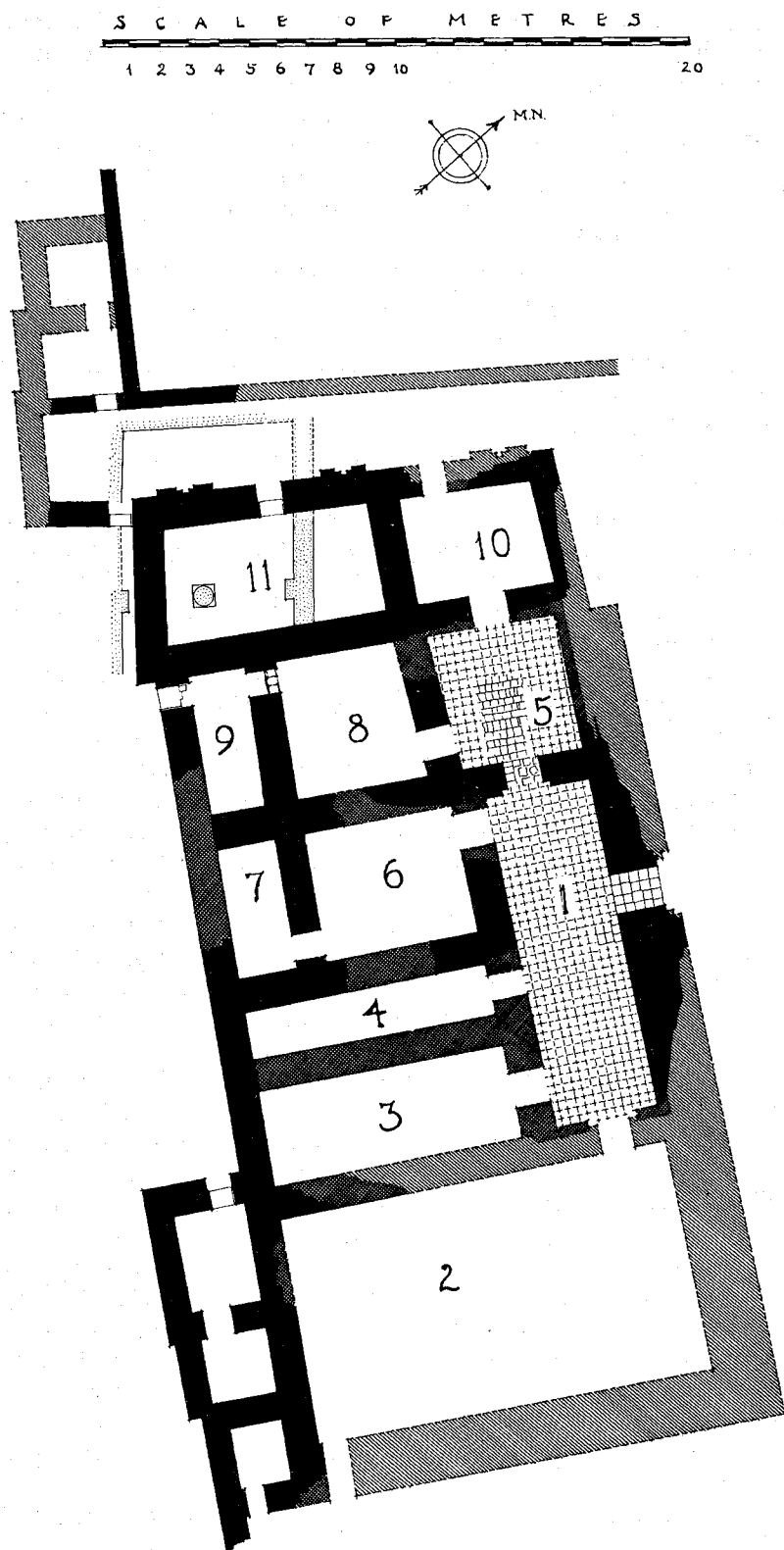


Fig. 17. Plan of the Nin-giz-zida Temple.

Of the actual remains found by us, the earliest must date to the Third Dynasty of Ur and consists only of two fragments of walls with projecting members and a column midway between them suggesting what in a classical country would be termed a temple *in antis* (see the west corner of the temple on the plan, Fig. 17, and *U.E.* VI for description). Over this is a building on very different lines, very much ruined, built with burnt bricks on mud-brick foundations; the bricks were far from uniform in size, the five lowest courses on the whole consisting of bricks measuring 0.23–0.25 m.  $\times$  0.15–0.16 m.  $\times$  0.065–0.075 m.; with them were bricks 0.29 m.  $\times$  0.17 m.  $\times$  0.075 m.; above were bricks 0.34 m. sq.  $\times$  0.085 m. This should mean at least two periods of construction, or of construction and subsequent repair, but in both cases the work is consistent with a Larsa period date.

Over the ruins of the Larsa building, destroyed undoubtedly by the Babylonians in the time of Samsu-iluna, there was built a much larger temple of which the name and authorship are given by a brick-inscription; it was built by Kurigalzu in honour of Nin-ezen (*U.E.* VIII, pp. 44–47). Kurigalzu's temple in its turn was razed to the ground when another temple, a mud-brick building for whose dedication we found no evidence, was set up by Nebuchadnezzar (*U.E.* IX, pp. 34–35).

It is obvious that with such constant rebuilding the remains of any one period were likely to be fragmentary, and the more so on this particular site, for whereas in most parts of the town the general rise of ground levels allows to each period a certain depth of deposit in which foundations at least may be tolerably preserved, here, on the top of the mud-brick rampart, there was very little accumulation and the levels of the different buildings varied scarcely at all. Each builder was anxious to take advantage of the solid mud-brick base rather than to entrust his foundations to a stratum of loose débris, and it was only in the case of Nebuchadnezzar's mud-brick building that there was real stratification and the walls were laid over a prepared surface well above the old ruins. The disentanglement of the elements of different constructions so intimately confused was made more difficult by the fact that the area was full of late burials, Kassite, Neo-Babylonian and Persian, which had broken through walls and pavements and made confusion worse confounded. After the destruction of Kurigalzu's temple there was a change of site. Nebuchadnezzar's temple, and probably also that which immediately preceded it, lay somewhat to the north, almost clear of the old ruins, and what had been the consecrated area was given over to private houses (a few flimsy fragments of walling bore witness to such) and the inhabitants of these were buried below their floors in the shallow stratum of temple rubbish; of Neo-Babylonian and Persian graves alone there were recorded here no less than seventy-seven, and originally there must have been many more, and the damage that they had done was very great.

Of the Third Dynasty building very little was found; it lay not much deeper than the Larsa foundations and had been destroyed by them wherever their lines coincided. There were traced parts of three mud-brick walls forming three sides of a rectangular enclosure towards the SE end of which there projected from the opposite walls two short members, piers or buttresses, almost (but not quite) exactly centred, between the ends of which was a mud-brick column resting on a square base; the effect, as already stated, was rather that of a temple *in antis*. The column (*U.E.* VI, Pl. 33 b) stood on a base two courses (0.18 m.) high; the shaft was standing to a height of 0.30 m. and had a diameter of 0.70 m.; it was built with specially shaped mud bricks laid in mud mortar; the core was a column of single circular bricks 0.31 m. in diameter  $\times$  0.075 m. thick, and round each of these were laid seven segmental bricks 0.19 m.  $\times$  0.125 m. inner and 0.25 m. outer span  $\times$  0.075 m., the seven making the complete circle. The dimensions of the bricks in the side walls could not be determined, but they seemed to approximate to the usual Third Dynasty size of 0.23 m.  $\times$  0.15 m.  $\times$  0.075 m.

The Larsa building seems to have kept its character throughout the period; the mixture of brick-types in the same walls and the fact that we did not find distinct walls constructed with one or other type exclusively would seem to show that Rim-Sin's work was really one of reconstruction and involved no departure from the lines laid down by Sin-iqīšam. The

temple fronted NW, its angles being roughly (not exactly) orientated to the cardinal points of the compass, facing on a narrow lane which ended with a *cul de sac* on the town wall, there being at the end of it only small doors leading to what appear to have been guard-rooms connected with the fortifications. These guard-rooms were found against the building NW of the lane and again flanking the SW side of the temple at its SE end; there was left no trace of any along the greater part of the length of the SW wall of the temple, but the fact that one door from the lane opened in this direction and that the north-westernmost of the chambers of the SE range also had a door in its NW wall as if to communicate with a room alongside makes it probable that the range was in reality continuous. The conditions of the site on the outer edge of the rampart were such that the complete disappearance of buildings on it needed no further explanation.

The outer NW wall of the Larsa temple was relieved by three large buttresses each of which had the double groove characteristic of religious architecture running down it; between the buttresses were doors. The SW doorway was preserved and had simple jambs without reveals, and the NE doorway was presumably of the same nature, though here the jambs themselves had been destroyed: the wall was not very thick and the simple type of doorway is definitely against this being the facade of the building. Of the outer NE wall enough was recovered of the outer face to show that it also was relatively thin, much thinner than is implied by the wall-width against the central gateway in this side, and it looks rather as if the two NW chambers with their decorated facade formed an excrescence from the building proper. One of the two doorways led only into the large western chamber from which there was no means of access to the rest of the temple.

Of the NE wall the outer face was found intact only for half a metre's length by the SE jamb of the entrance-door; here the wall had a thickness of 2.20 m. (as against the 1.00 m. at the north corner of the building) and it would seem that the entrance itself was distinguished by double reveals, although the angles of these had suffered severely. The destruction of the outer face leaves us in doubt whether this wall was decorated with the niches essential to a temple facade, but the safest reconstruction is to assume that the thickness here is due to the presence of a heavy pylon entrance, decorated in this manner, and that the temple therefore faced to the NE.

The NE wall, built on the low ground inside the mud-brick rampart of the town wall, had deep foundations, fifteen courses of burnt brick, with vertical face, then two offsets, then the wall proper which was strongly battered with a slope to the NE, all this below floor level. By the entrance-door the wall above floor level also sloped violently, but this was probably an accident due to the sinking of the foundations on the side further from the rampart. The bricks were of the Larsa type, 0.26–0.27 m.  $\times$  0.16–0.18 m.  $\times$  0.075–0.085 m. with a few bricks 0.35 m. sq. interposed, these being pavement bricks of the same date. The threshold was supported by a long solid ramp the slope of which (downwards to the NE) may also have been due to sinkage. Where the walls were built on the Third Dynasty rampart the foundations consist of four courses of mud brick and on these two courses of burnt brick below floor level; this is the general rule throughout the building.

*Room 1* was a long narrow room or passage, paved originally with bricks 0.35 m. square, with doors in all three inner walls. On the SE the mud-brick foundations which alone remained indicated a door to the large area (2) of which nothing remained except the west corner, the SW wall and a doorjamb in the south angle; it is unlikely that the whole area was a single room, but all cross-walls have disappeared, and apart from the apparent solidity of the south jamb (which however was not certain, as the SE half of it had gone) there is nothing to show that the building did not continue further to the SE.

In the SW wall were three doors; two of them led to *Rooms 3* and *4*, long narrow chambers similar though not quite of the same width; no pavements survived; of the dividing wall only the mud-brick foundation remained and on the SE side of *Room 3* most of this had perished. The third door led to *Room 6*, a square chamber, at the back of which a door in the corner led into a small narrow chamber (7); here too all pavements had gone, but most of the walls preserved a few courses of burnt brick. The NW door, which was



distinguished by reveals, led into *Room 5*, which was in reality a continuation of the passage except for the fact that its SW wall was not aligned with that of *Room 1*, but was built askew as if to connect with the wall between *Rooms 10* and *11*. Opening out of this room on the SW were *Rooms 8* and *9*, which formed an exact counterpart to *Rooms 6* and *7*, except that *9* had a door in its SW wall for which no parallel can be shown in *7*, but as the wall in *7* had been ruined down to its foundations the evidence is not conclusive and the parallel may well have been complete. It certainly looks as if we had here two shrines dedicated to two different gods housed in the same temple, and from the Rim-Sin inscription one may assume that the second deity was Nin-a-zu.<sup>1</sup> At a late period *Room 9* had been altered, its floor level raised, the SW door blocked and some flimsy brick constructions put in which seemed to have to do with some industry (Pl. 14a); what it was there was nothing to show and the date of the alterations was also uncertain; they may well have come after the destruction of the temple as such.

*Room 10*, opening out of *5*, also had a door in its outer NW wall. The NW wall had foundations stepped down from the top of the rampart in the west corner to the low ground at the north where it matched the NE wall; the SW wall was shallow.

The isolated *Room 11* was built curiously askew and its walls were a patchwork. In the SE wall the five lowest courses were of bricks 0.23–0.25 m. × 0.15–0.16 m. × 0.065–0.075 m., above which were two courses of bricks 0.34 m. sq. × 0.085 m. Of the two outer walls the bricks in the foundation offsets were 0.25 m. × 0.15 m. × 0.075 m., with which were others 0.29 m. × 0.17 m. × 0.075 m.; above these came in the SW wall five and in the NW wall three courses of bricks 0.23–0.25 m. × 0.15–0.16 m. × 0.065–0.075 m., and above these again five surviving courses of bricks 0.34 m. sq. It is of course possible that the changes mark the work of Sin-iqišam and of Rim-Sin respectively.

In *Room 11* there was found a clay foundation-cone of Rim-Sin (U. 16001 a); it was not in its original position but lay on its side 0.20 m. below the foundation of the courtyard wall of the later Kassite temple, apparently in the trench dug for that foundation. It was conceivably found by the builders of that temple and piously put by them under the bottom course of their own wall; and in that case it must have belonged to the site. In the same room, at about 4.00 m. distance from the first, lay two more similar cones, both broken, U.16001 b and c; two more, U.15652 and U.15662 [*U.E.T.* VIII, No. 85], were found in the building at much the same level, and although none of them were *in situ* their number makes their association with the building certain. Apart from variants the inscription on these cones is the same; the gist is that Rim-Sin restored a temple of Nin-giz-zida called E-ni-gi-na, and also restored a sanctuary, apparently on the same site, dedicated to Nin-a-zu the father of Nin-giz-zida.<sup>2</sup> Further, we have a brick of Sin-iqišam, U.10100 [*U.E.T.* VIII, No. 73], not found on this site but re-used in a late building, which records the building of the E-ni-gi-na temple of Nin-giz-zida, and presumably this is the E-ni-gi-na restored by Rim-Sin and therefore occupying the same site as his building.<sup>3</sup> Since the ruins witness to two stages of construction, both in the Larsa period, we can reasonably identify the first of them with Sin-iqišam and the second with Rim-Sin.

At a distance of 2.50 m. outside the NW facade of the Larsa temple there was found a fragmentary stela in diorite (U. 16002) bearing an inscription, a dedication to Nin-ezen for the life of Naram-Sin; the Nin-ezen tradition therefore, which we see in the inscription of Kurigalzu, goes back to the Sargonid age, and though no building remains of that age were found by us on the site the position of the Sargonid temple is at least suggested by the discovery here of the inscription and is virtually confirmed by the Kurigalzu analogy. Elsewhere in the ruins of Ur (on the site of the palace of En-nig-al-di-Nanna) there was

<sup>1</sup> [See n. 2.]

<sup>2</sup> [The text *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 85 makes no mention of a sanctuary to Nin-a-zu, so the interpretation here given must be regarded as doubtful. Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> Bricks of Sin-iddinam bearing the inscription of *U.E.T.* 1, No. 119 [see also *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 68]

were found on the line of the city wall and two fragments actually on the site of the Nin-giz-zida temple; none were *in situ*, and as similar bricks were found on the Gipar-ku site (at the south end, in the Kassite level) and as far away as Diqdiqqah, no reliance can be placed upon them.

found a fragment of a diorite bowl with a dedication to Nin-giz-zida by Šulgi. It is tempting to connect the text with the Third Dynasty ruins — including the brick column — which form the lowest level on the site. It will be observed that there is an alternation in the titles of the buildings in the consecutive periods represented by the inscriptions: Nin-ezen, Nin-giz-zida, Nin-giz-zida, Nin-giz-zida and Nin-a-zu,<sup>4</sup> and Nin-ezen again; and that at all stages the building seems to have been a double one with at least two sanctuaries; it is therefore quite possible to allow for a definite continuity in its purpose and ritual.

The existence on the town wall, far from the religious centre of the city, of a temple of Nin-ezen, or of a temple in which Nin-ezen had a part share, does not of course mean that there was no other dedicated to her service. I have suggested that the SM site<sup>5</sup> was that of a Nin-ezen temple closely associated with the Temenos, and it is quite possible that the main shrine was there although room was found for her cult in other buildings. Although in the joint temple now under consideration Nin-ezen at times seems to have overshadowed her partner, the general trend of the inscriptions justifies us in attributing it primarily to Nin-giz-zida.

#### D. THE EH SITE

The EH site, first excavated by Taylor in the middle of last century and afterwards by the Joint Expedition in 1925–6, presents more difficulties than almost any other at Ur. It covers part of the most ancient city (see *U.E.* IV, Pl. 70) and occupies in consequence unusually high ground, which fact has exposed it to serious denudation by weather; but further, the area was always most irregular and the irregularities have not been constant throughout, so that the preservation of remains has been curiously capricious. At the time of the Third Dynasty of Ur the site seems to have formed a high plateau outside the south corner of the Temenos, stepped up from the low ground immediately outside the Temenos wall. These steps corresponded to the terraces of the prehistoric town. At the NW end of the plateau stood Šulgi's temple of Dim-tab-ba and from it the plateau widened out towards the NE in a series of salients and thereafter its NE front again fell back somewhat. At present this plateau is divided from the equally high ground occupied by the Larsa house of the EM group by a long trough-like hollow through which runs the Temenos wall of Nebuchadnezzar, its foundations considerably lower than those of the Larsa buildings to the NE and SW of it; but it is highly probable that that trough was due to denudation between the Larsa and the Neo-Babylonian ages, and that originally, i.e. in Third Dynasty times, what is now a long and narrow spit of hill isolated from anything else was only the NE edge of a single mound formed by the ruins of the most ancient city and now occupied uniformly by buildings of one sort or another. We do at least know that the Third Dynasty temple of Dim-tab-ba extended from here south-westwards across the line of the late Temenos wall. It is indeed true that we have all along the NE face of the mound, vestiges of the stepped terraces which formed the outline of the prehistoric town: on the SW side there runs an early dynastic wall which cuts off the site of the buildings now under discussion from the rest of the town mound, but it cannot be said that there is anything in the contours corresponding to the existing trough-like depression; the depression may in fact be partly due to the existence of such a wall, and of a stretch of unbuilt land between the two areas, where rubbish would not accumulate and therefore levels would not rise at the same rate, so that the hollow which Nebuchadnezzar utilised for his wall may have been due to the land on either side of it having risen as well as to the scouring action of water. Further, it is impossible to say to what extent the prehistoric terraces along the NE, re-exposed now by the weathering of the mound's side, were buried, and the area on the top of the plateau thereby widened, in the time of Ur-Nammu. It is not necessary to restore the facades of the buildings as extending beyond the known line of the terrace, but there is nothing to prove

<sup>4</sup> [See p. 71 n. 2.]

<sup>5</sup> See pp. 79–81.

that they did not extend further, and in judging of the nature of the buildings we have to remember that we are perhaps dealing with parts only of a greater whole.

The condition of the site was lamentable. Taylor's work had done much damage and had given rise to further wind denudation. The brick tombs of the Larsa period were, when we started work, standing up above the surface of the ground. There had been graves everywhere, and everywhere the soil was riddled with the drains of vanished houses. Taylor had called this "the Tomb Mound" and, failing to recognise the house remains, had been struck by the astonishing number of drains and graves, made, according to his observations, in a mud-brick platform, and had attempted to connect the two, suggesting that the drains were intended to preserve the contents of the tombs from damp. In this he was wrong,<sup>1</sup> the connection being given by precisely those house remains which he failed to see (though some of the "drains" served a different purpose, *v. U.E. IV*, pp. 41-42) but the number of graves and drains belonging to successive layers of buildings had resulted in that destruction of the buildings of the lower layers which was responsible for Taylor's mistake. Most of the Larsa level and all the later building levels over most of the site had disappeared; only in the long depression were there the ruins of the wholly independent works connected with the Neo-Babylonian Temenos wall. The description of the latter comes naturally in the volume dealing with the Neo-Babylonian age;<sup>2</sup> the prehistoric remains have been dealt with in *U.E. IV* (pp. 80-82), and there remain only the Larsa and the Third Dynasty constructions. Since the Larsa buildings seem to be for the most part rebuildings of those of the Third Dynasty the scanty remains of both will be treated here together; only the Dim-tab-ba temple of Sulgi, of which there was no Larsa version, has been separately described in Volume VI.

The buildings so far as preserved fall into two divisions; to the NW there are the remains of what seems to be a single, large and fairly complicated structure; to the SE there is a range of small buildings more or less uniform in character and independent of each other, though these again are grouped into blocks of different sizes.

The NW building was of burnt bricks 0.27 m. × 0.18 m. × 0.09 m. on mud-brick foundations, the latter being for the most part of the Third Dynasty type (0.25 m. × 0.15 m. × 0.075 m); of its plan nothing could be made, not even enough to say whether or not it may have conformed to the normal private house plan or was that of a public building. Most of the graves shown on the plan here were of later date, though some fell within the Larsa period.

The SE range consisted of three blocks of which the central was the largest and best preserved, that on the extreme SE had perished almost entirely and that on the NW was most ruinous. The most north-westerly unit of all (A) was unlike the rest in plan and G was too fragmentary for its agreement to be certain, but all the rest (B-F) were alike, small buildings formed of an open forecourt with two small chambers at the back. The fronts had in all cases disappeared but in four there was enough to show where they came; it was obvious that all had, like F, a door in the middle of the front wall. In all cases the walls were of the characteristic Larsa brick type, 0.27 m. × 0.18 m. × 0.09 m. being the measurement both of the burnt bricks in the walls proper and of the mud bricks used for foundations. Generally the Larsa burnt brick was laid on foundations of mud brick of the Third Dynasty type, so that the later buildings were reconstructions of the earlier, but here and there there were departures from the old lines and where such is the case the new foundations were of Larsa standard. There seems to have been an early Larsa or Isin period in which only mud brick was employed, one wall at least rising well above

<sup>1</sup> The drains are seepage-drains, intended to carry the surface moisture down into the subsoil, so that, the graves being at some depth, the drains have the contrary effect of that proposed by Taylor. Thus in the field notes on LG/130 it is recorded; "Just by the head of the larnax, 0.30m. from it, there was a terra-cotta ring drain. The body in the larnax lay almost touching the roof, on the top of a bed of fine watery mud which almost filled the coffin. The

head of the corpse (which had been at this end) had almost wholly perished, the large bones and some fragments of the skull were sunk deep in the mud. Clearly the water from the drain had pushed up into the empty coffin and filled it with mud from below; this illustrates the effect of the drains on the tombs".

<sup>2</sup> [*U.E. IX*, pp. 9-10, Pl. 62a and 63b (note that Pl. 62a and 63a should have been reversed). Ed.]

foundation level, but its authorship must remain doubtful. There were no stamped bricks in the walls, but loose in the soil (and presumably coming from the upper part of the walls, were numerous bricks of Lipit-Ištar, and fragments of cones belonging to him were also found loose in the soil. The single mud-brick wall mentioned above ran over a pavement of Amar-Suena and under it were found many tablets of Ibbi-Suen so that, as its brick-measurements would imply, it was definitely posterior to the Third Dynasty of Ur, and as it seems to be older than the bulk of the Larsa building it is tempting to assign it to Lipit-Ištar and to assume that the rest of the existing Larsa work was due to a later king of the Larsa line: but it would be safer to suppose that the single wall may mark some partial repair and that the buildings as a whole were put up by the one man whose name appears associated with them. In my preliminary publication (*A. J.* VI (1926), p. 388) I argued that the breaking-up of the cones and dispersal of their fragments and of the bricks was in favour of Lipit-Ištar being the author of the mud-brick building, supposing that the cones would have been laid in the foundations of the wall; we now know that they would have been placed ten courses or so above foundation-level, and as the walls were not standing to that height my old argument will not hold good; they might quite well have belonged to the existing buildings.

At the SE end of the range the interval between the Third Dynasty and Larsa floors was more considerable, but even so the walls of the later buildings rested on those of the earlier and where they were missing could be restored on the basis of the old plan; the whole site sloped down in this direction, the floor of block G being 2.40 m. below those of block A, and this slope was less pronounced as time went on and even in the Larsa period was beginning to be levelled. It would certainly appear that the size as well as the level of the different blocks was dictated by the conditions of the site, for their front walls were regularly set back as if to conform to a terrace edge running at an angle with the predynastic wall behind them. The destruction of the front walls seems to have been partly due to the proximity of a terrace edge, though it had been completed by Nebuchadnezzar, who cut back the existing slope of the mound in order to lay the foundations of a new retaining-wall along its NE face.

Detailed notes on the seven small buildings are as follows.

*Block A.* The back wall and the whole of the west angle had gone and could only be restored on the analogy of the other blocks, but the continuation of some of the walls was made certain by the mud-brick foundations. An unusual feature was that in the SE wall of the west room there was a door (with brick hinge-socket) leading into the court whereas the NE wall where the door was to be expected proved to be unbroken; the court therefore was irregular. In the court a brick runnel led to a terracotta ring drain with brick-built intake. In the smaller back room was a larnax burial LG/136.

*Block B.* The whole of the interior division had disappeared as well as the north corner and NE front of the court; of the Third Dynasty mud brick the remains were more considerable and supplied evidence for the cross-walls. In the courtyard was a bowl, Fig. 18,



Fig. 18. Painted clay bowl from EH.

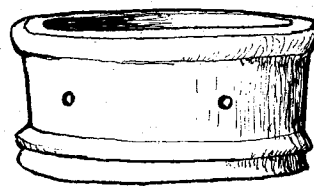


Fig. 19. Early ring-drain in EH.

with a star design roughly painted in bitumen, inverted over the bones of an infant (EHG/54), and in the west corner of the building there was a terracotta ring drain, Fig. 19, of pre-Third Dynasty type.

*Block C.* The courtyard was much ruined but the mud-brick foundations gave the north corner and proved the front line. In the east angle was a larnax burial, EHG/50. The wall dividing the courtyard from the back chambers had against its inner face an extremely solid buttress which originally was the only division between the two back rooms; later a new wall was built between them, its foundations higher than those of the main building. The west room had a brick pavement, half of it of good 0.27 m.  $\times$  0.18 m. bricks, the other roughly made with mixed and broken bricks; it sloped steeply to a drain of which the intake was a brick, set under the pavement bricks and therefore in a rectangular depression, with a neat hole through its centre; this rested on the top of a bee-hive-shaped terracotta drain-head which in turn rested on a brick-lined circular drain 0.50 m. diam. (v. Figs. 20,

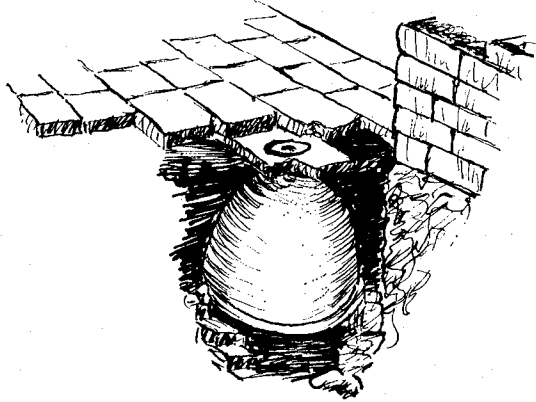


Fig. 20. Drain-top cover from EH.

21). The walls of the room were a mixture of 0.27 m.  $\times$  0.18 m. bricks and 0.25 m.  $\times$  0.15 m. bricks and the composition of the new and the old walls was the same. Under the new cross-wall there were two larnax burials [EHG/48, 49] which had been disturbed by the building of the wall and were therefore older than it though not older than the main building; under the pavement of the west room there were two more larnax burials [EHG/51, 52] immediately below the paving-bricks and undamaged, therefore contemporary with the room in its present form; the rough part of the pavement seems to be patching after the original had been lifted to make the graves.

There had been two doors in the SW wall of the building; both had been walled up.

*Block D.* The north corner of the building was preserved in the mud brick, giving its front line, but all the rest of the NE wall had disappeared. In the courtyard was a rectangular depression 0.30 m. deep outlined but not floored with bricks; there were four courses of which two at least had been below floor level. Against the back wall of the court were two brick-built bread-ovens both of which impinged on the line of the destroyed back wall (only the brick foundations survived here at a lower level) and both seem to be later than the building and to have nothing to do with it. Steps in the doorway led to the west chamber, which contained a high brick pavement. Beneath the steps was a clay larnax [EHG/27] broken by their construction and therefore earlier in date than the building. There had been a door in the back of the chamber which was subsequently blocked up. Under the pavement there was a large clay pot, broken, 0.53 m. high, Type IL.63, containing a few animal bones and some vegetable matter, set against the NE wall; its presence may have been accidental.

*Block E.* The wall-foundations were stepped down from those of Block D by 0.65 m.; presumably there was a similar drop in pavement levels. Between this block and D there was a low-lying wall of burnt bricks stamped with the name of Amar-Suena, and on both sides of it, i.e. under both buildings, there were numerous tablets dating from the last years of Ibbi-Suen. The tablets lay along the foot of the old wall forming an almost solid mass 0.10 m. thick and becoming rarer the further they went from the wall; the soil beneath them was clean mud brick soil, and it was pretty evident that the tablets had been stored on shelves

against the wall by which they now lay. Of the Larsa walls very little was left and the restoration had to be based on the Third Dynasty remains and on analogy with the other buildings. In the courtyard was a pot burial not necessarily of the same date; in the south chamber was a drain in one corner and a circular larnax burial in the middle.

*Block F.* Of the Larsa walls, the SW and NW survived, the latter with a central door which had later been blocked up; the interior wall could only be reconstructed on the basis of the Third Dynasty foundations. In the south chamber were two larnax burials, EHG/32 and EHG/33.

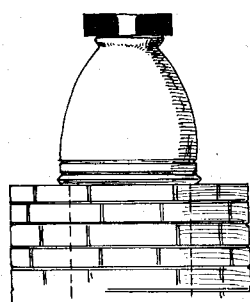
*Block G.* Only a fragment of this survived, part of the NW wall (a rough foundation of burnt brick), part of the SW wall built apparently as a drain, two wall skins with an empty space between them, and a thin and obviously internal wall on the SE. In the chamber so formed, which should be the west chamber of the normal building, was a brick vaulted tomb EHG/38. Beyond the SE wall were three larnax burials (one fragmentary) [LG/150, EHG/37, 41] which must have lain within the building.

It should be remarked that the SW wall of Blocks E and F had mud-brick foundations very much more solid than the flimsy burnt-brick superstructure (though the thinness of the latter may be due to weathering); it looks like an independent wall and may be further evidence for reconstruction of the range twice during the Larsa period. Also the Third Dynasty foundations as a whole give an appearance of much greater solidity and regularity, and they have the beginnings of walls which run out to the NE and suggest an extension of the building which would cover the entire area up to the known predynastic terrace edge. These possibilities increase the difficulty of finding an explanation of the existing buildings.

In the two Third Dynasty walls under Block B the construction was in burnt bricks, and many of them bore the stamp of Amar-Suena; they were not re-used but in their original setting in a wall of excellent quality.

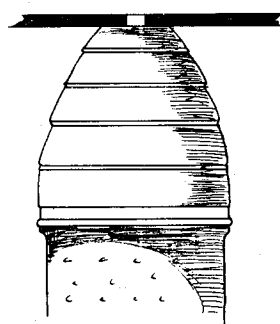
*The meaning of the site.* In my preliminary publication in *A. J.* VI (1926), pp. 397–401 I suggested that these were small shrines set in a row; one of my arguments was that they lay inside the Temenos and therefore could not be little private houses, as otherwise might have seemed the case, and that the deflection of Nebuchadnezzar's Temenos wall so as to include their site within it was evidence of the traditional sanctity attaching to it. This was a mistake. At the time I supposed that the Temenos of Nebuchadnezzar was coterminous with that of the Third Dynasty; now we know that it was not, and that the site EH lay outside the Temenos of Ur-Nammu and of the Larsa period; why it was extended in the Neo-Babylonian period we do not know. My other argument holds good. Stamped bricks and foundation-cones were not employed in private buildings (except in the case of odd specimens re-used) and the wall of Amar-Suena bricks must be the wall of a public building. Similarly the bricks and cones of Lipit-İstar came from a temple and not from a private house. Again I assumed that the Larsa buildings were complete in themselves, seven independent units only connected by the fact that their back walls were aligned and that four of them (C–F) shared a common back wall; and that this reproduced the Third Dynasty system. It is tempting to suppose that the skewed line of the fronts of the buildings implies an upper terrace edge set back some 11.00 m. from the predynastic terrace which we actually found to the NE, but it is not proved that the buildings ended there, and the Third Dynasty foundations certainly ran out further in this direction. That the buildings have nothing to do with the Third Dynasty Dim-tab-ba temple is proved by their difference of axis, the change first making itself visible in the case of the NE X SW wall in sqq. N-O/5-7, but they might form part of another temple. If we imagine a wall running along the edge of the known prehistoric terrace, in continuation of that in sqq. M-Q/4<sup>3</sup> but at a slightly different angle, there would be room between it and our existing Third Dynasty remains for a building of reasonable size, and it must be admitted that the character of the Third Dynasty range is quite consistent with its being one side of a temple courtyard with its row of service chambers, and even the cross-walls of which the beginnings remain might serve as

<sup>3</sup> [Not shown on Pl. 126; see *U.E.* IV, Pl. 70, in Pl. 126 have been transferred. Ed.]  
from which the necessary grid letters and numbers



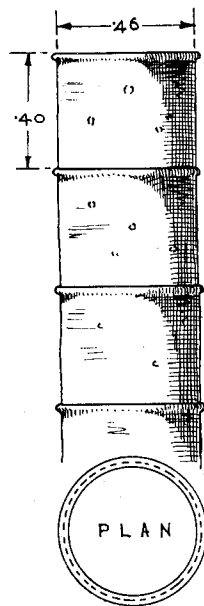
POTTERY HEAD ON BRICK DRAIN FROM E.H.

A



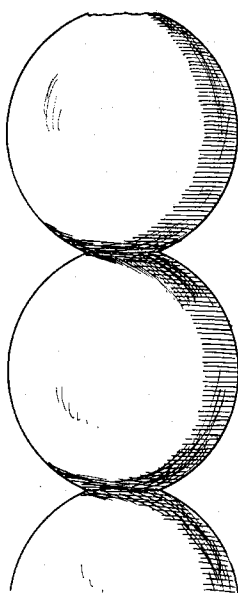
POTTERY DRAIN FROM E.H.

B



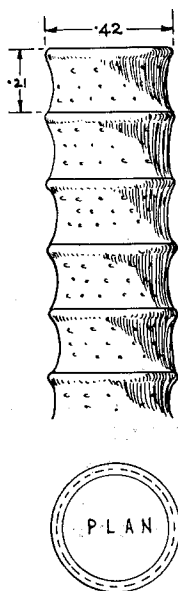
STRAIGHT SIDED POTTERY 1CM THICK. VERTICAL DRAIN

C



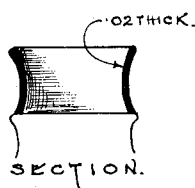
POTTERY JARS WITH HOLES IN BOTTOM USED AS VERTICAL DRAINS.

D



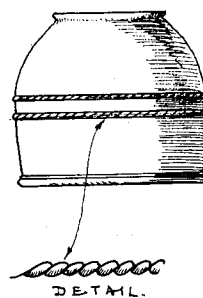
CONCAVE SIDED POTTERY. VERTICAL DRAIN.

E

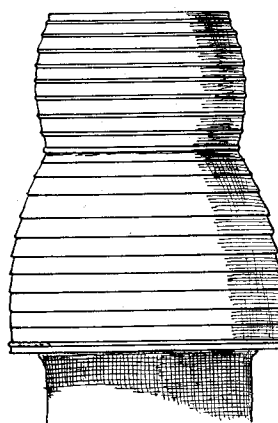


DRAIN TOP POTTERY. 1 CM THICK.

F

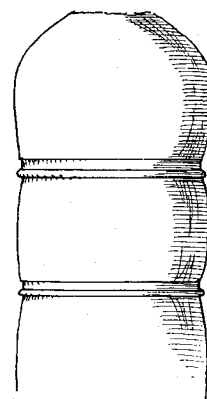


G



POTTERY DRAIN FROM E.H.

H



POTTERY DRAIN & HEAD FROM K.P. 1CM THICK & NO WEEP HOLES.

I

Fig. 21. Types of pottery drains.

the normal divisions between the inner and outer courts. This could not so well apply to the Larsa buildings, and in their case the existence of old (though blocked) doorways in what should be the outer (SW) enceinte wall and the two breaks in it between blocks B and C and between F and G is an objection hard to overcome, and yet harder to explain is the presence all over a temple of inconspicuous private graves.<sup>4</sup> I am inclined to suppose that the Amar-Suena building was really a temple. Unfortunately we do not know of what god. In the Larsa period it was replaced by buildings, or a building, which took advantage to a very large extent of the old foundations but involved fairly radical changes in detail amounting to a change in general character; the building was religious or associated with a religious building which has itself disappeared and it may have been a range of quarters intended for the priests or others attached to the religious building and hence could be used for burials: but this must remain a mere hypothesis. Certainly the interest which induced Nebuchadnezzar to include the area in his Temenos was not centred in the poor little courts and chambers which alone remain from the Larsa age; if they were dependent on a proper temple such as we can deduce for the Third Dynasty time their inclusion is understandable.

*The Drains.* It has been noted that the EH area is so full of drains that Taylor was misled by their number into a completely wrong theory concerning the mound. The drains are of many dates, and those of the predynastic age have already been discussed in Volume IV of this series. In the case of the Third Dynasty and Larsa drains they are for the most part at any rate drains pure and simple, though a few may have been used also for religious purposes; a few notes as to the different types employed would not be out of place here.

The normal drain is composed of terracotta rings about 0.50–0.70 m. diam. and c. 0.20–0.30 m. high, usually provided with a broad upper flange on which the ring above may rest and having in its sides small holes to allow the moisture to escape into the surrounding soil: in order to keep these holes open and to afford more ready escape to the water the space between the rings and the sides of the circular shaft in which they were set was packed not with earth but with fragments of broken brick and pottery. The identification of the types of vessel represented by the pot-sherds often gives a useful *terminus post quem* for the construction of the drain.

A good example of this simple type with top flange and straight but slightly splayed sides (diam. 0.70 m., ht. 0.24–0.29 m.) was dated by the fact that it served a pavement made of stamped Amar-Suena bricks; its top was bell-shaped (Fig. 21.F) and the pavement-bricks were assembled round the opening. Some rings have four small holes in the sides, some eight. Another similar drain connected with a fragmentary pavement of Amar-Suena in sq.

P/8 had on its bell-shaped cover a crescent moon modelled in relief — this is certainly a mark of dedication. In sq. P/8 was a third drain of similar rings and in the second ring from the top a hole has been made and into it comes a lead composed of collared drain-pipes 0.80 m. long and 0.20 m. diam., set at an angle (Fig. 22). A somewhat more elaborate drain-ring with upper and lower flange can also be dated to the Third Dynasty. In the Larsa period the single-flanged type is very common, and we have also the simplified type with incurved sides and generally with more numerous holes in the sides

(Fig. 21.E) which was to continue in use for long afterwards. Occasionally a drain was extemporised by setting one above another large clay pots of which the bottoms had been knocked out (Fig. 21.D); this is a very common method in late periods, and even Rhodian wine-jars have been found so employed.

In sq. Q/8 against the outer wall of a Larsa brick vaulted grave, in the pit dug for its construction, there were found two copper adzes, U. 6135, 6137, P1. 94, obviously left by

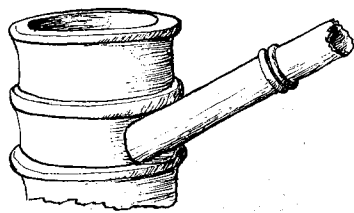


Fig. 22. Drain with lead-pipe.

<sup>4</sup> The vaulted tombs in the Gipar-ku could scarcely be quoted as an analogy; they are confined to a particular area in the building, are brick-built

vaults and are clearly fitted to the chambers even if the chambers were not designed to receive them. Here the larnax graves are scattered at random.



the workmen who built the vault; they are of interest as being the actual working tools of the period. In sq. R/8 was found a clay pot, Type IL.8b.

Of the numerous Larsa graves on the EH site those which contained any objects of interest are described in Chapter VI, the Tabular Analysis of Graves, Nos. LG/135 to LG/153.<sup>5</sup>

### E. THE SM SITE

The area SE of the Gipar-ku had been almost entirely denuded by water action; only enough remained to prove that it had once been occupied by a large building of the Larsa period; fragments of walls were found (Fig. 23) but not enough to make a consistent plan, and there were no brick-inscriptions to throw light upon its identity. A very brief description is all that can be given.

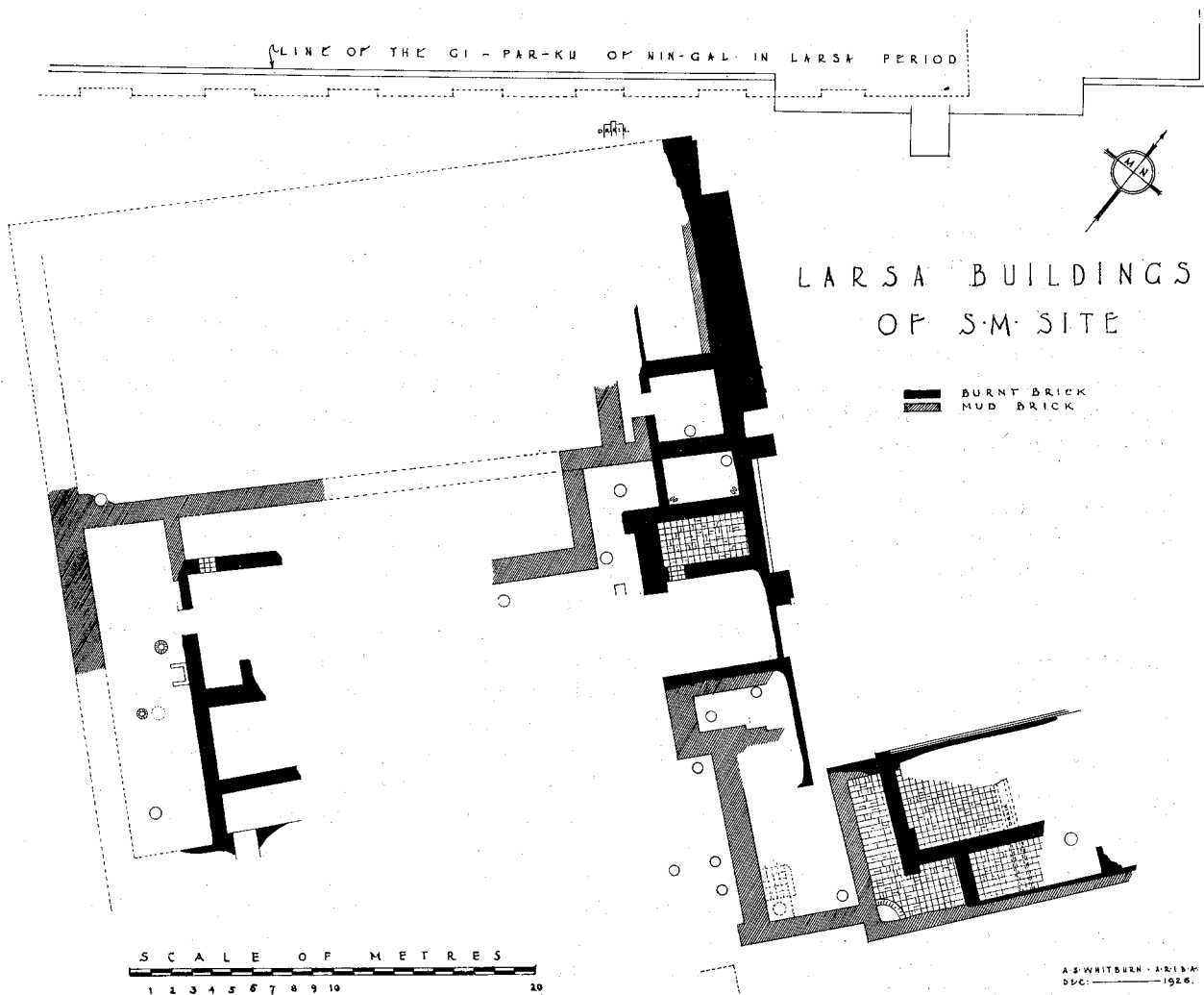


Fig. 23. Plan of the SM site.

<sup>5</sup> [Some of the numbers (LG/135, 136, 138, 145-147, 149) which are not marked on Pl. 126 are presumably new numbers for the graves marked G (for EHG) on the plan. Apart from LG/136 = EHG/2, which is clear from the text, they cannot now be identified: LG/138, of which the position is

defined, does not appear to be marked at all; LG/142 is marked twice, so it may be that the one outside Block D is a mistake for LG/147, which was under a wall, but this is uncertain; LG/149 might be either EHG/48 or 49. Ed.]

The building was orientated otherwise than the Gipar-ku, but its angles lay approximately to the cardinal points of the compass. The north corner of its outer wall was found, with only a metre of the NW wall-face preserved, and the NE wall ran for 2.50 m. and then had a bold salient some 11.00 m. long which represented probably the real width of the outer wall; beyond this the wall still ran on but was thinner and there were branch walls out to the NE, one of which had a reveal as if for a door-jamb, and it appears that the NE wing of the building, which was partly preserved further to the SE, really began at the point where the thickness of the outer wall diminishes, i.e., at that point it became an inner wall. The wall was of burnt bricks 0.27 m. X 0.18 m. X 0.09 m. resting on a foundation of mud bricks 0.26 m. X 0.15–0.16 m. X 0.075 m., the foundation being six courses deep and the footings of the burnt-brick wall projecting slightly outside them. Most of the back face of the wall was destroyed because the floor level inside had been considerably higher than that outside and the foundations had in consequence been stepped up in the wall's thickness and with the denudation of the building below floor level the brickwork had perished also. The rooms behind the wall called for no comment; in one a rough pavement was preserved, and there were also drains, but these had been made from higher levels and did not belong to the Larsa building. No objects were found. The rooms inside the wall at its SE end seem to have been constructed independently, the section of wall between them and the door-jamb further to the NW being of different quality from the rest and having no mud-brick foundations. In the smaller chamber were two contemporary drains, in the larger there were remains of a brick tomb below the floor, and here too were found masses of clay tablets and lumps of clay, all in bad condition and the tablets crushed and distorted;<sup>1</sup> it seemed that the room had been used for re-kneading the clay of old and valueless tablets for the manufacture of new ones. Two drains against the outer face of the SW wall here had examples of Third Dynasty pottery in the packing round their terracotta rings and were therefore perhaps (but not necessarily) of pre-Larsa date. In the projecting wing which survived here we can certainly recognise a part of the same building, for the wall bricks, both the burnt bricks of the wall proper and the mud bricks of its foundation, were identical with those of the ruins to the NW; the bricks of the pavements, which here remained in fair condition, were of regular Larsa type, 0.27 m. sq. A brick channel, constructed without bitumen, ran across two of the rooms, apparently through the wall, though not enough of this was left to give decisive evidence. Along the outer face of the NW wall of the range there was a little runnel in the projecting mud-brick foundation, but this might be accidental, resulting from the action of rainwater running down the face of the burnt-brick wall and eating away the mud brick. Against the wall, outside it, were found very many clay tablets, mostly small business documents of the Larsa period.

We have then the north corner, the NE front and a NE front and a NE wing of a building which cannot but be related to the even more scanty remains found to the SW. The alignment of the walls was the same and one at least of the cross-walls would seem to have been continuous, and the character of the building materials was identical. Of the outer wall here only the mud-brick foundations survived, but the width of these warrants the conclusion that it was the boundary-wall of the building. In that case the main structure,

<sup>1</sup> The tablets of the second hoard were for the most part intact whereas these were generally destroyed, several of them being kneaded together into a single lump while others were twisted up and deep finger-marks had obliterated most of the writing. They formed a curious mixture, consistent as regards the two lots, and it is probable that both lots were marked for destruction and re-manufacture, but in one case the process had begun, in the other the tablets were waiting their turn. The business documents, of which there were more than 200, most of them very small, were dated to the 35th, 38th, 40th, 41st and 44th years of the reign of Sulgi and to the 3rd year of Amar-Suena;

obviously considering the nature of their contents they would by the Larsa period have lost all their importance. There are some fragments of larger accounts, several round school tablets, several multiplication tables, a fragment of a god-list and of a king-list (?), lists of fishes and lists of words and names beginning with certain syllables. Some of these larger tablets may have been broken or damaged and were therefore discarded. [These tablets include U.7809-14, 7838-39, 8813-23. The above account of them must have been based on the field cards, the contents of which, where relevant, have been transcribed without change in the Catalogue. See also p. 214 under U.9361-9500. Ed.]

apart from the projecting NE wing, had a total width of 34.50 m. NE × SW and a length NW × SE of something over 40.00 m. What remain were merely service chambers, and nothing at all can be stated as to the character of one of the principal buildings in the Larsa Temenos.

In view of its obvious importance I may be allowed to put forward a suggestion as to its identity which is not sufficiently well founded to be included in the description of the ruins. No inscriptions, as has been stated, were found *in situ*, but in the shallow surface soil here as everywhere in Ur there were scattered fragments which may or may not have evidential value. The small inscribed cones of Ur-Nammu recording the building of the Temenos occur here as they do anywhere in or round the Temenos — the number used in the immense walls was legion. There were found several bricks of En-ana-tuma which manifestly came from the Gipar-ku next door, as did a fragment of one of her cones. Two small fragments of a cone, or cones, of Kudur-mabuk recording the building of E-nun-maḥ (he calls it Ga-nun-maḥ) were necessarily strays from that known temple lying to the north. Finally there was a brick (0.32 m. × 0.15 m. × 0.07 m.) of Lipit-Ištar (*U.E.T.* I, No. 110) with a text which reproduces the first part of that on his foundation-cones of the E-gipar of Nin-ezen (*U.E.T.* I., No. 106). The type of brick is not common; of ten other examples recorded one was found re-used in the pavement of No. 5 Quiet Street, five on the EH site, and the rest were divided between the sites of the Gipar-ku of En-ana-tuma and the so-called Palace of Ur-Nammu, to neither of which they belong. The bricks do not give the name of any building but it can fairly be assumed that they were made for the building E-gipar whose foundation-text they largely reproduce. The cones, of which we have nearly a dozen examples, were also found scattered, some in E-nun-maḥ some in the Gipar-ku, some in Ur-Nammu's palace, i.e., in three different sites which border on three sides the ruins now in question, and a small fragment was found on the EH site, also close by. It is significant that with the single exception of a brick removed for use in a private house, the only bricks and the only cones concerned with a building whose site is not known to us were found on or immediately bordering on this large and important site the building on which has been so completely destroyed that its foundation-cones must have been dispersed and most of its bricks also; and since what is left of it is of Larsa date, though the brick measurements do not agree with the signed bricks of Lipit-Ištar (but we can cite numerous instances of bricks of different sizes being used by the same king in the same building) I am tempted to regard "SM" as the site of the Nin-ezen temple.

#### F. DIQDIQQAḤ

The site known as Diqdiqqah lies to the east and north-east of the city of Ur. As the contour-map (Pl. 115) shows, a long broken line of mounds runs out to the NNE for a distance of rather more than 1500 metres from the north corner of the Temenos. To the SE of the further end of this range there extends a flat low-lying plain bounded upon the SW by the line of the Baghdad Railway while, so far as the present discussion is concerned its SE limits are in part at least given by the branch line of railway running to Nasiriyah. The site is in fact an irregular triangle which however at its southern end, or apex, passes somewhat beyond the Nasiriyah line and extends as far as a canal which was dug by the British troops to supply water to the railway station. Where at the north the ground begins to rise to the foot of the chain of mounds which form the base of the triangle we excavated the ruined building of Sin-iddinam described below by Professor [now Sir Max] Mallowan; but all the objects which in our catalogue are put down as coming from Diqdiqqah were found in the flat area of the triangle proper.

The whole area lies low enough to be irrigated and has been cultivated, intermittently at least, for very many years; its surface is strewn with fragments of pottery and broken brick, so thickly as to have won for it the name 'Diqdiqqah' a term used for stone ballast or gravel in a stony country, and which can by analogy be applied to the contents of such a

scrap-heap as this. It happened that our workmen, coming from villages in the cultivated plain further to the east or from camps installed on the modern canal bank, crossed Diqqah on their way to the excavations. During the first season, that of 1922-3, they constantly brought with them small objects, generally terracottas, which they had picked up on their way; being suitably rewarded for these, they in time began to search the ground more systematically and when surface finds failed, started to grub in the soil. Naturally it was not possible to tolerate irresponsible digging of this sort; guards were posted on Diqqah to prevent plundering and in the following season (1923-4) about a hundred workmen were employed for the regular excavation of what, judging from the number of objects already brought in, promised to be a fruitful site.

The site was disappointing – it was indeed precisely what had been foretold to us by the men who had previously started digging there on their own account. Immediately below the surface there were a few tattered remnants of wall-foundations not yet destroyed by the plough, but those were very few and quite insignificant. That there had been graves below the buildings was evident, but only one was found by us unlooted and that one contained nothing of real interest. The ground had been probed and turned over and over<sup>1</sup> until there was no stratification to be noted, no association of objects such as might give historical interest to what we found; there were indeed plenty of objects, but they were all lying loose in the soil, isolated and undocumented. At the end of a few days it was evident that the work was a waste of money; the wages of a hundred men produced what in *baksheesh* would not have cost a fiftieth part of that sum, and gave us no scientific knowledge to compensate for the extra cost; accordingly the experiment was abandoned and for the future the workmen were allowed to burrow in the Diqqah site as they pleased, on the strict condition that all objects found were handed over to us.

A liberal system of rewards ensured that the objects were indeed brought to us, at least as a general rule. At one time a rumour that cylinders found at Diqqah had been sold to a local dealer resulted in the permission to dig being withdrawn and guards again being posted on the site, which was so much against the common interest that the offenders were brought to book and, the lesson having been taught, the old liberty could be restored. Consequently the collection of objects from Diqqah may be taken as fully representative, and from them it is possible to arrive at certain conclusions regarding the nature of the site which, tentative as they may be, are probably as full and as well grounded as if they had been based on the scientific excavation of the whole ruined area.

Objects which could be described as archaic were few in number and not of early date. There was no pottery of the Jamdat Nasr, and *a fortiori* none of the al-'Ubad period; polished celts and chipped flint arrow-heads are no proof of great antiquity seeing that both occur throughout Early Dynastic times. The lack of any early material would support the view which the character of the site itself would suggest, that it was not occupied during those archaic periods when the city was presumably small and its buildings confined to the original mounds which raised them above the level of the irrigated and cultivated plain.

A fragmentary and much-obliterated stone tablet (U. 1695) is probably the most ancient object found at Diqqah, and since it is of a portable nature its value as evidence is not very great. The same is true of the foundation-cone of En-ana-tuma I (U. 1561, *U.E.T.* I, No. 2.) and of the perhaps contemporary vase-inscription U. 1264; either of them may have been brought here from a distance, the vase may have been stored for centuries in a temple treasury, and they do not prove the existence of buildings on the site in the early Lagash age. It is however always possible that the mounds at the north end of the site where no excavation has been done may conceal remains as early as the reign of En-ana-tuma and that the objects in question may have been carried down from those mounds by water erosion. In 1919, when the railway was being built, necessitating a shallow cutting through the long

<sup>1</sup> A ploughman making a chance discovery would certainly be tempted to dig in search of the gold which is the object of all Arab digging, and the work of destruction had therefore probably been going on

for generations; probably too a large proportion of the things for which we paid had been found and discarded as valueless by former diggers.

range of mounds here, the workmen found a white calcite statuette dating to the close of the Early Dynastic period.<sup>2</sup> The mere fact of there being here mounds standing up above the general level should imply a longer period of occupation; the mound is considerably higher than is the spot where we found the Sin-iddinam building, which again lay slightly above the flat area to which the name Diqdiqqah properly applies.

The real history of the site would seem to begin with Ur-Nammu. Of that king a number of inscribed cones were found, giving four different texts.<sup>3</sup> Three of these refer to the digging of new canals "the great canal (Id-nun)", "the canal of Ur (Id-Uriki-ma)" and "the canal En-erin-nun", and the fourth records the repair of an existing canal.<sup>4</sup> These bricks were all, or nearly all, found at the SE end of the site close to or along the course of the modern railway canal, and it was noticeable that in this part of the site there were fewer signs of building and surface antiquities were much less common. The bricks were found loose; they were neither in their original places, nor had they been brought from elsewhere for re-use in later buildings, and their number and their uniform character is against the likelihood that their presence in this particular part of the site should be accidental. It is fair to argue that there was hereabouts a meeting-place of waterways constructed or restored by Ur-Nammu as part of the irrigation and transport system<sup>5</sup> of his capital. It would be natural that the open flat land between the new canals and the old-inhabited mounds to the NW should soon be taken over for building; store-houses would be needed for goods in transit and the waterside would attract industries of various sorts; it is from the time of Ur-Nammu onwards that the Diqdiqqah site becomes important.<sup>6</sup>

No royal buildings of Ur-Nammu have been found here. A fragmentary brick-stamp of Šulgi (U. 7847) may perhaps be taken as evidence for a building by him on the spot, for, to avoid the cost of transport, the bricks are likely to have been made as near to the building-site as possible. With Amar-Suena we have definite proof of royal activities; in about the middle of the site was found an oval seepage-drain 1.05 m. X 0.55 m., which to a depth of 1.20 m. was built of burnt bricks bearing the stamp of Amar-Suena. The shortness of the shaft witnesses to the denudation of the area, for originally it must have been much longer; the brickwork rested on a single oval ring of terracotta with sides pierced to allow for the water's escape and against the outside of this was a packing of potsherds which included such characteristically Third Dynasty types as IL.12 and RC.75. the inscription on the bricks was of the usual type of Amar-Suena, giving only his name and titles and no indication of the building for which the bricks were made. In the end there did turn up a brick of Amar-Suena with a place-name instead of the usual formulae, a reference to "the Watch-tower of Ur" (U. 7704, *U.E.T.* I, No. 288) which does seem to suit an outlying site such as that in question. This brick need not come from the same building as those that bear the king's name only, and it may be that there were here at least two royal constructions, but in any case we must recognise in Diqdiqqah a suburb of some considerable importance. Of Šu-Suen a single loose and broken stone tablet was found (U. 1585), but since no duplicate of the text which it bears<sup>7</sup> has been found within the confines of the city, it is quite likely that the building to which it belonged stood on the Diqdiqqah site. It is described as é-gal ki-ág-gá-ni, "his beloved palace", which on the face of it should mean a

<sup>2</sup> I have reason to think (though there was no positive proof) that this is the figure subsequently purchased by the British Museum; B.M.116666, see *British Museum Quarterly*, I (1926-27) p. 38, pl. XIX [see end of Catalogue of Objects.]

<sup>3</sup> *U.E.T.* I, Nos. 42, 45, 46, 50.

<sup>4</sup> [There is no mention in any of these texts of the '... repair of an existing canal'; this statement may have arisen from a misunderstanding of the last three lines of *U.E.T.* I, No. 50. For a different interpretation of this text see T. Jacobsen, *Iraq* 22 (1960), pp. 184-185, and note that of the four cones named, two were not found at Diqdiqqah; U.6019 (EH Site), U.7722 (SM Site). Ed.]

<sup>5</sup> In the last inscription 'the ships of Magan' are specially mentioned.

<sup>6</sup> [On Diqdiqqah and the canals see Jacobsen, *Iraq* 22 (1960). pp. 181-184. The find-spot statistics of cones of known provenance mentioned in *U.E.T.* I, p.xi and *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 26 under Nos 42, 45, and 46 are: eleven (U.1516, 1517, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1632, 1634, 1649, 2521, 2595, 2795) from Diqdiqqah; and sixteen (three of these, U.520, 917, 918 are uncertain, "Found near Munshid's water engine") not from Diqdiqqah. Ed.]

<sup>7</sup> *U.E.T.* I, No. 82. [No name is preserved, so the ascription to Šu-Suen is no more than a guess; cf. W.W. Hallo, *H.U.C.A.* 33 (1962), p. 41. Ed.]

royal residence but, since the beginning of the inscription is lost, might mean a "palace" or temple of a god; it is also possible that it might refer to an official building of quite another kind, a building similar to that of Sin-iddinam to be described later.

The only grave found intact by us was also of the Third Dynasty, so far as could be told from its contents. It was an oval clay larnax set upright and originally covered with a lid of wood coated with bitumen; against the outside of it were a clay vase of type IL.97, three fragmentary vases and twenty-two examples of the small bowl type IL. 12; the coffin itself had been plundered of its contents. The grave would have been under a house floor and therefore is evidence for the existence within the Third Dynasty period of private houses in the area. A number of clay vases brought in together and said by the finder to have been in a plain inhumation grave wherein were two unstamped burnt bricks, include examples of pottery types IL. 12, 91b, 122 and two Third Dynasty types; this again is consistent with a Third Dynasty date and has the same bearing as the larnax grave on the subject of the building-over of the site in that period. Lastly, a number of cylinder seals found at Diqdiqqah are of the Third Dynasty type.

My first impression,<sup>8</sup> based on such evidence as this, was that the place was a cemetery and that it and all the objects found in it could be assigned with certainty to the Third Dynasty of Ur. The discovery, made later, that in this and the succeeding periods the dead were buried not in cemeteries but under the floors of houses, necessarily changed my opinion as to the nature of the site; and as more objects were brought in and we learned more about the chronology of the pottery and minor antiquities of the country, my views as to the date had also to be seriously modified. The suburb of Diqdiqqah was indeed founded in the Third Dynasty but it continued to exist for long after that time and the bulk of the objects from it must be attributed to a later period.

In 1926-7 a dismissed workman who was trying to earn money by independent digging at Diqdiqqah, came in to report that he had come on a regular building in the flat ground but close to the NW mound; it was, he said, a religious building of some importance, for it had in its walls the double grooves characteristic of temples, and judging by the type of bricks it belonged not to the time of Ur-Nammu but to the period immediately after, and it merited proper excavation. Mr [now Sir] Max Mallowan cleared the site which in fact proved to be the Treasury of Sin-iddinam<sup>9</sup> — the workman was surprisingly correct in his diagnosis; Professor Mallowan's report on it follows, pp. 87-94. It is described as "the great and noble abode of treasure", and I would suggest that it was a store-house (or Customs-house) connected with the oversea traffic coming to Ur by way of the canals. Some loose bricks of Warad-Sin found on the outskirts of the site record<sup>10</sup> the reconstruction of the canal called "Nanna rejoice", which shows that the waterways had not lost their importance at the close of the Larsa age.

After the Larsa dynasty we find no more royal inscriptions at Diqdiqqah but the history of the site does not by any means end here. There are a great many objects which it is difficult to date with any precision, but a number of those found take us right down to the last days of Ur. Of the pottery forms recorded very few seem to be necessarily or even probably earlier than Larsa; the majority belong to the Larsa period; two or three are certainly Kassite; no fewer than eight are Neo-Babylonian or common to the Neo-Babylonian and Persian periods<sup>11</sup> and nine are specifically Persian.<sup>12</sup> The evidence of the cylinder seals accords perfectly with this, as does the finding of an inscribed Neo-Babylonian stone tablet (U. 2501). Until the end of the Persian period Diqdiqqah was to some extent at least an inhabited site.

Throughout the whole of the suburb's existence the dead were buried beneath the house floors and the total number of graves therefore must have been very great indeed. Owing to the denudation of the site and to its subsequent plundering by treasure-seekers, practically

<sup>8</sup> See *A.J.* 5 (1925), p. 18.

<sup>9</sup> [See p. 3. n. 10.]

<sup>10</sup> *U.E.T.* I. No. 136, [and see Jacobsen, *Iraq* 22 (1960), p. 184. Ed.]

<sup>11</sup> Types (NB) *U.E.* IX., 35a, 60, 99, 108, 114, 140, 146, 200.

<sup>12</sup> Types (P) *U.E.* IX., 30, 54, 90, 94, 107, 112, 113, 131, 235.

every grave has been destroyed and its contents either removed, scattered or broken. This must explain what in a less ruined site would be the surprising paucity of clay vases and their unequal distribution between the different periods. The total rise of ground levels was small; the floor-levels of the different periods were but little removed one from another. Consequently the grave-making of each age resulted in the almost total destruction of the graves of the age preceding it; those of the latest period had the best chance of survival, having to fear only the less systematic deprivations of the modern peasant. If the millions of potsherds which have earned for the site its name of Diqdiqqah could be classified, the Kassite pots would probably be found to outnumber by far those of Neo-Babylonian or Persian type. The present disproportion is accidental and requires no more explanation than I have given. But there are certain features about the collection of objects from Diqdiqqah which cannot be so easily explained.

Our experience at Ur justifies the generalisation that the graves of the Larsa, Kassite and Neo-Babylonian periods were poor in their contents. Apart from clay vases there were few offerings, beads worn by the dead were common, the seals carried by them in their lifetime were fairly numerous and objects of any other sort were rare; amulets other than small amuletic beads were very seldom found and there was scarcely a single instance of a terracotta in a grave. Now at Diqdiqqah beads were found but they were by no means common; perhaps the explanation of that is that when the ancient grave-diggers encountered an earlier burial in the course of their work they would remove the beads worn by the dead as possessing a certain value — it is indeed true that beads are generally missing from an obviously plundered grave, but the practice was not quite so thorough as to account for the very few which came out from the Diqdiqqah soil. And this can scarcely be due to the haphazard manner in which the site was ransacked by our workmen; they were keen-eyed, and rewards were freely given for beads, and the accidental discovery of graves elsewhere seldom failed to produce beads. On the other hand cylinder seals, and seals of other forms, were brought in in abundance; it would be difficult to maintain that they were too many for the graves — themselves an unknown number — but they were certainly far more to the square metre than we obtained by the regular excavation of long-inhabited residential sites inside the city, and they were out of all proportion to the beads. But the real difference between this and the city sites was in the terracottas and the clay or glazed frit amulets. Diqdiqqah yielded several times as many terracottas as the whole of the rest of Ur produced in the course of twelve years' work,<sup>13</sup> and much the same is true of amulets; for so striking a discrepancy only the character of the suburb can account.

The terracottas are not all of the same date and they vary in technique; there are crude hand-modelled figures with details added in the "snow-man" technique and there are figures in the round or in relief cast in moulds; the variety of subjects is surprising, but some moulded types are represented by numerous identical examples. The majority represent single human figures, gods, goddesses and their worshippers, but there are also reliefs showing two or three divinities; the most common of all are figures of nude women or girls which are clearly of a votive character. With these come models of furniture, beds with high head-boards decorated with patterns or figures in relief, stools with woven string or rush seats, chariots with decorated splash-boards and solid wheels with cogged rims; that such are also votive is proved by our finding examples of them in the Hendar-sag chapel;<sup>14</sup> there are also clay models of boats and quantities of the curious clay rattles, circular, with convex sides and cogged edges and with a pebble inside<sup>15</sup> which might be toys but more probably have a religious significance. A fair number of terracottas were found in the Larsa houses of Ur and some, but by no means all, were connected with the domestic shrines, so that the evidence for their use is not conclusive. What is remarkable is that the terracottas were so vastly more numerous on the Diqdiqqah site than in the Ur houses. It might have been supposed that so great a number of objects which can be votive in character must have come

<sup>13</sup> I am excluding from the latter category the archaic hand-modelled figures of animals which belong to a period not represented at Diqdiqqah.

<sup>14</sup> See under *Terra-cottas*, Nos. 216, 220, Pl. 88,

<sup>15</sup> Pl. 92, No. 256.

from some temple repository. But this does not seem to be the case; they came from the makers' workshops. There were found at Diqdiqqah several examples of the clay moulds from which the figures were cast; these are proof that the terracottas were manufactured on the spot. Obviously the position of the suburb, close to the water and with clay from the canal banks ready to hand, was favourable to such a trade as the potter's; and it is to the same local industry that we can refer the very numerous examples of miniature clay vases which the site produced,<sup>16</sup> little models, sometimes made by hand, sometimes thrown on the wheel, which reproduce the forms of the vessels in daily use; of them too one may doubt whether they are children's toys or symbolic offerings for the gods. The objects in glazed frit (*v* Pl. 93) must also have been made at Diqdiqqah. Most of them would seem to be of an amuletic character, though not necessarily meant to be worn as amulets; the frog is the most common subject, the duck<sup>17</sup> and the squatting monkey are common, the fish and the tortoise occur, but rarely; the flower-petalled rosette seems to be more decorative than amuletic, and such objects as model hair-combs in glaze (U.16735, 16736, 17003) are difficult to explain. Of all the amulets the most numerous are the Pazuzu masks; they are made of terracotta and of glazed frit and the smaller examples may be of shell, of lapis-lazuli or of steatite; it may safely be assumed that the latter as well as the former were made in the workshops of the canal-side suburb. For that it was a regular manufacturing quarter of the town where more than one trade was plied is shown by the cylinder seals. It has been said that these were too numerous to be accounted for as coming from the plundered graves; definite evidence that they were made here is available. In the first place there are the gem-cutters' trial-pieces (see Pl. 62) These fragments of pottery or stone on which the jeweller has sketched a design for the subject of a cylinder seal were found in various parts of the Ur site, but nowhere were they so common as at Diqdiqqah; in themselves they are good evidence of local trade, but in one instance (U.16927) they form part of a group of objects found all together which is decisive. In the group there are no less than four typical trial-pieces on limestone (Pl. 62)<sup>18</sup> and with them were a number of cylinders in shell, limestone and steatite all unpierced and uncarved, the stock of half-finished goods which the jeweller would keep and finish to suit the taste of the customer for whose guidance the sketches on the trial-pieces were made; and to show that the craftsman did not confine himself to a single line of business there were with these a quantity of unfinished beads of rock crystal (U.16927D), unpolished and some unpierced, and the shell iris of an eye for a statue (U.16927E).

Evidence similar to that of the trial-pieces is given by an unfinished stone head for inlay (U.17108) and by two curious objects, U.16745 and U.18249, which seem to be jeweller's dies; the first is perhaps really a mould, but might equally well have been used for pressing thin gold plate into the intaglio to secure a silhouette to which the interior detail would afterwards be added by hand; the second is a die proper intended to be against the back of the sheet metal, which would be set on a bedding of bitumen and the figure hammered up in relief. Small weights, of which a large number were found and a bronze steelyard (U.12683) are further witnesses to trade; some clay bead-moulds, U.18863, were also said to come from Diqdiqqah, but it was one of the rare cases where the alleged *provenance* was not above suspicion.

Diqdiqqah was therefore an outlying quarter of Ur given over to the minor crafts and manufactures and, probably, to the business of the merchants trading in goods from overseas. It came into prominence in the Third Dynasty, with the elaboration of the canal system by Ur-Nammu, and it continued as an industrial centre apparently into the Persian period. Since there are no buildings left, and no stratification whereby the objects found in its soil

<sup>16</sup> The miniature clay vases catalogued form a representative series but are only a small selection from the hundreds brought in to us; they were extremely common.

<sup>17</sup> Ducks of glazed frit are found in the Kassite grave K.9, (*U.E.* VIII, p. 87), this being the only case in which such were associated with dateable

objects.

<sup>18</sup> U.16927 A, B, F, G. One of them, G, lay somewhat apart from the rest; further search produced U16994 A and B, which were apparently associated with U.16927 G. [See also U.16928. Ed.]



can be dated on external evidence, those objects must be treated individually on their merits.

In Volume X of this series Dr Legrain has published the majority of the Diqqah cylinder seals, and it is evident that far more belong to the Third Dynasty and Larsa periods than to the later stages in the occupation of the site. The same is true of the terracottas; those which can on the analogy of dated examples from Ur proper be attributed to the Larsa period greatly outnumber such as are demonstrably of later date. It would seem to follow that the main *floruit* of the Diqqah suburb coincided with the Third Dynasty and Larsa dynasties and that in the less prosperous times that followed, the population was very much reduced.

### G. THE TREASURY OF SIN-IDDINAM<sup>1</sup>

by  
Sir Max Mallowan

In the course of the season 1926-7 excavations were carried out on a mound lying roughly one mile to the north-east of the Temenos Wall of Ur. One end of a heavily buttressed building of burnt brick, the corners orientated to the cardinal points of the compass, was discovered close under the surface, fig. 24. The building belonged to one period only, and contained pavement bricks impressed with the stamp of Sin-iddinam who was king of Larsa and Ur c.1849-1843 B.C.

#### DETAILS

All that remained was the north-west end of the building. On the south-east side the ground level was very much lower and all traces of walls had been obliterated. The north-west wall forty-three metres long was found intact; six buttresses each having three reveals on either side projected from it, and at each corner of the building there were three reveals. The north-east and south-west walls also contained two buttresses similar in size and shape to those in the north-west wall, spaced likewise three metres apart: beyond the second buttress each wall came to an end and formed a jamb for a gateway two metres deep, fourteen metres distant from the corner of the building. In neither case could the opposite jamb of the gateway be found, although traces of the mud brick core and of the fallen burnt brick

<sup>1</sup> The discovery of this building was first described in detail in *A.J.* 7 (1927), pp. 416 ff., under the title: The Nig-ga-ra-na of Sin-iddinam. The factual account of the discovery remains substantially unchanged and is in large part reproduced verbatim from the first report. On the other hand, as will be seen below, it is now no longer possible to assume that Sin-iddinam himself ordered the erection of this building for similarly inscribed bricks were found near the Ziggurat where the Ga-nun-mah was probably situated, see p. 3 n. 10. None the less this title has been retained, without prejudice to its propriety. It is not improbable that the building was in fact a religious building, a repository for the god's treasures, as has been reaffirmed by Sir Leonard Woolley in *Excavations at Ur*, Ernest Benn, 1954, p. 166. My original suggestion in *A.J.* 7, that the building was a mortuary chapel, must now be abandoned, because in any case the brick inscriptions do not warrant that interpretation. The reason advanced for that theory was the statement on lines 16-17 of the bricks that Sin-iddinam built the place "for my

father's life and for my own life." But this formula associating a father with the son is now known to have been a standard one in the Larsa period, e.g. Warad-Sin and Kudur-mabuk, *U.E.T.* I, No. 125. Moreover the argument that the building may have had a funerary character because it adjoined the third dynasty of Ur and Larsa "cemeteries" at Diqqah can now be discounted, because as Sir Leonard Woolley has explained in the previous section, that site was not strictly a cemetery but a residential quarter with graves below the house floors. See also T. Jacobsen, 'The Waters Of Ur', *Iraq* 22 (1960), p. 182. It is highly probable that part of this site also covers the remains of an ancient weir dating to the time of Ur-Nammu, serving to regulate the intake of a fan of three, four or more branch weirs watering the region around Ur. Apart from these alterations to my original statement, I have here included a discussion of several architectural and technical parallels which have subsequently come to light in Assyria, Babylonia and Iran.

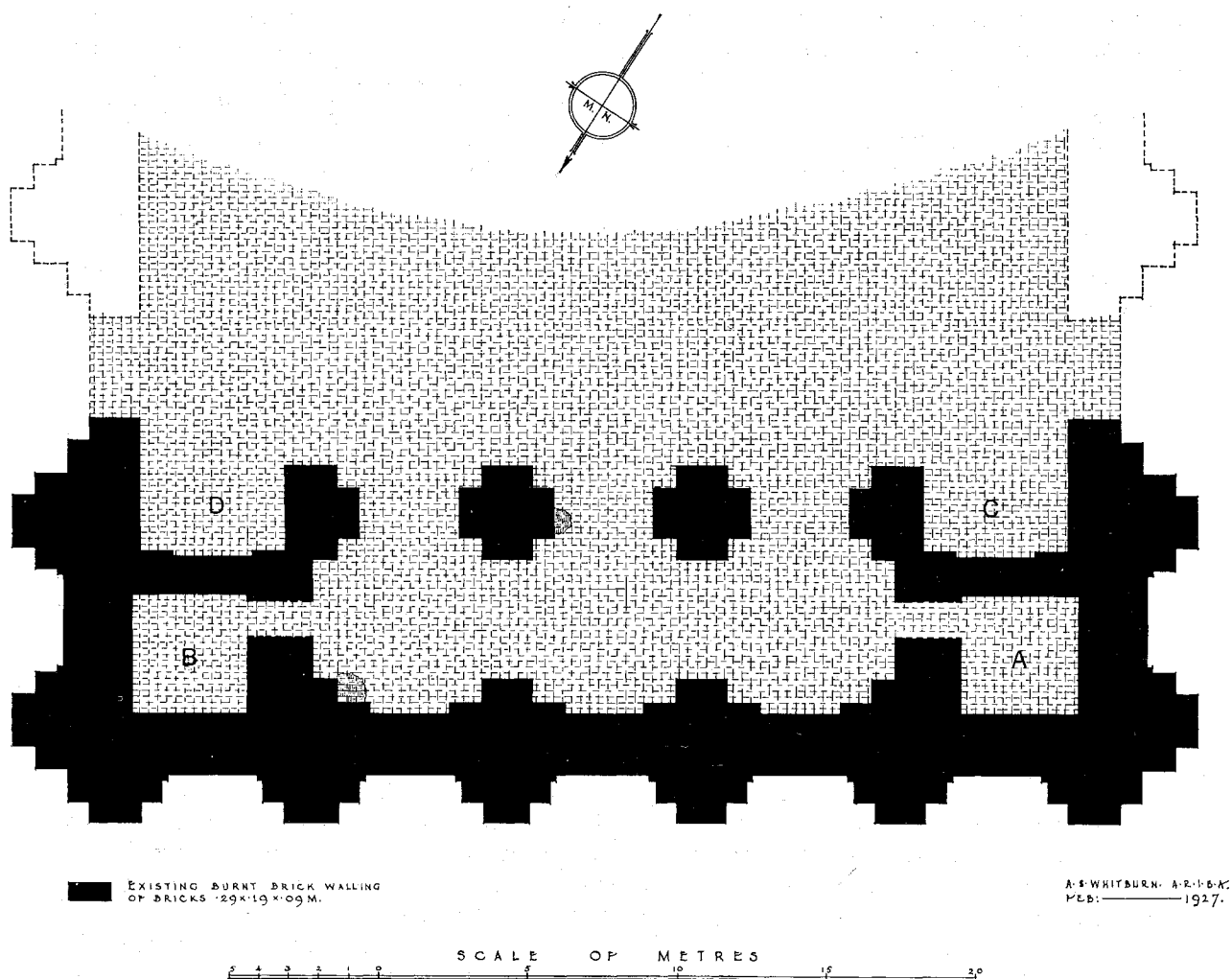


Fig. 24. Plan of the building at Diqqah.

face were found beneath the surface in both entrances. Trial trenches were dug on the south-east side of the building in the hopes of finding the continuation of the north-east and south-west walls, but the ground level was so low in this direction that no traces of crude or of burnt brick could be found beyond the one remaining door jamb of each gate.

The interior of the building consisted of a hall twenty metres in length, flanked on either side by symmetrical chambers approximately four metres square with entrances to the hall. The walls on the hall side of the flanking chambers A and B were, like the external walls of the building, very heavy — over two metres thick — but differed from the others in having a mixed mud and burnt brick face: actually, the inner face of the north-east wall of chamber B was built alternately of two courses of mud and two courses of burnt brick. All the other walls of the building had the burnt brick face and mud brick core typical of walls of the Larsa period. A curious feature of chambers A and B was a ruined square platform of burnt brick. The platforms were built against the north corner of chamber B and the west corner of chamber A; each was one metre in width and six courses below pavement level. Probably they were intended to strengthen the foundations. At all events they are yet another indication of the perfect symmetry of the building. No foundation deposits were discovered here or beneath any of the corners of the building.

On the south-east side of chambers A and B there were the remains of two more chambers C and D. These two chambers were open to the south-east, and had a recess in the middle of the north-west wall four metres long and twenty centimetres deep. The north-east

wall of chamber C and the south-west wall of chamber D had reveals on the outer face corresponding to the reveals of two heavy piers in the shape of a Greek cross aligned between them: they formed the south-east wall of the hall, broken by three wide entrances of which the piers and half-piers were the jambs. On the inner face of the north-west wall of the hall were buttresses corresponding exactly with those on its outer face, and the two middle buttresses corresponded exactly with the two "Greek cross" piers.

## DISCUSSION

A glance at the ground-plan of the building, with its long and narrow hall approached by three entrances on the south-east side, shows clearly that the extant remains must have formed one end of a building with a great central court entered by doorways on the north-east and south-west sides.

The wall foundations of the hall at the north-east end of the building run from six to eight courses below pavement level, and are supported by double footings projecting from the recesses and running in a line below the furthest projections of the buttresses. This implies that the walls were intended to support either an abnormally heavy roof or one of considerable height. The piers in the shape of a Greek cross afford more definite evidence, for they were obviously intended to support an arch or a vault. The supposition that the building was vaulted would account not only for the thickness of the outer walls and the solidity of the buttresses, but also for the abnormally thick partition walls that divide the flanking chambers A and B from the main hall.

The question then arises of the method and disposition of the vaulting. It is unlikely that at this early date any but the simplest methods would have been used. Huge corbelled vaults were constructed for the Third Dynasty royal tombs;<sup>2</sup> more Larsa tombs had corbelled arches (sometimes false arches) than true vaulting. Another type of vaulting for which there is evidence in contemporary tombs, is that with sloped rings, whereby the weight of the roof is distributed between the two side walls and the end wall against which the rings are leaned. It is obvious that the two Greek-cross piers and the corresponding half-piers supported three arches; the resultant weakness of this south-east side of the hall is an argument against the hall having been roofed with a single longitudinal vault running north-east by south-west; the weight would have been too great. A stronger argument against this (which otherwise would have seemed the most natural way of roofing) is given by the reveals on the inside of the piers which, with the corresponding reveals on the north-west wall, certainly imply arches across the hall dividing it up into three compartments. If the spandrels of these arches were built up solid to the level of the crown, each compartment could have been roofed with a barrel-vault the rings of which would lean against the strong north-west wall. It is true that in this case also the arches would have to stand a heavy weight, but it would be for a comparatively short span. The objection that a vault coming over arches would result in a disproportionate height for the building is equally valid against the theory of a single long vault.

We have considered the vaulting in the hall itself and must now turn our attention to the two flanking chambers A and B. Had all the walls been equally heavy these two square chambers might have been supposed to be covered by a dome, but the relative thinness of the south-east walls makes this impossible. It should however be recalled that in 1929, two years after the discovery of this building it was proved that the technique of constructing a dome was already known in the Early Dynastic period at least six or seven centuries earlier.<sup>3</sup> One of the tombs in the Royal Cemetery of Ur, PG/1054, was surmounted by a ring dome

<sup>2</sup> The Third Dynasty Royal tombs will be published in detail in *U.E.* VI, and the various roofing methods used in tombs of the Larsa period are illustrated in Fig. 2 above.

<sup>3</sup> First reported in *A.J.* 9 (1929), pp. 312 ff. and Pl. XXVI, and subsequently fully published in

*U.E.* II, pp. 97 ff. The chamber was 1.70 m. high from floor to the soffit of the dome. Rough pendentives had been used across the angles of the walls and the dome had been built with the aid of a wooden centering. This is still perhaps the earliest known example in Babylonia of a stone built dome.

composed of rough stone boulders.<sup>4</sup> This however was a very much smaller building; the internal measurements of the chamber were only 2.60 by 2.20 metres; it was built underground for the occupation of the dead. More nearly contemporary were the remains of what appeared to have been a brick dome over a small cistern of Ur-Nammu, on the Ziggurat terrace,<sup>5</sup> but the span and internal height were no more than about 1.20 metres. Thus, although these two earlier examples of domical construction were on a small scale, it is by no means absurd to bear in mind the possibility of the existence of domes on free-standing buildings of the Larsa period, and indeed in the Dub-lal-mah, a temple reconstructed in the fourteenth century B.C. by the Kassite monarch Kurigalzu, the proposed restoration of a dome over the sanctuary has much to recommend it.<sup>6</sup>

We have however already demonstrated that although the technique of constructing a dome had been known at Ur long before the Larsa period, neither of the two end chambers of the Sin-iddinam building could have been domed because the south-east walls were too thin, and in fact they were thinner than any other of the walls. Thus it may be deduced that the thrust of the roof was less intense against the south-east side, and we may presume that the vaulting lay across the heavy north-west wall. In other words the vault of the flanking chambers lay in the same direction as that of the main hall itself, and is further evidence of the method suggested.

Thus the extant remains probably originally consisted of a long vaulted hall with three arched openings giving on to the central court, and a square vaulted chamber at either end, entered by an arched doorway.

It could of course be argued that the whole building was covered by a flat roof supported by beams resting on the brickwork reveals. But since we know that Sumerian architects were already employing arches and vaults,<sup>7</sup> we can hardly avoid the conclusion that they intended to apply them here, on a ground plan which inevitably suggests such features. On an elaborate royal building the architects might well have determined to exercise their craft in spectacular fashion, especially when this could be achieved by economising timber, which must always have been expensive in the land of Sumer.

The only assumption made in our restoration is that the craftsmen of the time were capable of building a four-metre vault, whereas in the tombs (the only place where the evidence is entirely preserved) we find no more than the two-metre span required for such purposes. The breaking up of the long hall into four-metre wide compartments may be significant; the modern Egyptian peasant builder finds it difficult to build a vault of more than four and a half metres' span without centering, and the early Sumerian may similarly have distrusted his skill.

If there are strong grounds for the assumption that barrel vaults were used in Sin-iddinam's building, then we must also consider anew if there are not other more or less contemporary buildings elsewhere which may have been similarly constructed. In fact there is at least one such building. A temple at Tell Asmar (ancient Eshnunna) erected towards the end of the Third Dynasty of Ur, is most suitable for comparison. This building, known as the Gimil-Sin Temple<sup>8</sup> was apparently established in the Diyala valley during that king's own lifetime, incidentally a remarkable example of a kind of "Caesar worship" imposed on a city then subject to Ur. The cult was evidently unpopular, for the building was sacked in the course of a revolt and the shrine within it permanently suppressed, whilst the rest of the structure remained in use. The point of comparison however is not the function or plan of the Eshnunna building, but the enormous thickness of its walls in relation to the ground

<sup>4</sup> *U.E.* II, pp. 102-106, Fig. 16.

<sup>5</sup> *U.E.* V, p. 34, and Pl. 69.

<sup>6</sup> See *U.E.* VIII, Pl. 51 and Woolley, *Excavations at Ur*, Fig. 17, p. 204.

<sup>7</sup> An arched doorway was found in a private house of the Larsa period, See Pl. 32a, No. 3, New Street, and the arch in brickwork is thus well attested elsewhere at Ur during the early part of the second millennium B.C.

<sup>8</sup> H. Frankfort, Seton Lloyd and T. Jacobsen, *The Gimil-Sin Temple and the Palace of the Rulers at Tell Asmar*, O.I.P. XLIII, (Chicago, 1940) and see especially the chapter by Seton Lloyd, pp. 7-27, and plans on Pls. I, II. The problem of roofing was not considered in any detail although all the chambers with the exception of the court were assumed to have been covered.

space occupied by the rooms. Indeed in some cases oblong chambers less than three metres wide are enclosed by walls more than three metres thick. Some authorities may be disposed to believe that the primary purpose of such thick walls was to insulate the rooms against heat and cold, and indeed this system of massive construction followed an archaic tradition. Since none of the vaulting has actually survived, proof of its existence is lacking. Nevertheless it is difficult to resist the conclusion that this building was once roofed with barrel-vaults, and even the big central courtyard with its tremendous supporting walls appears to be capable of carrying a similar kind of roof. However that may be, it is no doubt safer to conjecture with Professor Seton Lloyd that the court itself was open to the sky, if only because this would have been the easiest way of admitting light to the surrounding chambers. The courtyard of the Gimil-Sin Temple therefore may be left unroofed, but the disposition of the remaining chambers provides in our opinion a powerful argument for the hypothesis that at least two centuries before the time of Sin-iddinam, there were free-standing buildings elaborately vaulted, on no mean scale, within the Diyala valley, a district which was for some years directly controlled by Ur.

Some forty years after the excavation of Sin-iddinam's building, evidence from Assyria has been adduced to prove that vaulting was a familiar builder's practice far to the north of Ur, in the nineteenth century B.C. In 1964–1967 David Oates discovered at Tall al Rimah, in the Jebel Sinjar, many traces of this technique in a temple which was probably erected about the time of Šamši-Adad I, c.1800 B.C. This method of roofing appears to have been a standard practice in the city of Rimah (Karana) at that time.

In three of the rooms of the temple (VIII, XVI and XVII) the crowns of the roofing vaults were between approximately 6.50 and 7.50 metres above the mean floor level.<sup>9</sup> Further evidence appeared on excavation of a mud-brick staircase in the north wing of the temple. The treads had been carried by a series of vaults progressively increasing in height and it was calculated that the stairs passed over a wall of the gate chamber at a height of about 7.56 metres above the floor level. Indeed, as the stairs continued to ascend, it was evident that this system of arches must have supported the temple roof, over a second storey, at an elevation of not less than 11.34 metres above the floor.<sup>10</sup> Oates's conclusion was that "the technique seems to have been handled with assurance by the builders and must have been familiar to them elsewhere."<sup>11</sup>

The continuation of this technique and of other forms of vaulting was further attested by the discovery of the sides of a barrel vault which had been erected in the shrine of the temple when it was rebuilt in about the middle of the second millennium B.C.,<sup>12</sup> and of a mud brick vault in the "pitched brick" technique in a structure of the Middle Assyrian period in a different part of the city.<sup>13</sup> The "pitched brick" technique had already been used in Babylonia where it is attested in the staircase of a private house of the Isin-Larsa period at Nippur,<sup>14</sup> and in the north it was used to roof a room 3.50 metres wide in a private house of the 18th–17th century B.C. at Chagar Bazar<sup>15</sup> and a tomb of the Middle Assyrian period at Assur.<sup>16</sup>

It is logical to conclude that this familiarity with the technique of vaulting,<sup>17</sup> now so well

<sup>9</sup> D. Oates, *Iraq* 29 (1967), p. 82; the estimate of heights given in *Iraq* 28 (1966), p. 136 should presumably be revised in the light of the evidence published in 1967.

<sup>10</sup> Oates, *Iraq* 27 (1965), p. 69; 29 (1967), pp. 81–82, 94, and Pl. XXX for location of the stairs.

<sup>11</sup> Oates, *Iraq* 27 (1965), p. 69.

<sup>12</sup> Oates, *Iraq* 28 (1966), pp. 123–124, Pl. XXVIIa.

<sup>13</sup> Oates, *Iraq* 27 (1965), p. 77.

<sup>14</sup> D.E. McCown and R.C. Haines, *Nippur*, I, O.I.P. LXXVIII (Chicago, 1967), p. 61, Pls 48, 79.

<sup>15</sup> M.E.L. Mallowan, *Iraq* 4 (1937), p. 111.

<sup>16</sup> A. Haller, *Die Gräber und Gräfte von Assur*, W.V.D.O.G. 65 (Berlin, 1954), pp. 168–169; plain radial vaults were also used in tombs at Assur during this period and at least one example (pp. 112–113)

is probably to be dated in the Old Assyrian period.

<sup>17</sup> Further evidence was reported by Oates in the Annual Report of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq, dated 28 October 1968, on the building techniques current at the end of the third millennium B.C. at Rimah, after examination of the temple terrace. "Mud brick arches were freely employed, and in one structure we found the remains of three tiers of vaulting. Each vault was constructed by the 'pitched brick' method, and rested on pendentives, giving the effect of a shallow dome." In a subsequent letter he has described this as "a domical vault — i.e. an oval structure that is a cross between a vault and a dome — resting on pendentives," and he has commented that it "must be dated Ur III at the latest."

attested by David Oates's excavations in a provincial district of Assyria, was derived from southern Babylonia where a total absence of timber, except the unsatisfactory palm, must have necessitated this invention. The Assyrian architectural debt to the south was further proven by elaborately constructed engaged mud-brick palm-columns which were covered with a thin coating of plaster identical in colouring to that used in the fort built by Warad-Sin (1834–1823 B.C.) at Ur, a little earlier than the ones put up in the time of Šamši-Adad I (1813–1781 B.C.) at Rimah.

No doubt the technique of vaulting was at this period and indeed much earlier, widespread throughout the Tigris-Euphrates valley; but the fact that the unit of construction must normally have been mud-brick has resulted for the most part in collapse, and obliteration of the evidence – and where it has survived it can only be recovered by a highly skilled technique of excavation. It is now perhaps legitimate to suggest that vaulted tombs of doubtful date excavated at Nineveh by R. Campbell Thompson<sup>18</sup> may also be ascribed to the time Šamši-Adad I who is recorded as having been one of the earliest kings of Assyria to have erected a temple in that city.

We now have to consider the evidence for the date and purpose of the building which was named at the time of discovery: the Nig-ga-ra-na of Sin-iddinam, on account of two inscribed bricks in the pavement. It appears that the name signifies a repository, probably of the god's treasures, and what is left of the plan agrees well enough with such a description, for not only is the building spacious, but the niched and revealed facade is appropriate to a building of a religious character. Whether or no Sin-iddinam himself was the author of the building is more doubtful, for similar inscribed bricks have been found elsewhere in Ur, particularly in the precincts of the Ziggurat where another sacred treasury had been situated.<sup>19</sup> Possibly therefore the two inscribed bricks found here had been taken from the lot consigned to the original building, a practice not uncommon in the second millennium B.C., and they may well have been considered appropriate to this construction if it too was in fact a treasury. Alternatively these may have been reused bricks, in which case this building may have been erected either towards the end of Sin-iddinam's reign, or during that of one of his successors. On the whole it seems most probable that the structure belongs to the Larsa period, because brickwork-technique as well as the size and colour of the bricks were characteristic. Moreover the few objects discovered within it, which comprised an inscribed black steatite cylinder seal engraved with a presentation scene before Šamaš, a Larsa potsherd, a haematite weight, and a few paste beads, may also be ascribed to that time.

The character of the brickwork was of peculiar interest. Close to the inner walls in several places we found a number of fallen bricks decorated with half circles in relief on one vertical face. Of these there were half bricks as well as whole bricks; the half bricks had half circles in relief on two adjacent vertical faces, the whole bricks only upon one face. All of them had evidently fallen from the upper portion of the wall, and had most probably formed a decorative coping to it. The vault may have begun immediately above. The half bricks with two decorated faces must have been intended for the corners. Bricks of this type occurred elsewhere in Ur, and though here presumed to have been of the Larsa period, could in other places be attributed to Kassite buildings.<sup>20</sup> At Ur itself however they have nowhere been found *in situ*, doubtless because they were mostly used on the tops of walls and would have been the first to be displaced when a building was ruined. The floors appear originally to

<sup>18</sup> R. Campbell Thompson and R.W. Hamilton, *Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology* 19 (1932), pp. 78-80 and Pl. XLVIII, 2, 3.

<sup>19</sup> *U.E.T.* I, Nos. 162, 163, inscriptions of Kurigalzu recording the restoration of E-ga-nun-maḥ and footnote which suggests that this was probably not different from Ga-nun-maḥ and E-nun-maḥ (and see p. 3 n. 10). C.J. Gadd, *History and Monuments of Ur* (London, 1929), p. 157, suggests that these buildings were repositories for the god's treasures, and probably this one also. *U.E.T.* I, No. 117 gives

the transcription and translation of the eighteen-line inscription on these Sin-iddinam bricks which were also found north-west of the Ziggurat and behind the E-dublal-maḥ, size 0.275 x 0.18 x 0.09 cm., cf. *loc.cit.*, p.xv, No. 117.

<sup>20</sup> Woolley, *Excavations at Ur*, p. 203 and *U.E.* VIII, p. 3, states that Kassite bricks with various patterns moulded in relief were found in the rubbish at the foot of the Dub-lal-maḥ. They were obviously comparable to those discovered in the facade of a Kassite temple at Warka described below.

have been brick-paved throughout; the thresholds of the flanking chambers were raised above the level of the hall. Most of the bricks in the pavement contained the double crescent moon stamp on one horizontal face.<sup>21</sup> Generally speaking the appearance of the burnt-bricks was consistent with that of the Larsa period, but although we still incline to our opinion that this was the time of their origin, we cannot altogether exclude the possibility that they may belong to the succeeding Kassite epoch, since the Sin-iddinam bricks are not in themselves proof that the building was constructed in his reign. It has also to be remembered that the best Kassite brickwork does not noticeably differ from that of the Larsa dynasty, although well preserved Kassite buildings are rarer, and their technique is not as consistently high as that of their predecessors.<sup>22</sup> The balance of probability therefore on the whole favours an attribution to the earlier period, when trade was flourishing and the inner city probably overcrowded.

Outside Ur we may now observe some interesting architectural parallels both in the Kassite and in subsequent periods. A building to some extent analogous was discovered at Warka. This was a temple built by the Kassite king, Karaindaš, in the late fifteenth century B.C., and dedicated to the goddess Innin.<sup>23</sup> Although different in plan the Warka building has the strictly symmetrical arrangement of rooms that appears at Ur, and the corners of the building are elaborately buttressed and revealed. Moreover there are huge T-shaped pillars separating the cella from the ante-cella.<sup>24</sup> The facade of the Warka temple was decorated with brickwork figures of gods and goddesses in full relief. These divinities were depicted holding vases from which libations of water flowed down between them. No such decoration was associated with the Ur building, but it is remarkable that bricks with half circles in relief were common to both; in the restoration of the Warka temple they have been shown in a single line beneath the figures, instead of higher up on the facade as we should have expected.<sup>25</sup>

The continuity of this architectural tradition is well illustrated in Iran, particularly in Susiana. At Susa brick facades with figures in relief decorated buildings of the Middle Elamite period, which may be dated to the thirteenth and twelfth centuries B.C.<sup>26</sup> It is of peculiar interest to find this style still favoured by the Elamites at this period, for the first manifestations of it perhaps derive from the Larsa dynasty, the father and grandfather of the last two kings of which bore Elamite names. The Kassite building at Warka thus represents a half way house in a continuous tradition which may be traced back over a period of about six centuries, and reflects a technique which may well be of Iranian origin and especially persistent within Iran, where it is still seen to be at home in the glazed brick reliefs of the Achaemenian period.<sup>27</sup>

Lastly there is a most interesting constructional parallel in a building dated to the reign of King Sargon of Assyria, 722–705 B.C., discovered at Khorsabad. The place is known as the residence of Sin-aḥ-ušur, a palace which has one remarkable feature reminiscent of our much earlier building at Ur. The Assyrian residence comprises a great courtyard (105) separated from a corridor (106) by a row of heavy piers which form a portico.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Typical of Sin-iddinam, see *U.E.* VIII, p. 23.

<sup>22</sup> Sir Leonard Woolley informs me that at Ur the Kassite brickwork almost always consists of two good skins with rubble filling, whereas in the Larsa period there were laid bricks throughout the wall's thickness.

<sup>23</sup> See J. Jordan in *U.V.B.* I (1930), pp. 30-35, and footnote on p. 34 referring to this building at Ur; plan on Pl. 10.

<sup>24</sup> It is interesting to compare the unusual disposition of the cella and ante-cella walls of Kurigalzu's Ningal temple at Ur, *U.E.* V, Pl. 73 and Woolley, *Excavations at Ur*, Fig. 15, and that of Karaindaš, *U.V.B.* I (1930), Pl. 10, both Kassite, with the end piers of the Treasury building.

<sup>25</sup> *U.V.B.* I (1930), Pls. 15, 16 attempt a

reconstruction of the facade on the lines described above.

<sup>26</sup> *R.A.* 19 (1922), pp. 109 ff.; 21 (1924), pp. 105 ff.

<sup>27</sup> The brickwork reliefs at Babylon depicting bulls and dragons on the Istar gate were of course in the same tradition. They were executed to the order of Nebuchadnezzar II, 604-562 B.C., cf. R. Koldewey, *The Excavations at Babylon* (London, 1914), pp. 38 f.

<sup>28</sup> G. Loud and C.B. Altman, *Khorsabad*, II, *The Citadel and the Town*, O.I.P. XL, (Chicago, 1938), Pl. 72 for a plan of this building and the piers and p. 31 for Gordon Loud's discussion of them.

Five of the piers were free-standing and two were engaged; the greatest dimension of each one was 2.00 X 2.80 m., only slightly smaller than the piers at Ur which had cross dimensions a little over 3 metres. The Khorsabad piers were rather more elaborate; the four corners were rabbeted, with four recesses 0.20 m. deep. Gordon Loud's comment on this construction is interesting: "Whether the piers supported arches or horizontal inlets we are unable to determine, for in no instance was a pier standing intact to more than 2 metres above the pavement. The rabbeted corners, so suggestive of the large portals which may have been arched, at least bring up the former possibility." These Assyrian piers thus appear both in plan and in function to be related to those which had been incorporated within the Ur building about a millennium earlier. We have now reached a time when in Assyria barrel-vaults on a large scale, often built of stone, were being freely used.<sup>29</sup> The Treasury building at Ur thus has a good claim to be an early prototype in a long line of architectural development inspired by the Elamites, and destined to culminate in the great vaulted buildings of Assyria and Achaemenian Iran.

<sup>29</sup> Loud and Altman, *Khorsabad*, II, Pl. 12, and 255-259. A large barrel-vault was discovered by V. Place, *Ninive et l'Assyrie*, I, (Paris, 1867), pp. Place in Gate 3 of the town.



## CHAPTER IV

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIVATE HOUSES

#### A. THE EM SITE

##### GAY STREET

Starting from the NW end, there was on the right a building of which only disconnected fragments of mud brick walling survived; judging by its level it may have been of later date than the houses, but its bricks (0.27 m. × 0.17 m. × 0.09 m.) were of the Larsa type. Then, on the right came the opening of Quality Lane, also at a high level and probably dating to the end of the Larsa period. The street then turned round the projecting angle of No. 1; here changes of date were obvious, for the wall had its normal foundations of burnt brick with mud brick above, but at the present street level fresh burnt brick foundations had been laid over the top of the mud brick; at the actual corner (built on a curve) burnt brick was carried up higher to give greater strength. On the other side of the street a fragment of brick foundation no more than a metre long was all that remained of the NW end of No. 2; the angle of the SW door-jamb of this house had been trimmed to a curve to facilitate passage. Judging by the wall footings the street surface was level as far as No. 4, but it changed a great deal during the time of the occupation of the houses. Quiet Street, which here branched off to the right, ran downhill at the start and then kept to a lower level. Against the NE wall of No. 2 Quiet Street there was a stepped "mounting-block" of burnt brickwork for the convenience of riders (Pl. 18a). The rise in street levels was shown by the late threshold in the door of Closed Lane, which was eight courses of brickwork above the old foundation; the rise was shown also by the doors of Nos 4 and 5. The street wound again between Nos. 4 and 5; the wall of No. 2 Quiet Street had been stepped back to make the turn possible and the opposite angle of No. 4 was built with bricks moulded in a curve for the same purpose; apparently the street once ended here, for the east corner of No. 2 Quiet Street corresponded exactly to a break in the bond of the SW wall of No. 4 Gay Street immediately opposite, and the older NE × SW cross-walls of No. 4 were continued by foundations still existing below the street's surface; it had taken its present course at the expense of the building. A cross-wall of mud brick rising to the level of the foundations of the latest part of No. 4 may mark a step deliberately put here to bring the street up to that of the large courtyard into which it debouched beyond the east corner of No. 5; but here the remains were too confused for any certain deduction to be made from them.

##### *No. 1 Gay Street*

The entire building consisted of no more than two small rooms. It projected beyond the line of the NE wall of No. 1 Quiet Street and so made in Gay Street a double turn; the masonry of its east angle was trimmed to a curve to make this turn more easy. The front door looked down the street (in defiance of the omens) and led into a tiny room, brick-paved, with a door in its west corner giving access to the inner chamber; the party wall consisted of a burnt-brick pier forming the door-jamb with a partition of mud brick between it and the SE wall. The pavement of the inner room was higher than that of the entrance-chamber and its threshold was stepped accordingly. In the room were found a small copper bracelet, several small rubbing-stones, a broken clay model wheel, a bowl of lightly fired burnished black-brown clay, Type IL. 26b, a large jar of light drab clay Type IL. 51a, a plain saucer of Type IL. 4 and a fragment of a pot decorated with incised chevrons and having a vertically-pierced ledge handle, cf. Type 127, Pl. 112. Below the pavement was the corbelled brick tomb LG/125. The little building had no connection with No. 1 Quiet Street and the fact that it had a door opening on the street makes it unlike any

other in the range. It may be that it was a little public shrine like that in Paternoster Row (No. 14, Bazaar Chapel *q.v.*), although the existence of the grave beneath it does not seem to be consistent with such a character.

#### *No. 2 Gay Street*

The house occupied the north corner of the mound where the surface sloped away to the NE and NW. With the denudation of the site most of the building had disappeared and what remained was really only its south corner. In the projecting wing of the house facing NW was a doorway leading into *Room 1*; the floor had originally been paved but most of the pavement was missing; the NE jamb of the door was a brick pier not bonded into either of the walls abutting on it; the other walls in this as in the other rooms were of mud brick on burnt brick foundations which rose from two to six courses above floor level; A door in the NE wall led into *Room 2* which was unpaved; the three surviving walls had five or six courses of burnt brick, the NW wall was broken right away but had probably had a doorway leading to *Room 3*. *Room 3* had remains of pavement against its SE wall; its NW Wall was much ruined but showed signs of a doorway 3.10 m. from the west corner which at a later period had been blocked with mud brickwork. In the SW wall a door led to *Room 4* which had a brick pavement, the SE end flush with the threshold, the NW end, from the line of the NW jamb of the door, stepped up one course, and this higher part sloped to a central drain alongside which, against the SW wall, were two bricks, one on the top of the other, set on the pavement: this was obviously the lavatory. Probably the rooms 1 and 2 correspond to Rooms 4 and 5 in No. 1 Quiet Street and to Rooms 6 and 7 in No. 5 of the same street, i.e., were respectively a shop and a magazine. Rooms 3 and 4 would be the SE range of a house whose central court lay to the NW immediately beyond *Room 3*; in that case the ground-plan would be quite regular, but there is nothing much in the remains to confirm the theory.

#### *No. 3 Gay Street (P1s 22-23a)*

The NE part of the house had been completely destroyed by the denudation of the slope of the mound; it probably extended well beyond the line suggested on the plan. Though the walls were much ruined, the lay-out of the building is particularly clear (*v.* P1. 22b) and it was selected as typical of the medium-sized houses of the period, *v.* the restoration on P1. 22a.

*Room 1.* The door from Gay Street had a raised threshold and had at some time been narrowed by a pier of brickwork built against its SE jamb; the front wall seems to have been of burnt brick at any rate to the height of the ground-floor rooms. The room was brick-paved and in the west corner was a drain; in the NW wall a door had been cut leading into the open court called on the plan "Closed Lane", in the SE wall was an original door giving on the central court of the house.

The central court (2) had a brick pavement sloping to the centre where was a drain; the pavement round the opening was in bad condition and had been repaired by laying a fresh course of bricks round it on the top of the old, making a rectangle about a metre square raised 0.08 m. above the general level of the court. In the east corner two rough parallel lines of bricks, projecting from the NE wall, might have been a fire-place but, as there were no marks of burning on the wall, were more probably a stand for a water-jar (*cf.* No. 2 Quiet Street, *Room 2*); on the pavement there were four large stands made from the necks of big jars set round the raised brickwork of the drain intake, apparently in position. Near the south corner, on the line of the NE jamb of the door in the SE wall, there was a single burnt brick bedded to the pavement with clay mortar on and round which were fragments of charred wood. In all the walls were doors giving on the rooms which surrounded the court.

*Room 3*; between the door-jambs, in the thickness of the wall, were four brick steps, the lowest 0.40 m. high, the four giving a total rise of 1.20 m., resting on a solid filling which went back to the SW wall of the stair chamber and was contained on the SE by the party wall separating this from *Room 4*; over the packing there would seem to have been a

landing, after which the flight turned to the left and continued with wooden treads supported on beams over Room 4. The landing and the top of the party wall had been destroyed by a late cooking-oven the foundations of which had been cut down into them.

*Room 4* was paved with bricks throughout and had a drain in the floor a little NW of the middle; it was obviously the lavatory.

*Room 5* had a mud floor patched with a few bricks; a doorway, which was no part of the original plan, had been cut through the SW wall giving direct access to Gay Street; the curved wall which made the south corner of the room was part of the frontage of No. 4. In the south angle against the curved wall there was let into the clay floor a rough line of bricks within which were quantities of ashes, clearly a fire-place; the face of the wall above was blackened with wood smoke: there had been a second fire-place against the NW wall, near the north corner, apparently an open hearth. On the floor there were found a vase-stand (?) made of the mouth of a large jar and two rough querns or rubbing-stones: this was enough to identify the room as the kitchen.

*Room 6* had been paved and had a (ruined) brick vaulted tomb beneath its floor: it may have been the chapel. Of *Room 7* only the NW side survived and even there the wall was razed almost to floor level; it had been paved; at the NE end a line of bricks might — or some of them might — have been the remains of pavement and it is quite possible that there was a door into *Room 8*, which by analogies with other houses is probable assuming that *Room 7* was the guest-room, as it almost certainly was. *Room 8* and *9* were both paved but presented no features of interest.

The walls of the central court were of burnt brick up to 1.10 m. and above that of mud brick; the whole was covered with mud plaster; the bricks measured 0.27 m. × 0.17–0.19 m. × 0.085 m.

#### “Closed Lane”

The area NW of No. 3 Gay Street was originally enclosed; along the Gay Street frontage ran deep stepped foundations of burnt brick on the same level as those of the front wall of No. 3 and of the NE wall of No. 1 Quiet Street. The foundations were unbroken and joined up with the west corner of No. 3; the wall was probably, like the front walls of the houses, of burnt brick throughout; the buttress at the west corner of No. 3 suggests that through the wall at this point there was a door of which it was one jamb. At a later period the entire wall was pulled down to the level of the street, only its underground foundations being left, and at this stage the area would seem to have been an open lane. Somewhat later a new wall was built of mud brick almost though not quite on the old foundations and a doorway was left against the corner of No. 3; that there had been a certain interval of time is shown by the fact that the door-sill required three courses of new brickwork laid on the top of the old to bring it up to street level, which had risen meanwhile. Just inside the doorway, against the wall of No. 3, 0.85 m. from the inner corner of its buttress, there is a rectangular brick tank 0.90 m. × 0.70 m. × 0.10 m. deep; its level shows that it belonged either to the first or to the second phase, and its position, blocking the new doorway and therefore blocking the old, would make it belong to the middle period when the lane was open and its presence would not have been inconvenient. When the new SW wall was built and the lane turned into private property the new doorway in the NW wall of No. 3 was cut to give access to it, and from that time the court was used as a burial-place. Numerous graves were found in it, LG/106, 107, 108, 109, 110, and a child's burial under large potsherds; of them only LG/109 could possibly have belonged to the early period and all the rest were clearly of the last. Though no altar etc. survived it is quite possible that the old court became the domestic chapel of No. 3 in the secondary phase of the house's occupation, perhaps replacing an older chapel in *Room 6*. Under the pavement was found the cylinder seal U.7529, Pl. 61.

#### No. 4 Gay Street (Pls 23b-24a)

The building, in spite of the apparent regularity of its plan, Fig. 25, was a terrible patchwork in which were incorporated fragments of walls of various dates; judging by the

different levels of its foundations it took its present form after the street had risen 0.80 m. above what had been its surface when the older walls were built. There were two floor levels in the existing building.

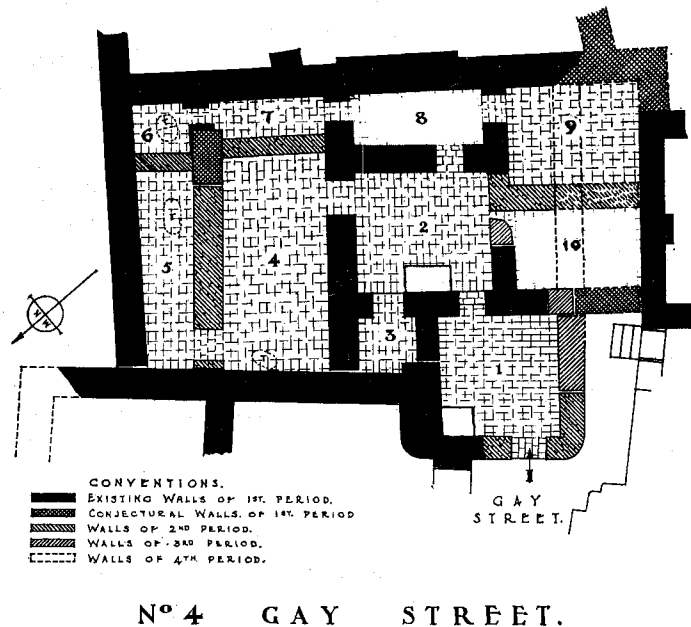


Fig. 25. Plan of No. 4 Gay Street.

*Room 1*, the entrance lobby, was unusually large, looking up Gay Street; half of its curved frontage was a later addition to the building, as is shown by the straight joints in the NW and SW walls and by the shallowness of the foundations of the NE jamb as compared with those of the north corner of the room; the SW wall was all late, but of two periods; the SE wall was made up of an original brick pier which formed the SW jamb of the inner door, produced to the south corner of the room by an ill-built addition which was really a door-blocking, and the NE wall also was in two parts of which the SE end seemed to be later – it was not properly aligned. The floor was of clay; in the north corner was a square enclosure, brick paved and outlined by bricks set on edge, higher than the floor; it was probably a stand for a water-jar: in the South corner was a patch of paving 1.55 m. X 0.85 m. into which was let a large rubbing-stone. The walls were of burnt brick up to 0.85 m.–1.10 m. and above that of mud brick.

*Room 2*, the central court; the floor was originally of clay which had been re-laid with a new clay floor 0.30 m. higher; in the doorway from Room 1 two brick steps led to the higher level. Against the middle of the NW wall, on the higher floor, was a fireplace of bricks and clay (P1. 23b.), the wall above which was smoke-blackened. Against the SW wall were two projecting lines of brick two courses high, supports for a bench, or a base for a water-jar (P1.24a). The door to Room 10 had been blocked at a late date. In the SE wall near the east corner there was a straight joint in the brickwork denoting a difference in date; the foundations of the wall-length to the NE and of the NE wall with which it bonded were higher and the NE wall was not bonded into but abutted on the party-wall between Nos. 4 and 3, so must have been the later, but that its construction went back at least to the time of the lower floor in the court is shown by the fact that the threshold of the door in it leading to Room 4 had been raised to correspond with the upper floor.

*Room 3* was unpaved and possessed no features of interest. *Room 4* seems to have been later than the wall dividing it from Room 3 and to have been simply built up against it, but

even so belonged to the lower floor level. The SE wall was late, not bonded at either end, the NE wall had its SE end resting on and partly incorporating a block of older masonry but beyond that there was a straight joint and the rest of the wall belonged to the time of the lower floor; it abutted on the outer wall of No. 3. The room was unpaved but in the west corner there was a square patch of brick packing between the SW wall and a stump of old wall that projected from the NW wall; below the floor were three graves, LG/102, LG/103 and EMG/14, and also three pots of Type IL. 44, all belonging to the time when the higher floor was in use.

*Room 5* was very late, the skew wall bounding it on the NE belonging to the period of the higher floor, the SE wall to an earlier phase. There were many burials below the floor, LG/104, LG/105 and 4 larnax burials (Types A, B and H) all belonging to the earlier period, and the room was undoubtedly the chapel.

The small and narrow *Rooms 6* and *7* may have been store-chambers. *Room 8* was unpaved and presented no features of interest, and the same is true of *Room 9*, of which most of the SW wall had been destroyed. Most of the (outer) SE wall of the house was relatively old, and the angle of masonry forming the west corner of *Room 8* was of the same date, the NW and part of the NE walls of *Room 9* merely abutting on it. When the higher floor was laid down, part of the old wall, the NW jamb of the doorway between *Rooms 9* and *8* was cut back and a single L-shaped room formed out of the two.

#### *No. 5 Gay Street*

This was a very small house (Fig. 26) consisting of four rooms only; its main interest is in its front door. The NW jamb of this was built on to the angle of No. 2 Quiet Street, so that the house as a whole must have been later in date than the Quiet Street building. Originally there were three brick steps leading up through the doorway from the street 0.40 m. to the

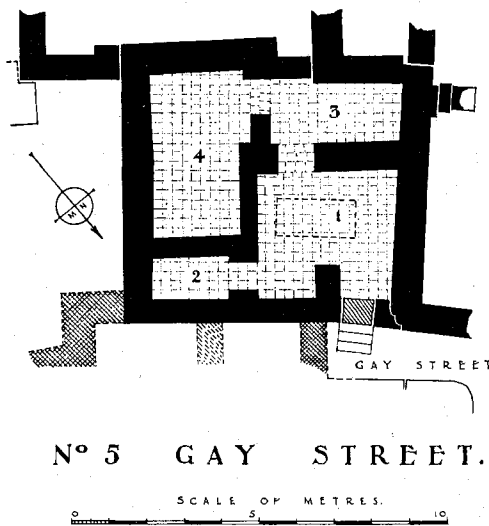


Fig. 26. Plan of No. 5 Gay Street.

floor level of the house; with the gradual rise of the street these were buried and in time more work was required; four courses of burnt bricks were added raising the threshold by 0.50 m., the top of the new brickwork corresponding with that of the burnt brickwork in the walls on either side, and on the top of this there were remains of mud brick; above this again, 0.25 m. above the top of the burnt bricks as seen from the inside of the room and 0.55 m. above as seen from the street there were nine courses of burnt brick with mud brick above, giving a total of 1.60 m. above the original threshold. The height, and still more the presence of the mud brick, shows that this was not a mere raising of the door-sill but a

definite blocking of the door; in fact it looks as if the door had been blocked once, the blocking removed and finally replaced.

The practice of walling up the front door of a house when it ceased to be occupied seems to have been common in late Babylonian times<sup>1</sup> — it was also common in the Egyptian town at al-Amarna — but this is the only certain case of it at Ur. It is tempting to connect it with the burials beneath the floors, which might well render the building uninhabitable, but the connection cannot be proved.

*Room 1*, the court, had apparently a clay floor only; there was evidence near the front door of a later floor at a higher level which might be connected with the first raising of the threshold or with the burial, when the floor had necessarily to be repaired: for under it there was a large brick tomb with barrel-vaulted roof, LG/113. The walls showed from seven to twelve courses of burnt bricks with mud brick above; part of the SE wall stood as high as 2.70 m.

*Room 2* had a threshold of burnt brick beyond which the floor was of clay; the walls had seven courses of burnt brickwork. Under the floor were two graves (LG/111, 112).

*Room 3* also had a burnt-brick threshold and a mud floor. The SW wall was in two parts, the NW end good early work, then abutting on this and reaching to the door-jamb of Room 4 a patch of very indifferent building but with the same number of courses of burnt brick for its foundation.

*Room 4* had a mud floor and in its walls burnt bricks to a height of 0.65 m. The mud bricks throughout the building were of astonishingly poor quality, black in colour, soft and crumbling. There were no objects found in the house.

#### *No. 6 Gay Street (Altar House)*

Nearly the whole building had been destroyed and only its west corner and part of the SW end survived. It occupied a higher site than any of the other Larsa houses in the neighbourhood, its floor being 0.15 m. above the pavement level of the large court to the SW, which again is 0.75 m. above that of the New Street houses; but the foundations of its SW wall went down 0.90 m. below its pavement, so its relative height was no evidence for its being of later date.

Against the NW wall was the domestic chapel, *Room 2* (v. Fig. 27), of which only the SW end remained. It was paved with bricks of mixed sizes, 0.26 m., 0.28 m. and 0.31 m. sq.; in the NW wall there was a niche 0.70 m. wide, near the west corner, and in the middle of the SW wall another niche 0.65 m. wide; a door in the SW wall, at its SE end, led into Room 1. Against the SW wall, for its full length, was a brick altar 0.85 m. from front to back, still standing to its original height of 0.50 m.; from this rose, in the west corner, a "table" of burnt brickwork 0.35 m. high with mud brick above (its top missing); in front of the altar was a dais of bricks 0.32 m. sq. raised a single course above the level of the rest of the pavement and extending to the outer side of the niche in the NW wall; the niche was paved with bricks 0.26 m. sq. A little way from the edge of the dais there was under the floor a large brick tomb, v. Pl. 47a, in which all the features described can be seen, the pavement in the foreground being broken away and the tomb excavated (v. pp. 34–35 above).

*Room 1*, behind the altar, was the usual little "vestry" attached to the chapel. It was paved with bricks 0.26–0.27 m. sq., the walls, preserved up to 1.10 m., were of brick 0.26–0.28 m. × 0.16–0.17 m. × 0.07 m. *Room 3*, a lavatory, was paved with bricks 0.31 m. sq. with a drain opening in the middle. *Room 4* was roughly paved with mixed bricks, a clay jar Type IL.55 was found here; the SW wall had been cut away but seemed to show a door-jamb at 6.30 m. from the west corner; in the NE wall was a door of which only the one jamb remained and the whole of the SE end of the room had gone. To the NE (*Room 5*) there were remains of paving but no walls. This clearly had been the central court of the house.

<sup>1</sup> Koldewey, in *The Excavations at Babylon* does not mention this; I am indebted for the information to Dr J. Jordan.

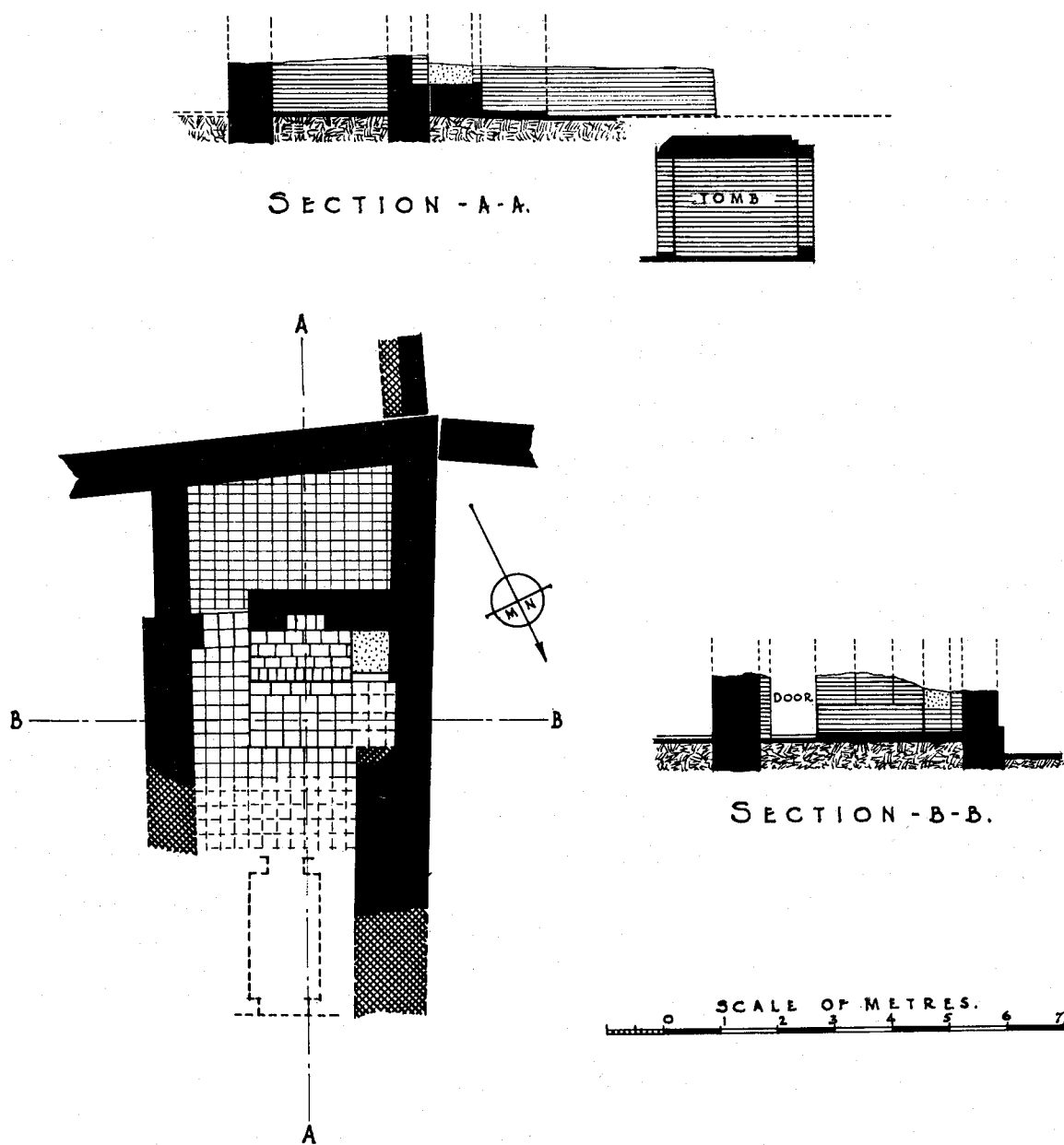


Fig. 27. Plan of chapel in No. 6 Gay Street.

Between the Altar House and No. 4 Gay Street lay a large area so much denuded that its character could not be ascertained; it had the appearance of an open court, but may have been occupied by a house. The only remains of walling were on the NE. Here there was a retaining-wall whose outer (NE) face was of burnt brick and its inner face of mud brick, the latter being internal; its foundations lay fairly deep. Against it were rooms. At the east corner was a brick-paved chamber of which only the NW end remained, presenting no features of interest. Next to this, and communicating with it, was a large paved room which was a domestic chapel; — against the SE wall was an altar, faced with burnt brick, behind which was plain earth packing, originally topped with burnt brick (a little patch survived in the south angle) and in the east corner a “table” of which six courses of brick remained; the pavement in front of the altar was broken and below it was a large barrel-vaulted brick tomb.

Of the SW wall of the room only part of the inner face was preserved; the doorway was at the NW end and here the socket-stone of the door-hinge was found in position; the door

seemed to be masked by a screen-wall. Of the rest of the building nothing was left, and even of the SW wall shown on the plan there were only scanty remains which were not necessarily of the same date; the relative height of the site was shown by the fact that immediately to the NE of it there were remains of brick paving 1.50 m. lower than the pavement of the chapel. The mud bricks in the wall were 0.24 m. X 0.15–0.16 m. X 0.07 m.

#### QUALITY LANE

Outside the NW wall which bordered the houses Nos. 1 to 5 Quiet Street there was a rise in the ground level of more than a metre and a half; on this high ground there was a range of small buildings the character of which it was difficult to determine. They had a common boundary wall on the NW as on the SE, most of them consisted of a single room, they had no connection with each other and none with the Quiet Street houses; they fronted on a narrow lane and were faced with a row of very similar one-roomed structures; none of them seemed to have any opening to the lane. It would have seemed natural to recognise in the lane a bazaar with small lock-up booths, and this may be the true explanation, but against it is the fact that in every case there lay below the floor one or more graves – sometimes indeed the height of the floor was due to the pavement having been several times relaid as the result of repeated interments; one would scarcely expect to find graves under shops. The ordinary habit of burying the dead inside the house, by preference under the chapel and if room was lacking there, or if the house boasted no chapel, under some other room, is so well established that it is difficult to admit of an exception and to regard these little burial-chambers as funerary shrines unconnected with any house. It is conceivable that in spite of the difference in ground levels there was some means of approach from the Quiet Street houses to these back premises, e.g., wooden steps which would naturally have left no visible trace of themselves, or even that access was from the back room on the upper storey; but even so, though they would be in the right position for the domestic chapel and burial-place (which in all these houses was lacking) they did not present those other features which were distinctive of the chapels – there were no niches and no signs of altars and only in one case did the room itself have the long narrow proportions of the normal chapel.

On the other hand the difference of level does not constitute a valid argument against the chambers being contemporary with the houses. The NW walls of the houses were leaning inwards at a dangerous angle, and this must mean that there was a thrust caused by high ground against them on the NW while there was still open space to the SE, for there would have been no collapse had there been an accumulation of soil to act as a support to the wall on the SE. Part of the difference was certainly due to the burials and it is obvious that the construction of a large vaulted brick tomb inside a small chamber would mean a sudden and considerable rise in the floor level if the excavated soil were merely put back over the finished tomb; this we were able to prove. The pottery etc. in the graves was of the same types as occurred in the house ruins and in the graves below the floors of them and of the neighbouring houses in the quarter. The tablets found loose in the small rooms ranged in date from the Third Dynasty of Ur to Samsu-iluna, in one place was found a broken clay pot containing some 60 tablets of the time of Rim-Sin, the bricks in the walls were generally of Larsa date, judging by their measurements, and one bore the stamp of Šilli-Adad; all this evidence combines to show that the small rooms were strictly contemporary with the houses to the SE of them. On the other hand it is quite possible that as these rooms lay at so high a level they were in use mainly in the later part of the period of the occupation of the houses, and survived them to serve the houses which replaced, at a higher level, those excavated by us. To some extent they may really have overlapped with the next period so far as the upper parts of their walls and the uppermost graves beneath their floors are concerned. On the whole it seems best to assign the small rooms to the houses on which respectively they back, and this is done in the following description of the individual sites; but an exception has to be made in the case of that at the NE end of the range, which has been called No. 1 Gay Street.

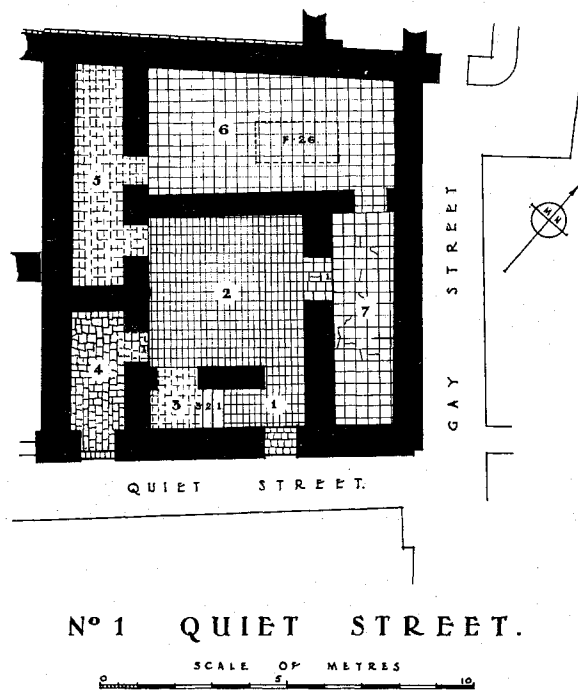


The rooms lay along a narrow lane ("Quality Lane") on the NW side of which was a parallel and similar range; this presumably belonged to houses which fronted NW on another street, but by the denudation of the site they had been completely destroyed. It was here that Dr. Hall in 1919 made some trial excavations which are reported by him in the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 9 (1923), pp. 187–188; cf. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, December 4, 1919, pp. 22–25. Little of the plan could be made out, but some fine tablets were discovered, omen-texts, medical texts and business documents all of Larsa date; both Hall and we found graves beneath the pavements; the more important of these are described in the Tabular Analysis of Graves, LG/116–LG/133.

### QUIET STREET

#### No. 1 Quiet Street (Fig. 28)

The house had two entrances, one into the normal lobby (*Room 1*) and a second into Room 4, which may have been a shop. The front wall was of burnt brick, still standing up to thirty courses. The front (to Room 1) was original, the threshold being at street level; an unusual feature was that the staircase opened on to Room 1 instead of onto the central



N° 1 QUIET STREET.

SCALE OF METRES  
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Fig. 28. Plan of No. 1 Quiet Street.

court; there were three brick treads left, after which the steps were taken up in wood. The central court (2) had its brick paving preserved in the N corner only. A second door in its SE wall led to the lavatory (3) below the stairs. In the SW wall a door led to Room 4 (which had its independent communication with the street, not a feature of the original building); the SE walls of the court stood twenty three courses of burnt brick high, its other walls had only one or two courses of burnt brick above pavement level and mud brick thereafter. The SW wall of Room 4, which had a roughly paved floor, had burnt brick up to eighteen courses, the NW wall was of mud brick and destroyed down to floor level. But this NW wall had six courses of burnt brickwork below the floor abutting on and not bonded into the SW wall the foundations of which went yet deeper; on the other hand the mud brick above floor level had been bonded in to the burnt brickwork of the SW wall: therefore the SW wall was constructionally earlier than the NW party wall (perhaps merely because it belonged to

No. 3 Quiet Street against which No. 1 was built). The NW wall at first belonged to a house whose floor level was lower than that of the existing structure, and when the latter was planned the SW wall was pulled down and rebuilt so as to form a unit with the mud brickwork of the party wall: three phases of the house seem to be indicated.

The door in the court leading to *Room 5* had had its original width diminished by a brick pier built against its SE jamb and at a later period seems to have been blocked up altogether. The room was brick-paved, and it may have had a door leading into Room 4 of which no trace remained owing to the destruction of the party wall. A door in its NE side led into Room 6. In *Room 6* more than half of the NW wall had fallen forwards into the room, the corners only being left; the SE wall, of mud brick, showed whitewash covered with a second coat of mud plaster and whitewash up to a height of 1.50 m.; the brick pavement remained only in the north and west corners; under the floor was the brick tomb LG/95 and an urn burial LG/96.

*Room 7* was brick-paved throughout and had doors to Room 6 and to the central court.

*No. 2 Quiet Street* (Fig. 29; PIs 24b-25)

This was a large house which had been reduced in size by turning part of its site into a new house, No. 1 New Street. The front wall was of burnt brick up to the height to which it was preserved, 2.20 m. above the threshold; the other walls of the main structure had burnt brick up to 1.30 m. above pavement level with mud brick above. The threshold of the front

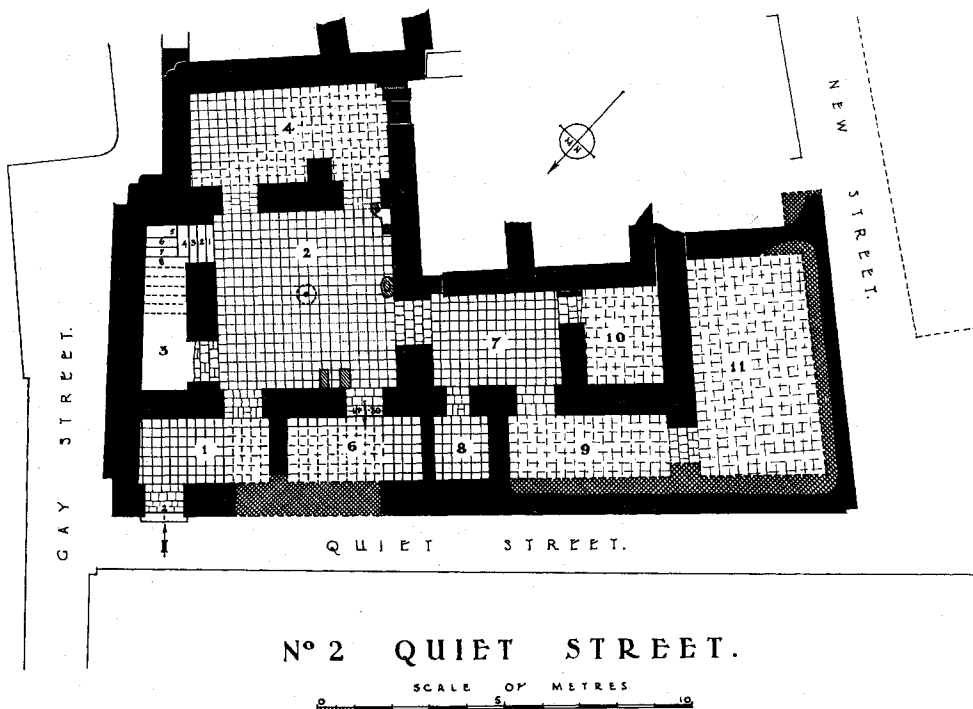


Fig. 29. Plan of No. 2 Quiet Street.

door was raised 0.60 m. above the level of the street (as given by the threshold of No. 1); in its brickwork there was a slot for the wooden sill and in the jambs were holes for fixing the wooden door-frame. The west angle of the entrance-lobby (*Room 1*) had been destroyed by Taylor's excavations; its pavement was of bricks 0.26 m. sq. A door in the SE wall led to the central court (2) which had a good brick pavement sloping to a central drain; at a later period a new clay floor was laid 0.50 m. higher. Against the NW wall two rough piles of bricks were probably a pot-stand, there was a similar stand in the south angle and against the SW wall a disk of bitumen impressed with a circular groove made by the base of a large pot;

all these belonged to the clay floor of the second stage. Two doors in the NE wall led to the lavatory (3) and the stairs. The lavatory was originally 3.20 m. long with a cross-wall at the SE end containing the filling of the lowest part of the staircase, the treads thereafter going up in wood; later a new cross-wall was built, cutting the length of the lavatory down to 2.25 m., and the solid part of the stair flight was correspondingly prolonged; that wall had sagged forward into the room with the result that the upper flight had sunk below its original level. Of the stairs, the bottom treads were as usual in the doorway, between the jambs; four gave a total height of 1.30 m.; the next flight of the remodelled stairs started with a broad tread against the SE wall and four more ran over the original solid filling giving a total height of 2.15 m. Beyond this, five treads resting on the new filling had, before the sinkage took place, given a total height of 3.00 m., and had the timber treads over the lavatory been carried only to the line of the SE jamb of the lavatory doorway (to which the door giving on the balcony would correspond) there would have been four of them making a minimum of 3.65 m. for the height of the ground-floor rooms; but it is always possible that from a landing at the stair top there were more steps in the thickness of the door leading out on to the balcony (as definitely was the case in No. 11 Paternoster Row, *v.* p. 151), affording anything up to an additional metre's height; the point is of importance for the reconstruction of the houses. It is however to be noted that these measurements apply only to the reconstructed staircase which may have been contemporary with the raising of the courtyard floor by 0.50 m. The first flight with its normal high tread was original, and at that time the solid filling behind supported a flat landing, the surface of which is seen as the first (broad) tread of the later stairs; the awkward stepping-block in the angle of the first flight and the steps over what had been landing belonged to the second phase, and in the first the wooden second flight only started at the edge of the landing between the staircase walls; it is impossible accurately to estimate the total rise of the original stairs.

*Room 4*; only in the east corner was paving left, unevenly laid, of mixed bricks mostly 0.24 m. X 0.16 m.; the rest of clay and perhaps the whole area had never been paved. On the clay floor lay a large nether grindstone. The walls were of burnt brick up to 1.40 m. with mud brick above; a door in the SW wall had been carefully blocked with burnt brick — it had led to an open court on which No. 1 New Street was afterwards built. On the floor close to this door lay a clay impression, U.7784, (*U.E.T. I*, No. 304) bearing the name of Sin-iqišam, described as a "servant of Hammurapi". The room may originally have been two, since there were two doors from the court and the start of a dividing wall, but of the continuation of that wall or of its junction with the SE wall there was no sign.

*Room 6*. The whole of the NE end was destroyed by a trench made in Taylor's excavations, which went down below foundation-level; at the SW end the pavement was preserved, unevenly laid and slightly higher than that of the courtyard.

*Room 7* was well paved with burnt brick, the pavement sloping to a central drain; this, together with the fact that rooms opened off it on two sides, shows that it was a secondary court open to the sky. The NE wall had fifteen courses of burnt brick; this once ran across the SE side also but was cut away perhaps to make a doorway into a room which is now Room 5 of No. 1 New Street; later on that door was bricked up, but the door-blocking together with the SW part of the wall was destroyed and again replaced when the new house was organised (see the notes on No. 1 New Street); in the new wall (the last) there were only five courses of burnt brick, as in the SW wall, while in the NW wall there were nine. The mud brick of the upper parts of the walls showed signs of heavy burning and there was much burnt wood in the rubbish against the walls.

*Room 8*, originally part of Room 6, had been divided from it by a party wall one brick thick which was not bonded in to the side walls. The NW wall had been entirely destroyed down to its footing by Taylor's work. The floor was brick-paved. In *Room 9* the whole of the NW wall had been destroyed by Taylor; the remaining walls showed evidence of burning and of having been overthrown at the same time when the burning took place. The floor was of clay. In *Room 10* the walls were very heavily burned and there was much charred wood on the floor; the floor was of clay. *Room 11*; of the NW wall only the footings remained,

the SW wall was razed to below floor level but still stood four to six courses high above the (lower) level of New Street, and part of the SE wall was also destroyed by an intrusive double-jar burial cut down into it from a later surface. In the east corner part of the brick pavement was preserved; against the SE wall there had been an altar and below the pavement was a (plundered) brick tomb vault; this then had been the chapel of the house. Below the level of the pavement was found the cylinder seal U.7583, Pl. 61.

The clay seal-impression found on the pavement of the courtyard was completed by a second example (U.7700) found in the ruins of the house. The text (*U.E.T.* I, No. 304) gives as the name of the owner of the house Sin-iqišam, who was *gudapsu*<sup>2</sup> of Nanna and archivist in the service of Ḫammurapi; it is natural therefore that on the cylinder seal U.7583 he is shown coming into the presence of the Moon god. His father's name was Ilišu-ibbišu and his son, named after the grandfather, held the same offices in the reign of Samsu-iluna; impressions of his seal were found in the Ningal temple, *U.E.T.* I, No. 149.

*No. 3 Quiet Street* (Fig. 30; Pls 26a–28b)

The house had two entrances both of which appear to be original, but it may be that the door leading straight into the court was due to reconstruction; there had been a good deal of re-building on the site. The front of the house was of burnt brick up to the top of the standing wall, 2.70 m. The NE door, with raised threshold, led into the central court (*Room*

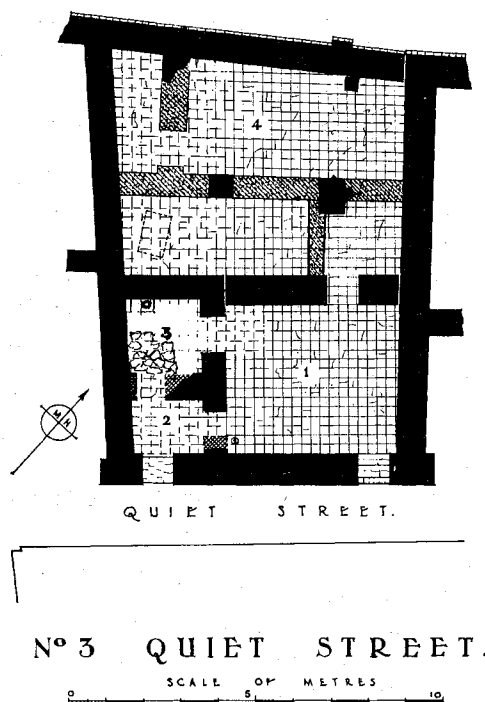


Fig. 30. Plan of No. 3 Quiet Street.

1) which had a brick pavement sloping to a central drain; the NE wall (re-built, *v.* notes on No. 1) had burnt brick standing to 2.70 m. and a straight joint in the brickwork where the mud-brick party wall of Rooms 4 and 5 in No. 1 was bonded into it shows its relative date. The NW wall had rough foundations of two courses of burnt brick with mud brick above standing to 2.40 m. and was not bonded into the NE wall but abutted on it and was clearly a late reconstruction; the SW wall was of the same character where it was bonded into the NW wall, but the central part appears to have been of burnt brick up to a considerable height, judging by the NW jamb of the door to Room 2; it had however been rebuilt with

<sup>2</sup> [On this priestly title see J. Renger, *Z.A.* 59 (1969), pp. 132–8. Ed.]

mud brick. *Room 2* was unpaved; the SW wall was of burnt brick, the NE and NW walls rebuilt with mud brick, and the latter was so ruined that the width of the door in it was conjectural, but a shallow jamb on the SW wall proves its existence. *Room 3* presented certain difficulties; in the south corner was a rectangular mass of burnt-brick packing 1.10 m. wide; beyond it against the NW wall was a drain, probably contemporary, and the NW wall was in two sections, from the west corner for a space of 1.10 m. having five courses of burnt brick and from that point to the north corner eight courses with mud brick above in each case; the room was unpaved. The door in the SE wall was not original as its jambs had cut, not built, faces. It looks as if the room has served a double purpose; the block of brickwork was probably the support of a stairway which started in the thickness of the SE wall, ran over the block for about 1.00 m. and then was continued by wooden treads supported on timbers above the metre-wide recess in which was the drain and so with a right-angled return led to a door giving on the balcony above the door of *Room 3* leading to the court; the recess with the drain would then be an unusually constricted lavatory. The living-accommodation in this house is so limited that a shift of the kind suggested would be quite in keeping. Under the floor in the east corner of the room was a grave.

*Room 4.* In this area, which is more than half that of the entire house, the features of the two main periods were quite distinct. Originally the plan had been normal. Under the pavement of the open court shown on the general plan Pl. 122 (which represents the later phase) were found the foundations of an older wall running NE by SW across the space on the line of the SW brick column and from this wall another ran to where the traces of its junction with the NW standing wall can still be seen, while the NE brick column marks the start of a third wall which joined the back wall of the court close to the SW jamb of its doorway; thus behind the court there were two rooms, a large and a small, one certainly and the other probably entered directly from the court, and behind these again was an irregularly shaped space divided by cross-walls into unequal parts; this would give us a kitchen (?) and a guest-chamber with, beyond them, a chapel and the small room which is often found behind the chapel altar.

All these walls were razed and their foundations buried beneath the pavement of a large open court; the pavement was not all on one level but the surface of the SE half stepped down about ten centimetres to the top of the remaining foundations of the old cross-wall which now served as paving and from that stepped down again ten centimetres in the NW half of the court. On the old foundations there was built (p1. 26a) a rectangular pillar of burnt brick, 0.65 m.  $\times$  0.55 m. sq., still standing 1.70 m. high. On the foundations of the old cross-wall that ran towards the central court were found the remains (only two courses high) of what had apparently been a similar pillar. The different levels in the pavement certainly suggest a division of the area and it was tempting to suggest that there had been a new wall of mud bricks built on the old foundations, or at least on those of the main NE  $\times$  SW wall; but absolutely no trace of mud brickwork was found, nor could it be explained why, if building a mud-brick wall, the builders should have erected in the middle of it a pillar of burnt brick whose smooth faces showed that it had not been bonded in to anything else (of the second pillar not enough was left to show whether it had been similarly independent or not), and one could only conclude that the pillar was intended to be isolated. The two pillars were not in a line parallel with the SE wall of the court, but of the second only the SE half was preserved and it is quite possible that it was oblong in shape and its NW face aligned with that of the SW pillar, coinciding with the edge of the old wall-foundations. The only explanation I can give is that the pillars held up a wooden framework supporting an upper room projecting over the court, a tie-beam running back from the NE pillar to the SE wall accounting for that pillar's extra length. There would then be two upper rooms to justify the staircase and perhaps a screen of mud-plastered matting, between the pillars, might account for the step in the paving while the fact that the space behind the pillars and below the rooms would become virtually a room itself would explain the difference in the height of its floor; the irregular space between the pillars and the NW wall would be an open courtyard.

In the old wall-foundation, just in front of the ruined NE pillar, there was found *in situ*, in the older masonry, a brick bearing the inscription of Lipit-Ištar of Isin, the old wall therefore cannot be earlier than his time. Bricks with royal inscriptions have no business in private houses but they not infrequently occur; in most instances they were re-used and had been taken from a dismantled building, in which case the house must have been a good deal later in date than the inscription, but sometimes the dates cannot be very different and then the explanation must be that after the completion of a royal building superfluous bricks made for it might be sold off to contractors for private use: here the latter alternative seems the more likely.

In the south corner of (4) there was a tomb, LG/98, below the floor which belonged to the earlier phase of the building. The brick paving of the open court beyond the pillars was at a later time covered with a clay floor. The burnt brick foundations of the skew (NW) wall showed two projecting members one of which at least denoted the start of a wall; it is restored as such in the (early) plan; the meaning of the second, which was not bonded into the skew wall, is doubtful. Below the pavement, about 0.50 m. from the brick pillar, was the grave LG/97; one of the clay pots apparently associated with it itself contained human bones. Under the west corner of the court there were six pot burials (in pots of Type IL.37) and a hutch burial,<sup>3</sup> all of small children, and one adult burial, *v.* Pl. 28b.

*No. 5 Quiet Street* (Fig. 31; PIs 26b-27a)

In its general arrangement the house was like No. 1, having two entrances of which one may have been a shop. The front wall was of burnt brick up to 0.85 m. and thereafter of mud brick. That the house was relatively old was shown by the fact that the street level had risen 0.50 m. since its building, and the front door leading to *Room 1* had a raised threshold and steps down to the pavement, which was of mixed bricks.

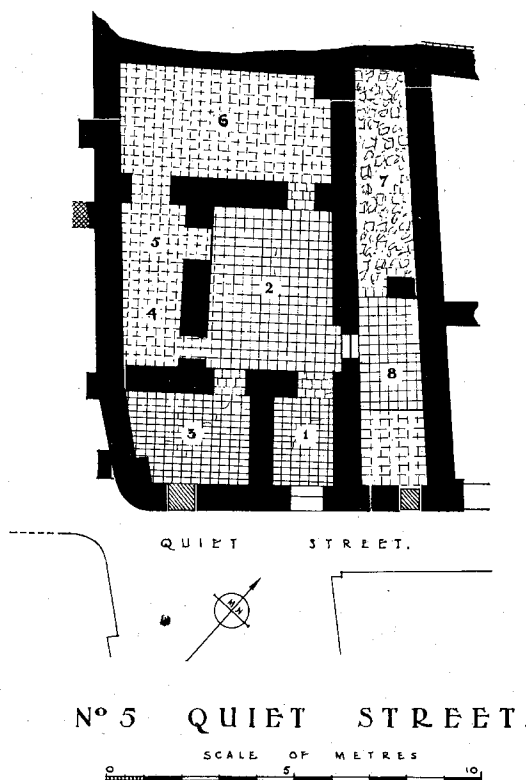


Fig. 31. Plan of No. 5 Quiet Street.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 34.

*Room 2*, the central court, had a rather rough pavement of mixed bricks; in the SE wall the burnt brickwork rose to 1.75 m., in the other walls to 0.80 m. or 0.90 m., and besides the entrance door from Room 1 five doors gave on the surrounding chambers. The mud plaster on the walls was well preserved and covered not only the mud brickwork of the upper walls but the lower courses of burnt brick also; it was reddened as a result of the fire which had destroyed the house. Against the middle of the SE wall there had been an open fire-place. *Room 3* was of irregular shape owing to the rounded corner of the building; it was paved with mixed and broken bricks; the NW wall was not bonded into the outer (SW) wall and would therefore seem to have been rebuilt, but there must always have been a wall here; the mud plaster on the walls was heavily burnt. There had once been another doorway in the SE wall opening on the street but it had been carefully blocked with a wall of burnt brick below and mud brick above. *Room 4*; the entrance from the court was not original, for its jambs were cut through the wall and not built as such; there were traces of a brick pavement, under which was the infant larnax burial LG/100, but most of it had been destroyed. The party wall which separated this room from Room 5 had also disappeared. *Room 5* was unpaved and the pavement of the court stopped in a straight line at the threshold of the door. If the plan of the house was normal the staircase ought to have been in one or other of Rooms 4 and 5, but the presence of a door in the NW wall makes it impossible for the steps to have started in the thickness of the NE wall as in that case the door would have been blocked; they could only have started by the SE jamb of the courtyard door and have run up over Room 4 which in that case cannot have existed as a room at all. The fact that the door of Room 4 was not original makes this theory probable, but as there were no treads or filling left, owing to the digging of graves, it cannot be proved. The making of a new door to Room 4 may mean a re-arrangement, the staircase being reversed and starting with brick treads between the jambs of the new door and running (in woodwork) over Room 5 which would in that case get proper head-room. Below floor level were the graves.

*Room 6*; the original pavement had been much destroyed and was later covered by a clay floor raised 0.40 m. or 0.50 m. above it; the thresholds of both doors had been raised to suit. In the north corner was a burnt-brick pier which was an addition, not bonded into the walls; the NW wall leaned outwards at a pronounced angle, but this seemed to be accidental and due to collapse; it had a foundation of eight courses of burnt brick, all below floor level, with mud brick above giving a total height of 3.85 m.; like all the walls it bore the marks of heavy burning.

A number of tablets, U.7786, 7795 and 7827, were found in this room, lying on the clay floor and burnt by the fire which had destroyed the house. These were mainly dated to the reigns of Abi-sare, Sumu-Ilum and Rim-Sin, and most were business documents which in some cases at least were concerned with temple services; two or three were exercises.<sup>4</sup> At 0.30 m. below pavement level was a very large brick corbel-vaulted tomb, LG/99, in which was a cylinder seal U.7909, and in front of it, in the west corner of the room, was a larnax grave.

The two *Rooms 7 and 8* occupied a narrow strip which seems originally to have been a lane open at either end. At the SE end of Room 8 there had been only shallow angle-buttresses to strengthen the wall corners; later a block of brickwork was added to the SW buttress so as to narrow the opening and make of it a doorway, and a threshold was laid across it; later still, brickwork was placed above this to a height of 0.95 m. above the good brick pavement of the room and 0.60 m. above the street level – this can scarcely have been

<sup>4</sup>[The excavator added this section concerning tablets to his earlier typescript, after the publication of *U.E.T. V*, and it may have been placed under Room 6 rather than Room 4 by mistake. It has been left in this position however since it is possible that the room numbers were changed after excavation. The numbers U.7786, 7795 and 7827 each represent several tablets (see Catalogue). Their

provenances are given on the field cards as follows: U.7786 from 'Quiet St. No. 5, Room 4'; U.7795 from 'Quiet St. High Level', but 'prob. Quiet St. 5, Room 4' (because U.7795a joins U.7786d, and U.7795b joins U.7786c); and U.7827 from '7 Quiet St. (and a few from EM and Quiet St. 5 Room 4)'. U.7826 was also from No. 5 Room 4. Ed.]

a mere raising of the threshold, since there were no steps down on the inside, but must have been a complete blocking of the door. No mud brick was found on the burnt brick, so possibly the blocking was never carried higher but was the sill of a window for a shop. The cross-wall between Rooms 7 and 8 was an addition, not bonded in to the NE wall; in Room 7 both the side walls had been broken away 0.35 m. from the NW end and rebuilt with mud brick and the NW wall had been added with its foundations at a much higher level. The floor was unpaved and a mass of rough brickwork covered its NW end leading up to the high foundations of the end wall; it was like the filling for a staircase, but cannot well have been such unless indeed it afforded approach to the high-lying grave-chambers beyond the house limits proper to the NW.

The only entrance to these two rooms from the house was by the door in the NE corner of the courtyard; this had a reveal to its NW jamb and steps leading down to the lower pavement level of Room 8. The doorway was not original but had been cut, and the reveal had formed a niche into which the door folded back, as in Room 4 of No. 3 New Street; this had been utilised when access was needed to the new rooms.

*No. 7 Quiet Street (Pls 27b-28a and 29)*

The ground-plan of the house (Fig. 32) was difficult to recover, partly because of the complete destruction of the south corner, partly because of rebuilding which complicated the remains particularly of the west and north-west part.

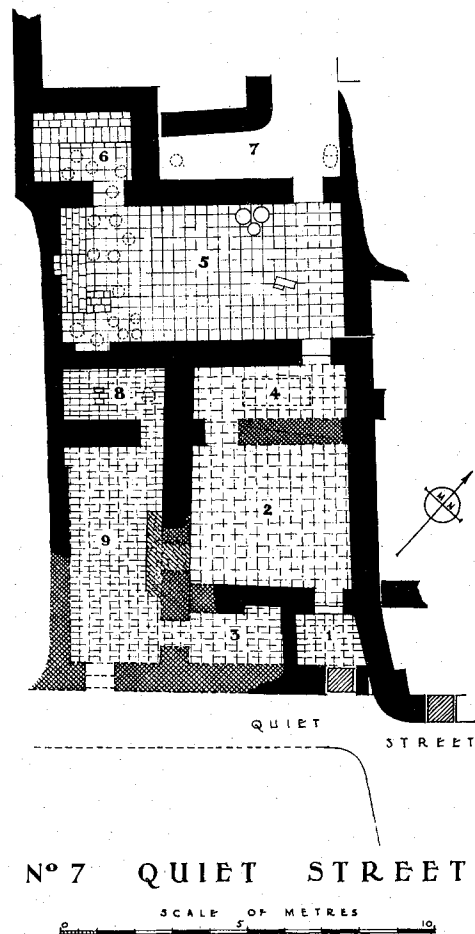


Fig. 32. Plan of No. 7 Quiet Street.



The original street door, on the NE side of which was found the pot burial LG/101, led into *Room 1* and so into the central court (*Room 2*); in the later phase of the house both these doors were blocked with thin walls of burnt brick and the whole interior of the room was thickly plastered with bitumen as if to turn it into a cistern; at this time the entrance to the building was presumably through the (ruined) front wall into *Room 9*, which had a door leading into the court. *Room 3* presents no features of interest. *Room 2* had once been paved, but the paving was almost all destroyed; an old NW wall (shown on the plan) had been pulled down and replaced by a roughly-built wall which starting from the original door-jamb at the SW end ran obliquely to a point on the NE wall a metre or more SE of the original wall abutment, the mark of which was quite clear since its foundations projected at the base of the NE wall and above them there was a gap in the face where the mud-brick of the cross-wall had been bonded into its burnt brick; the bricks of the new work were of the same size as the old, 0.25 m. × 0.16 m. × 0.065–0.07 m. The small *Room 4* (of the older phase) had its NW doorway partly blocked by a high threshold probably contemporary with the skew wall; below its floor was a ruined and plundered corbel-vaulted tomb, belonging to the late (skew-wall) phase.

*Room 5*; A late wall of mud brick, thin and flimsy, ran across the room NE × SW at a high level; it had been heavily burnt; it was probably connected with the later phase of the house (it ran at much the same angle as the skew wall in *Room 2*) and with a clay floor which here lay 0.45 m. above the original brick pavement; at this time the room (or rooms) served as a kitchen, for there were found in it a circular brick hearth full of ashes, a quern and some large cooking-pots (P1.29b) and a curious shallow dish of unbaked clay one side of which was decorated with an owl's face made by pinching up a beak and setting cowries for eyes in the hollows (U.7587, P1. 91, No. 253). Scattered over the floor were inscribed tablets all of which, like the walls of the room, were burnt to a deep red by an accidental but violent fire.<sup>5</sup> A pot burial containing a set of carnelian, paste and quartzite beads, cowries and a roughly-engraved cylinder seal was on the top of the late cross-wall and must therefore be much later than the building.

In the earlier phase, *Room 5* was paved all over and had at its SW end a low raised brick dais of which the part nearer the middle of the wall stood a course above that in the west corner; in the middle of the SW wall was a niche and the dais had run in front of this but was nearly all destroyed. There was another niche in the SE wall near the south corner. This identifies the room as the chapel; the dais was the altar and the lower raised square of burnt brickwork in the west corner was probably the base for the decorated mud-brick table. In front of the altar there was an astonishing number of children's graves, 32 in all, see P1. 29a; most of them consisted of a simple bowl with a second bowl as cover, two were pot burials and two were of the hutch type with the opening closed by a square pottery 'door' secured with string, see P1. 97b.; with them was a clay pot, Type IL/91a. For the most part they lay immediately below the paving-bricks, but some were flush with the pavement's surface and a few protruded above it and probably belonged to the later phase of the building; few had any objects with the bones. A door in the NW wall, just in front of the altar, led into *Room 6*; this was a small chamber (like most of the "vestry" chambers at the back of the domestic chapels) and along its NW and SW walls ran a brick bench 0.45 m. high; the floor was paved. The late wall already mentioned as running across *Room 5* ran over the SE edge of this chamber, and a second late wall of burnt brick having nothing to do with the present building also ran over its ruins; below the foundations of these the room was filled with light grey ashes and charcoal, lying on the pavement, and above this layer a mass of greenish-grey brick earth lightly burned which must have come from the walls of the original room because the late wall above it was burnt to a deep red. On the pavement and in the light ash layer were numerous tablets of a literary character and some circular "school" tablets.<sup>6</sup> Apparently the brick bench had been a shelf on which they were stored, for a few were on it and most lay along its foot, but they had also spread out through the doorway into *Room 5*; all were reddened with fire; judging from their position there had been wooden shelves

<sup>5</sup> [See p. 113 n. 11.]

<sup>6</sup> [See p. 113 n. 11 and U.7716.]

above the bench going fairly high up the walls and with the collapse of these the tablets lay higher up in the debris, above the grey-green stratum, some in Room 6, others including some circular "school" tablets, beyond its door in Room 5; they were not burnt. It was difficult to say whether they belonged to the same series and merely owed their condition and position to the accidents of the destruction of the house or whether they belonged to the later edition of the building.<sup>7</sup> Under the pavement of Room 6 there were seven more infant burials.

A door in the NW wall of Room 5 led to another room (7) of which the plan could not be recovered; a wall of mud brick with a right-angled return more or less parallel to the late high walls over Rooms 5 and 6 ran across it at a high level, its bricks reddened with fire, and connected, apparently, with this were the remains of a brick pavement on which lay a few small business tablets, one burnt red, the others showing no signs of burning. Below the pavement in a layer of burnt black ashes which overlay a lower paved floor there were a fair number of tablets which were half-burnt, blackened, not reddened,<sup>8</sup> part of a stag's horn and a very finely carved duck-weight.

A curious curved wall abutting on the wall of Room 6 belonged to a relatively early phase of the building (see plan), but the complete destruction of everything NW of this prevented our learning anything as to its nature. Excavation on the outside of the SW wall of Room 7 brought to light the ruins of a small chamber, not connected with the house, in which were a few tablets, seemingly an overflow from Room 7; but here and to the NW there had been serious denudation of the sloping mound's side and an angle of a heavy mud-brick wall against which, and belonging to it, lay a clay coffin of the Persian period which showed that that denudation had taken place early and had removed all remains of the Larsa period. Against the face of the NE wall of Room 7 and on the level of the top of its surviving brickwork was a collection of beads lying together in the soil, apparently of Kassite date. This NE wall was deeply reddened by fire.

*Rooms 8 and 9* presented no features of interest.

Apart from minor alterations the house had evidently been destroyed by fire and rebuilt with certain modifications of the old plan and had been burnt down a second time. Most of the tablets belonged to its earlier phase but the business tablets in Room 7 and perhaps some of those in Room 5 were of the later period; there is no reason to suppose that they are of very different dates.<sup>9</sup> The second occupation was of a much poorer sort.

The tablets found in the house are important not only for their dating evidence but also for the light which they throw on the use of the building, which evidently was a school.

There are business tablets which are dated to various years in the reigns of Sumu-Illum, Rim-Sin, Hammurapi and Samsu-iluna; the house therefore was occupied throughout the Larsa period and down to the destruction of the city in Samsu-iluna's twelfth year.

Besides these there are numbers of 'school' tablets of the normal type, circular for the most part and bearing the same phrases copied a number of times; also multiplication tables, tables of the squares of numbers from one to sixty (U.7742), of square roots (U.7762), and of cube roots (U.7731), and two geometrical exercises, plans for measuring fields (U.7803, 7832f). There are fragments of date-lists (U.7755, *U.E.T.* I Nos. 292, 298<sup>10</sup>) and numerous copies of inscriptions set up by Naram-Sin, Ur-Nammu, Ibbi-Suen, Iddin-Dagan, Kudur-mabuk, Warad-Sin and Rim-Sin (*U.E.T.* I, Nos. 274-6, 285, 289, 293-4, 299, 300, 301, 303) and there are a number of hymns to Rim-Sin [*U.E.T.* VI. Nos. 100-106] and fragments of the Gilgamesh, Lugal-banda, and Tilmun epics [*U.E.T.* VI. Nos. 49-60, 48 and 1 respectively].

In the upper part of the house ruins there were found twenty-two Kassite tablets belonging to the next level, U.7787-7794. Other tablets (the catalogue entries run from

<sup>7</sup> [See p. 113 n. 11.]

<sup>8</sup> [See p. 113 n. 11.]

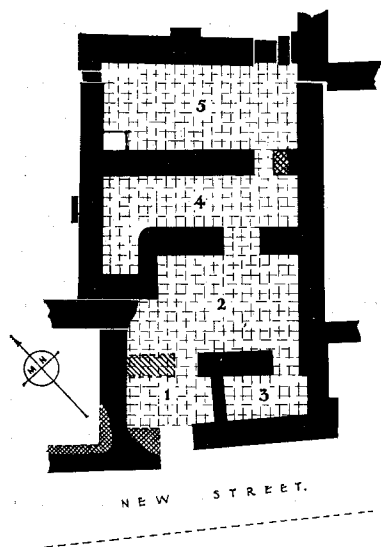
<sup>9</sup> [See p. 113 and n. 11.]

<sup>10</sup> [U.8810A (*U.E.T.* I, No. 298) is said on the field card to be from "EM", without further details. Ed.]

U.7725 to U.7766), deal with issues of stores etc, presumably from the temple magazines; the dates go down to the reign of Hammurapi.<sup>11</sup>

#### NEW STREET .

*No. 1 New Street* (P1.30a) The house was built on what was once the yard attached to *No. 2 Quiet Street* (*q.v.*) and incorporated a good many stretches of the walls of that house and was therefore rather a patchwork; in its construction burnt brick had been economised — there were never more than five courses above floor level — so that the



N° 1 NEW STREET.

SCALE OF METRES

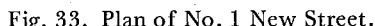


Fig. 33. Plan of No. 1 New Street.

contrast was marked between the new walls and the old in which fifteen courses were the general rule. The NW end of the façade was old — a thick wall which seemed to have been cut away, and now formed the jamb of the front door; the SE jamb and the wall beyond it were thin and were set back from the old line with a curiously irregular effect.

*Room 1* was mud-floored; the NW wall had a face of mud brick backed against the old wall of the *Quiet Street* house; there had probably been a mud-brick return to this, making the NE wall, but it had disappeared and only the SE jamb of the door remained, of mud brick on burnt brick foundations; the SE wall was a mere screen one brick thick.

*Room 2*; the only remains of brick paving were by the threshold of *Room 3*, but it may have extended over the whole room, which was the central court; the NW wall was a patchwork; by the east corner was the boundary-wall of the *Quiet Street* house faced with

<sup>11</sup> [A passage describing and giving publication numbers of tablets, which was added by the excavator after the publication of *U.E.T. V*, has here been deleted since it largely duplicates or disagrees with what stands above. The relative find spots of the tablets from this house cannot now be certainly determined but on the basis of the excavator's typescript and of the field cards it can be considered probable that in Rooms 5 and 6 the sequence from below to above was: (a) pavement; (b) "light grey ash and charcoal" containing U.7804–7806 ("Lower floor level"); (c) "greenish-grey brick earth lightly burned"; (d)

tablets U.7725–7766 ("Hoard found in burnt level over upper (2nd period) floor of rooms 5–6"); (e) late walls. The tablets U.7802–7803, 7832–7833, 7836–7837 may have been from *Room 7* and the adjoining unnumbered space on the plan since they are said to be from "Room 11" and the card U.7832 equates this with "NW Far Room"; this might also refer however to *Room 6*. Some of these tablets concern an official named Ur-Nanna, on whom see Leemans, *Bi. Or.* 12 (1955), p. 115; the other tablets that he mentions in this connection are of different (U.8806k, 16826J, 16830C, 17214J) or unknown (U.454) provenance. Ed.]

mud brick, then through this ran an old wall which had been simply hacked back and its rough end masked with mud plaster, the rest was new brickwork which projected into the court in order to allow space behind it for the alcove in Room 4.

*Room 3* possessed no special features. *Room 4* had a mud floor; it was L-shaped, and at the turn of the foot of the L the angle of the brickwork had been carefully trimmed to a curve. The doorway to *Room 5* had been narrowed to 0.60 m. by a block of mud brickwork added to its SE jamb.

*Room 5* had a mud floor. The corner of the wall of No. 5 Gay Street had been cut back to give a bond to the new SE wall of the present house; at the same time the door from No. 2 Quiet Street in the NE wall, which had already been narrowed, was finally blocked and on the NW side the old wall was cut away and a new one built, abutting on its broken end; what was cut away was really the blocking of an earlier door, whose NE jamb still existed, and it is clear that the NW part of the house replaced a range of chambers which once lined the SE side of the second court of No. 2 Quiet Street, and that only the SE part of its area was open yard-space. The new NW wall did not align with the old but left a small niche in the north corner of the room; this may have been intentional. In the west corner was a raised rectangle of mud brick which seems to have been the base of a "table", and the room was probably the domestic chapel, as its position behind the large guest-room would suggest.

There was no sign of a staircase, nor any convenient place for such, and the house may have been of one storey only.

*Nos. 2 and 3 New Street* (Pls 30b, 31 and 32)

No. 2 was almost certainly a shop attached to No. 3, the dwelling-house of the shop-keeper; the two communicated.

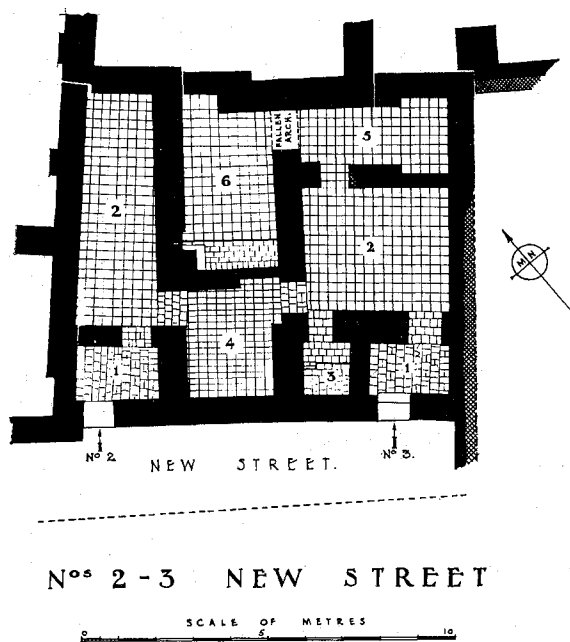


Fig. 34. Plan of Nos. 2-3 New Street.

In *No. 2* a raised brick threshold led into *Room 1*, a very small room roughly paved with broken bricks, which was probably the sales-booth; the walls had ten courses of burnt brick with mud brick above. A door in the NE wall led into *Room 2*, a long narrow magazine such as was usual behind a shop; it was brick-paved; the NW wall showed three courses of burnt brick, the NE wall fifteen and the SE wall ten; the SW wall did not bond into the NW wall

but abutted on the end of an older wall running in the same direction which had been cut away and rebuilt thus.

In *No. 3* there was a raised threshold to the front door but the pavement of *Room 1* was lower than the street so that two steps were required on the inside of the sill; the walls had twelve courses of burnt brick and the SE wall originally had more.

*Room 2*, the central court, was brick-paved; here the SE wall stood nineteen courses (1.55 m.) high; there were doors on three sides but none on the SE, for the SE wall of the house acted as retaining-wall for the high terrace on which were built Nos. 4 and 5 New Street; outside the wall there was found a rough brick pavement lying 0.80 m. above the level of the court (*Room 2*) and this would seem to have belonged to an earlier version of House No. 4, but later the ground rose higher, and the courtyard of No. 5 further to the SE and on the top of the rise was 2.15 m. above the pavement level of No. 3.

A second door in the SW side of the court led into *Room 3*, the lavatory; from the doorway a pavement of bricks 0.24 m. sq. ran flush with the court pavement to a line 0.65 m. inside the room and then there was a step up, 0.065 m. high, and the pavement was continued in bricks 0.23 m. X 0.15 m. X 0.065 m.; in the middle of this was a drain and on either side of it a raised brick stance; the intake of the drain consisted of a long slit widening to a circle at the back; it was therefore in every respect like the modern Arab latrine.

*Room 4* opened out of the NW wall of the court; it was paved with bricks 0.23–0.24 m. X 0.15 m. X 0.065 m. A striking feature was the recess in the NE wall by the doorway; in the east angle of it was the hinge-brick with its socket hollow, and the brickwork in the angle above was worn with the turning of the hinge-post; the door when open fitted back into the recess and so economised space in this little passage-room; in the opposite wall (NW) was the door leading to the magazine and shop, so there would have been frequent traffic through the chamber and the gain of space afforded by the door-recess was an important consideration. A similar recess once existed in No. 5 Quiet Street.

*Room 5* was brick-paved; a sinkage in the middle of the pavement might indicate a tomb beneath, but no further excavation was done. The SE wall had burnt brick up to 1.50 m. and mud brick preserved above that to a total height of 2.10 m; the NE wall had at the east corner burnt brick up to 3.05 m. which changed with the straight joint beyond the recess to 1.10 m. The mud brickwork was unusually well preserved; the face was unbroken up to 2.65 m. above the floor, then there were gaps in it and in one place (on the buttress corner) the bricks of the next two courses above had fallen forwards on a slant, and this can scarcely have been due to any other cause than that there was wood inserted in the wall the decay of which had left a hole which resulted in the fall of the bricks. It is natural to connect this wood with the ceiling of the room, but to identify it with the actual rafters does not seem justified: a room-height of 2.65 m. would not be consistent with the evidence of other house ruins, such as it is, and, what is more to the point, it does not agree with the evidence of the door in this particular room; I would rather suggest that the timbers were brackets below the rafters and that the actual ceiling was higher — it will be noticed that the wall-face continued upwards above the line of holes and still preserved its plaster.

On the threshold of the doorway to *Room 6* was found some of our most important evidence for the reconstruction of the houses; here there lay a double line of burnt bricks still fixed together by the mud mortar between them and still keeping something of their original shape (Pl. 32a); the bricks were of the normal rectangular type, but the mortar-joints were radial, the mud increasing in thickness towards the top ends of the bricks and the angle so made secured by pieces of pottery wedged into the joint. Even though fallen the mass of brickwork retained much of the form of an arch, and it was perfectly obvious that it was the arch which had spanned the doorway. The burnt brickwork of the door-jambs was about 1.10 m. high with mud brick above which was standing to a total height of 2.35 m.; had the wall never been higher this would give for the soffit of an arch with a radius of 1.00 m. a height of 2.85 m. But that the wall did go higher is certain. The arch was of burnt brick and rested on mud brickwork; the fact that it lay exactly on the line of the threshold and that its bricks cohered together means that it was not broken up but

slipped down as a unit,<sup>12</sup> and this could only be through the crumbling away of its support; to the existing height of the jambs therefore we have to add an uncertain amount of mud brickwork which could not well have been less than half a metre and might have been considerably more.

*Room 6* was the domestic chapel (Pl. 32b). The floor was paved with bricks 0.24 m. sq. and under it was a large (ruined) brick tomb; at the SW end the pavement was raised 0.35 m., to form a dais, and on this, in the west corner, rose the foundations of a brick "table" of the normal sort; the altar had disappeared, but where it stood the paving did not go back to the SW wall; in the NW wall there was a shallow recess at the west end which may have been wider than it appears on the plan, but part of it was blocked by the "table"; its centre was on the line of the dais edge. In the north corner of the room was a second and deeper recess, the good masonry of the old wall came to an end and abutting on it was a poorly-built and skewed piece of walling belonging to No. 5 Gay Street (*q. v.*). The NW wall was again of good quality; against it, at 0.70 m. from the dais, a single burnt brick was set on the pavement, projecting into the room, possibly the remains of some kind of support or base.

#### *No. 4 New Street*

Very little of the building survived; on the NE it had been destroyed by graves dug down into its ruins, on the NW by Kassite buildings whose foundations were terraced deeply into the side of the mound; scarcely more than its central courtyard remained.

*Room 1*, a small room on the SW, was nearly all cut away by the deep-laid brick-rubble foundations of a Kassite water-conduit; of *Room 2*, another very small room, only the SE end was left and late walls accounted for the disappearance of the rest. *Room 3*, the central court, was brick-paved. At the west end of the SE wall there was a gap which looked like a (cut) doorway but was more probably an accidental breach; in the NE wall there was a doorway which had later been bricked up; the court was not fully excavated as a heavy Kassite wall ran across it and a heavier Neo-Babylonian wall crossed it also. *Room 4* was not excavated, all the soil having been disturbed by two large tombs. The connection of the house with the big open court to the NE of *Room 4* was not apparent and in view of the difference of floor levels (it lay 1.70 m. higher than the house) was very doubtful. There was certainly a room or range of rooms on the NW of the court (*Room 3*) and part of the pavement of one was found (*v. No. 3 New Street, Room 2*) but its limits were not traced. A clay pot of Type IL.95 was found on the floor of the building.

#### *No. 5 New Street (Pl. 33)*

The whole of the front (SW) wall of the house had been destroyed and a conduit which ran in a bold curve from the south corner of the building through the SW end of the central court and out at its west corner had involved the removal of the NW and SE outer walls SW of the court limits and of two internal walls parallel to them; there remained only the middle part of the SW wall of the court together with part of the branch wall behind it, and on the SE wall a door-jamb which lined up with the fragment bounding the court; fortunately this was enough to admit of the reconstruction of the ground-plan in every detail except for the exact position of its frontage, which could be only approximate. The conduit that had done the damage (*v. Pl. 33a.*) was of early Kassite date.

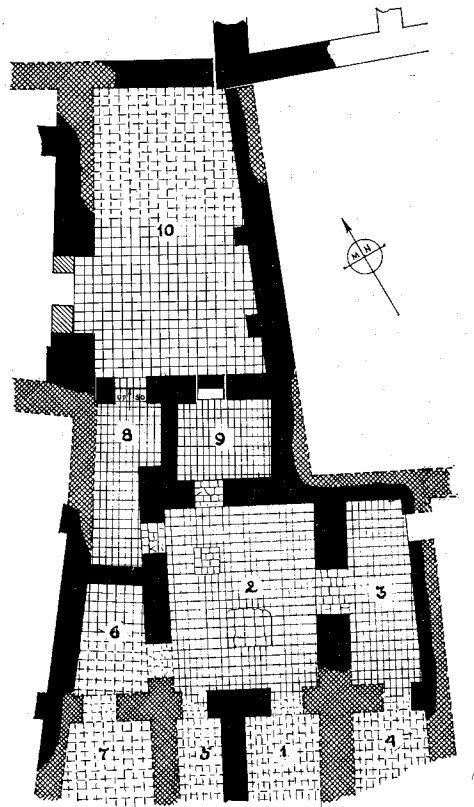
*Room 1* on the ground-plan was probably the entrance-lobby; it was brick-paved and occupied the right position; it opened into *Room 2*, the central court, which was paved with bricks most of which were 0.26–0.27 m. × 0.165 m. × 0.075 m. but near the mouth of the drain in the centre was a patch of paving repaired with bricks 0.32 m. × 0.31 m. Between the drain and the north corner was a rectangle raised one course above the general pavement level, presumably a stand for something. The walls had fourteen courses of burnt brick (1.20

<sup>12</sup> Some of the bricks of course must have been scattered by impact with the ground, and these were removed by our workmen before the cohering

bricks were cleared and their nature observed; what was kept as evidence is the intact part, and at least half is gone.

m.) with mud brick above and stood up to 2.50 m.; up to this height there were no traces of woodwork suggesting a gallery.

*Room 3* was brick-paved (pavement surviving only at the NE end of it) and had one door in its SW wall, of which only the SE jamb was preserved, and a second in the SE wall near the east corner; excavation stopped at this doorway, but from the character of the plan it is clear that the door led not into a street but into the domestic chapel, *Room 3* being the guest-room with the ordinary small *Room 4*, probably a lavatory, leading off it.



N° 5 NEW STREET.

SCALE OF METRES

Fig. 35. Plan of No. 5 New Street.

*Room 5* by its narrowness suggests a staircase, but its length and remains of brick paving at its NE end are against that, and it was more probably the lavatory. *Room 6* had brick paving preserved at its NE end; its NE wall had four courses of burnt brick, its NW wall one only, with mud brick above; the doorway into *Room 7*, and that room itself, are conjectural. *Room 8* was brick-paved, the pavement sloping up to the NE; the NW mud-brick wall, which was partly destroyed by a late vaulted tomb, showed marks of heavy burning; the NE wall was not bonded into the NW and was very different in character, having fifteen courses of burnt bricks; in the NE doorway was a stepped threshold leading up to the outer court (10) of which the pavement lay 0.75 m. above that of the interior of the house.

*Room 9* had a paved threshold in its SW doorway and remains of brick paving in its east corner, most of the rest being destroyed; the walls had fifteen courses of burnt bricks (1.30 m.) and the mud brickwork above gave a total height of 2.65 m. without any trace of roofing. There was a door in the NE wall which originally had steps up to the level of the outer court, but it was blocked up later with a thin wall of which the inner face was rough.

In the SE wall was a brick with the stamp of Amar-Suena (re-used).<sup>13</sup> In the half of the room SE of the two doors there were in the NE and SW walls at 0.50 m. above floor level lodgements 0.30 m. in diameter and oval-topped, hacked in the face of the brickwork; they faced each other in pairs and in them were the ends of palm-logs which evidently stretched across the room from wall to wall; between the brick courses at 0.50 m. above the floor were remains of reed matting which projected into the room, and on the NW jamb of the SW door there were signs of burning; it is clear that the SE side of the room was occupied (after the closing of the NE door) by a raised platform which can scarcely have been other than a bed.

Behind the house proper was the large open court numbered 10; it was paved with bricks 0.24–0.25 m. sq. and was certainly unroofed. Originally there was in the NW wall a very wide doorway in an unusually heavy wall; later the door-passage was narrowed by brick piers built against either jamb and later still the entrance was entirely blocked up. Against the SE wall and bonded into it were piers (three courses of burnt brick with mud brick above) which may have been only buttresses but might equally well have been piers supporting the back of a pent-house roof the front of which would be upheld by wooden columns; sheds or shelters in the open courts were not uncommon.

The court 10 opened into another large court which in turn opened onto Gay Street, the end of which it blocked. It is of course possible that the original entrance to the house was by this way, either Room 8 or Room 9 being the entrance-lobby; but the approach from New Street seems the more consistent with the normal house plan, and there was no other instance of a house fronting onto a courtyard. The larger court was paved with bricks 0.25 m. sq. Against the SW wall were two piers and between the SE of them and the projecting jamb of the SE door the pavement was raised and there were on it two rectangles of brickwork raised 0.075 m.; the pavement between the piers was flush with that of the rest of the court. This certainly looks like sheds. Towards the east corner there was a single projection from the SE wall, but the complete destruction of the NE wall and of the pavement in this part of the court made it impossible to conjecture its purpose; indeed, the existence of any NE wall here is doubtful and the court may have extended in this direction beyond the limits of the smaller court 10.

## B. THE AH SITE

### BOUNDARY STREET

#### *No. 1 Boundary Street* (Pls 43b and 45b)

This was a large and important house at the corner of Boundary Street and Niche Lane, opening on the former. The outer walls had from fourteen to twenty courses of burnt brick showing above pavement level, the inner and back walls had only a damp-course of from two to five courses; the building was well preserved except on the NE where it had suffered denudation by being on the line of a wadi cut by the water from the higher ground to the SW. There were two doors opening on the street very close to one another; the second (No. 3) was probably a shop attached to the dwelling-house.

*Room 1*, the entrance-lobby, had an original threshold just above street level, a second 0.50 m. higher and a third 0.50 m. higher still; the floor was paved with bricks 0.25 m. X 0.16 m. except for a patch in the south corner where there may have been a mud bench. The NE wall was only 0.60 m. high, the SW wall 1.20 m. The room was prolonged into a passage which led to the door of *Room 2*, the central court, brick-paved with central drain, the walls preserved up to 1.80 m. and the SW wall showing traces of whitewash. A door in the north corner communicated with *Room 3*, at the NE end of which was the second door on the street. In the north corner was a pedestal of burnt brick and in the east corner an L-shaped bench, 0.45 m. wide against the NE wall and 0.65 m. wide against the SE wall, built of three courses of burnt brick with mud brick above; its original height was doubtful, its top having been weathered away flush with the existing top of the wall (c. 0.60 m.), but

<sup>13</sup> S.A.K.I. p. 196. 3.c. [See also p. 20.]



it was probably not very high and seems to have been in the nature of a counter for the display of goods. In the SE wall the high burnt brickwork of the outer wall ran back only for 1.00 m. and was then bonded into mud brick with four courses of burnt brick below. The floor was of clay. In the SW wall an old doorway had been walled up.

*Room 4* was brick-paved. *Room 5* was probably only a large cupboard opening off the passage which led from the central court to *Room 6*, the kitchen. The floor of *Room 6* was brick-paved; against the SE wall was a circular brick fire-place, diam. 1.00 m., in front of which was a flat hearth; in the east corner rose a solid brick cooking-range and in the south corner was a clay bread-oven diam. 0.65 m.

*Room 7*, a quite large room, was most unusual in that it combined the functions of staircase and lavatory. There had been a doorway to the alley through the SE wall, but this had been bricked up at an early date. The lower flight of steps was against the SE wall and started from the NE jamb of the blocked doorway; the second, third and part of the fifth treads were left; the stairs, resting on solid packing, continued to a point 0.70 m. from the east corner of the room, where the packing (retained, necessarily, by a screen wall, as in other cases) ended and in the east corner was a paved recess with a lavatory drain. The stairway, 0.70 m. wide, must have returned and run against the NE wall of the room, constructed in wood, and probably continued along the SW side to issue at a door above that of the room opening on the court. The rest of the room was paved with brick. Had not the steps been preserved we should not, from the character of the room, have deduced their former existence; the evidence forthcoming in this case may explain the apparent absence of stairs in some other houses.

*Room 8* was once paved (pavement left only in the east corner); by the door was a large brick-lined hinge-box, an unusual feature testifying to the importance of the room. Beneath the floor was a large tomb with a barrel vault built of bricks laid on edge. *Room 9*, the guest-chamber, was of the usual long and narrow shape with an abnormally thick NE wall and very wide entrance-door; the floor was paved, the paving preserved only at the SE end. On the floor was found the remarkable dagger U.17385, pl. 98, v. p. 184.<sup>1</sup> The walls, with six courses of burnt brick, were standing to a height of 3.10 m. At the NW end a central door led into *Room 10*, a small lavatory with brick pavement and a drain in the middle. Another door led to *Room 11*, the chapel.

*Room 11* was paved with bricks 0.25 m. × 0.17 m., many missing; against the SE door-jamb was the brick hinge-socket for the door; in the south corner was the hinge-socket for the door to *Room 12*. At the NW end was the altar and in each of the north west corners was a decorated "table". The altar (Pl. 43b and Fig. 36) was of burnt brick; it was 3.20 m. long, running right up into the north corner, and 1.00 m. wide; the front had been partly destroyed but at the back it stood to its full height of 0.32 m., and at the SW end rose by an extra course to 0.35 m. On this highest part were three clay saucers piled one inside another, of coarse ware black in the centre and red outside with a finely levigated pale drab surface, Type IL.26, diam. 0.20 m.; along the top of the altar, at the back were two more, standing on edge and leaning against the wall, and then two and then three more. Beyond these the altar had been damaged by an intrusive pot burial probably made when the chapel as such was still in use but the floor had been raised considerably.

The "table" in the west corner stood on a brick base 0.80 m. × 0.72 m. × 0.42 m. high, mud-plastered and whitewashed; the "table" itself was 0.53 m. sq. and 0.90 m. high,

<sup>1</sup>[There is some uncertainty in the author's typescript at this point, betrayed by the fact that it has been through the three following stages: (a) no objects were mentioned; (b) "On the floor was found the remarkable sword-blade U. " was added; (c) this was altered to "On the floor was found the remarkable dagger U.17385, Pl.XCVIII, v. p. ". On the field cards for the 1930-31 season, U.17385 (copper, tanged dagger) is given as from the "Floor of House XIV", later glossed as "1

Boundary Street, room 8". The card for U.17385A (bronze, hilted dagger) has the note "Card made Oct 1935", and gives the provenance "1 Boundary Street, Room 9". It is probable therefore that U.17385 was the object found in this locus and that U.17385A, though probably from the same area (for evidence of later occupation in the AH Site see U.E. VIII, pp. 77-78), was wrongly associated with this find spot. Ed.]

plastered and decorated with a panel design relieved above lentils and triangular clusters of raised circles (Fig. 40C and Pl. 45b). The "table" in the north corner stood on the altar; it was 0.53 m. sq. and 0.20 m. high; the plaster decoration was a good deal damaged and in the drawing (Fig. 40E) the arches in the lower panels are restored on rather slight evidence, a mere roughness of the surface which seemed to indicate the falling-away of more plaster; the decoration was unusual. Both "tables" had been whitewashed.

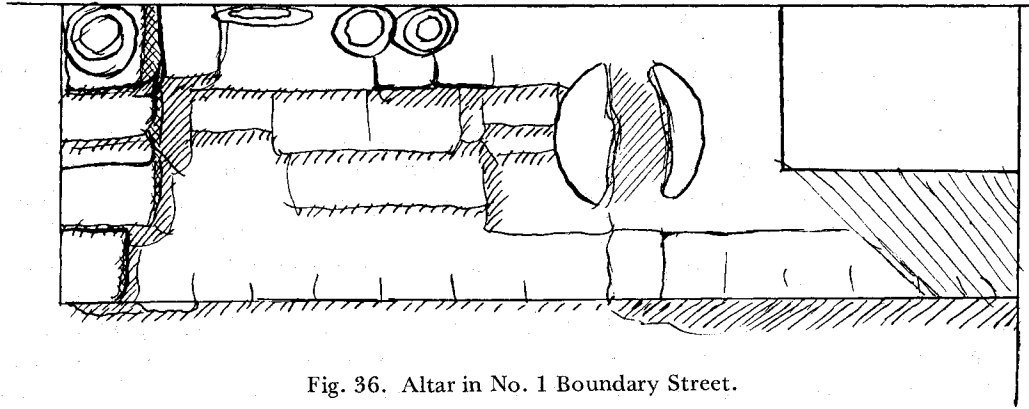


Fig. 36. Altar in No. 1 Boundary Street.

In the SW wall, close to the "table", there was a niche 1.05 m. wide and 0.32 m. deep, its base 0.25 m. above the pavement; in the NW wall was a niche too much ruined to measure exactly, starting at pavement level. Against the SW wall in front of the niche there was buried in the pavement a bowl, covered with a second, containing the bodies of four infants. The pavement was not excavated by us in search of a tomb beneath it. In the room were found one inscribed tablet, clay vessels of drab clay, Types IL. 5b, 69a, 51a,<sup>2</sup> a copper pin and a (broken) copper knife-blade and a circular steatite button seal, U.16181 (*U.E. X*, No. 624).<sup>3</sup>

*Room 12* had a clay floor. In the SW wall was a doorway whose threshold, originally at the level of the chapel pavement, had been raised first by 0.55 m., then to 1.05 m., and finally the door had been walled up. At 2.00 m. below the wall foundations was a drain which had no connection with the house.

## NICHE LANE

### *No. 1 Niche Lane*

This was a small and poor house which had undergone a good many changes and was consequently rather a patchwork; it was built up against the chapel wall of No. 1 Old Street and against another older wall on the SW.

The entrance on Niche Lane had an original threshold consistent with the existing street level and that of the pavements of the rooms and a later threshold raised 0.60 m. higher; the floors corresponding to this had disappeared. It led straight into the courtyard (*Room 1*) which was once paved. The SE wall of this was late, abutting on a reveal in the NE wall (which was for the most part destroyed); it had nine courses of burnt brick. The SW wall had a door at its west end which had been walled up and a new door to *Room 2* had been cut through it and furnished with a burnt-brick threshold. *Room 2* was brick-paved and had a central drain; it was presumably a lavatory. Its SW wall, which was old, had been partly razed and rebuilt with bricks laid along the top of the old work but with a very poor alignment so that the wall face came out in an irregular curve to make the south jamb of the door to *Room 3*. *Room 3* was brick-paved. In the SE wall there were two doors of which the northern was walled up (or a very high threshold added?) at a late period; the south door had a south jamb of mud brick only built against the junction of the old SW wall,

<sup>2</sup> [In the pottery catalogue these vessels are ascribed to Room 8. Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> [In the Catalogue of objects (*q.v.*) this seal is ascribed to Room 8. Ed.]

which came to an end half-way through the door passage, and a new rough wall of mud brick which abutted on it and was carried on to make the SW wall of Room 4. In the NW wall there seems to have been a door opening on Old Street which was afterwards blocked and a mud-brick wall built in front of it; but the state of the wall was so ruinous that no certain conclusions can be derived from it, and it is possible that there was a shop (?) window with a mud-brick counter inside it. *Room 4* was brick-paved. Let into the pavement was a bitumen-lined clay bowl, diam. 0.80 m., perhaps intrusive.

#### *No. 2 Niche Lane*

This was the only example found on the site of a typical domestic chapel not directly connected with any one house.

The original door was at the NE end, looking up part of Niche Lane, but this was subsequently walled up; a second (late) door had been cut in the SE wall near the south corner, and this opened into a small lobby which was shared between Nos. 4 and 9 Niche Lane; it is quite likely that the chapel, in spite of its unusual position, belonged to the former of these two houses which was a fairly large and good house but had no properly authenticated chapel of its own.

The old NE door led into a small antechamber (2), originally paved, beneath whose floor was a larnax burial, LG/47. The walls were all of the same date and type, with fifteen courses of burnt brick and above that mud brick of very poor quality, full of dirt and potsherds. The threshold lay flush with the eighth course of burnt brick, implying a certain rise in the ground level. Later the ground rose more and a new burnt-brick NW jamb was built for the front door, not quite on the lines of the old, while the mud brickwork of the upper part of the wall continued to serve as the SE jamb, and the floor and threshold were raised by 0.50 m.; Later there was another rise of about 0.30 m., and later again the door was definitely blocked up as we found it.

*Room 1*, the chapel proper, was paved with burnt bricks 0.26 m. X 0.17 m. At the SW end was a raised dais 1.50 m. X 1.10 m. (surviving; it probably originally extended right across the room) on which were the remains of an altar faced with burnt brick and packed with earth. In the west corner was a "table" of burnt brick plastered with mud, 0.50 m. sq. X 1.20 m. high, decorated on the exposed side with panels and on the front with a rope pattern (Fig. 40D), standing on a base 0.50 m. high set on the dais pavement. Most of the SW wall, together with the altar, had been destroyed; the SE wall had been thrust inwards and much of it had fallen in a solid mass into the chapel. The unevenness of the pavement pointed to the existence of a tomb below it, but the excavation was not carried below floor level.

A letter, (U.16589), written to one Sin-bel-ili, found in the house, may give the name of the owner.

#### *No. 3 Niche Lane*

The building had been so confused by constant alterations and by repeated burials beneath its floors that little meaning could be got from it. It was at one time two separate buildings which had been combined by the opening of a door from Room 1 to Room 2; at one time also it had communication with No. 5, but the door in its south-west wall has been blocked. *Room 1* itself was at one time divided by a cross-wall into two compartments. The floor of Room 1 was paved, but most of the pavement had been destroyed by the digging for the vaulted tomb below. A door cut through the NE wall led to *Room 2*, a very small room opening on to what seemed to be a court (*Room 3*); *Room 4* had once had a doorway opening on Niche Lane, but this had been blocked up first by a block in the doorway and afterwards by a wall built against the face of the old, in which also there was a blocked door.

Under the floors were found the larnax graves LG/48, 49 and 50, and the inhumation grave LG/51. An unpierced cylinder seal, U.16600 (*v. U.E. X*, No. 446, note 2) which might have belonged to the house-owner, calls him 'son of Lamassatum' but does not give his

name. In Room 3 were tablets (including U.16592—97, 16832) with seal-impressions of Ipqu-Adad son of Nabi-ilišu and of Eribam-Sin and others; all are of the time of Rim-Sin.<sup>4</sup>

*No. 4 Niche Lane*

The original entrance was direct from the end of Niche Lane into the central court, but after the house had been occupied for some time (as is shown by the floor levels) a doorway was put across the lane itself. Later, the threshold of this was raised 0.25 m. and a new jamb was built against the SW end of the wall of the chapel (No. 2), its foundations 1.20 m. above those of the wall, and in this way a small lobby was made on to which opened the doors of No. 2, No. 4 and No. 9.

*No. 9* (given a street number in virtue of its having had a separate door to the lane) appears to have been a one-room arrangement which can scarcely have been other than a porter's lodge (cf. No. 9 Church Lane). It had a paved floor lying relatively high with a drain in the middle of its SW end; there was once a door in its NE wall but this had been walled up; the SE wall was almost completely ruined and it is just possible that there really was a door in it, but there was no sign of anything of the sort remaining. A lodge allowing of the supervision both of the house proper and of the isolated chapel is a not improbable feature. At a late period the door in the NW wall was blocked, and at that time there must have been access to one or other of the neighbouring rooms, 8 or 9 of No. 4.

In *No. 4*, the courtyard, *Room 1*, was unpaved — at least there was no pavement left — and had been re-floored at least once, as all the thresholds had been raised by three or four courses of burnt brick above the existing floor level. The NE wall had only two courses of burnt brick, lying below floor level, which is evidence that the existing floor was not the earliest; the other walls had nine or ten courses of burnt brick above the floor, with mud brick above. That the house in its present form was late is further shown by the fact that its floor was 1.35 m. higher than that of the chapel (No. 2), and the burnt brickwork of its NE wall which showed above the floor of the neighbouring Room 12 of the Boundary Street house was here 0.60 m. below the floor level. A straight joint in the middle of the SW wall implied a change of plan at some time, and in the NE wall an old doorway had been walled up apparently when the house was first built. Against the SE wall was an oblong brick enclosure or base partly blocking the door to Room 8.

*Room 2* had remains of a brick pavement. The old NE wall had no burnt brick showing, the others ten courses; there were straight joints in the west and north corners. *Room 3* was the kitchen. The floor was of clay and broken bricks; in the north corner was a raised brick base at least seven courses high with a ledge running along its front; this must have been the cooking-range: close to it, near the NW wall, was an oval enclosure of bricks set on end with their tops just above floor level making an open fire-place which was found filled with wood ash: by this again was a drain made of pots set one above another with their bottoms knocked out. In the south corner the floor was thick with ashes and here and on the SE wall near the door the bricks were liberally blackened with soot. At 0.28 m. below the mixed floor were remains of an earlier pavement of burnt bricks, and the cooking-range went down to this.

*Room 4*, mud-floored, with walls showing nine courses of burnt bricks, was merely a passage leading to *Room 5*; this had an earth floor; in the south corner there was a line of bricks set on edge enclosing an area 1.00 m. × 0.55 m. × 0.25 m. high if, as was likely, it had been filled with a solid earth packing. At a late period, when the floor had risen 0.40 m. above the present level, a narrow door was cut through the SE wall into Room 4 of the next house, but this was no part of the original scheme. *Room 6* presented no features of interest. *Room 8*, out of which opened Rooms 7 and 9, had no remains of pavement; immediately below the floor level was a large corbel-vaulted brick tomb. The NE wall was not bonded into the NW, nor the SW into the SE wall, but judging from the depth of their foundations both belonged to the main period of the building. *Room 7* had remains of brick

<sup>4</sup> [These tablets mostly belong to the archive of (1955), pp. 117—119; see also possibly U.17249. Dumuzi-gamil, on which see Leemans, *Bi. Or.* 12 Ed.]

paving; in it was found a group of three pot burials of infants, one being LG/52. The door from Room 8 was cut, not original; the SW wall was not bonded at either end. *Room 9* had no floor left; its walls were a patchwork, the SE wall consisting of two sections belonging to two different houses, not strictly aligned and of different dates, the NE section having its foundations 0.60 m. higher than the SW section. The SE door-jamb was an addition; the NE wall was a mixture of burnt brick at its north end and mud brick at its south end and the NW wall, most of which had been cut away, merely abutted on this, apparently on the blocking of an earlier doorway; of the SW wall nearly all the face had been destroyed.

#### *No. 5 Niche Lane (Pl. 45a)*

There was here no proper house-plan, nor was it possible to assign any particular character to the building, which consisted only of two large and probably unroofed courtyards and a chapel.

*Room 1.* There was originally no door; then one was cut through the burnt bricks, and later again it was rebuilt with mud-brick jambs; its threshold was raised above the floor, which was brick-paved; the front (NW) wall was not bonded in to its continuation (the front wall of No. 3) but abutted on the corner of that building; the NE wall had at one time been razed and then rebuilt on the old foundations, and at a late period a door was cut through it to No. 3 to correspond with a higher floor level than that found by us. In the east corner a door led to *Room 2*, a large paved court against the SE wall of which was a rough rectangular fire-place made with an edging of bricks set on end; there had once been a door in the SW wall which was blocked by the south jamb of the existing SE door but the wall in which that door occurred was quite early in the history of the building although not bonded into the NE wall (the outer wall of the chapel of No. 1 Old Street). At a much later period the court was divided by an L-shaped mud-brick wall whose foundations were 0.5 m. above the pavement. *Room 3* was a chapel. The floor was roughly paved with mixed bricks; the walls were all of different dates — or different characters, not bonded at any of the corners, the NE wall having twenty four courses of burnt bricks and standing with its mud brickwork 2.90 m. high, the NW wall eight to eleven courses, the SW wall twenty-six courses (altogether 3.25 m. high) and the SE wall eight courses; there were no signs of roofing. At the NE end there were remains of an altar against the wall and in the north corner an exceptionally well preserved "table" standing on a splayed base, 0.62 m. × 0.56 m. × 1.40 m. high; the mud plaster was modelled to a panelled design, its upper planes painted red, its lower planes white; under the coping were dentils, much destroyed, but apparently in three rows (Fig. 40F; and Pl. 45a). The floor was excavated to search for a tomb below it. In this house were found three inhumation burials, LG/53, 54, 55, and the urn burial LG/56.

#### *No. 7 Niche Lane*

This was a small one-roomed shop (?) facing on the lane. Half of the front wall was an addition and the two side walls, NE and SW, merely abutted on the old wall of No. 5 Straight Street; each of them had at one time had a doorway communicating with the neighbouring buildings, Nos. 5 and 9, but both had been walled up. It presented no features of interest.

#### *No. 9 Niche Lane*

See under No. 4 Niche Lane.

### OLD STREET

#### *No. 1 Old Street*

In the form in which it survived the house was relatively late; its floor level was 0.60 m. higher than that of its neighbour, No. 3 Straight Street, part of its premises had been alienated and transferred to No. 7 Church Lane and there was a certain amount of patchwork in its walls; but the wall foundations in some cases went down deep and the

modifications it had undergone pointed to a long existence. The burnt bricks used in its construction measured 0.25 m. X 0.17 m. X 0.08 m.

A long and narrow private passage from Old Street led to the entrance-lobby (1) which was separated from the passage by a flimsy partition one brick thick (late) and was brick-paved with a drain in its floor at the east end. From this a door led to *Room 2*, the central court, also paved and with a drain in the middle (the paving-bricks 0.30 m. sq.); in the walls nine courses of burnt bricks showed above pavement level; against the NE wall was a brick box (?) 0.60 m. high which was probably solid with an earth packing. The rooms on the SE side of the court had been made over to No. 7 Church Lane and their doors were blocked with burnt and mud brick to match the wall. *Room 3* showed that originally the house extended as far east as the boundary wall of No. 5 Church Lane. This long narrow room was paved (pavement preserved at the SE end) and had a door in its NE wall which was naturally blocked up when the room into which it led became part of the neighbouring house. In its SW wall was another door leading into the chapel of No. 3 Straight Street; it was not original but had been made by cutting away the SE section of the wall when the NW section, originally of mud brick, was rebuilt in burnt brick; at that time there were steps in the doorway from the level of the high pavement of the Old Street house to that of its neighbour, but when the floor of the chapel was raised a new threshold was put in obliterating the steps. The NW end of the room had contained the stairs, which started against the NW jamb of the courtyard door and ran over *Room 4*; the section of the SW wall of the court containing the staircase was a clumsy piece of reconstruction belonging only to the present phase of the house but built over the remains of an earlier wall in the same position.

*Room 4* was a lavatory, the pavement gone but the drain preserved at the NW end; a thin screen wall divided it from *Room 5*, and the curve of the main wall against which the screen abutted points to reconstruction. Under the pavement was the larnax burial LG/57.

*Room 5* was paved with bricks 0.25 m. X 0.17 m.; the walls showed twelve courses of burnt bricks. At the SW end was a low altar and on it, in the west corner, the lower part of a "table" 0.45 m. high; in front of the "table" there was a gap in the pavement and in it an infant's burial in a bowl covered with a second bowl which was flush with the paving-bricks and seems therefore never to have been concealed. Below the pavement was a vaulted brick tomb. A door in the NW wall led into *Room 6*; this was paved and beneath the pavement was a brick vaulted tomb (not excavated). At the SW end was a dais raised one course of bricks above the pavement level and on it, against the wall, was a brick altar 2.10 m. long and 0.35 m. high, set in front of a niche in the wall's face, and in the west corner the remains (0.35 m. high) of a brick "table". In the south corner of the room, by the side of the altar, there was an infant's burial in a "hutch" coffin (cf. Pl. 97) the top of which was flush with the surface of the pavement and had never been concealed. The niche behind the altar was square and was 0.65 m. high, above which it narrowed down to a chimney.

Obviously *Room 6* was the original chapel, designed for the purpose, as is proved by the incense-hearth in its wall, and *Room 5* was similarly the guest-chamber; but it was transformed later into a second chapel and the house was left without a guest-chamber at all.

*Room 7*, opening out of the courtyard, was unpaved and had in it a rough raised square of burnt brickwork which was probably the lower part of a cooking-range, this being the kitchen. A door in its SE side had been walled up when the SE wing of the house was sold; its NE jamb had been pulled down and in its place was built a rough wall occupying the old door passage and the solid block beyond it formed the jamb of the new door to No. 7 Church Lane. A door in the NE wall gave a kitchen-entrance to the unpaved court beyond and so by the private passage to Church Lane. In the doorway between *Rooms 2* and *7* there was a tablet (U.16089a, *U.E.T.* V, No. 29), a letter in Semitic Babylonian written to Ea-našir; many other tablets, some dated to the reign of Rim-Sin, were scattered over the building; they show that the owner of the house, Ea-našir, was a merchant primarily engaged in the copper trade and having agents in various foreign towns; his private documents bore

witness to side activities such as speculation in house property and garden land, deals in second-hand clothing, usury etc.<sup>5</sup>

#### CHURCH LANE

*No. 1 Church Lane and No. 1 Straight Street (The Hendur-sag<sup>6</sup> Chapel)* (Pls 51, 52a, 55b, 56, 57, 64.2)

The chapel occupied a corner site fronting on Carfax; the main door of the chapel proper opened on Church Lane and a subsidiary entrance which served the little rooms probably appropriated to the officiating priests opened on Straight Street.

Such changes as were made in the building during its existence did not involve any raising of its floor level; from the beginning this was well above the street. The walls, most of which had suffered severely, were of later date, constructionally, than those of the neighbouring house, No. 3 Church Lane, onto which they abutted.

Against the SW jamb of the front door was found the terracotta relief U.16426, Pl. 64.2; it probably belonged here and was one of a pair facing each other across the entrance which as prophylactic powers they protected. Three steps of burnt brick led up from the street to the floor-level of the chapel. Above the top step lay a bed of mud-brick rubbish about 0.20 m. thick and upon this a row of burnt bricks lying vertically on edge and filling practically the whole doorway: at the NE end, against the jamb, there were four bricks which by intention or accident took the form of a box; it was difficult to explain what the bricks meant; they were certainly not a normal raising of the threshold and scarcely seemed to be the foundation of the threshold of a later reconstruction of the chapel at a higher level; on the whole it seemed more likely that they were fallen from the lintel of the door at the time of the destruction of the building and that their regularity was accidental. The bricks on edge measured 0.26 m. × 0.17 m. × 0.06 m., the same as those in the front wall of the building, and with them were some measuring 0.29 m. × 0.195 m. × 0.07 m.

The reveals of the door-jambs were usual in chapels and distinguish such from the private house; the wall itself was badly destroyed there being from six to three courses remaining, (v. Pl. 51a). The entrance-lobby (*Room 1*) had all its walls contemporary except the NE wall, which was older; the NW wall had six courses of burnt brick with mud brick above and in the north corner as many as ten courses; between the north corner and the door to the court it had been partly destroyed and rebuilt with a mixture of burnt and mud bricks. It was bonded into the SW wall and that again into the SE wall. The floor was brick-paved (bricks 0.245 m. × 0.155 m. × 0.07 m.) and there were remains of a brick box against the

<sup>5</sup> [It has not been possible to trace the excavation numbers of all the tablets found in this house. There is some evidence that U.16829 (= *U.E.T.* V, No. 41; hereafter referred to as U.16829B to avoid confusion) was among them. The field catalogue describes only one tablet (*U.E.T.* VI, No. 111) under U.16829, and gives its provenance as 'AH School House'. No provenance is recorded for U.16829A (*U.E.T.* V, No. 22), but its probable connection with Ea-našir suggests that it may also have come from this house. The tablets and groups of tablets U.16089, 16522, 16524, 16814, 16815, 16823 and 16824 were probably from this house. They are all said in the field catalogue to have come from 'AH House IV' or 'AH IV', which is twice glossed '? No. 1 Old Street', moreover the excavator has added U.16089 to the typescript here, and many of these tablets are concerned with Ea-našir, whose name is probably to be restored in U.16829A (Figulla, *U.E.T.* V, pp. 4, 36, No. 22; W.F. Leemans, *Foreign Trade in the Old Babylonian Period* (Leiden, 1960), p. 44), and who was recorded as the owner of the house in the preliminary report (*A.J.*

11 (1931), p. 364); so this equation is probable. It is probable also that U.16527 came from this house, though the field catalogue gives "AH" only, since some of the tablets under this number mention an Ea-našir. On this archive see A.L. Oppenheim, *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), pp. 10–11 and Leemans, *Foreign Trade*, pp. 35–55. The tablet U.16840 (*U.E.T.* V, No. 71) is recorded as from "AH School House" and not from this house, so the suggested restoration of the name Ea-našir in it by Leemans (*Foreign Trade*, p. 46) and Oppenheim (*J.A.O.S.* 74, p. 10) falls into some doubt; if the name is correctly restored, it need not refer to the owner of this house since there was more than one man of this name at Ur (see *U.E.T.* V, p. 36). Ed.]

<sup>6</sup> [Formerly read "Pa-sag" (*A.J.* 11 (1931), pp. 368–70; *Excavations at Ur*, p. 190). For the reading "hendur" see A. Poebel, *Z.A.* 39 (1930), pp. 143–45. For a different attribution of this chapel see D.J. Wiseman, *Iraq* 22 (1960), pp. 166–171; see however E. Sollberger, *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 21 in support of Woolley. Ed.]

SW wall; some bricks of the same dimensions occurred in the NW and SE walls but most were of the size 0.26 m.  $\times$  0.165 m.  $\times$  0.07 m., the two being evidently in use at the same time. A door facing the entrance led to Room 2, the main court, out of which in its south corner there opened a small room, 3, parallel to the entrance lobby.

Room 3 was brick-paved and on the same level as the court; its door had originally been wider but had been narrowed by the addition of a jamb against the SW wall and, apparently at the same time, an extra jamb had been built against the end of the NW wall reducing the entrance to less than 0.60 m.; in its present form it is a cupboard rather than a room. In it, mostly in the east corner, were numerous cult objects. In the middle of the doorway was (a) a large bowl of yellowish drab clay; towards the corner were (b) a terracotta model of a chariot with a relief of a god armed with a spear, U.16345, Pl.89.220; (c) a terracotta model bed, U.16346 and (d) a similar model bed, U.16347, Pl. 88.216; (e) a clay ring-stand, Type IL. 138 ht. 0.18 m., diam. 0.14 m. and (f) a second similar; (g) a black rubbing-stone, U.16348; (h) a white limestone mace-head, U.16342; (i) a white marble mace-head inscribed with a dedication to H̄endur-sag; U.16543;<sup>7</sup> (j) a whetstone, U.16349; (k,l) stone rubbers; (m) a round clay rattle, U.16350; (n) a clay wheel, perhaps belonging to b; and (o) a number of plain stone mace-heads, all of the same squat pear-shaped type, more than thirty in all, lying along the SE wall [U.16336].

Room 2, the court, was remarkably undisturbed. Rubbish from the fallen walls and roof of the building covered the floor to a depth of up to 0.70 m.; above it lay alternate strata of wind-blown sand and water-laid mud, evidently the result of a period of desertion, which rose to a maximum height of 1.65 m. uniform and unbroken, and only then came the broken brick and mixed rubbish, pot-sherds etc. which constituted the ordinary debris spread over the whole quarter. Everything that had been in the building at the moment of its destruction had been preserved *in situ*.

The NE wall stood from ten to seventeen courses high — where it was most ruined the water-laid strata ran over the top of it, showing that there was no rebuilding; the SW wall stood to seven courses, the NW also to seven; the floor was brick-paved, but in the west corner the pavement stopped short at 0.54 m. from the NW wall, and at 1.00 m. from the SW wall, and from the face of that wall three or four bricks projected by as much as 0.15 m., showing that there had been here some kind of pedestal whose front was presumably flush with that of the bases flanking the doorway, though the latter were not bonded into the wall, as whatever stood here in the corner must have been. In the NW wall were two doors, one leading to the passage, Room 5, the other, distinguished by reveals to its jambs, opening on the sanctuary. Against either jamb was a base or pedestal built of mud brick over burnt brick foundations, 0.54 m. sq.  $\times$  0.65 m. and 0.75 m. high respectively; in the top of the SW pedestal was a rectangular hollow 0.40 m.  $\times$  0.20 m.  $\times$  0.20 m. deep, lined with bitumen; the top of the other was flat. In front of the door stood a brick altar 0.75 m.  $\times$  0.50 m.  $\times$  0.75 m. high with traces of bitumen on its top. In the east corner there was a rectangle of burnt bricks about 1.00 m.  $\times$  1.10 m. raised 0.15 above the level of the pavement; if there had been mud brick above this it had disappeared, but that there had been such was not unlikely, and the top of the existing brickwork was rough and unlike a true surface. Against the NE wall, at 1.20 m. from the east corner of the court, there was a gap in the pavement 1.40 m. long and 0.65 m. wide; this may have been due simply to the disappearance of some of the paving-bricks, but was possibly the site of some construction in mud or mud brick, possibly a base.

At a little distance from this possible base there lay on the pavement a limestone statue of a goddess, U.16425, Pl. 55 b; the head had been broken off by its fall and lay apart from the body. The figure was fixed to a wooden plinth 0.50 m. long  $\times$  0.22 m. wide and 0.15 m. high. This plinth was hollow and contained a small copper statuette also of a goddess, U.16396, Pl. 56b, whose arms had been made in some different material, probably wood, of which no trace was left. Also in the plinth was a decorated bone pin, U.16395. Between the

<sup>7</sup> [U.E.T. VIII, No. 97. A second inscribed (U.E.T. VIII, p. 21). Ed.] mace-head (U.16544) was also found in this chapel



altar and the base against the NE jamb of the sanctuary door lay a shaft of coarse limestone 0.74 m. high and c. 0.20 m. sq. with a cup-like hollow in its top and high up on each side a crudely carved relief of birds or human figures (U.16434, Pl. 57) [next to this was a mace-head (U.16337)]; against the second base lay a large jar of drab clay, Type IL.89, ht. 0.82 m. Against the NE wall, about the middle, was the skull of a water-buffalo, remarkably well preserved. Behind the altar was a clay cup of Type IL.10a, of greenish drab clay, diam. 0.135 m., and a large ovoid stone weight (?) pierced for suspension, U.16352 Fig. 37. In the east corner was a clay pot of Type IL.124, ht. 0.42 m., and two more clay cups lay near the buffalo's skull and in the middle of the court two examples of Type IL.61 in drab clay, ht. 0.44 m. Near the door to Room 5 were a number of large nether grindstones or querns of black lava, oval or saddle-shaped, and with them rough rubbing-stones or pounders.

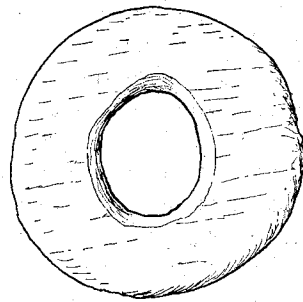


Fig. 37. Pierced stone roundel (U.16352) from the Hendar-sag Chapel. (½).

*Room 4*, the sanctuary; the threshold was raised by a single course of bricks, the floor was brick-paved; in the NW wall, facing the entrance, was a niche of which the lower part was filled by a base of mud brick, plastered with mud and whitewashed, on which stood a limestone statue of the goddess, U.16424, Pls. 52a and 56a. The statue had been broken in antiquity and roughly mended with bitumen and the feet were missing, so that the lower part of the figure was embedded in the mud base to keep it in position. At the SW end of the room was a vase of light drab clay, Type IL.69a, ht. 0.24 m., one of pinkish drab clay, Type IL.87b, ht. 0.155 m., one of light drab clay, Type IL.98, ht. 0.23 m., one of Type IL.135, ht. 0.185 m, this being perhaps an incense-burner, a very large jar, of light drab clay, Type IL.57b, ht. 0.85 m. and many pottery fragments, in and round which lay about sixty-four inscribed clay tablets the contents of which all seemed to be connected with the affairs of the chapel (*v. pp.* 31–2, 128 n.). There were also a number of small beads scattered on the floor, a number of pear-shaped stone mace-heads, U.16331, a diorite duck weight, a circular rubbing-stone and several black stone pounders. The sanctuary had been closed by a light door consisting of a plain wooden frame with panels of straight reed stems set vertically; it had of course decayed away completely, but the imprint of it left in the soil was astonishingly clear (Pl. 51b). The hinge-pole, 0.095 m. diam., was against the inner corner of the NE jamb and rested on a hollowed brick; the flap of the door was 0.15 m. above pavement level, so as to clear the raised threshold; the width of the flap was 1.12 m., the bottom board of the frame was 0.22 m. wide, the sides of the frame apparently 0.04 m.; there were in the panel thirty three reed stems with an average diameter of 0.03 m. and the whole was preserved to a height of 1.05 m.

The passage, *Room 5*, in which lay more stone rubbers and querns,<sup>8</sup> led to two service-chambers which in virtue of their having a separate entrance from the SW are in the plan called *No. 1 Straight Street*, Rooms 2 and 1 respectively. In *Room 2* there was a pavement of burnt bricks (0.235 m. × 0.155 m.) so roughly laid that it was probably a base for a clay floor — which was confirmed by the fact that a brick door-socket against the SW wall was above pavement level; the same repairs had taken place in *Room 5*, where the NE jamb of the door from the main court was an addition and did not go down quite to pavement level but was based on a fragment of a quern resting on the pavement. Clearly the three service chambers formed a unit which was, more or less distinct from the chapel proper. The repairs were visible in the NE wall also, for here the bricks in the lower courses measured 0.265 m. in length while above them the 0.235 m. brick was consistently employed. The door to *Room 1* had been blocked, or its threshold raised, at a late period.

*Room 1* had the same rough pavement, the step down from the threshold to *Straight Street* being 0.70 m. and the door seemed to have been blocked at a late period with eight

<sup>8</sup> [See also U.16344. Ed.]

courses of burnt brick, but the condition of the wall was such that accurate deductions were impossible. A round rubbing-stone and some pebbles apparently belonged to the room, but there had been much disturbance, and in it and in Room 2 there were burials of late date in the rubbish above the pavements and the clay vessels which were found were certainly intrusive, all being well above the occupation-level.<sup>9</sup>

#### *No. 2 Church Lane*

The house was much ruined; it had been destroyed by fire in antiquity, the north side of the site had been denuded by water action, part of it had been dug, probably by Arab seekers after treasure, and the holes made were filled with clean drift sand; most of the walls had been removed and could often be traced only by the edges of the pavements and it was only along the south side of the building that the brickwork stood to any height. In spite of this it was possible to recover nearly all the ground-plan. The house had been a large one; the party walls between its rooms had had three courses of brickwork but those facing on the courtyard (3) had had eleven or more, and the door-jambs as many as fourteen; the burnt bricks in the walls were of the typical Larsa type, light yellow in colour, often with a bright red face, 0.27–0.28 m. × 0.18 m. × 0.09 m, and in the pavements were bricks of three types, 0.30 m. sq., 0.25 m. sq. and 0.27–0.28 m. × 0.18 m. × 0.09 m. The outer NW corner was rounded (implying that a lane branched off from Church Lane at this point) and the SW corner had been cut off diagonally to make easier the turn of the street. Against the south side of the house, beyond Church Lane, there was what appeared to be an open yard.

The front door led into a paved entrance-lobby (*Room 1*) in the south side of which was a doorway to a passage which ran down the west and along part of the south side of the building (10 and 11); the door was masked by a screen of the thickness of a single mud brick; it is possible that there was a similar screen wall on the north making the beginning of a narrow passage along the north side of the building, but all traces of construction have perished. Through *Room 2* was the way to the central court (*Room 3*) of which the brick pavement remained but of the west wall only the north jamb of the door from Room 2 and of the north wall nothing, though the paving showed a doorway in its line. The NE corner was a hopeless ruin. Here was found the curious decorated clay pot IL.127a [and the cylinder seal U.16366].

On the east side a door with brick steps between its jambs led to *Room 5* which was clearly the staircase; the stairs must have run over the narrow *Room 4* to the south of it, and this should by all analogy be the lavatory, but there was no sign of pavement or of drain, all the south end of the room having been dug away deep below floor level. *Room 6* was paved; much of its south wall was destroyed to floor level, but there was no reason to suspect a door here communicating with the "yard"; against the wall of the latter was a brick base or buttress, possibly all that remained of a support for a shed roof.

*Room 8*, the guest-room, was brick-paved; its east wall was completely destroyed and only the raised threshold of the door proved its position. Just in front of the doorway there was found part of a (burnt) plank 0.15 m. wide and about 0.04 m. thick to which were attached cross-planks at right angles with intervals between them of 0.30 m. width which were filled up with vertical bars of light wood (willow or osier?), 0.02 m. in diameter, set 0.01–0.02 m. apart; it was apparently a door of open lattice-work very much like that used in some modern Arab houses; *cf.* also that in the Hendar-sag chapel and in No. 1 Paternoster Row, Fig. 39 and Pl. 51 b. On the floor was a clay pot containing tablets dated to the reign of Rim-Sin, (see below).

At the S end of the room a door led into a small lavatory (7) with brick pavement and central drain; the pavement round the drain opening had sunk and a patch of new brickwork had been laid over the old so that the intake was above floor level and could not serve to drain the floor as such. Behind the guest-room was the chapel (*Room 9*), brick-paved, having at its south end an altar and, in the SW corner, a "table" of burnt brick. One would have

<sup>9</sup> [See also U.16343, 16408, 16410, 16566–79, 16585–87. Ed.]

expected a door at the east end of the south wall to give access to the little *Room 11* (cf. the arrangement in No. 1 Broad Street etc.) but there was no evidence of it, though on the other hand the south wall was so badly destroyed that the negative evidence was not final. In this room (11) were the fragments of a large clay pot which had contained a number of tablets.<sup>10</sup>

### *No. 3 Church Lane*

The building had good outer walls of burnt brick throughout (so far as preserved) which abutted on the SW side of No. 5, which must have been standing earlier; since the H̄endur-sag chapel similarly abutted on No. 3 the latter was in date of construction intermediate between its neighbours – though that need not imply any real lapse of time. The inside level was artificially raised to about the same height as that of No. 5, and, as there, the internal walls had solid foundations of mud brick above which was a “damp-course” of burnt bricks above which again the wall presumably went up in mud brick, but the mud brickwork and most of the burnt brick had vanished.

In front of the entrance was a small lump of burnt brickwork projecting into Church Lane; it was shapeless, but was probably the remains of a flight of steps leading up to the front door. The jambs and the threshold of the front door had disappeared but the door's position was certain. *Room 1*, with a clay floor (? it was too ruined for a pavement to have survived if there was one), led through what was apparently a very small second lobby – but only the foundations of the NE wall remained and of NW wall and door there was no trace – into *Room 2*, the central court. This was paved with mixed bricks, 0.31–0.32 m. × 0.185 m., 0.27 m. × 0.18 m. and 0.25 m. × 0.17 m.; at the SE end the inner wall of Room 1 was prolonged to make a small compartment (*Room 3*) in the east corner, the NE jamb of its door being formed by a buttress of the old wall of No. 5 to which new brickwork had been added; the recess to the NW of it may have been used to receive the flap of the door when open. In the NW wall a central door led to *Room 4* of which all the floor had perished together with practically all of the back wall, but its line, and the existence of a door in it, were given by the surviving jamb against the SW wall; behind it therefore was a separate room (5) which was paved and had a brick bench filling the whole of its NE end; on the pavement in front of this was a clay pot of Type IL.69a. The rubbish above the pavement was full of fragments of burnt palm-wood and other wood, probably from the roof. In Room 2 was found the bronze dagger U.16661, Pl. 97.

The ground-plan of the building is very much like that of the H̄endur-sag chapel next door and so far different from the normal house plan that it is tempting to regard this as another chapel. For a chapel however one would expect the door of Room 4, the sanctuary, to have reveals, which it had not; the front door was too ruined to show whether it had or had not reveals. On the other hand the door of Room 4 was unusual in having shallow returns on the inner face of its jambs, or rather, of its NE jamb, for the other was completely destroyed and has only been restored on the analogy of the first, and these may be an equivalent to the usual reveals. The fact is that the building was in too bad a state for its character to be certainly known.

<sup>10</sup> [The author's typescript continues 'dated to the reign of Rim-Sin (U.16060) and seven more tablets of the same date (U.16057, 16506, 16507) were found in other parts of the house.' The field cards give the provenance of U.16060 as 'burnt-brick floor. From pot', and the same provenance is given for U.16061 which is therefore also presumably from Room 11. The field cards give U.16057 as from 'Room S.W. of court, Level I', and variations of this for U.16058, 16059, 16100 and 16501; this location could refer to either Rooms 8

or 11, perhaps more appropriately to 11. The provenance 'W. corner room on street' for U.16506 also refers most probably to Room 11. The provenances 'level I', 'on pavement 1', 'burnt brick floor' etc. for U.16062–4, 16502 and 16507 probably associate these tablets with the others. The reference to a clay pot containing tablets in Room 8 may be a mistake, since it is part of a later addition to the typescript. See also U.16508 in the Catalogue. Ed.]

*No. 5 Church Lane*

The house was the oldest building in the block, but so badly ruined that many details of its ground-plan are doubtful. It seems to have been originally a rectangle, but two rooms in its north corner were at some time cut off and given over to No. 7, so that the existing plan is incomplete. The outer walls were of burnt brick (0.27 m. X 0.18 m. X 0.09 m.) with wide footings at their foundations, buried below floor level, giving a (standing) wall of twenty-three courses; the interior level was high and all internal walls had very solid foundations of mud brick on which the walls proper went up in burnt brick, but of the burnt brickwork very little survived anywhere and in many places it had disappeared altogether so that even the emplacements of the doors are conjectural.

The front doorway faced up the turn of Church Lane; at a late period there was built in front of it a block of burnt-brick masonry which had no steps and left but little space between its corner and that of No. 2; it would seem therefore to have been no higher than the then level of the street and may have been the foundation of a porch outside the door. *Room 1* (originally paved) led by a door, of which the jamb against the NW wall was preserved, into *Room 2*, the central court; of this the pavement had gone and all the walls were destroyed below pavement level, but in the middle of it was a ring drain with its cover preserved (Fig. 21). Work carried down below floor level produced a few scraps of earlier walls which however gave no consistent plan and probably did not belong to this building at all. Remains of a jamb in the east corner showed the position of the door of *Room 3* which had a brick bench along its NW end and a fire-place in its east corner. Next to this, opening on the court, was the staircase, of which only the solid filling from below the lower treads remained, and then (*Room 4*) a very small lavatory below the stairs; the latter may have continued above the long and narrow *Room 5*, but of this, as of the remaining rooms in the south corner, 6, 7, 11 and 12, only the foundations of the party walls were left and their intercommunications could not be traced.

A door in the NW side of the court, its exact position unknown, must have led into *Room 8*, which is presumably all that was left to the house by way of a guest-room after the adjoining area to the NW had been alienated. An existing doorway in its back wall led through the little passage-room 9 to *Room 10*, the chapel. This had been brick-paved all over, but of the pavement only a little was left at the SE end and along the walls; at the SE end was a dais raised one course of bricks above the general floor level, coming out 1.30 m. from the SE wall, and on this in the south corner was the burnt-brick foundation of the "table"; the altar had disappeared. Just in front of the edge of the higher pavement was an infant's burial in a bowl covered by another bowl; the top of the cover was flush with the strip of pavement left along the wall base so that the burial would seem to have been on the surface and not underground (though in such cases there is always the possibility that the burial belongs to a higher floor, of clay, of which no trace was detected by us). Under the main part of the floor was a very large brick tomb with arched entrance.

*No. 6 Church Lane (Pl. 40b)*

[Sir Leonard Woolley has left no description of this house. Ed.]

*No. 7 Church Lane*

The house, which was a small one, incorporated in itself rooms which originally belonged to other houses — No. 5 Church Lane and No. 1 Old Street, so that it was relatively late in date and in its construction very much of a patchwork.

From Church Lane a private passage led to a rectangular unpaved courtyard, itself separated from the passage by a doorway with a jamb added to the face of the SW wall; from this a door in the SW wall led into *Room 7* of No. 1 Old Street (*q.v.*) and in the SE wall was the front of No. 7 Church Lane; this latter had been largely destroyed by a late drain dug down into it, but its emplacement was still clear.

*Room 1*, an L-shaped lobby, was paved with brick and led directly into the central court (2) which was also paved with bricks, 0.26 m. × 0.16 m., and had a drain in the middle; the surrounding walls had five courses of burnt brick above floor level with mud brick above giving a total height of c. 1.70m.; in the NE wall, by the door of *Room 3*, was a recess apparently intended to take the door-flap when open. *Room 3*, brick-paved, had no features of interest other than a straight joint in the east wall at the SE corner, and *Room 4* was equally without features. Facing this across the court was the staircase, not occupying the whole width of its doorway but built against the NE wall so as to leave a narrow passage beside it to what was perhaps a cupboard under the stairs; there were eight treads preserved, of brick on a solid filling (Pl. 40b) and there must then have been a turn to the SW and again to the SE to come back over the courtyard door.

*Room 5* was (like the staircase site) originally part of No. 1 Old Street and had in its NW wall a door communicating with the central court of that house; this had been later blocked with a wall of burnt brick below and mud brick above, built to match the old wall of the court. Part of the NE wall was also old, but onto the end of that had been built a new section which, after the jamb of the staircase door, changed its angle so as to conform with the lines of the new court; the SW wall was old. The room was brick-paved and had a drain in its floor at the NW end. Judging by its position, this was the guest-room, but it was unusual in having, at its SE end, a door leading to another fair-sized room (7); this together with *Room 8* was originally part of No. 5 Church Lane. Half of the NE wall was old and had been cut back so that the corner wall of the new court could be built against its end; the NW wall was also old, being the dividing wall between the two original houses; the SW wall was late and had two doors, one into *Room 8*, the other, which should lead to *Room 8* of the neighbouring house, now blocked up. The room was paved and the pavement lay higher than that of *Room 5* so that there was a step at the threshold. *Room 6* was part of No. 1 Old Street and had the blocked doorway in its NW wall, the new altar being against the blocking, for this was the chapel. The altar was 0.35 m. high and against it in the west corner was the "table" of burnt and mud brick still standing to 1.00 m.; on the other side was a smaller low brick base. The chapel was originally paved. The NE wall had been altered; the SE jamb of its doorway had been cut, not built, and at the NW end the old brickwork had been cut away 0.20 m. from the corner of the room and a new stretch of wall abutted on it. The SW wall (which had twenty-two courses of burnt brick) had a door which had been blocked up. *Room 8* had no features of interest.

#### *No. 9 Church Lane*

The house lay at the far end of a long private passage which ran back from Church Lane between the "Ram Chapel" (No. 11 Church Lane) and a row of what were probably magazines belonging to the householder; that they were store-rooms seems to be shown by the fact that they required protection; at the entrance of the passage there was a little guard-chamber where a slave could sit and keep effectual watch on all comers. There were six store-rooms in all and they call for no description; to the first three (Nos. 2a, 3a, and 4a) which inter-communicated, no entrance could be found by us, the wall being in places completely ruined; No. 5a afforded access to Nos. 6a and 7a and was itself entered by a door prudently close to the front door of the house proper.

The wall along Church Lane was somewhat pretentious, for twenty-five courses of burnt brick still survived; round the main court (*Room 1*) there were sixteen courses, but behind this the building utilised older walls of which the burnt-brick foundations were buried deep underground and only the mud brick showed above ground level. There were therefore two periods represented, of which the front of the house belonged to the later. It is peculiar that there were two front doors, one leading straight into the central court and one into the small passage-room (2) which is more like the normal lobby. At a later time, when the court level had risen by 0.60 m. or more, the door into it was walled up and only that into the passage used. It is further peculiar that access to the two rooms (3) and (4) was through the

passage only and that they had no doors onto the central court — it is a most rare exception to the rule of the omen-texts.<sup>11</sup>

*Room 1*, the court, was brick-paved (most of the pavement gone) and had a drain in the centre; the east wall was built up against the west wall of the “Ram Chapel” or rather, the “Ram Chapel” was built up against it, for a doorway in the court wall was blocked up at the house’s expense and turned into a shallow recess, evidently at the time when the chapel was erected. In the south wall also a door had been blocked with a thin partition which left a recess on either side, probably intended to take the two doors, of the court and of Room 2, when these were opened.

*Room 2* was brick-paved; the front door was unusually narrow and must have been an afterthought, and the room itself was no part of the original plan for whereas its north wall was new its south wall was part of the older building which had occupied the site, and all its burnt-brick foundations were buried below floor level. A second door in the north wall opened into the central court and one at the west end led through Room 3 to Room 4.

*Room 3* was brick-paved; its west wall belonged to the old system, its east wall was late but below its burnt brickwork was mud brick of an older wall; beneath its pavement was a brick vaulted tomb (LG/59) with arched entrance which was older than the mud brick underlying the east wall (this ran over the top of it) and therefore much older than the existing house. The north wall was also late. *Room 4* presented no features of interest.

*Room 5*, off the NE corner of the court, was irregular in shape and a patchwork in construction; the straight section of its east wall was old (only mud brick showing), its west wall was late, with fourteen courses of burnt brick abutting on an older wall on the north. *Room 6* was originally paved; its north wall was destroyed to floor level and the position of the door in it was uncertain; in the NE corner was a pillar or base of burnt brick. *Room 7* had a clay floor, but 1.35 m. below this was a brick pavement enclosed by the same or similar walls; the east wall went down to this and had thirty courses of burnt brick, the other walls had only a few courses of burnt brick and above them the mud brick which rose to be incorporated in the walls of the existing house; in the early period the room was divided into two by a cross-wall (marked on the plan) which had no counterpart in the late period.

Another door in Room 6 probably led to *Room 8*, which was the chapel of the late house, but the destruction of the wall makes the position of the door conjectural, and possibly it should rather be placed between Rooms 8 and 7. Room 8 had been paved and at its south end were the remains of the altar and the base of the ‘table’, the latter in the SE angle; in front of the altar there lay on the floor clay pots of Types IL.55, 69a and 70. Below the pavement was a large corbelled tomb LG/58. Other tombs which underlay the walls of the building and therefore must be relatively early were LG/60, a brick-vaulted tomb with stilted arch, a barrel-vaulted tomb LG/61 and a corbel-vaulted tomb LG/62; the three types must be more or less contemporary. The west wall of the room ended near the NW corner in a straight face beyond which was lower brickwork looking like the threshold of a door; whether the straight face really was a door-jamb or merely marked a change in the wall construction it was impossible to say, for the north wall and the NW corner of the room had disappeared and everything to the west of it had been completely destroyed also.

Judging simply from the ground-plan one would suppose that the blocked door at the east end of the south wall of the central court originally contained the stairs, which ran over the small Room 2; but of this there was no trace at all and the re-modelling of the premises seems to have done away with any staircase, unless there were much in the irregular Room 5 which was too ruined to produce evidence either way. Possibly the late house was of one storey only.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> See pp. 23ff, above.

<sup>12</sup> [In the field notes the gloss ‘now = No. 9

Church Lane’ is applied to ‘A.H. House 5’, in which was found the tablet U.16070. Ed.]

*No. 11 Church Lane ("The Ram Chapel") (Pl. 52b)*

Outside the front door was a flight of five brick steps continued into the angle made by the SE corner of No. 13 by a flat-topped block of burnt brickwork. The door-jambs had reveals. The small lobby (1) was brick-paved and led through a second door into the central court (2).

The court (*Room 2*) was paved with bricks 0.30 m. sq.; its south wall had twelve courses of burnt brick with mud brick above, the north wall was destroyed to below floor level. At its west end were two sanctuaries each consisting of two small rooms, a fore-chamber and an inner shrine. In front of the doorway of *Room 3* was the altar of burnt brick, 0.65 m. high; the doorway itself had reveals; the pavement of the room was raised 0.20 m. above the level of the court (*Room 2*) and there was a second rise of 0.20 m. to the pavement of the inner sanctuary (4). There was no niche or statue-base, but in *Room 4* was found a steatite ram's head U.16427, Pl. 59 a, which was probably from a ceremonial staff; on the other hand, in the back wall of *Room 4* at a point 0.65 m. from either corner the burnt bricks rose two courses higher than at the sides, and it is possible that originally there had been a central niche in the mud-brick wall, starting at 0.55 m. above floor level, which at a later date had been blocked with a filling of burnt bricks; but this could not be proved.

The northern sanctuary (*Rooms 5 and 6*) was a patchwork; the west wall was an addition which, properly speaking, did not belong to the building at all and the north wall was a mixture of burnt-brick and mud-brick construction not all of the same date; the east wall, north of the doorway, was of mud brick whereas the south door-jamb was of burnt bricks, but a base which projected north of the door was of burnt brick and yet bonded into the wall against which it stood; beyond this was a mud-brick table 0.40 m. sq. The wall between *Rooms 5 and 6* was a flimsy screen of mud brick; the shallow niche in the south wall of *Room 5* would seem to have been a recess intended to take the flap of the opened door, not a ritual niche; the pavement had been destroyed and there was no sign of a statue-base.

Returning to the courtyard (2), the pavement on the north side was destroyed and the north wall was largely of mud brick; the northern section of the east wall also was of mud brick and it returned to make an entrance to *Room 7* (paved) out of which a door whose east jamb had vanished led into the cupboard, *Room 8*. Most of the outer east wall of the building was ruined down to street level, but there does not seem to have been here a second street door and the analogy of the cupboard alongside the entrance-lobby of the Høndur-sag Chapel (No. 1 Church Lane) is against such. The whole NE corner of the building was so ruinous that little confidence attaches to the details of its plan.

Against the jamb between the doors of *Rooms 1 and 7* there was a small brick-enclosed fire-place and on the face of the wall above it were marks of burning.

*No. 13 Church Lane*

Part of the house had been cut away for the building of the "Ram Chapel"; the dividing wall between the buildings was of mud brick only but was bonded into the burnt brickwork; the façade of the Ram Chapel was shortened in order to retain the entrance-lobby of the house.

The front wall had fourteen courses of burnt brick with mud brick above. The threshold had been raised several times, showing one opening at 0.45 m. above the existing pavement of the interior (0.80 m. above the footings of the wall) and another 0.60 m. higher still; the changes were in keeping with the character of the house, which had evidently been more than once remodelled.

*Room 1*, brick-paved, opened into the similarly paved central court (2) with a drain in the middle which showed obvious signs of reconstruction; half of the west wall and all the south wall were destroyed, but the remainder contained a curious mixture of burnt and mud bricks, parts of the walls being of mud bricks throughout, but elsewhere there were patches of burnt bricks at different levels and one door-jamb in the east wall was of burnt brick for its full height; it could only mean that before the existing pavements were laid the house had been completely ruined and had then been rebuilt on the same lines, using the stumps

of the old walls as foundations and using also a good deal of the old fallen material. It is probable that at this time the chapel was built on the site of rooms which had once opened off the south side of the court.

*Room 3* had been paved but most of the bricks had been pulled up. *Room 4* was the kitchen and most of its floor-space was taken up by a rectangular block of burnt bricks which was the base of a cooking-range and close to this was a circular terracotta bread-oven; in the SE corner was a drain.

From the kitchen a doorway, narrowed at some time by having a veneer of bricks set on edge applied to its east jamb, led into *Room 5*, a paved room little larger than a cupboard, out of which again opened two doors. *Room 6* was paved, its walls ruined to floor level. The original door had a jamb 0.20 m. deep on the south side; then the door was blocked up, its blocking making a new jamb, and the north section of the wall was cut back to make the opening more central. The north wall was late.

On the north side of the central court lay *Room 7*, a paved room of which the west wall was an addition, a screen one brick thick (0.17 m.) of burnt bricks standing to a height of 1.40 m. not bonded at either end. On the west side lay *Room 8*, also paved, divided from *Room 9* on the north by a burnt-brick screen 0.26 m. thick (single bricks laid as headers). *Room 9* was also paved and clearly had originally been part of *Room 8*, the guest-chamber of the house. *Room 10* had been the chapel, but was dismantled; most of the pavement had been pulled up, though part of the raised dais was left at the north end, and the altar had served as the foundation of a new mud-brick wall which reinforced the old north wall; all the walls were of mud brick and were much destroyed, none of the true face remaining. Under the floor, belonging to the earlier phase of the house, was a larnax grave containing clay pots of Types IL.8b and 116. The large area to the north numbered as *Room 11* was certainly an open court or yard; it had been paved, and in the NW corner there was a block of burnt brickwork 0.85 m. high of which the use is unknown. The east wall dividing it from *Room 5* was a late addition, not bonded at either end. On the west an opening, much wider than any normal door, gave access to *Room 12*. Originally there had been here a wall with nine courses of burnt brick below and mud brick above having a doorway in its centre; later all the wall south of the door was destroyed and the northern section lost some of its burnt brick; then the north section was repaired in mud brick and the south section rebuilt in mud brick over two courses of burnt brick; then the doorway was bricked up and either at that time or later the wall to the south of it was again razed to make the wide opening shown on the plan.

*Room 12* was paved and had a drain at the north end; all the walls were of mud brick. In the west wall there were two doors to *Room 13*, but one had been blocked up. *Room 13* had at the north end a certain amount of pavement preserved, but this lay nearly 0.50 m. below that of *Room 12*, so may have belonged to an earlier phase of the building, though even so it was high enough to bury all the burnt-brick foundations of its walls, so that in relation to them it is late. Against the south wall, west of the door, there were remains of a raised brick base; by the corner of it, nearly in front of the door, there was buried for half its height under pavement level a round terracotta tub (ht. 0.50 m., diam. 0.58 m.) with horizontally ribbed sides coated inside and out with bitumen, obviously a water-basin. Sunk in the pavement was a clay pot containing tablets.<sup>13</sup> The east jamb of the doorway to *Room 14* had been veneered with bricks set edgewise and secured by mud plaster; under its threshold was a child's grave containing clay vessels of Types IL.10c and 48. *Room 14* was paved and had a drain. It looks as if *Room 13* was a second chapel with the normal little chamber behind it (for second chapels *v.* No. 1 Old Street and No. 4 Paternoster Row) but of the fittings not enough survived for this to be asserted.

<sup>13</sup> [Woolley had entered U.16831 here after the entry Ed.]  
war but this does not agree with the field catalogue



*No. 15 Church Lane*

A lower threshold to the front door corresponds in level with the footing along the south and part of the west walls and was therefore original to the house in its present form; later it was raised by 0.75 m. The front wall of Room 1 was not bonded into the northern section of the street frontage but judging from the depth of its foundations was a fragment of an older building incorporated in the present structure.

*Room 1* was paved, and in the middle of it there was a brick base or table consisting of two courses of burnt brick rising above floor level. *Room 2*, which in spite of its small size must have been the central court, was brick-paved and had a drain in the middle and doors in three of its walls; in it were found a stone quern and two clay pots, Types IL. 69a and 114.

*Room 3*, of irregular shape, had no features of interest other than a second door communicating with the entrance-lobby. *Room 4*, with a brick pavement under which was the grave LG/70, was little more than a passage to *Room 5*, which opened on the court also; this was clearly the guest-chamber and *Room 4* was perhaps a lavatory serving both it and the house in general. On the floor of *Room 5* were found two inscribed tablets.<sup>14</sup> At 0.85 m. below the upper burnt-brick pavement at the north end of the room was a larnax grave LG/73; the pavement from which the grave was dug belonged to an intermediate occupation-period after which the floor was twice raised, the last time probably during the reign of Rim-Sin; the best-preserved remains of the building belonged to this last phase. Close to LG/73, at 0.55 m. below the pavement, was a pot-burial (AGH/142b)<sup>15</sup> containing the body of a child; outside the pot were clay vessels of Types IL.12c, 69a, and (a metre away) 70. Also beneath the room's floor were graves LG/74<sup>16</sup> and 75.

The guest-room was L-shaped and the foot of the L (7) was a passage leading to *Room 8*; the dividing wall well illustrates the patchwork construction of the house, for it merely abutted on the north outer wall but had at its south end a right-angled return, and here no less than three walls abutted on it. At a relatively late period a door was opened in the east end of *Room 8* giving directly on to Church Lane (hence on the plan the room is given the street-number 15A) which may have been a back entrance; but was perhaps used as a shop-front.

Behind the guest-chamber (5) lay the chapel (6); the wall dividing them had been so knocked about that its character was doubtful; there seems always to have been a door at its south end, for the south jamb was bonded into the south wall, but the main section of the wall had been destroyed and rebuilt and the pillar between the two doors was the latest part of all; but the existence of the second door is uncertain.

The chapel (*Room 6*) was originally paved but most of its pavement had been pulled up; of the altar and "table" there was nothing left. Under the pavement at the south end was a large corbel-vaulted brick tomb LG/66; there was a second corbel-vaulted brick tomb at the north end which however lay so high that it must be assigned to a late phase in the history of the house when the floor had been raised (as is shown to have been the case by the threshold of the front door); below it was a larnax burial LG/67 which should belong to the early phase, while a larnax burial LG/69 underlying the foundations of the west wall must antedate the house in its present form; it contained the body of a child; traces of black hair remained on the forehead and with them fragments of a silver diadem; against the coffin was a clay pot of Type IL. 71. Other burials were LG/63, 64, 65, 68, (see the Tabular Analysis); two other larnax graves below the floor, AHG/145, 146, were both empty. Against the footing of the south wall there was a pit, 2.25 m. × 0.95 m. × 1.00 m. deep, lined with mud bricks and thickly plastered with bitumen; in it were found 3 clay pots, Types IL.41a, 49 and 114, numerous tablets (U.16065, 172 01, 17248) and some clay labels.<sup>17</sup> One of the

<sup>14</sup> [See U.17203.]

<sup>15</sup> [Graves AHG/142b, LG/74, and AHG/142A (in the field notes) are all described as infant pot-burials, as containing pot types IL. 12c, 69a and 70, and (except for AHG/142b) as containing one

steatite bead. It is probable therefore that LG/74 = AHG/142b = AHG/142A in the field notes, where there is no 142B. Ed.]

<sup>16</sup> [See n. 15.]

<sup>17</sup> [See also U.16689. Ed.]

tablets, U.17203 (*U.E.T. V*, No. 30),<sup>18</sup> is a letter addressed to a man named Atta; the labels give the name of Ipqu-Adad son of Zazani (*cf.* the Ipqu-Adad of No. 3 Niche Lane) who was probably the owner of the house. A door in the west wall led into *Room 9*; here there was a brick pillar-base in the SW corner and in the SE corner by the door was a clay pot of Type IL.51a. Under the floor of *Room 9* were the burials LG/71 and 72.

There was no sign of any staircase, and, since the central court was so small that had its walls been carried up to a second floor there would have been no light or air for the ground-floor rooms, it is probable that the house was of one storey only.

#### BROAD STREET

##### *No. 1 Broad Street ("The School House")* (Pl. 41)

The house occupied the corner site between Store Street and Broad Street and fronted on the latter, its main entrance giving on to the open space of Carfax. It had arrived at its present form as the result of a good deal of re-modelling, but in its original lay-out was of quite normal type except for the fact that, owing to considerations of space, there were no chambers on the north side of its courtyard. The house was well-built and it would seem that after its destruction fragments of its walls were still left standing above the debris and were incorporated in a later building, for remains of walls whose foundations were 1.40 m. above the floor ran parallel to the old walls and seemed to join up with their upper parts.

The front door, with a raised threshold, led into *Room 1* which was brick-paved, the pavement being two steps below street level; a door on the left had led into *Room 2*, but was later blocked, a door facing the entrance led into *Room 6*. *Room 2*, the courtyard, was brick-paved and had a central drain; in its north wall was a doorway to Broad Street having between its jambs four shallow steps leading down from street level; the doorway appeared to be original but the wall was too damaged for the point to be certain. In the east wall, which was almost entirely destroyed, was the door of the reception-room, (4), which was a brick-paved room in such ruinous state that the existence of the cross-wall between it and *Room 3* is conjectural, though the presence of a drain in the NW corner of the latter made the separation probable. *Room 5* was a lavatory with brick-paved floor and drain; the screen separating it from the stair-chamber (the upper part of the flight had as usual run over the lavatory) was now broken down. A door from the court to the staircase had been walled up. *Room 6*, opening off the entrance-lobby (1) had a door to the central court which had been walled up and a second door in the same east wall giving on the staircase; the stairs did not start, as was usual, in the door entrance but further back, between the east jambs of two other doors which gave on the court and on the chapel respectively; the treads had gone and only part of the brick rubble filling on which they had rested remained. Since the space left for the stair-flight was reduced by the need to leave the side doors open, the threshold of the door from *Room 6* was raised 0.10 m. and at the back of the entrance was a second step 0.25 m. high to the level of the paved floor at the stairs' foot; even so the gradient would have to be somewhat steep (the back of the filling stood to 1.75 m.) and there were probably steps in the thickness of the door above that between the lavatory and the court.

*Room 6* was well preserved, with brick pavement and walls having sixteen or seventeen courses of burnt brick which, together with the mud brick above, gave a maximum height of 2.10 m. In the south wall was a door to *Room 7* and against its west jamb was an impost of bricks set on end for the door hinge.

*Room 7* had its pavement preserved in the NW corner only and the rest of what was really a passage rather than a room showed no sign of ever having been paved. In front of the west door-jamb was a double impost of bricks set on edge and let into the clay floor. In the west wall there was a straight joint close to the NW corner, and at the south end a doorway to the street had been walled up so as to leave a shallow recess. The south jamb of the blocked door was connected with and seems to have been built on the top of a buttress of an older wall which ran under the south wall of *Rooms 7* and *9* and served as a footing for them; its face to the door opening was rough, the bricks cut back and only smoothed over with mud

<sup>18</sup> [See however Catalogue where provenance is given as *Room 5*. Ed.]

plaster; it looked as if the burnt brickwork of the original angle had been bonded in to a mud brick wall which had afterwards been replaced by the existing burnt-brick west wall of Room 7 when the door was made; the blocking of the door would mark a third stage in the occupation of the building. Finally the jamb had been truncated and stood 0.70 m. high, with a flat top, projecting from the corner of the passage and fulfilling no structural purpose; it is possible that it served as the support of a wooden shelf of which the other end rested on wooden uprights set in the brick imposts; the quantity of tablets found along the wall here would be consistent with the existence of such a shelf: tablets were found in a somewhat similar passage-room in No. 2 Church Lane, *q.v.*

Room 9 was merely a continuation of the passage along the south side of the house; it had scanty remains of brick paving and below its floor, opposite the door to Room 8, was a child's grave. Here too, many tablets were found.

Room 8, the chapel, (Pl. 41b) was paved with mixed bricks, 0.31 m. sq., 0.31 m. × 0.15 m., 0.25 m. sq., 0.25 m. × 0.15 m., etc. The altar was at the west end and stood on a platform raised above the general level of the floor by a single course of bricks; it had four courses of burnt bricks with mud bricks above giving a total height of 0.45 m.; in the wall behind the altar was an incense-hearth 0.60 m. wide × 0.28 m. deep which at a height of 0.45 m. diminished in width to a chimney 0.20 m. across; in the SW corner were the remains of a decorated "table" of mud brick on burnt brick foundations; in the south wall above the dais was a recess 0.13 m. deep. Below the pavement was a large brick tomb LG/80, in the SE corner was an infant's burial in a hutch coffin (*cf.* Pl. 96 a) set only just below pavement level, against the side of LG/80 was a larnax burial LG/79 and elsewhere under the floor were graves LG/76, 77, 78, 81. The east wall of the chapel (and of the house generally) is based on an older buttressed wall connected with that underlying the south side. All the internal walls are original to the house.

The tablets found in the building (*v. p.* 287) lay in Rooms 7 and 9 with an overflow through the door of the former into Room 6. These were private documents: the school tablets were found in Rooms 3 and 4, again with an overflow into the central court. A few tablets were scattered in the chapel. The tablets found in this house were U.16830–31, 16833–73, 16875–16900, 17207, 17211–16, 17218, 17256 [probably U.16829 and possibly 16874 Ed.]; a large number are published in *U.E.T.* V and VI.<sup>19</sup>

On the floor of Room 4 were found a number of clay vases, all plain, of the following types; Type IL.69a, ht. 0.225 m., and a second 0.215 m.; Type IL.45a, ht. 0.225 m. and a second similar; Type IL.10c of greenish drab clay, ht. 0.065 m.; Type IL. 42, dark clay, ht. 0.26 m.

The schoolmaster would seem to have been a priest by name Igmil-Sin, as various letters addressed to a person so named were found in the building, e.g. U.16843 and 16870c (*U.E.T.* V, Nos. 17, 16).

## STORE STREET

### *No. 1 Store Street*

The house was built relatively late in the history of the quarter. Whereas the original floor of No. 1 Broad Street (The School House) next door was flush with the offset of its outer wall, the original threshold of No. 1 Store Street was fifteen courses of burnt brick (1.35 m.) above that offset and was raised first 0.30 m. and later 1.10 m., so that the street level rose nearly a metre and a half during the interval between the building of the School House and of this, and rose another metre during the lifetime of No. 1 Store Street. On the inside of the street wall there was an offset corresponding to the early threshold and in Room 8 there were remains of brick pavement at this level; in the same room, and in Room 1 and elsewhere, the existing pavement was 0.40 m. above the offset and so corresponded with the first raising of the front-door threshold. The internal walls had their foundations on the offset level, but some of them were re-built over older mud-brick walls following the same

<sup>19</sup> [The field notes give no more precise "School-house"; for publication references see provenance for any of these tablets than "AH Catalogue. Ed.]

lines; the east (outer) wall had burnt brick foundations going down 0.80 m. lower and resting on mud brick and the west wall went down for 0.90 m. with mud brick below, while the street wall went down in burnt brick 1.20 m. below the door threshold. That the mud brick below the walls was not contemporary foundation is shown by the fact that its top was not flat and regular, but broken, so that the burnt brick above had had to be stepped down at intervals to secure a proper footing in the gaps. It follows therefore that the house as it has survived was a reconstruction of an older building of a more or less similar design, but that older building was of definitely earlier date than the quarter in general (i.e., of the Third Dynasty rather than of the Larsa period) and the lack of any front door in its wall on Store Street implies a different orientation if not an altered street line. It is only the surviving building with which we are concerned.

*Room 1*; the entrance from the street was at a very late date blocked by a rough wall made with a mixture of burnt and mud bricks still standing 0.90 m. high; the original threshold was two courses high and the floor was brick-paved, — the pavement lying 1.45 m. higher than that of the adjoining passage in the School House but uniform with that of the other rooms in the building. The west wall had fourteen courses of burnt brick; the north wall had been breached and the south wall razed, so that the doorway to Room 5 was deduced from its west jamb alone. The door in the east wall led to *Room 2*, a small lobby with a brick pavement; in its east wall there had been a door to Room 6, later walled up — the blocking was broken away by a late intrusive grave. From this room one passed into *Room 3*, the central courtyard. This was brick-paved and had a drain in the middle; owing to the house lying so high most of the walls had perished and there remained only the SW corner, a little of the north wall and half the east wall. Of *Room 4* very little remained, the south door-jamb and the brick paving at the eastern end, the rest being destroyed below floor level. In the NW angle of the courtyard there was left a doorjamb with the remains of steps starting on the line of the threshold; behind there was a wall built of a mixture of burnt and mud bricks with the east face quite rough — bricks projecting for half their width — showing that it was the retaining-wall for the solid filling which must have supported the lower treads of a staircase; the upper treads presumably were of wood and were carried over the little chamber (5) which lay behind this and was entered from Room 1. *Room 5* was brick-paved and had a drain under its floor near the east wall, which together with its position below the stairs identifies it as the lavatory.

*Room 6* on the north of the central court had a brick pavement on which was a raised base against the north wall and a very small base in the SE corner; the pavement had been broken by a corbelled grave which lay against the south wall with its top just above the original threshold of a door in the west wall, leading to Room 2, which had been blocked up in the later phase in the history of the building when the floors were raised to correspond to the final raising of the threshold; it definitely proves the fact of a third phase.

*Room 8*; the brick pavement remained in front of the entrances; the walls were much destroyed; the shape at the south end was curious, the wall being taken in a curve, obviously to allow for the big drain which occupied the adjoining room in No. 3; the curved wall was bonded into the straight so that the whole thing must have been original and No. 3 is shown as the older house to whose outlines the builder of No. 1 had to accommodate himself. Against the west wall, just north of the doorway, there was a brick tomb LG/83 which went down 0.45 m. below the pavement and rose at least five courses above it; it should therefore belong to the last phase of the building when the floors and the threshold of the front door were raised; in the grave and just above the skull was a collection of 16 inscribed tablets (U.17206). At the north end of the room a door led into *Room 7*, a small lavatory with paved floor and a drain in it to the left of the doorway. At the south end of the east wall another door led into *Room 9*, the chapel; the walls were all ruined down below floor level and only against the west wall did a row of bricks survive to show that it had been paved. Beneath the pavement was the very large corbelled brick tomb LG/82; any features of interest that the chapel may have possessed had disappeared.

The tablets from Room 8 were mostly of the Rim-Sin period. Seal-impressions on some

of them give the names, amongst others, of Nurâtum son of Atta (a letter to a man named Atta, (U.17203) was found in No. 15 Church Lane) and of Gimil-Nin-giz-zida son of Lugal-gu-ni-da whose seals were found in No. 1 Baker's Square, but it cannot be proved that either was in fact the owner of the house.

#### No. 2 Store Street

This was a very small shop wedged in between the corner of No. 3 Paternoster Row (an older building) and No. 4 Store Street which, judging by the depth of its wall foundations, was more or less contemporary with but independent of No. 2. Of the front wall only four courses of burnt bricks remained except at a point 0.75 m. from the south corner, where there were six courses, but there was no mud brick to imply a door-blocking and the position of the door was not certain; it is quite possible that virtually the whole front of the shop was open to the street. *Room 1* had no paving or floor left and produced no objects; behind it lay the tiny *Room 2* which had a paved floor and a central drain and was clearly a lavatory; its south wall was not bonded at either end.<sup>20</sup>

#### No. 3 Store Street (Pl. 47b)

The building was a peculiar one; its frontage consisted of two lengths of wall running at a slight angle to one another and independently built, but the two were apparently connected; the arrangement of the inner rooms was unusual and the character of the building was unlike that of any other excavated by us.

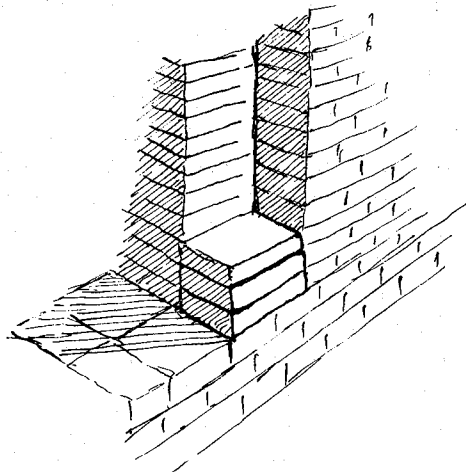


Fig. 38. Door with reveal, No. 3 Store Street.

The front door was in the northern section of the street wall; its north jamb had been ruined away but the south jamb was preserved and was comparatively pretentious in that it had on the outside a reveal rising from a corner block of three courses of brickwork (Fig. 38); the only parallel to this was the "Bazaar Chapel" in Paternoster Row. The floor of the house lay 0.50 m. below the level of that of No. 1, but even so it was high and implied a fairly late date for the building. *Room 1* was unusually large, brick-paved, and had in the SW corner by the door a few bricks laid one course high over the pavement which were presumably the base for something but may have risen considerably higher. The north wall had fifteen courses of burnt bricks above the pavement, the south wall eight only, and much of it was breached to floor level; the east wall was symmetrically divided by two doorways both of which had reveals and both led into the same room (2) which by its pavement of bricks (0.26 m. X 0.18 m.) and its central drain was clearly an open court. Along the south

<sup>20</sup> [See also U.17205. Ed.]

wall there was an unpaved strip 0.50 m. wide defined by a line of bricks rising one course above pavement level; from the east wall there ran a line of bricks for a distance of 0.90 m., stepped up from the floor to a height of 0.45 m. against the wall face, and between this and the south wall there was no brick paving; it suggests either a raised platform of which the front had disappeared (and there was nothing to account for its complete disappearance) or a flight of steps with wooden treads going up to a higher door in the east wall which was however too ruined to show any signs of door-jambs. *Room 3* behind the supposed steps had a south wall of burnt brick (not more than two courses left) which was a continuation of the south wall of *Room 2* but had its foundations at a level about 0.50 m. higher, resting on very solid walls of mud brick, and the same mud brick with burnt brick above continued along the east end of the room; the burnt brickwork was clearly that of the walls of the room proper whose floor was raised above that of *Room 2* presumably to the level of the wall foundations; no trace of its pavement survived. In spite of the change of level the wall-construction seems to link up this room with *Rooms 1 and 2*, and to the east of it and to the south of *Room 1 to 3* lay a number of other chambers of which the burnt brickwork had completely disappeared but there remained massive substructures in mud brick.

It is not uncommon to find late walls based on mud brickwork that belong to older house-walls buried under accumulated rubbish, but such was not the case here. The mud-brick walls went down for at least 2.50 m. below what must have been the floor-level of the existing house No. 3. They were smoothly faced with mud plaster, and there were no communicating doors whatsoever; they were therefore not rooms. They were filled with light rubbish — chiefly ashes — quantities of burnt straw and, in some cases, carbonised grain and date-stones. The walls were thick, considerably thicker than the walls of burnt brick which, in the case of *Room 3*, were demonstrably built over them, so that along the base of each burnt-brick wall, on either side of it, there would have been a ledge quite sufficient to support the ends of floor-beams laid across these box-cellars; a trap-door in the floor would have given access to what were clearly underground store-chambers.

The small *Room 4* was wholly taken up by a large drain which rose to the level of the room floor above; it was surrounded with earth packing; in *Rooms 6 and 7* there had been similar drains. The excavation of the site was not completed on the south and east but the cellars extended over the whole of the excavated area; in the SE corner there was found a room (only the NW end of it was cleared) largely taken up by a round column of mud brickwork, built with single courses of bricks set on edge alternating with double courses of bricks laid flat; the column may have been a base for some heavy object.

In *Room 9* there were found tablets of IIIrd Dynasty date, U.7770, *U.E.T.* III, Nos. 64, 721, 784, 1298, 1302, 1396. The discovery goes far to explain the character of the building, whose foundation presumably goes back to the IIIrd Dynasty, while constant rebuilding and alteration had upset the original design.

The breaching of the south wall of *Room 1* makes it impossible to decide whether or not there was direct communication from that room to *Room 11*, and similarly with *Rooms 2 and 10*; only of *Rooms 1, 2 and 3* can it be positively stated that they belong together. These three rooms taken together do not by themselves constitute a normal house, nor if they be associated with the rooms which overlay *Rooms 4–15* does there result any ground-plan of normal type, nor can such be seen in *Rooms 4–15* taken by themselves. There was nothing to show that *Room 2* was divided by a cross-wall running E–W, in fact the evidence was against this, and then the twin doors into it from *Room 1* present a further difficulty — the only analogy for doors in this position having reveals is in the “*Ram Chapel*” in Church Row, and there the two doors lead to different shrines instead of to a single court with central drain. On the whole however I should suspect the building of being a chapel with store-rooms and perhaps accommodation for priests attached to it; *Room 1* would in that case be the entrance-hall, *Room 2* the inner court, *Room 3* the raised sanctuary approached by a flight of steps, and all the rest would be service-chambers with cellarage below. The store-rooms which surround the courts of a state temple might well be replaced by cellars in the case of a little shrine in a crowded quarter of the city.

*No. 4 Store Street*

The front wall and parts of each side wall were contemporary but the back of the building was a patchwork; the front wall was preserved to a maximum height of 2.00 m. The threshold was raised by two courses of brick to bring it to street level, but this gave a step down into the interior. The front room (1) had an earth floor; in the south wall was a slight recess into which the door could fold back. *Room 2* was unpaved except for the NE corner where there was a patch of brick pavement surrounding the intake of a drain; against the north wall was a quantity of wood ash. The walls had five courses of burnt brick and on the north side there was on the top of this (0.75 m. above the floor) a later wall running along the earlier but at a slightly different angle and with a return across the room which divided it into two; it belonged to a reconstruction of which no other evidence remained, and no sense could be made of it. In the (older) west wall was a door to *Room 3*, which was clay floored and had below its floor the brick tomb LG/84, in front of which was the pot-burial LG/85; the north and south walls abutted on the back walls of Nos. 5 and 7 Paternoster Row; the south wall came up against the mud brickwork of No. 7 with its foundation-course 0.65 m. above the top of the burnt brickwork in that wall.

The building, in its late form, seems to have been a shop, as were Nos. 2 and 6 in the same street.

*No. 5 Store Street*

The building lay high, on the same level as the latest edition of No. 3; its foundation must have gone back to the middle of the Larsa period, but its floors had been raised until the threshold of the front door was flush with the top course of the standing wall. Only the two first rooms were preserved above floor level, but behind them there was a series of sunken chambers more than two metres deep, with heavy walls of mud brick covered with a thick mud plaster to which a certain amount of grain was adhering. There was evidence to show that the chambers had been roofed over with planking and that the burnt-brick walls of a superstructure had been carried along the top of the underground mud-brick walls. The chambers were in fact cellars or magazines, presumably for the storage of grain, which would have been reached by trap-doors in the floors of the ground-floor rooms. Nothing of the kind has been found elsewhere on the site.

*No. 6 Store Street*

The threshold was only just above street level and the existing floors of the interior corresponded with this, but that level was on a line with the top of the burnt brickwork in the walls and the opening of the front door went down for at least six courses below the present threshold, so that the surviving phase of the building was relatively late in its history.

*Room 1* had a clay floor but against the SW wall near the west corner was a square of paving (bricks 0.34 m. sq.) and in front of it a hollow used as a hearth and found full of ashes. The NE wall was late and its foundations come only just below floor level; the SW wall was older. *Room 2* had a clay floor and opened into *Room 3*, a tiny earth-floored booth which may have had a wide window onto Store Street; in the front wall there were only three courses of burnt brick with no mud brick visible upon them, whereas the angle of No. 4 on which the wall abutted rose six courses higher and the SE angle of No. 6 with the south jamb of the front door also rose in burnt brick so that there is no reason why, if the front wall had ever been higher, it should have been ruined down to its present level; the existence of a window like that in No. 14 Paternoster Row cannot be proved but is probable. The small back room of the shop, *Room 4*, presented no features of interest; it was clay floored.

*No. 8 Store Street*

Only part of the site was excavated. There was here a small building which had at one time been connected with No. 6 by a door in the SW wall of the latter, but this had been blocked up. The street door led into a little room separated by a screen wall from a

compartment occupying the NE corner of the building; it looked as if the ground-plan would have been similar to that of No. 6 but the front of this compartment was not an open window but had a wall with nine courses of burnt brick standing above floor level.

#### PATERNOSTER ROW

##### *No. 1 Paternoster Row (The Nin-šubur Chapel) (Pl. 53)<sup>21</sup>*

The small triangular building stood at the junction of Paternoster Row and Store Street, facing on Carfax; it consisted only of an entrance court and a sanctuary; the name of the goddess to whom it was dedicated was given by an inscribed limestone mace-head (U.18837, Pl. 58b) found just inside the door. The building had been twice rebuilt after its original foundation and had undergone minor alterations as well.

The original building had a rounded corner made with specially moulded bricks; on Paternoster Row there was an offset of 0.08 m., on Store Street the foundations and the face of the wall proper were flush; of it only three courses of burnt brick remained. On these, as a foundation, was built the second version of the chapel; on Paternoster Row it started flush with the old wall, but ran crooked and soon fell back from its line, on Store Street it had a set-back of 0.10 m. throughout its length. Its corner instead of being rounded was taken off by a hollow reveal. On Paternoster Row there was a doorway 0.90 m. wide at 3.25 m. from the corner with its threshold three courses above the offset of the old wall; on Store Street there was another at the same level also 0.90 m. wide at 3.80 m. from the corner. This second building probably never had more than eight courses of burnt bricks and it seems to have been violently destroyed and on the Store Street side only three courses of the door-jamb survived and the rest of the wall was very irregular. On the top of the ruin, on the seventh or eighth course where these remained but on patchwork at a lower level where such was needed, the third building was founded. Its walls were virtually flush with the old but its builders reverted to the rounded corner of the original chapel; the old doors were blocked up and only one new door was made, that in Paternoster Row at 1.95 m. from the corner; its jambs were cut down into the old brickwork, some of which was here still standing above street level, and its threshold came at 0.65 m. above the original offset. The new walls added eight or nine courses of burnt brick to the walls. A further rise in the street level buried all this; the threshold had already been raised by three courses of bricks (to 0.90 m. above the old offset) and now new jambs of burnt brickwork were built narrowing the doorway from 1.25 m. to 0.85 m. (this was in part due to the thickness of the mud plaster on the faces of the jambs) and again the threshold was raised, this time to 1.50 m. above the old offset and 0.35 m. above the new pavement which was laid down in the interior.

In its latest form the chapel was divided into three parts by a cross-wall running NW X SE which cut off the base of the triangle and by a wall at right angles to this which divided the base or SW end into two. The triangular entrance-court was paved with bricks 0.23 m. X 0.16 m.; in the apex to the NE of the door was a base of a pillar or altar consisting of three courses of burnt bricks; under them was found the inscribed mace-head of Nin-šubur, U.18837. On the other side of the doorway three bricks standing on the pavement against the NW wall may have been a second base; against the middle of the east wall was a rough limestone trough 0.40 m. X 0.40 m. X 0.28 m. high with a depression 0.20 m. deep in the top; in the south corner against the screen wall was found the limestone statue of the goddess, U.16960, Pl. 58a. The cross-wall had foundations and door-jambs of burnt brick (the latter had been thrown down) and for the rest was of mud bricks of very poor quality, black and dirty mud full of potsherds and ashes, quite different from the clean yellow clay of the bricks of the outside walls; it was presumably a later reconstruction. Beyond the corner of the sanctuary, the eastern continuation had no burnt brick foundations and was only a screen 0.42 m. thick.

The half-enclosed western area was paved with broken bricks carelessly laid; it contained nothing. The door of the sanctuary (the SE section of the building) was well preserved and

<sup>21</sup> [Previously referred to as "Carfax Chapel" *Excavations at Ur*, pp. 176, 190. Ed.]  
(*A.J.* 11 (1931), pp. 370-71, Pl. XLVII; Woolley,



consisted of a wooden frame with reed panels (Fig. 39); the marks of the string lacing proved that the reeds were real, not a copy carved in wood. Against the flap of the door stood a bowl of drab clay, Type IL.24, ht. 0.065 m., diam. 0.12 m., and by it a little pile of beads, carnelian and agate, U.17098. The sanctuary was paved; in the middle of the back wall was a niche, mud-plastered and whitewashed, which started at 0.85 m. above the pavement; in the east corner was an altar of mud brick, plastered, at right angles to the east wall and therefore not parallel to the back wall of the sanctuary; standing free of this,

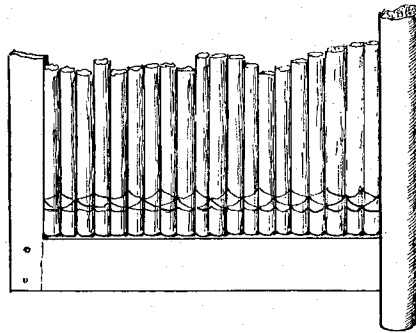


Fig. 39. Reed-work door in the Nin-šubur Chapel.

separated from it by a space of 0.15 m., immediately in front of the doorway, was a mud-brick pillar. A certain amount of reconstruction showed here; in front of the niche a platform had been built which covered both pillar and altar and made a ledge 0.45 m. wide along the back wall, its top 0.85 m. above the floor, and the base of the niche itself had been raised 0.15 m. by burnt bricks covered with mud plaster; the pavement level remained the same. In the sanctuary was found the terracotta box decorated with figures of snakes in relief, U.17123, Pl. 92, No. 261.

#### No. 2 Paternoster Row

[Sir Leonard Woolley has left no description of this building, which was numbered 'I' on the earlier plans, *A.J.* 11 (1931), Pl. XLVII; *Excavations at Ur*, Fig. 12. It was at one time connected with No. 4 Straight Street (see p. 163 and n. 33). U.16817 was found in it. Ed.]

#### No. 3 Paternoster Row (Pl. 40a)

A house of irregular shape occupying the space between the two divergent street lines. The threshold of the entrance-door in Paternoster Row had been raised and now had three steps on the inside, giving a drop of 0.50 m. to the inner floor level. *Room 1*, the lobby, had a paved floor and walls with seventeen courses of burnt brick and mud brick above giving a total height of 3.00 m. maximum; the wall, well plastered, had been much burnt; against it were fragments of palm logs and reed matting from the roof. *Room 2*, the central court, had a paving of bricks 0.30 m.  $\times$  0.20 m., sloping to a drain in the middle; the walls, with seventeen courses of burnt brick stood up to 3.00 m. and had a plaster 0.04 m. thick with a very fine smooth surface but no trace of whitewash; the plaster was burnt to a deep red. In the south corner was a brick bench, earth-filled, 1.00 m.  $\times$  0.60 m.  $\times$  0.30 m. high, the brick edging raised slightly above the filling; against the SW wall was a curved bench 1.00 m.  $\times$  0.70 m. with brick face and earth filling and against the NW wall was a circular clay baking-oven. Below the floor was the grave LG/1.

*Room 3*, the lavatory, had a paved floor into which, in the north corner, were let two clay pots, diams. 0.50 m. and 0.40 m., both empty. On the floor lay a limestone impost 0.25 m. sq.  $\times$  0.15 m. high with a hole in its top 0.18 m. sq.  $\times$  0.09 m. deep. Above this ran the staircase, which was unusually well preserved (Pl. 40a); from the courtyard five treads gave a rise of 1.40 m., then the stairs turned to the SW over the lavatory but did not occupy

its full width, an interval between them and the courtyard wall being screened off; the new flight was built inside the stair-line on the top of the fifth tread and bricks moulded to a curve were set at its corner to make the turn easier.

*Room 4* was of irregular shape owing to the angle of the chapel wall to the NE and the need to make the SE wall at right angles to Store Street. The floor was of clay; walls, with seventeen courses of burnt brick, stood up to 2.90 m.; against the NW wall was added a pier of burnt brick of which twenty-one courses remained; between it and the east corner was a raised edging of brick flush with the face of the pier.

*Room 5* was triangular, intended to effect the transition between the lines of Paternoster Row and Store Street; it was brick-paved; the sharp corner at the south was partly masked by a cross-wall of burnt bricks, 0.75 m. high, whose flat top formed a shelf 0.65 m. wide. Part of the door from the court was preserved — i.e., its impression was preserved in the soil; it was of vertical planks with a plain cross-board below and a round hinge-post diam. 0.15 m. *Room 6* was the domestic chapel; there was a hinge-box against the east jamb of the door; the floor was of clay; walls stood up to 3.30 m. and mud brick and burnt brick alike were covered with a fine smooth plaster 0.04 m. thick; there were no traces of colour on it. At the south end two projecting jambs partly enclosed the altar which occupied what looks like a tiny chamber; it was of burnt bricks, 0.50 m. high; from it in the east angle rose the ruins of a mud-brick "table"; just in front of the east jamb there was a large clay pot sunk in the floor, Type IL.50, ht. 0.55 m. In the rubbish 0.50 m. above floor level was found the fine fragment of a painted terracotta statue of a bearded god, U.16993, Pl. 63.

#### *No. 4 Paternoster Row (Pls 44 and 46a)*

The front door preserved its original threshold, only just above street level, and there were no signs of its having ever been raised. It led to *Room 1*, a small clay-floored lobby; the hinge-socket of brick was against the inner face of the left jamb; the walls showed eight courses of burnt brick giving, with the mud brick above, a maximum height of 2.50 m. There was a door in the SW wall (*v.* under No. 4 A) and another in the NW wall (later blocked by an intrusive corbel-vaulted tomb built right through it, the soffit of its roof 1.85 m. above the floor) led into *Room 2*. *Room 2*, the central court, was brick-paved and had a central drain; the walls showed seven courses of burnt brick with mud brick above, giving a height up to 2.50 m. There were seven doors opening on the court.

*Room 3* was a lavatory with paved floor in which, close to the stair-blocking at the SE end, was a rectangular slit forming the intake of the drain. Its original threshold was raised 0.25 m. above the pavement, but at 1.25 m. above the pavement, resting on mixed rubbish, there was more burnt brickwork rising to 1.90 m. which might be a blocking of the door but might also be a threshold belonging to a much later phase in the history of the house. Above the lavatory ran the stairs. There were two steps in the wall thickness at the door, the lowest 0.30 m. high, then a corner landing and in the turn to the right one step of mud brick and three of burnt brick (the second fronted with bricks set on edge) giving a height of 1.20 m. above the pavement; there had been two more steps over the solid filling and thereafter the flight had been continued in wood. In the mud-brick wall facing the door, 0.90 m. above the landing, there was a niche 0.50 m. high × 0.50 m. wide × 0.25 m. deep; it might have been for a lamp. In this doorway also there was at 1.30 m. above the pavement more burnt brickwork (four courses) rising to 2.05 m. which seemed to be a late threshold and not a blocking of the door.

*Room 4*, a chapel, opened out from the NW side of the court, an unusual position; its somewhat irregular shape makes it likely that there had been alterations and that this was once two rooms now turned into one by the demolition of a wall continuing south-westwards, the back wall of *Room 11*. It was paved with bricks 0.27 m. sq., many of which had been pulled up; the walls, with seven courses of burnt brick, stood to 2.40 m. In the north corner was a brick base 0.40 m. high on which stood a "table" 0.55 m. sq. and 0.85 m. high; the front, which had suffered greatly, was decorated in relief with what seems to have been the normal panel design, but on the side was preserved a curious design

recalling the "honey-comb" pendentives of Moslem art; (Pl. 46a, and Fig. 40A). At the NW end of the room the paving was raised by one course to make a dais, and on this the altar should have stood, but there was no trace of it; possibly it had been of mud brick. In the NE wall was a door to Room 5; over the original threshold was mud brick to a height of 0.80 m. on which, on the side of Room 5, rested a single course of burnt brick; it was presumably therefore a raising of the threshold and not a blocking of the door.

*Room 5.* This was a chapel, and probably the original chapel of the house. It was paved with bricks 0.32 m. sq. and 0.26 m.  $\times$  0.17 m.; later on this pavement was covered by a clay floor 0.50–0.60 m. higher, and the two thresholds at the SE end were raised correspondingly. In connection with the later floor there were (1) against the SW wall a narrow trough or bench with burnt brick top and a raised edge of bricks set on end and (2) in the middle of the floor, almost between the two SE doors, a shallow rectangular box-like arrangement, of bricks set on edge with plain earth in the centre, measuring 1.05 m.  $\times$  0.55 m. The walls stood to a maximum height of 2.45 m., showing seven courses of burnt brick; in the NE wall, at 1.55 m. east of the doorway to Room 7, there was at 1.95 m. above the pavement a circular beam-hole running right through the mud brickwork of the wall; this was probably a rafter supporting the outer end of a pent-house roof which sheltered the NW end of the chapel. In the SW wall there had been a door to No. 1 Bazaar Alley which had been blocked by a thin screen with seven courses of burnt brick and mud brick above (matching the wall) so as to leave a shallow niche. At the NW end was a brick altar, the front of it plastered with bitumen, and in the wall behind it was an incense-hearth 0.26 m. deep which started on the level of the altar top, 0.45 m. above the pavement. Next to it in the west corner, on a brick base 0.80 m. sq., was a "table" 0.62 m. sq.  $\times$  1.05 m. high, of mud brick plastered with mud and decorated with a panel design (Pl. 44); at each of the three corners of the base there was a raised lump of bitumen, carefully rounded and smoothed, through which had run a round wooden bar diam. 0.055 m. raised 0.03 m. above the bricks of the base; in the lump at the east corner there were two holes at right angles, in each of the others a single hole, so that there had been a free horizontal rod along the base of each of the exposed sides of the "table"; our Arab workmen at once suggested, on the analogy of the modern mosque, that this was the lower rod of a curtain, which would conceal the "table" and be drawn back when a service was being held (*v.* Fig. 40B and Pl. 44b). By the altar was a broken ring-stand, Type IL. 137, ht. 0.15 m., rim diam. 0.16 m., of green clay, and a terracotta, U.16975, Pl. 84, No. 178.

*Room 6*, behind the altar, was earth-floored; in the SE wall, 0.60 m. from the door and 1.80 m. above the floor was a beam-hole *c.* 0.09 m. in diameter; there was nothing corresponding to it in the opposite wall and it was perhaps merely a peg.

*Room 7* had an earth floor and no features of interest lying at floor level, and therefore of at least secondary date, was a pot burial, bones only (no objects) in a bowl somewhat like Type IL. 32. *Room 8* was a lavatory with paved floor and a central drain; a brick in the west corner suggested a later raising of the floor by 0.65 m. This opened out of *Room 9*, a passage-like room having doorways also to Room 10 and to the chapel (5); it was brick-paved. The NE wall of the house, against which the room lay, was not a party-wall but was backed on the outer wall of No. 4 Straight Street. The foundations of the latter were not so deeply laid as those of No. 4 Paternoster Row and here actually overlapped the projecting footings of its burnt brickwork; the Paternoster Row house must therefore have been the earlier of the two, but there were rights of ownership which prevented the builders of the Straight Street house from utilising the existing wall in their own construction.

*Room 10*, with an unusually wide doorway opening on the central court (2) was evidently the guest-chamber; the threshold was raised 0.10 m., the floor was paved with bricks 0.28 m. sq. At a late period the outer (NE) wall seems to have been in danger of collapsing inwards and a new mud-brick reinforcement was added to its inner face, reducing the width of the room to that of a mere passage; the foundations of the new wall were 0.45 m. above pavement level and corresponded with a raising of the floor of the house by *c.* 1.05 m.

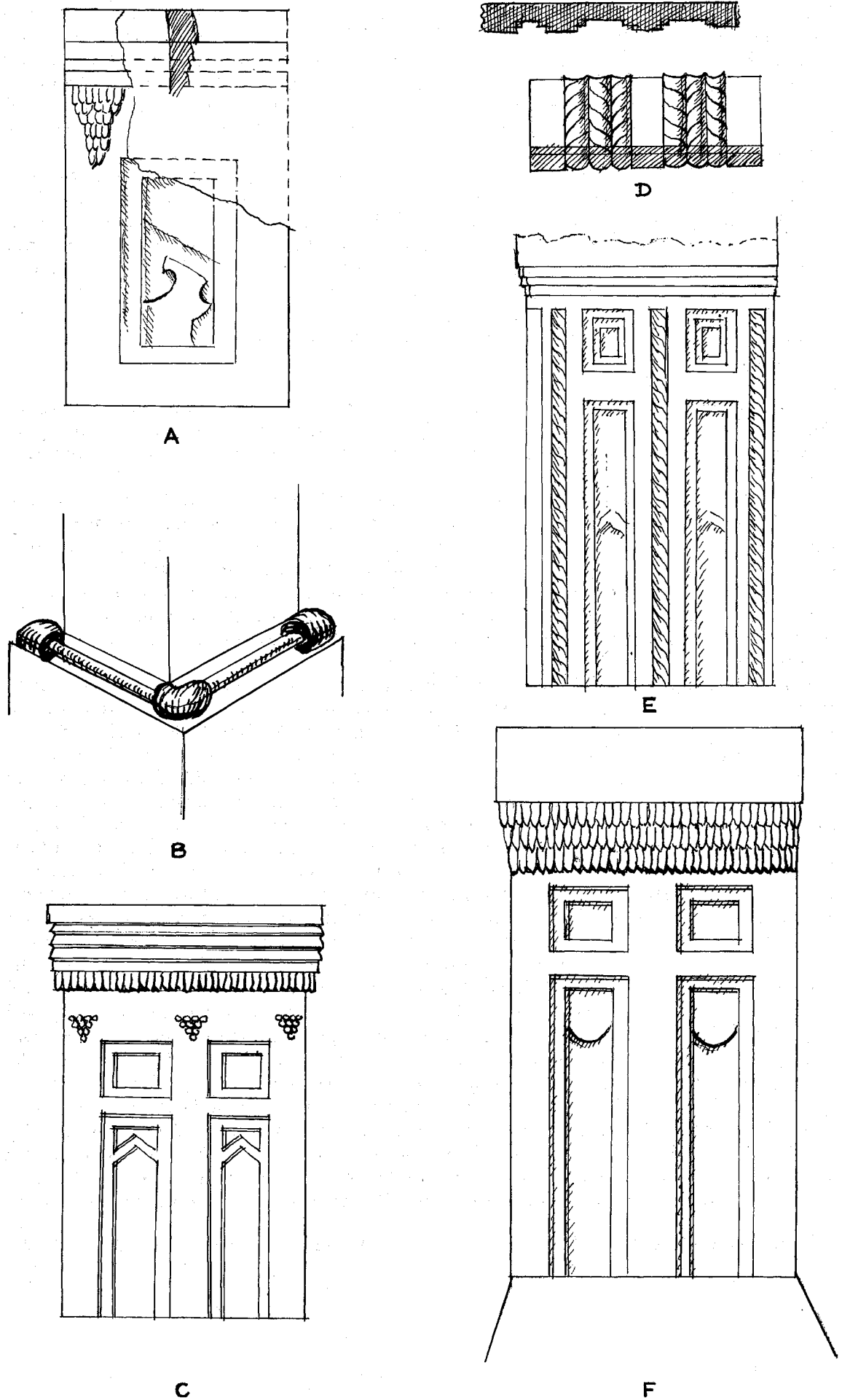


Fig. 40. Details of chapel altars from No. 4 Paternoster Row (A, B), No. 1 Boundary Street (C, E), No. 2 Niche Lane (D), and No. 5 Niche Lane (F).

Two rooms opening off the central court remain to be described. *Room 11* had a (late) threshold raised 0.65 m. above the pavement; the floor had disappeared, but there was a drain in front of the door with its intake preserved at floor level. The walls stood to 3.00 m.; in the SE wall and about in its centre a niche 0.25 m. × 0.20 m. × 0.40 m. deep had been cut in the brickwork at 0.30 m. above the original floor. The walls were heavily blackened with soot. Probably this was the kitchen but the destruction of its floor had removed the fittings which constitute real evidence.

*Room 12* had a brick pavement, most of which had vanished; in the north corner against the NW wall was a rectangle of mud bricks with two courses of burnt bricks above, 1.75 m. × 0.65 m. × 0.70 m. high, which looks like a bedstead or a bench; on the left of the door, against the jamb, was a brick hinge-socket which lay above the old pavement level but may correspond with a threshold raised 0.25 m. above that pavement; later thresholds came at 1.40 m. and 2.30 m. At one time a door was cut through the SE wall into Paternoster Row, but this was blocked up again soon after.<sup>22</sup>

Below the footings of the house walls was found the grave LG/2.

#### No. 4A Paternoster Row (Pl. 49c)

Considerable and frequent alterations, often of a shoddy sort, had done much to confuse the site of this house and of its neighbours, Nos. 8, 10 and 12;<sup>23</sup> it was impossible always to be sure that remains were contemporary and a certain confusion of phases was difficult to avoid.

No. 4 A was at an early period connected with No. 4, forming virtually an annexe to it, its entrance being through the lobby of No. 4, and also a communicating door in Room 2. Later both of these were walled up and there was a door opening directly on Paternoster Row. Later again this was walled up, largely with burnt brick, to the full height of the standing wall, and the door to the lobby of No. 4 seems to have been re-opened. Judging by the depth of foundations, the oldest parts of No. 4 A were older than anything in No. 4; its central period was about contemporary with the first occupation of No. 4 and there were later phases also.

*Room 1* had an earth floor covered with ashes 0.60 m. above which was a brick pavement. The north corner of the room was destroyed by an intrusive drain. *Room 2* had also an earth floor with a brick pavement 0.60 m. higher up. Against the SW wall (in the late period) there was a circular brick oven diam. 1.20 m. In the NE wall was the blocked door to No. 4. In the NW wall were two doors, one at the west end, of which the west jamb was of burnt brick and dated to the time of the high pavement and the north jamb went deeper and should be earlier, and of which a threshold rather below the late pavement had been raised by 0.50 m. to serve a higher pavement which had disappeared: this door had been finally blocked up. Of the north door the north jamb, of burnt brick, was rebuilt in the time of the brick pavement and the other was of mud brick and perhaps contemporary, and here too were two thresholds 0.50 m. apart. *Room 3* was unpaved; in the NW wall, which was early, was a door blocked in all later periods; the SW wall, of mud brick, was early but was

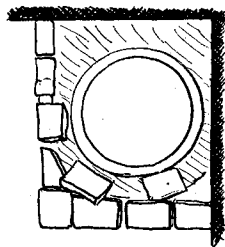


Fig. 41. Kiln in No. 4A Paternoster Row.

breached at its south end and roughly patched with burnt brick; the SE wall belonged to the middle period only. *Room 4* was enclosed by old walls; it was very long, narrow and irregular and may well have been subdivided, but the cross-walls had gone. It was brick-paved in the middle period, and circ. 1.00 m. below the remains of the pavement were signs of an earth floor of the first period. In the north corner was an oven of bricks and clay built round an ordinary bee-hive-shaped bread-oven, diam. 0.60 m. (Fig. 41 and Pl. 49c), and further along the NW wall were remains of a second similar oven. In the NW wall were two doors of the first period, both walled up. The SE wall was peculiar because on the

<sup>22</sup> [See also U.16720, 17204. Ed.]

<sup>23</sup> [In this complex were found U.16826-8. Ed.]

burnt brick foundations there were eight courses of mud bricks normally laid, then a course of bricks set vertically on edge, one of flat bricks, one of bricks on edge and again four courses laid flat; all seemed to belong to the first period and illustrate a method of wall-construction to which in this period we have no parallel elsewhere.

#### *No. 5 Paternoster Row*

A small building, long and narrow, which was probably a shop rather than a private house, though it was more elaborate than most of the shops. It was of relatively late date, for the threshold was only 0.15 m. above street level, leading into *Room 1*, a small square room which may well have been a booth. The front wall of the building had only eleven courses of burnt brick, again evidence of late construction, the back wall twenty-one, the NE wall seventeen and the SW wall only three or four. The front room was unpaved. In the doorway to *Room 2* and blocking half the passage there was against the SW wall a shallow rectangular trough, 1.00 m.  $\times$  0.65 m., lined with burnt bricks set on edge; the door had opened inwards, for its hinge-box was against the inner side of the SW jamb. *Room 2* was unpaved; the SE wall had seven courses of burnt brick with mud brick above giving a total height of 2.15 m.; in the NW wall, close to the north corner, there was a recess in the burnt brickwork 0.30 m.  $\times$  0.28 m.  $\times$  0.37 m. deep, 0.95 m. above floor level; in the NE wall there was a second recess at 0.90 m. above the floor, 0.70 m. wide and at least 0.80 m. high, but the top had disappeared and the recess was filled with bricks slipped down from the wall-face above. In the east corner, partly blocking the doorway to *Room 3*, there was a shallow rectangular depression or trough 0.80 m.  $\times$  0.40 m. lined with bricks set on edge.

*Room 3* was floored with clay, the walls well mud-plastered. In the south corner was a pillar of mud brick 0.48 m. sq. standing 1.45 m. high; against the middle of the SW wall there were three courses of brick, each of two bricks' length, resting on packed rubbish 0.60–0.80 m. above floor level and clearly belonging to a later phase when the floor had been raised. *Room 4* had a clay floor and presented no features of interest.

The improvised character of the building is shown by the fact that the front wall was not bonded in to the wall of No. 3, the back wall of *Room 1* was bonded at both ends, the next two cross-walls at the NE end only.

#### *No. 6 Paternoster Row*

This was a very small triangular site which may once have been an open court; it was divided into rooms by cross-walls which did not bond into the outer walls and had their foundations only one course below pavement level; there had at any rate been complete internal reconstruction. The doorway on the street was old but its threshold had been twice raised, first by 0.65 m. and then to a total of 0.90 m., the latter raising being contemporary with the present form of the house. The door gave on a small passage or lobby which had a clay floor over the remains of an earlier brick pavement and led into *Room 1*, a clay-floored court below which was found a larnax burial. In the SW jamb of the door to *Room 2* was incorporated a patch of burnt brickwork 0.90 m. above the threshold which was a further sign of the rebuilding that took place when the last addition was made to the sill of the front door; the rest of the wall was of mud brick only. *Room 2*, separated from the entrance passage by a thin screen wall of mud brick, had an earth floor; it was full of ashes and burnt earth, and in it was a large irregular grindstone, *Room 3*, triangular, had an earth floor beneath which were five bowls containing the bodies of infants; on the floor was the handle for a bow-drill, i.e., a pebble with a hole in it showing the striations caused by the revolution of the drill-shaft.

#### *No. 7 Paternoster Row*

The building closely resembled No. 5 and was probably also a shop; it was divided by cross-walls into three instead of into four rooms.

The original threshold was only just above street level; the front wall which was independent of No. 5 but continued as far as the door of No. 9 to the SW had thirteen

courses of burnt brick with mud brick above; after the street level had risen considerably the wall was rebuilt and at 2.00 m. above the (old) street three new courses of burnt brick foundation were laid on the top of the old mud brickwork and the wall was carried up in mud brick. The party wall between Nos. 7 and 9 was of mud brick only and did not bond into but abutted on the front wall.

*Room 1* had a clay floor; the mud-brick SE wall was rebuilt in the reconstruction period and the jamb of the door to *Room 2* was also rebuilt with nine courses of burnt brick and mud brick above independently of the wall. *Rooms 2 and 3* also had clay floors; the door between them was very rough and apparently cut through the wall, not built; the back wall of the house was old and its burnt brick foundations lay beneath the present floor level.

#### *Nos. 8 and 10 Paternoster Row*

The two numbers have been given to what was certainly a single building for the reason that there appear to have been two openings on the street; but it is probable that while one of them was a door the other was really a wide window such as we have in No. 14 Paternoster Row; a close parallel to the front part of the building is given by No. 6 Store Street, *q. v.*

The small front room of *No. 8* could not be excavated owing to the threatened collapse of the whole of the SE wall, which stood over 2.50 m. high and was leaning over into the room. The front room of *No. 10* was brick-paved and had a central drain; there was no trace of any later and higher floor but in the doorway on the street there was a blocking of burnt brickwork 1.00 m. high; this might of course have been a raised threshold, but might even more probably have been the sill of a shop window. Both the rooms had doors at the back leading into *Room 2*, which had an earth floor and was enclosed by walls all of the first constructional period which continued in use throughout. In the SE wall the old doorway had been blocked with a mixture of burnt and mud brick; the door in the NW wall had been blocked more carefully with burnt brick below to match the wall; this was already done in the first period. On the floor were the fragments of a large bowl, the urn of a pot burial belonging to the secondary period of occupation; with them was a vase of pinkish drab clay, Type IL.41c. Near this were three terracottas, (a) the upper part of a relief of a god holding a weapon, *cf.* Pl. 74, No. 96; (b) a fragment of a copulation scene, *cf.* Pl. 84, No. 181; (c) a fragment of a scene of two wrestlers, U. 16972, Pl. 84, No. 182. Beneath the floor was an inhumation grave of a child with a few bricks laid over the skeleton and with it a vase of light drab clay, Type IL. 71. On the floor there were some inscribed tablets. *Room 3* was a chapel.<sup>24</sup>

Against the NE wall was an altar, of which only a few bricks were left, and in front of it a large clay pot was sunk in the earth floor. Behind the altar in the wall face was an incense-hearth 0.60 m. high and then narrowed down to a chimney 0.20 m. wide which ran up to the top of the burnt brick in the wall (a total of 1.55 m.) and then ended abruptly, the mud brick, which was certainly contemporary with the burnt brickwork, being carried flush across its line, the incense-hearth not going up to the roof. In the north corner by the altar was a burnt brick base 0.60 m. sq. and five courses high on which stood a "table" of nine courses of burnt brick (0.75 m.) lacking its top and all its mud-plaster decoration. Below the floor there were two larnax graves, one empty, one containing clay vessels of Types IL. 10c, 69a, 93b. On the floor was the terracotta U.18027, Pl. 83 No. 172.<sup>25</sup>

#### *No. 9 Paternoster Row*

Another shop. The floor level was virtually at the level of the existing street. Of the front wall the part NE of the entrance belonged to the front wall of No. 7, the SW jamb had twenty-four courses of burnt brick as against thirteen, and was a patchwork.

<sup>24</sup> [A secondary addition to the manuscript has led here to a gap in the text which runs, "The floor, belong . . . pilaster alike, and between them is the late blocking flush with the wall face and of bricks of a different type from those in the wall." The field notes do not supply the missing details. Ed.]

<sup>25</sup> [See also U.16959. Ed.]

*Room 1* had a slightly raised threshold; its floor was of clay; against the NE jamb of the front door was the door-socket; the front wall and the SW wall were bonded; the SE wall is of mud brick only. *Room 2* had a clay floor; in the north corner two large blocks of stone seemed to enclose a fire-place — there were smoke-stains and soot on the wall above. In the SW wall a break in the bond near the south corner seemed to show a wall end, but the mud brickwork above was carried on unbroken; possibly this is evidence of reconstruction. The SE wall was of mud brick only. *Room 3* had a clay floor and presented no features of interest. *Room 4* had a clay floor; in its SE wall at 0.70 m. above the floor was a niche in the mud brickwork 0.60 m. wide and 0.08 m. deep; in a later phase a new niche was made at 1.40 m. above the floor, 0.15 m. deep and of unknown depth. In the back (SE) wall was a blocked-up doorway.

*Nos. 11, 11A and 11B Paternoster Row (The Khan) (Pls 18b, 34–39, 126)*

This was by far the largest house found on the site and part of it at least would seem to have been three storeys high; it was further peculiar in having three separate entrances from Paternoster Row and a fourth at the back from what seems to have been a blind alley. It was not all of one date, as regards its foundation, and it included a virtually independent house of small size (Rooms 16–19) which had once had its own door opening on the street, but as found by us it was undoubtedly a single unit. Owing to its size and complication we gave it the name “The Khan”, being unprepared to find a private house with nineteen or more ground-floor rooms; but it must be admitted that the presence at the back of the building of a large domestic chapel with many burials is against such an identification and this may have been merely the home of a wealthier citizen than the others living in the quarter and may be not less typical of its class than are the more modest houses of theirs.

The three front doors would appear to have served respectively the guest, the family and the servants and tradesmen. Starting with the family entrance, that in the middle (XIA), the original threshold had been twice raised, first by 0.45 m. and later by as much again; *Room 4* was in the form of a truncated triangle so as to allow of a rectangular lay-out of the interior rooms and was brick-paved; there was possibly a rise of floor level to correspond to the first raising of the threshold, but if so the new floor was only of clay over the old brick pavement; with the making of the higher threshold the floor did not rise but was approached by steps leading down. The walls had five courses of burnt brick with mud brick above standing to a total height of 3.05 m.; there was no sign of the roof.

*Room 2*, (Pl. 38 b) opening out of 4, was the central court. It had a brick pavement sloping to a central drain; at a later stage this would seem to have been covered with a clay floor, for towards the north corner, in front of the door of *Room 4* and also in line with the NW jamb of the door to *Room 10*, there were lines of burnt bricks set on edge (Pl. 37 a) which merely rested on the pavement and could not have kept their position unless they had been embedded in such a floor. In the east corner, by the door to *Room 9*, and also against the wall by the SW jamb of that door there were compartments made of single bricks which probably belonged to the assumed clay floor and were perhaps imposts for the frame of the door, or they may have been supports for pots, as was the brickwork in the north corner.

*Room 3* (Pl. 34a) had a pavement flush with that of the court off which it opened. It had a door to the street the threshold of which had been raised (twice) to 1.30 m. above floor level and had six steps leading down to it. The walls had five courses of burnt brick with mud brick above rising to 2.90 m. covered with a thick mud plaster; in the plaster of the SE wall, facing the street door, was the imprint of two poles or round-edged planks set together gable-fashion, the apex 0.90 m. and the ends 0.55 m. above the pavement; it looks like a kennel roof. Near the south corner was a doorway with a low threshold leading to *Room 6*.

*Room 6*; the low threshold had at a later date been raised by 0.55 m., or possibly blocked up altogether, but no trace of mud brickwork could be found on the burnt brick; there were four other doors, all with low thresholds two of which led to *room 5*, but of these one had been blocked with a thin screen wall making it into a niche 0.25 m. deep. The floor was of beaten clay; the walls all had five courses of burnt brick and with the mud brick above stood



to a maximum of 3.05 m. *Room 5* had a clay floor; it may have been a shed for animals, for it could have had no light except indirectly through the doorways from *Room 6*.

*Room 7* was of a definitely domestic character. It had a clay floor; against the SE wall, near the east corner, were the remains of a brick fireplace, with quantities of ashes, and a pot, diam. 0.30 m., buried with its rim flush with the floor; near the NE wall there was sunk in the floor a large jar of Type IL.57b, rim diam. 0.30 m., and in the east corner (Pl. 35 b) lay a big (broken) basin of rough clay, Type IL.31, diam. 0.90 m., ht. 0.70 m. roughly decorated with bitumen paint, Pl. 103. Close to the door from *Room 6* was an inverted clay bowl which may however have been of later date; in the middle of the room there was a bowl, diam. 0.65 m., sunk in the floor and next to it were the remains of another large ribbed bowl like that by the doorway, and nearer to the east corner, only half sunk in the floor, was a jar of plain drab clay, Type IL.49, ht. 0.48 m. On the step of the threshold to *Room 8* (Pl. 35a) lay a curious partition-bowl of rough light drab clay, ht. 0.16 m. (Pl. 97f), and by it fragments of a partitioned vessel of different type which originally had four mouths and four compartments and resembled an elaborate trough for feeding chickens (Pl. 97 d). *Room 8* was only partly excavated and its limits were not found; opposite its door lay part of another "compartment vessel" with two or more compartments (Pl. 97 c). There can be little doubt but that *Room 7* was a store-room or pantry and *Room 8* the kitchen — no other room was equipped for that purpose.

The north jamb of the door of *Room 8* was formed by a rounded buttress (Pl. 35 b) of mud brick over burnt brick foundations which projected into *Room 7* and ended in line with the NW jamb of the door from that room to the central court; against it, to the NE, there was a doorway which had been filled up with mud brick and above the filling, at 2.30 m. above floor level, came a mass of burnt brick apparently corbelled out over the room and occupying the door which from this point upwards was open; the brick mass was really the top of the flight of stairs surviving in the wall's thickness. The rounded buttress stood 2.90 m. high and there was nothing to show that it ever stood higher. In the south corner of the central court, in its SE wall (Pl. 36 a), was the stair opening; four treads in the thickness of the wall ended with a landing which was prolonged into a recess on the left (NE) where was a bread-oven half buried in ashes and carbonised fuel; on the right the stairs (Pl. 36 b) continued with seven treads having an average rise of 0.20 m. each; two treads at the top were missing and then, at the turn of the flight, there was another square landing and the stairs (the bottom tread had now a rise of 0.60 m. thanks to the disappearance of the two below) continued through the wall above the blocked-up door, two treads remaining, the third gone and four bricks left of a fourth which overhung *Room 7* and gave a height of 2.30 m. above the pavement. Obviously there was a continuation, and the rounded buttress seems to be connected with it; probably it supported beams making a further flight of steps to a door above that by which *Room 7* communicated with the central court where the stairs would debouch on the wooden gallery running round the court. Here on the top of the courtyard wall by the SE corner of the door there were four burnt bricks resting on the mud brickwork at 3.10 m. above the floor; it certainly looks as if this was part of the upper door-sill at stair-head, and the level would agree tolerably well with the height of the buttress. The stairs rose at an unusually gentle gradient over a solid packing; the containing-walls of the staircase were unusually thick and quite unnecessarily thick for their purpose if this flight was all that they had to support; it is more likely that their thickness was due to their having risen considerably higher and that there was a further flight of stairs going up either to a proper third storey or to the flat roof. In the reconstructed drawing (Pl. 126) the roof is shown as a terrace with light shelters on it, but the possibility of a third floor cannot be overlooked.

*Room 9*, opening out of the central court, had a clay floor; its walls were standing to a maximum height of 2.60 m.; in the SE wall there were two doors leading to rooms 11 and 12 respectively; it presented no features of interest.

*Room 10*, the guest-chamber (Pl. 38 a), was of the usual long and narrow shape; it had a raised threshold 0.25 m. high and a brick pavement (much of which had been destroyed),

and from the door there ran along the SW wall a brick bench 0.20 m. high and 0.40 m. wide which broke away after 3.20 m. The walls were very thick, with five courses of burnt brick above floor level and mud brick above giving a maximum height of 3.20 m.; against the NE wall were plentiful remains of reeds and matting from the roof. The NW door led into *Room 1*, a very small triangular room with entrance from the street; it was brick-paved and the street threshold had been twice raised, and now had four steps on the inside; the door to Room 10 had a low threshold.

In the NE wall of Room 10 a narrow door had been cut through the brickwork to afford access to rooms 16–19, which will be described later; an original door led into *Room 14*, a mere passage with earth floor (now partly blocked by a Neo-Babylonian drain which came down through the Kassite level) at the end of which was *Room 15*, a lavatory with paved floor and a drain at its SE end; the SE wall of this was only a screen one brick thick not bonded at either end; the NW wall was not bonded into the NE. In front of the door there was a gap in the brick pavement 0.85 m. long (the same length as the door opening) and 0.35 m. wide which was perhaps intended for a wooden threshold.

*Room 11*; another door from Room 14 led into a large long and narrow chamber which was a chapel. The threshold had been raised at a late period by new brickwork 0.40 m. high; the whole floor had been paved, but much of the pavement was destroyed; under it, in the middle of the room, was a large brick burial-vault with arched doorway (LG/4) and all round by the walls were pot-burials and larnax graves (LG/3, 5–12); at the NE end of the room very little of the pavement remained and a stratum of ashes lying on earth flush with the better-preserved paving at the SW end may mean that here the bricks had not been replaced after the later interments. At 2.40 m. from the SW wall a line of bricks laid above the pavement seems to mark the line of a “chancel screen”; in the centre of the space behind it a mass of burnt brick with a mud-brick centre which was apparently the ruins of an altar 2.00 m. long × 1.50 m. wide which, contrary to the general rule, was detached from the back wall (from which it was separated by a strip of paving 1.15 m. wide) and lined up with the screen of the “chancel”. In the south corner was another rectangle of burnt brickwork which was the lower part of a “table” standing, apparently, on a stepped base; just by this there was in the SE wall a doorway which had been blocked up by a screen of brickwork so as to transform it into a shallow niche; another door in the same wall but near the east corner was not opened by us.<sup>26</sup> Behind the chapel there was the usual tiny room (12);<sup>27</sup> it had a clay floor in which, almost flush with the surface, were burials of infants in clay bowls (Pl. 39 b); the doorway from this room to Room 9 was not original but had been cut through the burnt and mud bricks of the wall. In the doorway from Room 11 there was an added threshold 0.45 m. high, corresponding to a high late floor-level of clay, in the centre of which was a rectangular trough paved with bricks and edged with bricks set upright on end; a large nether grindstone and several upper grindstones were found on this late floor. The original floor, 0.45 m. lower, was also of clay; in it was a pot buried with its rim flush with the surface and on it was a hemispherical clay bowl. Possibly food for the chapel ritual was prepared here.

At the NE end of the chapel was a door leading to Room 13; on the threshold was a hutch burial LG/14 containing the bones of four infants and inside *Room 13* was the urn burial LG/15.

The door which had been cut through the NE wall of Room 10 led into what had once been a separate house with an independent entrance from Paternoster Row; its frontage was not bonded into the walls on either side. *Room 16* had been the courtyard of this house; it was brick-paved and had a drain in the middle. In the NE wall was a door to *Room 17*, a small brick-paved room the excavation of which was not completed owing to the fact that heavy walls of Kassite date ran across it only 1.50 m. above floor level; it had no features of interest. The second door in the NE wall of the court, leading to Room 19, was not original but had been cut through the brickwork, probably at the same time as the party wall was built to turn one room into the two existing Rooms 18 and 19; this screen was not bonded

<sup>26</sup> [See U.17148.]

<sup>27</sup> [See U.17242.]

into the other walls and was obviously late. *Room 19* was brick-paved; its SE wall (not bonded into the NE) had had a shallow recess cut into it; its NW wall consisted of the blocking of the old front door which, like the house wall proper (the NW wall of *Room 18*) had twenty-eight courses of burnt brick. *Room 18* (Pl. 37 b) (its ruins much confused by Kassite walls of burnt brick running across it) had its doorway into the court occupied by brick steps which gave a total height of 0.60 m. and must have led to a late floor level, for there was an older brick pavement 0.15 m. above that of the court. Inside the door the stairs were continued by a narrower flight (0.40 m. wide) of which three treads remained, resting on a block of brickwork built against the SW wall and corbelled out behind in a manner which shows that it was constructed against steeply-sloped beams – presumably the higher treads were of wood, resting on the beams, and the stairs turned at the corner of the room and went up against its NW wall and perhaps again against the NE wall to emerge on a gallery above the court. There was a shallow niche in the (late) NE wall.

A duck-weight of grey stone, U.17354, was found in the building.

#### *No. 12 Paternoster Row*

This was another shop. The door opening on Paternoster Row was unusually wide; its original threshold was level with the street, it had been raised to 0.80 m. and again to 0.95 m. above the level. It led into a small booth (*Room 1*) originally paved with brick and enclosed, like all the building, by old walls on the SE and NW sides. The NE wall was curious; the door opening had originally been at the east end of the wall with at most a mud-brick jamb against the SE wall, if there was any jamb there at all; the rest of the NE wall had burnt-brick foundations. The SE wall began to lean inwards and threatened to collapse, so the NE wall was dismantled to its foundations and on those a new wall of burnt brick was built with the door-opening at the north end so that the whole eastern section should act as a buttress to the SE wall; in spite of this however the movement continued and the new wall had been pushed out of the straight so that the existing jamb was at a sharp angle from the vertical. *Room 2* had an earth floor and presented no features of interest. *Room 3* had an earth floor; at the NE end there were remains of an altar, much destroyed, and the “table” had disappeared altogether, but at 2.50 m. above floor level there was here the base of a much later “table” showing that at a much later date the room continued to be used for its original purpose as a chapel. In the north corner where the “table” should have been there was under the floor an infant’s burial in a double bowl and in front of it two more bowl-burials with infants’ bones, and all over the room there were larnax burials. Of the walls, the NW wall had twenty-four courses of burnt brick for most of its length, but near the west corner there was a straight joint and up to the corner the wall was of mud brick with only eight courses of burnt brick; the west jamb of the door to *Room 2* was presumably of mud brick but had disappeared. The burnt brickwork of the wall had been breached from below by treasure-seekers; the mud brick above was unbroken.

#### *No. 14 Paternoster Row*

The original house, which probably was quite normal in plan, had been completely changed first by the cutting away of its SE corner to make room for the “Bazaar Chapel” and secondly by the conversion of the remaining part to business purposes. The internal walls were of mud brick only – or if they had burnt brick foundations these were buried below the late floor levels at which our work stopped.

*Room 1*, the entrance lobby on Paternoster Row, was earth-floored and a door at its back led directly into *Room 2*, the central court; this also was earth-floored. The doors in its SW and SE walls were original but there had been no doors in the NE wall; the door now giving on *Room 5* was cut through the brickwork and the rough sides were mud-plastered; it had a rounded top in the form of an arch and was very low, only 1.65 m. high and 0.70 m. wide – the “arch” was very irregular, but this seemed to be due to the collapse of the bricks in the wall above rather than to crooked cutting in the first place. Further along to the north was a second opening, also late; this too had a rounded top and the cut sides had been

plastered smoothly with mud, but the lower part of the opening (originally cut to floor level) had been walled up with burnt brick so as to leave a hatch 0.75 m. high and 0.65 m wide with its base 0.70 m. above the floor; that this was a late alteration was shown by the fact that the hatch cut away half of the jamb of the door-way between Rooms 5 and 6, so that the door could scarcely have been any longer in use.

*Room 3* had a threshold raised 0.60 m. above the level of the court but its own floor was only 0.10 m. below the threshold; the floor was mud covered with a thin layer of bitumen over which matting had been spread, its imprint remaining on the bitumen. In the north corner was a terracotta bread-oven of the usual bee-hive shape 0.65 m. in diameter; in the south corner was a platform of burnt brick thickly covered with wood ash in which lay fragments of three large jars; the walls were much smoke-blackened. Nearly the whole of the room was open to the street, there being in the middle of the SE wall a large window whose sill was about 1.00 m. above street level (the mud brickwork on either side of the opening rose for the best part of a metre higher, so that there could be no doubt about the window), and the room was evidently used as a cook-shop.

*Room 4* had a burnt-brick threshold 0.20 m. high in the doorway from the central court; the room had been twice floored with clay, the upper floor being 0.25 m. above the lower. At the SE end was a door the original threshold of which had been raised by 0.50 m. and this, together with signs of re-building in the same wall seemed to imply a third and higher mud floor. In the NE wall a door with stepped threshold led to *Room 5*, originally the chapel. The chapel had probably once been brick-paved all over but the pavement survived only in front of the altar and in the form of a single brick against the SE wall. The walls had from three courses of burnt brick (in the SE wall) to nine, and stood to a total of 3.00 m. In the NE wall, near the east corner, there had been a doorway (not original) which was later walled up; near the north corner was a niche 0.20 m. deep rising to the full surviving height of the wall. In the north corner was a "table" 1.00 m. high and 0.50 m. sq. of burnt brick with panel decoration in its mud plaster standing on a burnt brick base 0.45 m. high and against, by the NW wall, remains of a brick altar; beyond this was a door to *Room 6*.

*Room 6* had been brick-paved. The NW wall was a patchwork (ten courses of burnt brick) with a very awkward joint built against a curved wall-end. Many tablets were found here.

#### *Bazaar Chapel* (Pl. 19b)

The chapel was of late date. To make accommodation for it the south corner of No. 14 had to be sacrificed, but instead of following Bazaar Alley to what was presumably the original street angle the builders had thrown forward the façade so as to secure additional space. Even so the building was very small.

The chapel faced on a small open space and commanded a view down Paternoster Row (Pl. 19b); it lay high and a flight of brick steps led up to a threshold 0.65 m. above street level, and this was shown to be its original height by the fact that the jambs of the door-opening did not go down below the threshold whereas in most of the neighbouring houses the door openings went down well below street level although added thresholds may have raised that opening by 0.50 m. or even by 1.00 m.; alongside the chapel a similar flight of steps led from Paternoster Row to Bazaar Alley, the level of which was the same as that of the chapel pavement. The chapel then was built at a time when the street level was that shown in our photograph, a level acquired only after most of the houses bordering the street had been standing for some while; it stood so high above the street that no reconstruction to meet a rise in level was necessary during the lifetime of the quarter; this height was obtained by the demolition of the south part of No. 14, and the chapel walls were newly built *ad hoc*, the burnt brick in them rising nine and on the SE side twelve courses above that in the older house walls.

The front door, distinguished from those of private houses by its reveals, led into a tiny and irregular court floored with clay; in the walls seven courses of burnt brick showed above the floor and the total height preserved was 1.60 m. maximum. At the back of it a second door with reveals led into a sanctuary measuring only 3.55 m. × 1.25 m. In the back wall,

facing the door, a niche had been cut 1.00 m. wide  $\times$  0.70 m. high  $\times$  0.30 m. deep, the top flat but the top corners rounded; this was for the statue, as is shown by the analogy of the Hendur-sag chapel. The floor was brick-paved for most of its area but from the SW jamb of the door a single course of bricks laid above pavement level ran back to the NW wall and behind them there was only an earth packing; this must represent the altar which occupied the SW end of the sanctuary. Nothing was found in the building to throw light on its ritual or dedication. A black stone ear-stud (*cf.* U.E. I Pl. XXXVII, TO.386), some strip copper and a cup of grey limestone, Pl. 100, No. 7, ht. 0.24 m., were found here but lay above the floor level and were not necessarily connected with the building.

#### BAZAAR ALLEY

From Paternoster Row a flight of brick steps took one to the higher street level of a narrow alley which turning to the right passed the secondary entrance of No. 14 Paternoster Row and so between blank walls to another right-angled turn to the NW. Here there were on the right hand side two buildings closely resembling No. 12 Paternoster Row, with narrow frontages and deep rooms behind, each divided by cross-walls into three compartments (allowing for the destruction of one wall in No. 1), probably shops with magazines behind. A doorway across the alley was followed by another turn to the NE; in the angle was the entrance to a third long narrow building which may have been of a similar nature to the other two but looked more like a converted chapel. Another door closed the alley which beyond it emerged into a square room part of which may well have been occupied by a coster's stall, for along the NE wall, clear of the thoroughfare, there lay on the ground two large clay pots, Type IL. 61, a number of rough pounders and rubbing-stones and a limestone palette c. 0.25 m. sq. A door in the NW wall led out to Baker's Square, a somewhat narrow door cut through the brickwork at a late period when the level of the Square was already beginning to rise. The original floor of the room (which was flush with the contemporary level of the Square) came well up against the mud brickwork of its walls, hiding the burnt-brick foundations; when the levels inside and out had risen by nearly 0.90 m. an L-shaped wall or screen was built against the outer wall of the room to mask the entrance of the alley.

There are of course in modern cities of the Near East plenty of analogies for locked-up thoroughfares through the bazaar quarter where the booths would otherwise be at the mercy of robbers, and this explanation of a confused area seems to me the obvious and correct one.

#### *No. 1 Bazaar Alley*

A door with raised threshold led into a long narrow room (1) which had perhaps been divided into two by a cross-wall of mud bricks, but this had disappeared and only a burnt-brick door-jamb projected from the SE wall to suggest its existence. Near the north corner there was in the SW wall a door to No. 2 which had been blocked up. The floor was of earth. The SE wall (2.70 m. high) had been breached, a great hole having been cut through the burnt brickwork of its lower part, but the mud brickwork above ran on unbroken and the breach was probably due merely to later burrowers after treasure. *Room 2*, earth-floored, had had a door to the chapel (*Room 5*) of No. 4 Paternoster Row, but this had been blocked with a wall which showed mud brick on this side and a burnt-brick face on the side of the chapel.

In *Room 1*, towards the NE end, there were found the pornographic terracotta U.16971, Pl. 84, No. 181, a fragment of an inscribed tablet and several clay pots of Types IL. 41b, 45a, 48 and 69a.

#### *No. 2 Bazaar Alley*

Most of the front wall had been destroyed; it had been of mud brick and had a door with raised threshold near the south corner. This led into *Room 1*, which was brick-paved; later the floor was raised by 0.80 m. and a brick base (?) was built against the SE wall; still later

the room was enlarged by pulling down the original back NE wall of mud brick over burnt brick foundations and replacing it by a new mud-brick wall further to the NE (on the plan the older wall is shown in outline only). *Room 2* had an earth floor; in the SE wall was a blocked door to No. 1. *Room 3* was also earth-floored; the wall dividing it from *Room 2* had been much destroyed by a late drain; the SE wall was built abutting on a shallow

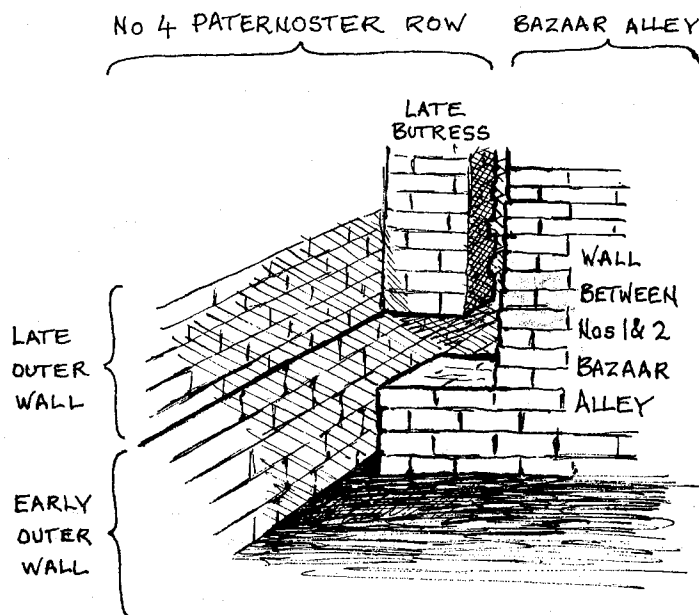


Fig. 42. Evidence for the reconstruction of No. 2 Bazaar Alley.

buttress or jamb projecting from the chapel wall of No. 4 Paternoster Row, but owing to rebuilding the evidence of date was difficult to follow (Fig. 42); the buttress belonged only to a late phase of the chapel wall, but the wall of the Bazaar Alley building while only abutting on it yet went below it and abutted equally on the face of the older section of the chapel wall where there was no buttress and itself seemed to be all of one date. Perhaps it only means that the builders of the Bazaar building were unusually careful about their foundations and dug below the reconstruction-level of the chapel and fitted their new work to whatever they found there.

In *Room 2* there were found several inscribed clay tablets and in *Room 3* twenty-five more (U.16830 a-v).<sup>28</sup>

There were at least two periods of occupation in pre-Kassite times. One of the early floor levels lay 1.4 m. below the floor level of a Kassite house. In the pre-Kassite period of reconstruction, walls were orientated as in the first foundation, but did not lie directly over the walls of the first foundation. The Kassite house was differently orientated. Above the Kassite house there were Persian graves.

#### *No. 3 Bazaar Alley*

A raised threshold in the doorway led to a long narrow room (1), earth-floored, with larnax burials below the floor; in the north corner was a pedestal of burnt brick 0.60 m. sq. and standing 0.60 m. high which looked as if it might have been a "table" and gave the room the air of a domestic chapel. The NW wall had ten courses of burnt bricks, the SW wall five courses only, but with its mud brick was standing to 3.40 m. A door in the NE wall led to *Room 2*, a very small earth-floored room presenting no features of interest.

<sup>28</sup> [See however Catalogue. Ed.]

## BAKER'S SQUARE

*No. 1 Baker's Square*

A door in the north corner of Baker's Square led into a long passage which was more like a private lane than a room in a house and had in its SW wall the front entrance to a separate building (not excavated). Facing this was the entrance to No. 1. The passage was unpaved and let into its floor was a brick enclosure like a manger. Of the walls, the SW was the deeper and apparently the older; the foundations of the NW wall lay at a much higher level, seven courses above those of the SW wall, but the two were bonded together above; the NW wall had been much destroyed by an intrusive bread-oven.

What may then have been the front door of No. 1 opened directly into *Room 1*, the courtyard of the house; it was brick-paved with a central drain and the walls showed eleven courses of burnt brick with mud brick above. On a secondary floor level was found the cylinder seal U.16802; under the original pavement was the corbel-vaulted tomb LG/41 and an infant burial LG/42. Two rooms on the NW side of the court were not excavated by us as they lay under spoil-heaps whose removal would have entailed a cost out of proportion to any probable results, so only their doors were cleared. On the NE side also there were two rooms; against the NE wall was found a large and important bilingual grammatical tablet giving the paradigms of the Sumerian verb with Semitic equivalents [U.17210]. The SE end of this wall had been razed to floor level and the *Room 2 and 3*, probably the staircase and lavatory, had been completely gutted; under *Room 2* was found the pot-burial LG/40. Much of the SE wall also was destroyed, only the SW jamb of the doorway being left. *Room 4*, the guest-chamber, had only a clay floor and its walls showed eight courses of burnt brick, standing to a total height of 2.30 m.; in the back wall was a door to *Room 5*, the domestic chapel. Here a few bricks in the east corner may represent a pavement but this had perished and the rest of the room seemed to be clay floored; in the west corner a few courses of brick stood for the "table". The SE wall, with thirteen courses of burnt brick, was preserved to a height of 2.90 m.; in the NW wall, on the line of the front of the altar that must have been there, was a niche which started at floor level and was carried up to the top of the surviving mud brickwork (c. 2.20 m.); in the SW wall was an incense-hearth, its base 0.35 m. above the floor and it had at one time been widened, as the NW side was a straight joint and the SE side had been cut in the burnt brick; above the burnt brickwork it narrowed to the normal chimney, which went up to the height of the standing wall, 2.20 m. Below the floor was a large brick tomb with arched doorway and also a burial in a large urn.

*Room 6* had a clay floor laid over a rough foundation of burnt brick; the walls were a patchwork, with straight joints in the NE and SE walls but the corners bonded; the SE wall had been rebuilt on the old foundations, the new work starting at 1.20 m. above floor level and projecting beyond the face of the old. *Room 7*, with a clay floor, had originally had a door opening directly on Baker's Square, but this had been walled up while the level of the Square was still what it is at present — the new wall rested on the old threshold which had never had to be raised.

Judging from the seals found in LG/41 and in the courtyard (U.16801, 16802 and 16599) the owner of the house seems to have been Gimil-Nin-giz-zida, son of Lugal-gu-ni-da, and his wife, or more probably a female relative of a generation later, Ningal-lamazi.<sup>29</sup>

*No. 1B Baker's Square (Pl. 50)*

The approach to the house, which lay on the edge of the area excavated by us, was not found, but there was a narrow alley leading to the front door. The house, built fairly early in the Larsa period, was during that period completely re-modelled and turned into a factory or workshop. At this time the floor was raised by about 1.00 m., and the stumps of the old walls were left below the new floor level and new walls were built with shallow foundations or carried along the old lines with different material, with the result that the alterations could be followed by us more or less in detail.

<sup>29</sup> [See also U.16810, 16825.]

In the original house a narrow passage rather than a lobby-room led into a large courtyard (*Room 1*) all trace of whose paving, if it was paved, had disappeared; out of this, rooms opened on three sides. On the NW was *Room 4*, a narrow room with earth floor; on the NE two doors led into what must have been two small rooms, but of the cross-wall nothing was left (*Room 3*); the doorway at the SE end was closer to the corner than was the opening shown on the plan and the door-flap folded back into a recess in the SE wall. On the SE side a door led into the guest-room (2), which was brick-paved and had a drain at the NE end; communicating with it on the NE was a little room which, in spite of its position, was probably not the lavatory, seeing that it had no pavement and no drain; below it were three infant burials (AHG/171-3). Through the guest-room one passed to the chapel which occupied the SE end of the site. The chapel was paved with bricks 0.26 m. X 0.17 m.; against its NE wall were the remains of a long brick altar 0.60 m. wide which showed signs of having been repaired; in the north corner was a brick 'table' 0.60 m. sq. of which eleven courses of brick survived. On the pavement were clay vases of Types IL.10c. and IL.71; under it were larnax burials LG/44, 45 and 46, and let into the pavement in front of the altar was the pot burial of an infant.

The arrangement of the house during this phase was perfectly normal. When for business purposes the change was made, practically all the internal walls of the building were razed to floor level. The walls dividing guest-chamber, lavatory and chapel were permanently destroyed and their foundations buried beneath a new clay floor apparently 0.80 m. above the old pavement (the SW jamb of the door between the late Rooms 1 and 2 had its old mud brick preserved to a height of 0.85 m. and then had the new burnt brick above; this may mean that the rise in levels was nearer 1.00 m. than 0.80 m. or may imply a later rise and subsequent repairs). Thus the whole space formerly occupied by the three rooms became one large open court below whose floor the remains of altar and "table" were buried.<sup>30</sup>

The SE wall of the old central court, now the NW wall of the big new yard, was rebuilt with nine courses of new burnt brick on the top of the old but a second door was made at its NE end leading into *Room 3* (itself probably formed out of two old rooms). The NW and SW walls of this room were also rebuilt with mud brick on the old burnt-brick foundations, but in them were contrived three stoke-holes with their passage-sides of burnt brick (Pl. 50b); these stoke-holes were roofed with true arches in mud brick (thirteen bricks to a span of 0.70 m. or, in the case of that in the NW wall, 0.78 m.) with vertical sides 0.27 m. high and a height from base to soffit of 0.50 m. In each case, after a period of use, the base had been raised by a layer of broken burnt brick and fire-clay laid over the old ashes, probably at a time when the kilns were repaired. In *Room 3*, roughly corresponding to the central stoke-hole, was a 1.00 m. square basin let into the floor, paved with bricks and bordered with bricks set on edge (bricks 0.27 m. X 0.18 m. X 0.07 m.); in and by this was a quantity of lime (?). *Room 3* had served as a stoke-room for the furnaces, which were in Rooms 4 and 1 (Pl. 50a). *Room 4* was virtually the same as in the previous period except of course that its SE wall, containing the stoke-hole, had been completely rebuilt, and the floors of both rooms had been raised by c. 0.80 m. The furnaces were constructed on brick bases sunk in the new floor level; they were circular (diam. 0.93-0.98 m.) and were built of bricks set in and plastered with clay; the bricks may have been mud bricks only, but they were now thoroughly burned. The floor of the furnace was also of bricks and clay and rose in the centre; the passage from the stoke-hole was not flush with the furnace floor but raised some 0.20 m. above it; the floors had been re-made several times and had risen by as much as 0.30 m., below each floor being the ashes of former burnings; the walls had been destroyed, but those of the furnace in *Room 4* were still standing to 0.50 m.; the floor of the central furnace was thickly covered with a fine white ash. It was evident that the

<sup>30</sup> [The sentence "Also below this floor was found the urn burial LG/40" has here been deleted in favour of the attribution to House No. 1 on p. 157. Both statements are in secondary additions to

the typescript but this grave is almost certainly AHG/198 (Originally AHG/170) of the field notes which give it as from No. 1 Baker's Square (originally House XVIII). Ed.]



furnaces had been of bee-hive shape. In the reconstruction, the entrance-passage remained unchanged except that the threshold of its door was raised to correspond to the new floor level.

In the house were a badly broken pot burial, LG/43, and, also below the Larsa floor level, three ruined larnax burials against which were two clay vessels of Types IL.9 and IL.41c.<sup>31</sup>

## STRAIGHT STREET

### *No. 1 Straight Street*

See No. 1 Church Lane (The Hēndur-sag Chapel).

### *No. 2 Straight Street*

Lying at the corner of Straight Street and Paternoster Row was a single-roomed building which can scarcely have been other than a shop. It was originally connected by a door in its NW wall with No. 4 Straight Street, but this had been walled up. The SE wall, which was not bonded at the south corner, was peculiarly badly built and in a very bad state of conservation, but at its south end there was in the outer face a reveal which, with the projecting angle of the next house seemed intended for a heavy wooden upright; if this were so it suggests that the front of the building on Paternoster Row was open, with a large wooden-framed window. The room was mud-floored.

### *No. 3 Straight Street (Pls 42–43a)*

A large and in many respects a typical house, though its ground-plan was made somewhat irregular by the fact that it was built up against earlier houses and its site was not rectangular. It was well built, the burnt brickwork (bricks 0.27 m. × 0.165 m. × 0.075 m.) rising in the street wall to 1.70 m. and in the internal walls to 1.10 m. above pavement level; it had a long life and underwent a good many minor alterations and the walls were still in use after the floor had risen 1.85 m. above the original. Its foundation would seem to have been later than that of Nos. 3 and 5 Church Lane and of No. 5 Straight Street, judging by the bonding of the walls, but contemporary with the Hēndur-sag chapel; the tablets found in its ruins ranged from the 27th year of Šulgi to the 15th year of Rim-Sin,<sup>32</sup> and although the building probably did not itself go back to the Šulgi period it need not have been very much later (for the main walls of Nos. 3 and 5 Church Lane were of Third Dynasty date) and while the main floor level to which our excavations went down must come at least very early in the Larsa period the building as such shared in the general destruction of the quarter in the reign of Samsu-iluna.

The front door had a brick threshold which was later raised to 0.70 m. and again to 0.90 m. above the old; the lobby (*Room 1*) was of irregular shape, brick-paved, and the NE wall had been remodelled; originally it seems to have been straight and had a doorway leading to Room 4, but this was blocked up and also the NW end of the wall was cut away and against its ragged end was built the curved wall which now made the room irregular and afforded space for the door in the NW wall opening on the central court. Against the SE wall were four vases of yellowish drab clay, Type IL. 44, and fragments of a saucer, Type IL. 8.

*Room 2*, the courtyard, was paved with mixed bricks carelessly laid and had a central drain; clay floors of later date lay at 0.60 m. and at 0.90 m. above it. Near the north corner there was a rectangular enclosure of broken bricks and mud which was probably a stand for a pot and in the east corner was a similar stand. The walls, preserved up to 2.90 m., were heavily mud-plastered, but the mud bricks were of extraordinarily bad quality, crumbling

<sup>31</sup> [See also U.16811.]

<sup>32</sup> [This house is almost certainly 'House 2' = 'House II. of the field notes (see p. 166 n. 37) in which were found U.16073, 16088, 16090, 16093, 16096, 16097, 16433 (see p. 166), 16521, 16531, 16533 and 16961. U.16504 and 16505 are attributed to 'room 23' and 16521 to 'room 18', but while this is inappropriate to this house it is

equally so for every other in the AH site (No. 11 Paternoster Row has a Room 18 but not a 23 and is in any case designated 'Khan' in the field notes), so it is simplest to assume that rooms '18' and '23' were so numbered during excavation and were later seen to belong to different, but presumably adjacent, house(s). Ed.]

and full of potsherds, except for the SW wall which was unusually good (bricks 0.26 m. X 0.165 m. X 0.07 m.) and must have been built at a different time. In the SW wall were two doors giving on the lavatory (Room 3) and on the stairs. *Room 3* had a high threshold which had later been raised to 1.15 m. above the court pavement and its own pavement was 0.50 m. above that of the court; at the NW end, beyond the door-jamb, it was raised one course of bricks higher and near the NW wall was the drain intake; at one time a door was cut through the SW wall and the room served as the entrance-lobby of the house (this in an intermediate period when the street had already risen half a metre) but afterwards the door was walled up again and the room's use as a lavatory was restored with no apparent change in its floor level. Of the stairs only the bottom tread was preserved; at a time when the level of the courtyard had been raised and a clay floor laid down c. 1.00 m. above the original pavement a hole was dug into the filling of the lower part of the stairs and a terracotta bread-oven, diam. 0.65 m., was let into it, destroying all the treads; the earth round it was burnt to a deep red.

*Room 4*, opening out of the court, was of irregular shape and only earth-floored; in the east corner were the remains of a circular clay hearth and the whole of the recess on the SW side was occupied by a low bench of brick with a rubble and mud filling which was presumably a bed-stead.

*Room 6* was the guest-room; its door was unusually wide (1.20 m.), it was long and narrow and floored with clay; the walls, except on the SW, had burnt brick up to a height of 0.30 m. only; above this was mud brick, and matting had been laid between the mud bricks to give a through bond, an unusual thing in private buildings. At the SE end was *Room 5*, a very small lavatory with a paved floor (most of the bricks missing) and a central drain; the walls here as elsewhere only abutted on the older boundary wall of Nos. 3 and 5 Church Lane. At the other end was another room (7) so small that it was probably but a passage to *Room 10* with the rest of its space taken up by cupboard or press in its SW half.

*Room 8*, opening off the central court, was earth-floored; a door in the NW wall presented certain difficulties in that its NE jamb was original whereas the SW jamb was cut and its rough wall-end plastered with mud; there was nothing to show that the SW part of the wall was older than the NE section and it may be merely that the door was at first narrow and was later cut to the (normal) width of 1.00 m. Below the floor were larnax graves LG/21 and LG/22. *Room 9* was unmistakably the kitchen; it was clay-floored; in the north corner was a circular terracotta bread-oven (diam. 0.65 m.) and at the SW end a regular fire-place, a raised base of burnt brick having, in its top brickwork, channels for burning charcoal exactly like those of the modern Arab stove; a rough straight-sided clay bowl, diam. 0.55 m., lying inverted in the middle of the room may have belonged to a later phase. The room had undergone several changes. The SW wall, which went up in burnt brick to 1.80 m., was originally the outside wall of the house; at a later time a door was cut through it to *Room 12*, but then the door was blocked by a rough screen wall and finally, when the kitchen floor had risen 0.90 m. above its old level, the door was again opened. In the same SW wall, facing the court door, there were at 1.45 m. above floor level two holes in the brickwork which looked like lodgements for timbers but could not be explained.

*Room 10*; behind the guest-rooms and approached through it and through *Room 7* lay the domestic chapel, Pl. 43a. It was brick-paved throughout (though in the middle the pavement was much destroyed) and from it at the SE end rose the altar and "table". The altar consisted of two courses of burnt bricks with mud brick above and was 0.35 m. high, projecting 0.90 m. from the wall.

On the same foundations stood the "table", of mud brick with the plaster moulded in panels to imitate wood still standing 1.00 m. high — originally it must have had a top of burnt brick making the total height 1.25 m. Behind the altar there was in the SE wall an incense-hearth in the form of a square recess with open chimney above; the floor of the recess (of burnt brick) was only just above the altar-top, it was 0.30 m. deep and 0.60 m. wide and 0.42 m. high, flat-topped and continued by a chimney 0.27 m. wide which ran to the full height of the standing wall, 2.40 m. (*v.* Pl. 43a.) Under the floor, towards the

north-west end of the room, there was a brick vaulted tomb and beside it a larnax burial, both empty, and in front of the "table" was an infant's burial in a terracotta "hutch" coffin virtually flush with the bricks of the pavement. The NE wall of the chapel had been re-built. Originally it had been of mud brick on burnt brick foundations only 0.30 m. high and there was in it a doorway almost facing the door from Room 7; later all this, except the NW jamb of the door, was pulled down and re-built in burnt brick which still stood to a height of 2.90 m., the end of it abutting on the old jamb, and a door was made in it central to the room; the threshold of this was afterwards raised to 0.60 m. above the present pavement. The rise in the level of the chapel was further shown by the fact that in the south corner there was a second "table" the burnt brick foundations of which were 1.90 m. above the pavement; thus after the floor had been raised some 2.00 m., which of course involved the raising of the ceilings of the ground-floor rooms, the chapel was still being used for its original purpose and with its original arrangement. In the SW wall, at 3.00 m. from the south corner and at *c.* 1.90 m. above the pavement there was a hole in the mud brickwork due to the decay of a beam which had been lodged here; this must be connected with the pent-house roof over the altar end of the chapel (*cf.* No. 4 Paternoster Row).

Here were found fragments of roofing; above the poles had been mats, then a layer of reed-stems and then two thicknesses of reed mat; on this was a coat of mud 0.10 m. thick, a coat of mud 0.005 m. thick, a third 0.11 m. thick and two more of 0.01 m. and 0.005 m. respectively, the whole giving a roof thickness of a little over 0.23 m.; this was found running over the top of the mud-brick wall, here standing 2.90 m. above the pavement; but it can not be proved that the roof fragments belonged to this particular wall — it is indeed almost certain that they did not, for with the raising of the floor by about 2.00 m. (see above) the walls must have been carried up much higher than they stand at present and the existing top therefore would have been somewhere in the middle of the wall.

*Room 12*, opening out of the kitchen, was an addition to the original building, its SW wall abutting on the front wall of the house; in this there had been a door, subsequently blocked. The floor was of earth and the NE wall was only a thin mud-brick screen later broken away by an intrusive corbelled brick tomb (of later date) which occupied half of the first compartment of *Room 13*. This was almost certainly an unroofed yard. *Room 13* seems to have ended originally at the first cross-wall which, like the NW wall of *Room 12* and of *Room 13* up to this point has burnt brick foundations standing 1.00 m. high; then the cross-wall was partly dismantled and the NW wall carried on with a foundation of burnt bricks 0.25 m. high and mud brick above to abut on the outer wall of No. 1 Old Street. The area thus enclosed was divided into two by a second cross-wall (with burnt brick up to 1.30 m.) 1.80 m. long. The whole place was earth-floored and must have been a yard, but the two piers probably supported (together with wooden uprights?) a pent-house roof, making a row of three sheds open to the front; the entrance from *Room 8*, which was probably a servants' working-room, would be an obvious convenience.

#### *No. 4 Straight Street (Pl. 46b)*

A solidly built and compact house with rooms symmetrically arranged about a central court: the exceptionally heavy walls suggest that this house may have stood to a considerable height, and that there may have been a heavy roof to support. The site was nearly rectangular but the SE wall ran askew, following the angle of Paternoster Row. The burnt-brick superstructure of the house stood in places as much as twenty-two courses high, and the high level of the top pavement suggests that most of this superstructure belonged to the end of the Larsa period, shortly before the destruction by Samsu-iluna. On the tops of some of the Larsa walls there were flimsy remains of burnt-brick walls of the Kassite period, and much of the Larsa brick-work had been torn down and levelled to make an even foundation for the walls of the Kassite house. On the other hand much of the evidence suggests that this house dated back to an ancient foundation in Third Dynasty times. The burnt-brick walls of the Larsa period followed along the lines of an older mud-brick structure, and between the pavement associated with this older building and that of the end

of the Larsa period, there was an accumulation of more than 1.6 metres of debris. The rubbish in the courtyard underneath the late Larsa pavement consisted of decayed mud brick and contained carinated saucers of Third Dynasty type. In the SW wall there was an inscribed brick of Amar-Suena, but the fact that this wall did not go as deep as the boundary wall of No. 4 Paternoster Row and that the foundations of No. 4 Straight Street appeared to overlap the burnt-brick work of No. 4 Paternoster Row indicates that the latter was an earlier foundation still.

*Room 1*, the lobby, had a raised threshold which had followed the rise in level of Straight Street.

*Room 2*, the courtyard had a sunken pavement in the middle with an impluvium, and under it a deep drain descending at least 4 metres below pavement level. The burnt-brick walls all rested on mud brick foundations, the latter were of poor quality mud bricks and very roughly built; the foundations of the NE wall were deeper than any other. In the SE corner of the court there was a heavy rectangular blocking of mud bricks,  $0.26 \times 0.165 \times 0.075$  m. very roughly laid. This blocking had obviously never had an exposed face, and was probably intended to serve as a *hisû* or support for the later party walls at this corner of the court where the foundations were of poor quality. The remains of two pavements were still preserved. The uppermost was built two courses above the footings of the burnt brick walls and consisted of mixed burnt-bricks,  $0.30$  sq.  $\times 0.05$  m. and  $0.31$  m. sq. This pavement probably belonged to the end of the Larsa period: the earlier pavement occurred no less than 1.6 m. below the upper pavement and contained burnt-bricks measuring  $0.27 \times 0.175 \times 0.07$  m. Between these two pavements there was a filling of ash and decayed mud brick, all loosely packed, and evidently thrown in to effect the re-levelling which occurred when the burnt brick walls were erected over the older mud brick foundations at the end of the Larsa period. Below the level of the lowest pavement the soil was tightly packed and water-logged and contained carinated sherds of Third Dynasty type. Under the foundations of the NE wall was the larnax grave LG/25, and 1.60 m. below the Larsa pavement were LG/26 and LG/27.

*Room 4*, the guest-room, lay between the courtyard and the chapel; in it were the larnax grave LG/28 and an inhumation grave LG/29. *Room 5*, the lavatory, had a blocked doorway onto Straight Street and may at one time have served as an entrance lobby; outside the SE wall were found the larnax graves LG/23 and 24.

*Room 6*, the chapel, had an altar in the form of a burnt-brick table built up against the NE wall and in the north corner there was a plain burnt-brick pillar built up against the altar. A shallow niche in the NW wall might have been a cupboard. Under the chapel floor was a corbelled brick grave LG/32, probably the family vault, and a number of larnax graves as well.

In *Room 7*, the burnt-brick foundations in the SW wall, the boundary wall of the house, ran down five courses lower than the burnt-brick foundations in the other walls, and these five lower courses were bonded with the mud brick foundations of the NW wall of Room 6. In the burnt brick foundations of this wall there was an inscribed brick of Amar-Suena measuring  $0.26 \times 0.16 \times 0.08$  m.

*Room 8*, probably a servant's room, gave access from the kitchen, Room 9, via Room 7 to the reception room and to the chapel. The lower burnt brick pavement was here well preserved, regularly laid with bricks measuring  $0.27 \times 0.18 \times 0.07$  m. As was shown by the bonding in Room 7 the deep burnt-brick foundations of the SW boundary wall were contemporary with five courses of mud brick in the adjacent walls, but all the mud brick-work below this level belonged to the earlier foundations with which was associated the well laid brick pavement noted above.

*Room 9* was the kitchen, or was at all events used as such during the early foundation of the house: there was a circular bread oven resting on a clay floor at the same level as the early burnt brick pavement in Room 8. It is possible that in the succeeding period the room ceased to be a kitchen, as at the normal level of the upper pavements there was a burnt-brick floor with bricks measuring  $0.255-0.235 \times 0.17-0.18 \times 0.06-0.07$  m, and below the floor

a ruined corbel vaulted grave which had evidently been dug down below the level of this pavement. Presumably therefore at this period Room 9 had ceased to be a kitchen, for as such it would hardly have been used to house the family vault. In the SE wall there was a blocked doorway showing that at one time there had been access to No. 2 Straight Street<sup>33</sup> but that at the extreme end of the Larsa period the two houses were separate dwellings. There was a doorway of the same period in the SE wall of Room 1 which had been blocked at the same time as this. The mud brick walls of the early foundation contained bricks measuring 0.235–0.24 × 0.15 × 0.07 m, a size of brick freely used during the Third Dynasty, and at intervals matting had been used to obtain a through bond, a method characteristic of the pre-Larsa mud brick buildings. The burnt-brick footings of the SE wall were not bonded with the older mud brick substructure of the NE wall. The older mud brickwork had a thick coating of mud plaster.

*Room 10.* This room, inconveniently narrow at the SW end had undergone modifications. In the second foundation a niche was made in the SE wall in order to widen the room, and in the latest (Kassite) period a flimsy burnt brick wall was built over the older burnt-brick foundations of the Larsa wall and made parallel to the NW wall in order to obtain a rectangular room. In the Larsa period there had been a door in the NE wall which was blocked in the Kassite period. The earliest burnt-brick pavement, contemporary with the mud brick walls of the early foundation had bricks measuring 0.275 × 0.18 × 0.07 m. The Kassite SE wall was only 0.75 m. thick and contained burnt-bricks measuring 0.24–0.25 × 0.16 × 0.065 m. and there were other bricks 0.185 and 0.15 m. wide. The brickwork and pavements in this room give a convenient summary of the history of this house which divides itself into four main periods: 1. The earliest foundation, mud brick walls and burnt brick pavements, probably going back to Third Dynasty; 2. Burnt brick superstructure erected over the mud brick foundations in the Larsa period, good burnt brick pavements associated, access given to No. 2 Straight Street by doorways in the SE wall; 3. Burnt brick pavement slightly raised, following the rise of Straight Street, doors in SE wall blocked up, end of the Larsa period; 4. Kassite period, flimsy burnt brick walls erected over the more solid foundations of the Larsa period.<sup>34</sup>

#### *No. 5 Straight Street*

A doorway (late) at the end of Straight Street led into a narrow unpaved passage between the walls of Nos. 3 and 7 into a rectangular paved enclosure which seems to have been kept as an open space during the main occupation-period of the quarter. Older walls were found below its floor level which divided the area into four compartments, in one of which was a corbel-vaulted tomb, but these walls were not necessarily contemporary with each other and did not appear to have any connection with the walls bounding the space; if the tops of them served as the foundations for light walls of sheds – as is possible – there is nothing to prove this, and the plan as given must be taken to have no real meaning. The existence of an open court in the middle of the houses, attached to one of them and used for some such purpose as stalling animals, is not surprising.

By the rounded corner of the SE wall there was found a terracotta relief of a dog, U.16962, Pl. 91, No. 252.

#### *No. 6 Straight Street*

The house as it stands was contemporary with the main occupation-period of No. 4 across the street,<sup>35</sup> but the existing burnt-brick walls were built over and virtually reproduced the mud-brick walls of an earlier structure of the same character. With the rise of the street level the floor of the house was raised by 0.80 m. and a new threshold was put in, approached by a flight of steps from Straight Street which gave a sill 1.30 m. above the original street level. The whole front of the house has been razed to floor level.

<sup>33</sup> [This doorway must rather have given access to No. 2 Paternoster Row (see p. 143). Ed.] which were found U.16080, 16082, 16099. See also U.16816. Ed.]

<sup>34</sup> [In the field notes the gloss 'now = No. 4 Straight Street' is applied to 'A.H. House 1', in Ed.] <sup>35</sup> [*Sic.* Presumably a mistake for "next door". Ed.]

*Room 1* was paved, but most of the bricks were gone; the NE and SW walls were destroyed but the jamb on the SE wall showed the wall's position. In *Room 2* there was no trace of paving left. In the SE wall a niche (not original) had been cut to take the flap of the open door; the NE and SW walls were destroyed; the SW wall had no older mud brick below its foundations. At 0.80 m. below the floor level there was a brick pavement with central drain which must have belonged to the earlier mud-brick stage of the house.

*Room 3*; the exact position of the door from *Room 2* was uncertain; no pavement was left. The SW wall rested on older mud brick and had at its west end a shallow niche and at its south end a door to *Room 4*; against the NE wall was a line of brickwork, possibly from the pavement? *Room 4* had all its walls resting on older mud brick; there was none of the pavement left, but below floor level the whole area of the room was taken up by a large corbel-vaulted brick tomb, LG/33, and two pot burials, LG/34 and 35.

#### *No. 7 Straight Street*

A very small house, probably of one storey only. The outer walls were bonded together and were probably all of one date. They were of good quality, that on the NE having shallow external buttresses, and their foundations went down deep below the pavement level whereas the internal walls had only three courses below the pavement, but that seems to have been due to the house level being high from the beginning; it seems to have dated from the time when the threshold of the front door of No. 3 Straight Street was raised to meet the rise in the street's surface.

The front lobby (1) was an addition, made by running a new wall out from the west corner of No. 3's outbuildings to the end buttress of the wall of No. 12; it cut across an existing (rather thin) wall which now formed the NE side of the lobby; the floor was paved with burnt bricks 0.23 m. X 0.15 m., a size characteristic of the Third Dynasty and suggesting that the builders had availed themselves of material derived from some old building. *Room 2* was the central court, brick-paved with a drain in the middle; against the SE wall was a block of burnt brickwork 0.45 m. high and between it and the threshold of *Room 3* was a pot burial LG/36, at 0.70 m. underneath the pavement. *Room 3* was clay-floored; the upper part of the masonry of the outer walls was late, rebuilding over the top of the old walls. *Room 4* had a clay floor but in the south corner was a raised patch of brick paving which looked like the foundation of a bed; it was entered through *Room 5*, which was paved. The tiny *Room 6* had no floor left; it had presumably been the lavatory, but was much ruined.

#### *No. 8 Straight Street*

The building was one of the latest in the main occupation-period of the quarter. The street front, with twenty-one courses of burnt brick, was built up against the corner of No. 10 on one side and against No. 6 on the other, and its foundations lay at least six courses above those of No. 6 and actually above the level of the street as given by the threshold of No. 4. Even so its threshold, originally at 0.85 m. above the present street level (which was that of the main occupation-period) was raised later to 1.00 m. and finally to 1.20 m. In *Room 2* there were found traces of a floor corresponding to the highest of these thresholds, but excavation was carried down to or below the earliest floor in each room. The dividing wall between this house and No. 6 had at most points been destroyed to floor level.

The front door led into a passage (1) separated by a screen wall 0.25 m thick (much of it destroyed) from *Room 2*; in the latter were remains of a brick pavement and of an earlier pavement 0.60 m. below it. The SE door-jamb of *Room 1* was of burnt brick bonded into the SE wall, the middle section was destroyed, the NW section with the jamb of the door of *Room 2* was of burnt brick abutting on the NW wall of the house. *Room 3* had an urn-burial under its pavement in the south corner; of the walls other than the NW wall only the foundations were left. *Room 4* was a similar small room but with no signs of paving; there was a shallow niche in the NE wall, the SE and SW walls were ruined to their foundations (as in the case of No. 6 next door, the late burnt-brick walls rested on older walls of mud

brick) and of the door to Room 5 only the NW jamb was left. *Room 5* had been brick paved; its whole area was occupied, below floor level, by a corbel-vaulted brick tomb.

#### *No. 10 Straight Street*

The house was closely connected with No. 12; they shared a common outer lobby at the end of Straight Street, and towards the back of the houses (in Room 5) there was a communicating door. Owing to exigencies of space neither agrees with the normal house-plan, though they approximate to this as closely as possible, but they were built more or less on the same lines and have the same number of rooms arranged more or less similarly.

The outer lobby led by a wide doorway with raised threshold (there may have been a jamb against the SE wall, but it had disappeared) into a minute anteroom (1) closed on the SW by another door the hinge-socket of which was found against the SE wall in the corner of the recess (there was no jamb) into which the flap of the door folded back. This led into *Room 2*, the courtyard, which was brick-paved, its walls showing two courses of burnt brick above pavement level with mud brick above of very bad quality. Opening out of the north corner was (3), a small lavatory with paved floor and central drain (the door seemed to have been blocked later). *Room 4* had a strip of brick pavement between its doors but the SE part of the room was unpaved; it might have been a place for a bed. It led into *Room 5*, the domestic chapel. The chapel floor was originally brick-paved; in the south corner was the brick "table" 0.50 m. sq. and standing now 0.65 m. high; in the NW wall, at its north end, there was a recess in which four clay pots were found standing in a row; in the SE wall there was an incense-hearth 0.70 m. wide and 0.25 m. deep which was 0.80 m. high and then narrowed down to a chimney 0.25 m. wide; the altar which should have stood in front of this had disappeared. The walls in general showed six or seven courses of burnt brick above pavement level; they had been several times re-plastered with mud and showed at least three different surfaces of whitewash; the NE wall had been breached at the east corner and patched with mud brick; the SW wall had been razed to floor level.

*Room 6* was earth-floored; of the walls, the SE and the SW were ruined down below floor level; the SE wall was older than the house and the SW wall abutted on it; the latter had its foundations much deeper than those of the NE and NW (internal) walls and consisted of a skin of burnt brickwork on the outside with a mud-brick facing to the room; it was clearly an exterior wall.

The house was poorly built as well as being skimped for space. Judging by the level of its floors, its foundation should coincide with the middle of the occupation-period of the quarter; it was later than No. 8 Straight Street, whose floors were 1.00 m. lower, but earlier than the latest phase of No. 4. It showed no signs of ever having been more than one storey high.<sup>36</sup>

#### *No. 12 Straight Street*

An unusually narrow door of which the SE jamb was cut and the NW was a piece of late rebuilding led from the end of Straight Street into a very small forecourt that afforded approach both to No. 10 and No. 12; this outer doorway was closed by a door whose hinge-box was against the NW jamb. A second door led through a paved lobby-passage (1) into *Room 2*, the courtyard, of which the pavement remained in the south corner only. Under it were two larnax burials and a small brick vaulted tomb (wrecked). The walls, with six courses of burnt brick, were shallow and late in date; the SW wall was very crooked – apparently to compensate, inside the Room 4, for a projection in the SW wall which would have made the west end unduly narrow; the NW wall was a poor patchwork in which the burnt brick failed altogether towards the north corner and was replaced by mud brick of very poor quality which (in Room 3) merely abutted on the older NE wall. Under the floor were four graves, LG/37, LG/38 and AHG/155 and 160; in the last was a clay pot, Type IL.12b. In the rubbish filling of the grave-pits were found two terracottas, one a

<sup>36</sup> [See U.16588.]

headless draped figure crudely hand-modelled, and U.16433,<sup>37</sup> the upper part of a moulded relief of a god holding the vase with streams of water, *cf.* Pl. 64, No. 2. *Room 3* had an earth floor only; its SE wall abutted on the outer wall of the building. The doorway away from the court to *Room 4* was at a later period completely walled up with burnt and mud brick to match the wall on either side (six courses of burnt brick); the room was earth-floored with a raised brick bench along the SE wall. In the NE wall, at the north corner, there was a shallow niche in the brickwork; the SW wall was in two sections, irregularly joined, of different ages, the older part together with the NW wall being of mud brick only above floor level.

*Room 5* was earth-floored. Below it was found larnax grave LG/39. The walls were very much of a patchwork; the NW wall was in two sections, the other three seem to have been of one date but show various modifications, the SE wall being in two parts of which one had six and the other ten courses of burnt brick, but the mud brickwork above them was bonded over the join. The door in the NE wall had had its threshold raised by four courses of burnt brick; in the SW wall there were two doors, one very narrow, the other, which had no brick threshold corresponding to the main floor of the house had had a threshold added later, which was 0.90 m. above the threshold of the narrow door. In the SE wall was a door affording access to the next house (No. 10) of which the threshold had been raised by two courses; the floor of the room had twice been raised, first by 0.20 m., then by another 0.70 m. *Room 6* was earth-floored; the wall dividing it from Baker's Square was 0.75 m. thick with an inner face of burnt brick and an outer face of mud brick; it abutted on the NW wall but was bonded in to a return to the SW after which it showed another straight joint and was continued to the corner of the room by a wall of different construction. In the north corner there was under the floor a child's "hutch" coffin, empty, and against the SE wall, just below floor level, was a bowl of light reddish clay, Type IL. 69, ht. 0.26 m. diam. 0.21 m.

### C. THE MAUSOLEUM SITE

#### *House 30/A* (Pl. 128)

The house, bordered by streets on three sides, was of normal type. The main door, in the NW wall, led through a lobby (1) into (2) the central court, which was surrounded by the usual rooms. The NE wall of the house was in two parts, an upper section (eight courses surviving) and below it six courses projecting on the inner face, which may have been elaborate footings but might have been an older wall: the same features but less marked occurred in the SE wall. The SW wall was very heavy and had deep foundations, owing to the house being built on the edge of a slope and the need therefore of strengthening its lower wall against slipping.

The court was brick-paved (surviving in the S corner only); towards its SW side was a large clay jar, diam. 0.70 m., buried under the pavement, perhaps a substitute for a proper drain. Under the middle of the court was a larnax burial (LG/156, Type A) in which the body rested on its left side, the head SW, and wore a plain copper bangle on the upper arm and a single carnelian bead at the wrist; the head rested on a brick.

*Rooms 3 and 4* must originally have been the staircase and lavatory respectively, but of the stairs nothing was left; in *Room 3* there were two drain-pipes lying horizontally at a slope and emptying into a seepage drain having a cover of unusual form (Fig. 43); the pipes were laid in a mass of brickwork seven courses thick, the bricks brought up on either side so that the pipes were in a channel roofed with a single course of bricks rising above pavement level and the drain intake was in a small square hole. Under the floor was the larnax burial LG/155.

<sup>37</sup> [U.16433 is given on the field card as from AH House II, which (as 'House 2' and with a question mark as 'House II') is glossed in the field catalogue as 'now = No. 3 Straight Street'. Since the section containing U.16433 is here a secondary addition to the typescript, it should probably be assumed to have been entered by mistake. See p. 159 n. 32. Ed.]



*Room 5* was completely ruined. *Room 6* was taken up by a very large corbel-vaulted brick tomb, plundered and broken, and a larnax burial LG/154.

*Room 7* was clearly the chapel, entered from 6, the guest-room (in spite of its having the tomb below its floor) and having at its NW end the normal little chamber 8. In the middle of the room was found a clay tablet of Šu-Suen (U.16004, *U.E.T.* III. 356). At the NW end of the room there were two burials of infants in double bowls of Type IL. 33; there was a later burial, at a higher level, in a jar of Type IL. 38 covered by a shallow bowl too fragmentary to be typed. Towards the SE end were a large pot of Type IL. 50 lying on its side and an inverted bowl of Type IL. 30; also a larnax burial. Actually underneath the foundations of the NE wall and therefore older than the house in its present form was a tomb with a ring-arch vault built with burnt bricks set in bitumen, an unusual feature; it was plundered and empty.

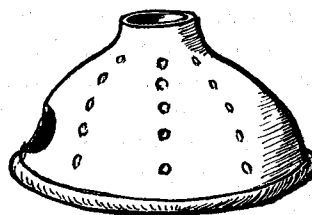


Fig. 43. Drain Cover in House 30/A.  
| (1/20)

#### *House 30/B* (Pl. 128)

The house was cut through by the Temenos Wall of Nebuchadnezzar and the whole of its west corner destroyed. The main door was in the NW wall and led to a small lobby (*Room 1*), brick-paved, giving on the central court (2); this was paved, and had doors in all its four walls, one, to *Room 7*, having been blocked up in the later occupation-period. *Room 3* was the chapel; it was unusually placed and of abnormal shape, being actually wider than it was long; the wall dividing it from *Room 5* had shallow foundations and was perhaps of later date, belonging to a phase of reconstruction (it was bonded into the NE wall, which must therefore have been rebuilt at the same time, but it was not bonded into the SW wall), but the altar, niche and "table" were present to witness to the character of the room; below its pavement was a brick corbelled tomb and in the corner was a child's burial in a pot, this in front of the burnt brick "table". *Rooms 5, 6 and 7* had all been re-floored at a higher level in the later period, but their walls went to the level of the original foundations; the wall footings all along the NE side of the building were boldly stepped inwards to give greater strength and the outer face of the NE wall was strongly battered, showing that the builders were aware of the treacherous nature of the loose made soil on which they were building. In *Room 7* there was found between the two floor levels, which were 0.20 m. apart, a tablet of Šu-Suen, a second was found under the pavement of the central court;<sup>38</sup> this would tend to give to the house a date early in the Larsa period when Third Dynasty documents might be still in use. Under the floor of 7 were the burials LG/157 and LG/158. On a patch of unbroken brick paving in *Room 9* there lay a tablet, U.16042, of the reign of Nur-Adad, which may mark the end of the first occupation-period of the house. In this room (9) the SW half of the area had a raised pavement and in front of the edge of the raised part there was a large clay pot sunk in the ground, its rim level with the floor, as if for a drain or basin; at the NE end was a door and a passage giving independent egress to the street; judging from the size of the room it had been un-roofed. In *Room 8* were a (broken) larnax burial and two small pot-burials with infants' bones; with them were clay vases of types IL. 50 and 82b. Only the SW end of *Room 8* was paved. *Room 4*, mostly destroyed by the builders of the Neo-Babylonian Temenos Wall, seems to have been a large room and therefore may have been the guest-chamber; on its floor was a clay pot of Type IL. 114.

The original house was well built and most of its rooms were brick paved. It was inhabited for some time, for owing to the rise of the street level in the interval the threshold had to be raised until there were four steps leading down from it to the entrance-lobby: the floors were raised first by 0.20 m. and afterwards by a more considerable amount.

<sup>38</sup> [These are almost certainly U.16051 and 16050 respectively. U.16050 bears the date formula of Ibbi-Suen 10, but this was read in the field as Šu-Suen 5 (see Catalogue entry). U.16054 is also

probably from this house; the field notes are missing but the typed version of them gives the provenance as "B.C. House 30/13", presumably from a badly written 30/B. Ed.]

Alterations and additions were of shoddy material and carelessly carried out. The drain in the central court belonged to the first period only and was not re-used in the second, a further sign of degeneration.

*House 30/C* (Pl. 128)

Very little of the building remained. Backed against House 30/B, it fronted on two streets and had originally had three doors opening on to that on the SE; subsequently one of the three was walled up. The block comprised two distinct buildings of which that to the NE was a small and poor house consisting of courtyard and three rooms, with no upper floor. The walls were so ruined that it was impossible to say whether the brickwork in the front door was really a blocking or the base of a raised threshold; as there was no other means of entrance, the latter alternative is the more probable. Under the floor of the little room in the south corner of the building (8) there were two burials, LG/160 and 161, and not far away was a child's larnax burial LG/162. The burial LG/159 was also found under the house ruins, as well as a larnax containing clay pots of Types IL. 49 and 83. In the filling above the main court there were found two tablets (U.16512), two small haematite duck-weights and two clay pots of Type IL. 69a.

The south end of the building may have been a shop, or sheds; it was much ruined and presented no features of interest.

*House 30/D*<sup>39</sup> (Pl. 128)

*House 30/E* (Pl. 128)

The whole of the NE part of the building was destroyed; there remained only a paved court off which opened two rooms to the SW and a cross-wall ending in a door-jamb showed that there had been two rooms on the NE side also. The SW wall was unusually thick, (see House 30/A) and its south corner was carefully rounded off on the inside and probably on the outside, but the outside had been destroyed. At the SW end of *Room 1* there was a clay larnax (Type A) in which was a body lying on its right side, head NW, by which was a copper bowl U.16125. In *Room 2* there was a clay larnax (Type A) with the body lying with its head NW wearing a copper bracelet; a second larnax burial; a child's burial under an inverted bowl of Type IL. 30; and two bowls side by side, empty, of type IL. 36.

*Room 3* was originally brick-paved; the SW wall had its foundations three courses deeper than the SE and NW and NE walls owing to the danger of slipping. Under the floor was a larnax, small, with a child's body having two shell rings at the neck. *Rooms 4 and 5* had the heavy SW wall already mentioned, with foundations twelve courses deep, of burnt brick; the internal walls had had a total of six courses of burnt brick with mud brick above. The bricks measured 0.28 m. × 0.19–0.20 m. × 0.08 m. Against the SW wall of *Room 5* was a larnax (Type A), empty; by it lay a copper bracelet and some pierced cowries.

<sup>39</sup> [The author's typescript contains not only the particulars of LG/163, for which see p. description of this house, and the field notes give 209. Ed.]

## CHAPTER V

### THE MINOR OBJECTS

#### A. THE SCULPTURE

(Pls 54-60)

If one were to judge of the sculpture of the Larsa period as a whole by the examples illustrated in this volume it would rank very low indeed; the limestone figures of H̄endur-sag. (U.16425, Pl. 55b; U.16424, Pl. 56a) and Nin-šubur (U.16960, Pl. 58a) are coarsely conceived and crudely executed and can make no claims whatsoever to artistic merit. It must however be remembered that these sculptures come from little way-side shrines such as are not likely to contain works of art of any value; the true analogy for these would be the way-side shrines of Italy where stucco statuettes and oleographs take the place of the works of great masters found in church or *duomo*. It is probably true that the level of sculpture had seriously declined, that inspiration had failed and that art had become stereotyped and lifeless — even the relief which adorns the great stela of H̄ammurapi's Code of Law in the Louvre is mechanical and cold, and the statue of Bau (U.6779, Pl. 54) found in the Gipar-ku, where one might reasonably have expected works of a high standard, offers a lamentable contrast to the portrait-figures of Gudea. But that technical ability had not been lost altogether is shown by what remains of the little statuette, U.6352, dedicated to Ningal by En-ana-tuma (Pl. 55a); it appears a curiously unimportant piece to have been offered to the goddess by the founder of her great temple, but it is very well carved and highly finished, producing an effect vastly different from that of the H̄endur-sag statues; such as it is, it must be taken as representative of the best work of its time, and in so far as its good qualities are merely superficial, that also may be characteristic. The same good technique is seen in the stone rams' heads on Pl. 59 (U.6832, 7598, 16427); here the subject is not one to give scope for much originality, but the tradition of style has been well preserved and even if we can recognise in them reproductions of models invented in a more creative period they at least show that the craftsmen of the Larsa age were capable of good work. To a very large extent our judgement of Larsa art must rest on the study of the terracottas, which do little to excite admiration for the aesthetic achievements of the period; but an exception to the general rule is made by one clay figure moulded in the round which deserves to be ranked as sculpture; the head and shoulders of a bearded god, U.16993, Pl. 63, is in spite of its formality a vivid and pleasing piece of modelling.

#### B. THE CYLINDER SEALS

(Pls 61, 62)

The seals of the Larsa period are extraordinarily monotonous. Naturally they differ much from one another in the quality of engraving and a few stand out as really fine examples of technique, but even in this respect there tends to be a general level of mediocrity which emphasises the repetition of subject. The hunting-scenes which were amongst the most vivid and original of the ancient engravings are still represented, but by formal designs which have neither naturalism nor force; they have become mere trademarks without the redeeming virtues of heraldry. If one is right in assuming that the hunting-scenes were in the beginning symbolic and stood for the victories of man over the forces of wild nature or, very often, for the victories of a national leader over his enemies, then the decadence is intelligible, for there were no such triumphs to be won in the Larsa period and the old symbolism had lost its meaning. The pictorial seals of the Sargonid age, illustrating religious legends or acts of temple ritual, have virtually disappeared; the vast majority of the cylinders repeat with only

minor differences of detail the 'presentation scene' wherein the owner is led by his patron god into the presence of one of the great deities of the Sumerian pantheon. Ur being the city of the Moon god, the deity to whom the introduction is made is generally Nanna or, in the case of a woman owner of the seal, Ningal his wife; the minor god can seldom if ever be identified, for he is simply the family god, and though a person of particular importance might make bold to appropriate as his patron one of the recognised deities, as Šulgi put himself under the special protection Dim-tab-ba, the family god of the normal household possessed no recognisable attributes, nor is his name recorded in writing. The seal had been from the beginning the trademark of the individual, but now it was concerned with the individual to the exclusion of anything else; the man's name may be engraved on the stone or it may not, but the subject represented is nearly always dictated by his interest in his own well-being. The intimate aspect of such religious scenes, where the propitiation of the powers above in favour of the seal's owner sums up the purpose of religion, is reasonably to be connected with the recent development of the domestic chapel in the private house and the intensified worship of the family spirit which it signifies; the tendency of the times was to turn from the State to the individual and to concentrate on the salvation of one's own soul as national hopes and interests faded into the background.

In *Ur Excavations* X Dr Legrain has published the following seals found in the Isin-Larsa levels and for the most part of Isin-Larsa date; many of them are referred to in this volume.

U. 6091	<i>U.E. X, No.</i> 495	U. 16123	<i>U.E. X, No.</i> 256
U. 6105	483	U. 16150	622
U. 6106	458	U. 16230	303
U. 6160	380	U. 16262	472
U. 6255	475	U. 16360	255
U. 6261	311	U. 16550	494
U. 6698	350	U. 16561	443-4 <sup>1</sup>
U. 6755	190	U. 16599	453
U. 6854	365	U. 16600	446
U. 6899	373	U. 16612	534
U. 6969	446	U. 16709	538
U. 7046	390	U. 16801	384
U. 7522	499	U. 16802	541
U. 7894	376	U. 16803	364
U. 7909	227	U. 17099	382
U. 10407	478	U. 17344	324
U. 15777	573	U. 18870	341

In the same volume Dr Legrain has published the following seals which came from the Diqdiqqah site and are therefore not well dated by external evidence, though the majority probably belong to the Isin-Larsa period:—

U. 1223	<i>U.E. X, No.</i> 501	U. 2503	<i>U.E. X, No.</i> 312
U. 1267	362	U. 2529	314
U. 1268	249	U. 3325	360
U. 1410	356	U. 6067	486
U. 1413	471	U. 7898	358
U. 1414	366	U. 7920	320
U. 1628	370		

Since Volume X deals only with a selection — though a generous selection — of the available material I have included in this volume a number of seals omitted from it. A few seals were so worn as to be unfit for reproduction, but with that exception all specimens

<sup>1</sup> [See U. 16561 in Catalogue. Ed.]

even approximately dated to the Larsa period are now published. At the same time it must be remembered that the best of external evidence — such as the finding in a dated tomb or on the floor of a dated building — does not necessarily prove the date of a cylinder seal; it supplies a *terminus ante quem* but, as the worn condition of many seals shows, the seal may have been in use for a very long time, and a few cylinders actually found in the Larsa levels are surely not the work of craftsmen of that period but must be regarded as ‘keepsakes’ rather than as survivals of an older style. But on the whole the group is a homogeneous one and constitutes a useful criterion for dating the more numerous seals for which no external evidence was forthcoming, *i.e.* the bulk of those published by Legrain as belonging to the Larsa period. Legrain’s classification is based partly on archaeological evidence and partly on the internal criteria of subject and style; but the archaeological evidence at his disposal was not always complete or unambiguous and therefore did not seem to overbalance the argument of typology. Where, as occasionally happens, the date assigned to a seal in this volume differs from that given to it by Legrain, it is because I have been able to emphasize the facts of discovery and, subject to the *proviso* just laid down, the archaeological evidence must be considered final.<sup>2</sup>

The description of the individual seals is given in the general Catalogue.

### C. THE TERRACOTTAS

(Pls 64-92)

It was originally intended to publish all the terracottas found in the course of the Ur excavations in a separate volume of the present series, and that volume had actually been prepared by Dr Legrain. A large number however, *e.g.* the primitive figures of the al-‘Ubaid period, had necessarily been dealt with in the published volumes wherein the material of that and of other early periods is described, so that part of the ground had already been fully covered and the ‘Terracottas’ volume had to be radically modified; further, it became evident that for the periods in which terracottas were common the number of cross-references from one book to another that would be required was so great as to be seriously embarrassing for the student; whereas, since the dating of the figures constituted a large part of their interest, it was a mistake to divorce them from the archaeological context which dated them; and finally it was necessary to economise on the cost of the Ur series. The Directors of the two Museums therefore decided against the publication of the ‘Terracottas’ volume as such, the relevant material to be incorporated in the archaeological volumes. This has been done so far as is possible; but since the terracottas of the Larsa period cannot really be distinguished from those of the Third Dynasty I have been obliged in this volume to treat the two periods as one and to include under the general heading of Larsa some figurines which might more properly be assigned to the earlier part of what seems to have been a fairly consistent phase of art. In the interests of economy Legrain’s very full and detailed description of the individual figures has been reduced to a minimum, reliance being placed on the photographs rather than on any verbal discussion of them, though I have made full use of Legrain’s work and must record my indebtedness to him. Similarly, the number of illustrations has had to be reduced; Legrain gave the total number of terracottas found as over 2,600 (a large proportion of course being fragmentary or duplicate) and planned to reproduce over 900 of them; only some 250 appear in the present volume and a much smaller number in Vols. VIII and IX of the series.

The large majority of the terracottas come from the confused and unstratified site of Diqqah (on which see above, pp. 81-87). I have taken as the basis of classification of examples found on the Ur site in conditions where stratification afforded good evidence of date; these, though relatively few in number, gave a range of types on the strength of which

<sup>2</sup> [Chronologically appropriate to this volume are the seals classified by B. Buchanan in his ‘Tilmun Group’ of ‘Persian Gulf’ seals (*A.S.* 16 (1965), p. 206); these include U.6020, 7027, 9265, 16181, 16397, 16747, and perhaps the related U.16220; for details see Catalogue. Ed.]

it was possible to date specimens from Diquqqah which were not necessarily identical but so far similar as to be typologically the same. Legrain did not know the archaeological conditions of Diquqqah and he had not at his disposal all the stratigraphical evidence of Ur; he had therefore to work out his whole system on the subjective evidence of style. In spite of this difference of method our results agree to a gratifying extent; it is seldom indeed that I have included here a figurine which Legrain would regard as Kassite or later, and seldom that I have seen reason to omit one that he regards as Larsa; it is true that he assigns to the archaic periods the figures in 'snow-man' technique which I figure here as numbers 3-6 and 238-244, but typologically such are archaic and my point is simply that as a historical fact the early type survives into a late period. The real difference between us is that the entire collection which I here attribute to the one period, Larsa *plus* the Third Dynasty, is by Legrain divided up and made to cover the whole lapse of time between the First Dynasty of Ur and the reign of Rim-Sin, specific groups being attributed to the Early Dynastic, Sargonid and Gudea-Third Dynasty-Larsa periods. The attribution to an Early Dynastic or Sargonid date of any one of the terracottas dealt with in this volume is in direct conflict with the facts of discovery, and on purely archaeological grounds I am compelled to assign to a Larsa date what was found *in situ* in the Larsa level. I am perfectly ready to admit that many of the types which on the extant evidence we must attribute to Larsa may (like the 'snow-man' figurines) have originated earlier; that is likely enough, but we have no proof of it at Ur.

The illustrations therefore, Plates 64-92, give a conspectus of the types of terracottas which were actually current during the Larsa period; to that extent they are all of one date.

The arrangement of the plates is of course arbitrary. I have put outside the series (Pl. 63) the remarkable figure U.16993 which should rank as a piece of sculpture modelled in the round, and I have placed at the outset (Nos. 1 and 2) two reliefs distinguished from all the rest by their great size; such are, so far as we know, peculiar to the Larsa period. A few examples of the primitive 'snow-man' technique persist into the Larsa period, and indeed after it; human figures (Nos. 3-6) are not so common, but those of animals are numerous - they are the kind of thing that are bound to be made all through history, but it is noticeable that the dated Larsa examples tend, more often than was the case in earlier periods, to be enlivened by incised or even by stamped detail, *v.* Pls. 90 and 91.

I have attempted to distinguish between reliefs representing human devotees, female (Nos. 7-61) and male (Nos. 62-90), and deities signalised as such by the horned mitre or by the feathered crown or by other known attributes, gods (Nos. 91-124) and goddesses (Nos. 125-158); then come the grouped deities (Nos. 159-176). *Genre* scenes are very few (Nos. 177-183). Very common indeed are the demons, Pazuzu or Humbaba, generally represented by the head only, Nos. 184-208; a few dated examples were found at Ur, but the vast majority came from Diquqqah, and the stylistic differences are so great that they have nothing more than their subject in common; I have figured them all here for purposes of comparison but am far from insisting that all are necessarily of the same date.

Clay models of furniture decorated with moulded reliefs (Nos. 209-231) obviously go together. That they are cult objects is shown by the fact of one (No. 220) being found in the H̄endur-sag chapel, and their decoration generally accords with a religious character. The animal figure, hand-modelled, and a few animal reliefs lead up to the peculiar snake-vases and snake-boxes of which the best example comes from the Nin-šubur chapel and others from Diquqqah.

The Terracottas figured in the plates are not photographed to the same scale. Dr Legrain adopted a variety of scales aimed at bringing out essential features in the different figures, and I have followed him in this, while giving the actual measurements of each in the detailed catalogue.

## CATALOGUE

*Large Terracottas*

1. U.16959. One of the very large terracottas such as seem to have stood at the doors of shrines; ht. 0.73 m. A goddess wearing the horned mitre and holding the jar from which come streams of water; she has a short-sleeved garment of the *kaunakes* type but the flounces instead of being in tiers are in long wavy lines like water. Found a little above floor level in No. 8-10 Paternoster Row. (Pl. 64)
2. U.16426. A very large terracotta, ht. 0.61 m., found against the door of the Hendar-sag chapel. Enkidu, the bull-man, holding the buckled staff; the figure was painted bright red with black on the beard and eyes. (Pl. 64) Smaller examples of the same figure occur on the house site (U.16433, in which the 'buckle' on the staff is flanked by what seem to be scaly dragons' heads) and from Diqqah (U.16460).

*Human Figures*

3. U.18076, from Diqqah; ht. 0.08 m. 'Snowman' technique. Male figure with turban and long robe. (Pl. 64.)
4. U.1231, from Diqqah; ht. 0.075 m. 'Snowman' technique. Male figure carrying a crook. (Pl. 64.)
5. U.6664, from the Gipar-ku, Larsa level; ht. 0.08 m. Nude female figure, seated, wearing necklace and long curls; 'snowman' technique. (Pl. 64.)
6. U.39, from E-hur-sag, Larsa level. ht. 0.046 m. 'Snowman' technique with incised detail. Female figure, nude, with hands covering her breasts. (Pl. 64.)
7. U.16263, from a Larsa house overlying the mausoleum of Amar-Suena; ht. 0.098 m. Nude female figure of the flat 'violin' type in 'snowman' technique. (Pl. 65.)
8. U.18087. Nude female figure holding the tympanum, ht. 0.07 m.; 'snowman' technique. From a house dated to the period of Sumu-Ilum. (Pl. 65.) At least six of the same type come from Diqqah, viz. U.608, U.2974, U.16944, U.18070, U.18072, U.18073 (v. Nos. 10, 11.)
9. U.18702. Nude female figure with ear-rings and elaborate bead necklace, ht. 0.09 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 65.)
10. U.18072. Nude female figure holding the tympanum, ht. 0.11 m., v. No. 8. Originally there seem to have been heavy curls of hair above the head-band. Diqqah. (Pl. 65.)
11. U.16944. Nude female figure holding the tympanum, ht. 0.145 m. v. No. 8. Diqqah. (Pl. 65.)
12. U.18705. Nude female figure holding her breasts, ht. 0.105 m. 'Snowman' technique applied to a figure of which the main part was cast from a mould. Diqqah. (Pl. 65.)
13. U.18703. Nude female figure holding her breasts, ht. 0.105 m. 'Snowman' technique applied to a figure of which the main part was cast from a mould. Diqqah. (Pl. 65.)
- 14, 15. U.1754. Obverse and reverse of a nude female figure in 'snowman' technique to illustrate the build-up with applied clay pellets. Diqqah. (Pl. 65.)
16. U.18082. Bearded man holding a club, ht. 0.06 m., in 'snowman' technique. Diqqah. (Pl. 65.)
17. U.18046. Nude female figure holding the tympanum, ht. 0.085 m., cast from a mould. She wears a spotted cloak but is otherwise nude. From Diqqah. (Pl. 66.) Other examples from Diqqah of this common type are U.1344, U.1374, U.18035.
18. U.3119. Nude female figure holding the tympanum, ht. 0.075 m., she wears necklaces but no cloak and is much more naturalistic than No. 17. Diqqah. (Pl. 66.) U.1729, U.16970 also from Diqqah, are of the same type.
19. U.2516. Nude female figure with hands below her breasts, ht. 0.117 m. (The depression in the top of the head is accidental, made by the fingers when extracting the cast from the mould.) Diqqah. (Pl. 66.) The motif is the most common of all, but many moulds were used differing in details, v. Nos. 21 to 45.
20. U.16473. Nude female figure holding her hands below her breasts but wearing a cloak which is parted to expose her body after the fashion of the unveiled goddess. Ht. 0.095 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 66.)
21. U.18052. Nude female figure with hands clasped below the breasts; ht. 0.09 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 66.)
22. U.1236. Similar type, ht. 0.156 m. Diqqah. The dots across the shoulders may be only the beads of a necklace but may stand for a cloak (cf. No. 20) of which no more is shown. (Pl. 66.) Other examples were found taken from the same mould.
23. U.18614. Similar type, ht. 0.08 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 66.)
24. U.15732. Similar type, ht. 0.11 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 66.)
25. U.1780. Similar type but with different treatment of the hair; ht. 0.085 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 66.)
26. U.1601. Similar type but with different treatment of the hair, long curls hanging down on the shoulders; ht. 0.086 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 66.)

27. U.18775. Similar type; ht. 0.055 m. From the Larsa level above the Royal Cemetery. (Pl. 67.)
28. U.12763. Similar type; ht. 0.065 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 67.)
29. U.18065. Similar type; ht. 0.06 m. The necklace is of the 'choker' sort seen in No. 30; the ear-rings are granulated disks with pendants. Diqqah. (Pl. 67.)
30. U.1609. Similar type; ht. 0.066 m. V. No. 29. Diqqah. (Pl. 67.)
31. U.16912. Similar type; ht. 0.055 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 67.)
32. U.16902. Similar type; ht. 0.078 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 67.)
33. U.15720. Similar type; ht. 0.07 m. Ur, from the upper levels (Pl. 67.); a duplicate occurs from Diqqah.
34. U.16992. Similar type; ht. 0.11 m. Diqqah. (P. 67.)
35. U.16476. Similar type; ht. 0.09 m. From house No. 15, Paternoster Row. (Pl. 67.)
36. U.18569. Similar type. ht. 0.105 m. Closely resembling No. 35 and possibly from the same mould. Diqqah. (Pl. 67.)
37. U.18050. Similar type; ht. 0.08 m. Diqqah (Pl. 68.)
38. U.16300. Similar type; ht. 0.118 m. From ruins of Larsa house overlying the mausoleum of Sulgi. (Pl. 68.)
39. U.7054. Similar type; ht. 0.085 m. She wears necklaces and bracelets but no girdle. From a Larsa grave, LG/117. (Pl. 68.)
40. U.16475. Similar type; ht. 0.09 m. The long curls recall No. 26. Diqqah. (Pl. 68.) A duplicate was found in the filling below Nebuchadnezzar's Temenos Wall where this runs over the Amar-Suena Mausoleum; according to that position it could be either Larsa or Kassite, (U.16223).
41. U.18615. Similar type; ht. 0.112 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 68.)
42. U.6891. Similar type; ht. 0.13 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 68.) Another example, U.16438, came from the same place.
43. U.18568. Similar type; ht. 0.11 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 68.)
44. U.18229. Similar type; ht. 0.115 m., but with three spare heads affixed to the background. (Pl. 68.) This example came from Sakhairah, an outlying site that yielded Third Dynasty and Larsa remains; an example with two heads came from Diqqah (U.18047). There seems to be no satisfactory explanation of this multiplication of heads
45. U.7107. Similar type in very flat relief; ht. 0.112 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 69.)
46. U.18774. Nude female figure with one hand raised below her breasts, the other hanging by her side; ht. 0.075 m. The treatment of the hair and of the ribs is unusual and the features are strongly marked as in the Pazuzu heads, *cf.* No. 192. Found loose in the Larsa level above the Royal Cemetery. (Pl. 69.)
47. U.16442. Nude female figure with one hand raised to the level of her head, the other hanging by her side; she is standing on the threshold of an arched doorway; ht. 0.105 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 69.)
48. U.1239. Female figure draped in a flounced robe which leaves the arms bare; she is sitting, one hand hanging by her side, the other holding a small vase against her body; ht. 0.078 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 69.)
49. U.16498. Nude female figure holding an infant against her breast; ht. 0.085 m. Found just outside the Larsa house, No. 10 Straight Street. (Pl. 69.) A duplicate was found at Diqqah.
50. U.2868. A draped figure of a woman holding against her breast a naked small boy; ht. 0.08 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 69.)
51. U.7071. Similar subject; ht. 0.084 m.; the woman's robe covers her left shoulder but seems to leave the rest of her body bare. Diqqah. (Pl. 69.)
52. U.16495. Seated figure of a woman, draped, suckling an infant; On the back of the chair, on either side of her head, there is a disk (plate?) and a serpent with open jaw and fangs; the chair has two back legs of clay to make it stand upright. Ht. 0.085 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 69.) A second example (U.18966) also comes from Diqqah.
53. U.1234. A draped woman advancing *rt.* and carrying a small naked boy; *cf.* No. 51 above. Ht. 0.119 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 69.)
54. U.16499. A seated woman, wearing the *kaunakes* skirt, suckling an infant; above her head is a star (?) and on either side a snake; ht. 0.105 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 69.)
55. U.17103. Draped female figure standing with hands clasped below her breasts; she wears a plain fringed garment reaching from shoulders to ankles; ht. 0.11 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 70.)
56. U.16491. Similar subject, but the woman wears a flounced garment. Ht. 0.07 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 70.)
57. U.18034. Similar subject but the hair more elaborately dressed; ht. 0.065 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 70.)
58. U.?. (P. 31-16-771) Similar subject but with simple coiffure; ht. 0.105 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 70.)
59. U.17181. Similar subject, ht. 0.075 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 70.)
60. U.17102. Similar subject; the woman wears a plain garment with sleeves and bottom fringe; on either side there are snakes (?) or vines; ht. 0.08 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 70.)
61. U.16936. A woman standing and holding her breasts with both hands; she wears a



- dress decorated with bands of chevrons; the background on either side has rows of concentric circles. Ht. 0.10 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 70.)
62. U.6194. Male figure wearing a fringed tunic and a shawl; on his right shoulder is a crescent. Snowman technique. Ht. 0.07 m. From the Larsa level, E-*hur-sag* site. (Pl. 71.)
63. U.1229. Draped male figure, a worshipper carrying a kid; Snowman technique; ht. 0.097 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 71.)
64. U.16464. Nude male figure holding weapons in each hand (one broken away); he wears a plain belt and there may have been a skirt secured by it. Moulded figure, ht. 0.072 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 71.) Another example, U.18022, came from the same site.
65. U.16468. Nude male figure holding weapons in each hand. Ht. 0.055 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 71.)
66. U.18013. Nude male figure holding a bird against his breast with both hands (*cf.* No. 72); the hair (or cap?) is rendered by star- and feather-shaped motives. Ht. 0.055 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 71.)
67. U.2991. Male figure in attitude of adoration; he wears a tunic over the left shoulder and under the *rt.* arm, and a pleated skirt, and he carries a staff. Ht. 0.045 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 71.)
68. U.18566. Male worshipper; he wears a tunic and a shawl over his left shoulder which is gathered in folds over his left arm; he carries a staff. Ht. 0.095 m. Diqdiqqah. The head-dress and turban recall the sculptures of Gudea and this terracotta, like No. 67, may be of Third Dynasty date. (Pl. 71.)
69. U.16227. Male figure wearing belt and long skirt advancing *rt.* and holding with both hands a staff whereon is a bird. Ht. 0.099 m. Found in the Larsa level below the foundations of the Nebuchadnezzar Temenos Wall where that crosses the mausoleum of Amar-Suena. (Pl. 71.) A similar relief, U.16467, came from Diqdiqqah.
70. U.18002. Male figure wearing a fringed skirt and double belt advances *rt.* holding over his shoulder an axe with crescent-shaped blade (*cf.* *U.E.* II, Pl. 224, Type A.14) and with his left hand raised in front of his body. Ht. 0.08 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 71.)
71. U.1782. Nude ithyphallic male figure holding a club and a flail (?). Ht. 0.084 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 71.) Both weapons are twisted, *cf.* *U.E.* III, No. 517.
72. U.16990. Nude male figure, ithyphallic and wearing a belt, and high head-dress, holds in one hand a staff whereon a bird and in the other a club with flattened bent head Ht. 0.095 m. Found in the filling of the Larsa house site, AH. (Pl. 71.)
73. U.18493. Male figure advancing *rt.*; he wears a shawl over his left shoulder secured by a belt round his waist and a turban; in his left hand he holds against his breast a club with, apparently, a ribbed knot. Ht. 0.11 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 72.)
74. U.12748. Male figure similar to the last but carrying the curved scimitar. Ht. 0.073 m. From the level of the Larsa houses overlying the Royal Cemetery. (Pl. 72.)
75. U.18003. Male figure advancing *rt.*; he wears a belt and a fringed skirt and a turban; Ht. 0.125 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 72.)
76. U.16956. Male figure advancing *rt.*; he wears loincloth and turban; his *rt.* hand holds a club over his shoulder and his left hand, extended, holds a small animal by the tail. Ht. 0.085 m. From No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6. (Pl. 72.)
77. U.17155. Male figure, similar type, holding an axe horizontally in his *rt.* hand while his left holds another weapon against his breast. Ht. 0.11 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 72.)
78. U.18004. Male figure advancing *rt.*; his *rt.* hand is against his breast, his left, extended, holds a weapon with a curved upper part ending in a dragon's head. Legrain suggests that perhaps a lion's skin hung over his shoulder would explain the paw and tail on either side of his body and what looks like a mask on his left shoulder. Ht. 0.07 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 72.)
79. U.18770. Male figure advancing *rt.* brandishes a club (broken) in his *rt.* hand and in the outstretched left an animal which he is about to kill. Ht. 0.06 m. Found in the Samsu-iluna level above the Flood Pit. (Pl. 72.)
80. U.6233. Similar scene. This is made up of two fragments not belonging together, one found on the E-*hur-sag* site Third Dynasty - Larsa level, the lower part found above the Royal Cemetery area; the two were from the same mould. Legrain suggests that the man holds in his left hand a spear and a shield made of an animal's skin mounted on a frame; otherwise he holds an actual animal which he is about to kill. Ht. 0.136 m. (Pl. 72.)
81. U. ? Male figure wearing turban and long flounced dress holding against his breast a bird in his left hand and a bent weapon in his *rt.* Ht. 0.09 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 73.)
82. U.1010. Worshipper, fully draped, holding a kid with both hands. Ht. 0.08 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 73.)
83. U.18230. Similar subject. Ht. 0.115 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 73.)
84. U.6932. Squatting monkey playing the flute. Ht. 0.03 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 73.)

85. U.16472. Male worshipper with one hand across his breast; ht. 0.056 Diqqah. (Pl. 73.)
86. U.18006. Male worshipper standing with clasped hands; he wears a long garment and there may be a crescent on his left shoulder. Ht. 0.078 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 73.)
87. U.6940. Male figure advancing rt. with one monkey in leash riding on his back and another before him; *cf.* No. 90. Ht. 0.05 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 73.)
88. U.1745. Male worshipper wearing turban and cloak advances rt.; over his shoulder he carries a crook (or boomerang); in front of him is a tripod table on which (according to Legrain) are square pieces of bread, cheese or fruit cake, and a lamp or incense-burner. Ht. 0.11 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 73.)
89. U.18701. Man with monkeys; he advances rt. holding over his shoulder with his rt. hand the flail and what Legrain suggests is a fox-tail; his left hand grasps the leashes of two monkeys crouched one behind and one in front of his feet. (Pl. 73.) Ht. 0.11 m., from Diqqah, whence came other examples *e.g.* U.12093.
90. U.216. Man with monkeys; one is on his back (*cf.* No. 87) and one in front of his feet blowing on a flute (*cf.* No. 84); he holds the fox-tail (?). Ht. 0.087 m. From the upper levels NE of the Temenos Wall. Other examples, U.6855, U.16455, from Diqqah. (Pl. 73.)
- Figures of Gods and Goddesses*
91. U.1020. Standing god wearing horned hat, long pleated dress and elaborate curls, carrying club and lituus; on either side of him are buckled staves apparently topped by horned dragons' heads. Ht 0.12 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 74.)
92. U.18613. Similar subject, ht. 0.08 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 74.)
93. U.1721. Similar subject, ht. 0.13 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 74.)
94. U.18011. Similar subject, ht. 0.065 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 74.)
95. U.16925. Similar subject, ht. 0.075 m. From No. 10 Straight Street, above floor level. (Pl. 74.)
96. U.1302. Similar subject, ht. 0.076 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 74.) [*Cf.* p. 314].
97. U.1244. Similar subject, ht. 0.054 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 74.)
98. U.16470. Similar subject, ht. 0.07 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 74.)
99. U.18010. Similar subject, ht. 0.08 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 74.)
100. U.16469. Similar subject, ht. 0.07 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 74.)
101. U.17175. A hero rather than a god, since he does not wear the horned cap; but he carries the round-headed club and the crescent axe (Legrain). Ht. 0.07 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 75.)
102. U.1762. Similar type to No. 100; ht. 0.105 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 75.)
103. U. ? (P. CBS. 17207) Similar type, the god standing in an arched recess; 'his hands, broken off, extend forwards embracing two long thin snake-like shafts strongly curved across the shoulders and ending in snakes' heads below the bulls' ears.' Ht. 0.076 m. From the Larsa house site EM. (Pl. 75.)
104. U.1784. Similar subject, the god holding club and axe; the latter seems to have a square blade attached to a lituus-like shaft. Ht. 0.078 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 75.)
105. U.7549. Similar subject, the figure moulded without any background. Ht. 0.07 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 75.)
106. U.16907. Similar subject; the club ends in an animal's head. Ht. 0.062 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 75.)
107. U.18014. God or worshipper — there is no horned cap — clasping his hands. Ht. 0.055 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 75.)
108. U.16979. The armed god in a recess, *cf.* No. 103. Ht. 0.055 m. From the Larsa house site, EM. (Pl. 75.)
109. U.66. God armed with lituus and club, crescents and stars in the background. Ht. 0.055 m. Ur surface. (Pl. 75.)
110. U.518. The Twin Gods; two bearded gods wearing the feather crown and carrying weapons and small buckets, advance side by side. Legrain suggests that they represent the infernal gods Nergal and Mes-lam-ta-e-a. Ht. 0.10 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 75.)
111. U.18030. The same two gods, fragment, ht. 0.065 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 75.)
112. U.18750. Nude god or athlete (?) advancing left; *cf.* Nos. 113, 114, but here there are no attributes, both hands being empty. Ht. 0.12 m. From the Larsa level above the Royal Cemetery site. (Pl. 76.)
113. U.1332. The nude god holding the water-vase; in this case the streams run upwards across his arms. Ht. 0.088 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 76.)
114. U.1331. The same god with the vase and down-flowing streams of water. Ht. 0.133 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 76.)
115. U.16474. The same god; the streams run downwards, but two jets (?) spring upwards to encircle the shoulders. Ht. 0.048 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 76.)
116. U.11408. Nude god or athlete (?) as No. 112. Ht. 0.098 m. Found in the upper soil, Royal Cemetery area. (Pl. 76.)
117. U.18819. Rider on horseback. The man, riding astride, bareback, seems to be nude but may wear a short loincloth, he holds a curved stick in his rt. hand. The only harness is a woven girth set well

- forward. Ht. 0.065 m. Found in disturbed soil above the Flood Pit area; the stratification does not help to date this unique relief which on the score of its subject can hardly be earlier than Larsa. It is grouped here with the representations of gods on animals but there is nothing to show that the rider is other than human. Fragments of plaques pierced for attachment to the wall showing horses' legs and tails as well modelled as in this case were found in the chapel of No. 15 Church Lane; these were painted red and black (U.16961); so the Larsa date for all examples of the type can fairly be assumed. (Pl. 76.)
118. U.8556. A god seated on a ram; Legrain suggests that this may be En-Lulimu, the shepherd in charge of the sacred herd of Nin-Girsu of Lagash. Ht. 0.10 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 77.) A fragmentary mould for a similar relief but with the god standing on the goat instead of sitting was found in the Larsa house levels above the Royal Cemetery (No. 123); *cf.* also No. 119.
119. U.12780. A god seated on a ram, but astride instead of reclining as in No. 118; ht. 0.092 m. From a level above the Royal Cemetery area dated by tablets to the time of Sumu-Ilum. (Pl. 77.)
120. U.16466. A god, very like that in No. 118, standing and facing left, holding a whip over his left shoulder and extending his rt. hand in the sign of protection. Ht. 0.059 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 77.) A duplicate of this came from the same site, U.1779.
121. U.16910. Two fragments giving the lower and
122. U.16487. the upper parts of the same relief. A god, full face, holding a whip and standing on a lion; two stars and a crossed circle in relief on the background. Ht. 0.07 m. and 0.08 m. U.16910 from Diqqah, U.16487 also from Diqqah together with more fragments of the same relief. (Pl. 77.)
123. U.18206. The shepherd god (*cf.* No. 118) holding the whip and standing on a goat; this is a mould, and the photograph shows a plaster relief taken from it. Ht. 0.105 m. From a level above the Royal Cemetery dated by tablets to the time of Sumu-Ilum. (Pl. 77.)
124. U.17157. A god driving a lion. He sits sideways on the rump of the beast, which advances right, holding it in by a rope attached to a broad collar connected with a circular cheek-piece which almost suggests a bit. Ht. 0.12 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 77.)
125. U.1744. Goddess, fully robed and crowned with the battlemented crown, standing and holding in either hand a round-bodied bottle directly under each breast. The background is relieved with rosettes. Ht. 0.175 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 78.) The relief is illustrated here at full size to show all the details of one of the most common types of terracotta. Fragmentary examples were numerous, many giving slight modifications but conforming generally to the one pattern.
126. U.17172. Similar goddess to No. 125 but here seated and with clasped hands not holding bottles; the base projects behind to keep the figure upright. Ht. 0.110 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 78.)
127. U.16953. Nude goddess or votary standing with clasped hands; rosettes in relief on the background frame the figure. Ht. 0.10 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 78.)
128. U.18303. Draped goddess standing with clasped hands; the fragment gives in clearer detail the upper part of the complete figure No. 132. Legrain notes "The hair is tied with a string of very large beads. Clusters of ringlets perhaps bound with hair-rings hang over the ears. Bundles of feathers are planted askew at the back of the head leaving between them a V-shaped space. The tight-fitting robe is open at the neck; at least six necklaces in tiers, two with pendants, hang in the opening. An embroidered cape covers arms and shoulders, decorated with a pattern of plain and incised rectangles alternately and attached with a round clasp between the breasts." Ht. 0.077 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 78.)
129. U.646. Nude goddess or votary standing with clasped hands. Ht. 0.056 m. Found against the Temenos Wall near the west corner. (Pl. 78.)
130. U.16496. Nude goddess wearing a head-dress similar to that of No. 128, holding her breasts. She stands in a niche the edges of which, decorated with chevrons, may be meant to represent horned snakes. Ht. 0.077 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 78.)
131. U.7582. Goddess, robed and crowned, standing with raised hands in an arched brickwork niche or shrine; lines of inlaid cones (?) decorate the threshold; on either side of the figure are rows of rosettes. She wears necklaces in tiers forming a pectoral and a richly-embroidered wide-sleeved robe like a dalmatic reaching almost to her feet; gallooned sleeves attached to the shoulders hang loosely on either side; the under-garment seems to be covered with minute beads. Legrain notes that two somewhat similar terracottas were found in the temple of Ištar-Kititum at Ishchali, dated to the Larsa and First

- Babylonian period, and would trace the curious details of the relief to the influence of Indian trade and art early known in the Diyala region. Ht. 0.124 m. Found in No. 5 New Street, 2.00 m. below the Kassite floor. (Pl. 78.) A fragment apparently from the same mould, U.16238, was found in the ruins of a Larsa house above the mausoleum of Amar-Suena.
132. U.18494. A robed goddess wearing the feather (?) crown standing and holding her breasts; *cf.* No. 126. Ht. 0.105 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 78.)
133. U.18033. Seated goddess wearing the horned mitre and flounced dress, clasping her hands. Ht. 0.112 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 79.)
134. U.17174. Seated goddess wearing the horned mitre and flounced dress. On either side of her throne a small figure in a flounced skirt holds up with both hands a pole surmounted by an 8-ringed star; below them are monkeys, one on all fours, one squatting and playing a flute; five rosettes fill the background and make an arch over the goddess. Ht. 0.09 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 79.)
135. U.1014. Seated goddess wearing an elaborate horned mitre surmounted by a crescent, and a flounced dress; against the background are two birds and four stars (?) or dotted disks. Ht. 0.08 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 79.) Another example from Diqdiqqah is U.18036.
136. U.16500. Seated goddess closely resembling No. 135 but flanked by two small "keepers of the threshold", youths wearing loin cloths and holding poles topped by crescents. Ht. 0.055 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 79.)
137. U.18700. Seated draped goddess in an arched shrine, flanked by small female figures holding poles topped by three balls and decorated with streamers. Ht. 0.095 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 79.)
138. U.18214. Seated goddess wearing the horned mitre and flounced dress, her hands clasped; she has long hair falling in tresses on her shoulders. Ht. 0.09 m., Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 79.)
139. U.2641. Seated goddess wearing the horned mitre and flounced dress, her hands clasped; ears of barley rise from her shoulders and on either side is what seems to be a squatting monkey. Rosettes fill the background and form an arch above her. Ht. 0.094 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 79.) Another example from the same mould (U.1579) was also from Diqdiqqah.
140. U.16482. Seated goddess wearing the horned mitre and flounced dress, her hands clasped, surrounded by a chevroned border which may represent palm-leaves. Ht. 0.084 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 79.)
141. U.18853. Seated goddess wearing the flounced dress (the mitre is defaced) with clasped hands. Ht. 0.07 m. From a level above the Royal Cemetery dated by tablets to the time of Samsu-iluna. (Pl. 79.)
142. U.1304. Interceding goddess in the attitude of *šu-ù-la*, wearing the horned mitre and flounced dress, her hair falling in heavy coils in her shoulders. Ht. 0.083 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 80.) A duplicate, U.1763, was also from Diqdiqqah.
143. U.18567. Interceding goddess standing in profile left; she wears the mitre with a single pair of horns, *i.e.* she is a minor deity, Lama pleading before the major gods.<sup>1</sup> Ht. 0.10 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 80.) A duplicate U.16484, was also from Diqdiqqah.
144. U.1375. Goddess, seated in profile but with bust and face full front, wearing the horned mitre and full-sleeved flounced dress, her hair in heavy coils on her shoulders. Her gate-like throne has uprights ending in goose heads; she should represent Bau, *cf.* Pl. 54. Ht. 0.10 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 80.)
145. U.16484. Interceding goddess; a small-scale version of No. 143. Ht. 0.056 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 80.)
146. U.16969. Interceding goddess of unusual type. Ht. 0.052 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 80.)
147. U.6846. Seated goddess wearing the horned mitre and flounced dress, her left hand extended, her right holding a small bottle to her breast; she is supported by two geese (Bau?). Ht. 0.065 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 80.)
148. U.7076 A. Seated goddess, full face, wearing the horned mitre and flounced dress and holding a vase out of which come streams of water; she sits on a goose and in the background there are two crescents, one having blunted and split ends. Ht. 0.107 m., Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 80.) A fragment of the same relief, U.978, also came from Diqdiqqah.
149. U.2987. Interceding goddess wearing the horned mitre and flounced dress. Ht. 0.082 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 80.)
150. U.18852. Ištar enthroned with a lion at her feet. Ht. 0.10 m. Found in the level of Larsa ruins in the Royal Cemetery area. (Pl. 80.)
151. U.2989. Goddess seated full face, wearing the horned mitre and flounced dress, her hair falling in long coils on her shoulders, her arms extended, holding palm-like staves ("high stalks of barley", Legrain). There is a crescent on either

<sup>1</sup> [Cf. now A. Spycket, *R.A.* 54 (1960), pp. 73-84. Ed.]

- side of her feet. Ht. 0.10 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 81.)
152. U.17112. Lower part of figure of a seated goddess facing right with her feet upon a lion; the general type is much like that of No. 144, *q.v.* Ht. 0.075 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 81.)
153. U.2865. The unveiling Istar standing on a lion; her right shoulder and arm still covered by her veil, the left arm extended; she wears the horned mitre. Ht. 0.114 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 81.)
154. U.6169. Similar subject to No. 153, but the cape covers both shoulders. Ht. 0.08 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 81.)
155. U.18044. Similar subject to No. 153 but from a different mould. Ht. 0.06 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 81.)
- 156 A & B. U.1551. Nude goddess or votary carrying a situla; the two fragments do not actually belong together but seem to come from the same mould. Ht. 0.13 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 81.)
157. U.18045. Nude goddess or votary carrying a situla. Ht. 0.09 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 81.)
158. U.18773. The unveiled Istar; she stands full-face, wearing the horned mitre and a cloak that lies on her shoulders and falls on either side leaving the body nude; her hands are raised, holding rods which seem to have triangular heads above and a hook at the bottom end. Ht. 0.08 m. Found in ruins of the Larsa period above the Royal Cemetery area. (Pl. 81.)
159. U.16290. The god Martu and an interceding goddess, both advancing right. The Amorite god wears a fringed shawl over the left shoulder, reaching to the knee, and holds the curved and the knobbed clubs. Ht. 0.086 m. Found at floor level in a ruined Larsa house over the SE mausoleum of Amar-Suena. (Pl. 82.)
160. U.18496. God and goddess (?) each with an arm about the other's shoulder; they wear flounced garments but not the horned mitre, nor are there any symbols. Ht. 0.06 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 82.)
161. U.1728. Divine couple, the god wearing a turban, the goddess the horned mitre, both in flounced robes; the god holds a whip, the goddess lays her hand on his shoulder. Ht. 0.08 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 82.)
162. U.1392. Divine couple, similar to No. 161, but they advance right; on the god's whip or flail is perched a bird; above is a six-pointed star in a circle. Ht. 0.084 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 82.)
163. U.17151. Divine couple facing each other, the god wearing a turban, the goddess the horned mitre; he holds a whip or flail, she raises her right hand in a sign of prayer. Ht. 0.075 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 82.)
164. U.18029. Divine couple advancing right with their arms interlaced; he wears the fringed cloak, she the flounced dress; neither have the horned mitre. Ht. 0.095 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 82.)
165. U.2792. Divine couple standing full-face with arms about each other's shoulders; the god wears a turban, the goddess a feather (?) head-dress, and both wear flounced dresses. Ht. 0.062 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 82.)
166. U.15711. Divine couple standing full-face, the goddess with her hand on the god's shoulder, both with mitres and flounced garments. Ht. 0.065 m. Legrain notes that the pinched features and pellet eyes and the mitres with only one pair of horns and with feathers belong to an archaic type, but the relief was found on the floor of a Larsa house built on the rampart of the City Wall. (Pl. 82.)
167. U.1232. Divine couple facing each other, their arms interlaced; they wear plain garments and have not got the horned mitre. Ht. 0.106 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 83.)
168. U.18032. Divine couple (most of the male figure missing) facing each other with arms interlaced; the goddess wears the horned mitre. Ht. 0.065 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 83.)
169. U.2914. Divine couple (the male figure broken off) standing full-face; the goddess wears the horned mitre and flounced dress and carries a small bottle in her right hand. Ht. 0.09 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 83.)
170. U.1308. Divine couple standing full-face with arms interlaced both wearing flounced garments. Ht. 0.086 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 83.)
171. U.18187. Divine couple standing full-face with arms on each other's shoulders; the god wears a turban, the goddess the horned mitre, both have flounced garments. Ht. 0.09 m. From a Larsa house outside the NW wall of the Temenos. (Pl. 83.)
172. U.18027. A triad. Three figures seated on a low bench; on the right a bearded male holding a crescent-bladed axe and a club surmounted by a lion's head; he wears a turban and a flounced garment. On the left a female also in a flounced garment holding a bottle to her breast with her left hand and a situla in her right. Between them a young girl with her hands raised to her breasts wearing a flounced cape or shawl which is thrown back to expose her nude body. There are no specifically divine attributes and Legrain holds that if not simply worshippers they are at most minor deities, the style showing Amorite influence. Ht. 0.09 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 83.)

173. U.1310. Mother and daughter; as in No. 172, but here the male figure is missing; the small girl is not nude but wears a flounced dress. Ht. 0.09 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 83.)
174. U.18028. Divine marriage. A god wearing a fringed loincloth embraces a nude goddess who wears a horned mitre with a star above; in the field is a crescent moon; below is a panelled stool. The relief should represent "the union of Nanna and Ningal at the beginning of the year when moon and evening star are in close conjunction". Ht. 0.09 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 83.)
175. U.16937. Divine marriage; almost identical with No. 174. Ht. 0.09 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 83.)
176. U.18966. Seated figure of a woman, draped, suckling an infant. Closely resembling No. 52, *q.v.* Ht. 0.095 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 83.)

*Genre Scenes*

177. U.16973. Woman seated right and playing a harp before a tall baetyl-like figure with an owl (?) face. Ht. 0.09 m. From the AH site but rather high up; it could be Kassite, though a Larsa date is more likely. (Pl. 84.)
178. U.16975. Nude man playing the harp. He sits full-face with legs apart holding the instrument with his left hand and playing on it with his right; the harp rests on a straight upright support. Harpists are generally shown standing up to play, *cf.* *U.E.* III, Nos. 369, 371, and F.W. Galpin, *The Music of the Sumerians* (Cambridge, 1937), Pl. VI.6. Ht. 0.09 m. Found in No. 4, Paternoster Row. (Pl. 84.)
179. U.16259. Wrestlers in combat; the man on the right wears a turban and has a pointed beard. Ht. 0.07 m. From a ruined house in Quality Lane. (Pl. 84.)
180. U.15722. Wrestlers in combat. The attitude, with one hand on the adversary's shoulder and the other on his groin, is the starting attitude of the modern Arab wrestling-bout. Ht. 0.07 m. From the Larsa level above the Royal Cemetery. (Pl. 84.)
181. U.16971. Pornographic scene. Ht. 0.11 m. From No. 1, Bazaar Alley. (Pl. 84.) A similar fragment came from No. 8-10 Paternoster Row.
182. U.16972. Wrestlers in combat; both are nude except for a double belt. The man on the left (beardless and with short hair) is in the act of throwing his opponent, who has a beard and a pointed cap. Ht. 0.10 m. Found in No. 8-10 Paternoster Row, Room 2. (Pl. 84.)
183. U.18777. A dog walking right, his head turned back over his shoulder. Ht. 0.08 m. in

the Larsa level above the Royal Cemetery. (Pl. 84.)

*Demons*

- 184 to 202. Demon masks, Pazuzu or Humbaba  
These are found in great numbers and in astonishing variety, as is shown by the selection published here. Nos. 184 (U.1407); 185 (U.2511); 186 (U.16490); 187 (U.18026); 188 (U.16915); 189 (U.17159); 190 (U.1211); 191 (U.2685); 192 (U.18024); 194 (U.12794); 195 (U.18213); 196 (U.18025); 197 (U.16489); 198 (U.1406) all came from Diqqah. Nos. 200 and 201 (U.16926) both came from the AH Larsa house site and 202 (U.17138) from below the Nebuchadnezzar temple on the City Wall. All these should be of Larsa date. The sole exception so far as the external evidence of the find-spot goes is No. 193 (U.12624) which was found in the Royal Cemetery area but 4.00 m. below the Larsa level, at which rate it might be as early as Sargonid; but in a site so long inhabited the possibility of infiltration must not be overlooked. No. 199 (U.19210) which was brought in by a workman from an outlying site, Dajlilah, is really undated; it is shown here as the best example of a clay mask made in direct imitation of the little steatite masks identified by inscriptions as Pazuzu. (Pls. 85-87.)
203. U.1611. Nude bandy-legged demon of the Humbaba type standing (or sitting) on a dragon. Ht. 0.11 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 87.)
204. U.16946. Nude bandy-legged demon of the Humbaba type threatening with clenched fists. "The body is a Babylonian version of the Egyptian Bes which appears first on seals of the second millennium". Ht. 0.11 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 87.) [Also U.1756.]
205. U.20048. Nude androgynous (?) demon in a threatening attitude; the single side lock might be reminiscent of the youthful Horus (Harpocrates). Ht. 0.10 m. Brought in from the outlying site Dakhilah, which seems to have been predominantly Third Dynasty and Larsa. (Pl. 87.)
206. U.16947. Nude demon with the single side lock seen on No. 205, carrying with both hands over his head the body of a goat. Ht. 0.06 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 87.)
207. U.18021. Nude demon with pointed beard, standing on an animal and holding in his raised hands a straight weapon and a snake (?). Ht. 0.06 m. Diqqah. (Pl. 87.)
208. U.15729. Nude bandy-legged demon standing on a horned dragon with a scorpion's tail, holding in his right hand a dagger or

- a snake (?). Ht. 0.035 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 87.)
- Reliefs on Model Chariots, Chairs, Beds etc.*
209. U. ? (P. 33-35-63.) Chair-back with three pairs of geese on a dotted ground. Ht. 0.07 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 88.)
210. U.1247. Chair-back with a pair of geese and a pair of goats; crosses and circles in background. Ht. 0.10 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 88.)
211. U.18305. Chair-back with two geese above a boat with arched cabins; crescent on pole. Ht. 0.07 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 88.)
212. U.1524. Chair-seat with impressions possibly from a cylinder seal including the name Ama-AN dub-sar. Ht. 0.06 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 88.)
213. U.18215. Chair-back; above, two doves or partridges (?); below a boat with arched cabin, sun and stars in the sky; niched uprights frame the relief. *Cf.* the alabaster relief U.6410, *U.E.* IV, Pl. 38. Ht. 0.07 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 88.)
214. U.17158. Chair-back with two birds and two goats against a background of branches. Ht. 0.075 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 88.)
215. U.13500. Chair. On the seat, woven reed pattern; on the back a shrine (?) on either side of which a decorated base on which were human figures — only the feet and bottom of skirts remaining. The bases are rather like the altars in the house chapels, *v.* Pls. 44-46. Ht. 0.068 m. Found in the upper soil, Ur. (Pl. 88.)
216. U.16347. Bed, with a cord mattress fixed to a bar which is laced on to the frame; short legs. Length 0.175 m., ht. 0.025 m. From the Hendar-sag chapel. (Pl. 88.)
217. U.3023. Bed, with a reed mattress laced to the frame. 0.078 m. X 0.048 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 88.)
218. U.16251. Bed, similar to the last but with a double cross as central motive. 0.076 m. X 0.046 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 88.)
219. U.16987. Chariot-back; a god with horned mitre advancing right and holding an emblem, "apparently the lion-headed eagle with spread wings and claws . . . parallel to it is the crescent of the Moon god, also on a short rod". Ht. 0.08 m. Found in No. 15 Church Lane. (Pl. 89.)
220. U.16345. Chariot; the bull-man with horned mitre holding the door-post (?); above, symbols of the sun and moon. Ht. 0.165 m. Found in the Hendar-sag chapel. (Pl. 89.)
221. U.16938. Chair-back (?); the bull-man holding the post surmounted by a crescent, on the other side of which is a rampant lion. Ht. 0.053 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 89.)
222. U.17604. Chair-back. A divine couple with crescent, star and bird. Ht. 0.055 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 89.)
223. U.1430. Chair-back. A palm-tree between two crescents on poles, flanked by branches. Ht. 0.09 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 89.)
224. U.17154. Chair-back. Minor goddesses holding symbols (?a bull and a flying bird?) on poles on either side of a shrine or altar above which is a crescent. Ht. 0.055 m. (Pl. 89.) This, and a duplicate, U.1651, from Diqdiqqah.
225. U.16471. Chair-back. Goddess, full-face, seated on two geese, her hands extended and holding bottles. She wears a pleated dress and feather crown. Ht. 0.075 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 89.)
226. U.17131. Chair-back. The bull-man, before a seated goddess; the latter sits on a bull, holds in her left hand a staff surmounted by the flying bird *simtu*, and has behind her the crescent on a pole; she wears a flounced dress and a mitre with a single pair of horns; presumably she is Ningal in her shrine. Ht. 0.061 m. (Pl. 89.) From Diqdiqqah, together with U.3056 and another fragment of the same relief.
227. U.16965. Chair-back (?). A goddess with a horned mitre and flounced skirt standing in profile left and holding against her breast a jar out of which come four streams of water, two falling on either side of her body, two (in which swim fish) rising arch-like over two swans; above are the sun disk and stars. Ht. 0.075 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 89.)
228. U. — Bed-head; part of. Animal. or bird; *cf.* No. 211. 0.038 m. x 0.028 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 89.)
229. U.1617. Chair-back. Small dogs. Ht. 0.07 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 89.)
230. U. — Bed with reed woven mattress, in the centre of which is the sexual triangle. Ht. 0.09 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 90.)
231. U.1616. Chair-back. Two birds standing on V-shaped nests (?) flanking a palm tree. Ht. 0.10 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 90.)
- Animal Forms*
232. U.16957. A ram's fleece, with the head attached; "the fleece is connected with Adad the god of storms and is listed amongst the cult objects used by the priest in divination". 0.12 m. x 0.08 m. From the house ruins in AH. (Pl. 90.)
233. U.17195. A ram, modelled in the round but closely resembling No. 232. Length 0.097 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 90.)
234. U.17886. Ram's head with appliqué detail. Ht. 0.07 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 90.)
235. U.17190. Bird, perhaps a dove, with incised detail. Ht. 0.06 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 90.)
236. U.17189. Bird with incised detail. Ht. 0.085 m. From the AH Larsa house site. (Pl. 90.)
237. U.17184. Bird. The body is hollow and contains a pebble, so that it was used as a rattle. Ht. 0.095 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 90.)

238. U.14454A. Bear (?). The hollowed base and a groove in the top of the head imply that it was a decorative element in some large object. Ht. 0.11 m. From the Larsa level above the Royal Cemetery area (Pl. 90.)
239. U.15715. Boar, with incised detail. Ht. 0.05 m. From the Larsa level above the Royal Cemetery area. (Pl. 90.)
240. U.15745. Boar, with incised detail. Length 0.065 m. From the Larsa level above the Royal Cemetery area. (Pl. 90.)
241. U.7095. A charging boar. Incised detail. Ht. 0.065 m. From a Quality Street grave, LG/132. (Pl. 90.)
242. U.17187. A sheep. Stamped and incised detail. Ht. 0.075 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 90.)
243. U.18205. A dog's head; hand modelled. 0.065 m. x 0.06 m. From the ruins of a Larsa house above the Royal Cemetery area. (Pl. 90.)
244. U.1252. Model chariot (the wheels arbitrarily assembled). Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 90.)
245. U.1447. Ram's head with incised details. Ht. 0.045 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 91.)
246. U.16401. Camel, with head harness and remains of pack (?) on his back. Ht. 0.062 m. From House 30/C, a Larsa house built over the ruins of Amar-Suena's mausoleum. (Pl. 91.)
247. U.6892. Rider astride a horse. The style seems markedly primitive compared with that of reliefs such as No. 117, but this is simply the difference between the hand-modelled toy and the careful work of the mould-maker. Ht. 0.085 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 91.)
248. U.2720. Ram's head, with incised detail. Ht. 0.048 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 91.)
249. U.18776. Bitch and puppy (or lioness and cub?) Ht. 0.07 m. From the Larsa level above the Royal Cemetery. (Pl. 91.)
250. U.16917. A man riding an elephant. Legrain notes "This is a rare but curious witness to the influence of Indian trade and models in the Larsa period. The animal is represented as walking. Its straight back, small ears and thick legs belong to the Indian type (Komooria Dhundia, v. E.J.H. Mackay, *Further Excavations at Mohenjo-Daro*, Delhi, 1938, p. 329). Like those portrayed on Indian seals it shows no traces of tusks and may be a female. On our relief the tail is somewhat long and the trunk is rolled up as if collecting fodder; the marks around the neck may be folds of skin, or necklaces? The mode of riding is still more curious. A broad woven strap, as used today in India to fix the howdah, is tied round the body of the animal. The driver is sitting neither on the head nor on the back, but is represented at mid flank in an almost impossible position, with his right knee stuck below the strap. This is exactly the position of the man riding on the back of an Indian humped bull on a relief plaque from Ishchali (H. Frankfort, *Oriental Institute Communications* 20, Chicago, 1936, fig. 73c), here transformed into an elephant rider. On both reliefs bust and arms are shown full-face, the left hand resting on the hump or shoulders of the animal, the right; holding a slightly curved driving stick; both riders are nude except for a light lioncloth and girdle." Ht. 0.065 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 91.)
251. U.15714. Lion walking right. The mane and hair are rendered with impressed chevrons. Ht. 0.075 m. From the Larsa level above the Royal Cemetery area. (Pl. 91.)
252. U.16962. Dog, of the mastiff type, walking right; he wears a collar. Ht. 0.058 m. On the floor of an AH house. (Pl. 91.)
253. U.7587. Owl's head of unbaked clay, hollowed at the top as if to serve as a vase-stand, the beak pinched up and cowrie shells inset as eyes.<sup>2</sup> (Pl. 91.)
254. U.6528. Head of a man wearing a fillet or turban, hand-modelled, with strong features summarily rendered and large trumpet-shaped ears. It was found on the EH site where the stratification was most confused, and its date must remain doubtful. (Pl. 91.)
255. U.999. Hollow object shaped like a mace-head, of glazed frit; four snakes with scaly bodies coiled in a spiral and their heads at opposite points of the circle; there is a hole at the base to take the handle. 0.075 m. x 0.075 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 92.)
256. U.3163B. Clay rattle. Such are common at all periods. They generally, but not always, have scalloped edges as here and perforated sides; they contain clay pellets or pebbles. Diam. 0.063 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 92.)
257. U.1112. Clay stool (or altar?) with snakes climbing up it. Ht. 0.05 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 92.)
258. U.1119. Part of the lid of a clay box with snakes in relief; five feed from a central plate, others crawl along the edges. Width 0.175 m. Diqdiqqah. (Pl. 92.)

<sup>2</sup> [The author's manuscript here gives 'Diam. 0.11 m., ht. 0.045 m. From an infant's grave in front of the altar of the chapel of No. 7 Gay Street', but the Catalogue entry (q.v.) gives the dimensions as Ht. 0.05 m. x 0.10 m. x 0.08 m. and

the provenance as No. 7 Quiet Street, Room 5 (see also p. 111); the field card agrees with the latter dimensions and states 'Found in connexion with Larsa pavement of store room containing tablets W end', which favours the Catalogue entry. Ed.]



259. U.1395. Fragment of a clay vase decorated before firing with an incised design of a woman and a bird. (Pl. 92.)
260. U.1541. Fragment of a clay box with snakes in relief. Length 0.40 m. Diqqiqqah. (Pl. 92.)
261. U.17123. Clay box, oval, (0.47 m. x 0.30 m. x 0.18 m. high) with applied decoration of snakes and a crude female figure having no arms or legs. Found on the pavement of the Nin-šubur Chapel. (Pl. 92.)

## D. AMULETS AND OBJECTS OF GLAZED FRIT

(Pl. 93)

The number of amulets collected by the Ur Expedition was very great, but on the whole the evidence for dating them was disappointingly scanty. The vast majority were brought in by our workmen from the Diqqiqqah site, and although the *floruit* of that site is to be assigned to the Third Dynasty and Larsa periods, so that it is tempting to attribute at least the bulk of the amulets to that time, yet the occupation of Diqqiqqah did continue into later ages and there is no stratification to distinguish the relative dates of the things found, and of the comparatively small number of amulets from Ur most occurred in conditions that did not allow of certain dating. The strongest piece of negative evidence was that in all the Larsa graves excavated by us scarcely a single amulet was found; LG/63 produced a little crudely shaped figure in glazed frit of a couchant lion, and amongst the beads there did occur examples of the glazed frit duck (cf. Pl. 93) which is more of a fancy bead than an amulet, but that was all. I can only suggest that amulets are much more common at Diqqiqqah than on the main site of Ur because at Diqqiqqah were the workshops in which they were made; and that while most of the Diqqiqqah specimens may be of a later date, yet the industry started in the Larsa period. Accordingly I have figured on Pl. 93 the main types of amulets, though the examples shown come from Diqqiqqah and do not necessarily belong to our period. Of them the most common are the tortoise, the squatting monkey and the frog; — the last is found in all sizes (*v.* U.6110, Pl. 99) and is sometimes carved in stone instead of being moulded in frit.

Frit is the material most in use for beads. In small beads there is no scope for the workmanship and apart from their colour (which has usually disappeared with bleaching) such possess little merit; the shapes are of the simplest, and with the probable exception of the duck beads no novelties seem to have been introduced. The stone beads which both in their material and in their finish show a sad falling-off from the standards of the Akkadian period, confirm the impression that at this time the craft of the bead-maker was thoroughly decadent.

On the other hand an important branch of the glazed frit industry is represented by examples which although few in number are fortunately well authenticated as to date. Vessels in this material go back to a very early time — we found one belonging to the Jamdat Nasr period<sup>1</sup> — but they are always rare and therefore of interest when they do appear. In the Larsa period they certainly were not common, for in all the hundreds of Larsa graves excavated by us only one produced a glazed pot, U.7057, Pl. 96.d;<sup>2</sup> but in the Gipar-ku a small bottle, U.6871, was found in a contemporary drain and is therefore of Larsa date, and a fluted vase (Pl. 96a) from Room C 25 of the same temple is dated by tablets found with it to the later part of the Larsa dynasty. The most interesting piece, the polychrome human mask U.6820, Pl. 60, came from one of the 'priestly' tombs in the Gipar-ku and is therefore possibly of Third Dynasty but more probably of Larsa date; an

<sup>1</sup> *U.E.* IV, pp. 30, 66, 179 and Pl. 26g; see also pp. 63, 177 and Fig. 9d.

<sup>2</sup> [See however Catalogue.]

almost exactly similar mask, U.3254, Pl. 96.b, was found in the courtyard of Dub-lal-maḥ in conditions which supplied no dating evidence. The elaborate technique of the masks, recalling that of Aegean examples, is important for chronological purposes.<sup>3</sup>

### E. METAL OBJECTS

Of the metal objects the most interesting is a bronze dagger, U.17385A, Pl. 98, found on the floor of Room 9 in No. 1 Boundary Street,<sup>4</sup> about which Sir Max Mallowan has contributed the following note:<sup>5</sup>

This dagger which was cast in bronze is 0.258 m. in length, and the hilt is 0.133 m. long. It belongs to a type which spread from Western Asia into Europe in the second millennium B.C. The dagger is distinguished by its peculiar hilt which is concave and has a hammered over flanged border for the purpose of holding an inlaid handle, which would probably have been made of wood. This type of dagger had its prototypes in the early second millennium B.C. in Palestine, Syria and Cilicia,<sup>6</sup> and its developed form was diffused after c. 1600 B.C. southwards into Egypt, probably through Hyksos agency, and eastwards into Babylonia where it is found in contexts of the Kassite — Second Dynasty of Isin period.<sup>7</sup>

The specimen from Ur is most closely paralleled by types from Kirmanshah in the Luristan province of Persia. An example from Luristan very closely resembling the dagger from Ur has a cuneiform inscription recording that it belonged to 'Šamaš-killanni, officer of the king', the 'king' probably being one of the rulers of the Second Dynasty of Isin, c.1158–1027 B.C.<sup>8</sup> This suggests that the dagger under discussion should be dated in the late second millennium B.C.

The tools and weapons illustrated on Pls. 94 and 98 are of interest as being accurately dated. Not less interesting are the sets of miniature models (Pl. 99) found in graves, for these may perhaps give us the normal range of implements used in certain trades. With two exceptions all tools and weapons follow the Sargonid tradition in being of wrought copper; the dagger U.17385 (Pl. 98) is however of bronze cast from a two-piece mould and the axe, U.3341 (Pl. 98), is also a bronze casting, but this was found in the Gipar-ku where it might well have been preserved as a votive object and I prefer to regard it as an heirloom handed down from Early Dynastic days rather than as an example of Larsa metal-work. We have however one example of metal-casting which may well be of the Larsa age, namely the little bronze statuette of Ḫendur-sag (U.16396, Pl. 56b) found in the base of her statue;<sup>9</sup> whereas the great temples had their treasuries in which objects of any age might be kept, so that the actual date of anything found in a temple is apt to be suspect, this is not so likely to be true of the little wayside shrines like that of Ḫendur-sag; we know that some such were of recent foundation and generally they seem to be characteristic of the Larsa period, in which case they were not likely to house antiquities. The Ḫendur-sag

<sup>3</sup> [Compare however similar glazed face-masks from Tell Rimah and elsewhere, which are not dated earlier than about 1500 B.C., T.H. Carter, *B.A.S.O.R.* 178 (1965), p. 51 with references, to which add D. Oates, *Iraq* 28 (1966), p. 125, Pls XXXIVa, XXXVa. Sir Leonard Woolley had also included here and in the catalogue of objects a discussion of the glass fragment U.7593 (*U.E.* VIII, p. 105), stating that it was "Found loose in the Larsa level of the EM site". This has been deleted. The field card gives the provenance as "Loose soil EM". Ed.]

<sup>4</sup> [See however p.119 n. 1. Ed.]

<sup>5</sup> Revised 1969.

<sup>6</sup> See N.K. Sandars, *A.J.A.* 65 (1961), pp. 22-23.

<sup>7</sup> E.g. D.E. McCown and R.C. Haines, *Nippur*, I

(Chicago, 1967), Pl. 30.4,5; R.F.S. Starr, *Nuzi*, II (Cambridge, Mass., 1937), Pl. 125KK; and unpublished examples from 'Aqar Quf in the Iraq Museum; also of comparable date R. Ghirshman *Tchoga Zanbil (Dur-Untash)*, I, *La Ziggurat*, M.D.P. XXXIX (Paris, 1966), Pls LIV, XCII. I owe this information and the reference in this and the preceding note to Dr P.R.S. Moorey.

<sup>8</sup> BM.123060. See J.A. Brinkman, *A Political History of Post-Kassite Babylonia 1158-722 B.C.* (Rome, 1968), pp. 362 (bibliography), 9-12 (general).

<sup>9</sup> I imagine that this wooden base contained a drawer in which the small figure was kept; all that we could establish was that the base was of wood and the figure was in the middle of the wood ash.

figure is well moulded but seems to lack the hand-finish which we should have expected the craftsman to give it.

Copper vessels (Pl. 100) were not very numerous, partly because of the decay of the metal – in the graves the presence of a bowl was not infrequently noted when it was impossible to specify its type – but also perhaps because they had become objects of luxury. The range of shapes was very limited and in no case was there any attempt at decoration.<sup>10</sup> The gold ornaments are for the most part simple, but there are a few ear-rings (U.10405A, 10409 Pl. 99) which are good examples of granulated work<sup>11</sup> and pleasing modifications of the traditional lunate pattern which for the most part is only too faithfully followed by the Larsa jewellers. So little gold was found that we have no criterion for judging the work of the period, but its mere absence is perhaps a sign that there was relatively little in use for ornamental purposes, and though some of the stone objects found in the Gipar-ku ruins had evidently been enriched with gold we have no reason to suppose that the Larsa period rivalled at all the wealth in precious metal of the Royal Cemetery times.

#### F. STONE VESSELS (Pl. 100)

Stone vessels too were few in number and simple both in shape and in decoration; only ten types were recorded, of which one was too fragmentary to be drawn (see grave LG/113) and ornament never rose above incised concentric circles. But not more than three graves produced stone vases of any sort, and the only one from the residential quarters came from the Amen Corner shrine, i.e., was not in domestic use; all the rest were from temple ruins, and therefore need not be contemporary with our period. It is fairly clear that in Larsa times stone vessels were no longer a part of the household furniture.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> [Exemplars of these types are, as far as can be traced:

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. U.16305, 16770 | 8.                  |
| 2. U.17770, 17771 | 9. U.16295, 16297,  |
| 3. U.16379        | 16404               |
| 4. U.17772        | 10. Cf. Grave LG/41 |
| 5. U.17773        | 11. U.6199          |
| 6.                | 12.                 |
| 7.                | 13. U.16771 Ed.]    |

<sup>11</sup> [The decoration of U.10405A and 10409 consists of repoussé spikes and not attached

granules; see K.R. Maxwell-Hyslop, *Iraq* 22 (1960), p. 114. U.7562 (Pl. 99) is decorated with granulation. Ed.]

<sup>12</sup> [Exemplars of these types are, as far as can be traced:

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. U.15470    | 6. U.6651           |
| 2. U.6839     | 7.                  |
| 3. U.6887     | 8.                  |
| 4.            | 9. (=RC.5), U.6356, |
| 5. (=RC.36),  | 6358 Ed.]           |
| U.6880, 16723 |                     |

## CHAPTER VI

### THE POTTERY

#### A. INTRODUCTION

The pottery of the Larsa period is almost exclusively utilitarian, plain and dull. A few examples of incised ware have been found in which the decoration is rather more than mere horizontal bands or comb-markings (*v.* Pls. 94, 95) but the decoration does not rise to the point at which it could be termed artistic. There is one form of decoration however which seems to be exclusive to the Larsa period, a crude painting in black bituminous paint on the light buff of the natural clay; the pattern is most often one of lozenges or zig-zags and is applied mostly to open bowls with rather high sides; occasionally a vase has its neck simply blackened with streamers of the same black paint descending on its shoulders; it is almost a misnomer to call this crude scrawling a form of decoration, but it is the only one to which the period rises. Of the plain pottery the bulk is of common buff, cream-coloured or red clay with no treatment of the surface other than that due to water-smoothing, *i.e.*, the smoothing produced on the wheel by the extra friction of the wet hand of the potter; this brings the finer particles of the clay to the surface and gives almost the effect of an applied slip, and its different constitution being differently affected by the heat of firing it is often of different tint from that of the body clay. For certain bowl types however the clay employed is of a fatty texture, brown or nearly black in tone, and here we find definite burnishing; the most common forms for this ware are Types IL/22b, 25, 26a, 26b, 27 and 28.

Apart from vessels, we find in this period examples of the rectangular box-like clay incense-burners which were to continue in use throughout Babylonian history; a good example, U.6812, Pl. 97 came from Room C 31 of the Gipar-ku and is well dated;<sup>1</sup> like most, it is of grey-brown clay lightly fired and burnished, and on the sides are incised patterns with the lines filled in with white paste; the ware seems to be descended from the brown ware with white-filled incisions which appears in bowl form in the Gudea period. Incense-burners of this sort were very common at Diqdiqqah (Pl. 93n) and some of them may well belong to the Larsa period; but the dated examples from Ur are with one exception later, going on in fact into the last Babylonian period. Consequently I have described in this volume only the single specimen which is unequivocally of Larsa date, reserving the rest for subsequent publication;<sup>2</sup> but it remains true that the type was introduced at least as early as the Larsa dynasty, though its greatest popularity comes afterwards.

Again through lack of dating evidence I have omitted altogether from this volume the miniature hand-made clay vases of which Diqdiqqah was prolific; they may belong to the

<sup>1</sup> [The field card states that this incense burner was "found against heavy Larsa wall running NW by SE on SW side of shrine of Nin-Gal. K.P.", "Room C.31". (See p. 60). This room would have lain approximately under the western end of Room 63, and part of Room 75, of the Kassite Gipar-ku, in which indeed other objects of the Isin-Larsa-Babylon I period were found (*U.E.* VIII, Pl. 52, pp. 41–42). While the majority of incense burners of this type are probably to be dated in the first millennium B.C. (see C. Ziegler, *Z.A.* 48 (1944), pp. 224–40; and P.J. Parr, *B.A.S.O.R.* 176 (1965), p. 28), a few are earlier, see *e.g.* two from Kassite levels at Nippur (D.E. McCown and R.C.

Haines, *Nippur I* (O.I.P. LXXVIII), (Chicago, 1967), Pl. 99.5,6), and examples in what appears to be an early context at Demirci Hüyük (K. Bittel and H. Otto, *Demirci Hüyük* (Berlin, 1939), Pl. 10, p. 24) Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> [*U.E.* IX, Pl. 36 and, not illustrated, U.17735, 17947, 17960, and 17962. On Pl. 36, for "U.17597" read "U.17957", and delete "U.17957"; the correct number of the latter cannot now be traced. U.18273 is given on the field card as "YG. Top level room 8" which favours *U.E.* IX, p. 130 against *U.E.* VIII, p. 76, and the "Top level" perhaps indicates a post-Kassite date. Ed.]

Larsa period, but we have no proof of that, and the definitely Larsa sites in the city of Ur failed to produce anything of the kind. These then present a problem with which a later volume can deal more conveniently.

The pottery Type-list is given on Plates 101 to 114; the clay 'hutch-coffins' and the larnax forms on Pl. 114 are dealt with in the text, and in the notes which follow here I give the necessary information regarding each type in the series, *i.e.* the kind of clay usually employed and the relative frequency of occurrence, the latter in detail as evidence for date. Some of the forms are, as might be expected, common to earlier or later periods, or to both; but none are included for which there is not definite proof that they were current in the Larsa period, and the series as a whole can claim to be distinctive of the Larsa age.

## B. ANALYSIS OF POTTERY TYPES

*Note.* As is explained in the note on the graves (p. 194) from which the bulk of the pottery comes, no distinction can be made between the Isin and the Larsa regimes; the word 'Larsa' therefore is used to cover the entire period.

The provenance of the specimens is recorded in each case; the LG numbers refer to the Larsa graves published on pp. 195–213, and where the specimen comes not from a grave but from a building the reference is given in full. References enclosed in brackets are to buildings or graves which were not of sufficient interest to warrant their being described in the text of this volume; these therefore retain the original numbers given to them in the field notes. The abbreviations used in the field notes are AH, EM and EH, referring to the sites on Plates 124, 122 and 127 respectively, TW, *i.e.*, the Temenos Wall, the City Wall, Houses 30/A, B etc, *i.e.* Larsa houses built over the ruins of the mausolea of the Third Dynasty kings (Pl. 128), and PG, *i.e.* the site of the Royal Cemetery; an almost completely ruined Larsa house found over that site is referred to as PG/1932.

## ANALYSIS OF POTTERY TYPES

Number of Type	Provenance	Notes
<i>II.</i>		
1 a	LG/10, 11.	yellowish drab.
b	LG/32, 58, 180 (City Wall G.25)	drab and yellowish drab.
c	LG/136	greenish drab.
2 a	LG/95, 163	dark greenish grey.
b	No.1 Boundary Street, Room. 11.	black in centre, going to red near sides, with finely levigated light drab surface but ware itself very coarse.
3	LG/107, 113, 142, 193; (City Wall/G.54, EMG/833).	light drab.
4	LG/8, 42, 113, 135, 145, 151, 161.	from light to dark drab, yellowish buff, reddish, red.
5 a	LG/95; below surface of EH site.	drab.
b	LG/10, 14, 39, 46, 71, 94, 95, 107, 137, 159, 162, 163, 171; No.1 Boundary Street, Room 8. <sup>1</sup> (City Wall/G.84).	light drab and drab, reddish, red.
6	LG/41, 58; (City Wall/G.13).	light drab and yellowish.
7	LG/19, 68, 131, 133; Gipar-ku, Room A.8; (EHG/53, EMG/32).	light drab, reddish drab, red.
8 a	LG/14, 182, 192; Gipar-ku, Room C.43; (AHG/171-173).	light drab.

<sup>1</sup> [cf. p. 120 where it is ascribed to Room 11. Ed.]

Number of Type	Provenance	Notes
8 b	LG/105, 116, 128, 148, 150; Site EH Sq. R8, in drain packing; No. 13 Church Lane, Room 10; Rim-Sin Temple; Room 21; (EHG/40).	light drab, the example in LG/128 of thin ware.
c	LG/123, 176; Gipar-ku, Room C. 43; (grave outside NW wall of Amar-Suena's mausoleum).	red clay, wheelmade, with dark engobbage.
9	LG/1, 103; No. 1B Baker's Square.	yellowish drab.
10 a	LG/101; No. 1 Church Lane, Room 3. (City Wall/G32).	one of fine reddish ware, one greenish drab.
b	LG/40, 66, 82, 155, 196; Gipar-ku, Room C43; (AHG/255, PG/932/22, 28).	drab and greenish drab, rough reddish clay, one very rough buff handmade.
c	LG/40, 90, 167, 179; No. 1B Baker's Square. Chapel; No. 1 Broad Street, Room 4; No. 13 Church Lane, Room 13; Nos. 8/10 Paternoster Row, Room 3.	whitish drab, yellowish drab, greenish drab, light drab, buff.
11 a	LG/3, 10, 36, 78, 138, 141 (variant), 145, 182, 184; (AHG/251; TWG/K).	light drab, yellowish drab, yellowish buff, reddish drab, red.
b	LG/44, 49, 82, 101, 102, 109, 117, 119, 131; (AHG/177).	yellowish buff, light drab, reddish drab.
12 a	LG/136.	whiteish. Type 12 occurs also in the Third Dynasty.
b	LG/142; (AHG/160).	greenish drab.
c	LG/5, 41, 52, 64, 74; No. 15 Church Lane, Room 5.	rough light drab, very rough yellowish drab.
13	LG/38, 90; (City Wall/G119).	light drab, pinkish drab, rough buff.
14	LG/150.	
15	LG/94.	light drab.
16	Below surface of site EH.	drab (U.6282).
17	LG/152	light drab.
18	LG/160	drab.
19	LG/103, 156.	
20	LG/49.	light drab.
21	LG/146.	light drab.
22 a	LG/133; loose in soil of EM site.	drab with rough design in black paint (U.16310), light drab.
b	LG/126, 131; 16.00m. down in mass of potsherds round a drain in Pit X (see <i>U.E.IV</i> , pp. 77-78).	one of greenish drab, one black burnished, the last has a brown body and a highly burnished black face inside and out.
23	LG/52, 128, 145.	light drab, whiteish drab.
24	No. 1 Paternoster Row.	drab.
25	LG/13.	brown burnished.
26 a	LG/66, 127,	brown burnished.
b	LG/63, 80, 94, 99, 113, 139, 160, 170, 183, 193; No. 1 Gay Street.	drab, blackish-grey, dark reddish brown, greenish drab burnished, brown burnished, dark brown burnished.
27	LG/9, 49, 63.	brown burnished, black clay very finely burnished.
28	LG/84.	brown burnished.
29	(City Wall/G36, 75; EMG/7, 47).	funerary bowl used in child burials.
30	House 30/A, Room 7; House 30/E, Room 2.	drab.
31	No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 7.	roughly decorated with bitumen paint.
32	LG/40.	light drab.
33	LG/52, 150; House 30/A; (AHG/174).	light drab, drab.
34	Gipar-ku, Room C43.	drab.
35	LG/94, 137, 138.	light drab, drab with groove below mouth (U.6038), light drab with design in black paint (U.6039, Pl. 95.c).
36	House 30/E, Room 2.	

Number of Type	Provenance	Notes
37	(EMG/50).	funerary bowl used in child burials; some of the examples found have below the rim the wavy line, combed, decoration common in this period.
38	LG/99; House 30/A	drab.
39	LG/162; Gipar-ku, Room C31.	drab.
40 a	LG/49.	drab.
b	LG/58, 131.	light drab.
c	Room 6, Larsa range, Ziggurat Terrace, NW edge (see <i>U.E. V</i> , p.46)	wheelmade.
41 a	LG/96, 109, 110, 117, 122, 145, 165; Gipar-ku, Room C21; Royal Cemetery area, SW of Šulgi mausoleum; No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6; (EMG/7).	drab, light drab, very light drab, red, one with light pinkish surface.
b	LG/49, 136; No. 1 Bazaar Alley, Room 1.	drab, light drab.
c	LG/16, 22, 36, 47, 111, 163, 193; No.1B Baker's Square; Nos. 8/10 Paternoster Row, Room 2; (AHG/316).	drab, light drab, yellowish drab.
42	LG/40, 159; No. 1 Broad Street, Room 4.	greenish drab, drab, dark drab,
43	(No. 13 Paternoster Row).	greenish drab.
44	LG/33, 64, 66, 125, 157; No. 4 Gay Street, Room 4; No. 3 Straight Street, Room 1.	drab, light drab, yellowish drab, red.
45 a	LG/2, 4, 11, 21, 31, 32, 41, 48, 62, 71, 84, 86, 92, 94, 98, 112, 137, 139, 141, 154, 170, 174, 186; EH. Sq. R8; No. 1 Bazaar Alley, Room 1; No.1 Broad Street, Room 4; (PG/1932/Room B).	drab, light drab, greenish drab, yellowish buff, reddish red: The example in LG/62 was a variant with slightly rounded base and was decorated with a red haematite wash.
b	LG/60, 151.	greenish drab, drab, light drab; LG/60 contained a hand-made miniature example.
c	LG/40, 58, 99, 162.	drab, greenish drab, reddish, red.
46	LG/134; Gipar-ku, Room C.33.	
47	LG/143; (EHG/21).	light drab: LG/143 contained the first complete example found of rough 'drab' surface.
48	LG/4, 10, 11, 17, 21, 25 44, 46, 55, 58, 73, 91, 95, 109, 110, 145, 164, 172, 173, 178; No. 1 Bazaar Alley, Room 1; No. 13 Church Lane, Room 13; (City Wall/G74, 109, 119).	chiefly light drab and yellowish drab, one example (in LG/58) of reddish drab.
49	LG/66, 99, 100, 105, 113, 117, 175; No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 7; No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6; House 30/C. (TWG/F, M).	drab and light drab.
50	LG/155, 158, 159, 163; No. 3 Paternoster Row, Room 6; House 30/A, Room 7; House 30/B, Room 8.	one light drab, otherwise drab.
51 a	LG/19, 20, 22, 27, 32, 41, 43, 60, 70, 90, 96, 103, 125, 134, 144, 167, 168, 170, 174; No. 1 Boundary Street, Room 8; <sup>1</sup> No. 1 Gay Street; Gipar-ku, Room C.32; (AHG/291).	light drab, very light drab, yellowish drab, buff, reddish drab, red.
b	LG/66.	light drab with incised decoration, (U.17081, Pl. 95.g).
52	LG/104, 126, 131, 154, 184, 188, 193, 194; (Quality Street G21; PG.1931/27; PG.1932/Room B.)	drab, red.

<sup>1</sup> [cf. p.120 where it is ascribed to Room 11. Ed.]

Number of Type	Provenance	Notes
53	LG/2, 3, 5, 7, 31, 47, 72, 77, 82, 84, 87, 98, 130, 137, 141, 147, 186.	drab, light drab, very light drab, light buff, buff, yellowish buff, reddish, and two (in LG/141) of whiteish clay of which one is painted with three vertical stripes of dribble ornament in black. [See also U.6871 Ed.]
54 a	Diqqiqqah.	drab clay, ht. 0.28m. The date is uncertain but is strongly suggested by the similarly decorated Type 51b, but it may be of the IIIrd Dynasty. (U.17301, Pl. 95.h).
54 b	LG/139, 142, 176, 196; (EHG/33).	light drab, very light drab.
55	No. 6 Gay Street, Room 6; No. 9 Church Lane, Room 8.	
56	Brought in from Umm Feisit, a mound c. 6 miles NNE of Ur, with tablets of Larsa date said to have been found with it.	one example drab, wheelmade.
57 a	LG/33.	red.
57 b	No. 1 Church Lane, Room 4; No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 7.	
57 c	LG/44, 99, 113; (TWG/F).	the example from LG/44 is of reddish clay with a red haematite wash; the other examples are reddish, whiteish-drab and light red.
58 a	LG/157; two examples brought in from Umm Feisit: See Type <i>IL</i> . 56 above.	one drab; the examples from Umm Feisit, buff.
58 b	(AHG/202).	
59 a	LG/145.	light drab.
59 b	Brought in from Umm Feisit: See Types <i>IL</i> . 56, 58a above.	pinkish drab.
59 c	LG/189.	
60	LG/185, 196.	
61	Bazaar Alley; No.1 Church Lane, Room 3.	light drab.
62	LG/60.	
63	LG/119, 133; in blocks D-E of the E.H. site.	light drab, red, greenish.
64	LG/61.	drab.
65	House 30/A; (PG.1932/Room B).	light drab.
66	Below the surface of the EH site; probably but not for certain of Larsa date.	
67 a	LG/20; (EHG/40: variant).	light drab yellowish.
67 b	LG/132, 152.	red washed, light drab.
68	LG/54.	reddish drab; miniature.
69 a	LG/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 22, 27, 31, 32, 33, 36, 41, 44, 47, 48, 51, 53, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 72, 74, 75, 82, 84, 86, 89, 90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 98, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112, 117, 139, 145, 151, 154, 157, 158, 159, 165, 171, 173, 176, 183, 184, 186, 191; No. 1 Bazaar Alley, Room 1; No. 1 Boundary Street, Room 8; <sup>1</sup> No. 1 Broad Street, Room 4; No. 1 Church Lane, Room 4; No. 3 Church Lane, Room 5; No. 9 Church Lane, Room 8; No. 15 Church Lane, Rooms 2, 5; Nos. 8-10 Paternoster Row, Room 3; House 30/C; (AHG/235, 236; City Wall G/54, 91; EHG/17, 38; TWG/K).	drab, light drab, dark drab, yellowish drab, greenish drab, brownish drab, greenish white, buff, light buff, yellowish buff, red (the example in LG/112).
69 b	Gipar-ku, Room C7 (U.6828).	drab.

<sup>1</sup> [cf. p.120 where it is ascribed to Room 11. Ed.]



Number of Type	Provenance	Notes
69 c	LG/71, 155, 156, 161; Gipar-ku, Room C.21 and another example loose in soil in the same site.	light drab, greenish drab, drab.
70	LG/74, 113, 174, 187; No. 9 Church Lane, Room 8; No. 15 Church Lane, Room 5.	light drab.
71	LG/11, 17, 18, 19, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 69, 71, 73, 79, 80, 81, 85, 153, 158, 160, 162, 163, 170, 171, 179, 187, 189, 193, 194, 198; No. 1B Baker's Square, Chapel; Nos. 8-10 Paternoster Row, Room 2. No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6; (City Wall/G25, 26).	light drab, yellowish drab, pinkish drab, drab, yellowish buff, red (in LG/177 and 198).
72 a	LG/17, 41, 44, 46, 164, 179, 190, 196, 198.	drab, light drab, dark drab.
b	LG/24.	yellowish drab.
c	LG/91.	light drab, yellowish drab.
d	LG/32, 136.	reddish drab, greenish white.
73	LG/107, 117, 119, 179.	red, reddish drab.
74	LG/27, 104, 105, 113, 123, 124, 128, 149, 179, 181; (EHG/11; TWG/N).	drab, light drab, very light drab, white, red (in LG/105 and 124).
75	LG/181.	
76	LG/71, 158.	yellowish drab, drab.
77	LG/161.	drab with black-painted neck.
78 a	LG/141, 184.	drab.
b	LG/26, 179.	light drab.
79	LG/42; No. 12 Straight Street, Room 6.	light drab, light reddish.
80	LG/113; Gipar-ku, Room A.8.	light drab.
81	LG/53, 85, 96, 128, 135, 143, 148, 149, 169, 171, 172, 184, 197; Sulgi Mausoleum, Room 6.	drab, light drab, very light drab, pinkish drab, reddish drab, greenish white.
82 a	LG/71.	light drab.
b	LG/156, 160, 162, 193; House 30/B, Room 8; 30/C.	drab.
83	LG/29, 97, 175, 179, 196; House 30/C.	drab, reddish drab (example in LG/29).
84	LG/27, 34, 48, 53, 112, 188.	light drab, reddish drab.
85	LG/171, 180.	light drab.
86	LG/32.	
87 a	LG/106.	
b	LG/184; No. 1 Church Lane, Room 4.	pinkish drab.
c	LG/107.	
88 a	LG/183.	
b	LG/27; (EHG/22).	light drab. Examples with incised decoration (U.6277 XVI, Pl. 95e; and Pl. 95f)
89	No. 1 Church Lane.	light drab.
90	LG/157, 165.	drab.
91 a	LG/1, 136, 155; No. 7 Quiet Street, Room 5; (City Wall/G.39)	yellowish drab, light drab, light greenish drab; the example found in No. 7 Quiet Street was covered with heavy horizontal ribbing.
b	LG/101, 113, 141, 151.	yellowish drab; the examples in LG/141 and 151 were drab with black-painted decoration round the neck (U.6034 and 6213, Pl. 95, b and d). The type is common in the Third Dynasty.
92 a	LG/158.	drab with black-painted rim and neck.
93 a	LG/16, 18, 106, 117, 125, 126, 133, 134, 179, 184, 187; House 30/A; (PG.1932/1).	drab, light drab, light creamy drab, light greenish drab, yellowish drab; the example in LG/133 was light drab with black-painted rim.

Number of Type	Provenance	Notes
93 b	LG/133, 142, 155, 177, 185, 189, 190; Nos. 8-10 Paternoster Row, Room 3; (EHG/41, 43, 45, 48; EMG/32).	light drab, pinkish drab, reddish, light greenish drab, green.
94	LG/172.	
95	No. 4 New Street.	light drab.
96	LG/86.	
97	LG/88.	yellowish buff. The type occurs in the Third Dynasty
98	LG/169; No. 1 Church Lane, Room 4; (grave outside NW wall of Amar-Suena's mausoleum).	also, and is generally of that date. the example in LG/169 was light drab decorated with combed lines round neck and shoulder; that in No. 1 Church Lane was light red, the third example light drab.
99	LG/67.	light drab.
100	LG/135, 197; Gipar-ku, Room A.2).	drab.
101	LG/148 (variant); loose in the soil above a Larsa larnax burial in the EM site.	greenish white, greenish drab.
102	LG/81, 161.	red (in LG/161).
103	House 30/C.	reddish drab with well levigated surface.
104	LG/87.	greenish drab.
105	LG/103, 122, 131, 132, 133, 134; (Quality Lane/G.25).	drab, light drab, very light drab, light greenish drab, red (an example in LG/132).
106	LG/161, 171, 174.	reddish drab, red.
107	Room 6, Larsa range, Ziggurat Terrace, NW edge (See <i>U.E. V</i> , p.46).	buff.
108	LG/191.	
109	LG/32, 61, 99, 116; Gipar-ku, Room B7; Gipar-ku, long passage, Room 1; (in Larsa debris of E-nun-mah site: U.619, 620; AHG/31; City Wall/G.92).	drab, light drab, yellowish drab, reddish.
110	LG/110, 133.	drab, very light pinkish drab.
111	LG/165.	drab.
112	LG/103, 120, 163; Gipar-ku, Room A6; (PG. 1932 Room B.).	drab, greenish drab, light drab.
113	Below surface soil of EH site.	traces of black paint round rim, below neck, and above base (U.6198).
114	LG/23, 25, 44, 55, 56, 73, 101, 102, 135, 139, 154, 162; House 30/B; No.15 Church Lane, Rooms 2 and 6.	drab, light drab, dark drab, yellowish drab, pinkish drab, white.
115	LG/102; Gipar-ku, Room A6; No.13 Church Lane, Room 10.	drab, light drab.
116	LG/192.	
117	LG/104.	light drab.
118	LG/130; loose in soil at NE site of EM site.	very light drab, light drab.
119	LG/116.	light drab.
120 a	LG/43, 119.	light drab, miniature (LG/43), rough greenish.
b	LG/93.	greenish drab.
121	LG/143.	very light drab.
122	LG/140.	drab. This is a survival from the Third Dynasty.
123	LG/104.	drab.
124	LG/99; No. 1 Church Lane, Room 3; a very similar type was found loose in the soil of the EH site.	drab, pinkish drab.
125	LG/3, 46, 75, 76, 79, 108, 130, 157, 191; House 30/A; Sulgi Mausoleum.	drab, light drab, very light drab, reddish drab, yellowish buff.
126	Gipar-ku site.	three loop handles at neck, two bands of raised cable pattern below neck.

Number of Type	Provenance	Notes
127 a b	No. 2 Church Lane, Room 3. LG/165; room NE of Quality Lane.	drab with incised decoration and ledge handles vertically pierced, (U.17084, Pl. 94.d).
128	LG/67.	light drab, with six false spouts at rim.
129	Gipar-ku, Room A.13.	red, with four false spouts or cups of offering at rim (Pl. 94.e).
130	LG/3.	buff, miniature.
131	LG/78.	light drab.
132	LG/121.	light greenish drab.
133 a	LG/14, 97, 98, 113, 136, 184.	reddish, reddish drab, red, yellowish buff.
b	LG/113.	two examples: one light drab, one brilliant red.
134	LG/82.	
135	No. 1 Church Lane, Room 4.	
136	LG/99.	whiteish.
137	No. 4 Paternoster Row, Room 5.	green.
138	No. 1 Church Lane, Room 3; Room 6, Larsa range, Ziggurat Terrace, NW edge (See <i>U.E.</i> V, p.46).	light drab.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE GRAVES

#### A. INTRODUCTION

In the following analysis only those graves are recorded whose contents were of any interest; the vast majority of the graves had been plundered in antiquity and where this has meant the removal of all objects (which is often the case) description is obviously unnecessary.

The character of the graves has been fully discussed in Chapter II, pp. 33–9. In the case of the brick tomb-chambers, where the roof was preserved it is noted whether this took the form of a corbelled or a barrel vault; for the type of larnax or burial-urn reference is given to Plate 114.

All burials were beneath the floors of houses. In this analysis they are grouped according to sites. Nos. 1 to 94 lay below the houses of the AH site, the largest residential area excavated; in most instances the house and room are recorded, but a few graves (86 to 94) were on the outskirts of that area, belonging to buildings which were only partially excavated and therefore not entered on the plan, and they are located simply as from the AH area. Nos. 95 to 134 underlay the houses of the EM site, and for most of them the house and room are recorded; in the case however of Quality Lane, where the houses were too badly ruined to give proper groundplans and the rooms are therefore not numbered the position of the graves is shown on the general plan, Plate 122. The EH site was really an extension of the same residential quarter as EM but with the denudation of the upper levels only scanty traces of the walls of the Larsa period survived, and here again the graves are marked individually on the plan, Plate 127. Graves 154 to 165 belonged to the houses built above the ruins of the mausolea of Šulgi and Amar-Suena; *v.* the plan on Pl. 128. These are of interest chronologically because on this site there is no possibility of any Third Dynasty admixture and, since private houses were not likely to be built here until all memory of the old royal tombs had faded, the graves should be definitely of Larsa and not of Isin-Larsa date.

Graves 166 to 176 are widely-scattered graves found in relation to the houses along the City Wall. Graves 177 to 198 were isolated graves found in the upper strata of the area excavated for the Royal Cemetery; here the surface was much denuded and virtually no house walls were found, so that the graves could be dated only by their level and by their contents.

As regards dating evidence, a few of the graves from the AH and EM sites may go back to the time of the Third Dynasty of Ur; *v.* pp. 13–15 on the date of the houses; certainly none are earlier. None of the graves from those sites can possibly be later than the end of the Larsa period. The evidence for the Town Wall and Royal Cemetery sites is less satisfactory — *i.e.* it was more difficult to distinguish between Larsa and Kassite levels; but in the field notes no grave was classified as “Larsa” unless the conditions seemed to warrant this, and that classification has been well justified by the analysis of the pottery etc. I have not found it possible to make the finer distinction between Isin and Larsa — indeed it is inherently improbable that there was any marked difference between those periods so far as cultural tendencies are concerned, the distinction being political only; but the combined period is not a long one and it is gratifying to have it illustrated by about two hundred well-dated graves.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF GRAVES  
B. TABULAR ANALYSIS OF GRAVES.

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Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/1	No. 3 Paternoster Row, Room 3.	Inhumation	Body with head NW.	9, 91a.	Conch shell; glazed cylinder seal (decayed); one carnelian date-shaped bead.	[see however p.143 where this grave is placed in Room 2. Ed.]
LG/2	No. 4 Paternoster Row.	Larnax B	2 bodies, one disturbed, one flexed, on left side, head NW.	45a (three), 53, 69a.		
LG/3	No. 11 Paternoster Row, against NW wall of Room 11 (Chapel).	Urn burial G.	NE x SW; body disturbed.	11a, 53 (two), 69a (two), 125 (two), 130 (miniature).		0.70m. below pavement level, above a disused drain: some of the pots may not belong. Larnax broken & incomplete.
LG/4	No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 11 (Chapel).	Corbel-vaulted brick tomb 2.40m. x 1.05m. with arched doorway.	NE x SW. Disturbed. 4 skulls & mixed bones.	frags. of saucer; outside: 45a, 48, 69a.		Top of vault 0.45m. below pavement level. Bricks 0.18m. x 0.20m. x 0.07m.
LG/5	No. 11 Paternoster Row, against SE wall of Room 11 (Chapel).	Larnax A.	NE x SW; body flexed, on rt. side, head SW.	12c, 69a (two); outside: 53.	Copper bracelet; copper pin or kohlstick; cylinder seal U.16550 (U.E. X, No. 494).	0.60m. below pavement level. A layer of bricks below the coffin.
LG/6	No. 11 Paternoster Row, by NW wall of Room 11 (Chapel).	Double-pot burial.	remains of 1 body.	69a		c. 0.60m. below pavement.
LG/7	No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 11, (Chapel)	Urn burial H.	Three skulls and some bones and matting.	53		at 0.55m. below pavement.
LG/8	No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 11 (Chapel).	Urn burial H.	infant's bones, disturbed.	4		against SE wall 0.45m. below pavement.
LG/9	No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 11, (Chapel).	Pot burial.	head SW, resting on a brick; disturbed.	27 (two) burnished brown, 69a (two)		against NW wall 0.60m. below pavement.
LG/10	No. 11 Paternoster Row, Chapel.	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	plundered.	1a, 5b, 11a, 48, 69a (three)		below it was a ring drain, apparently unconnected.
LG/11	No. 11 Paternoster Row, Chapel.	Larnax B.	body flexed, on left side, head SE.	1a, 45a, 48, 71 (four)		
LG/12	No. 11 Paternoster Row, Chapel.	Larnax B. 0.62m. x 0.40m.	child's body, head SE.	—	2 copper bangles; 3 carnelian ball beads.	
LG/13	No. 11 Paternoster	Larnax B. 0.60m. x 0.40m.	child's body.	25 (burnished brown)		

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/14	No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 12.	Hutch burial.	4 infants' bodies.	5b, 8a, 133a.		There were 5 bowl burials of infants adjoining this.
LG/15	No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 13.	Urn burial H.	traces of cloth on bones.	69a, frags. of two small rough saucers	Copper bracelets.	Matting smeared with bitumen was put over the mouth of the urn and secured by ropes.
LG/16	In a partially excavated house S of No. 11 Paternoster Row.	Larnax	body with head SW	41c, 69a, 93a		v. rooms 1, 2, 3, on plan, Pl. 124.
LG/17	In a partially excavated house S of No. 11 Paternoster Row.	Corbel-vaulted tomb, 2.00m. x 1.30m.	3 bodies in confusion	48 (four), 69a, 71 (two), 72a		v. rooms 1, 2, 3, on plan, Pl. 124.
LG/18	In a partially excavated house S of No. 11 Paternoster Row.	Pot burial	bones in confusion	71, 93a		v. rooms 1, 2, 3, on plan, Pl. 124.
LG/19	In a partially excavated house S of No. 11 Paternoster Row.	Larnax	plundered	7, 51a, 71		v. rooms 1, 2, 3, on plan, Pl. 124.
LG/20	In a partially excavated house S of No. 11 Paternoster Row.	Larnax		51a, 67a	Cylinder seal U.17099 ( <i>U.E.</i> X, No. 382).	v. rooms 1, 2, 3, on plan, Pl. 124.
LG/21	No. 3 Straight St., Room 8.	Larnax A	NW x SE, head NW	45a (two), 48		
LG/22	No. 3 Straight St., Room 8.	Larnax A	body on left side, flexed	41c, 51a, 69a, (two)		The grave lies high and belongs to the end of the Larsa period.
LG/23	No. 4 Straight St. outside SE wall of Room 5.	Larnax A	NW x SE, body flexed, on rt. side, head NE	outside: 114	Against the back, two copper scale-pans (0.22m. apart) diam. 0.05m. with frags. of wood U.16307, and 4 haematite weights U.16308.	At 0.80m. below the wall foundations.
LG/24	No. 4 Straight Street, outside SE wall of Room 5.	Larnax A	NW x SE.	72b.	Copper bowl U.16305 Type 1.	Against LG/23.
LG/25	No. 4 Straight Street, Room 2.	Larnax A	NW x SE, head NW.	48		
LG/26	No. 4 Straight Street, Room 2.	Larnax A		78b		1.60m. below pavement.

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Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/27	No. 4 Straight Street, Room 2.	Larnax	NW x SE, body on rt. side, head NW.	outside: 51a, 69a (two), 74, 84, 88b.	Silver finger-ring (U.16320); 2 Copper finger-rings, razor and bowl (decayed) copper bangle (U.16321); 4 miniature adzes U.16322; bone comb; white shell cylinder seal U.17329, Pl. 62; a large shell; beads of lapis, agate, carnelian & glazed frit (U.16319); a (decayed) clay tablet.	The larnax was propped up on burnt bricks 0.265m x 0.165m x 0.07m.
LG/28	No. 4 Straight Street, Room 4.	Larnax A	body on rt. side, flexed.		Copper finger-ring & bangle; cowrie shell and a few lapis and carnelian beads U.16324 at neck.	
LG/29	No. 4 Straight Street, Room 4.	Inhumation.	NE x SW, head NE, body on rt. side.	83		Below pavement.
LG/30	No. 4 Straight Street, Room 9.	Larnax A	body on left side, head SW, flexed.	frags. of two vases and one saucer.	copper bracelet U.16670.	The larnax rested on a bed of clay and bitumen.
LG/31	No. 4 Straight Street, Room 9.	Larnax A	E x W, body on rt. side, flexed, head E x S.	outside: 45a (two), 53, 69a, two broken bowls.		The larnax carelessly placed so that skull and legs protruded beyond it.
LG/32	No. 4 Straight Street, Room 6 (Chapel)	Corbelled brick tomb.	Disturbed, 4 skulls and mixed bones.	1b, 45a, 51a, 69a, 72d, 86; outside tomb and not belonging to it; 109.		
LG/33	No. 6 Straight Street, Room 4.	Corbel-vaulted tomb.		44, 57a, 69a. (eight).	Stone duck-weight pendant U.16718; haematite cylinder seal U.16709 (U.E. X No. 538); Copper amulet; copper bowl (type 6); shell ring; bone pin; beads U.16717; copper bracelet U.16719.	Bricks 0.24m. x 0.15m. x 0.08m.

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/34	No. 6 Straight Street, Room 4.	Pot burial.	Disturbed: skull only.	84		This grave and LG/35 were inside a low vault(?) of mud brick.
LG/35	No. 6 Straight Street, Room 4.	Pot burial.	Disturbed.	71	Copper finger-ring and bangle; a few carnelian double conoid beads (U.16721).	
LG/36	No. 7 Straight Street, in E corner of Room 2.	Urn burial, G.		11a, 41c, 69a (two).		At 0.70m. below pavement of this (late) house.
LG/37	No. 12 Straight Street, Room 2.	Larnax A.	Body with head NW.	71	A baked clay rubber(?)	
LG/38	No. 12 Straight Street, Room 2.	Larnax D.	Body with head SW	13	Large conch shell cut as a lamp (U.16700); in it an unfinished cylinder seal and a set of miniature copper tools (U.16699). Pl. 99.	
LG/39	No. 12 Straight Street, Room 5.	Larnax B.	Child's body, flexed, on rt. side, head SW.	5b, 71.	10 knuckle-bones of sheep.	Body covered in fine linen garment over which a woollen cloth; on this a thin strip of silver.
LG/40	No. 1 Baker's Square, Room 2.	Pot burial — in large bowl of type 32, decorated with bitumen painting, Pl. 102.	skull only left.	10b, 10c, 32, 42, 45c.		
LG/41	No. 1 Baker's Square.	Corbel-vaulted tomb.		6, 12c, 45a (two), 51a (two), 69a, 71 (six), 72a.	In the door-filling, cylinder seal U.16801 (U.E. X, No. 384); copper cup, type 10.	
LG/42	No. 1 Baker's Square.	Pot burial in pot of Type IL.79.	Infant's burial.	4, 79 (containing the body).		
LG/43	No. 1B Baker's Square.	Pot burial.	Disturbed.	51a, 71, 120a, (miniature); frags. of a brown burnished bowl.	Copper arrow-head type RC. 8a; whetstone.	



TABULAR ANALYSIS OF GRAVES

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/44	No. 1B Baker's Square, Chapel.	Larnax B.	Body with head SW.	11b, 48, 57c (with red haematite wash), 69a (two), 72a, 114.	Miniature copper tools U.16773 (Pl. 98); a lot of shell ring beads, U.16775, 16777; copper bangle and 3 finger-rings U.16776, 16778; at the feet, beads U.16774; copper cup Type 13 U.16771 (Pl. 99).	Head resting on burnt brick 0.255m x 0.205m x 0.07m. With the tools were bird's bones.
LG/45	No. 1B Baker's Square, Chapel.	Larnax A.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head NE.		Copper bowl Type 1 U.16770 (Pl. 99); Copper chisel U.16772 Pl. 97, and scalepan U.16769; 17 haematite weights U.16768.	Head resting on a round brick. Contemporary with LG/44.
LG/46	No. 1B Baker's Square, Chapel.	Larnax A.	Body with head NE.	5b, 48, 72a, 125.	Whetstone U.16779; A model brick, baked, 0.08m x 0.05m. x 0.03m.	Head resting on a burnt brick.
LG/47	No. 2 Niche Lane.	Larnax B.	Body wrapped in matting, secondary burial.	41c, 53, 69a.	Bracelet of beads.	
LG/48	No. 3 Niche Lane.	Larnax A.	Body NW x SE, head SE.	45a (seven), 69a, 84.	[Beads, U.16683].	
LG/49	No. 3 Niche Lane.	Larnax A.		11b, 20 (miniature) 27 (burnished brown) 40a (miniature), 41b.		
LG/50	No. 3 Niche Lane.	Larnax B.	Child's grave.	frags. of a wide-mouthed pot.	Copper bracelet; shell ring.	Apparently late Larsa period.
LG/51	No. 3 Niche Lane.	Inhumation grave.	Body with head NW.	69a.	Stone bowl, U.16723 Pl. 99; Cylinder seal U. 16806, Pl. 62.	

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/52	No. 4 Niche Lane, Room 7.	Group of 3 pot burials in pots of Type IL 23 (1) and 33 (2).	Infants.	12c, 23, 33.		
LG/53	No. 5 Niche Lane.	Inhumation.	Body N x S, head, N.	69a, 81, 84.		Bowl IL.81 contained date-stones.
LG/54	No. 5 Niche Lane.	Inhumation.	N x S, head N.	68 (miniature).		Alongside LG/53.
LG/55	No. 5 Niche Lane.	Inhumation.	N x S, head N.	48, 114.	One conoid haematite weight, 1.348 gm.	Alongside LG/54.
LG/56	No. 5 Niche Lane.	Urn burial G.		69a, 114 (two).	Date-stones in pot IL. 69a. Beneath the grave an inscribed tablet.	Alongside LG/53.
[LG/57]		[Larnax]				[No details; see p. 124. Ed.]
LG/58	No. 9 Church Lane, Room 7.	Corbel-vaulted brick tomb 2.10m x 0.90m.	Remains of 3 bodies.	Outside the tomb; 1b (two), 6, 40b, 45c, 48 (two), 69a (three).	Gold ear-rings U.16393; 4 weights, U.16367; Beads, U.16394.	Bricks 0.275m x 0.18m. x 0.075m.
LG/59	No. 9 Church Lane.	Brick barrel vaulted tomb with arched entrance.		48, 69a.	Copper bowl U.16379, Pl. 100, Type 3; Beads U.16368.	Bricks 0.265m x 0.175 m x 0.085m.
LG/60	No. 9 Church Lane.	Brick vaulted tomb with stilted arch.	Disturbed: remains of 3 bodies.	45b (miniature), 62, 69a (six); outside: 51a.		Bricks 0.25m. sq. x 0.06.
LG/61	No. 9 Church Lane.	Barrel-vaulted brick tomb 2.25m x 1.52m.	One body flexed, on rt. side, head NE; 4 other bodies.	64, 109 (four), frags. of a coarse saucer.	Copper pin, bracelet, finger-ring and loop; pierced plaque of volcanic stone; beads U.16722 and green and white paste beads on arm; bone pin.	Bricks 0.19m x 0.13m x 0.09m. Opened and re-closed from back.
LG/62	No. 9 Church Lane.	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	Plundered (one skull).	45a (with red haematite wash).		
LG/63	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6 (Chapel).	Inhumation; — matting;	Body on left side, flexed.	27 (burnished brown clay), 69a.	Copper fish-hook U.16355 (Pl. 97); beads U.16353, including a lion amulet, [and U.16354].	A coat of lime was spread beneath the body. The grave lay low and might be as early as the IIIrd Dynasty.

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Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/64	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6 (Chapel).	Inhumation.	Body on rt. side, flexed, head NE.	12c, 44, 45a (three).		Below the pavement but cut into the wall footings, so strictly contemporary with house.
LG/65	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6.	Urn burial G.	Body on left side, tightly flexed.			Thin reeds had been bound in round in the grooves of the coffin.
LG/66	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6.	Corbel-vaulted tomb 1.15m x 0.70m.	3 bodies.	10b, 26a, (burnished brown), 44, 49 (two), 51b, (with incised decoration, U.17081, Pl. 94.)	beads 16688.	Bricks 0.30m. sq. x 0.08m. and 0.355 sq. x 0.08m.
LG/67	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6.	Larnax B.	Body with head NW.	99, 128 (decorated and ribbed U.17082, Pl. 95.)		Might be IIIrd Dynasty.
LG/68	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6.	Larnax A.		7.		Belong to earliest occupation.
LG/69	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6.	Larnax A.	Child's body, on rt. side, head SE.	71.	Traces of silver diadem.	Belonged to earliest occupation.
LG/70	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 4.		Body flexed, on left side.	51a.		
LG/71	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 9.	Larnax B.	Child's body, flexed, on rt. side, head NW.	5b, 45a (two), 69c, 71, 76, 82a.	Copper bracelet and bangle; a few carnelian, & one granite date-shaped, beads at neck. Near the grave, unpierced lapis cylinder seal U.16360. (U.E., X, No. 255).	On it a brick 0.26m. x 0.175m. x 0.75m. The bowl IL.5b contained date-stones.
LG/72	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 9.	Double-pot burial.	Body on rt. side, flexed, head NW.	On outside: 53, 69a (three).	A rough stone pounder and and a large ring bead of green steatite.	The age of this grave is doubtful.
LG/73	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 5.	Larnax A.	Child's grave.	48, 71 (two), 114.		Coffin measured only 0.65m. x 0.40m.; it rested on bricks 0.29m. x 0.19m. x 0.075m.
LG/74	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 5.	Pot burial.	Infant's bones.	12c, 69a, 70.	One steatite date-shaped bead.	Grave slightly later than LG/73. [Probably = AHG/142b, see p. 135 n.15. Ed.]

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/75	No. 15 Church Lane, Room 5.	Larnax A.	Body, flexed, on left side, head NW.	125 (two).		
LG/76	No. 1 Broad Street, Chapel, (Room 8).	Inhumation. grave.	Body with head SE.	125 (two).		Grave lay S. of the vaulted tomb LG/80.
LG/77	No. 1 Broad Street, Chapel.	Larnax B.	Body NE x SW.	53.	Conch shell cut as a lamp.	
LG/78	No. 1 Broad Street, Chapel.	Inhumation.	Body with head E.	11a (two), 131.		
LG/79	No. 1 Broad Street, Chapel.	Larnax.	Body with head SE.	71, 125.		
LG/80	No. 1 Broad Street, Chapel.	Corbel-vaulted tomb with brick compartment for offerings.	Plundered.	26b, 71.		The bricks were re-used bricks of Sin-iddinam with crescents in relief.
LG/81	No. 1 Broad Street, Chapel.	Larnax.	Plundered.	71 (five), 102.		By this, an infant's 'hutch' burial, an inhumation burial with a pot of type IL.41c. light drab clay, and remains of a burial Larnax B.
LG/82	No. 1 Store Street, Chapel. (Room 9).	Corbel-vaulted tomb with 2 chambers and entrance-pit, ( <i>v.</i> Pl.	In outer chamber 2 bodies disturbed, in inner chamber 5 bodies disturbed.	10b (very rough handmade), 11b, 53, 69a (seven), 134 (two).	Limestone rubbing stone, limestone and diorite pounders.	Bricks 0.27m. sq. x 0.08m.
LG/83	No. 1 Store Street, Room 8.	Brick tomb, roof gone 0.127m x 0.56m.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head N.		20 tablets resting on the skull.	Bricks 0.29m. x 0.19m x 0.08m.
LG/84	No. 4 Store Street, Room 3.	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	3 bodies in confusion.	28 (burnished brown) 45a, 53, 69a (nine).	Copper bracelet and finger-ring.	Bricks 0.35m. sq. x 0.10m.
LG/85	No. 4 Store Street, Room 3.	Pot burial.	Body, in matting, incomplete.	71 (two), 81.		In front of the door of the corbelled tomb LG/84.
LG/86	AH house area.	Corbel-vaulted brick tomb.		45a, 69a, 96.		
LG/87	AH house area.	Larnax D.	2 partial skeletons; secondary burial of collected bones.	outside: 53, 104, frag. of pot with pointed base.		Remains of matting.
LG/88	AH house area.	Pot burial.	Small child.	97 variant.		
LG/89	AH house area.	Larnax B.	Disturbed: 2 bodies.	Outside: 69a.	Cylinder seal, U16819.	

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Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/90	AH house area.	Brick barrel vault 1.35m. NE x SW.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head NE resting on a brick.	10c, 13 (two), 51a, 69a (two).		Bricks 0.30m. sq. x 0.06m. and 0.22m. x 0.13m. x 0.06m.
LG/91	AH house area.	Corbel-vaulted brick tomb.	Plundered.	48, 72c.		
LG/92	AH house area.	Brick vaulted tomb.	Disturbed.	45a, 69a (three).		
LG/93	AH house area.	Corbel-vaulted brick tomb with entrance at side 1.50m. x 0.87m.	Disturbed; remains of 3 bodies.	120b.		Bricks 0.28m. x 0.20m. x 0.09m.
LG/94	AH house area.	Corbel-vaulted burnt brick tomb.		5b (2), 15, 26b (2), 35, 45a (5), 69a (11).		
LG/95	No. 1 Quiet Street, Room 6.	Barrel-vaulted tomb.	4 bodies, two on rt. side, 2 on left side, in pairs facing each other; all flexed.	2a, 5a, 5b, 48.		Traces of cloth.
LG/96	No. 1 Quiet Street, Room 6.	Urn burial G.	Disturbed.	41a, 51a, 69a, 81.	Polished black grindstone; 2 pebbles and frag. of crystal.	
LG/97	No. 3 Quiet Street, Room 4.	Larnax.	Disturbed.	69a, 83, 133a.	Black steatite cylinder seal U.7589. Pl. 61.	Objects were outside grave. Inside pot IL. 83 were some adult bones. The roof was destroyed.
LG/98	No. 3 Quiet Street, Room 4.	Brick tomb, corbelled (?).	Plundered.	45a, 53, 69a, 133a.		
LG/99	No. 5 Quiet Street, Room 6.	Brick tomb,	Plundered.	26b, 38, 45c, 49, 57c, 109, 124, 136.	Cylinder seal U.7909 (U.E. X, No. 227).	The roof was destroyed.
LG/100	No. 5 Quiet Street, Room 4.	Larnax B.	Infant.	49.	2 Carnelian beads and 2 shells.	Body wrapped in matting
LG/101	No. 7 Quiet Street.	Pot Burial.		91b, 114; outside: 10a, 11b.	Large copper bangle.	Traces of ruined pavement immediately over the grave.
LG/102	No. 4 Gay Street, Room 4.	Larnax D.	Body flexed, on left side, head SE.	11b, 114, 115.	Cylinder seal U.7522 (U.E. X, No. 499); eight small lapis and carnelian beads; Small clay model wheel.	Under the upper mud floor.

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/103	No. 4 Gay Street, Room 4.	Larnax B.	Body lying NW x SE.	19, 51a, 105 (two), 112.		Under the upper mud floor.
LG/104	No. 4 Gay Street, Room 5.	Double urn burial (urns of G. type).	Body flexed, on left side, head NW.	52, 74, 117.		Below main floor.
LG/105	No. 4 Gay Street, Room 5.	Larnax A.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head NW.	8b (two) 49, 74 (five).	One lapis bead.	Below main floor, resting on burnt bricks.
LG/106	Closed Lane.	Inhumation.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head NE.	69a (two), 87a, 93a.	Shallow copper bowl, type 2.	
LG/107	Closed Lane.	Larnax A.	Body slightly flexed, on left side.	3, 5b, 73, 87c.	White cylinder seal inscribed, U.7528, Pl. 61.	In the saucer were date-stones.
LG/108	Closed Lane.	Larnax A.	2 bodies, both on rt. side.	69a, 125.		Traces of cloth below bodies.
LG/109	Closed Lane.	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	Plundered.	11b, 41a, 48, 69a.		
LG/110	Closed Lane.	Double pot burial.	Plundered.	41a, 48, 110.	Fragment of terra-cotta relief figure.	
LG/111	No. 5 Gay Street, Room 2.	Double pot burial.	Disturbed: body with head NW.	41c (two), 69a.		The pots were broken before use and the sherds laid over the body.
LG/112	No. 5 Gay Street, Room 2.	Larnax D.	Body lying NE x SW.	45a, 69a, 84.		
LG/113	No. 5 Gay Street, Room 1.	Barrel-vaulted tomb.		3, 4, 26b (dark brown burnished), 49, 49, 57c, 70, 74, 80, 91b, 133a, 133b.	Limestone bottle, decayed, apparently Type RC.90a; Copper finger-ring; one carnelian ball bead; 3 haematite weights.	
LG/114	Under floor of a partially excavated house in EM area.	Larnax.			Gold ear-rings, U.10405A, Pl. 99; beads U.10408; gold frontlet U.10406, Pl. 99; Cylinder seal U.10407 (U.E. X, No. 478).	
LG/115	Under floor of a partially excavated house in EM area.	Larnax.			Gold ear-rings U.10409 Pl. 99; Beads U.10410.	

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF GRAVES

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Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/116	Quality Lane (See plan, Pl. 122.)	Ring-vaulted brick tomb with entrance pit and shallow hole for offerings (?).	Body flexed on rt. side, head NE; two others in confusion.	8b (two), 109, 119.	Three shell rings.	Wall bricks 0.27m. x 0.18m. x 0.08m. Bricks of roof and door, 0.23m. x 0.16m. x 0.065m. and 0.275m. x 0.18m. x 0.075m. Head resting on a mud brick; matting.
LG/117	"	Inhumation.		11b (six), 41a, 49, 69a (two), 73, 93a.	Above the grave, a cone of Lipit-Ištar; near the head a terra-cotta figurine U.7054, Pl. 68, No. 39; Copper finger-ring.	
LG/118	"	Double pot burial (type K).	Body tightly flexed, on left side, head ENE.			By head, traces of fine linen and of heavy cloth like a bath towel.
LG/119	"	Larnax B.	2 bodies on left side, heads NE.	11b (two), 63, 73 (three), 120a.		
LG/120	"	Double pot burial.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head NE.	112.		Over the body, fine linen, plain criss-cross weave; another cloth, open, with heavier warp and thin weft threads spaced well apart.
LG/121	"	Double pot burial.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head NE.	132.	2 gold rings, U.7055-6; beads 18 chiefly carnelian and some glass.	
LG/122	"	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	Body with head NW.	41a, 105.		Bricks 0.24m. x 0.155m. x 0.07m.
LG/123	"	Larnax B.	Body flexed, on left side, head SW; and a second disturbed.	8c, 74 (two).		
LG/124	"	Larnax D.	Child's body, flexed, on rt. side, head SW.	74 (1 and frags. of another).	3 small haematite weights; a box of fine reed matting, U.7073.	

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/125	No. 1 Gay Street.	Corbel-vaulted tomb with entrance pit in the side of which an arched recess for offerings. (Pl.	Body flexed, on left side, head SE; at the back of the chambers piled remains of 9 more bodies under a mat.	44 (two), 51a, 93a, saucer.	A rectangular lead plaque 0.065m. x 0.035m. pierced at at each end, U.7078; a white stone loom-weight (?) U.7076B, and a clay disk.	
LG/126	Quality Lane. (See plan, Pl. 122.)	Larnax B.	Body (woman, with infant) flexed, on rt. side, head NE.	22b, 52, 93a (two), saucer.	Two very thin silver frontlets 1.0.065m. placed on a round brick in front of the body.	The bowl contained vegetable matter.
LG/127	"		Two bodies ♂ and ♀ facing, one on rt. side, one on left, flexed, heads SW.	26a (black clay very finely burnished).		
LG/128	"	Larnax A.	Body flexed, on left side, head SW.	8b (two), 23 (two), 74.		Body on a mat with cloth above.
LG/129	"	Larnax D.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head SW.		2 bronze bangles on rt. arm, U.7090.	By the body a pile of dates.
LG/130	"	Larnax D.	Body with head NW.	53, 118, 125.		
LG/131	"	Barrel-vaulted tomb.	Body flexed with head SE, and 3 more in confusion.	7, 11b, 22b (black clay burnished), 40b, 52, 105 (five).	Remains of copper saucer.	
LG/132	No. 1 Gay Street.	Inhumation.	Child's body, all crushed together.	67b, 105 (two).	Terracotta figurine of a boar, U.7095, Pl. 90, No. 241.	Behind the entrance-pit of LG/125, in one pot vegetable matter.
LG/133	Quality Lane. (See plan, Pl. 122.)	Corbel-vaulted tomb 2.35m. x 0.90m. door at SE end.	Body flexed, on left side, head NW; in corner, bones of 2 or 3 bodies.	7, 22a, (with design roughly painted in black) 63, 93a (with rim painted black), 93b (two) 105, 110.	Carnelian beads* U.7099; Lapis cylinder seal* U.7099; Carnelian cylinder seal* U.7099.	The latest body lay on the top of a mass of in-filtered soil and may represent a post-Larsa burial. The objects marked * were not in the tomb but in a hole in front of the door, together with bones.



TABULAR ANALYSIS OF GRAVES

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/134	No. 1 Quiet Street, Room 6.	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	Plundered.	46 (eight), 51a (three), 93a (two), 105 (four).	Fragment of black steatite cylinder seal. Small rectangular lead plaque.	
LG/135	EH site, (See plan, Pl. 126.)	Remains of brickwork.	Plundered.	4, 81, 100, 114.	10 knuckle bones; beads U.6017; clay tray, circular with straight sides.	[See p. 79 n.5.]
LG/136	"	Larnax B.	Body NE x SW.	1c, 12a (two), 41b (two), 72d, 91a, 133a.	Alabaster pin U.6060.	Saucer contained bones of very small bird or animal. [See p.79 n.5.]
LG/137	"	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	Plundered.	5b, 35 (U.6039, Pl. 95, with decoration in black paint), 45a, 53.	[Possibly U.6105, <i>q.v.</i> Ed.]	
LG/138	"	Urn burial G.	Small child's body, crouched.	11a, 35 (U.6038 with groove below mouth).		Sunk in the pavement of LG/137. [See p. 79 n.5.]
LG/139	"	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	Plundered.	26b, 45a, 54b, 69a (five), 114.	Clay spindle-whorl.	
LG/140	"	Larnax A.		122, 123.	Limestone cylinder seal, decayed; steatite cylinder seal, U6091, ( <i>UE</i> . X, No. 495 [but see catalogue Ed.]); Glazed frit tubular beads.	Coffin resting on brick platform. Beads and cylinders outside.
LG/141	"	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	Body on rt. side, flexed, head N: bones of 2 other bodies at back of chamber.	11a (variant) (two), 45a, 53 (two, one with three vertical stripes of dribble ornament in black paint), 78a, 91b (U.6034, with rough decoration in black paint), a saucer, not typed.	Cylinder seal U.6105 ( <i>UE</i> . X, No. 483), at the neck [but see catalogue. Ed.]; Traces of copper finger rings.	Bricks 0.23-0.24m. x 0.145-0.155m. x 0.065m. The tomb lay below house ruins: the clay pots were in an offering-pit against the brickwork.

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/142	EH site. (See plan, Pl. 126.)	Larnax A.	2 bodies, flexed on rt. side, heads N.	3, 12b, 54b, 93b.	Copper razor U.6154, Pl. 94; Remains of shallow copper bowl.	Below bodies a reed mat, its top edge bound with cloth; round the head of one a separate mat with knot weave.
LG/143 LG/144	" "	Larnax A. Corbel-vaulted tomb.	Plundered. Plundered.	47, 81, 121. 51a.	Against the outside wall was the curious clay vessel U.6147, Pl. 96e.	
LG/145	"	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	Six bodies, only one undisturbed.	4 (three), 11a, 23, 41a, 48 (two), 59a, 69a (five).	Remains of copper bowl; six haematite weights U.6178.	[See p. 79 n.5.]
LG/146	"	Double pot burial.	Infant's body.	21.	Copper bangle.	A quantity of dates. [See p. 79 n.5.]
LG/147	"	Larnax A.	Lying NW x SE. Plundered.	53.		Coffin lay 0.80m. below a wall of bricks 0.30m. x 0.18m. x 0.075m. [See p. 79 n.5.]
LG/148	"	Larnax A.	Body flexed on rt. side, head NW.	8b, 81 (three), 101 variant.	Copper tumbler, U.6199, Type 11: cylinder seal U.6200 Pl. 61.	Of same date as LG/147.
LG/149	"	Larnax A.	Plundered; head was NE.	74, 81 (three), frags. of black burnished bowl U.6208.	One carnelian bead.	In ruined shrine(?) under floor of bricks 0.24m. sq. [See p. 79 n.5.]
LG/150	"	Larnax C. (0.70m. x 0.30m.)	Two children.	8b (two), 14, 33 (six),		Larnax covered by a flat lid with concentric ribbing in it; dates.
LG/151	"	Corbel-vaulted tomb, ruined.	Plundered.	4, 45b (four), 69a (three), 91b (with black painted decoration round neck.)		
LG/152	"	Larnax.		17, 67b.	Remains of shallow copper bowl.	

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF GRAVES

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/153	EH site. (See plan, Pl. 126.)	Brick tomb, remains of.	3 skulls, in confusion.	71.	Cylinder seal U.6255 ( <i>UE</i> . X, No. 475): three stone duckweights U.6257 and 6 date-shaped weights U.6256 and 2 haematite U.6258.	In the tomb filling were the clay tablets U.6314-9, dated to the reign of Samsuiluna (see <i>U.E.T.</i> V, Nos. 149, 268).
LG/154	Mausoleum Site, House 30/A, Room 6. (See Pl. 127.)	Larnax A.	Disturbed.	45a, 52, 69a, 114 (two).		
LG/155	Mausoleum Site, House 30/A, Room 3.	Larnax A.	Body with head NE.	10b, 50, 69c (two), 91a, 93b.		
LG/156	Mausoleum Site, House 30/A, Room 2.	Larnax A.	Disturbed.	19 (two), 69c (two), 82b.		
LG/157	Mausoleum Site, House 30/B.	Larnax A.	Child's body.	44, 58a (two), 69a (two), 90, 125.	Remains of copper bowl and bangle; 3 beads at neck.	
LG/158	Mausoleum Site, House 30/B.	Double-pot burial.		50, 69a, 71, 76, 92 (rim and neck painted black).	Copper bracelet: a few beads of carnelian, agate, and lapis paste.	
LG/159	Mausoleum Site, House 30/C.	Inhumation.	Body with head SW.	5b, 42, 50, 69a (two).		
LG/160	Mausoleum Site, House 30/C.	Larnax B.	NW x SE.	18, 26b, 71, 82b.		
LG/161	Mausoleum Site, House 30/C.	Inhumation.	Bones disturbed.	4, 69c, 77 (neck painted black U.16275), 102, 106.		
LG/162	Mausoleum Site, House 30/C.	Larnax B.	Child's body, NW x SW.	5b, 39, 45c (two), 71 (two), 82b (three), 114.	Copper finger-ring.	
LG/163	Mausoleum Site, House 30/D.	Pot burial.	Disturbed.	2a, 5b, 41c (two), 50, 71 (four).		The body was simply covered with sherds.
LG/164	Against outer face of SW. wall of Mausoleum.	Larnax A.	NE x SW, head SW.	48, 72a.	Copper bowl U.16295 Type 9; copper bracelet: bracelet of beads U.16261; Cylinder seal, U.16262 ( <i>U.E.</i> X, No. 472).	

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/165	Mausoleum Site, Šulgi Mausoleum 'Tomb in Wall'.	re-used vault.	2 bodies, both on rt. side, heads NW.	41a, 69a (five), 90, 111, 127b	Copper bracelet; silver finger-ring.	The foundation-chamber of Šulgi's mausoleum had been discovered and re-used by the occupants of the Larsa House built on its ruins. [see Catalogue sub. U.16220.]
LG/166	In a corner of a Larsa chamber on Town wall.	Larnax F. 0.70m. x 0.22m.	Each compartment contained the bones of a small child.			The coffin was set right way up and must have had a wooden lid.
LG/167	Against wall foundations in a Larsa house on town wall.	Inhumation.	Disturbed: NW x SE.	10c, 51a.		
LG/168	1.70m. below house wall, against face of town wall.	Brick tomb (ruined).	NE x SW.	51a.	One carnelian ball bead & one barrel do. with two engraved signs.	
LG/169	0.20m. below LG/168 on town wall.	Inhumation.	Body on left side, flexed, head NW.	81, 98 (with combed lines round neck and shoulder).	Miniature steatite saucer Type 1; cylinder seal, shell, presentation scene, poor condition; a conch shell.	
LG/170	On town wall.	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	4 skeletons, one flexed, NE x SW, the others in confusion.	26b (burnished green), 45a, 51a, 71.	Two copper disks (scale-pans?), two haematite weights; cylinder seal, limestone, decayed, presentation scene.	Built of mixed bricks; in the door-blocking a re-used brick of Bur-Sin.
LG/171	On town wall.	Larnax B.		5b, 69a, 71, 81, 85, 106.		
LG/172	1.40m. below Larsa pavement on town wall.	Larnax B.		48, 81 94.	Copper bangle; remains of copper bowl.	
LG/173	On town wall.	Larnax B.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head SW.	48, 69a.	Necklace U.15404, and 'dog-collar' of minute ring beads.	The Larnax not inverted; it must have had a wooden lid. Traces of a closely woven woollen garment having a fringe down the front from neck to feet.

## TABULAR ANALYSIS OF GRAVES

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Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/174	1.50m. below pavement of Larsa bricks on town wall.	Urn burial.	Skeleton of adolescent.	45a, 51a, 70, 106.		Pavement bricks 0.27m. x 0.165m. x 0.055m.
LG/175	On city wall, NE side below Larsa house ruins.	Larnax B.	Two bodies, one contracted, head NE, the later in confusion.	49, 83.	Copper razor, U.12347; Whetstone, U.12348; flint arrowhead, U.12349.	The second body has been put in the grave as loose dry bones bundled together.
LG/176	Against SW wall of Temenos.	Urn Burial G.	Body contracted on left side, facing S: the head on a brick.	8c, 54b, 69a (three).	Copper finger-ring.	
LG/177	Royal Cemetary Area.	Larnax A.	Body N x S: disturbed.	93b.	Copper bracelet, anklet and finger-ring; shell tubular bead.	
LG/178	"	Larnax A.	Body N x S.	48	Copper bracelet: 9 lapis and carnelian beads.	
LG/179	"	Corbelled brick tomb.	Body flexed, on left side, head N. and 11 bodies in confusion.	10c, 71, 72a, 73, 74, 78b, 83, 93a.	Beads (one gold facettted date-shaped), carnelian, crystal, jasper date-shaped, and balls; Copper bracelet, finger-ring; kohl-stick (U.17634, Pl. 97), and bowl (frags); Clay figurine U.17661, Pl. 96); shell ring.	Bricks 0.21m. x 0.18m. x 0.07m.
LG/180	"	Larnax B.	Lying E x W; plundered.	1b, 85.	Copper anklet.	
LG/181	"	Larnax B.	Lying N x S: plundered.	74, 75.		
LG/182	"	Larnax B.	E x W: child's bones.	8a, 11a.	Copper bracelet; copper bowl; frag. of gold frontlet (U.17615); 2 copper spears U.17616 and U.17619, Pl. 97.	

Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/183	Royal Cemetery area.	Larnax.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head NE.	26b, 69a, 88a.		The head rested on a brick.
LG/184	"	Corbel-vaulted grave.	Plundered.	11a, 52, 69a, 78a, 81, 87b, 93a, 133a.	Copper finger-ring; shallow copper bowl.	
LG/185	"	Larnax.	Body flexed, on left side, head SW.	60, 93b.		
LG/186	"	Larnax A.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head SW.	45a, 53, 69a.	Copper bracelet; copper bowl U.17773 Type 5; carnelian & gold beads at neck; beads at wrist; outside the coffin a shell duck-weight.	
LG/187	"	Larnax A.	Body flexed on rt. side, NE x SW.	70, 71 (four) 93a.	Copper razor; bead necklace.	
LG/188	"	Larnax A.	Body with head NW.	52, 84.		
LG/189	"	Larnax C.	Body flexed, on rt. side, head NE.	59c, 71, 93b.	Beads; copper bowl U.17771, Type 2.	In the bowl were date-stones.
LG/190	"	Larnax C.	Body with head NE.	72a, 93b.		
LG/191	"	Larnax A.	Body flexed, on rt. side, NW x SE.	69a, 108, 125.		
LG/192	"	Larnax B.	2 bodies, flexed, on rt. side, one head E, one W.	8a (two), 11b.	Gold wire spiral finger-ring; two beads at neck.	
LG/193	"	Brick-built tomb.	Body on left side, flexed.	3, 26b, 41c (two), 52, 71 (five), 82b.	Copper finger-ring; 3 Haematite weights U.17791.	Date-stones in pot.
LG/194	"	Corbel-vaulted tomb.	Body flexed, on left side, and bones of 8 more bodies.	52, 71;		
LG/195	"	Larnax A.	Lying NE x SW, head NE.		Copper dagger U.17794 Pl. 97; 7 date-shaped haematite weights.	

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF GRAVES

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Grave No.	Place	Type	Position	Pottery	Varia	Notes
LG/196	Royal Cemetery area.	Larnax B.	2 bodies, flexed, heads NW.	10b, 54b, 60, 72a, 83.	Copper bowl U.17772, Type 4; finger-ring; cylinder seal, decayed; weights U.17776.	
LG/197	"	Larnax B.	Lying NE x SW: plundered.	81, 100.		
LG/198	"	Larnax.	NW x SE, head NW.	71 (ten), 72a.		Pots were outside the coffin.

## CATALOGUE OF OBJECTS

[All objects of Isin, Larsa, or First Dynasty of Babylon date referred to in the text or illustrated in the plates are here recorded with page and plate references, and a number of objects possessing interest in themselves or in their associations, which are not otherwise described in the text, are included. Some objects of earlier or later date are also included if their find-spots are described, or if they form an important link in the argument.

The excavation numbers of the different seasons are:

I	1922-23	U.1-1054	
II	1923-24	U.1101-1788	
III	1924-25	U.2501-3374	U.3400-5540
IV	1925-26	U.6001-7145	U.7000-7381
V	1926-27	U.7500-9365	U.9361-9500
VI	1927-28	U.9500-11231	
VII	1928-29	U.11400-13108	
VIII	1929-30	U.13500-15817	
IX	1930-31	U.16001-17448	
X	1931-32	U.17601-18208	
XI	1932-33	U.18209-18723	
XII	1933-34	U.18724-20094	

The numbers in the third column were assigned during the excavations. The numbers in the fourth column were assigned after the close of the season in question:

U.3400-5540: practically all from Dub-lal-mah, and most from Rooms 8-9. (See T. Jacobsen, *AJA* 57 (1953), pp.125-128; Jacobsen gives a list of Ur III tablet numbers arranged by seasons on p.128 n.1).

U.7000-7381: tablets, all of U.7200-7381 and probably some of U.7000-7199 from the Third Dynasty range of the Dim-tab-ba Temple. U.7000-7145 are duplicate numbers.

U.9361-9500: possibly from SM site, see p.80. U.9361-9365 are duplicate numbers.

It has not been practicable to indicate which particular parts of this Catalogue have been added by the editor since some rearrangement of the material left by Sir Leonard Woolley has been necessary.

The descriptions of provenance given between quotation marks are taken from the field cards.

Where possible the present whereabouts of each object is indicated with its museum number, in round brackets with the following abbreviations: B. = Baghdad, *IM.* Iraq Museum, L. = London, *BM.* = British Museum, P. = Philadelphia, *CBS.* = Catalogue of the Babylonian Section.

When an entry is followed by the words 'Duplicate number, . . . .', the Museum number which follows is that of the first named object. Ed.]



- U.39. Terracotta, Type 6, Pl. 64. Surface find in heaps of rubbish from Hall's Palace dig. (B.JM.31), p. 173.
- U.66. Terracotta, Type 109, Pl. 75. From Trial Trench A.S. end, "about 400 level". Opificius, No. 324. (P.CBS.15183), p. 176.
- U.74. Inscribed clay cone of Lipit-Ištar. *U.E.T. I*, No. 106. From Trial Trench A.S. end "about 400 level".
- U.107. Terracotta. Ht. 0.084 m. From E-nun-maḥ. *A.J.* 3 (1923), Fig. 6; Opificius, No. 381. (L.BM.116509).
- U.164. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 216; *U.E.T. V*, No. 279. From E-nun-maḥ (B.JM.57310).
- U.165. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 217; *U.E.T. V*, No. 281. From E-nun-maḥ. (B.JM.57315).
- U.188. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 123. From E-nun-maḥ "17": found with broken stone vases. (Birmingham).
- U.203. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 853. From E-nun-maḥ "in recess E of doorway(?)". (P).
- U.212. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 123. From E-nun-maḥ "19".
- U.216. Terracotta, Type 90, Pl. 73. From surface of mound of outer wall NE of the city. Opificius, No. 630. (L.BM.116513), p. 176.
- U.217. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 123. From E-nun-maḥ "19, NE corner below rammed mud floor of first brick building".
- U.223. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 145; *U.E.T. VIII*, No. 87. From E-nun-maḥ "19 below mud floor". (B.JM.3), p. 3.
- U.262. Fragment of inscribed stone bowl. *U.E.T. I*, No. 101. From E-nun-maḥ "16-17... under pavement". (P.CBS.14948).
- U.315. Tablet fragments. *U.E.T. I*, No. 218. From E-nun-maḥ "20".
- U.317. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 228. From E-nun-maḥ "20".
- U.318. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 743. From E-nun-maḥ "20". (L.BM.131399).
- U.319. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 531. From E-nun-maḥ "20". (B).
- U.324. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 228. From E-nun-maḥ "20".
- U.325. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 123. From E-nun-maḥ "3A" (this is possibly "34", in which case it would be E-mu-ri-a-na-ba-ag Room 5, cf. *U.E. VIII*, p. 8).
- U.333. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 123. From E-mu-ri-a-na-ba-ag Room 2.
- U.334. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 132. From E-nun-maḥ "18". cf. W. W. Hallo, *Bi.Or.* 18 (1961), p. 10 and n. 19. (B).
- U.337. Inscribed docket. *U.E.T. V*, No. 854. From E-nun-maḥ "Z". (L.BM.131431).
- U.342. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 226; *U.E.T. V*, No. 525. From E-nun-maḥ "20". cf. F. R. Kraus, *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 521. (B.JM.57438).
- U.346. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 218. From E-nun-maḥ "Z".
- U.347. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 216. From E-nun-maḥ "Z".
- U.349. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 213; *U.E.T. V*. No. 680. From E-nun-maḥ "Z". (B.JM.57512).
- U.351. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 216. From E-nun-maḥ "Z".
- U.352. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 216; *U.E.T. V*, No. 278. From E-nun-maḥ "Z". (B.JM.57309).
- U.353. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 217. From E-nun-maḥ "Z".
- U.358. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 216. From E-nun-maḥ "Z".
- U.360. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 217; *U.E.T. V*, No. 280. From E-nun-maḥ "Z". (B.JM.57311).
- U.361. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 217. From E-nun-maḥ "Z".
- U.362. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 217. From E-nun-maḥ "Z".
- U.369. Tablet. *A.J.* 3 (1923), Pl. XXXIV. 2; *U.E.T. I*, No. 143. From Sinkarah. Cf. C. J. Gadd, *J.R.A.S.* (1962), pp. 679-680; W. W. Hallo, *Bi.Or.* 18 (1961), p. 11 (ii = iii). (L.BM.116426).
- U.378. Tablet fragment. *U.E.T. I*, No. 217. From E-nun-maḥ "17".
- U.383. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 736. From E-nun-maḥ "26", in a group of tablets including U.540 and 737. (B.JM.57441), p. 58, n. 13.
- U.400. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 102. From E-nun-maḥ "9", in a group of tablets including U.440 and 441. (B.JM.57224).
- U.420. Inscribed hinge-stone of Šu-ilišu. *U.E.T. I*, No. 100. Re-used. *U.E. VIII*, p. 101. (P.CBS.15324).
- U.421. Inscribed hinge-stone of Šu-ilišu. *U.E.T. I*, No. 100. Re-used. *U.E. VIII*, p. 101. (B.JM.374).
- U.435. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 234; *U.E.T. V*, No. 877. From E-nun-maḥ "25", The field cards give this tablet as U.435, not U.435a, and do not mention U.435b (*U.E.T. V*, No. 530). (B).
- U.441. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 552. From E-nun-maḥ "9", in a group of tablets including U.440 and 442. (P.52-30-199).
- U.442. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 791. From E-nun-maḥ "9", in a group of tablets including U.400 and 441. (B.JM.57566).
- U.454. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 540. Duplicate number, pot. Cf. *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 115. (P.52-30-190), p. 113, n. 11.
- U.481. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 546. Duplicate number, pot. Cf. *Foreign Trade*, pp. 24-5; *J.E.S.H.O.* 5 (1962), pp. 92-3, 107; *Or.* 32 (1963), pp. 407-8. (B.JM.57453).
- U.518. Terracotta, Type 110, Pl. 75. Found E of the railway line, on the surface. Opificius, No. 572. (P.CBS.15184), p. 176.
- U.524. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 532. From E-nun-maḥ "17", (B.JM.57445).
- U.540. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 398. From E-nun-maḥ "26", in a group of tablets including U.383 and 737. (P.52-30-159).
- U.569. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 214. From E-nun-maḥ. (B.JM.67676).
- U.588. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 220. From E-nun-maḥ "7", (B.JM.67678).

- U.608. Terracotta, Type 8. Ht. 0.0104 m. From against the SW face of the Temenos wall, p. 173.
- U.640. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 141. From Well No. 1. (*L.B.M.*116423).
- U.641. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 127. From Well No. 1. (*L.B.M.*116420).
- U.642. Inscribed clay cone. *A.J.* 3 (1923), Pl. XXXIV. 2; *U.E.T.* I, No. 138. From Well No. 1. (*L.B.M.*116421).
- U.646. Terracotta, Type 129, Pl. 88. From Temenos wall, NW front near W. corner. (*P.CBS.*14996), p. 177.
- U.655. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 610. Duplicate number, stone bowl (*P.CBS.*14974).
- U.688. Terracotta. Ht. 0.05 m. From Temenos wall, NW. *A.J.* 3 (1923), Fig. 6; Opificius, No. 75. (*L.B.M.*116520).
- U.700. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 131. From Well No. 1.
- U.709. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 249. From E-nun-mah. (*B.I.M.*67678).
- U.723. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 616. Duplicate number, fragment of inscribed stone. (*P.55-30-213*).
- U.737. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 246; *U.E.T.* V, No. 623. From E-nun-mah, in a group of tablets including U.383 and 540. (*B.I.M.*57486).
- U.751. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 131. From Well No. 1.
- U.778. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 131. From Well No. 1.
- U.779. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 128. From Well No. 1. (*L.B.M.*116424).
- U.780. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 142. From Well No. 1. (*L.B.M.*116422).
- U.781. Inscribed clay cone. *A.J.* 3 (1923), Pl. XXXIV. 2; *U.E.T.* I, No. 139. From Well No. 1. (*L.B.M.*116425).
- U.783. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 144. From Well No. 1. Cf. *Bi.Or.* 18 (1961), p. 10 and n. 22. (*L.B.M.*116428).
- U.861. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 123. From E-mu-ri-a-na-ba-ag Room 5.
- U.933. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 248. From E-nun-mah "W".
- U.934. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 246. From E-nun-mah "W".
- U.978. Terracotta, Type 148. Ht. 0.08 m. *A.J.* 3 (1923), Fig. 6; Opificius, No. 244. (*P.CBS.*15187), p. 178.
- U.984. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 225. From E-mu-ri-a-na-ba-ag Room 3. (*B.I.M.*67685).
- U.999. Glazed frit object (terracotta) Type 255, Pl. 92. From beyond railway. (*P.CBS.*15199), p. 182.
- U.1007. Terracotta. Ht. 0.014 m. From railway. *A.J.* 3 (1923), Fig. 6; Opificius, No. 316.
- U.1010. Terracotta, Type 82, Pl. 73. From Diqdiqqah. Opificius, No. 543. (*P.CBS.*15182), p. 175.
- U.1011. Terracotta. Ht. 0.011 m. From Diqdiqqah. *A.J.* 3 (1923), Fig. 6; Opificius, No. 332. (*P.CBS.*15185).
- U.1014. Terracotta, Type 135, Pl. 79. From Diqdiqqah. Opificius, No. 257. (*P.CBS.*15189), p. 178.
- U.1017. Terracotta. S. Smith, *Early History of Assyria* (London, 1928), Fig. 11 (p. 136), p. 135; Opificius, No. 351. From "Railway dig". (*L.B.M.*116519).
- U.1020. Terracotta, Type 91, Pl. 74. From Diqdiqqah. (*P.CBS.*15181).
- U.1034. Clay boat, Pl. 93. L. 0.014 × Ht. 0.009 m. From Diqdiqqah. (*P.CBS.*15231).
- U.1102. Terracotta. Ht. 0.095 m. From Diqdiqqah. *A.J.* 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.12.
- U.1104. Terracotta. Ht. 0.065 m. From Diqdiqqah. *A.J.* 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.1. (*P.CBS.*15690).
- U.1112. Terracotta, Type 257, Pl. 92. From Diqdiqqah. (*P.CBS.*15711), p. 182.
- U.1117. Terracotta box adorned with snakes in relief. L. 0.345 m., Width 0.148 m. Ht. 0.088 m. From Diqdiqqah. (*L.B.M.*117012).
- U.1118. Three fragments of a terracotta box-lid ornamented with snakes applied in relief: A. 0.125 m. × 0.125 m.; B. 0.08 m. × 0.06 m.; C. L. 0.045 m. From Diqdiqqah. Cf. U.1540. (A = *B.I.M.*567; B = *L.B.M.*1924-9-20, 275a).
- U.1119. Fragment of a terracotta box-lid ornamented with snakes applied in relief. Terracotta, Type 258, Pl. 92. L. 0.025 m., width 0.175 m. From Diqdiqqah. (*L.B.M.*128412), p. 182.
- U.1162. Terracotta. Ht. 0.05 m. From Diqdiqqah. *A.J.* 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.5; Opificius, No. 243.
- U.1200. Inscribed clay cone of Warad-Sin. Found *in situ* in inner Temenos wall; N of Ziggurat. *Sumer* 13 (1957), pp. 177, 183. (*B.I.M.*612).
- U.1204. Terracotta. Ht. 0.093 m. Surface find. *A.J.* 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.2.3. (*L.B.M.*116816).
- U.1211. Terracotta, Type No. 190, Pl. 85. From Diqdiqqah. *A.J.* 5 (1925), Pl. VII.2.10; Van Buren, No. 1057. (*P.CBS.*15695), p. 180.
- U.1214. Terracotta. Ht. 0.059 m. From Diqdiqqah. *A.J.* 5 (1925), Pl. VII.2.9. (*L.B.M.*116849?).
- U.1216. Terracotta. Ht. 0.056 m. From Diqdiqqah. *A.J.* 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.8. (*P.CBS.*15636).
- U.1217. Terracotta. Ht. 0.078 m. From Diqdiqqah. *A.J.* 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.15; Opificius, No. 33. (*L.B.M.*116838).
- U.1223. Cylinder seal. *U.E.X.*, No. 501. From Diqdiqqah. (*B.I.M.*625), p. 170.
- U.1227. Terracotta. Ht. 0.113 m. From Diqdiqqah. *A.J.* 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.2.6; Opificius, No. 214 and Pl. 4. (*P.CBS.*15648).
- U.1229. Terracotta, Type 63, Pl. 71; Van Buren, No. 528. (*L.B.M.*117126), p. 175.
- U.1231. Terracotta, Type 4, Pl. 64. (*P.CBS.*15672), p. 173.
- U.1232. Terracotta, Type 167, Pl. 83. Opificius, No. 387. (*L.B.M.*116812), p. 179.
- U.1234. Terracotta, Type 53, Pl. 69. Opificius, No. 228. (*P.CBS.*15669), p. 174.
- U.1236. Terracotta, Type 22, Pl. 66. Opificius, No. 114. (*L.B.M.*116801), p. 173.
- U.1239. Terracotta, Type 48, Pl. 69. Opificius, No. 241. (*P.CBS.*15644), p. 174.

- U.1244. Terracotta, Type 97, Pl. 74. Opificius, No. 320. (L.BM.116835), p. 176.
- U.1247. Terracotta, Type 210, Pl. 88 (P.CBS.15698), p. 181.
- U.1252. Terracotta, Type 244, Pl. 90. (P.CBS.15708), p. 182.
- U.1264. Fragment from edge of a bowl in black porous stone with remains of an archaic inscription under lip. 0.040 × 0.027 × 0.015 m. From Diqqah. (B.IM.643), p. 82.
- U.1267. Cylinder seal. U.E. X, No. 362. From Diqqah. (P.CBS.15592), p. 170.
- U.1268. Cylinder seal. U.E. X, No. 249. From Diqqah. (P.CBS.15593), p. 170.
- U.1269–1270. Two figurines of squatting monkeys in frit originally glazed but now bleached white; the animals are pierced for suspension horizontally through the middle of the body. Pl. 93. Ht. 0.032 m. From Diqqah. (U.1269 = L.BM.116915; U.1270 = P.CBS.15724).
- U.1271. Amulet; figurine of a tortoise in frit originally glazed but now bleached white. L. 0.022 m. Cf. Pl. 93. From Diqqah.
- U.1274. Amulet; frog, retaining traces of green glaze. Pl. 93. L. 0.053 m. From Diqqah. Van Buren, No. 925. (P.CBS.15719).
- U.1276. Amulet; frog of glazed frit. Pl. 93. L. 0.061 m. From Diqqah. Van Buren, No. 925. (L.BM.116913).
- U.1277–1283. Amulets; ducks (?) in frit originally glazed but now bleached white. L. 0.032 m. Cf. Pl. 93. From Diqqah. (1277 = B.IM.647; 1278 = L.BM.116916; 1279 = P.CBS.15721; 1280 = B.IM.852; 1281 = B.IM.853; 1282 = B.IM.648; 1283 = B.IM.854).
- U.1286. Rosette with 17 petals moulded in frit and originally covered with a greenish-blue glaze; at the back is a loop for attachment. Pl. 93. Diam. 0.064 m. From Diqqah. (L.BM.116911).
- U.1300. Tablet. U.E.T. V, No. 447. Duplicate number, terracotta. Cf. O.L.Z. 50 (1955), pp. 522–3; *Zwischenzeit*, p. 104. (P).
- U.1302. Terracotta, Type 96, Pl. 74. Opificius, No. 315. (L.BM.116811), p. 176.
- U.1303. Terracotta. Ht. 0.076 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VII.2.1; Opificius, No. 360.
- U.1304. Terracotta, Type 142, Pl. 80. (P.CBS.15681), p. 178.
- U.1307. Terracotta. Ht. 0.045 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VII.2.7; Opificius, No. 350. (L.BM.116851).
- U.1308. Terracotta, Type 170, Pl. 83. Opificius, No. 371. (L.BM.116805), p. 179.
- U.1310. Terracotta, Type 173, Pl. 83. Opificius, No. 230. (L.BM.116826), p. 180.
- U.1312. Terracotta. Ht. 0.061 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VII.2.5; Opificius, No. 519. (L.BM.116844).
- U.1313. Terracotta. Ht. 0.092 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VII.2.13; Opificius, No. 535. (P.CBS.15656).
- U.1316. Terracotta. Ht. 0.042 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VII.2.6; Opificius, No. 525. (L.BM.116821).
- U.1320. Tablet. U.E.T. V, No. 166. Duplicate number, terracotta. (B.IM.57255).
- U.1329. Terracotta. Ht. 0.085 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VII.2.12; Opificius, No. 530.
- U.1331. Terracotta, Type 114, Pl. 76. Opificius, No. 426 (L.BM.116813), p. 176.
- U.1332. Terracotta, Type 113, Pl. 76. Opificius, No. 427. (P), p. 176.
- U.1334. Terracotta. Ht. 0.045 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.6; Opificius, No. 105.
- U.1335. Terracotta. Ht. 0.050 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.4. (L.BM.116827).
- U.1337. Terracotta. Ht. 0.066 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.3. (L.BM.116820).
- U.1341. Terracotta. Ht. 0.072 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.4. (L.BM.116827).
- U.1344. Terracotta, Type 17, Ht. 0.058 m. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.9; Opificius, No. 265. (B.IM.677), p. 173.
- U.1345. Terracotta. Ht. 0.040 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.2.7; Opificius, No. 35.
- U.1347. Terracotta. Ht. 0.105 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.14; Opificius, No. 107.
- U.1349. Terracotta. Ht. 0.067 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.2.4. (L.BM.116847).
- U.1364. Terracotta. Ht. 0.10 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.17.
- U.1368. Fragment of inscribed clay cone of Warad-Sin. U.E.T. VIII, No. 80A. (L.BM.117141), p. 3, n. 19.
- U.1370. Terracotta. Ht. 0.063 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.11; Van Buren, No. 379. (P.31–16–806 or P.CBS.15660).
- U.1371. Terracotta. Ht. 0.095 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.16. (L.BM.116798).
- U.1374. Terracotta, Type 17. Ht. 0.162 m. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.7; Opificius, No. 123 and Pl. 2 (L.BM.116800), p. 173.
- U.1375. Terracotta, Type 144, Pl. 80. Opificius, No. 270. (P.CBS.15633), p. 178.
- U.1376. Terracotta. Ht. 0.053 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.13. (L.BM.116818).
- U.1381. Terracotta. Ht. 0.066 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VIII.1.10; Opificius, No. 106.
- U.1383. Terracotta. Ht. 0.075 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VII.2.3; Opificius, No. 326.
- U.1385. Terracotta. Ht. 0.068 m. From Diqqah. A.J. 5 (1925), Pl. VII.2.4; Opificius, No. 513. (L.BM.116852).
- U.1392. Terracotta, Type 162, Pl. 82. (P.CBS.15643), p. 179.
- U.1395. Fragment of a wheel-made vase of reddish clay on which is incised the figure of a woman and a bird's head. Pl. 92, No. 259. 0.11 m. × 0.10 m. From Diqqah. P.395.
- U.1406. Terracotta, Type 198, Pl. 86. (P.CBS.15694), p. 180.
- U.1407. Terracotta, Type 184, Pl. 85. (L.BM.116833), p. 180.

- U.1409. Frit mask with traces of blue glaze. Pl. 93. Ht. 0.02 m. From Diqqah. (P.CBS.15725).
- U.1410. Cylinder seal. *U.E. X*, No. 356. From Diqqah. (B.JM.690), p. 170.
- U.1413. Cylinder seal. *U.E. X*, No. 471. From Diqqah. (B.JM.703), p. 170.
- U.1414. Cylinder seal. *U.E. X*, No. 366. From Diqqah. (B.JM.693), p. 170.
- U.1430. Terracotta, Type 223, Pl. 89. (L.BM.116855), p. 181.
- U.1447. Terracotta, Type 245, Pl. 91. (P.CBS.15705), p. 182.
- U.1501. Fragment of a clay lid of a box, originally c. 0.26 m. × 0.17 m.; a rectangular projection in the middle served as a handle; on either side of this sprawled a pair of snakes modelled in relief and marked with impressed dots. Actual size 0.19 m. × 0.12 m.; one corner remains with the handle, one snake and part of a second. Cf. Pl. 92. From Diqqah. (B.JM.735).
- U.1515. Inscribed clay cone of Warad-Sin. From wall NE of Ziggurat near U.1200. *Sumer 13* (1957), p. 177. (B.JM.740).
- U.1524. Terracotta, Type 212, Pl. 88. (P.CBS.15702), p. 181.
- U.1540. Box of reddish drab terracotta, 0.34 m. × 0.195 m. × 0.115 m., decorated with spotted snakes applied in relief. Pl. 92. From Diqqah. (B.JM.753).
- U.1541. Terracotta, Type 260, Pl. 92.
- U.1551. Terracotta, Type 156, Pl. 81. (L.BM.116842), p. 179.
- U.1561. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 2. From Diqqah. (L.BM.116988), p. 82.
- U.1579. Terracotta, Type 139. Ht. 0.09 m. (P.CBS.15646), p. 178.
- U.1580. Frit lion's head with traces of glaze. Pl. 93. Ht. 0.04 m. From Diqqah. (P.CBS.15704).
- U.1585. Fragment of inscribed stone foundation tablet. 0.064 m. × 0.071 m. *U.E.T. I*, No. 82. Brought in from a place between Diqqah and "the sheikh's water engine". (P.CBS.15611), p. 83.
- U.1601. Terracotta, Type 26, Pl. 66. (P.CBS.15664), p. 173.
- U.1609. Terracotta, Type 30, Pl. 67. (B.JM.782), p. 174.
- U.1611. Terracotta, Type 203, Pl. 87. (P.CBS.15675), p. 180.
- U.1616. Terracotta, Type 231, Pl. 90. (P.CBS.15699), p. 181.
- U.1617. Terracotta, Type 229, Pl. 89. (P.CBS.15700), p. 181.
- U.1628. Cylinder seal. *U.E. X*, No. 370. (B.JM.788), p. 170.
- U.1633. Fragment of inscribed clay cone of Rim-Sin. *U.E.T. VIII*, p. 31, No. 29; Edzard, *Sumer 13* (1957), pp. 178, 184. (B.JM.791), p. 3, n. 10.
- U.1651. Terracotta, Type 224. Ht. 0.055 m. From Diqqah. (P.CBS.15696), p. 181.
- U.1695. Fragment of inscribed stone tablet; both faces convex with archaic characters, mostly obliterated on one face. 0.06 m. × 0.038 m. From Diqqah. (L.BM.116983), p. 82.
- U.1703. Part of a clay box-lid with round knob handle, decorated with three (originally four) snakes in applied relief; the bodies of the snakes are spotted with impressed circles. 0.16 m. × 0.12 m. From Diqqah. Cf. U.1117-1119, 1540, 1541. (B.JM.816).
- U.1715. Pectoral (?) in glazed frit, now bleached white; holes for attachment to necklace at each end. Pl. 93. L. 0.065 m. From Diqqah. (P.CBS.15717).
- U.1721. Terracotta, Type 93, Pl. 74. (P.CBS.15631), p. 176.
- U.1728. Terracotta, Type 161, Pl. 82. (P.CBS.15640), p. 179.
- U.1729. Terracotta, Type 18. Ht. 0.105 m. Found with U.1728. (P.CBS.15668), p. 173.
- U.1744. Terracotta, Type 125, Pl. 78. (P.CBS.15634), p. 177.
- U.1745. Terracotta, Type 88, Pl. 73. (P.CBS.15642), p. 176.
- U.1754. Terracotta, Types 14 and 15, Pl. 65. (P.CBS.15686), p. 173.
- U.1756. Terracotta, Type 204. Ht. 0.115 m. From Diqqah. Opificius, No. 458. (L.BM.116814).
- U.1762. Terracotta, Type 102, Pl. 75. (P.CBS.15650), p. 176.
- U.1763. Terracotta, Type 142. Ht. 0.095 m. From Diqqah. (P.CBS.15682), p. 386.
- U.1779. Terracotta, Type 120. Ht. 0.04 m. From Diqqah. (P.CBS.15687), p. 177.
- U.1780. Terracotta, Type 25, Pl. 66. (P.CBS.15662), p. 173.
- U.1782. Terracotta, Type 71, Pl. 71. Opificius, No. 530. (P.CBS.15630), p. 175.
- U.1784. Terracotta, Type 104, Pl. 75. (P.CBS.15637), p. 176.
- U.2501. Part of inscribed stone tablet. (L.BM.119013), p. 84.
- U.2503. Cylinder seal. *U.E. X*, No. 312. From Diqqah. (B.JM.862), p. 170.
- U.2511. Terracotta, Type 185, Pl. 85. (B.JM.868), p. 180.
- U.2516. Terracotta, Type 19, Pl. 66. (B.JM.870), p. 173.
- U.2529. Cylinder seal. *U.E. X*, No. 314. From Diqqah. (B.JM.874), p. 170.
- U.2548. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 223. One of a group, including also U.2582-3, 2586-9, 2593, 2596, 2601-3, 2615, 2623, 2625-9, 2647, 2660, 2680-82, 2686-90, 2696-2700, 2703-4, 2712-13, and probably 3051-3 (q.v.), which are mostly of Isin-Larsa date, and which were found under the wall of Kudur-Mabuk dividing E-nun-mah Room 32 from E-mu-ri-a-na-ba-ag Room 5 (formerly TTB 34); see *U.E. VI*, Chap. V; *U.E. VIII*, pp. 6, 8; and compare plan in *A.J. 3* (1923), Fig. 2 (p. 320) with *U.E. VIII*, Pls 47, 48. This

- provenance is variously described as "TTB Room 34, arch wall/below arched wall/below curved wall/below curved arch".
- U.2565. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 131. From "W.P.D."
- U.2566. Fragment of inscribed brick. *U.E.T. I*, p. xxiv; *Bi.Or.* 18 (1961), p. 5. From "PAT". (P.CBS.16467-8, 16539-40).
- U.2569. Inscribed brick. *U.E.T. I*, No. 104. From "PAT". (P.CBS.16542).
- U.2582. Tablet. See U.2548.
- U.2583. Inscribed clay label. *U.E.T. I*, No. 108. See U.2548.
- U.2584. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 230.
- U.2586-9. Tablets. See U.2548.
- U.2593. Tablet. See U.2548.
- U.2596. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 222. See U.2548.
- U.2601-3. Tablets. See U.2548.
- U.2611. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 123. From opposite SE angle of Great Court of Nanna (cf. p. 4, n. 27), below pavement.
- U.2612. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 131; *U.E.T. VIII*, p. 31. From opposite SE corner of Great Court of Nanna (cf. p. 4, n. 27). (L.BM.119039).
- U.2613. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 131; *U.E.T. VIII*, p. 31. Provenance as U.2612. (L.BM.119032).
- U.2614. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 123; *U.E.T. VIII*, p. 29. Provenance as U.2612. (L.BM.119031).
- U.2615. Tablet. See U.2548.
- U.2617. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 131; *U.E.T. VIII*, p. 30. Provenance as U.2612. (Probably L.BM.119038).
- U.2622. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 131. Provenance as U.2612.
- U.2623. Inscribed clay label. See U.2548.
- U.2625. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 221. See U.2548.
- U.2626-9. Tablets. See U.2548.
- U.2634. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 114. From NW terrace of Ziggurat. (L.BM.119028).
- U.2637. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 132; *U.E.T. VIII*, No. 72. From "PDW" (possibly Great Court of Nanna (PD), west). (L.BM.119044).
- U.2641. Terracotta, Type 139, Pl. 79. From Diqdiqqah. Van Buren, No. 417. (B.IM.903), p. 178.
- U.2647. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 224. See U.2548.
- U.2651. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 131. Provenance as U.2637.
- U.2660. Tablet. See U.2548.
- U.2669. Fragment of inscribed brick. *U.E.T. I*, No. 121. Provenance as U.2637. (L.BM.119272).
- U.2676. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 111; *U.E.T. VIII*, p. 27. From Great Court of Nanna. (L.BM.119045).
- U.2679. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 123; *U.E.T. VIII*, p. 29. Provenance as U.2676. (L.BM.119052).
- U.2680-82. Tablets. See U.2548.
- U.2682. Tablet. See U.2548.
- U.2685. Terracotta, Type 191, Pl. 85. (P.33-35-252), p. 180.
- U.2686-90. Tablets. See U.2548. (U.2687 = B.IM.920).
- U.2696-8. Tablets. See U.2548.
- U.2699. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 227. See U.2548.
- U.2700. Tablet. *U.E.T. III*, No. 1079. See U.2548. (P.47-29-341).
- U.2703-4. Tablets. See U.2548.
- U.2712-3. Tablets. See U.2548.
- U.2720. Terracotta, Type 248, Pl. 91. (B.IM.922), p. 182.
- U.2725. Inscribed brick. *U.E.T. I*, No. 120. From Great Court of Nanna (cf. p. 4, n. 27), east corner.
- U.2755. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 112; *U.E.T. VIII*, No. 67D; *U.E. V*, pp. 38, n. 2, 47; *Bi.Or.* 18 (1961), p. 8 and n. 16. (L.BM.119036), p. 2, n. 8.
- U.2759A-K. Inscribed clay cones. *U.E.T. VIII*, p. 30; *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. (Include B.IM.935; L.BM.119015-6), p. 3, n. 10.
- U.2778. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 114; *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. (B.IM.942).
- U.2788. Clay model of a boat, Pl. 93. The field card assigns this number to a miniature clay vase.
- U.2792. Terracotta, Type 165, Pl. 82. Van Buren, No. 693. (B.IM.944), p. 179.
- U.2794. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 123. From E-dub-lal-mah. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. (B.IM.946).
- U.2801. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 122. From E-dub-lal-mah, Room 7. (L.BM.119022).
- U.2817. Fragment of inscribed brick. *U.E.T. I*, No. 104. From "S.F." (P.CBS.16544).
- U.2833. Fragments of inscribed brick. *U.E.T. I*, No. 121. From "S.F." (P.CBS.16475, 16547).
- U.2865. Terracotta, Type 153, Pl. 81. Van Buren, No. 460. (L.BM.119169 + 119184), p. 179.
- U.2868. Terracotta, Type 50, Pl. 69. Opificius, No. 231. (L.BM.119167), p. 174.
- U.2882. Fragments of inscribed brick. *U.E.T. I*, p. xxiv; From E-nun-mah, "in Arched Wall R. 34", see U.2548 above. (P.CBS.16476, 16550).
- U.2900. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 118. From "S.F." *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177; *U.E.T. VIII*, p. 28, no. 19. (B.IM.972).
- U.2914. Terracotta, Type 169, Pl. 83. Van Buren, No. 412. (L.BM.119166), p. 179.
- U.2974. Terracotta, Type 8. Ht. 0.11 m. From Diqdiqqah. (B.IM.986), p. 173.
- U.2987. Terracotta, Type 149, Pl. 80. (B.IM.994), p. 178.
- U.2989. Terracotta, Type 151, Pl. 81. Van Buren, No. 402. (L.BM.119160), pp. 178-9.
- U.2991. Terracotta, Type 67, Pl. 71. Van Buren, No. 519. (L.BM.119171), p. 175.

- U.3020. Black steatite foundation tablet of Warad-Sin. *U.E.T.* I, No. 129; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 30, no. 26; *A.J.* 5 (1925), Pl. XXXVI.1 (right); *U.E.* V, p. 63. From Ningal Temple Room 3. (*L.BM.*119010).
- U.3021. Copper foundation tablet of Warad-Sin. *U.E.T.* I, No. 129; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 30, No. 26; *A.J.* 5 (1925), Pl. XXXVI.1 (left); *U.E.* V, p. 63. From Ningal Temple Room 3. (*L.BM.*119011).
- U.3023. Terracotta, Type 217, Pl. 88 (*P.CBS.*16252), p. 181.
- U.3051-3. Tablets. From "E-nun-maḥ Room 35. Below arched wall" according to the field cards, but this is probably a mistake for "... Room 34...", since Room 35 (= E-mu-ri-ana-ba-ag Room 4, *U.E.* VIII, Pl. 48) is not adjacent to the "arched wall"; see U.2548 (*U.3053* = *B.IM.*53739).
- U.3056. Terracotta, Type 226. Ht. 0.063 m. From Diqqiqqah. Van Buren, No. 1020. (*L.BM.*119164), p. 181.
- U.3109. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 106; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 27. From E-dub-lal-maḥ. (*L.BM.*119043).
- U.3115. Inscribed brick. *U.E.T.* I, No. 117. From "PDW" (see U.2637) "and Behind Dublal". (*L.BM.*119276).
- U.3119. Terracotta, Type 18, Pl. 66. (*B.IM.*1036), p. 173.
- U.3163B. Terracotta, Type 256, Pl. 92. (*P.33-35-267*), p. 182.
- U.3191. Inscribed brick. *U.E.T.* I, No. 110. Found "Loose on SW slope of western and highest hill".
- U.3245. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 106; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 27. From west side of E-dub-lal-maḥ. (*L.BM.*119051).
- U.3247. Inscribed clay cone of Warad-Sin. From SW of E-dub-lal-maḥ. *Sumer* 13 (1957), pp. 178, 183; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 30, No. 25 (*B.IM.*1079).
- U.3251. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 106; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 27. From SW of E-dub-lal-maḥ. (*L.BM.*119053).
- U.3254. Mask of glazed frit. A human face of frit originally covered with polychrome glaze; the eyes were inlaid in a different material; the face is in the round and has on either side a projecting flange in which are holes for attaching the mask to a background. The upper part of the right side of the face with the right eye is missing and the nose is damaged. Pl. 96b. Ht. of face 0.046 m., total ht. 0.066 m. From E-dub-lal-maḥ courtyard. (*B.IM.*1083), pp. 183-4 and n. 3.
- U.3263. Fragment of a diorite stela of Ḥammurapi. *U.E.T.* I, No. 146. From Gipar-ku, Room C.7. See C. J. Gadd, *History and Monuments of Ur* (London, 1929), pp. 187, 189; *Cambridge Ancient History* (Rev. ed.), II, Chapter V (1965), p. 10; I. J. Gelb, *Hurrians and Subarians* (Chicago, 1944), p. 41; F. J. Stephens, *Votive and Historical Texts from Babylonia and Assyria* (Y.O.S. IX), (New Haven, 1937), Nos 39-61; Å. Sjöberg, *Z.A.* 54 (1961), pp. 51-70. See also U.3355, 6965, 11677. (*B.IM.*1089), pp. 6, 54.
- U.3267. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 124; *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 67F; *U.E.* V, pp. 38 n. 2, 47; *Bi.Or.* 8 (1961), p. 8 and n. 16; *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. (*B.IM.*1090), p. 2 n. 8.
- U.3315. Inscribed brick. *U.E.T.* I, p. xxiv. (*P.CBS.*16473-4).
- U.3325. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 360. From Diqqiqqah. (*B.IM.*1112), p. 170.
- U.3337. Inscribed hinge stone of Šu-Suen. *U.E.T.* I, No. 72. From Gipar-ku. (*L.BM.*119007), p. 43.
- U.3338. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 131. From "HD.B". *Sumer* 13 (1957), pp. 177, 183. (*B.IM.*1115).
- U.3341. Axe head, cast bronze, socketed, in good condition. Pl. 98. L. 0.188 m. From Gipar-ku. Date uncertain, p. 184.
- U.3355. Fragment of a diorite stela of Ḥammurapi. *U.E.T.* I, No. 146. Found loose on surface, east side of city. See U.3263. (*B.IM.*1125), p. 54.
- U.4648. Tablet. *U.E.T.* III, No. 236; *Iraq* 15 (1953), pp. 88, 91. Post-season number, see p. 214. (*B.IM.*53118).
- U.4888. Fragment of clay with seal impression. *U.E.* X, No. 459; *Bi.Or.* 18 (1961), p. 11. Post-season number, see p. 214.
- U.5540. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 728. Post-season number, see p. 214. (*L.BM.*131394).
- U.6009. Bone pin; shaft square in section with rounded knob head. Pl. 99. L. 0.104 m. From the surface soil outside NW limits of EH. (*P.CBS.*16359).
- U.6017. Eight small beads including crescent-shaped agate pendant, and shell and carnelian beads. From tomb (G 1) in surface soil of EH. (*P.CBS.*16387), p. 207.
- U.6019. Inscribed clay cone. From "lower surface soil of EH". (*P.CBS.*16231), p. 83 n. 4.
- U.6020. Stamp seal. *U.E.* X, No. 627; Gadd, *P.B.A.* 18 (1932), pp. 197-8, Pl. II, No. 8; Buchanan, *A.S.* 16 (1965), p. 206. From "loose surface soil of ES". (*L.BM.*118704), p. 171 n. 2.
- U.6034. Clay vase, Type IL.91b, Pls 109 and 95b; neck painted black, and vertical stripes of black descending to the shoulders. Ht. 0.245 m. From Grave LG/141. (*P.CBS.*16645), pp. 191, 207.
- U.6038. Clay bowl, Type IL.35, Pl. 103. Ht. 0.045 m. From Grave LG/138. Pp. 188, 207.
- U.6039. Clay bowl, Type IL.35, Pls 103 and 95c; of light drab clay, with a roughly drawn design of zig-zags in black paint. Diam. 0.15 m. From Grave LG/137. (*B.IM.*1254), pp. 188, 207.
- U.6060. Stone pin, white calcite, the point missing. L. 0.044 m. From Grave LG/136. (*B.IM.*1431), p. 207.
- U.6067. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, 486. From Diqqiqqah. (*B.IM.*1521), p. 170.

- U.6078. Amulet, frog, of glazed frit, originally blue but now bleached white. L. 0.041 m. From loose in the surface soil of EH. Cf. Pl. 93. Already included in *U.E.* IX, Pl. 31, p. 112, on which see A. Parrot, *Bi.Or.* 21 (1964), p. 58. (*P.CBS.*16373).
- U.6079. Stone mace-head, veined serpentine, pear-shaped. Ht. 0.06 m. From loose in the surface soil of EH. (*B.IM.*1166).
- U.6080. Amulet, frog, of black steatite; one leg broken. L. 0.015 m. From loose in the surface soil of EH. (*B.IM.*1405).
- U.6084. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht. 0.027 m., diam. 0.015 m. Presentation scene with Nanna, minor god and votary; inscribed: "Lugal-ezen, son of Lugal-an-na-ab-túm(?)", traces of recutting. From loose in the surface soil of EH. (*L.BM.*118683).
- U.6085. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht. 0.023 m., diam. 0.013 m. Presentation scene showing Nanna with minor god, votary, swans and scorpion; illegible inscription. From loose in the surface soil of EH. (*P.*35-1-610).
- U.6086. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht. 0.023 m., diam. 0.005 m. Scene showing contest of men and animals; illegible inscription. From loose in the surface soil of EH. (*B.IM.*1508).
- U.6091. Cylinder seal, black steatite. Ht. 0.017 m., diam. 0.007 m. Presentation scene with Nanna, minor god and votary. From Grave LG/140. See however *U.E.* X, No. 495 which gives "haematite" and "EH. surface"; and field card which gives "black basalt" and "loose surface soil EH". (*P.CBS.*16311), pp. 170, 207.
- U.6105. Cylinder seal, black steatite. *U.E.* X, No. 483. Ht. 0.03 m., diam. 0.017 m. Presentation scene; major god holding a wand, minor god and votary carrying gazelle; inscribed "Nin-šubur, true messenger of heaven, who carries the bright sceptre". From Grave LG/137. *U.E.* X, No. 483, following field card, supports this provenance ("Tomb G. 3" = LG/137); cf. however LG/141 on p. 207. (*B.IM.*1477), pp. 170, 207.
- U.6106. Cylinder seal, white frit, unpierced. *U.E.* X, No. 458. Ht. 0.035 m., diam. 0.004 m. Inscribed "Lugal-nuzu son of Etel-pi-Sin". From loose in the surface soil of EH. (*P.CBS.*16296), p. 170.
- U.6110. Amulet, frog, of frit, originally glazed; head broken. Pl. 99. L. 0.014 m. From loose in the surface soil of EH. P. 183.
- U.6129. Clay foundation cone of Lipit-Ištar recording the building of an E-gipar at Ur. *U.E.T.* I, No. 106. Diam. of head 0.104 m.; stem broken. From loose in the surface soil of EH. (*B.IM.*1529), p. 2.
- U.6130. Cylinder seal, diorite, incompletely pierced. Ht. 0.023 m., diam. 0.01 m. A spread eagle seizing two lions. From loose in the soil of EH. (*B.IM.*1520).
- U.6132. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht. 0.014 m., diam. 0.007 m. The adoration of a tree of life. From loose in the soil in EH. Probably 1st Babylonian Dynasty. (*B.IM.*1510).
- U.6135. Copper spade-head. Pl. 94. L. 0.195 m., width 0.085 m. Found with U.6137 against a brick grave in EH, sq. Q/8. (*B.IM.*1369), pp. 78-9.
- U.6136. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht. 0.022 m., diam. 0.012 m. Presentation scene, Nanna, a minor god and a votary and a grotesque figure. From loose in the surface soil of EH. (*B.IM.*1487).
- U.6137. Copper spade-head. Pl. 94. L. 0.17 m., width 0.085 m. Found against a brick grave with U.6135. (*L.BM.*118609), pp. 78-9.
- U.6145. Copper pin, Type RC.4 (*U.E.* II, Pl. 231), with coiled head. L. 0.144 m. From loose in upper soil of EH.
- U.6147. Clay dish with a hole in the centre round which are four compartments formed by ribs rising from the bowl's base, and four holes in the sides; roughly circular; of coarse drab clay. Diam. 0.27 m. From Grave LG/144. Pl. 97e, p. 208.
- U.6154. Copper razor-blade, l. 0.045 m., width 0.095 m.; with wooden handle. Pl. 94. From Grave LG/142. (*P.CBS.*16401), p. 208.
- U.6160. Cylinder seal, black steatite. *U.E.* X, No. 380. Not fully pierced. A lion attacked by two men; two lines of intentionally defaced inscription. From well below the surface in EH. (*P.CBS.*16286), p. 170.
- U.6165. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht. broken, diam. 0.013 m. Presentation scene with standing armed god, minor god and votary; inscribed: "Uš(?)... son of Gù-d[é-a] (?)". From well below the surface of EH. (*B.IM.*1481).
- U.6166. Miniature clay vase in the form of an almond. Pl. 96. Ht. 0.04 m. From well below the surface in EH. (*P.CBS.*16248).
- U.6169. Terracotta, Type 154, Pl. 81. From Diqdiqqah. Opificius, No. 203. (*L.BM.*127487), p. 179.
- U.6178A-F. Six haematite weights. Lengths 0.036, 0.033, 0.023, 0.013, 0.014, 0.024 m. From Grave LG/145. (E = *L.BM.*118578), p. 208.
- U.6194. Terracotta, Type 62, Pl. 71. From below surface in EH. (*P.CBS.*16261), p. 175.
- U.6195. Clay model of a shrine (?); a square block having on three sides incised lines representing a doorway; at the top corners were horns; in one doorway remains apparently of a nude female figure. Pl. 97. Ht. 0.12 m., width 0.07 m. From 1.00 m. below surface against the back wall of Block (G) of the Larsa range of buildings on EH.
- U.6198. Pot, Type 113, Pl. 111. From below surface soil in EH. (*B.IM.*1290), p. 192.
- U.6199. Copper tumbler, Type IL.11, Pl. 100. Ht. 0.086 m., diam. 0.08 m. From Grave LG/148. (B), p. 208.

- U.6200. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; lapis lazuli. Diam. 0.007 m. Scene of worship; inscribed "Nin-  
[šubur], the messenger(?) of [heaven]".  
From Grave LG/148. (L.BM.118700), p. 208.
- U.6208. Fragments of black burnished bowl. From  
Grave LG/149. P. 437.
- U.6213. Clay vase, Type IL.91b, Pls 109, 95d; with  
black band and tassel ornament painted round  
rim. Ht. 0.25 m., rim diam. 0.10 m. From  
Grave LG/151. P. 191.
- U.6232. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; grey steatite. Ht.  
0.028 m., diam. 0.013 m. A kneeling man  
between two lions and a standing hero who  
grasps one lion by the tail. From well below  
the surface of EH. (L.BM.118682).
- U.6233. Terracotta, Type 80, Pl. 72. From below  
surface of EH. Opificius, No. 692.  
(P.CBS.16258), p. 175.
- U.6255. Cylinder seal, black haematite. *U.E.* X, No.  
475. Ht. 0.023 m., diam. 0.012 m. Šamaš,  
armed with a notched sword, steps on a  
crouching bull and a votary brings a kid as  
offering; Martu holding a club is followed by a  
votary and a servant; also another servant and  
a *bifrons*. From Grave LG/153.  
(P.CBS.16306), pp. 170, 209.
- U.6256A-F. Six cylindrical haematite weights.  
Lengths 0.053, 0.032, 0.031, 0.024, 0.024,  
0.017 m. Weight of B 16.49 gm. From Grave  
LG/153. Cf. *R.A.* 24 (1927), pp. 70, 72. (B =  
L.BM.118575; C = B.IM.1439), p. 153.
- U.6257A-C. Three duck weights; A-B haematite,  
C lapis lazuli. Lengths 0.015, 0.015, 0.010 m.  
Weight of B 2.772 gm. From Grave LG/153.  
(B = L.BM.118571), p. 209.
- U.6258A. Black stone loom weight. Diam. 0.037  
m., thickness 0.007 m. From Grave LG/153.  
(B.IM.1425), p. 209.
- U.6258F. Square stone weight, rounded at corners.  
0.045 × 0.045 × 0.045. From Grave LG/153.  
P. 209.
- U.6261. Cylinder seal, black steatite. *U.E.* X, No.  
311. Presentation scene with Nanna, a minor  
god and a votary; inscription destroyed. From  
well below the surface in EH. (P.CBS.16314),  
p. 170.
- U.6268. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite; broken.  
Diam. 0.012 m. Presentation scene with  
Šamaš (?), a minor goddess and a votary;  
Badly worn inscription. From well below the  
surface of EH. (B.IM.1488).
- U.6271. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht.  
0.03 m., diam. 0.014 m. A winged dragon  
attacked by Gilgamesh and Enkidu; uncertain  
inscription. From well below the surface in  
EH. (B.IM.1469).
- U.6276. Cylinder seal, black steatite, fragment. Ht.  
0.026 m., diam. 0.013 m. Presentation scene;  
inscribed "Šamaš-pa-e son of Abbakalla".  
From the loose surface soil, EH. (B.IM.1484).
- U.6277.I-XIX. Group of nineteen pottery vessels,  
including: U.6277.X, Type RC.235 (*U.E.* II,  
Pl. 266), Pl. 95a; U.6277.XVI, Type 88b, Pls  
109, 95e. From about 2.00 m. below surface  
alongside mud brick wall running NE  
by SW, south of Gipar-ku and parallel with S  
Temenos wall. (I = P.CBS.16601; II =  
P.CBS.16603; IX = L.BM.1927-5-27, 292;  
others include B.IM.1215, 45284), p. 191.
- U.6282. Pot, Type 16, Pl. 102. Ht. 0.13 m., diam.  
0.115 m. From below surface of EH.  
(B.IM.1281), p. 188.
- U.6288. Cylinder seal, lapis lazuli, fragment. Diam.  
0.005 m. Swans; inscription "Lal-e-pa son of  
Ur-giš". From SE of the Gipar-ku of En-ana-  
tuma. (B.IM.1511).
- U.6308. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 106.  
From surface of EH.
- U.6310. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 124;  
*U.E.T.* VIII, No. 67G; *U.E.* V, pp. 38 n. 2, 47;  
*Bi.Or.* 18 (1961), p. 8 and n. 16. From surface  
of EH. (B), p. 2 n. 8.
- U.6312. Part of inscribed brick. *U.E.T.* I, No. 110.  
From EH.
- U.6313. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 128;  
*Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. From loose in the  
soil in EH. (B.IM.1531).
- U.6314. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 256; *U.E.T.* V, No.  
149. From filling of Grave LG/153.  
(L.BM.131251), p. 209.
- U.6315. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 268. Provenance as  
U.6314. (L.BM.131283), p. 209.
- U.6316-9. Tablets. Provenance as U.6314. P. 209.
- U.6320. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 200; see J. Krecher,  
*W.O.* 4.2 (1968), pp. 260-76. From "KPS.  
B2. Box against NW outer wall of room B.4";  
see *U.E.* VIII, Pl. 63B and p. 81, where this  
may be among the "school tablets"  
mentioned on l. 6 from the bottom. See also  
U.6321.
- U.6321. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 203; see J. Krecher,  
*W.O.* 4.2 (1968), pp. 260-76. From KPS,  
Room B.4; *U.E.* VIII, p. 81. See also U.6320.
- U.6323. Brick fragment. *U.E.T.* I, No. 121. From  
KPS.
- U.6324. Inscribed brick. *U.E.T.* I, No. 119. From  
KPS (P.CBS.16548). Cf. p. 71.
- U.6325. Fragment of inscribed cone. *U.E.T.* I, No.  
106; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 27. From KPS.
- U.6327. Inscribed brick. *U.E.T.* I, No. 104. From  
EH, "loose".
- U.6328. Inscribed brick. *U.E.T.* I, No. 110. From  
EH. (P.CBS.16471).
- U.6329. Fragment of inscribed cone. *U.E.T.* I, No.  
123. From "Trench behind Hall's  
Excavations".
- U.6330. Fragment of inscribed cone. *U.E.T.* I, No.  
106. From EH "Grave 49". *Sumer* 13 (1957),  
p. 176. (B.IM.1530).
- U.6338. Two inscribed cones of Warad-Sin. *U.E.T.*  
I, No. 126. One (or both?) from Gipar-ku.  
*Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177 (the duplicate  
number under Nur-Adad must be a mistake).  
(B.IM.1528; P.CBS.16233), pp. 3 n. 10, 55.
- U.6339. Fragment of a black stone bowl inscribed  
from right to left: . . . -mah<sup>d</sup> nin-gal, "the  
great . . . of Ningal". *U.E.T.* I, No. 70. From  
Gipar-ku, Room A.29. P. 49.
- U.6340. Fragment of inscribed cone. *U.E.T.* I, No.  
106; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 27.



- U.6352. Diorite statuette of Ningal, fragments of. Ht. 0.245 m. Pl. 55a. The goddess is seated on a chair, wears a flounced and pleated garment reaching from the neck to the feet; her hands are clasped below her breast, her feet are bare. The head is missing, as are both shoulders and upper arms, the whole of the left leg and the drapery from the right knee to the skirt, and most of the left foot. The workmanship of the drapery is careful but lifeless, that of the hands and feet very much finer. The panels of the chair are solid and covered with a long inscription by En-ana-tuma, daughter of Išme-Dagan, dedicating the statue of Ningal. *U.E.T. I*, No. 103; C. Zervos, *L'art de la Mésopotamie* (Paris, 1935), Pl. 114 (where the figure is wrongly classified under En-ana-tuma of Lagash and wrongly assigned to the British Museum); H. Frankfort, *Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient* (London, 1954), pp. 55–6, Pl. 57 (where the statue is reproduced in restored form). From Gipar-ku, Room C.22. (*P.CBS.16229*), pp. 57, 169.
- U.6353. Diorite hinge stones. *U.E.T. I*, No. 35. From Gipar-ku. (*L.BM.118548, 118550; P.CBS.16567*), pp. 40, 58.
- U.6354. Diorite hinge stone. *U.E.T. I*, No. 38. From Gipar-ku, Room A.5. (*P.CBS.16564*), pp. 40, 45.
- U.6355. Black and white granite cup, fragmentary. 0.16 m. × 0.14 m. Inscribed; *U.E.T. I*, No. 24. From Gipar-ku, Room C.23. Cf. *U.E. IV*, p. 171; *Iraq 22* (1960), pp. 77–8, 86–7, No. 102. (*L.BM.118553*), pp. 40, 57–8.
- U.6356. White calcite stone vase, Type 9, Pl. 100. Ht. 0.16 m., diam. 0.12 m. Inscribed in a small panel "Property of Ningal"; *U.E.T. I*, No. 98. From Gipar-ku, Room C.21. Cf. *U.E. VIII*, pp. 41, 104, Pl. 37. (*B.IM.1171*), pp. 56, 185 n. 12.
- U.6358. White calcite stone vase, Type 9, Pl. 99. Ht. 0.356 m., diam. 0.13 m. Inscribed with a dedication to Nanna by Išme-Dagan; *U.E.T. I*, No. 102. From Gipar-ku, Room C.21. Cf. *U.E. VIII*, p. 41. (*P.CBS.16206*), pp. 56, 185 n. 12.
- U.6359. Inscribed clay cone, and fragments, of Nur-Adad. L. 0.11 m.; diam. 0.08 m. *U.E.T. I*, No. 111; *U.E.T. VIII*, p. 27. From Gipar-ku, Room C. 32. Cf. *Zwischenzeit* pp. 117, 144. (*B. IM. 1527; P.CBS.16230, 16232*).
- U.6360. Clay sealing with seal impressions. *U.E.T. I*, Nos 149–51. From Gipar-ku, Room C.26. Cf. *U.E. VIII*, p. 42. P. 58 n. 13.
- U.6361. Fragment of an alabaster vase inscribed "En-ane-pada, daughter of Ur-Bau, ensi of Lagaš . . ."; *U.E.T. I*, No. 25. From Gipar-ku, in front of the sanctuary (see p. 59 n. 14). See also U.6776B. Cf. *U.E. IV*, p. 171. (*L.BM.118558*), p. 59.
- U.6362. Fragment of an alabaster vase inscribed with a dedication to Ningal for the life of Sumu-Ilum; *U.E.T. I*, No. 116. From Gipar-ku, in front of the sanctuary (see p. 59 n. 14). (*P.CBS.16207*), pp. 50, 59.
- U.6363. Fragments of a white calcite stela of En-an-e-du, high priestess of Nanna at Ur in the time of her brothers Warad-Sin and Rim-Sin; *U.E.T. I*, No. 137. From Gipar-ku, in the courtyard of the SE temple, Room C.7. Cf. *Iraq 13* (1951), p. 29; *AfO 17* (1954–6), p. 26. (*P.CBS.16205*), pp. 3, 55.
- U.6365. Fragment of a white calcite vase inscribed on the flat rim; *U.E.T. I*, No. 16. From Gipar-ku (see p. 59 and n. 14). Cf. *U.E. IV*, p. 171. (*L.BM.118594*), p. 59.
- U.6366. Oolite plate, with inscription of Ur-Nammu; *U.E.T. I*, No. 34. Ht. 0.06 m., diam. 0.32 m. From Gipar-ku, Room C.26. (*B.IM.1174*), p. 58.
- U.6367. Clay sealing with seal impressions. *U.E.T. I*, Nos 149–151. From Gipar-ku, Room C.26. (*B.IM.67695*), p. 58 n. 13.
- U.6380. Fragment of a diorite bowl, inscribed; *U.E.T. I*, No. 68. From Gipar-ku, Room C.23. (*L.BM.118556*), pp. 57–8.
- U.6381. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 226; *O.L.Z. 50* (1955), col. 521. From Gipar-ku, Room C.26 (see p. 58 n. 13). (*B.IM.67696*), p. 58.
- U.6382. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 231. Provenance as U.6381. (*B.IM.67697*), p. 58.
- U.6383. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 232; *U.E.T. V*, No. 724; *Iraq 15* (1953), p. 92. Provenance as U.6381. (*B.IM.57539*), p. 58.
- U.6384. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 236; *Iraq 15* (1953), pp. 105–6. Provenance as U.6381. P. 58.
- U.6385. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 237; *Iraq 15* (1953), pp. 114–15. Provenance as U.6381. (*B.IM.67698*), p. 58.
- U.6386. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 233. Provenance as U.6381. (*B.IM.67699*), p. 58.
- U.6387. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 238; *Iraq 15* (1953), p. 105. Provenance as U.6381. P. 58.
- U.6388. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 239. Provenance as U.6381. (*B.IM.67700*), p. 58.
- U.6389. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 240. Provenance as U.6381. (*B.IM.67700*), p. 58.
- U.6390. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 242. Provenance as U.6381. P. 58.
- U.6391. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 243; *Iraq 15* (1953), p. 116. Provenance as U.6381. P. 58.
- U.6392. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 245; *U.E.T. V*, No. 755; *Iraq 15* (1953), p. 173. Provenance as U.6381. (*B.IM.57559*), p. 58.
- U.6393. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 246; *Iraq 15* (1953), pp. 95–6. Provenance as U.6381. The field card identifies this tablet as "Receipt Dated Sumuilu year 14th", so the attribution of this number to *U.E.T. V*, No. 868 must be incorrect; cf. *O.L.Z. 50* (1955), col. 518 n. 11. (*B.IM.57604*), p. 58.
- U.6394. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 248. Provenance as U.6381. P. 58.
- U.6395. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 247; *Iraq 15* (1953), p. 117. Provenance as U.6381. P. 58.
- U.6396. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 253; *Iraq 15* (1953), pp. 174–5. Provenance as U.6381. (*B.IM.67702*), p. 58.

- U.6397. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 250. Provenance as U.6381. (*B.IM.67703*), p. 128.
- U.6398. Tablet. Provenance as U.6381. P. 58.
- U.6476. Clay figurine of a flying bird. Pl. 96. Ht. 0.055 m. Hand-modelled with pellets added for eyes; the wings, tail and beak broken. From a plundered larnax grave in the EH site. (*B.IM.1590*).
- U.6479. Cylinder seal, black steatite. Pl. 61. Ht. 0.025 m., diam. 0.013 m. Presentation scene, with crescent on pole; illegible inscription. From well below the surface of EH. (*B.IM.1505*).
- U.6496. Copper dagger. Pl. 98. L. 0.19 m. From the ruins at the back of the houses in Quiet Street. (*L.BM.118610*).
- U.6528. Terracotta, Type 254, Pl. 91. Ht. 0.041 m. From EH. (*B.IM.1532*), p. 182.
- U.6538. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht. 0.021 m., diam. 0.001 m. A rampant lion attacked by two hunters. From the surface soil, EH. (*L.BM.118695*).
- U.6607. Trial-piece in pink limestone. Pl. 62; *U.E. X*, No. 290. On one side, unfinished engraving of a seated god, and a second seated god with Y-shaped object and corn sheaf; on the other side standing figures; an essay for the engraving of a cylinder seal, done on a flat scrap of stone. From Gipar-ku, loose in the soil. (*B.IM.1419*).
- U.6612. Calcite disc of En-ĥedu-ana. *U.E. IV*, Pl. 41, pp. 49, 172; *U.E.T. I*, No. 23; *A.J.* 6 (1926), Pl. LIVb; W. W. Hallo and J. J. A. Van Dijk, *The Exaltation of Inanna* (New Haven, 1968), Frontispiece (restored) and p. 2; cf. *A.f.O.* 17 (1954-6), p. 26. See U.7737. From Gipar-ku, probably Room C.18 (the field catalogue gives the provenance as "From Room 2 Larsa level K.P." and the field notes give it as "M/2 KP", which is glossed as "?C18"). (*P.CBS.16665*), p. 56.
- U.6613A. Necklace of 51 mixed beads, re-strung. From a ruined grave at the back of Quiet Street. (*P.CBS.16389*).
- U.6613B. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; white shell. Ht. 0.031 m., diam. 0.013 m. A worshipper making a libation, crescent on pole and scorpion. Inscribed "Ma-za, son of I-li-ba-ni". From Gipar-ku, Room C.26. (*B.IM.1490*), p. 58.
- U.6614B. Necklace of 74 gold and carnelian beads, re-strung. From a ruined grave behind Quiet Street. (*P.CBS.16391*).
- U.6615B. Bronze dagger-blade. *U.E. VIII*, p. 104 and Pl. 36. From Gipar-ku, Room C.26. (*B.IM.1361*), p. 58.
- U.6620. Crescent moon in thin copper. Greatest l. 0.010 m. From Gipar-ku, Room C.19. (*B.IM.1342*), p. 56.
- U.6621. Crescent moon in thin copper. Greatest l. 0.0097 m. From Gipar-ku, Room C.19. P. 56.
- U.6622. Copper ingot. 0.12 m. x 0.024 m. x 0.004 m. From Gipar-ku, Room C.19. (*B.IM.1358*), p. 56.
- U.6651. Stone mortar of grey diorite, Type 6, Pl. 100. Ht. 0.176 m. x rim d. 0.125 m. From "against Larsa wall close to main entrance to courtyard of Nin-Gal shrine", i.e. Gipar-ku. (*L.BM.118593*), p. 185 n. 12.
- U.6664. Terracotta, Type 5, Pl. 64. From Gipar-ku, Larsa floor. M.-T. Barrelet, *Figurines et reliefs en terre cuite de la Mésopotamie antique*, I (Paris, 1968), p. 78 and Fig. 47. (*P.CBS.16265*), p. 173.
- U.6685. Copper ingot. L. 0.076 m. x diam. 0.016 m. From Gipar-ku at floor level. (*P.CBS.16438*).
- U.6686. Copper chisel. L. 0.107 m., width of blade 0.028 m. From Gipar-ku, Larsa level. Pl. 98. (*P.CBS.16408*).
- U.6691. Limestone relief. *U.E. IV*, p. 172, Pl. 41a; *U.E.T. I*, No. 13. From Gipar-ku, Room B.15. (*P.CBS.16682*), p. 52.
- U.6698. Cylinder seal. *U.E. X*, No. 350; cf. *M.J.* (1929), pp. 303-5, No. 112. "Found in waggon rubbish from KP" (Gipar-ku). (*P.CBS.16298*), p. 170.
- U.6699. Cylinder seal. Pl. 61; black haematite. Ht. 0.025 m., diam. 0.015 m. Presentation scene with god holding an axe, minor god and votary, squatting monkey, balance and rampant lion. Inscription <sup>d</sup>Šamaš, <sup>d</sup>A-a. Provenance as U.6698. (*B.IM.1478*).
- U.6702. Fragment of obsidian cup, finely cut and polished, with remains of inscription. *U.E. IV*, p. 172; *U.E.T. I*, No. 15; cf. Sollberger, *Iraq* 22 (1960), p. 89. From Gipar-ku, Room C.23. (*B.IM.1176*), pp. 57-8.
- U.6703. Limestone hinge-stone of En-men-ana. *U.E. VIII*, p. 104; *U.E.T. I*, No. 69; Sollberger, *A.f.O.* 17 (1954-6), p. 27. From Gipar-ku; field card gives "By door Room A.23" (glossing "KP. Sq. G7"); Room A.23 must have lain approximately below Room 48 of the Kassite building (*U.E. VIII*, Pl. 52), which was adjacent to Room 52, the find spot given in *U.E. VIII*, p. 104, though there (*U.E. VIII*, pp. 40-41) it is given as by the door to Room 51. (*B.IM.1131*), p. 52.
- U.6705. Seal-impression on black clay, two impressions on the same lump. *U.E.T. I*. Nos 147, 148. From Gipar-ku, either (a) Room C.20 (p. 56 above); or (b) Room C.21 (gloss on field card). (*B.IM.67708*), p. 56.
- U.6708. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 241; *U.E.T. III*, No. 282; *Iraq* 15 (1953), pp. 88, 100-101. From Gipar-ku. (*B.IM.53141*).
- U.6709. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 244; *U.E.T. V*, No. 292; cf. *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), pp. 7, 11; *Zwischenzeit*, p. 19n.; *J.E.S.H.O.* 5 (1962), pp. 92-3. From "Bur-Sin pavement" in Gipar-ku. (*L.BM.131290*).
- U.6710. Tablet. *Iraq* 15 (1953), p. 108. From Gipar-ku.
- U.6711. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 243. From Gipar-ku. (*L.BM.131276*).
- U.6712. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 252; *U.E.T. V*, No. 409. From Gipar-ku. (*B.IM.57374*).

- U.6713. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 258; *U.E.T. V*, No. 443. From Gipar-ku. (B.JM.57394).
- U.6720. Clay label with seal impression. *U.E.T. I*, No. 109. From Gipar-ku.
- U.6722. Gate socket of Šu-Suen. *U.E.T. I*, No. 72. From Gipar-ku, Room A.2. (B.JM.1147-8), p. 43.
- U.6724. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 228. From Gipar-ku. (B.JM.67711).
- U.6726. Bowl of black stone, diam. 0.242 m., inscribed with the name of En-maha-gal-ana, priestess of Nanna. *U.E.T. I*, No. 64; cf. *A.f.O.* 17 (1954-6), p. 24; *H.U.C.A.* 33 (1962), p. 42. From Gipar-ku, Room A.31. (L.BM.118555), p. 50.
- U.6730. Tablet. *U.E.T. I*, No. 235; *U.E.T. V*, No. 621. From Gipar-ku. (B.JM.57484).
- U.6735. Fragments of a model bed (?) in steatite, with remains of an inscription. *U.E.T. I*, No. 43. From Gipar-ku, Room C.29; cf. p. 60 where provenance is given as Room C.30. (B.JM.1162, 1163), p. 60.
- U.6736. Fragment of steatite dish inscribed with a dedication for the life of Šulgi. *U.E.T. I*, No. 54. From Gipar-ku, Room A.31. (B.JM.1151), p. 50.
- U.6740. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T. I*, p. xxiv. From Gipar-ku, "Court of En-ana-tuma".
- U.6743. Inscribed brick. *U.E.T. I*, No. 105. From Gipar-ku. (P.CBS.16543).
- U.6751. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; red and white marble, with copper cap. Ht. 0.036 m., diam. 0.017 m. The worship of a goddess. From Gipar-ku, in the filling below the Kurigalzu pavement. (L.BM.113677).
- U.6755. Cylinder seal. *U.E. X*, No. 190. From the filling of the Gipar-ku. (B.JM.1471), p. 170.
- U.6765. Fragment of a moulded cornice (?) in white gypsum charred by fire. From Gipar-ku, Room C.23. (P.CBS.16278), p. 58, Fig. 10.
- U.6776A. Gold knob. *U.E. IX*, p. 113.
- U.6776B. Alabaster vase. *U.E. IV*, p. 173 ("Stone vase, white calcite"); *U.E.T. I*, No. 25. From Gipar-ku, Room C.23. Cf. U.6361. (B.JM.1170).
- U.6779A. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61. *U.E. X*, No. 319. From Gipar-ku, Larsa level. (P.CBS.16229).
- U.6779B. Diorite statue of the goddess Bau. Pl. 54. Ht. 0.29 m. The goddess is represented as seated on a throne supported by geese and with water below it; her hands are clasped in front of her breast; she wears a pleated dress which falls in three flounces over the skirt and has a three-flounced cape over the upper part of the body; there are strings of beads round the neck; the hair is arranged in a heavy chignon behind with long tresses falling over the shoulders and waved tresses across the forehead; the top of the head is flat and there are holes drilled in the side shewing that she wore a metal crown. The eyes were inlaid and the nose was made in a separate piece of stone, both the nose and the inlay of the eyes are missing, and the face, the hands and the figures of the geese have been much battered. Cf. A. Spycket, *Les statues de culte dans les textes mésopotamiens* (Paris, 1969), 17-18. From Gipar-ku, Room C.20 (B.JM.18663), pp. 6, 56, 169.
- U.6783. Haematite weight. L. 0.044 m. From Gipar-ku. *R.A.* 24 (1927), pp. 69-70. (L.BM.118574).
- U.6786. Rectangular stone box with lid; black steatite. 0.195 m. × 0.14 m. × 0.09 m. high. The interior is divided into two compartments; there are grooves to assure the fitting of the lid, and round the sides are drill-holes probably for fixing gold incrustation. From Gipar-ku, Room C.23. (L.BM.118582), pp. 57-8.
- U.6812. Incense-burner of lightly-baked dark brown clay, burnished and with a punctured and incised decoration filled in with white paste. Ht. 0.095 m., diam. 0.075 m. Pl. 97. From Gipar-ku, Room C.31. (P.CBS.16235), pp. 60, 186 n. 1.
- U.6820. Faience mask. Pl. 60. A female head, the front only, in the semi-round. Ht. 0.076 m., width 0.06 m. The colours, now much faded, were white, red and yellow, done in the glaze, and a filling of bituminous paste was used for the eyebrows, which are represented by grooves; the ears (and hair, they are not distinguished) are pierced by three holes presumably intended to take gold ear-rings; there was a yellow band in relief round the neck to represent a gold necklace. From the tomb in Gipar-ku, Room B.12. Van Buren, No. 1061. (L.BM.119401), pp. 51, 183-4.
- U.6821. Fragment of a clay model of a building with stepped triangular battlements. Ht. 0.112 m. From the east corner of the Gipar-ku, Larsa level.
- U.6823. Bead of lapis-lazuli, circular but shaped like a half-opened bivalve shell. Diam. 0.011 m. From the Gipar-ku. Room B.7. Fig. 5 (p. 51), cf. U.6845 (Pl. 93). P. 51.
- U.6829. Faience bowl. Pl. 96. Ht. 0.055 m., diam. 0.135 m. Thin and delicate ware. From the grave in the Gipar-ku, Room B.12. (L.BM.128414), p. 51.
- U.6831. Limestone relief plaque. E.D.III. *U.E. IV*, pp. 45-46, 173, Pl. 39. (L.BM.118561), p. 52.
- U.6832. Fragment of the head of a ram in black diorite. Pl. 59. Cf. U.7598 and 16427. From Gipar-ku, Room C.21. To be published by R. W. Hamilton in *Iraq*. (L.BM.118565), p. 56.
- U.6839. Stone bowl, or vase cover (?), of dark steatite, with carinated rim and engraved circles on the sides. Pl. 100, Type 2. Ht. 0.032 m., diam. 0.09 m. From the filling above Gipar-ku, Room A.22. (B.JM.1153), p. 185 n. 12.
- U.6845. Bead of white frit, originally blue-glazed, of the same bivalve form as U.6823. Pl. 93. From the Larsa level of the Gipar-ku. (P.CBS.16355).

- U.6846. Terracotta, Type 147, Pl. 80. From Diqqiqqah. Van Buren, No. 408. (*B.JM.*1617), p. 178.
- U.6852. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; pink marble. Ht. 0.022 m., diam. 0.0005m. Presentation scene with seated god, minor god, and votary; illegible inscription. From Gipar-ku. (*L.BM.*118689).
- U.6854. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 365. Black steatite. Ht. 0.016 m., diam. 0.01 m. From the north end of the Gipar-ku. (*P.CBS.*16303), p. 170.
- U.6855. Terracotta, Type 90. Ht. 0.098 m. From Diqqiqqah. (*B.JM.*1603), p. 176.
- U.6857. Fragment of a female head in grey limestone. Pl. 60. Only the upper part of the head and the face down to the nose remain. The hair is finely waved and forms a double chignon behind and comes low over the forehead in front in a band of small ringlets. Eyebrows rendered by minutely feathered lines; the eyelids are prominent and sharply defined, the eyeballs protrude; what remains of the nose shows careful modelling. 0.05 m. x 0.045 m. From Gipar-ku, Room C.31. Cf. *U.E.* IV, p. 173. (*B.JM.*1180), p. 60.
- U.6863. Double-fish amulet of glazed frit. Pl. 93. L. 0.006 m. From Diqqiqqah. (*L.BM.*120089).
- U.6871. Vase of blue-glazed frit, now mostly bleached white. Pottery Type 53 (Pl. 105). Ht. 0.078 m. It was broken and the smaller fragment retained its brilliant colour almost intact. From the Gipar-ku, drain in Room A9. (*P.CBS.*16241), pp. 46, 183.
- U.6876. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht. 0.014 m., diam. 0.008 m. Gilgamesh and Enkidu fighting a rampant lion. Inscription: "Ur-ki(?), son of Ab-ba". From Gipar-ku. (*L.BM.*118702).
- U.6880. Fragment of stone bowl, Type 5, Pl. 100 (= Type RC.36); basic black diorite. Ht. 0.08 m., diam. 0.14 m. From the north side of the Gipar-ku, Larsa level. P. 185 n. 12.
- U.6887. Stone bowl, Type 3, Pl. 100; green loose grained stone. Ht. 0.12 m., diam. 0.215 m. From Gipar-ku, foundation box of En-ana-tuma in Room A8. Pp. 46, 185 n. 12.
- U.6891. Terracotta, Type 42, Pl. 68. P. 174.
- U.6892. Terracotta, Type 247, Pl. 91. (*B.JM.*1545), p. 182.
- U.6899. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 373. Black steatite. From Gipar-ku, Room A6. (*P.CBS.*16307), p. 170.
- U.6901. Model bricks of baked clay: (a) 0.115 m. x 0.07 m. x 0.017 m.; (b) 0.125 m. x 0.062 m. x 0.013 m.; (c) 0.128 m. x 0.064 m. x 0.017 m.; (d) 0.116 m. x 0.067 m. x 0.017 m. From against the Third Dynasty mud-brick outer wall at the north end of the Gipar-ku. (a-b = *B.JM.*1602; c = *P.CBS.*16253; d = *L.BM.*128413).
- U.6918. Cylinder seal, carnelian, broken. Ht. 0.018 m., diam. 0.007 m. Presentation scene, goddess leading votary by the hand. From inside U.6887. P. 46.
- U.6919. Beads, carnelian and lapis-lazuli; collection of twenty-two. From inside the stone bowl U.6887. P. 46.
- U.6923. Copper chisel, Pl. 98. L. 0.133 m., width 0.023 m. From Gipar-ku, "in the brickwork of a First Babylonian wall on the NE side". (*L.BM.*118612).
- U.6932. Terracotta, Type 84, Pl. 73 (*B.JM.*1618), p. 175.
- U.6940. Terracotta, Type 87, Pl. 73. Van Buren, No. 893. (*B.JM.*1544), p. 176.
- U.6955. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 115. From surface. (*L.BM.*118728).
- U.6963. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 130. From E-*hur-sag*. Cf. *Bi.Or.* 18 (1961), p. 10 and n. 19. (B).
- U.6964. Inscribed clay cone. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 176. From E-*hur-sag*. (*B.JM.*1606).
- U.6965. Fragments of a diorite stela of Hammurapi. See U.3263. *U.E.T.* I, No. 146. (*L.BM.*118551 = *U.E.T.* I, Pl. XXXIV large fragment; 1927-5-27, 8-10 = Pl. XXXVa, b, d; 1927-5-27, 11-19 = Pl. XXXIV small fragments), p. 54.
- U.6966. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 125. From E-*hur-sag*. (*L.BM.*118727).
- U.6969. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, p. 34 n. 2 and No. 446. From a ruined grave at the back of Quiet Street. (*L.BM.*118679), p. 170.
- U.6970. Round-topped limestone stela. Ht. 1.30 m. Inscribed (see p. 51 n. 6). From Gipar-ku, Room B7. (*B.JM.*1387), pp. 50-51.
- U.6971. Round-topped limestone stela. Inscription and provenance as U.6970. (*B.JM.*1388), pp. 50-51.
- U.6972. Round-topped limestone stela. Inscription and provenance as U.6970. (*B.JM.*1389), pp. 50-51.
- U.6973. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 124; *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 67H; *U.E.* V, pp. 38 n. 2, 47; *Bi.Or.* 18 (1961), p. 8 and n. 16. (B), p. 3.
- U.6974. Tablet and envelope with seal impressions. *U.E.T.* I, No. 107; *U.E.* X, No. 440. From E-*hur-sag*.
- U.6975. Tablet with seal impression. *U.E.T.* I, No. 133. From E-*hur-sag*.
- U.7000. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht. 0.012 m., diam. 0.006 m. Two heroes attack a rampant lion. From Gipar-ku, Larsa level. (*P.CBS.*16309).
- U.7027. Stamp seal. *U.E.* IV, p. 173; X, No. 626; Gadd, *P.B.A.* 18 (1932), pp. 200-201, 209, Pl. III, No. 14; Buchanan, *A.S.* 16 (1965), p. 206. From "grave outside city of Ur". (*P.CBS.*16301), p. 171 n. 2.
- U.7046. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 390. Presentation scene with Nanna, minor god and votary; seated dog, balance and vase. Loose in the soil in the burial area behind Quiet Street. (*P.CBS.*16305), p. 170.
- U.7054. Terracotta, Type 39, Pl. 68. Said in author's manuscript, pp. 174, 205 to be from Larsa grave LG/117, the field card however gives U.7054 as a miniature clay vase, so this provenance is perhaps in doubt.

- U.7055. Gold ring, a simple hoop of wire, the ends not joined. Diam. 0.015 m. From Grave LG/121. P. 205.
- U.7056. Gold ring, a simple hoop of wire, the ends not joined. Diam. 0.013 m. From loose beside Grave LG/121. P. 205.
- U.7057. Miniature situla vase of blue-glazed frit, Pl. 96d. Ht. 0.017 m., diam. 0.02 m. From a plundered corbel-vaulted tomb in Quality Street; the field card however gives the provenance as "DP.1", i.e. E-ḫur-sag. (B.JM.1433), p. 183.
- U.7071. Terracotta, Type 51, Pl. 69. From Diqdiqqah. Van Buren, No. 248. This number is erroneously assigned to *U.E.T.* III, No. 1297. P. 174.
- U.7073. Fragmentary box of reed matting; part of base and part of side alone remain. Base 0.007 m. × 0.007 m. From Grave LG/124. P. 205.
- U.7076A. Terracotta, Type 148, Pl. 80. Van Buren, No. 407. This number is erroneously assigned to *U.E.T.* III, No. 1259. (P.CBS.16267), p. 178.
- U.7076B. Loom weight of white stone; pierced with cone shaped rounded top and hollowed base. Ht. 0.0095 m., breadth 0.003 m. From Grave LG/125. P. 206.
- U.7078. Lead plaque, rectangular, pierced at each end. 0.065 m. × 0.035 m. × 0.003 m. From Grave LG/125. (L.BM.118639), p. 206.
- U.7090. Two bronze bangles. Diameters 0.0075 m. and 0.007 m. From Grave LG/129. (B.JM.1339), p. 206.
- U.7095. Terracotta, Type 241, Pl. 90. (B.JM.1589), pp. 182, 206.
- U.7099. Cylinder seal; carnelian. Ht. 0.02 m., diam. 0.01 m. Presentation scene with standing god holding a club, minor goddess and votary. Inscribed: <sup>d</sup>dim-tab-ba. *U.E.T.* I, No. 61. From Grave LG/133, with sixty-five carnelian beads and a lapis-lazuli cylinder seal. (B.JM.1446), p. 206.
- U.7107. Terracotta, Type 45, Pl. 69. Van Buren, No. 121. (P.CBS.16255), p. 174.
- U.7138B. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 62; *U.E.T.* V, No. 518. This number is erroneously assigned to *U.E.T.* III, No. 1327. (B.JM.53657).
- U.7503. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; white calcite. Ht. 0.023 m., diam. 0.009 m. Two gods accosting each other. Inscribed: "Me-<sup>d</sup>Nin-šubur, sister of A-ba-ḫa-ma-ti". From the surface soil above the Larsa houses on the EM site. (P.CBS.16903).
- U.7522. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 499. Ht. 0.02 m., diam. 0.006 m. From Grave LG/102. (B.JM.3469), pp. 170, 203.
- U.7526. (a) Gold ear-ring, crescent shaped. Pl. 99. Greatest L. 0.019 m. From loose in the lower filling of the EM site. (Duplicate number in *U.E.* VIII, p. 105). (B.JM.3472).
- U.7528. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; white shell. Ht. 0.03 m., diam. 0.014 m. Two heroes attacking a rampant lion; a monkey. Inscription: "E-ri-iš-ti-<sup>d</sup>[šamaš], servant of Nin-si-a[n-n]a". From Grave LG/107. (B.JM.3473), p. 204.
- U.7529. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; white marble. Ht. 0.026 m., diam. 0.014 m. Two heroes attacking a rampant lion. From under the floor of Grave LG/107. (L.BM.120532), p. 97.
- U.7544. Copper adze or spade, Pl. 98. L. 0.18 m., width 0.08 m. From immediately below a Third Dynasty pavement of burnt brick at the NE end of the EM Site. (B.JM.3482).
- U.7549. Terracotta, Type 105, Pl. 75. (B.JM.3486), p. 176.
- U.7551. Bone pin, Pl. 99 (the point missing) round in section with engraved head and hole through the upper part of the shaft. L. 0.08 m. Found by the ruined grave in No. 6 Gay Street (presumably that in Room 2). (P.CBS.16771).
- U.7562. Gold ear-ring, Pl. 99. A crescent-shaped pendant to one side of which is attached a disk, flat behind and convex in front, on which is a nine-petalled rosette outlined in granulated work. Total ht. 0.02 m., diam. of disk 0.012 m. From loose in the filling of the Larsa houses NW of Quiet Street. P. 185 n. 11.
- U.7568. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht. 0.017 m., diam. 0.006. Nanna and votary. Loose in the soil of the EM site. (B.JM.3498).
- U.7574. Fragment of a life-size diorite statue. Only the clasped hands remain; good work. From the pavement of the courtyard of No. 2 Quiet Street. (B.JM.3503).
- U.7578. Bone pin, Pl. 99. Plain, perforated near the head. L. 0.073 m. From the Larsa level at the south end of the EM site. (B.JM.3487).
- U.7582. Terracotta, Type 131, Pl. 78. (L.BM.120906), pp. 177-8.
- U.7583. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61. *U.E.* X, No. 391. White marble. From below the pavement of No. 2 Quiet Street, Room 11 (close to child's grave). (P.CBS.16903), p. 106.
- U.7587. Terracotta, Type 253, Pl. 91. An owl (?); a lump of unbaked clay, flat above and below, on the edge of which is pinched an owl's face with cowrie shells inserted for eyes. Ht. 0.05 m. × 0.10 m. × 0.08 m. From No. 7 Quiet Street, Room 5 (cf. p. 182 n. 2). (P.CBS.17216), pp. 111, 182.
- U.7589. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61; black steatite. Ht. 0.027 m., diam. 0.013 m. Presentation scene of a god with a snake, a minor god and a votary carrying a fish. From outside Grave LG/97. (L.BM.120546), p. 203.
- U.7593. (L.BM.128415), p. 184 n. 3.
- U.7598. Ram's head carved in the round in diorite. Pl. 59. Part of the nostrils and mouth missing and all the front of the neck. The eyes were inlaid and in the sockets were found traces of paste eyeballs. A hole 0.015 m. in diameter is bored in the neck for attachment, probably to a pole. This is a companion piece to U.16427 and to the fragmentary example U.6832. Length of head from back to tip of nostrils 0.07 m., width of head from ear to ear 0.075

- m. From the lower (Larsa) levels of the SM site. To be published by R. W. Hamilton in *Iraq*. (P.CBS.17088), p. 169.
- U.7599. Fragment of sculpture in white limestone; the left hand of a human figure resting on the cross-piece of the arm of a throne; part of the vertical support and the notched front leg of the throne and part of the bottom of a garment with incised parallel lines marking the folds alone remain. 0.11 m. × 0.10 m. From the surface soil of the SM site.
- U.7606. Two copper fish-hooks. Pl. 98. Ll. 0.12 m. and 0.091 m. From the pavement of No. 4 New Street. (B.IM.3518; PCBS.17376).
- U.7612. Copper mirror, fragmentary. Pl. 99. Total ht. 0.07 m. From the floor of No. 4 New Street. (B.IM.3521).
- U.7635. Stone bowl, Type RC.89. White calcite. Ht. 0.13 m. From No. 3 Quiet Street, Room 5, with children's graves. (B.IM.3531).
- U.7700. Clay seal impression. *U.E.T.* I, No. 304. From rubbish in the ruins of No. 2 Quiet Street. P. 106.
- U.7702. Fragments of inscribed clay cones of Lipit-İstar. *Sumer*, 13 (1957), p. 176. From loose in the soil of the EM site, and from Trial Trenches D and E (in Royal Cemetery area). (B.IM.3566 A-F).
- U.7704. Inscribed brick of Amar-Suena. 0.26 m. × 0.26 m. × 0.065 m. From Diqdiqqah. (L.BM.120520), p. 83.
- U.7705. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 135. From loose in soil of EM site. (B.IM.57242).
- U.7707. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 182. From loose in soil of EM site.
- U.7715. Inscribed brick. *U.E.T.* I, No. 117. From Diqdiqqah. (L.BM.120521).
- U.7716. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 296; *U.E.T.* VI, No. 351; see W. H. P. Römer, *Sumerische "Königshymnen" der Isin-Zeit* (Leiden, 1965), Text \*24, pp. 23-9 (part of 1.49). From EM "(... temple courtyard)"; this may refer to one of the private houses which had a chapel, see for instance the reference to "circular 'school' tablets" from No. 7 Quiet Street (p. 111).
- U.7718. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 222. From EM site, loose in soil. (B.IM.57282).
- U.7722. P. 83 n. 4.
- U.7725. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 274; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 32, No. 33; H. Hirsch, *A.f.O.* 20 (1963), pp. 15, 20, 69-70, 72-3. Found, with U.7726-7766, in No. 7 Quiet Street, Rooms 5-6, see p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7726. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 636. Provenance as U.7725. (L.BM.131371), pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7727. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 507; B. A. Levine and W. W. Hallo, *H.U.C.A.* 38 (1967), pp. 17-58. Provenance as U.7725. (B.IM.57425), pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7728. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 294. Provenance as U.7725. (P.52-30-211), p. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7729 + 7761. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 607. Provenance as U.7725. (P.52-30-211), pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7730. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 101. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7731. Tablet. Table of cube roots from 1 to 60; broken. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7732. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 301. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7733. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 299; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 34, No. 38. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7734. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 103; Gadd, *Iraq* 22 (1960), pp. 157-65; cf. Levine and Hallo, *H.U.C.A.* 38 (1967), p. 48 n. 24. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7735. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 875. Provenance as U.7725. (L.BM.131436), pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7736. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 276; *U.E.T.* VIII, pp. 32-3, No. 35; Hirsch, *A.f.O.* 20 (1963), pp. 21, 77-8. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7737. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 289; *A.J.* 7 (1927), Pl. XLVII, 1. Includes a copy of the text on U.6612; see Sollberger, *R.A.* 63 (1969), p. 180. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7738. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 101. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7739. Tablet. O. R. Gurney and S. N. Kramer, *A.S.* 16 (1965), pp. 13-19; *A.N.E.T.*, pp. 523-5 (Text B). Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7740. Tablet. Gurney and Kramer, *A.S.* 16 (1965), pp. 13-19; *A.N.E.T.*, pp. 523-5 (Text B). Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7741. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 173. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7742. Tablet. Table of square numbers from 1 to 60. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7743. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 300; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 34, No. 39. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7744. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 118. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7745. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 102. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7746. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 285; *A.J.* 7 (1927), Pl. XLVII.1. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7747. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 105; cf. Levine and Hallo, *H.U.C.A.* 38 (1967), p. 48 n. 24. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7749. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 67. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.
- U.7750. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 107 (W. W. Hallo and J. J. A. Van Dijk, *The Exaltation of Inanna* (New Haven, 1968), MS U1; *A.N.E.T.*, pp. 579-82). See U.16900A. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112-13 and n. 11.

- U.7751. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 104. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112–13 and n. 11.
- U.7753. Tablet. *U.E.T.* III, No. 270; Levine and Hallo, *H.U.C.A.* 38 (1967), pp. 17–58. Provenance as U.7725. (P.47–29–62), pp. 112–13 and n. 11.
- U.7754. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 1. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112–13 and n. 11.
- U.7755. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 292; V. E. Crawford, *J.C.S.* 2 (1948), pp. 13–19; Sollberger, *A.f.O.* 17 (1954–6), pp. 40–2. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112–13 and n. 11.
- U.7756. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 275; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 32 No. 34; F. R. Kraus, *Iraq* 10 (1948), pp. 81–92; Hirsch, *A.f.O.* 20 (1963), pp. 20–1, 73–7; A. L. Oppenheim, *A.N.E.T.*, p. 268. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112–13 and n. 11.
- U.7757. Tablet. *U.E.T.* I, No. 293. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112–13 and n. 11.
- U.7758. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 69. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112–13 and n. 11.
- U.7760. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 106. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112–13 and n. 11.
- U.7761. Joined to U.7729. (P.52–30–211).
- U.7762. Tablet. Fragment of a table of square roots. Provenance as U.7725. Pp. 112–13 and n. 11.
- U.7767. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 176. From SM site. (B.JM.3570).
- U.7768. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. From SM site, Trial Trench D. (B.JM.3571A–B).
- U.7770 c–h. Tablets. *U.E.T.* III, Nos. 64, 721, 784, 1298, 1302, 1396. From No. 3 Store Street, Room 9. (c = B.JM.53691; d = B.JM.53389; e = P.47–29–14; f = B.JM.53644; g = L.BM.130274; h = L.BM.130410), p. 140.
- U.7772. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. From Trial Trench D (B.JM.3573A–I).
- U.7781. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 308; *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 80. From EM site.
- U.7784. Clay seal impression. *U.E.T.* I, No. 304. From No. 2 Quiet Street, Room 4. P. 105.
- U.7785. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 438. From Trial Trench D. (B.JM.57391).
- U.7786a. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 54. From No. 5 Quiet Street, Room 6 (with U.7786b–d). P. 109.
- U.7786b. Fragment of account tablet, dated to Sumu-ilum. Provenance as U.7786a. (B.JM.67713), p. 109.
- U.7786c + 7795b. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 722. Provenance as U.7786a. (L.BM.131388), p. 109.
- U.7786d + 7795a. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 170. Provenance as U.7786a.
- U.7787. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 259 (Kassite, Kraus, *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 518). Found, with U.7788–7794, in the upper part of the ruins of No. 7 Quiet Street, cf. *U.E.* VIII, p. 79. (P.52–30–121), pp. 112 and 113 n. 11.
- U.7790. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 172. Provenance as U.7787. Pp. 112 and 113 n. 11.
- U.7791. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VII (paradigms). Provenance as U.7787. Pp. 112 and 113 n. 11.
- U.7792. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VII (lexical; “large vocabulary”); *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 65 has received the same number in error. Provenance as U.7787. Pp. 112 and 113 n. 11.
- U.7793. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 414; Gadd, *Iraq* 25 (1963), pp. 181–8. Provenance as U.7787. Pp. 112 and 113 n. 11.
- U.7794. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VII (paradigms). Provenance as U.7787. Pp. 112 and 113 n. 11.
- U.7795. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 357. Found, with U.7795a–q, in No. 5 Quiet Street, ‘high level’ (probably Room 4, see p. 109 n. 4). (P.52–30–148), p. 109.
- U.7795a. Joins U.7786d. Provenance as U.7795.
- U.7795b. Joins U.7786c. Provenance as U.7795.
- U.7795c. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 223. Provenance as U.7795. (B.JM.57285), p. 109.
- U.7795d. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 882. Provenance as U.7795. (P.CBS.53–30–278), p. 109.
- U.7795e. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 721. Provenance as U.7795. (P.52–30–242), p. 109.
- U.7795f. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 442. Provenance as U.7795. (B.JM.57395), p. 109.
- U.7795g. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 411. Provenance as U.7795. (L.BM.131321), p. 109.
- U.7795h. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 586. Provenance as U.7795. (L.BM.131362), p. 109.
- U.7795i. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 592. Provenance as U.7795. (P.52–30–205), p. 109.
- U.7795k + 7795q. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 873; cf. *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 518 n. 5. Provenance as U.7795. (L.BM.131435), p. 109.
- U.7795l + 7795p. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 730. Provenance as U.7795. (L.BM.131396), p. 109.
- U.7795o. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 731. Provenance as U.7795. (L.BM.131397), p. 109.
- U.7795p. Joins U.7795.l.
- U.7795q. Joins U.7795k.
- U.7798. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 118; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 28, No. 19. From E-nun-mah, under Nebuchadnezzar pavement. (L.BM.120522).
- U.7802A. Tablet. This number is assigned to both *U.E.T.* V, No. 47 and *U.E.T.* VI, No. 114; the field card gives “List of fields” which, as a quick description in the field, is more likely to have been applied to the latter than the former; this tablet is therefore most probably *U.E.T.* VI, No. 114. From No. 7 Quiet Street, see p. 113 n. 11 (P.52–30–62), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802B. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 612. Provenance as U.7802A. (B.JM.57478), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802C. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 591. Provenance as U.7802A. (B.JM.57467), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802D. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 865. Provenance as U.7802A. (L.BM.131433), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802E. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 470. Provenance as U.7802A. (B.JM.57407), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802F. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 694. Provenance as U.7802A. (B.JM.57521), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802G. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 857. Provenance as U.7802A. (B.JM.57599), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802H. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 491. Provenance as U.7802A. (P.52–30–180), p. 113 n. 11.

- U.7802I. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 542. Provenance as U.7802A. (P.52-30-192), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802K. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 639. Provenance as U.7802A. (L.BM.131374), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802L. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 675. Provenance as U.7802A. (B.IM.57511), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802M. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 662. Provenance as U.7802A. (L.BM.131381), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802N. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 863. Provenance as U.7802A. (P.52-30-274), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802O. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 718. Provenance as U.7802A. (P.52-30-239), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802P. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 27. Provenance as U.7802A. (B.IM.57198), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7802Q. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 75; *Zwischenzeit*, p. 173. This tablet is published as U.7802d in *U.E.T.* V, but the number painted on it is simply U.7802. It has therefore been assigned the next available letter in sequence after that published as U.7802P. Provenance as U.7802A. (L.BM.131230), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7803. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VII (plan for field measurements); *A.J.* 7 (1927), Pl. XLVII.1. Provenance as U.7802A. Pp. 112 and 113 n. 11.
- U.7804.1. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 706. From No. 7 Quiet Street, Rooms 5-6, see p. 113 n. 11. (B.IM.57533), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7804.2. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 666. Provenance as U.7804.1. (P.52-30-225), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7804.3. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 362. Provenance as U.7804.1. (P.52-30-149), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7804.4. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 707. Provenance as U.7804.1. (B.IM.57534), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7804.5. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 665. Provenance as U.7804.1. (B.IM.57503), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7804.8. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 719. Provenance as U.7804.1. (P.52-30-240), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7804.10. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 62; J. R. Kupper, *Les nomades en Mésopotamie au temps des rois de Mari* (Paris, 1957), pp. 175-6; M. B. Rowton, *Iraq* 31 (1969), pp. 70-1. Provenance as U.7804.1. (P.52-30-77), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7804.—. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 26. Provenance as U.7804.1. P. 113 n. 11.
- U.7805.1-4. Round school tablets. 4 (not 3) = *U.E.T.* VI, No. 262. Provenance as U.7804.1. P. 113 n. 11.
- U.7806. Seal impression on a tablet in lot U.7804.
- U.7809. Tablets. "About 166 small tablets (mostly very small) of which c. 118 are complete and many perfect. Ur III Dynasty dates. Collected in boxes and *not marked*". From "SM against SE face of SE wall". P. 80 n. 1.
- U.7810. Tablets and envelopes. "Tablets belonging with U.7809 with envelopes and seal imp". Include *U.E.T.* III, Nos 783 (P.47-29-302), 791 (L.BM.130291), 874 (P.47-29-162), 937, 942 (P.47-29-172), 1268, 1269 (L.BM.130403), 1300, 1334 (L.BM.130419), 1594 (P.47-29-448). Provenance as U.7809. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.7811. Tablet. "Accounts of goats and kids". From "SM (as 7809) (or Destruction Dump of SE chamber of Long Larsa Ranges)". P. 80 n. 1.
- U.7812. Tablet. "Mathematical? Character unknown?" Provenance as U.7811. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.7813. Tablet. "Mathematical. Multiplication table of 750". Provenance as U.7811. P. 80, n. 1.
- U.7814. Tablets. "Fragments of some larger account-tablets found with the collection of small acc.-tab. U.7809 (probably). Some of these go with those from 'Destruction Dump'. (Cf. 7838B, 8832.); the reference to U.8832 is presumably a mistake for one of the numbers U.8813-23, since it is given as from Trial Trench G in the field catalogue. Provenance as U.7811. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.7817. Inscribed clay cone. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. From E-nun-mah, loose in soil. (B.IM.3579).
- U.7826. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 109; *BiOr.* 12 (1955), p. 114; cf. *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 8 n. 8. From No. 5 Quiet Street, Room 4. (B.IM.57230), p. 109 n. 4.
- U.7827a. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 154. One of a group of tablets, all numbered U.7827, from, according to the field card, "No. 7 Quiet Street (and a few from EM and Quiet Street 5 Room no 4)"; i.e. most from No. 7 Quiet Street (p. 113 n. 11), and a few each from No. 5 Quiet Street (p. 109, where Woolley had entered them under Room 6), and the EM site in general; which are which, is unknown. (B.IM.57249), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827b. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 242. For provenance see U.7827a. (P.52-30-119), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827c. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 213. For provenance see U.7827a. (B.IM.57281), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827d. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 215; cf. *Edikt*, p. 227. For provenance see U.7827a. (P.52-30-111), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827e. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 569. For provenance see U.7827a. (B.IM.57460), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827f. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 590; cf. *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 16 n. 25. For provenance see U.7827a. (B.IM.57466), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827g. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 331. For provenance see U.7827a. (B.IM.57338), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827h. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 545. For provenance see U.7827a. (P.52-30-195), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827i. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 424. For provenance see U.7827a. (B.IM.57381), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827k. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 179. For provenance see U.7827a. (L.BM.131260), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827l. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 236. For provenance see U.7827a. (B.IM.57290), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.



- U.7827m. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 714. For provenance see U.7827a. (P.52-30-235), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827q. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 716. For provenance see U.7827a. (P.52-30-237), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827r. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 715. For provenance see U.7827a. (P.52-30-236), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827s. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 140. For provenance see U.7827a. (B.IM.57247), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827t. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 717. For provenance see U.7827a. (P.52-30-238), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827w. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 705. For provenance see U.7827a. (B.IM.57532), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827x. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 277. From provenance see U.7827a. (L.BM.131287), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7827-. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 125. For provenance see U.7827a. (L.BM.131248), pp. 109, 113 n. 11.
- U.7828. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 411. Field card gives provenance "as U7827", therefore see U.7827a.
- U.7832a. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 36. From No. 7 Quiet Street, see p. 113 n. 11. (B.IM.57207), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7832b. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 49. Provenance as U.7832a. (P.52-30-64), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7832l. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 774; *Iraq* 15 (1953), pp. 181-2. (P.52-30-255), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7833. Fragments and envelopes containing seal impressions, among which is *U.E.T.* I, No. 302. From No. 7 Quiet Street, see p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836α. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 124. From No. 7 Quiet Street, see p. 113 n. 11. (P.52-30-89), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836β. Mathematical tablet. Provenance as U.7836α. P. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836γ. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 191. Provenance as U.7836α. (B.IM.57267), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836ε. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 95; *W.O.* 2.2 (1955), p. 130. Provenance as U.7836α. (P.52-30-81), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836ζ. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 180. Provenance as U.7836α. (L.BM.121361), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836η. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 249. Provenance as U.7836α. (B.IM.57297), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836θ. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 252; *W.O.* 2.2 (1955), p. 136. Provenance as U.7836α. (B.IM.57300), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836ι. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 123. Provenance as U.7836α. (B.IM.67728), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836λ. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 128. Provenance as U.7836α. (P.52-30-90), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836μ. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 254. Provenance as U.7836α. (B.IM.57302), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836ξ. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 536. Provenance as U.7836α. (B.IM.57449), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836σ. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 64. Provenance as U.7836α. (L.BM.131219), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836π. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 212. Provenance as U.7836α. (B.IM.57280), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836φ. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 834; cf. *M.S.L.* 8/1 (1960), pp. 67, 76. Provenance as U.7836α. (P.52-30-266), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836ψ. (1). Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 272; cf. *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 112. Provenance as U.7836α. (P.52-30-126), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836ψ. (2). Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 883. Provenance as U.7836α. (L.BM.131439), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836ω. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 233. Provenance as U.7836α. (L.BM.131275), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836-. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 466. Provenance as U.7836α. (B.IM.57403), p. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836-. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 117. Provenance as U.7836α. P. 113 n. 11.
- U.7836-. Fragment of tablet envelope. *U.E.T.* I, No. 303. Provenance as U.7836α. This may be one of U.7837 q.v.
- U.7837. Fragments of envelopes belonging with U.7836; since the field card describes these as "(in box: not marked)", they may include *U.E.T.* I, No. 303; see last entry above. Provenance as U.7836. P. 113 n. 11.
- U.7838. Tablets. "Fragments of tablets in a very large writing. A. Lists, note 4 fragments (which seem to make the edge of a tablet at least 20 cent. long) containing words beginning with *giš*, also 5 fragments of a tablet containing 2 or 3 columns of words beginning with *ur*. B. Smaller tablet with same large script. C. 4 fragments of tablet(s) with the large writing on one side and small on rev. D. Various fragments". From "SM mostly 'destruction dump'. Tablets of this group are combined further under U.8813-8823". P. 80, n. 1.
- U.7839. Tablets: a = *U.E.T.* VI, No. 266; "(b) label with seal impression, (c) fragment of envelope with seal impress, (d) curious tablet with linear pattern, (e) 'dub má dNanna(r)-Ka', (g) ?lists of... (2 frags), (f) frags of large account tablets cf. 8822, and unmarked: numerous small business tablets mostly complete, Of the 5 which have cases and seal imp. NB. the n. prop. Ur PA-LU-LU (= Sib-udu? [a new god?]) and on another the rare god in Lù dSukal-an". Included among these are *U.E.T.* III, Nos 273, 285 (= P.47-29-65), 1069, 1213, 1387, 1755. From "SM, SE face of long mud brick wall". P. 80 n. 1.
- U.7845. Inscribed clay cones. *U.E.T.* I, No. 295; *U.E.T.* VIII, pp. 33-4, No. 37.
- U.7847. Fragment of clay brick-stamp of Šulgi. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 24. From Diqdiqqah. P. 83.
- U.7894. Cylinder seal, *U.E.* X, No. 376; black steatite. From loose in the soil of the EM site. (P.CBS.16881), p. 170.
- U.7898. Cylinder seal, *U.E.* X, No. 358. From Diqdiqqah. (B.IM.3613), p. 170.
- U.7909. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 227. From Grave LG/99 in No. 5 Quiet Street, (L.BM.120545), pp. 109, 170, 203.

- U.8806. Group of tablets and fragments, of which a-e = *U.E.T.* III, Nos 1394 (P.47-29-384), 1583 (B.), 308 (B.), 855 (L.BM.130306), 938 (L.BM.130326); and the remainder were given no further distinguishing index letters in the field; these are *U.E.T.* V (where the index letters are those of Figulla), Nos 50 (P.52-30-65), 162 (P.52-30-99), 230 (*J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 10 n. 16; *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 518; B.IM.57286), 492 (P.52-30-181), 495 (P.52-30-183), 499 (P.52-30-186), 515 (Kassite, *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 518; B.IM.57431), 570 (*Edikt*, pp. 141-2; B.IM.53786), 708 (B.IM.57535), 727 (L.BM.131393); and *U.E.T.* VI, No. 273. From "SM also? EM".
- U.8808. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 35. From "Quiet Street". (B.IM.57206).
- U.8809. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 449. Found "with mud owl in 'children's corner'," see U.7587. (P.52-30-171).
- U.8810. Group of tablets and fragments of which A = *U.E.T.* I, No. 298 (*R.L.A.* II, pp. 150, 154-5; B.IM.53045); B = *U.E.T.* VI, No. 144; C = *U.E.T.* III, No. 828 (L.BM.130299); E = *U.E.T.* V, No. 583 (L.BM.131360); H = *U.E.T.* V, No. 521 (B.IM.57435); the other published examples which were given no further distinguishing index letters in the field are *U.E.T.* III, Nos 91, 319 (L.BM.130177), 1114 (B.IM.53553); *U.E.T.* V, Nos 61 (P.52-30-76), 220 (L.BM.131271), 508 (B.IM.57426), 584 (L.BM.131361), 605 (P.52-30-209), 634 (P.52-30-218), 692 (B.IM.57519), 879 (L.BM.131438); and *U.E.T.* VI, No. 353. From EM.
- U.8811. Group of tablets and fragments: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 624 (L.BM.131370), b = *U.E.T.* V, No. 594 (B.IM.57469; *U.E.T.* III, No. 371 = B.IM.53185 was given the number B by Legrain), c = *U.E.T.* III, No. 1465 (B.IM.53725), d = *U.E.T.* V, No. 622 (B.IM.57485), e = No. 195 (B.IM.57269), f = No. 533 (B.IM.57446), g = No. 557 (L.BM.131347), h = No. 795 (B.IM.57568), i = No. 794 (L.BM.131415), l = No. 567 (B.IM.57458), m = No. 563 (L.BM.131352), n = No. 564 (L.BM.131353), p = No. 565 (L.BM.131354), r = No. 566 (L.BM.131355), s = No. 789 (*Iraq* 15 (1953), pp. 183-4; L.BM.131413). From under pavement of E-nun-mah.
- U.8812. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 561. From under pavement of E-nun-mah.
- U.8813. Seal impressions. "A on a label, B on 4 fragments of envelope, C on fragment of tablet (mentioning <sup>d</sup>Sukal-an-na), D on fragment of envelope Servant of Dungi". From "SM (8813-8823 are from the 'Destruction Dump' with perhaps a few from SE face of long mud-brick wall". P. 80 n. 1.
- U.8814. Tablets. "2 fragmentary round tablets". Provenance as U.8813. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.8815. Tablets. "Fragments in the same script as 7838. A. Fragment of King list? (useless owing to condition?), B. Fragment of list of names beginning Lù dingir...". Provenance as U.8813. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.8816. Tablets. "Lists of words, NB (1) the largest is a list of fishes: cf. U.7792. (2) the lists may duplicate U.7838A?" Provenance as U.8813. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.8817. Tablet. "Fragment of god-list". Provenance as U.8813. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.8818. Tablets. "Various fragments". Provenance as U.8813. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.8819. Tablets. "Four fragmentary mathematical tables, '450 times', '36 times', '1000 times', '6 times' (?)". Provenance as U.8813. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.8820. Tablet. "2 fragments of large tablet in fine writing". *U.E.T.* VI, Part 3. Provenance as U.8813. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.8821. Tablet. "Small business document of antique shape". Provenance as U.8813, P. 80 n. 1.
- U.8822. Tablets. Fragments of very large account tablets of early date. Provenance as U.8813. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.8823. Tablets. "Collection of small business tablets (in box: not marked), Some about 3rd Dyn of Ur - the one in envelope is dated year 40 of Dungi - others possibly older". Provenance as U.8813. P. 80 n. 1.
- U.8835. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 297; *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 64. (P.CBS.17224).
- U.8840. Group of tablets and fragments including *U.E.T.* V, No. 87 (*W.O.* 2.2 (1955), p. 129; B.IM.57216) and *U.E.T.* VI, No. 135. From various loci which cannot now be distinguished.
- U.9265. Stamp seal. *U.E.* II, p. 363, Pl. 216, No. 371; Gadd, *P.B.A.* 18 (1932), p. 198, Pl. II, No. 10; Buchanan, *A.S.* 16 (1965), p. 206. From "Loose soil, TTG". (L.BM.120576), p. 171 n. 2.
- U.9364. Tablets. *U.E.T.* III, No. 915, and *U.E.T.* VI, No. 56. Post season number, possibly from SM site, see p. 214.
- U.9505. Fragment of sculpture in greenish-grey steatite, Pl. 60. Two human feet on a semi-circular base; the back of the base is cut away and there are drill-holes in it (Fig. 44) implying that the dress of the figure was in a different material and was fixed to the feet by rivets, coming down behind to complete the circle of the base. Original width 0.125 m., ht. 0.03 m. Very fine work. Found in the surface soil of the NW end of the EM site. (L.BM.121689).
- U.10100. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 73. From Royal Cemetery area, top level. Pp. 3 n. 10, 71.
- U.10136. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* I, No. 118; *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 28 No. 19. From Royal Cemetery area. P. 2 n. 9.
- U.10405A. Two gold ear-rings, crescent-shaped and covered with repoussé spikes (see p. 185 n. 11). Pl. 99. Ht. 0.03 m. From Grave LG/114. Maxwell-Hyslop, *Iraq* 22 (1960), Pl. XI.1, 3, pp. 112, 114 (where for U.10405 read U.10405A). (L.BM.121416), pp. 185, 204.

- U.10406. Gold frontlet; a long oval of very thin gold leaf. Pl. 99. L. 0.083 m., width 0.016 m. From Grave LG/114. (L.BM.121417), p. 204.
- U.10407. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 478. From Grave LG/114. (L.BM.121418), pp. 170, 204.
- U.10408. Beads: five gold, one each of lapis-lazuli, carnelian and agate. From Grave LG/114. (L.BM.121415), p. 204.
- U.10409. Gold ear-rings, a pair, crescent-shaped with repoussé spikes (see p. 185 n. 11) along the base of the crescent. Pl. 99. *U.E.* II, Pl. 138, p. 241; cf. H. Maryon and H. J. Plenderleith in C. Singer *et al.* eds, *A History of Technology*, I (Oxford, 1954), p. 656 and Fig. 447; Maxwell-Hyslop, *Iraq* 22 (1960), pp. 112, 114. From Grave LG/115. (B.IM.8250), pp. 185, 204.
- U.10410. Beads of gold, agate and carnelian. From Grave LG/115. P. 204.
- U.10606. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 682. From "Houses (Larsa period?)". (B.IM.57514).
- U.10635. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 67.
- U.11408. Terracotta, Type 116, Pl. 76. P. 176.
- U.11455. Clay model of a brick tomb (?). Pl. 96. Ht. 0.035 m., l. 0.05 m., width 0.033 m. From the upper Larsa level of the Royal Cemetery site.
- U.11460. Copper dagger. Pl. 98. L. 0.245 m. Of Larsa date. From the foundations of a house wall above the Royal Cemetery site. (L.BM.128416).
- U.11519. Vase. *U.E.* II, p. 570. The tablet published under this number as *U.E.T.* V, No. 573 is a tablet from Nippur (P.CBS.11519), and was included by mistake.
- U.11561. Beads. The tablet published under this number as *U.E.T.* V, No. 256 is from Nippur (P.CBS.11561), and was included by mistake; cf. *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 517.
- U.11607a-d. Fragments of inscribed clay cones. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 176. From the Royal Cemetery site and the NE city wall. (B.IM.22867A-D).
- U.11662. Fragment of inscribed brick. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 69. From Great Nanna courtyard, Room 2. P. 3 n. 10.
- U.11677. Fragment from two columns of an inscribed polygonal diorite stela; probably part of same stela as U.3263 (q.v.). From "Zigg(urat) Court Chambers". (L.BM.1927-5-27, 24A).
- U.12093. Terracotta, Type 89. Ht. 0.055 m., width at elbows 0.027 m. "Brought in", i.e. from outside the site. P. 176.
- U.12347. Copper razor, T shaped, with wooden handle containing three copper rivets. L. of blade 0.115 m. From Grave LG/175. P. 211.
- U.12348. Whetstone. L. 0.105 m., greatest thickness 0.01 m. From Grave LG/175. P. 211.
- U.12349. Flint arrow head. L. 0.026 m., greatest width 0.01 m. From Grave LG/175. P. 211.
- U.12568. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 67. From Royal Cemetery area. P. 2 n. 8.
- U.12570. Inscribed brick. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 68. (P.31-16-359), p. 3 n. 10.
- U.12624. Terracotta, Type 193, Pl. 86. (L.BM.127444), p. 180.
- U.12683. Bronze steelyard, top missing. L. 0.34 m., width at top 0.03 m. From Diqdiqqah. (L.BM.122186), p. 86.
- U.12748. Terracotta, Type 74, Pl. 72. (P.31-16-774), p. 175.
- U.12763. Terracotta, Type 28, Pl. 67. (L.BM.1928-10-10,812), p. 174.
- U.12780. Terracotta, Type 119, Pl. 77. Duplicate number, group of potsherds. P. 177.
- U.12794. Terracotta, Type 194, Pl. 86. P. 180.
- U.13007. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 146. From CLW ("NE city wall, central section", i.e. probably the house site described in *U.E.* VIII, pp. 73-4, with Pl. 62). (P.52-30-45).
- U.13009. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 145. Provenance as U.13007. (P.52-30-94).
- U.13014. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 141. Provenance as U.13007. (B.IM.57248).
- U.13017. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 422; cf. *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 119. Provenance as U.13007. (B.IM.57379).
- U.13019. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 138. Provenance unrecorded. (B.IM.57245).
- U.13020. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 181. Provenance as U.13007. (L.BM.131262).

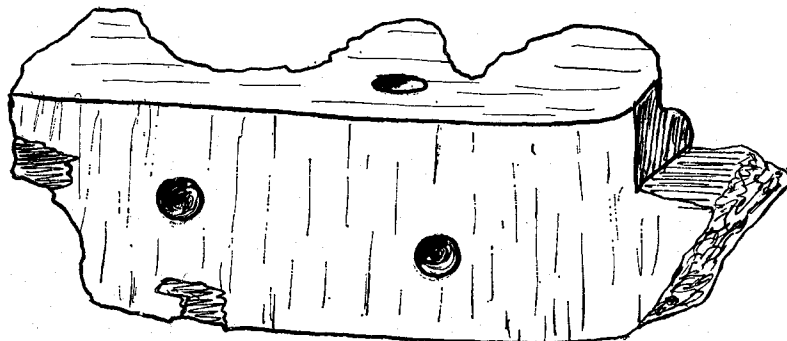


Fig. 44. Fragment of Sculpture base (U.9505).

- U.13022. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 253; *W.O.* 2.2 (1955), p. 132; *Edikt*, pp. 206–7; *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 113. Provenance as U.13007. (B.IM.57301).
- U.13024. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 108. Provenance unrecorded. (B.IM.57229).
- U.13071. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 156. Provenance as U.13007. (B.IM.57251).
- U.13074. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 374. Provenance as U.13007. (B.IM.57357).
- U.13075. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 631. Provenance as U.13007. (P.52–30–215).
- U.13083. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 144. Provenance as U.13007. (P.52–30–93).
- U.13091. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 802. From CLW (see U.13007) "G.10". (B.IM.57573).
- U.13095. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 175. Provenance as U.13007. (P.52–30–101).
- U.13099. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 152. Provenance as U.13007. (L.BM.131254).
- U.13101. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 142. Provenance as U.13007. (P.52–30–91).
- U.13102. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 183. No provenance recorded. (B.IM.57263).
- U.13103. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 160. Provenance as U.13007. (P.52–30–97).
- U.13500. Terracotta, Type 215, Pl. 88. (P.31–17–1), p. 181.
- U.13622. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 401. Provenance as U.13007.
- U.13623. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 308. From CLW (see U.13007), Field card reads "Larsa wall – central section SE side – burnt brick houses abutting on canal front – found on floor". (B.IM.57327).
- U.13811. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 609. From Royal Cemetery area, find spot not exactly recorded. (L.BM.131367).
- U.13927. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 18. Duplicate number, seal impression. (B.IM.57189).
- U.14011. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 355. Duplicate number, copper dagger. (B.IM.57346).
- U.14454A. Terracotta, Type, 238, Pl. 90. From Royal Cemetery area, "at 5 m. down in Larsa rubbish filling". (P.31–16–743), p. 182.
- U.15023a–b. Fragments of inscribed clay cones. *U.E.T.* VIII, pp. 28–9, No. 20. From Royal Cemetery area. P. 3 n. 10.
- U.15050. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 10. From Royal Cemetery dump. (B.IM.57182).
- U.15063. Three clay cones of Rim-Sin recording his renovation of E-gištu-šudu, the temple of Enki, and his enlargement of its E-šu-si-ga. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 84A–C. Two from against the outer wall, the third from Room 15 of the temple (on the room numbers see p. 64, n. 1). (P.31–17–9; L.BM.122869), pp. 3, 64.
- U.15064. Steatite tablet with same text as U.15063. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 84 D; *A.J.* 10 (1930), Pl. XXXVIII.a; R. S. Ellis, *Foundation Deposits in Ancient Mesopotamia* (New Haven, 1968), p. 70. Length 0.13 m. × width 0.075 m. Found with U.15065 in the foundation-box of the temple. (P.31–17–7), pp. 3, 64.
- U.15065. Copper statuette of basket-bearer. Pl. 16a. Ht. 0.325 m. Inscribed with same text as U.15063. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 84 F. Found with U.15064 in the foundation box of the temple. (P.31–17–8), pp. 3, 64.
- U.15066A–D. Inscribed bricks. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 68. A from same provenance as U.13007; B from Diqdiqqah; C–D from the area just inside the city, behind the Nin-giz-zida temple, see p. 71 n. 3, and on the temple in general pp. 67–72 and *U.E.* VIII, p. 44.
- U.15069. Inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 80. From the Enki temple of Rim-Sin, Room 9 (cf. however p. 64 n. 1).
- U.15087. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 360. Provenance as U.13007 (B.IM.57349).
- U.15088. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 31. Provenance as U.13007 (B.IM.57202).
- U.15089. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 28. Provenance as U.13007. (B.IM.57199).
- U.15091. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 19. Provenance as U.13007. (B.IM.57190).
- U.15092. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 393. Provenance as U.13007. (B.IM.57368).
- U.15095. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 392. Provenance as U.13007 (B.IM.57367).
- U.15096. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 58; *Edikt*, p. 95. Provenance as U.13007. (P.52–30–73).
- U.15404. Beads; a gold double conoid with ridged ends, carnelian balls and double conoids, agate balls and date-shaped, sard double balls. From Grave LG/173. P. 210.
- U.15470. Stone bowl, Type 1, Pl. 100. Ht. 0.035 m., diam. 0.10 m. Grey steatite; with nicked edge and a row of concentric circles engraved below the rim. From a Larsa grave on the city wall, with clay vases of Type IL.45a. (P.31–16–365), p. 185 n. 12.
- U.15612. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 25. Duplicate number, terracotta. (B.IM.57196).
- U.15652. Inscribed clay cone of Rim-Sin, recording his dedication of the temple E-ni-gi-na to Nin-giz-zida. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 85; *U.E.* VIII, p. 44. From the Nin-giz-zida temple. Pp. 3, 71.
- U.15662. Inscribed clay cone with same text as U.15652. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 85; *U.E.* VIII, p. 44. From the Nin-giz-zida temple. (L.BM.122870), pp. 3, 71.
- U.15671. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 597. No provenance recorded. (B.IM.57472).
- U.15675. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 663. Provenance as U.13007. (P.52–30–224).
- U.15677. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 703. Provenance as U.13007. (B.IM.57530).
- U.15711. Terracotta, Type 166, Pl. 82 (L.BM.127475), p. 179.
- U.15714. Terracotta, Type 251, Pl. 91. (P.31–16–777), p. 182.
- U.15715. Terracotta, Type 239, Pl. 90. (L.BM.124481), p. 182.
- U.15720. Terracotta, Type 30, Pl. 67. (L.BM.127493), p. 174.
- U.15722. Terracotta, Type 180, Pl. 84. (B.IM.46589), p. 180.

- U.15729. Terracotta, Type 208, Pl. 87. P. 180-1.
- U.15732. Terracotta, Type 24, Pl. 66. (L.BM.1930-12-13,327), p. 173.
- U.15745. Terracotta, Type 240, Pl. 90. P. 182.
- U.15777. Baked clay cylinder seal, *U.E.* X, No. 573. From the rubbish in the Nin-giz-zida temple. (B.IM.14713), p. 170.
- U.15817. Fragment of sculpture in white limestone. Pl. 60. Part of the head of a male figure wearing a turban. Greatest ht., 0.07 m. From the Nin-giz-zida temple; probably Larsa period. (B.IM.24535).
- U.15954. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 504. Post season number (see p. 214), no provenance. (B.IM.57422).
- U.16001A-C. Inscribed clay cones of Rim-Sin recording the dedication of the temple E-ni-gi-na to Nin-giz-zida. Edzard, *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 178; Professor Edzard has kindly informed us that these are duplicates of *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 85. From the Nin-giz-zida temple (B-C "Below floor level of period 2 courtyard"). (B.IM.22875-22877), p. 71.
- U.16002. Stone stela. Fragment of the lower part of a black shale stela, with a rough end for insertion in a stand, and base of a raised frame containing an inscription containing a dedication to Nin-gubla (for this reading of Nin-EZENxLA see *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 17) for the lives of Naram-Sin and En-men-ana. Sollberger, *A.f.O.* 17 (1954-6), pp. 27-8; *U.E.* VIII, p. 44. From the surface soil of the period 2 courtyard of the Nin-giz-zida temple (L.BM.122935), p. 71.
- U.16004. Tablet. *U.E.T.* III, No. 356. From House 30/A, Room 7. (B.IM.53177), p. 167.
- U.16007. Inscribed clay cone of Sumu-Illum. *Sumer*, 13 (1957), p. 177. From Mausoleum site (see pp. 166-8), filling. (B.IM.22874).
- U.16012. Inscribed clay cone of Lipit-Ištar. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 176. From Mausoleum site (see pp. 166-8), filling, top level. (B.IM.22873).
- U.16016. Inscribed clay cone of Warad-Sin. *Sumer* 13 (1957), pp. 177, 183. Provenance as U.16007 (B.IM.22870).
- U.16017. Inscribed clay cone of Sumu-Illum. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. Provenance as U.16007. (B.IM.22869).
- U.16018. Inscribed clay cone of Lipit-Ištar. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 176. Provenance as U.16012. (B.IM.22880).
- U.16027. Inscribed clay cone of Kudur-mabuk. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. Provenance as U.16007, "under the Temenos wall chamber" (see Pl. 127). (B.IM.22881).
- U.16028. Inscribed clay cone of Warad-Sin. *Sumer* 13 (1957), pp. 177, 183. Provenance as U.16027. (B.IM.22882).
- U.16032. Inscribed clay cone of En-ana-tuma. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 176. Provenance as U.16027. (B.IM.22883).
- U.16034. Inscribed clay cone of Lipit-Ištar. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. Provenance as U.16027. (B.IM.22884).
- U.16035. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 478. Provenance as U.16027. (B.IM.57408).
- U.16036. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 216. Provenance as U.16027. (P.52-30-112).
- U.16042. Tablet, dated in the reign of Nur-Adad. From House 30/B, Room 9. P. 167.
- U.16044. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 408. Provenance given as "A.D. 2.00 m. below terrace. Trench P"; A.D. normally stands for Diqdiqqah. (B.IM.57373).
- U.16050. Tablet. *U.E.T.* III, No. 1209. From House 30/B, probably Room 2. Field notes give "House 30/B, under pavement of Room I" and identify date formula as "Possibly a shorter variant of Gimil-Sin 5..."; see p. 167 n. 38. (B.IM.53600), p. 167 n. 38.
- U.16051. Tablet. *U.E.T.* III, No. 348. From House 30/B, Room 7. (P.47-29-76), p. 167 n. 38.
- U.16054. Tablet. *U.E.T.* III, No. 318. Probably from House 30/B, see p. 167 n. 38. (B.IM.53158), p. 167 n. 38.
- U.16056. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VII (personal names). From No. 7 Church Lane, "anteroom to doll's house. Period I (filling)".
- U.16057a. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 227. From No. 2 Church Lane. (P.52-30-115), p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16057b. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 193. From No. 2 Church Lane. (L.BM.131265), p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16057c. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 189 (where number is given as U.16059c). From No. 2 Church Lane. (L.BM.131264), p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16058. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 231. From No. 2 Church Lane. (B.IM.57281), p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16059. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 574. From No. 2 Church Lane. (B.IM.57465), p. 129, n. 10.
- U.16059c. See U.16057c.
- U.16060a. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 821; *M.S.L.* VIII/1 (1960), p. 76. From No. 2 Church Lane. (B.IM.57589), p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16061. Group of tablets: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 823 (B.IM.57591), b = No. 824 (B.IM.57592), c = No. 829 (P.52-30-261), e = No. 830 (P.52-30-262), f = No. 822 (B.IM.57590), g = No. 833 (P.52-30-265), h = No. 827 (B.IM.57595), i = No. 828 (P.52-30-260), k = No. 832 (P.52-30-264), l = No. 630 (P.52-30-214), m = No. 831 (P.52-30-263), n = No. 846 (L.BM.131426), o = No. 847 (L.BM.131427), on all of which (except l) see *M.S.L.* 8/1 (1960), p. 76; and *U.E.T.* V, Nos 635 (P.52-30-219), 825 (B.IM.57593), 835 (P.52-30-267), 836 (P.52-30-268), 837 (P.52-30-269), 838 (P.52-30-270), 839 (L.BM.131419), 840 (L.BM.131420), which were not assigned specific letters in the field, and on which (except No. 635) also see *M.S.L.* 8/1 (1960), p. 76. From No. 2 Church Lane. P. 129 n. 10.
- U.16062a. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 80. From No. 2 Church Lane. (L.BM.131235), p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16062b. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 4. From No. 2 Church Lane. (B.IM.57176), p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16064. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 439. From No. 2 Church Lane. (B.IM.57392), p. 129 n. 10.

- U.16065. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 416. From No. 15 Church Lane, bitumen lined pit in Room 6. (B.IM.57377), p. 135.
- U.16070. Tablet, dated Šulgi 33. From 9 Church Lane. P. 132 n. 12.
- U.16073. Tablet, dated Ibbi-Suen, as *U.E.T.* I, No. 212. From No. 3 Straight Street. P. 159 n. 32.
- U.16080. Tablet, *U.E.T.* III, No. 353. From No. 4 Straight Street. (L.BM.130185), p. 163 n. 34.
- U.16082. Tablet. *U.E.T.* III, No. 1541. From No. 4 Straight Street. (L.BM.130471), p. 163 n. 34.
- U.16088. Tablet, dated Šulgi 30. From No. 3 Straight Street. P. 159 n. 32.
- U.16089a. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 29; *Foreign Trade*, pp. 45–6. From No. 1 Old Street. (B.IM.57200), pp. 124 and 125 n. 5.
- U.16089b. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 520. From No. 1 Old Street. (P.52–30–188), p. 125 n. 5.
- U.16089c. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 804. From No. 1 Old Street. (P.52–30–259), p. 125 n. 5.
- U.16090. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 488. From No. 3 Straight Street, “upper pavement, room opening off 22”. (B.IM.57418), p. 159 n. 32.
- U.16093. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 587. From No. 3 Straight Street, “upper level”. (L.BM.131363), p. 159 n. 32.
- U.16096. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 397. From No. 3 Straight Street, Room 10 (“Chapel, floor of level I, extreme north corner”). (P.52–30–158), p. 159 n. 32.
- U.16097. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 493. Provenance as U.16096. (P.52–30–182), p. 159 n. 32.
- U.16099. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 68; *J.E.O.L.* 16 (1964), p. 38. From No. 4 Straight Street, “room 26, Filling below level I”, which may refer to a room in what are now recognised as adjacent houses. (L.BM.131223), p. 163 n. 34.
- U.16100. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 112a. From No. 2 Church Lane. (P.52–30–85), p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16123. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 256. From the Nin-giz-zida temple. (L.BM.122966), p. 170.
- U.16125. Copper bowl. Ht. 0.035 m., rim diam. 0.105 m. From House 30/E, Room 1. (B.IM.14637), p. 168.
- U.16128. Two frit turtle amulets. Pl. 93. L. 0.046 m. From Diqdiqqah. (L.BM.1931–10–10,203; P.31–43–309).
- U.16150. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 622. From Nin-giz-zida temple. (L.BM.122985), p. 170.
- U.16181. Stamp seal. *U.E.* IV, p. 185; X, No. 624; Gadd, *P.B.A.* 18 (1932), p. 198, Pl. II, No. 9; Buchanan, *A.S.* 16 (1965), p. 206. From No. 1 Boundary Street. This provenance (without a Room number) is given on a secondary field card headed “taken from typed Cat. in Students’ Room, Oct. 1935”; the original field card simply giving the provenance as “Ur”. Woolley entered this seal under Room 11 in the text (p. 120 above), but gave its provenance as Room 8 in his typed draft for the volume Catalogue. It is not now possible to verify either of these provenances. (L.BM.122945), pp. 120, 171 n. 2.
- U.16194c. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 159. Duplicate number, flint blade. (B.IM.57254).
- U.16206E. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 324; R. Harris, *J.C.S.* 14 (1960), pp. 129–30. Duplicate number, bronze arrow-head. (B.IM.57331).
- U.16220. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* IV, pp. 50, 185; VIII, pp. 89, 96, 106; X, No. 632; Gadd, *P.B.A.* 18 (1932), pp. 195–6, 205, 209, Pl. I, No. 6; H. Frankfort, *Cylinder Seals* (London, 1939), pp. 305, 306; Buchanan, *A.S.* 16 (1965), p. 206; *J.A.O.S.* 88 (1968), p. 537; Sir Mortimer Wheeler, *The Indus Civilization* (3rd ed.; Cambridge, 1968), pp. 117–18, No. 10; Brinkman, *Orientalia* 38 (1969), pp. 313 n. 1, 314 n. 1. Provenance uncertain: the field card gives “BC from the vaulted grave cut down into the wall between Room 2 and the courtyard of the NW? Bur-Sin annex”, in which the “NW?” is a later addition and “Room 2” is glossed by “4?”. The reports refer to various vaulted tombs of post-Third Dynasty date in the Mausoleum area: (a) a corbel vaulted recess in the SE wall of Room 4 of the main Mausoleum building (Šulgi’s Mausoleum), screened in from Room 4 and from the adjoining Room 8 of the SE Annex by curtain walls one brick thick (described in *U.E.* VI, Chap. I *sub* Room 4; and in the field notes); (b) a brick chamber-tomb of which the foundations were cut down into the NE wall and blocked the NE doorway of Room 4 of the NW Annex to the main Mausoleum (described in *U.E.* VI, Chap. II *sub* Amar-Suena NW Mausoleum, Room 4, where it is called “a Kassite tomb with barrel vault supported on stilts”); (c) KG/41 (*U.E.* VIII, p. 89, where U.16220 is given as among the contents); (d) LG/165, “Tomb in Wall” (p. 210 above and field notes); (e) “a very large corbel-vaulted brick tomb, plundered and broken”, in House 30/A, Room 6 (p. 167 above); (f) “a tomb with a ring-arch vault built with bricks set in bitumen”, in House 30/A, Room 7, below the foundations of the NE wall “and therefore older than the house in its present form” (p. 167 above). Of these it seems clear that (a) = (d), and since the complex containing House 30/A mainly overlay the NW Mausoleum Annex, and measurement on the plans shows that both (b) and (f) were situated about 10 m. from the nearest point on the inside face of the NE Temenos wall and about 35 m. from the inside of the E corner of the Temenos wall ((e) was only about 5 m. from the Temenos wall), there is a strong possibility that (b) and (f) are to be equated. No field notes exist to substantiate the description of (c), which seems to have elements of both (a) and (b) in it; the Tabular Analysis of Graves in *U.E.* VIII, of which it forms a part, was compiled by Woolley after the 1939–45 war, so the possibility of error through faulty recollection cannot be ruled out. Assuming that the provenance (“... cut down into the wall...”) and modifications

- (“... NW Annex...”, “... Room 4...”) on the field card of U.16220 are correct, and that there were not other vaulted tombs in the area, of which no record has been kept, this designation would seem best to fit (b) above and therefore, if the equation is correct, (f). This tomb however is said to have been found “plundered and empty” (p. 167), so if it is the one in question, it is necessary to assume that the seal only came to light after the initial clearance. It is thus not possible to fix the provenance of the seal, but it is probably safe to say that even if the attribution to KG/41 is correct, there is (as Buchanan has pointed out, *J.A.O.S.* 88 (1968), p. 537) no need to date it as late as Kassite times (the pot types associated with the tomb are K.48 and probably K.49 (though in *U.E.* VIII, pp. 99, 100, K.59 rather than 49 is said to be from this tomb), of which K.48 is said by Woolley to be also of Larsa type (*U.E.* VIII, p. 99, and cf. in this volume L.82b and 93b), and K.49 can be compared to L.83 in this volume; K.59 would be more difficult to parallel, but it might be compared with the group L.48–53, or L.60 in this volume, or alternatively with Diyala type B.546.370 of Larsa date (P. Delougaz, *Pottery from the Diyala Region* (Chicago, 1952), Pl. 159). (*L.B.M.*122947), p. 171 n. 2.
- U.16223. Terracotta, Type 40. Ht. 0.06 m. Provenance as U.16027. (P.31–43–381), p. 174.
- U.16227. Terracotta, Type 69, Pl. 71. (P.31–43–444), p. 175.
- U.16230. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 303. From the filling above the Šulgi Mausoleum. (*B.I.M.*14443), p. 170.
- U.16238. Terracotta, Type 131. Ht. 0.055 m. Provenance as U.16007, “in filling of Larsa houses under the Temenos wall” (see Pl. 127). (*L.B.M.*1931–10–10,411), p. 178.
- U.16251. Terracotta, Type 218, Pl. 88. Duplicate number, duck weight. P. 181.
- U.16259. White calcite plate. Ht. 0.022 m., diam. 0.135 m. From a Grave in the Mausoleum site. See also following entry. (P.31–43–306).
- U.16259. Terracotta, Type 179, Pl. 84. Duplicate number, see preceding entry. P. 180.
- U.16261. Beads; small carnelian date-shaped and balls, three lapis-lazuli balls and spacer. From Grave LG/164. (P.31–43–152), p. 209.
- U.16262. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 472. From Grave LG/164. (P.31–43–37), pp. 170, 209.
- U.16263. Terracotta, Type 7, Pl. 65 (P.31–43–368), p. 173.
- U.16272. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 175. Duplicate number, marble macehead.
- U.16276. Inscribed clay cone of Lipit-Ištar. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 176. Duplicate number, clay vase. (*B.I.M.*22906).
- U.16284. Clay rattle; usual bun-shaped type. Diam. 0.09 m. Cf. Pl. 92. From filling of House 30/B.
- U.16290. Terracotta, Type 159, Pl. 82. (P.31–43–422), p. 179.
- U.16295. Copper bowl, Type 9, Pl. 100. Ht. 0.04 m., diam. 0.10 m. From Grave LG/164. (*B.I.M.*14629), pp. 185, 209.
- U.16297. Copper bowl, Type 9, Pl. 100. Hemispherical with slightly flattened base. Ht. 0.03 m., diam. 0.068 m. From a grave under House 30/C. P. 185.
- U.16300. Terracotta, Type 38, Pl. 68. (P.31–43–380), p. 174.
- U.16305. Copper bowl, Type 1, Pl. 100. Ht. 0.025 m., diam. 0.12 m. From Grave LG/24. (P.31–43–506), pp. 185, 196.
- U.16307. Copper scale-pans, a pair, circular and slightly concave, with four holes pierced at the edges for suspension. Diam. 0.053 m. From Grave LG/23. (P.31–43–237), p. 196.
- U.16308. Weights, four, haematite date-shaped. Weights: 0.96, 1.82, 2.56, 5.184 gm. From Grave LG/23. (*P.C.B.S.*31–43–109), p. 196.
- U.16310. Clay vase, Type IL.22a; fragment. Rim diam. 0.118 m. Light drab clay with black lines painted on the body. From AH site, house floor level. (*B.I.M.*25678), p. 188.
- U.16313. Fragment of sculpture, Pl. 96f; basic diorite. Part of the front of a rounded base on which are the five toes of one foot. Greatest width c. 0.075 m., about half life-size. From AH site, filling of the houses.
- U.16319. Beads; agate date-shaped, carnelian balls and barrels, glazed frit double conoids, one lapis-lazuli double conoid, one rectangular calcite, one gold double conoid with ridged ends. From Grave LG/27. (*B.I.M.*9127), p. 197.
- U.16320. Finger ring, silver, three strands of wire, the middle one twisted to produce a cable pattern between plain borders. Diam. 0.018 m. From Grave LG/27. P. 197.
- U.16321. Copper bangle, plain, with overlapping ends. Diam. 0.066 m. From Grave LG/27. (*B.I.M.*23541), p. 197.
- U.16322. Model tools in copper, Pl. 99. An adze (A) and an ingot (B). Both 0.026 m. long. From Grave LG/27. (With U.16699 and U.16773 = *L.B.M.*1932–10–8,30), pp. 184, 197.
- U.16324. Beads: one carnelian ball, two chalcedony date-shaped, one hemispherical lapis-lazuli. From Grave LG/28. (*L.B.M.*128423), p. 197.
- U.16326. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61. Ht. 0.019 m., diam. 0.008 m. Presentation scene with standing god, minor god and votary. From No. 3 Straight Street, lower filling. (*L.B.M.*122597).
- U.16331. Mace-heads: ten (six intact, four broken) in white limestone, red sandstone, and mottled marble; plain squat pear-shaped (Pl. 97.k), or with vertical ribbing (Pl. 97.l). Hts from 0.035 m. to 0.055 m. From No. 1 Church Lane. (P.31–43–275, 277, 279; (*L.B.M.*128417–18; B.), p. 127.
- U.16335. Mace-head, pebble, pear-shaped, Pl. 97.m. Ht. 0.08 m. From AH house site, lower level (*B.I.M.*20529).

- U.16336. Mace-head, white calcite, translucent, Pl. 97.n. Ht. 0.042 m. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.I.M.* 8627), p. 126.
- U.16337. Mace-head, white limestone, pear-shaped, broken. Diam. 0.08 m. From No. 1 Church Lane, courtyard, next to stele. (*B.I.M.* 19036), p. 127.
- U.16341. Copper barbed fish-hook, Pl. 98. L. 0.044 m. From No. 4 Straight Street. (*L.B.M.* 128424).
- U.16342. Mace-head, white limestone, pear-shaped. Ht. 0.07 m. From No. 1 Church Lane, Room 3. See also following entry. P. 126.
- U.16342. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 85; see W. H. P. Römer, *Sumerische "Königshymnen" der Isin-Zeit* (Leiden, 1965), Text \*12, pp. 39–55 (MS F). Duplicate number, see preceding entry.
- U.16343. Mace-head, white limestone, pear-shaped and fluted. Ht. 0.055 m. From No. 1 Straight Street, the priest's chamber in the Hēndur-sag shrine. (*B.I.M.* 19039), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16344. Clay model brick. 0.093 m. × 0.07 m. × 0.037 m. From No. 1 Straight Street, the passage to the priest's chamber in the Hēndur-sag shrine. (*L.B.M.* 128434), p. 127, n. 8.
- U.16345. Terracotta, Type 220, Pl. 89. (P.31–43–356), pp. 126, 181.
- U.16346. Terracotta model bed. 0.12 m. × 0.075 m. × 0.05 m. From No. 1 Church Lane, Room 3. (*L.B.M.* 127500), p. 126.
- U.16347. Terracotta, Type 216, Pl. 88. Clay model of bed, like U.16346 but with more closely woven mattress. From No. 1 Church Lane, Room 3. (P.31–43–361), pp. 126, 181.
- U.16348. Black diorite rubbing stone. 0.035 m. × 0.035 m. × 0.035 m. From No. 1 Church Lane, Room 3. P. 126.
- U.16349. Grey pebble, very roughly shaped, flattened on one side, probably a whetstone. L. 0.055 m. From No. 1 Church Lane, Room 3. (P.31–43–269), p. 126.
- U.16350. Rattle, double hemisphere with double serrated edge fastening the join. Diam. 0.095 m. From No. 1 Church Lane, Room 3. (Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum, E.184.1931), p. 126.
- U.16351. Beads: two of white calcite, unusually large, flattened ovals. L. 0.054 m. From No. 1 Church Lane, "ex voto chamber", i.e. presumably Room 3. (see p. 126). (*L.B.M.* 128419; P.31–43–167).
- U.16352. Terracotta ring, Fig. 37 (p.127). Diam 0.08 m. Roughly shaped, almost certainly a net-sinker. From No. 1 Church Lane, Room 3. P. 127.
- U.16353. Beads; carnelian balls, barrels and bugles, agate barrels, lapis-lazuli double conoids and miniature carnelian amulet in the form of a couchant lion. From Grave LG/63. P. 200.
- U.16354. Beads: carnelian barrels, rings and date-shaped, steatite rings and natural shells. From Grave LG/63. (*B.I.M.* 9603), p. 200.
- U.16355. Copper fish-hook, barbed Pl. 98. L. 0.043 m. From Grave LG/63. P. 200.
- U.16360. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No 255. From near Grave LG/71. Pp. 368, 201.
- U.16366. Cylinder seal, steatite. *U.E.* X, No. 493 From No. 2 Church Lane, court. (*B.I.M.* 14431), p. 128.
- U.16367. Weights: four, haematite (two ovoid, one duck-weight). Weights: 4.352, 7.68, 8.512, 24 gm. From Grave LG/ 58. (*L.B.M.* 128420), p. 200.
- U.16368. Beads: carnelian date-shaped, balls, double conoids, rings and tubular, quartz double conoids and balls, jasper barrel and flattened double conoid, agate barrel. From Grave LG/59. (*B.I.M.* 9068), p. 200.
- U.16378. Gem-engraver's trial piece. Ht. 0.085 m. A fragment of pot-herd on which is roughly engraved a presentation-scene and also parts of other figures. From Ur surface, no exact provenance.
- U.16379. Copper bowl, Type 3, Pl. 100. Ht. 0.03 m. diam. 0.13 m. From Grave LG/59. (*B.I.M.* 14640), pp. 185, 200.
- U.16393. Gold ear-rings, a pair, simple hoops of gold wire. Diam 0.01 m. From Grave LG/58. (*B.I.M.* 9553), p. 200.
- U.16394. Beads: sard lentoid, lapis-lazuli bugle. From Grave LG/58. P. 200.
- U.16395. Bone pin, Pl. 99. L. 0.088 m. A rod square in section, tapered and decorated on all four sides with dotted circles and lines (the handle end is broken). Found with the copper statuette U.16396 in the hollow wooden stand of the limestone statue of Hēndur-sag, U.16425, lying in the courtyard of her shrine. P. 126.
- U.16396. Copper statuette of the goddess Hēndur-sag. Pl. 56. b. Ht. 0.105 m. The goddess is clothed in a long flounced and pleated garment and wears the horned head-dress with her hair hanging in long plaits across her shoulders and in a chignon behind. The upper arms are hidden by the cloak; the fore-arms extended in front of the body were in some other material which has completely perished. Found in the hollow wooden stand of the limestone statue, U.16425, lying in the courtyard of the Hēndur-sag shrine (No. 1 Church Lane). Cf. D. J. Wiseman, *Iraq* 22 (1960), pp. 167–8, Pl. XXIII. a-c, who identifies as goddess Lama. (*L.B.M.* 123040), pp. 126, 184.
- U.16397. Stamp seal. *U.E.* IV, p. 185; X, No. 625; Gadd, *P.B.A.* 18 (1932), pp. 198–9, 208, Pl. II, No. 11; Buchanan, *A.S.* (1965), p. 206. "Brought in". (P.31–43–74), p. 171 n. 2.
- U.16401. Terracotta, Type 246, Pl. 91. (P.31–43–342), p. 182.
- U.16404. Copper bowl, Type 9, Pl. 100; hemispherical with slightly flattened base. Ht. 0.042 m., diam. 0.10 m. From a larnax grave against the outer face of the NW wall of the Sulgi Mausoleum. (*B.I.M.* 14630), p. 185.



- U.16408. Stamp seal. *U.E.* IV, Pl. 44, p. 185; *U.E.* X, No. 7. From No. 1 Church Lane (Hendur-sag chapel), "Museum Tablet Room". (P.31-43-2), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16410. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 147. From No. 1 Church Lane, the priest's quarters in the Hendur-sag shrine, i.e. No. 1 Straight Street, Room 1 or 2. (*B.J.M.* 14463), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16424. White limestone statue of the goddess Hendur-sag. Pl. 56a. Female figure standing with the hands clasped in front of the body; she wears a plain under-dress and heavy cloak falling from the shoulders over the upper arms to her feet; her hair is fastened by a broad bandeau, under which runs a line of curls across the fore-head, and forms a chignon at the back. The figure had been broken in antiquity and mended with bitumen; the body was in two parts, roughly re-adjusted, and the bottom of the skirt with the feet and stand were missing and had been replaced with a lump of bitumen spread out over the surface of the mud pedestal in which the broken stump of the statue had been fixed; the proportions of the original figure were thereby destroyed, the height being reduced from c. 0.45 m. to 0.37 m. The workmanship was not good and the treatment sketchy; it had obviously relied much on the use of paint. There were traces of black paint left on the hair and of red on the cheeks; the eyes were inlaid with shell and lapis-lazuli (one pupil restored); the nose was anciently broken. Found *in situ* in the sanctuary of the Hendur-sag shrine, No. 1 Church Lane, Room 4. Cf. Wiseman, *Iraq* 22 (1960), pp. 169-70, Pl. XXI.b. (*L.B.M.* 122933), pp. 127, 169.
- U.16425. White limestone statue of the goddess Hendur-sag. Pl. 55.b. Total Ht. 0.55 m. Standing figure of the goddess wearing a flounced and pleated garment which hangs straight from neck to feet and has a cloak covering the upper arms; her hands are clasped in front of the body and alone are visible; her hair falls in long ringlets across her shoulders and hangs behind in a heavy square-cut mass somewhat recalling the Greek *tettinx* mode, and is confined by a bandeau; above the bandeau the head rises in a low sharp-edged disk in the back of which there are 3 holes and on the top are criss-cross bands painted in yellow paint probably to imitate gold hair-ribands while the holes held some up-standing head-ornament. The eyes were inlaid, with black steatite pupils and tinted shell eye-balls set in sockets of lapis-lazuli; the nose was of plaster fastened in to a triangular slot in the stone (presumably it had been broken in antiquity and this was a crude restoration which would have been concealed by paint) and the ears are pierced to take metal earrings. The figure was found broken into two pieces; part of the plaster nose had been smashed to powder. It stood on a wooden pedestal in which were U.16396 and U.16395. From No. 1 Church Lane, Room 2, the courtyard of the Hendur-sag shrine. Cf. Wiseman, *Iraq* 22 (1960), pp. 166-7, 168-9, Pl. XXII. c. (*B.J.M.* 18658), pp. 126, 169.
- U.16426. Terracotta, Type 2, Pl. 64. Ht. 0.61 m., width 0.23 m. Terracotta relief of a bull-legged demon, nude except for a belt but wearing the horned cap of divinity, standing in profile facing rt. but with the head full face, and grasping with both hands a spear, or staff. The upper part is in high relief, the legs are flat and poor. The terracotta is a mere base; the entire figure was covered with a thick gesso-like paint, (this had decayed and swelled to form a layer as much as 0.02 m. thick) red except for the hair and eyes, which were black; some of the colour is preserved. Broken, but complete. From No. 1 Church Lane, against the jamb of the front door. Cf. Wiseman, *Iraq* 22 (1960), p. 70. Pp. 30, 125, 173.
- U.16427. Head of a ram, carved in the round in dark steatite. Pl. 59. Ht. 0.08 m., diam. of neck 0.05 m. The head and neck are made in separate pieces; the eyes were inlaid, but the inlay is missing. Very fine work and well preserved, only a few of the locks of hair and the ears being chipped. A hole runs up through the neck into the head and the object was probably mounted on a pole. Compare U.6832 and 7598. From No. 11 Church Lane, the "Ram Chapel", Room 4. (P.31-43-173), pp. 133, 169.
- U.16433. Terracotta, Type 2. Ht. 0.12 m. width 0.08 m. Probably from No. 3 Straight Street (see however p. 166 n. 37). Cf. Wiseman, *Iraq* 22 (1960), p. 170 n. 42. (P. 31-43-449), pp. 159 n. 32, 165-6, 173.
- U.16434. Pillar of course-grained white limestone, hollowed out at the top into a rough cup. Pl. 57. Ht. 0.75 m., 0.18 m. square. On each of the 4 sides there is at the top a panel from 0.22 m. to 0.27 m. high in which is a very rough carving in relief, flat figures silhouetted against a cut-away ground; on one side two birds, on each of the others a human figure draped and advancing l.; the chipping of the edge of the stone has damaged the carvings, but these were always of the most rudimentary description. Found against the door leading from the courtyard to the sanctuary in the Hendur-sag shrine, No. 1 Church Lane, Compare the hollow-topped limestone column in the courtyard (Room C. 7) of the Gipar-ku (p. 54). Cf. Wiseman, *Iraq* 22 (1960), p. 169. Pp. 31, 126-7.
- U.16438 A-M. Terracottas, Type 42 = *U.E.* VIII, pp. 92, 106, Pl. 29, No. 6, where U.16438K is reproduced. From Diqdiqqah. (*L.B.M.* 1931-10-10, 453, 455; P.31-43-388, 390, 392), p. 174.
- U.16442. Terracotta, Type 47, Pl. 69. Six examples, A-F, that illustrated being C. (C = *L.B.M.* 127491; D = *L.B.M.* 1931-10-10, 427), p. 174.

- U.16455. Terracotta, Type 90. Four fragmentary examples, A–D. A–C from Diqdiqqah, D from AH site. (B = P.31–43–445), p. 176.
- U.16460. Terracotta, Type 2. Two fragmentary examples, A–B. Provenances unrecorded. P. 173.
- U.16464. Terracotta, Type 64, Pl. 71. P. 175.
- U.16466. Terracotta, Type 12, Pl. 77. (L.BM.127452), p. 177.
- U.16467. Terracotta, Type 69. Ht. 0.063 m. (feet broken away). From Diqdiqqah. P. 175.
- U.16468. Terracotta, Type 65, Pl. 71. (P.31–43–451), p. 175.
- U.16469. Terracotta, Type 100, Pl. 74. P. 176.
- U.16470. Terracotta, Type 98, Pl. 74. P. 176.
- U.16471. Terracotta, Type 225, Pl. 89. P. 181.
- U.16472. Terracotta, Type, 85, Pl. 73. (L.BM.127456), p. 176.
- U.16473. Terracotta, Type, 20 Pl. 66. (L.BM.127498), P. 173.
- U.16474. Terracotta, Type 115, Pl. 76. (P.31–43–448), p. 176.
- U.16475. Terracotta, Type 40, Pl. 68. P. 174.
- U.16476. Terracotta, Type 35, Pl. 67. P. 174.
- U.16482. Terracotta, Type 140, Pl. 79. P. 178.
- U.16484. Terracotta, Type, 145 (cf. 143), Pl. 80. P. 178.
- U.16487. Terracotta, Type 122, Pl. 77. Three examples, A–C. All from Diqdiqqah. (A = P.31–43–455, C = L.BM.127454), p. 177.
- U.16489. Terracotta, Type 197, Pl. 86. (L.BM.127443), p. 180.
- U.16490. Terracotta, Type 186, Pl. 85. P. 180.
- U.16491. Terracotta, Type 56, Pl. 70. (P.31–43–396), p. 174.
- U.16495. Terracotta, Type 52, Pl. 69. Two examples, A–B. Both from Diqdiqqah. (P.CBS.31–43–415, 416), p. 174.
- U.16496. Terracotta, Type 130, Pl. 78. P. 177.
- U.16498. Terracotta, Type 49, Pl. 69. Eight examples. A–H. A, B, F, G from Diqdiqqah; C from “filling of main level SW of” No. 12 Straight Street; D from “upper soil near” No. 12 Straight Street; E from AH upper levels; H from “NH” (i.e. Neo-Babylonian levels of AH site). (P.31–43–404, 405), p. 174.
- U.16499. Terracotta, Type 54, Pl. 69. Two examples, A–B. From Diqdiqqah. P. 174.
- U.16500. Terracotta, Type 136, Pl. 79. Cf. *Iraq* 22 (1960), p. 170. (L.BM.1931–10–10,394), p. 178.
- U.16501. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 338. From No. 2 Church Lane. (B.IM.57345), p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16502. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 419; cf. *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 523. From No. 2 Church Lane. (P.52–30–164), p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16503. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 177. “Brought in”. (P.52–30–103).
- U.16504A. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 307. From No. 3 Straight Street (or an adjacent house), “room 23 on pavement of period I” (see p. 159 n. 32). (B.IM.57326), p. 159 n. 32.
- U.16505. Tablet, dated as *U.E.T. I*, No. 253. Provenance as U.16504. P. 159 n. 32.
- U.16506A–G. Tablets, including A = *U.E.T. V*, No. 94 (*W.O.* 2.2 (1955), p. 130; P.52–30–80); and (undistinguished) *U.E.T. V*, Nos 112b (B.IM.57250), 113 (P.), 117 (L.BM.131245), 155 (B.IM.57250). From No. 2 Church Lane, p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16507A–D. Tablets. A = *U.E.T. V*, No. 826 (*M.S.L.* VIII/1 (1960), p. 76; B.IM.57594), B = No. 514 (L.BM.131343), C = No. 792 (*J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 11 n. 19; B.IM.57567), D (presumably) = No. 306 (B.IM.57325). From No. 2 Church Lane, p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16508. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 400. From “cul-de-sac” by No. 2 Church Lane. (L.BM.131317), p. 129 n. 10.
- U.16509. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 815. From AH site, “loose”. (B.IM.57583).
- U.16512. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 461. From House 30/C. (B.IM.57398), p. 168.
- U.16519. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 9 (*J.E.O.L.* 16 (1964), pp. 28–9; A. L. Openheim, *Letters from Mesopotamia* (Chicago, 1967), p. 91 No. 25; From AH site “Level II, by post E”. (B.IM.57181).
- U.16520. Tablet *U.E.T. V*, No. 359. Provenance as U.16519. (B.IM.57348).
- U.16521. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 14. From No. 3 Straight Street (or an adjacent house), “room 18, level of top of burnt brick” (see p. 159 n. 32). (B.IM.57186), p. 159 n. 32.
- U.16522A–F. Tablets. A = *U.E.T. V*, No. 661 (*J.E.S.H.O.* 5 (1962), p. 93; B.IM.57505), B = No. 519 (P.52–30–187), C = No. 158 (B.IM.57253), D = No. 816 (B.IM.57584), E = No. 23 (*Foreign Trade*, p. 42; this rather than *U.E.T. V*. No. 614 must be E, since the field card describes it as a letter; B.IM.57194), F = No. 7 (*Foreign Trade*, pp. 41–2; *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p.10 n. 17; B.IM.57179). From No. 1 Old Street, “lavatory”; i.e. Room 4, or possibly Room 1 (see under U.16524), if the house is correctly identified (see p. 125 n. 5). The tablet published as *U.E.T. V*, No. 614 (B.IM.57480), must there have been assigned this excavation number in error, see E above. P. 125 n. 5.
- U.16523A–C. Tablets. C = *U.E.T. V*, No. 395. From No. 7 Church Lane. (P.52–30–156).
- U.16524A–F. Tablets. A = *U.E.T. V*, No. 484 (B.IM.57414), B = No. 805 (L.BM.131418), C = No. 848 (*Foreign Trade*, p. 47; *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 13; L.BM.131428), D = No. 471 (*Foreign Trade*, p. 47; cf. *J.E.S.H.O.* 5 (1962), pp. 93, 108; P.), E or F (presumably) = No. 796 (*Foreign Trade*, pp. 38–9; cf. *J.E.S.H.O.* 5 (1962), pp. 93, 108; B.IM.57569). From No. 1 Old Street, “Level I SE of lavatory, chamber NE of court”; assuming the house to be correctly identified, (see p. 125 n. 5) this cannot be Room 4, but might be Room 1 which had a drain at its eastern end and might have been taken for a lavatory during excavation. P. 125 n. 5.

- U.16526a-e. Tablets. a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 417 (B.I.M.57378), b = No. 382 (L.B.M.131313), c = No. 378 (P.), d = No. 638 (L.B.M.131373), e = No. 258 (P.). From AH.
- U.16527a-i. Nine Tablets, including a (not o) = *U.E.T.* V, No. 72 (*J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 11 n. 18; L.B.M.131227), b = No. 689 (B.I.M.57517), d = No. 65 (L.B.M.131220), and not specifically lettered, *U.E.T.* V, No. 375 (B.I.M.57358). Probably from No. 1 Old Street, see p. 125 n. 5.
- U.16529. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 51. Duplicate number, calcite bowl. (P.52-30-66).
- U.16531. Fragment of mace-head of Naram-Sin. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 11. From No. 3 Straight Street. (P.31-43-250), p. 159 n. 32.
- U.16533. Fragment of inscribed bowl of Ur-Nammu. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 20. From No. 3 Straight Street. (P.31-43-253), p. 159 n. 32.
- U.16534. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 440. From "A.H. level I, House NW. of House I, NW end division street" (House I = No. 4 Straight Street). (B.I.M.57393).
- U.16536. Inscribed clay cone of Sin-iddinam. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. (B.I.M.22885).
- U.16537. Inscribed clay cone of Lipit-Ištar. *Sumer*, 13 (1957), p. 176. (B.I.M.22886). From No. 4 Straight Street, "below burnt brick pavement". (B.I.M.22886).
- U.16538. Inscribed clay cone of Lipit-Ištar. *Sumer* 13 (1957), pp. 177, 182. Provenance as U.16537. (B.I.M.22887).
- U.16543. Diorite mace-head, pear shaped. Inscribed "Property of Ĥendur-sag". *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 97. From No. 1 Church Lane (Ĥendur-sag chapel), Room 3. (P.31-43-274), p. 126.
- U.16544. Diorite mace-head. Inscribed "Property of Ĥendur-sag. *U.E.T.* VIII, p. 21 From No. 1 Church Lane (Ĥendur-sag chapel). P. 126 n. 7.
- U.16548. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61. Ht. 0.019 m., diam. 0.006 m. Inscribed: "Ur-dumu, son of Ki(?) - ga(?)". From the filling above Niche Lane. (B.I.M.14391).
- U.16549. Cylinder seal, baked clay. Ht. 0.03 m., diam. 0.008 m. No figures. Inscribed "Labatum daughter of Ur-nia". From the filling above the AH group of houses.
- U.16550. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 494. From Grave LG/5. (B.I.M.14449), pp. 170, 195.
- U.16561. Dockets and fragments of clay with seal impressions. The field catalogue divides into: U.16561a "14 seal impressions. Ibku-Adad, son of Zazani, servant of Adad." (i.e. *U.E.X.*, No. 443), with the provenance No. 15 Church Lane; and U.16561b "Seal-impressions. Uninscribed.", with no provenance. There are however in the BM twenty-four dockets (1931-10-10, 325-347, 349; hereafter referred to by the last number only, by which they are also referred to, sometimes inaccurately, in *U.E.X.*; 348 is a fragment of a tablet envelope) which are entered in the acquisitions register (including 348) as belonging to the number U.16561b; none of these are individually marked with this number so they must have come to the Museum in a numbered container. These dockets bear impressions from a number of seals, including the impression (but not the actual docket) in *U.E.X.*, No. 443, so if the excavation number is correctly applied the distinction between U.16561 a and b does not seem to hold. There are in the University Museum ten from this group (31-43-79 to 88; hereafter referred to by the last number only; 80 = *U.E.* III, No. 490, but the provenance there given finds no justification in the field catalogue).  
The impressions include:  
*U.E.* X, No. 443: on 325, 327, 329(?), 331, 332(?), 333, 335(?), 337, 339, 341, 342, 345, 346, 347; 86.  
*U.E.* X, No. 444: on 325, 326(?), 327, 331, 332, 333, 337, 338, 339, 342, 345; 86.  
(1) Naked man led by god with mace to right, meeting goddess with rays from shoulders, caduceus in right hand and right leg raised; naked female *en face*: on 325, 327, 337.  
(2) Worshipper with animal followed by deity with raised hands and god with mace (?) to right, before seated deity: on 335, 346.  
(3) God wielding curved weapon in left hand, one foot on crouching victim: on 328.  
(4) Offering scene to right, two adults and a child(?): on 343.  
(5) Four line inscription: <sup>d</sup>nin-šubur, sukkal-mah an-na, gidri-kù šu-du., á-ág-gá. . . : on 329, 340, 344.  
(6) Offering scene; three line inscription: ARAD <sup>d</sup>nin. . . , a-úr. . . , nin <sup>d</sup>. . . : on 327, 333, 335, 338, 341, 346, 347.  
(7) Offering scene, votary to right, bad impression: on 330.  
(8) Three line inscription: ARAD <sup>d</sup>ni-si. . . , . . . <sup>d</sup>ur-ra, u <sup>d</sup>kab-du: on 88.  
(9) Three line inscription: ka. . . , DUMU <sup>d</sup>en-pa-im. . . , ARAD <sup>d</sup>martu: on 79.  
(10) Three line inscription: . . . , DUMU <sup>d</sup>nin. . . , ARAD <sup>d</sup>ha-an: on 84.  
(11) Inscription: . . . <sup>d</sup>nin. . . , u <sup>d</sup>. . . : on 83.  
(12) Inscription: . . . mu-gal: on 84.  
The impressions given as *U.E.X.*, Nos 445, 460, 462 are not among this group, so the Museum numbers there given are incorrect. From No. 15 Church Lane, Room 6, in the bitumen lined pit. (L.B.M. 1931-10-10, 325-349; P.31-43-79/-88), pp. 135-6, 170.
- U.16562. Two seal impressions on baked clay Pl. 61. Goddess with raised hands facing left, centre missing, hero fighting bull man at left; inscription: <sup>d</sup>en-ki, <sup>d</sup>dam-gal-nun-na. Provenance as U.16561. (L.B.M.128432-3), pp. 135-6.
- U.16564. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 456. From "A.H. NW. wagon". (L.B.M.131330).
- U.16566. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 172. From No. 1 Church Lane. (B.I.M.57260), p.128 n. 9.

- U.16567. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 114; cf. *J.A.O.S. 74* (1954), p. 12; *W.O. 2.2* (1955), pp. 128, 129. From No. 1 Church Lane. (P.52-30-88), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16568. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 139. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.IM.57246*), pp. 32 n. 2, 128 n. 9.
- U.16569. Tablet, dated Rim-Sin 56. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.IM.67773*), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16570. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 137. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.IM.57244*), p. 32 n. 2, 128 n. 9.
- U.16571. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 463. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.IM.57400*), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16572. Tablet. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.IM.67774*), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16573. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 147. From No. 1 Church Lane. (P.52-30-96), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16573a. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 432. Not mentioned in field catalogue, but possibly also from No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.IM.57385*).
- U.16574. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 867. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.IM.57603*), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16575. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 165. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*L.BM.131258*), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16576. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 100. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.IM.57222*), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16577. Tablet. From No. 1 Church Lane. P. 128 n. 9.
- U.16578. Tablet. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.IM.67775*), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16579. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 251; *W.O. 2.2* (1955), p. 136; From No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.IM.57299*), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16580. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 78 (where it is numbered U.16580B, but the "B" has been added to the tablet in pencil and is therefore secondary; the field card describes as "Babylonian letter To: <sup>d</sup>Sin- . . . from: <sup>d</sup>Sin- . . ." so it is clearly this tablet and not that published as No. 369); *Foreign Trade*, p. 168; cf. *M.S.L. IV*, (1956), p. 21\* n. From "A.H. Level II; court of house NW. of house I, off division street"; House 1 being No. 4 Straight Street (see p. 163 n. 34), this may refer to No. 6 or possibly No. 8 Straight Street. The tablet published as *U.E.T. V*, No. 369 (*B.IM.57352*) is not mentioned under this number in the field catalogue. (*L.BM.131233*).
- U.16581. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 45; *Edikt*, p. 50; A. Goetze, *Sumer* 14 (1958), p. 34. From "A.H. Level II; extreme NE. end, by graves". (P.52-30-60).
- U.16585. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 116; cf. *W.O. 2.2* (1955), pp. 126, 128, 129; *Bi.Or. 12* (1955), p. 114. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*L.BM.131244*), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16586. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 269. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*L.BM.131284*), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16587. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 270; Cf. *J.A.O.S. 74* (1954), p. 8 n. 8. From No. 1 Church Lane. (*B.IM.57306*), p. 128 n. 9.
- U.16588. Fragment of inscribed clay cone of Lipit-İstar. *Sumer*, 13 (1957), p. 176. From "A.H. House 17, level II", glossed "= Nos 10, 12 Straight Street." (*B.IM.22891*).
- U.16589. Tablet. Letter from Šamaš-nasir to Sin-bel-ili. From No. 2 Niche Lane, "in rubbish above level II". P. 121.
- U.16591. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 384. From "A.H. House I A, chapel fireplace"; it is possible, though far from certain that this is No. 4 Paternoster Row, Room 5 in which was found an incense hearth ("chapel fireplace"?), and which lay adjacent ("House I A"?) to No. 4 Straight Street (= "House I"). (*L.BM.131315*), p. 145.
- U.16592a-f. Six tablets: a = *U.E.T. V*, No. 458 (*L.BM.131332*); b = No. 314 (cf. *J.A.O.S. 74* (1954), p. 10; *Bi.Or. 12* (1955), p. 117; P.52-30-137); c = No. 459 (*L.BM.131333*); d = No. 315 (cf. refs as b; P.52-30-138); e = No. 241 (P.52-30-118); f = No. 350 (cf. refs as b; *L.BM.131303*). From No. 3 Niche Lane, Room 3. P. 122.
- U.16593a-c. Three Tablets: a = *U.E.T. V*, No. 200 (*B.IM.57272*); b = No. 354 (cf. *J.A.O.S. 74* (1955), p. 10 n. 15; *Bi.Or. 12* (1955), p. 117; *L.BM.131307*); c = No. 435 (*B.IM.57388*). From No. 3 Niche Lane, Room 3. P. 122.
- U.16594a-g. Seven Tablets: a = *U.E.T. V*, No. 404 (cf. *Bi.Or. 12* (1955), pp. 116, 118; 119; *B.IM.57371*); b = No. 535 (where published as U.16594o; *B.IM.57448*); c = No. 225 (cf. refs as a; *B.IM.57285*); d = No. 455 (*L.BM.131329*); e = No. 413 (cf. *J.A.O.S. 74* (1954), p. 10 n. 15; *L.BM.131322*); f = Rim-Sin date as a (*B.IM.57387* ?); g = Rim-Sin 31(?) (*B.IM.67776*). From No. 3 Niche Lane, Room 3. P. 122.
- U.16595a-d. Four tablets: a = *U.E.T. V*, No. 441 (cf. *Bi.Or. 12* (1955), p. 115 n. 23; *B.IM.57394*); b = No. 615 (*L.BM.131368*); c = No. 406 (*L.BM.131320*); d = No. 405 (cf. *Bi.Or. 12* (1955), p. 118; P.52-30-160). From No. 3 Niche Lane, Room 3. P. 122.
- U.16596a-e. Five tablets: a = *U.E.T. V*, No. 126 (cf. *Bi.Or. 12* (1955), pp. 115 n. 23, 117, 118; *B.IM.57235*); b = No. 352 (cf. *Bi.Or.* (1955), p. 117; *J.A.O.S. 74* (1954), p. 10 n. 15; *L.BM.131305*); c = No. 312 (where published as U.16596G (Pl. LXII) and U.16596f (pp. 78, 80)) (cf. refs as b; P.) d = No. 434 (*B.IM.57387*); e = No. 474 (P.52-30-178). From No. 3 Niche Lane, Room 3. P. 122.
- U.16597a-i. Nine tablets: a = *U.E.T. V*, No. 313 (cf. *J.A.O.S. 74* (1954), p. 10; *Bi.Or. 12* (1955), p. 117; P.52-30-136); b = No. 349 (cf. refs as a; *L.BM.131302*); c = No. 450 (P.52-30-172); d = No. 437 (*B.IM.57390*); e = Rim-Sin date as a (*B.IM.67777*); f = Rim-Sin date as c (*B.IM.67778*); g = No. 353 (cf. refs as a; *L.BM.131306*); h = No. 317 (cf. *Bi.Or. 12* (1955), p. 117; *L.BM.131310*). From No. 3 Niche Lane, Room 3. P. 122.

- U.16598. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 316. From "A.H. NW. extension, House I chapel, incense burner". (P.52-30-139).
- U.16599. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 453. Unpierced. From No. 1 Baker's Square, Room 1 (courtyard). (P.31-43-21), pp. 157, 170.
- U.16600. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 446, p. 34 n. 2 (wrongly quoted as U.1660); inscribed: DUMU la-ma-tum-zà, IR DINGIR-EN.ZU. From No. 3 Niche Lane, "below Tablet Room". (*L.BM.*122967), pp. 121, 170.
- U.16612. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 534. From AH house site. (P.31-43-53), p. 170.
- U.16621. Cylinder seal, Pl. 61. Limestone. Ht. 0.032 m., diam. 0.016 m. Presentation scene with seated deity, minor god and votary. From AH house site. (*B.JM.*14448).
- U.16631. Cylinder seal, Pl. 62. Black steatite. Ht. 0.018 m., diam. 0.01 m. Two standing worshippers before a post with a bird. From AH house site. (*B.JM.*14367).
- U.16632. Set of seven knuckle-bones. From AH house site.
- U.16635. Bone pin, Pl. 99. L. 0.092 m. Shaft square in section but rounded towards point, with incised decoration by the head. From AH house site. (*B.JM.*9523).
- U.16636. Bone pin, Pl. 99. L. 0.089 m. Shaft oval in section, perforated high up and decorated with incised lines. From AH house site.
- U.16661. Copper dagger, Pl. 98. L. 0.185 m. Flat blade and circular haft. From No. 3 Church Lane, Room 2 (courtyard), on floor level. (P.31-43-492), p. 129.
- U.16670. Copper bangle, a hoop of plain metal, round in section, the ends touching. Diam. 0.08 m. From Grave LG/30. (*L.BM.*128426), p. 197.
- U.16671. Copper bangle, a hoop of plain metal, round in section, the ends overlapping. From a plundered grave in No. 4 Straight Street. (*B.JM.*23540).
- U.16679. Cylinder seal, lapis-lazuli. Ht. 0.021 m., diam. 0.011 m. A palm-tree and two bulls. From No. 3 Niche Lane, Room 3.
- U.16683. Beads; nine carnelian double conoids, balls and rings. From Grave LG/48. P. 199.
- U.16688. Beads; a fluted gold ball, carnelian ball and double conoid, sard hemispherical, lapis-lazuli barrel. From Grave LG/66. (P.31-43-160), p. 201.
- U.16689. Cylinder seal. Black steatite. L. 0.024 m., diam. 0.012 m. Hero fighting a rampant lion; in an upper register two men kneeling and two birds. From No. 15 Church Lane. P. 135 n. 17.
- U.16699. Set of miniature tools in copper, Pl. 99: (1) axe, with remains of bone handle in the turned-over tang; (2) spear, with hollow socket made by turning over the metal, in which remains of bone haft; (3) and (4), similar to (2); (5), (6) two spears of a larger and broader shape; (7) ingot (?); (8) fragment of sheet copper with sharp points bent at right angles and one end slightly bent, use uncertain. From Grave LG/38. See U.16322. Pp. 184, 198.
- U.16700. Shell cut as a lamp, with rough spout; Early Dynastic type. From Grave LG/38. P. 198.
- U.16709. Cylinder seal *U.E.* X, No. 538. From Grave LG/33. (P.31-43-44), pp. 170, 197.
- U.16717. Beads; 8 carnelian balls, 1 barrel, 1 oblong agate pendant (*U.E.* VIII, Pl. 36), 1 fluted gold bead. Cf. *U.E.* VIII, p. 106. From Grave LG/33. P. 197.
- U.16718. Duck-weight pendant, agate. L. 0.022 m. From Grave LG/33. P. 197.
- U.16719. Copper bangle, penannular, round in section. Diam. 0.093 m. From Grave LG/33. (*L.BM.*128427), p. 197.
- U.16720. Cylinder seal, Pl. 62. Greenish grey steatite. Ht. 0.025 m., diam. 0.012 m. Presentation scene; badly worn inscription. From No. 4 Paternoster Row. (*B.JM.*14441), p. 147 n. 22.
- U.16721. Beads; carnelian double conoids and fragment of a flat oval agate. From Grave LG/35. P. 198.
- U.16722. Beads; square section tubes of glass paste, bleached white. From Grave LG/61. Cf. however *U.E.* IX, pp. 83, 121. (*L.BM.*1931-10-10,233), p. 200.
- U.16723. Stone bowl, Type 5, Pl. 99. Ht. 0.053 m., diam. 0.115 m. Steatite. Hemispherical with trough spout, decorated below the rim with a band of incised centred circles. From Grave LG/51 (*L.BM.*123037), pp. 185 n. 12, 199.
- U.16735. Model comb of frit. L. 0.05 m. From Diqdiqqah. (*L.BM.*1931-10-10,211), p. 86.
- U.16736. Model comb, frit. From Diqdiqqah. P. 86.
- U.16745. Mould of black steatite for miniature dog figure. L. 0.023 m., ht. 0.02 m. From Diqdiqqah. P. 86.
- U.16747. Stamp seal. *U.E.* IV, p. 185; VIII, pp. 96, 97, 106 (wrongly entered as "cylinder seal"), Pl. 35; X, No. 628; Gadd, *P.B.A.* 18 (1932), pp. 199-200, 205, 208, Pl. II, No. 12; Buchanan, *A.S.* 16 (1965), pp. 206-7, 208; *J.A.O.S.* 88 (1968), p. 537; Sir Mortimer Wheeler, *The Indus Civilization* (3rd ed.; Cambridge, 1968), p. 118, No. 11. "From upper rubbish Kassite (?) level over PUMP HOUSE. A.H." (field card), which could quite well indicate a Larsa period context. (P.31-43-75), p. 171 n. 2.
- U.16753. Copper knife-blade, Pl. 98. L. 0.185 m. From AH house site. (*B.JM.*9447).
- U.16768. Weights, seventeen date shaped, haematite. Weights (2 not weighed, 1 fragmentary): 1.152, 2.94, 4.03, 5.31, 5.76, 8.192, 8.512, 8.62, 16.64, 16.64, 17.92, 25.6 gm. From Grave LG/45. P. 199.
- U.16769. Copper scale-pan. Diam. 0.043 m. Traces of fine copper wire on the under side. From Grave LG/45. (*L.BM.*128429), p. 199.

- U.16770. Copper bowl, Type 1, Pl. 100. Ht. 0.018 m., diam. 0.093 m. From Grave LG/45. (L.BM.128428), pp. 185, 199.
- U.16771. Copper vase, Type 13, Pl. 100. Ht. 0.075 m., diam. 0.085 m. From Grave LG/44. (P.31-43-509), pp. 185, 199.
- U.16772. Copper chisel, Pl. 98. L. 0.058 m. From Grave LG/45. (L.BM.1931-10-10,311 ?), p. 199.
- U.16773. Set of miniature tools in copper, Pl. 99: (1) a leather-cutter's knife (?); (2) axe; (3) borer; (4) knife (?); (5) a V-shaped tool. From Grave LG/44. See U.16322. P. 199.
- U.16774. Beads: carnelian balls, agate barrel and 2 flattened date-shaped of white calcite. From Grave LG/44. (B.IM.9548), p. 199.
- U.16775. Beads: minute shell rings. From Grave LG/44. (P.31-43-166), p. 424.
- U.16776. Copper ring; a hoop of plain metal round in section with tapered ends which overlap slightly. Diam 0.012 m. From Grave LG/44. (L.BM.128425), p. 424.
- U.16777. Six shell rings. Diams 0.025 m. From Grave LG/44. P. 199.
- U.16778. Three bronze finger rings. Diams 0.02, 0.018, 0.018 m. From Grave LG/44. P. 199.
- U.16779. Whetstone. L. 0.076 m. From Grave LG/46. (B.IM.20818), p. 199.
- U.16801. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 348. From Grave LG/41, below No. 1 Baker's Square. Pp. 157, 170, 198.
- U.16802. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 541. From No. 1 Baker's Square, Room 1. Pp. 157, 170.
- U.16803. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 364. From No. 3 Niche Lane. (L.BM.122965), p. 170.
- U.16806. Cylinder seal, Pl. 62; shell. Ht. 0.027 m., diam. 0.016 m. Inscribed: "X-AN-RA, X-AN-TI (?)". From Grave LG/51, below No. 3 Niche Lane. See next entry. (B.IM.14436), p. 199.
- U.16806. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 105; cf. *O.L.Z.* 11-12 (1955), col. 523; *W.O.* 2.2 (1955), pp. 126, 127. Duplicate number, see preceding entry. (B.IM.57227).
- U.16810. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 74, From No. 1 Baker's Square, "upper rubbish outside SW. wall". (L.BM.131229), p. 157 n. 29.
- U.16811. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 46. From "A.H. 1 m. above floor, level II, in room due NW. of room 3, House 17", glossed in pencil "? No. 1 B Baker's Sq.", which agrees with the identification of House 17 with Nos 10, 12 Straight Street (see U.16588), in which case the room in question would probably be 2. (P.52-30-61), p. 159 n. 31.
- U.16814a-e. Five tablets: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 81 (*J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), pp. 6 n. 4, 9 n. 11, 10-11, 12; Oppenheim, *Letters from Mesopotamia*, pp. 82-83 No. 12; *Foreign Trade*, pp. 39-40; *J.E.S.H.O.* 5 (1962), pp. 93, 108; L.BM.131236); b = No. 5 (Oppenheim, *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), pp. 10, 11; *Foreign Trade*, p. 43; *J.E.S.H.O.* 5 (1962), pp. 93, 108; B.IM.57177); c = No. 20 (*J.A.O.S.* 74, pp. 9 n. 11, 10; *Foreign Trade*, p. 45; B.IM.57191); d = No. 6 (*J.A.O.S.* 74, p. 10; *Foreign Trade*, pp. 40-41; B.IM.57178); e = No. 55 *Foreign Trade*, p. 44; P.52-30-70). Probably from No. 1 Old Street (see p. 125 n. 10).
- U.16815. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 66; *Foreign Trade*, pp. 42-43. Probably from No. 1 Old Street (see p. 125 n. 10). (L.BM.131221), p. 125 n. 10.
- U.16816. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 39; *Edikt*, p. 70. From "Filling of lower level, SW. of House I"; House I being No. 4 Straight Street. (B.IM.57210), p. 163 n. 34.
- U.16817. Inscribed clay cone of Warad-Sin. *U.E.T.* I, 127; *Sumer* 13 (1957), pp. 178, 183. From No. 2 Paternoster Row, lower filling. (B.IM.22892), p. 143.
- U.16819. Cylinder seal, Pl. 62; steatite. Ht. 0.015 m. Fragment, not pierced; two line inscription: "Na-bi<sup>d</sup>[...], son of Warad[...]". From Grave LG/89. (B.IM.11337), p. 202.
- U.16823a-b. Two tablets: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 54 (*Foreign Trade*, p. 44; P.52-30-69); b = no details. Probably from No. 1 Old Street, see p. 125 n. 10.
- U.16824a-d. Four tablets: no details of provenance recorded. Probably from No. 1 Old Street, see p. 125 n. 10.
- U.16825. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 44. From No. 1 Baker's Square, "Extreme NW. long room in pavement, level II, 020 m. above it"; i.e. presumably the unexcavated room opening off Room 1. (P.52-30-59), p. 157 n. 29.
- U.16826a-z. Twenty-five tablets: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 92 (cf. *W.O.* 2.2 (1955), p. 130; B.IM.57221); b = No. 24 (B.IM.57195); c = No. 190 (B.IM.57266); d = No. 271 (B.IM.57307); e = No. 98 (cf. *W.O.* 2.2 p. 130; L.BM.131242); f = No. 247 (cf. *W.O.* 2.2, p. 133; B.IM.57295); g = No. 150 (L.BM.131252); h = no details; i = No. 8 (B.IM.57180); k = No. 52 (cf. *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 9 n. 12; P.52-30-67); l = No. 163 (L.BM.131256); m = No. 93 (cf. *W.O.* 2.2, pp. 124, 130; P.52-30-79); n = No. 224 (B.IM.57284); o = No. 90 (cf. *W.O.* 2.2, p. 130; B.IM.57219); p = No. 475 (P.52-30-179); q = No. 267 (*W.O.* 2.2, p. 135; L.BM.131282); r = No. 136 (B.IM.57243); s = no details; t = No. 185 (B.IM.57265); u = no details; v = No. 76 (L.BM.131231); w = No. 330 (B.IM.57337); x = No. 204 (L.BM.131267); y = No. 575 (P.52-30-200); z = No. 385 (B.IM.57360); there is no 16826j (on which see p. 113 n. 11) in the field catalogue, so *U.E.T.* V, No. 122 (cf. *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 115; B.IM.57233) may be h, s or u. From "A.H. House 24", glossed "= No. 4a or 8-10 Paternoster Row". P. 147 n. 23.
- U.16827a-h. Eight tablets: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 356 (B.IM.57347); b = No. 274 (cf. *W.O.* 2.2 (1955), pp. 130-31; L.BM.131286); c = No. 543 (P.52-30-193); d = No. 228 (L.BM.131273); e = No. 224 (L.BM.131277);

- f = No. 207 (B.IM.57275); g = No. 187 (P. 52-30-162); h = No. 368 (L.BM.131311). Provenance as U.16826. P. 147 n. 23.
- U.16828a-h. Eight tablets: a = U.E.T. V, No. 294 (L.BM.131292); b = No. 381 (L.BM.131312); c = No. 585 (P.); d = No. 310 (B.IM.57329); e = No. 34 (B.IM.57205); f = No. 127 (B.IM.57236); g = No. 240 (P.); h = No. 32 (B.IM.57203). Provenance as U.16826. P. 147 n. 23.
- U.16829. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 111; A. W. Sjöberg and E. Bergmann, *The Collection of the Sumerian Temple Hymns* (T.C.S. III) (Locust Valley, New York, 1969), MS Ur. From No. 1 Broad Street. Pp. 125 n. 5, 137.
- U.16829A. Tablet. U.E.T. V, No. 22; J.A.O.S. 74 (1954), p. 10; *Foreign Trade*, pp. 44-45; cf. *J.E.S.H.O.* 5 (1962), pp. 93, 108. No provenance recorded, but possibly from No. 1 Old Street (see p. 125 n. 5). (B.IM.57193), p. 125 n. 5.
- U.16829B. Tablet. U.E.T. V, No. 41 (where it is published as U.16829, but as the only entry in the field catalogue for this number refers to U.E.T. VI, No. 111, this has been given an affixed B to distinguish it). Possibly from No. 1 Old Street (see p. 125 n. 5). (B.IM.57212), p. 125 n. 5.
- U.16830. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 14 From No. 1 Broad Street. P. 137.
- U.16830a-v. Twenty-one tablets; a = no details; b = U.E.T. V, No. 168 (cf. *W.O.* 2.2 (1955), p. 123; B.IM.57257); c = No. 476 (cf. *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 115; L.BM.131335) (on this tablet see also p. 113 n. 11 above); d = No. 148 (L.BM.131250); e = No. 273 (L.BM.131285); f = No. 157 (B.IM.57252); g = No. 221 (L.BM.131272); h = No. 469 (B.IM.57406); i = No. 386 (B.IM.57361); k = No. 341 (P.52-30-142); l = No. 430 (B.IM.57383); m = No. 323 (B.IM.57330); n = No. 115 (cf. *W.O.* 2.2 (1955), p. 128; L.BM.131243); o = No. 209 (B.); p = No. 206 (B.IM.57274); q = No. 69 (L.BM.131224); r = No. 603 (B.IM.57474); s = No. 309 (B.IM.57328); t = No. 205 (cf. *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 522 n. 2; L.BM.131268); u = No. 328 (B.IM.57335); v = No. 242 (P.52-30-143). From "AH House 26", glossed "= No. 14 Paternoster Row", see however p. 156 where the provenance is given as No. 2 Bazaar Alley.
- U.16831. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 73. From No. 1 Broad Street, cf. however p. 134 n. 13. P. 137.
- U.16832a-i. Nine tablets: a, b, c, g, h = dated Rim-Sin 33; c, f = dated Rim-Sin 30; d = dated Rim-Sin 34; i = dated Rim-Sin 31. From No. 3 Niche Lane. (B.IM.67788), p. 122.
- U.16833. Tablet. U.E.T. V, No. 862; *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 518 (Ur III period). From (together with U.16834-16873) No. 1 Broad Street, "The School House", see p. 137. (P.52-30-273).
- U.16834. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 70. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16835. Tablet. U.E.T. VIII, p. 34 No. 39. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16836. Tablet. U.E.T. VIII, No. 94. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16837. Tablet. U.E.T. V, No. 43. Provenance as U.16833. (P.52-30-58), p. 137.
- U.16838. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 151. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16839. Tablet. No details, "(incomplete)". Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16840. Tablet. U.E.T. V, No. 71; J.A.O.S. 74 (1954), pp. 7, 10; *Foreign Trade*, pp. 46-7. Provenance as U.16833. (L.BM.131226), pp. 125 n. 5, 137.
- U.16841. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 390. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16842. Tablet. "(Incomplete) Sumerian Hymn to . . .". Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16843. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 412. Provenance as U.16833. The tablet published U.E.T. V, No. 17 (B.IM.57188) has a duplicate number and is not recorded in the field catalogue. P. 137.
- U.16844. Tablet. U.E.T. V, No. 3. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16845. Tablet. "(fragment) Babylonian Letter, To: (Ig(. . . .)), From: Ibni-Ea". Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16846. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 145. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16847. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 82. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16848. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 81; cf. A. D. Kilmer, *A.S.* 16 (1965), pp. 261, 263. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16849. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 177. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16850. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 80. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16851. Tablet. "Sumerian Letter". Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16852. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 11 Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16853. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 174. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16854. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 86; see W. H. P. Römer, *Sumerische "Königshymnen" der Isin-Zeit* (Leiden, 1965), Text \*23, pp. 29-38 (MS R). Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16855. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 95. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16856. Tablet. "Medical prescriptions". Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16857. Tablet. "(Incomplete) Sumerian Hymn"; this must be U.E.T. VI, No. 152 rather than No. 178; the provenance of the former is therefore as U.16833, and of the latter unknown. P. 137.
- U.16858. Tablet U.E.T. VI, No. 134 (see *A.N.E.T.*, pp. 611-619). Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16859. Tablet. U.E.T. VIII, No. 60. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16860. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 77. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16861. Tablet. U.E.T. VI, No. 140. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.

- U.16862. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 92. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16863. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 120. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16864. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 75. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16865. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 380. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16866a-f. Six tablets. "Mathematical". Provenance as U.16833. (a = *B.IM.*67780; b = *B.IM.*67782; (? cf. U.16871b); e = *B.IM.*67783; f = *B.IM.*67781), p. 137.
- U.16867. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 153. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16868. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 72. Provenance as U.16833. (*L.BM.*123203), p. 137.
- U.16869. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 98. Provenance as U.16834. P. 137.
- U.16870a-c. Tablets: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 38 (cf. *Edikt*, pp. 95-6; *B.IM.*57209); b = No. 82 (cf. *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 12; *L.BM.*131237); c = No. 16 (*B.IM.*57187). Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16871a-b. Two tablets: "Mathematical". Provenance as U.16833. (a = *B.IM.*67784; b = *B.IM.*67782 (? cf. U.16866)), p. 137.
- U.16872. Tablet: "Sumerian Letter". Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16873. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 9. Provenance as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16874. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 57. No provenance recorded, but possibly as U.16833. P. 137.
- U.16875. Tablet. "(Incomplete) 18-line Syllabary of Class S<sup>b</sup>". From (together with U.16876-16900) No. 1 Broad Street, "The School House", see p. 137.
- U.16876a-b. Two tablets: a = *U.E.T.* VI, No. 122 (*A.N.E.T.*, pp. 644-5); b = *U.E.T.* V, No. 86 (Sumerian literary catalogue; *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 518; S. N. Kramer, *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena* 6 (1956-57), p. 394 n. 4; *R.A.* 55 (1961), pp. 169 ff passim; *B.IM.*57215). Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16877. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 4. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16878. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 58. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16879a-m. Twelve tablets: a = *U.E.T.* VI, No. 19; b = No. 96; c = No. 167; d = 39; e = No. 46; f = No. 109 (W. W. Hallo and J. J. A. Van Dijk, *The Exaltation of Inanna* (New Haven, 1968), MS U4; see *ANET*, pp. 579-582); g = No. 79 (see *ANET*, pp. 584-586); h = No. 198; i = No. 171; k = No. 44; l = No. 146; m = No. 3. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16880. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 68. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16881. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 21. Provenance as U.16875. (*B.IM.*57192), p. 137.
- U.16882. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 115. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16883a-b. Two tablets: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 60 (P.52-30-75); b = No. 63 (P.52-30-78). Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16884. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 6. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16885. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 183. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16886. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 41. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16887. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 56. Provenance as U.16875. (P.52-30-71), p. 137.
- U.16888. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 336. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16889. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 395. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16890. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 396. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16891. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 49. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16892a-d. Four tablets: a = *U.E.T.* VI, No. 28; b = No. 166; c = No. 337; d = No. 399; see R. D. Biggs, *J.N.E.S.* 29 (1970), p. 59. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16893. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 27. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16894a-c. Three tablets: a = *U.E.T.* VI, No. 176; b = No. 179; c = No. 154. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16895. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 76. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16896. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 22. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16897. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VI, No. 47. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16898. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 33. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16899. No field catalogue card.
- U.16900a-u. Twenty tablets: a = *U.E.T.* VI, No. 107 (W. W. Hallo and J. J. A. Van Dijk, *The Exaltation of Inanna* (New Haven, 1968), MS U2; *ANET*, pp. 579-582; see U.7750); b = No. 131 (see *ANET*, pp. 611-619); f = No. 402; g = No. 180; h = No. 132 (see *ANET*, pp. 611-619); j = No. 136; k = No. 137; l = No. 138; m = No. 139; n = no details; o = *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 61; p-u = no details. Provenance as U.16875. P. 137.
- U.16902. Terracotta, Type 32, Pl. 67. (P.31-43-378), p. 174.
- U.16907. Terracotta, Type 106, Pl. 75. (*L.BM.*1931-10-10-391), p. 176.
- U.16910. Terracotta, Type 121, Pl. 77. (P.31-43-425), p. 177.
- U.16912. Terracotta, Type 31, Pl. 67. (P.31-43-384), p. 174.
- U.16915. Terracotta, Type 188, Pl. 85. (P.31-43-440), p. 180.
- U.16917. Terracotta, Type 250, Pl. 91. P. 182.
- U.16925. Terracotta, Type 95, Pl. 74. (*L.BM.*127479), p. 176.
- U.16926. Terracotta, Type 201, Pl. 87. P. 180.
- U.16927A-G. Group of objects found together, belonging to a working jeweller: (A) Trial-piece; a white limestone fragment with a first sketch of three standing figures, Pl. 62 (*L.BM.*122943); (B) white limestone trial piece with one standing figure, nearly finished, Pl. 62



- (L.BM.122942); (C) a number of unengraved and unpierced cylinders of shell, steatite and limestone (L.BM.1931-10-10,232 (with D)); (D) unfinished beads of rock crystal (L.BM.1931-10-10, 232 (with C)); (E) the iris of an eye for a statue, in shell; (F) trial piece; the lower parts of two standing nude male figures, Pl. 62; this was brought in separately but was stated to have come from the same hoard; cf. U.16994; (P.31-43-178); (G) trial piece of red limestone, with unfinished figures of a man and a dog, Pl. 62 (P.31-47-7). From Diqdiqqah. P. 86.
- U.16928. Jeweller's trial piece, Pl. 62. 0.05 m., × 0.035 m. A limestone fragment on which is sketched a scene of a seated god and a standing worshipper. From Diqdiqqah; possibly from the same hoard as U.16927, but not certainly. P. 86.
- U.16936. Terracotta, Type 61, Pl. 70. (P.31-43-395), pp. 174-5.
- U.16937. Terracotta, Type 175, Pl. 83. P. 180.
- U.16938. Terracotta, Type 221, Pl. 89. (L.BM.127433), p. 181.
- U.16944. Terracotta, Type 11, Pl. 65. P. 173.
- U.16946. Terracotta, Type 204, Pl. 87. (Four fragments including L.BM.1931-10-10.436; P.31-43-429), p. 180.
- U.16947. Terracotta, Type 206, Pl. 87. (L.BM.127432), p. 180.
- U.16953. Terracotta, Type 127, Pl. 88. (P.31-43-387), p. 177.
- U.16956. Terracotta, Type 76, Pl. 72. P. 175.
- U.16957. Terracotta, Type 232, Pl. 90. (L.BM.127434), p. 181.
- U.16959. Terracotta, Type 1, Pl. 64. Ht. 0.73 m. Relief of a standing goddess holding a vase out of which run streams of water. From the ruins of Nos 8-10 Paternoster Row, rather above floor level; cf. however p. 31, where the provenance is given as "loose in the rubbish of the quarter"; the field catalogue gives "A.H. Above house 24", so the two versions need not be mutually exclusive. (P.31-43-577), pp. 31, 149 n. 125, 173.
- U.16960. White limestone statue of the goddess Nin-šubur, Pl. 58.a. Ht. 0.46 m. The goddess is seated, wearing a dress which has a cape covering the arms and seems to be arranged over hoops for it has horizontal ridges below the knees; its treatment is very summary and was presumably meant to be elaborated by paint. The hands are clasped below the breast; the hair falls in heavy curls over the shoulders and is tied by a broad plain bandeau and falls in a solid square mass at the back. The eyes are inlaid with shell and lapis-lazuli and the eyebrows were grooved and originally filled in with bituminous paste; the workmanship throughout is coarse and clumsy. From No. 1 Paternoster Row, the Nin-šubur chapel, in the entrance of the sanctuary. (B.I.M.18659?), pp. 142, 169.
- U.16961A-B. Two fragments of terracotta relief of horses in fine work with much of the (red and black) paint left. From "AH House 2", probably No. 3 Straight Street (see p. 159 n. 32; cf. however p. 177 where the provenance is given as No. 15 Church Lane, probably in error. Pp. 159 n. 32, 177.
- U.16962. Terracotta, Type 252, Pl. 91. (L.BM.127445), pp. 163, 182.
- U.16965. Terracotta, Type 227, Pl. 89. (P.31-43-421), p. 181.
- U.16969. Terracotta, Type 146, Pl. 80. P. 178.
- U.16970. Terracotta, Type 18. Ht. 0.12 m. From Diqdiqqah. (P.31-43-399), p. 173.
- U.16971. Terracotta, Type 181, Pl. 84. Pp. 155, 180.
- U.16972. Terracotta, Type 182, Pl. 84. Pp. 149, 180.
- U.16973. Terracotta, Type 177, Pl. 84. (L.BM.127478), p. 180.
- U.16975. Terracotta, Type 178, Pl. 84. (L.BM.127437), pp. 145, 180.
- U.16976. Terracotta mould for making relief of a seated female figure holding a vase. Ht. 0.09 m. M.-Th. Barrelet, *Figurines et reliefs en terre cuite de la Mésopotamie antique*, I (Paris, 1968), Fig. 15, and p. 46. From AH site "in top soil". (L.BM.1931-10-10,369).
- U.16979. Terracotta, Type 108, Pl. 75. P. 176.
- U.16987. Terracotta, Type 219, Pl. 89. (L.BM.1931-10-10,513), p. 181.
- U.16990. Terracotta, Type 72, Pl. 71. (P.31-43-450), p. 175.
- U.16992. Terracotta, Type 34, Pl. 67. (P.31-43-385), p. 174.
- U.16993. Fragment of a terracotta statue in the round, Pl. 63. Ht. of fragment, 0.18 m. The head and shoulders only, and the left arm down to the elbow, are preserved. The figure is that of a god wearing the high horned mitre and a sheepskin cloak; he was seated in a chair of which part of the back remains. The modelling of the figure is exceptionally fine and the preservation is unusually good; the whole had been painted with a thick gesso-like paint which had decayed and swelled, but parts of it could be saved; the flesh of the face and arms were red, the beard and hair black, the skin robe apparently white with black lines between the locks of the fleece, the crown yellow and the necklace of red and yellow beads alternately; the chair back was black. From over the chapel of No. 3 Paternoster Row. (L.BM.122934), pp. 144, 169, 172.
- U.16994A-B. Jeweller's trial-pieces, two, on white limestone: (A) unfinished engraving of a seated figure, roughly cut, the figure headless, Ht. 0.025 m., Pl. 62; (B) standing figure of a nude man, the head and arms broken away; shallow but fairly good work, Ht. 0.022 m., Pl. 62. From Diqdiqqah, found together and said to have come from the same hoard as U.16927. P. 86 n. 18.

- U.17002. Model comb of glazed frit, the holder decorated with an animal figure. One end missing. Ht. 0.04 m. From Diqdiqqah. (P.31-43-364), p. 86.
- U.17065. Brown stone celt. Ht. 0.055 m, width 0.056 m. From No. 11 Paternoster Row.
- U.17072. Two bronze hoes, of wrought metal, the upper part of the sides hammered over and inwards to form a socket. Ll. 0.12 m., width of edges 0.07 m. and 0.062 m. From Diqdiqqah. (L.BM.1931-10-10,298).
- U.17073. Bronze razor, with two rivets in the tang. L. 0.075 m. From Diqdiqqah. (L.BM.1931-10-10,299).
- U.17076. Copper axe, small with bent tang, Pl. 98. L. 0.052 m. From the AH house site. (P.31-43-497).
- U.17081. Clay vase, Type IL. 51b, Pls 95g, 105. Ht. 0.32 m. Decorated with a vagina and a row of circles incised after firing. From Grave LG/66. (B.IM.8785), pp. 189, 201.
- U.17082. Clay vase, Type IL.128, Pls 94c, 113. Ht. 0.22 m. Light drab clay, with six false spouts. From Grave LG/67. (B.IM.8750), p. 201.
- U.17084. Clay vase, Type 127b, Pls 94d, 113. Ht. 0.23 m. From Diqdiqqah. (L.BM.1931-10-10,539), p. 193.
- U.17098. Beads: carnelian date-shaped, tubular and double conoids. From No. 1 Paternoster Row, the Nin-šubur chapel, "inside a clay bowl" (see however p. 143. "by it"). (L.BM.128422), p. 143.
- U.17099. Cylinder seal. U.E. X, No. 382. From Grave LG/20. (B.IM.14442), pp. 170, 196.
- U.17102. Terracotta, Type 60, Pl. 70. P. 174.
- U.17103. Terracotta, Type 55, Pl. 70. P. 174.
- U.17108. Stone head of dark steatite, for inlay, unfinished, Ht. 0.02 m. From Diqdiqqah. P. 86.
- U.17112. Terracotta, Type 152, Pl. 81. (P.31-43-423), p. 179.
- U.17123. Terracotta, Type 261, Pl. 92. L. 0.47 m. × 0.30 m. × ht. 0.18 m. Terracotta bath, straight-sided but with rounded corners; on the sides are appliqué designs of snakes and rudimentary human figures. From No. 1 Paternoster Row, the Nin-šubur chapel, in the sanctuary. (P.31-43-576), pp. 31, 143, 183.
- U.17131. Terracotta, Type 226, Pl. 89. (P.31-43-426), p. 181.
- U.17138. Terracotta, Type 202, Pl. 87. (P.31-43-328), p. 180.
- U.17148. Copper object. 0.135 m. × 0.045 m. A rectangular plate of thin metal covered with rows of punctured dots like a nutmeg-grater; a nail shows that it was fixed to a wooden base with the rough side outermost; the corners are chipped. From No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 11, the chapel. (L.BM.128431), p. 152 n. 26.
- U.17151. Terracotta, Type 163, Pl. 82. (P.31-43-456), p. 179.
- U.17154. Terracotta, Type 224, Pl. 89. P. 181.
- U.17155. Terracotta, Type 77, Pl. 72. P. 175.
- U.17157. Terracotta, Type 124, Pl. 77. (P.31-43-424), p. 177.
- U.17158. Terracotta, Type 214, Pl. 88. P. 181.
- U.17159. Terracotta, Type 189, Pl. 85. P. 180.
- U.17172. Terracotta, Type 126, Pl. 78. (P.CBS.31-43-414), p. 177.
- U.17174. Terracotta, Type 134, Pl. 79. P. 178.
- U.17175. Terracotta, Type 101, Pl. 75. P. 176.
- U.17181. Terracotta, Type 59, Pl. 70. (L.BM.1931-10-10-435), p. 174.
- U.17184. Terracotta, Type 237, Pl. 90. P. 181.
- U.17187. Terracotta, Type 242, Pl. 90. Cf. U.E. IV, p. 185. (L.BM.124509), p. 182.
- U.17189. Terracotta, Type 236, Pl. 90. P. 181.
- U.17190. Terracotta, Type 235, Pl. 90. (P.31-43-315), p. 181.
- U.17195. Terracotta, Type 233, Pl. 90. P. 181.
- U.17201. Tablet. U.E.T. V, No. 70. From No. 15 Church Lane, bitumen lined pit in Room 6. (L.BM.131225), p. 135.
- U.17203. Tablet. U.E.T. V, No. 30; cf. J.A.O.S. 74 (1954), p. 6 n. 4; *Edikt*, pp. 135, 137, 138. From No. 15 Church Lane, Room 5. (B.IM.57201), pp. 135-6, 139.
- U.17204a-c. Three tablets: a = U.E.T. III, No. 634 (P.47-29-123); b = no details; c = U.E.T. V, No. 85 (charm against jaundice, J.A.O.S. 74 (1954), p. 6 n. 1; B. Landsberger and T. Jacobsen, *J.N.E.S.* 14 (1955), p. 14; B.IM.57214). From "A.H. Filling of m.b. building SW. of House I", glossed "? No. 4 Paternoster Row", which fully agrees with the identification of House I as No. 4 Straight Street (see p. 163 n. 34). P. 147 n. 22.
- U.17205. Tablet. U.E.T. III, No. 329. From No. 1 Store Street, "Lower filling of doorway next that of School House". (B.IM.53164), p. 139 n. 20.
- U.17206a-q. Sixteen tablets: of which b = U.E.T. V, No. 143 (P.52-30-92); g = U.E.T. V, No. 415 (B.IM.57376); h = U.E.T. V, No. 201 (B.IM.57273); i = U.E.T. V, No. 202 (P.52-30-108); k = U.E.T. V, No. 255 (cf. *W.O.* 2.2 (1955), p. 136; B.IM.57303); l = U.E.T. V, No. 153 (L.BM.131255); n = U.E.T. V, No. 176 (P.52-30-102); o = U.E.T. V, No. 302 (cf. *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 114 n. 14; B.IM.57321); q = U.E.T. V, No. 161 (P.52-30-98). From No. 1 Store Street, Room 8, above skull of skeleton in Grave LG/83. P. 138.
- U.17207. Group of tablets. U.E.T. VI, Nos 208-217, 220-227, 232-242, 244-253, 256-258, 260-1, 263-5, 267-8, 270-1, 274-294, 296-319, 331-5, 340-5, 347, 349-50, 354-379, 381, 385-7. From No. 1 Broad Street, "The School House", as were probably several others of the tablets with lost excavation numbers in the group U.E.T. VI, Nos 208-387. P. 137.
- U.17210. Tablet. U.E.T. VII (Sumerian-Akkadian verb paradigms). From No. 1 Baker's Square, Room 1. P. 157.

- U.17211. Twenty-four tablets, including: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 812 (cf. *M.S.L.* VIII/1 (1960), pp. 67, 76; *B.IM.* 57580); b = No. 111 (P.52-30-84); d = No. 820 (cf. as a; *B.IM.* 57588); e = No. 797 (P.52-30-258); f = *U.E.T.* III, No. 712 (Legrain, *R.A.* 30 (1933), p. 122; P.42-29-297); g = *U.E.T.* V, No. 107 (*W.O.* 2.2 (1955), pp. 126-7; *B.IM.* 57228); h = No. 817 (*B.IM.* 57585); i = No. 645 (*B.IM.* 57494); k = No. 595 (*B.IM.* 57470) l = No. 813 (*B.IM.* 57581); m = No. 234 (*B.IM.* 57288); n = No. 454 (*L.BM.* 131328); o = *U.E.T.* III, No. 706 (*L.BM.* 130270); p = *U.E.T.* III, No. 892 (*B.IM.* 53443); r = *U.E.T.* III, No. 711 (*B.IM.* 53354); s = *U.E.T.* III, No. 708 (P.47-29-296); t = *U.E.T.* III, No. 707 (*B.IM.* 53353); u = *U.E.T.* III, No. 836 (*B.IM.* 53192); w = *U.E.T.* III, No. 709 (*B.IM.* 53353); z = *U.E.T.* V, No. 654 (*B.IM.* 57504). From No. 1 Broad Street, "The School House". P. 137.
- U.17212. Thirteen tablets, including: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 818 (*B.IM.* 57586); b = No. 855 (*B.IM.* 57598); c = No. 412 (P.52-30-162); d = No. 611 (*B.IM.* 57477); e = either *U.E.T.* III, No. 710 (L.) or 725 (*B.IM.* 53361), the other perhaps being U.17212f; g = *U.E.T.* V, No. 814 (*B.IM.* 57582); h = No. 849 (*L.BM.* 131429); i = No. 626 (*B.IM.* 57488); k = No. 807 (*B.IM.* 57575); l = No. 366 (*B.IM.* 57351); n = No. 367 (*Foreign Trade*, pp. 36-7; cf. *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), pp. 8, 13; *Edikt*, p. 76 n. 1; P.52-30-181). Provenance as U.17211. P. 137.
- U.17213a-f. Six tablets: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 604 (*B.IM.* 57475); b = No. 859 (cf. *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 6 n. 1; B.); c = No. 576 (P.52-30-201); d = No. 428 (*J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954); pp. 10, 11; *Foreign Trade*, pp. 37-8; *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 518; *L.BM.* 131326); e = No. 119 (cf. *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 8 n. 8; *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 115; and see p. 113 n. 11 126, 127, 128, 129; *L.BM.* 131247); f = no details. Provenance as U.17211. P. 137.
- U.17214. Twenty-six tablets, including: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 494 (*L.BM.* 131338); b = No. 614 (*L.BM.* 131376); c = No. 577 (P.52-30-202); d = No. 808 (cf. *M.S.L.* VIII/1 (1960), pp. 67, 76; *B.IM.* 57578); e = No. 646 (*B.IM.* 57495); g = No. 850 (*L.BM.* 131430); j = No. 481 (cf. *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 115; and see p. 113 n. 11 above; *B.IM.* 57411); k = No. 674 (*L.BM.* 131383); l = No. 555 (*L.BM.* 131346); m = No. 600 (P.52-30-208); n = No. 260 (cf. *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 6 n. 3. with *Iraq* 17 (1955), pp. 71-5; *W.O.* 2.2 (1955), pp. 129, 131; P.); o = No. 487 (*B.IM.* 57417); p = No. 841 (*L.BM.* 131421); q = No. 301 (*B.IM.* 57320); r = No. 881 (*B.IM.* 57609); s = No. 725 (*L.BM.* 131391); t = No. 842 (cf. as d; *L.BM.* 131422); u = No. 489 (*L.BM.* 131337); v = No. 843 (cf. as d; *L.BM.* 131423); w = No. 322 (*L.BM.* 131299); y = No. 578 (P.52-30-203); z = No. 696 (*B.IM.* 57523). Provenance as U.17211. P. 137.
- U.17215. Eighteen Tablets, including: a = *U.E.Y.* V, No. 483 (*B.IM.* 57413); d = No. 203 (*W.O.* 2.2 (1955), pp. 131-2; P.52-30-109); e = No. 388 (*B.IM.* 57363); f = No. 856 (*B.IM.* 57600); i = No. 118 (*L.BM.* 131246); j = No. 477 (*L.BM.* 131336); k = No. 669 (*B.IM.* 57507); l = No. 401 (cf. *Edikt*, p. 141; *L.BM.* 131318); m = No. 642 (*L.BM.* 131377); o = No. 670 (*B.IM.* 57508); r = No. 599 (P.52-30-207). Provenance as U.17211. P. 137.
- U.17216. Fifteen tablets, including: a = *U.E.T.* V, No. 658 (*L.BM.* 131378); b = No. 649 (*B.IM.* 57498); c = No. 651 (*B.IM.* 57500); d = No. 652 (*B.IM.* 57501); e = No. 657 (P.52-30-223); f = No. 655 (P.52-30-221); i = No. 659 (*L.BM.* 131379); j = No. 656 (P.52-30-222); k = No. 648 (*B.IM.* 57497); l = No. 660 (*L.BM.* 131380); m = No. 644 (*B.IM.* 57493); n = No. 650 (*B.IM.* 57499); o = No. 647 (*B.IM.* 57496); p = No. 653 (P.52-30-220). Provenance as U.17211. P. 137.
- U.17218. Tablet, with impression of seal of Silli-En(lil). Provenance as U.17211. (*B.IM.* 67797), p. 137.
- U.17222A-B. Two tablets: A = *U.E.T.* VI, No. 89; B = No. 83 From the A.H. site.
- U.17225. Fragment of inscribed clay cone. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 80. From the A.H. site. (*L.BM.* 122940), p. 3 n. 19.
- U.17227. Fragment of inscribed clay cone of Warad-Sin. *Sumer* 13 (1957), pp. 178, 183. From A.H. site (*B.IM.* 22893).
- U.17228. Fragment of cone of Sumu-Illum. *Sumer* 13 (1957), pp. 177, 183. From A.H. site. (*B.IM.* 22894).
- U.17229. Fragment of cone of Lipit-Ištar. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. From A.H. site. (*B.IM.* 22895).
- U.17230. Fragment of cone of Sumu-Illum. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. From A.H. site. (*B.IM.* 22896).
- U.17231. Fragment of cone of Warad-Sin. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 178. No provenance. (*B.IM.* 22897).
- U.17232. Fragment of cone of Rim-Sin. *Sumer* 13 (1957), pp. 178, 185 (under 22989). From A.H. site. (*B.IM.* 22898).
- U.17233. Fragment of cone of Sumu-Illum. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. From A.H. site. (*B.IM.* 22899).
- U.17242A-B. Two tablets: A = *U.E.T.* V, No. 711 (P.52-20-232); B = No. 333 (*B.IM.* 57340). From No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 12. P. 152 n. 27.
- U.17246A-R. Eighteen tablets: A = *U.E.T.* V, No. 589 (*L.BM.* 131365); B = No. 482 (*B.IM.* 57412); C = No. 773 (*Iraq* 15 (1953), p. 90; P.52-30-254); D = No. 772 (*Iraq* 15 (1953), p. 90; P.52-30-253); E = No. 809 (cf. *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 113; *B.IM.* 57576); F = *U.E.T.* III, No. 300 (wrongly numbered U.17246G; B.); G = *U.E.T.* V, No. 501 (*L.BM.* 131340); H = No. 502 (*L.BM.* 131341); I = No. 513 (*L.BM.* 131342); J = No. 506 (*B.IM.* 57424); K = No. 775 (*Iraq* 15 (1953), p. 89; P.52-30-256); L = No. 770 (*Iraq* 15

- (1953), p. 182; P.52-30-251); M = No. 500 (B.IM.57420); N = No. 516 (B.IM.57432); O = No. 771 (*Iraq* 15 (1953), p. 90; P.52-30-252); P = No. 628 (B.IM.57490); Q = No. 733 (*Iraq* 15 (1953), p. 90; B.IM.57538). From the Mausoleum site, "Temenos-wall under floor of intra-mural chamber at N. end of 'dig'", perhaps the area NE of House 30/E, see Pl. 127.
- U.17247A-K. Eleven tablets, including: C = *U.E.T. V*, No. 11 (B.IM.57183); D = No. 67 (L.BM.131222); F = No. 53 (P.52-30-68); G = No. 1 (B.IM.57173); H = No. 15 (B.); I = No. 48 (P.52-30-63); J = No. 2 (B.IM.57174); K = No. 59 (P.52-30-74). From AH site.
- U.17248. Seven tablets, including: A = *U.E.T. V*, No. 343 (P.52-30-144); B = No. 219 (L.BM.131270); C = No. 364 (L.BM.131309); D = No. 337 (B.IM.57344); E = No. 210 (B.IM.57278); F = No. 217. (P.52-30-113). From No. 15 Church Lane. P. 135.
- U.17249.1-62. Sixty-two tablets, including: 1 = *U.E.T. V*, No. 523 (P.52-30-189); 2 = No. 361 (*Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), pp. 117-118; B.IM.57350); 4 = No. 562 (L.BM.131351); 5 = No. 511 (B.IM.57429); 6 = No. 335 (B.IM.57342); 7 = No. 451 (P.52-30-173); 8 = No. 327 (B.IM.57334); 9 = No. 226 (*Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), pp. 116, 118-9; P.52-30-114); 10 = No. 407 (B.IM.57372); 11 = No. 300 (B.IM.57319); 12 = No. 297 (*J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 9; B.IM.57317); 17 = No. 709 (B.IM.57536); 18 = No. 376 (B.IM.57359); 19 = *U.E.T. III*, No. 310 (cf. H. Limet, *Le travail du métal au pays de Sumer au temps de la IIIe dynastie d'Ur* (Paris, 1960), p. 129; B.IM.53154); 20 = *U.E.T. III*, No. 298 (B.IM.53148); 21 = *U.E.T. V*, No. 608 (P.); 22 = No. 311 (*J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 10 n. 15; *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), pp. 117 n. 29, 119; P.); 24 = No. 261 (cf. *W.O.* 2.2 (1955), p. 136; P.); 25 = No. 436 (B.IM.57389); 26 = No. 402 (this tablet has the number "26" clearly marked on it, so that published as *U.E.T. V*, No. 211 (B.IM.57279) is presumably some other number, perhaps "46") (L.BM.131319); 27 = No. 246 (*W.O.* 2.2 (1955), p. 133; B.IM.57294); 28 = No. 403 (cf. *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 114 n. 14; B.IM.57370); 29 = No. 874 (Kassite, *O.L.Z.* 50 (1955), col. 518; cf. *Or.* 38 (1969), p. 332 n. 4; B.IM.57606); 30 = No. 446 (P.); 31 = No. 558 (L.BM.131364); 32 = No. 798 (cf. *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), pp. 116, 118 119; B.IM.57570); 33 = No. 710 (B.IM.57537); 34 = No. 383 (L.BM.131314); 35 = No. 433 (B.IM.57386); 36 = No. 347 (cf. *J.A.O.S.* 74 (1954), p. 10 n. 15; *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 117; L.BM.131300); 37 = No. 872 (L.BM.131434); 38 = No. 697 (B.IM.57524); 40 = No. 598 (P.); 50 = No. 363 (cf. *Bi.Or.* 12 (1955), p. 117; P.); 51 = No. 346 (P.); 52 = No. 130 (B.IM.57237); 53 = No. 197 (cf. Kupper, *Les nomades en Mésopotamie au temps des rois de Mari*, p. 113 n. 3; L.BM.131266); 54 = No. 421 (L.BM.131324); 55 = No. 318 (L.BM.131295); 56 = No. 351 (cf. refs as 36; L.BM.131304); 57 = No. 453 (L.BM.131327); 58 = No. 344 (B.); 59 = No. 348 (cf. refs as 36; L.BM.131301); 61 = No. 305 (B.IM.57324); 62 = No. 681 (B.IM.57513); the tablet published as *U.E.T. V*, No. 379 (P.) also belongs in this group, but cannot be "67". From "A.H. loose", but since a number of these tablets (2, 7, 9, 22, 24, 25, 35, 36, 50, 56, 59, and possibly 32) have to do with Dumuzi-gamil, they, and perhaps some of the others, are possibly to be associated with No. 3 Niche Lane. See p. 122 n. 4.
- U.17252. Fragment of cone of Warad-Sin. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 178. No provenance. (B.IM.22901).
- U.17253. Tablet. *U.E.T. V*, No. 664. "Brought in". (B.IM.57502).
- U.17256. Fragments of tablets, including: I = *U.E.T. V*, No. 687. From No. 1 Broad Street. (L.BM.131386), p. 137.
- U.17301. Clay vase, Type IL.54a, Pls 95, 105. Ht. 0.275 m. rim d. 0.10 m. Round the shoulder runs a decoration composed of comb drawn wave pattern and oblique hatching. Below this on one side is a triangle (vagina?) incised before baking. On the other side, also incised before baking is a remarkably freely drawn design of a date palm with characteristic top tuft, spreading fronds and date clusters, its root also seen below. From Diqqiqqah. (B.IM.8752), p. 190.
- U.17329. Cylinder seal. Pl. 62. Ht. 0.02 m., diam. 0.008 m. White shell. Presentation scene. From Grave LG/27. (P.31-43-17), 197.
- U.17337. Cylinder seal, Pl. 62. Ht. 0.025 m., diam. 0.011 m. Black steatite; half only. Presentation scene with seated deity. Inscription incomplete. From the A.H. house site, filling. (L.BM.122964).
- U.17344. Cylinder seal. *U.E. X*, No. 324. From A.H. house site, filling. (P.31-43-30), p. 170.
- U.17350. Terracotta box lid, 0.23 m. x 0.14 m., rectangular, with a central boss handle, decorated with a figure of a coiled snake in applied relief. From Diqqiqqah.
- U.17351. Terracotta box lid, 0.345 m. x 0.15 m., rectangular, with a central boss handle, decorated with six figures of snakes in applied relief. From Diqqiqqah. (L.BM.1931-10-10,517).
- U.17354. Grey diorite duck weight. L. 0.072 m. From No. 11 Paternoster Row. P. 153.
- U.17385. Copper dagger, Pl. 98. L. 0.219 m. with tang, blade 0.176 m. Very heavy metal. The field catalogue describes as "Cast. Unusually heavy... Total l. 02019, grtst. w. of blade 004, l. of tang 0043, w. of tang 0016, thickness of tang 0004", the dimensions all being in m. From No. 1 Boundary Street, Room 8, on the floor. Maxwell-Hyslop, *Iraq* 8 (1946), p. 11. (L.BM.128430), p. 119 and n. 1 and see p. 254 on Pl. 98.a.

- U.17385A. Bronze dagger, Pl. 98. L. with hilt 0.258 m., l. of hilt 0.133 m. For a detailed description see p. 184. Said to have been from No. 1 Boundary Street, Room 9, but see p. 119 n. 1, and end of Catalogue, on pl. 98.a.
- U.17428. Brick. 0.125 m. × 0.080 m. × 0.065 m. With four cowrie shells set along one edge in a row. From No. 15 Church Lane.
- U.17436. Copper head of a female (?), Pl. 60. Ht. 0.03 m. × 0.025 m. Solid casting. From Diqdiqqah. Cf. *U.E.* VIII, Pl. 28, p. 43, where the excavation number is not recorded and the provenance is given as Gipar-ku, Room 77. (P.31-43-175).
- U.17604. Terracotta, Type 222, Pl. 89. (*L.BM.*123230), p. 181.
- U.17615. Gold frontlet of thin sheet metal, oval and pierced at each end. L. 0.082 m., width 0.024 m. From Grave LG/182. (B.), p. 211.
- U.17616. Copper spear-head, Pl. 98. L. 0.17 m. From Grave LG/182. P. 211.
- U.17617. Cylinder seal, Pl. 62. Ht. 0.029 m., diam. 0.015 m. Two men fighting two lions; three line inscription intentionally obliterated. From Royal Cemetery area, upper soil in house level. (*B.I.M.*14512).
- U.17619. Copper spear-head, Pl. 98. L. 0.135 m. From Grave LG/182. P. 211.
- U.17626. Two inscribed copper cylinders of Nur-Adad. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 67. (P.32-40-437; *B.I.M.*14320), p. 2 n. 8.
- U.17627b. Inscribed copper cylinder of Nur-Adad. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 67 (*B.I.M.*14321), p. 2 n. 8.
- U.17628. Fragment of cone of Warad-Sin. *Sumer* 13 (1957), pp. 177, 183. From "behind the half-columned facade of Warad-Sin and just in front of the mud-brick Isin facade. NW. face of the Ziggurat terrace." (*B.I.M.*22902).
- U.17634. Three copper pins, Pl. 98. L. 0.105 m. From Grave LG/179. P. 211.
- U.17644. Inscribed cone of Lipit-İstar. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 176. From "the Warad-Sin Bastion, under the foundation of the steps, and between the Warad-Sin facade and the mud-brick doorway". (*B.I.M.*22903).
- U.17645. Stone drill-handle, Pl. 97. L. 0.042 m., diam. 0.037 m. Pink limestone; pierced for suspension above; the socket for the drill-shaft highly polished. From the house ruins overlying the Royal Cemetery area. (*B.I.M.*21783).
- U.17653. Two tablets, including: *U.E.T.* VI, No. 352. From PG/1931, found "low in the rubbish lying on the second floor of mud-brick which extended over the shaft of PG/1847".
- U.17654A. Inscribed cone of Warad-Sin. *Sumer* 13 (1957), p. 177. From "the outer face of the pillared mud-brick wall of Warad-Sin's fort, on the NW side of the Ziggurat terrace. In position." (*B.I.M.*20871).
- U.17661. Clay figurine, Pl. 97. Ht. 0.052 m. Crude model of a human figure in snowman technique. From Grave LG/179. (*L.BM.*123244), p. 211.
- U.17667. Copper borer, Pl. 98. L. 0.17 m. Shaft square in section with rounded top to fit into a holder. From the house ruins overlying the Royal Cemetery area. Cf. U.17645.
- U.17767. Copper chisel, Pl. 98. L. 0.06 m. From the house ruins overlying the Royal Cemetery area.
- U.17768. Knuckle-bone carved in rock crystal; Pl. 99. Ht. 0.017 m. From the house ruins overlying the Royal Cemetery area. (P.32-40-311).
- U.17770. Copper bowl, Type 2. Ht. 0.02 m., diam. 0.11 m. From Grave LG/184. P. 185.
- U.17771. Copper bowl, Type 2. Ht. 0.02 m., diam. 0.12 m. From Grave LG/189. v. Pl. 99. (*B.I.M.*14636), pp. 185, 212.
- U.17772. Copper bowl, Type 4. Ht. 0.03 m., diam. 0.12 m. From Grave LG/196 v. Pl. 99. (*B.I.M.*14635.), pp. 185, 213.
- U.17773. Copper spouted saucer, Type 5. Ht. 0.03 m., diam. 0.10 m. From Grave LG/186. v. Pl. 99. (*B.I.M.* 14638.), pp. 185, 212.
- U.17776. Weight, haematite, date-shaped; 7.356 gm. From Grave LG/196. (B.).
- U.17778. Beads; carnelian date-shaped, agate flat barrel, fragment of agate crescent, flat date-shaped of amber(?). From Grave LG/189. (*B.I.M.*9564.)
- U.17781. Beads; carnelian date-shaped, barrels, balls, rings and pendant. From Grave LG/187. (B.).
- U.17782. Gold ear-ring; a hoop of plain wire bent spirally; diam. 0.021 m. From Grave LG/192. (B.).
- U.17783. Beads; gold faceted date-shaped, carnelian balls and date-shaped, turquoise pendant, steatite ring and barrel, paste flattened date-shaped. From Grave LG/186. (*L.BM.*123175).
- U.17784. Weights, 7 haematite date-shaped; 0.796, 0.919, 2.635, 3.932, 5.087, 7.846 gm. From Grave LG/195.
- U.17791. Weights, 3 haematite date-shaped; 3.678, 15.631, 30.343 gm. From Grave LG/193. P. 212.
- U.17794. Copper knife with two rivets in the haft, Pl. 98. L. 0.20 m., width 0.055 m. From Grave LG/195. P. 212.
- U.17823. Inscribed cone of Nur-Adad. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 67. (*L.BM.*123121), p. 2 n. 8.
- U.17824. Jeweller's trial-piece. White limestone fragment whereon is an engraved sketch for a seated god. From Diqdiqqah (B.).
- U.17847. Group of tablets, including *U.E.T.* V, No. 131. From a clay pot in "the house ruins". (*B.I.M.*57238).
- U.17862. Fragment of steatite bas-relief or statuette in the round. Pl. 60. Only the bare legs survive against a background of a cloak. The cloak has a beaded hem on the front and tasselled fold behind. Max. ht. 0.045 m. Very good work. Broken in antiquity. In rubbish below house site, near S. corner of Sulgi's tomb. (*L.BM.*124512).

- U.17869. Jeweller's trial-piece; fragment of a four-sided piece of white limestone; on one side roughly engraved a scene of a very small male figure copulating with a large and grotesque female figure. Diqdiqqah. (P.32-40-316).
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- U.18305. Terracotta, Type 211, Pl. 88. (B.), p. 181.
- U.18307. Jeweller's trial-piece; a large sherd of light drab pottery on which is roughly engraved a scene of a seated god, a standing god, a worshipper, and an ostrich (?); engraved area 0.06 m. x 0.042 m. From Diqdiqqah. (L.*BM.*1933-10-13, 235).
- U.18339. Fragment of a statuette in grey steatite; part of male figure wearing the *kaunakes* with the upper part of the body left bare; the hands clasped over the breast. Preserved is one half of the torso, cut vertically, right side and arm, from just below the shoulder to the hip; ht. 0.022 m. fine work, perhaps of the Third Dynasty. The figure has been deliberately broken; it would seem to have been an old figure of which the material was being re-used, probably by a maker of cylinder seals. From Diqdiqqah. (P.33-35-168.)
- U.18493. Terracotta, Type 73, Pl. 72. P. 175.
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- U.18705. Terracotta, Type 12, Pl. 65. (B.), p. 173.
- U.18726. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 340. From eastward extension of Royal Cemetery area, "G11". (P.52-30-141).
- U.18736. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 326. From eastward extension of Royal Cemetery area, "loose in upper soil below the Neo-Babylonian foundations". (B.I.M.57333).
- U.18744. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 37. From eastward extension of Royal Cemetery area, "about 2.00 m. below the modern surface; loose in the soil". (B.I.M.57208).
- U.18750. Terracotta, Type 112, Pl. 76. (B.), p. 176.
- U.18761. Fragment of cone of Rim-Sin. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 87. From eastward extension of PG Site, about 3 m. below modern surface. P. 3 n. 25.
- U.18762. Cone of Warad-Sin. *U.E.T.* VIII, No. 78. Provenance as U.18761. Pp. 3 n. 17, 55.
- U.18763. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 486. From eastward extension of the Royal Cemetery area, "about 3.00 m. below the modern surface". (B.I.M.57416).
- U.18766. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 83. Provenance as U.18763. (L.BM.131238).
- U.18767. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 472. Provenance as U.18763. (P.52-30-171).
- U.18770. Terracotta, Type 79, Pl. 72. (B.), p. 175.
- U.18773. Terracotta, Type 158, Pl. 81. (B.), p. 179.
- U.18774. Terracotta, Type 46, Pl. 69. (L.BM.1935-1-12,65), p. 174.
- U.18775. Terracotta, Type 27, Pl. 67. (P.35-1-105), p. 174.
- U.18776. Terracotta, Type 249, Pl. 91; Opificius, No. 673 and Pl. 23. (L.BM.1935-1-12,62), p. 182.
- U.18777. Terracotta, Type 183, Pl. 74. (B.), p. 180.
- U.18793. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 42. From eastward extension of the Royal Cemetery area, "level 17.00". (B.I.M.57231).
- U.18797. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 372. Provenance as U.18793. (B.I.M.57355).
- U.18800. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VII (personal names). Provenance as U.18793.
- U.18804. Fragment of pot-herd roughly engraved with a bird and other signs; possibly a gem engraver's trial piece. Brought in by a workman, provenance uncertain. (B.).
- U.18813. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 852. From eastward extension of the Royal Cemetery area, "between 17.00 and 18.00". (B.I.M.57597).
- U.18816. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 724. Provenance as U.18793. (L.BM.131390).
- U.18819. Terracotta, Type 117, Pl. 76. (B.), p. 176.
- U.18837. Mace-head, Pl. 58.b. Ht. 0.045 m., diam. 0.055 m. White limestone; pear-shaped; inscribed with dedication to Nin-šubur. From No. 1 Paternoster Row, by the jamb of the entrance-door of the goddess's chapel. (B.), p. 142.
- U.18843. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VII (personal names). From eastward extension of the Royal Cemetery area, "loose in soil a little below level 15.00".
- U.18844. Tablet. *U.E.T.* VII (personal names). Provenance as U.18843.
- U.18852. Terracotta, Type 150, Pl. 80. (B.), p. 178.
- U.18853. Terracotta, Type 141, Pl. 79. (B.), p. 178.
- U.18863. Bead moulds on balls of clay. Diam. 0.05 m. On one side the impression for half of a bead and the slit for the wire on which it was made. "Brought in (Digdiggeh)". P. 86.
- U.18966. Terracotta, Type 176. Ht. 0.095 m. "Brought in". (P.35-1-108), p. 180.
- U.18870. Cylinder seal. *U.E.* X, No. 341. From eastward extension of the Royal Cemetery area "cd. be at 17.00-16.00 level in the house ruins". (P.35-1-12), p. 170.
- U.18966. Terracotta, Type 176, Pl. 83. (P.CBS.35-1-108), p. 180.
- U.19210. Terracotta, Type 199, Pl. 87. (B.), p. 180.
- U.20048. Terracotta, Type 205, Pl. 87. P. 180.
- U.20053. Gem-engraver's trial-piece; a fragment from a white marble vase; engraved on one side is a seated figure of a goddess, on the other a similar figure together with a few cuneiform signs. Ht. of seated figure 0.03 m. Brought in by a workman, provenance uncertain. *U.E.* IX, Pl. 25, p. 131. (B.)

## OBJECTS WITHOUT EXCAVATION NUMBERS

- L.BM.116666. White limestone statuette of a woman. Ht. 0.225 m. *B.M.Q.* 1 (1926-27), p. 38, Pl. XIX; H. R. Hall, *Babylonian and Assyrian Sculpture in the British Museum* (Paris and Brussels, 1928), p. 29, Pl. VI; Sir Leonard Woolley, *Mesopotamia and the Middle East* (London, 1961), Pl. on p. 65. Possibly from Diqdiqqah, p. 83 n. 2.
- L.BM.131398. Tablet. *U.E.T.* V, No. 732. From Gipar-ku, Room C. 26. P. 58.
- P.CBS.17207. Terracotta, Type 103, Pl. 75. P. 176.
- P.31-16-771. Terracotta, Type 58, Pl. 70. P. 174.
- P.33-35-63. Terracotta, Type 209, Pl. 88. P. 181.
- Plate 93.c. Bird amulet of glazed frit. See in general p. 183.
- 93.n. Pottery incense altar. From Diqdiqqah, p. 186.
- 95.f. Pot, type 88b. P. 191.
- 96.a. Fluted bottle of glazed frit. From Gipar-ku, Room C.25, pp. 58, 183.
- 97.a. Hutch type pottery coffin. From No. 7 Quiet Street, Room 5, p. 111.
- 97.b. Hutch type pottery coffin. From No. 7 Quiet Street, Room 5, p. 111.
- 97.c. Compartmented pottery vessel. From No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 8, p. 151.
- 97.d. Compartmented pottery vessel. From No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 8, p. 151.

- 97.f. Partitioned pottery bowl. From No. 11 Paternoster Row, Room 8. (Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery), p. 151.
- 97.h. Pottery brazier. From Gipar-ku, Room A.5. (*L.B.M.* 118737), p. 45.
- 98.a. Dagger with tang. This dagger was numbered U.17385A on the draft plate, but the hilted dagger (also so numbered on the draft, and now on the published, plate) is clearly the one described in the Cata-

logue entry. Of the two tanged daggers, the ratio of tang to blade length — 1:3 on this example against 1:4.11 on that now (and also on the draft plate) numbered U.17385 — favours the identification of the latter with the Catalogue description under U.17385, where the ratio of the given dimensions is 1:3.98. The excavation number and details of this dagger (pl. 98.a) are therefore uncertain.



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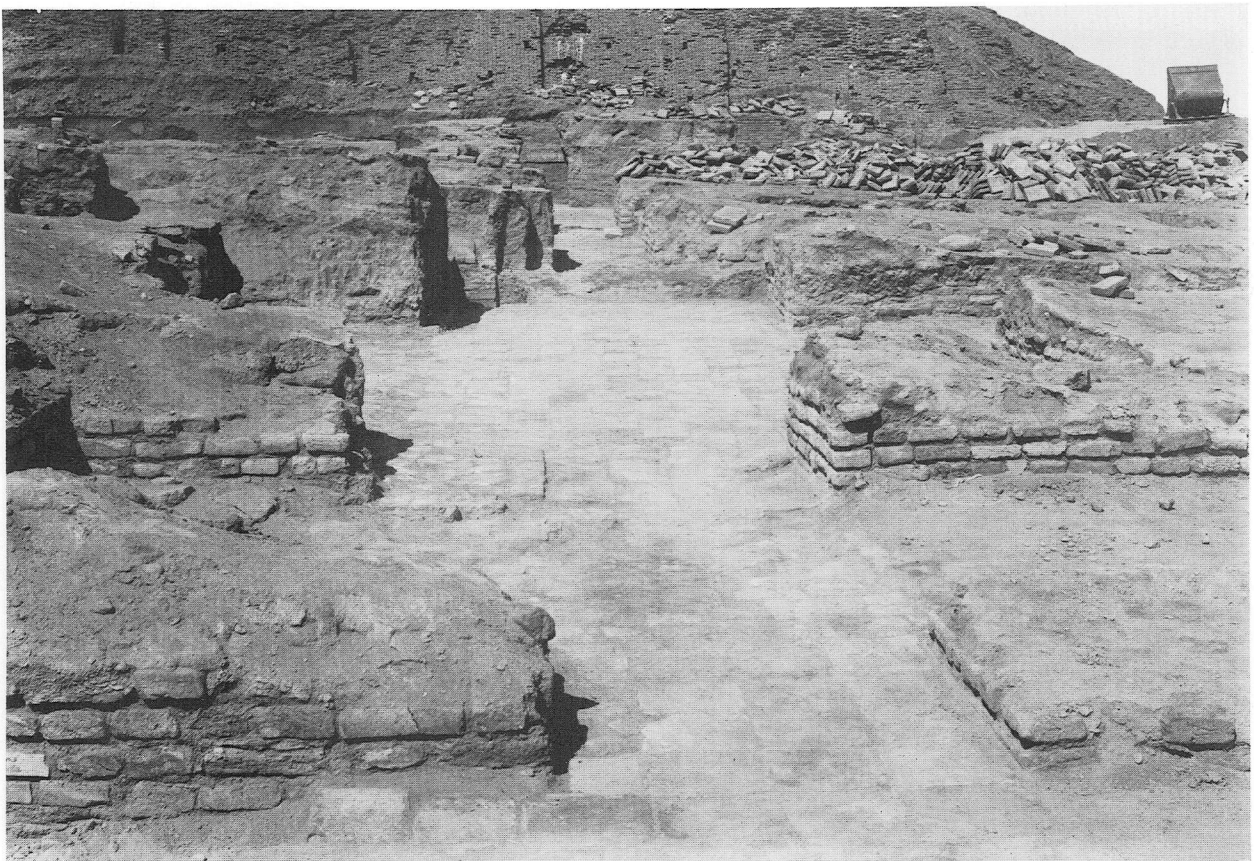
# PLATES







*a.* The paved way between the Ningal Temple and the Gipar-ku (rt.), looking towards Dub-lal-mah

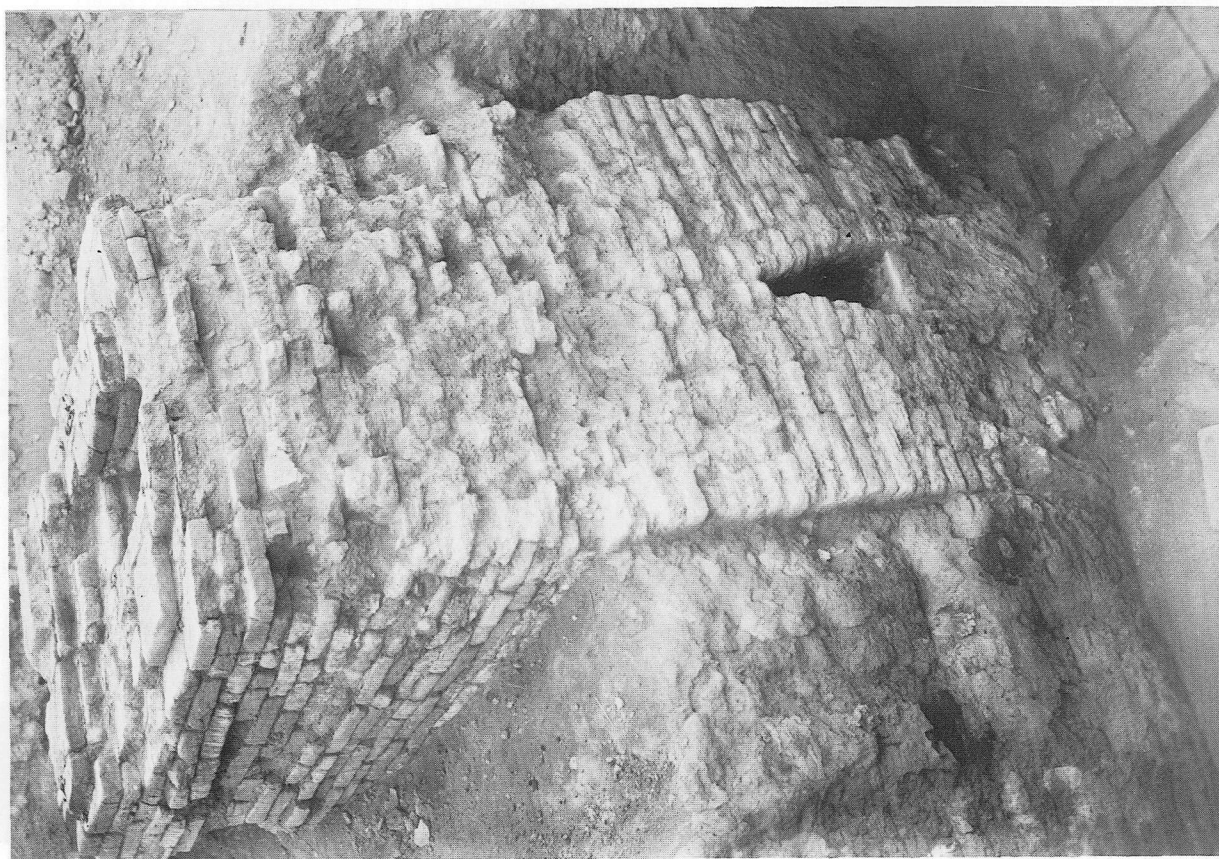


*b.* View from inside Gipar-ku across the paved way, looking to the Ningal Temple and the Ziggurat

THE GIPAR-KU



*b.* The long passage on the NW side, with paving by Amar-Suena



*a.* Amar-Suena's drain in the SW wall



*a.* Room A5, with the Larsa altar let into the Amar-Suena wall



*b.* Room A4, showing the libation-troughs  
THE GIPAR-KU



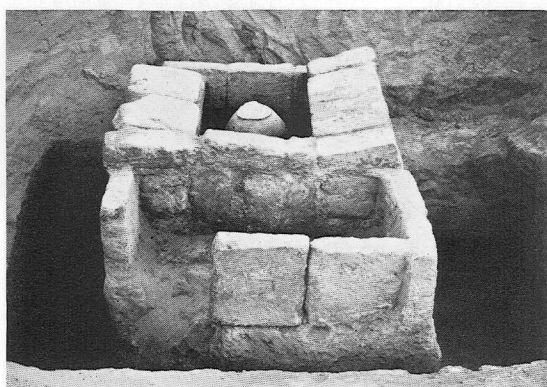
*a.* The court, A16, with the entrance to the sanctuary. The walls of the Old Babylonian and Kassite periods run over the remains of the Larsa building



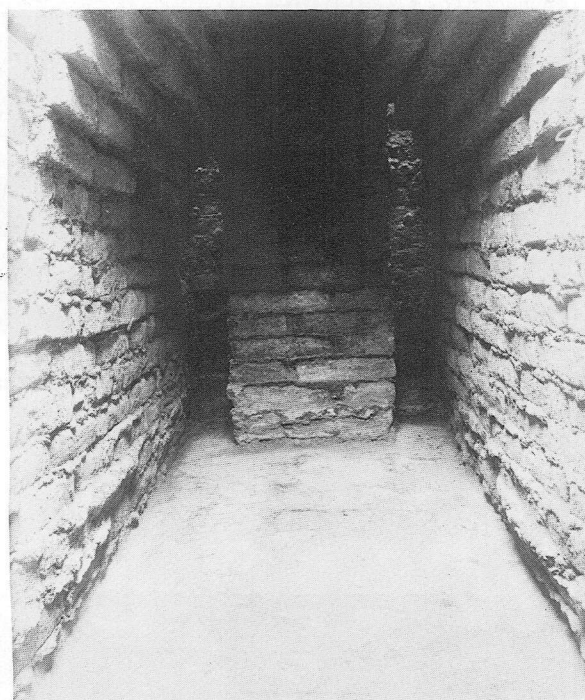
*b.* The sanctuary, A30, with the altars along the SW wall



*a. A17, clay vessels in situ*



*b. A8, the brick foundation-box*



*d. C43, the interior of the vault, showing pillar and vent holes*



*c. C43, the top of the burial vault*



*a.* The small sanctuaries B3 and B4, from B2



*b.* Room B7, with the stela of Amar-Suena (U.6970-2)



*a.* The main court, C7, showing stone columnar base, water-tank and, right, part of the Hammurapi monument-base



*b.* View from C3 through C7 to the sanctuary, showing the Hammurapi base and, behind it, the brick altar



*a.* Cro, showing the weaver's pit and, above it, the sloped revetment of Warad-Sin



*b.* Room C22; on the bench on the left was found En-ana-tuma's statue of Ningal





*a.* View from the sanctuary, C27, to the entrance



*b.* Room C27; the sanctuary, with the steps leading to the priest's platform



a. Room C29, with the store-jars *in situ*



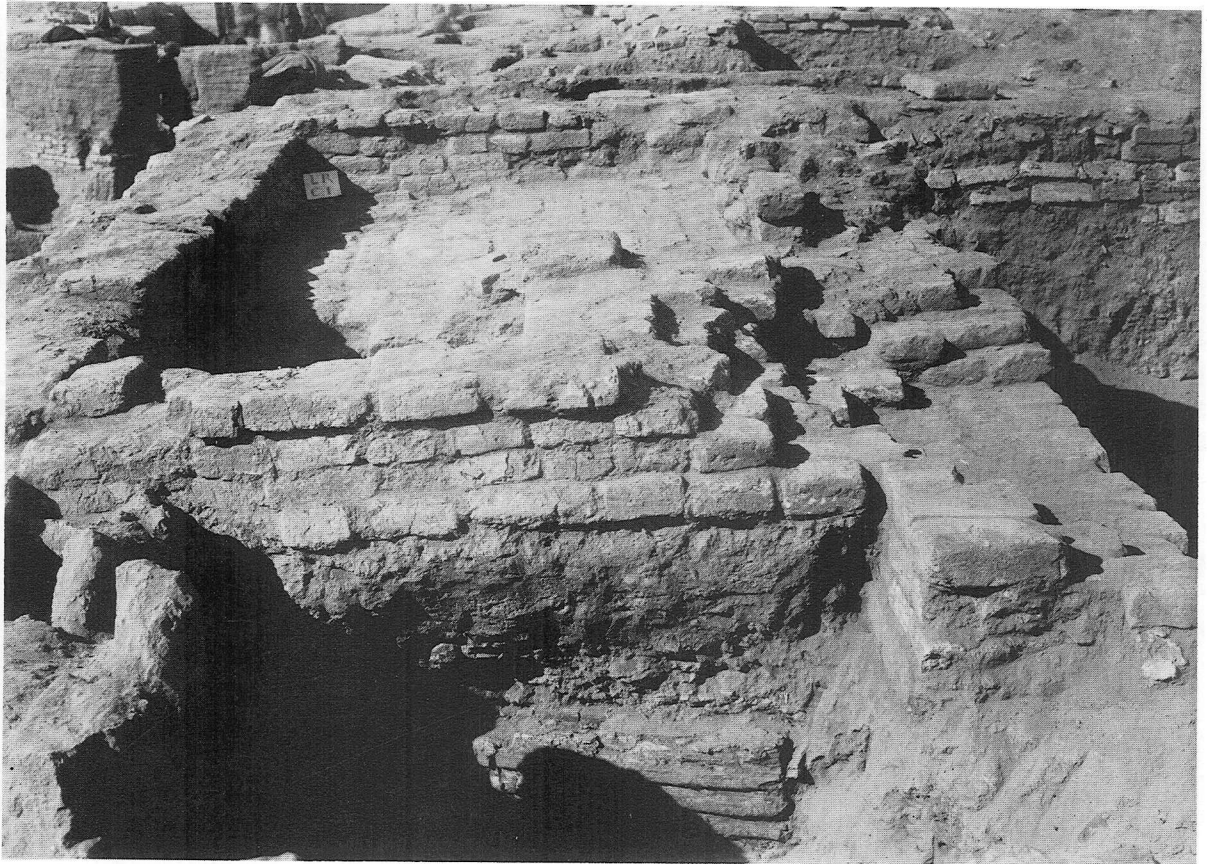
b. Room C30, the west corner



*a.* The kitchen, C32, showing tank, well, bronze ring, quern and double fireplace



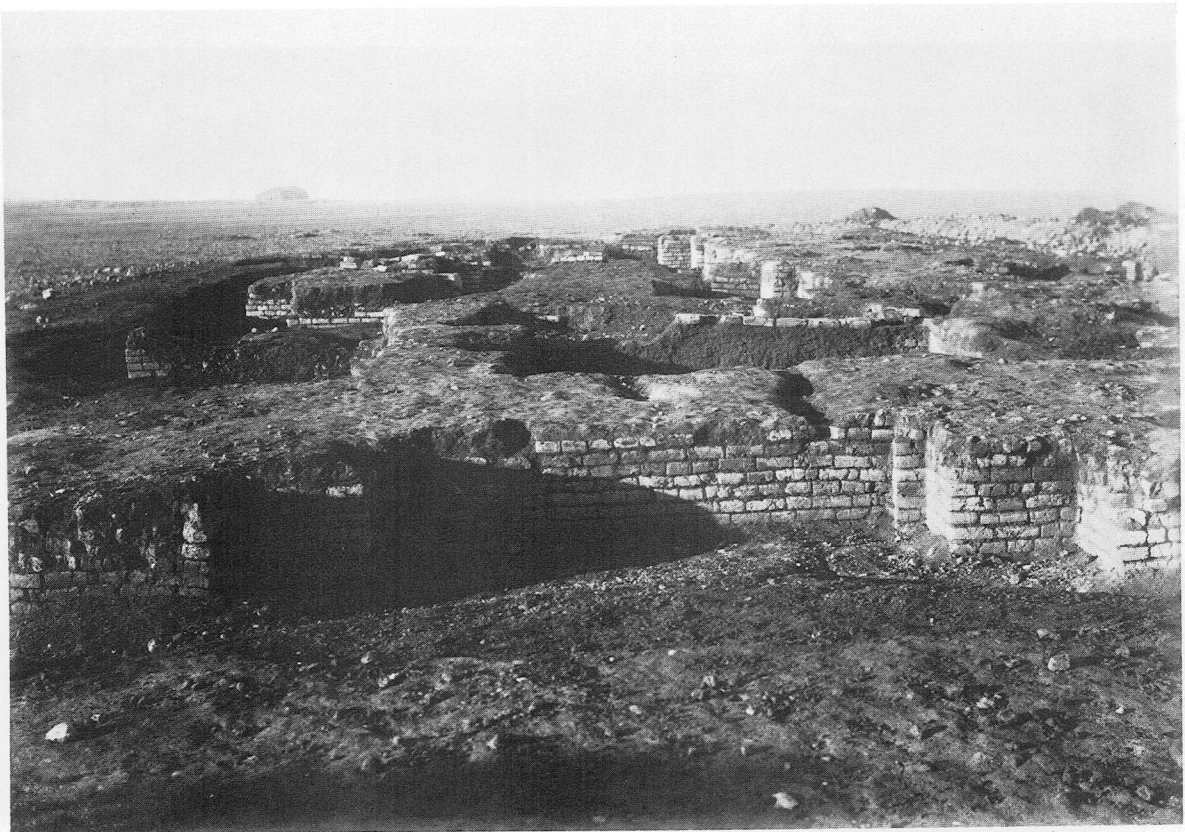
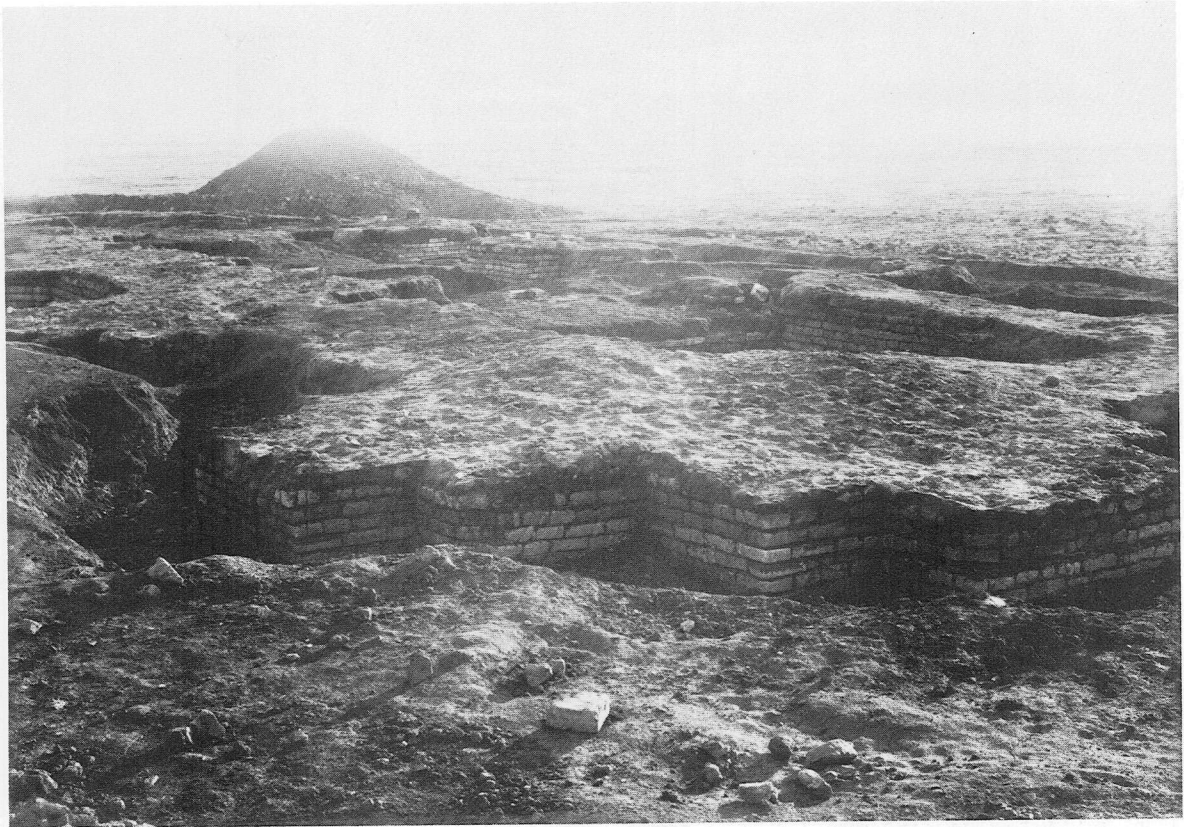
*b.* The kitchen, C33; on the left, the chopping-block; behind, the cooking range



*a.* The ruins of the SM site



*b.* The Treasury of Sin-iddinam, Diqqiqah  
THE SM SITE AND DIQDIQQA



The Treasury of Sin-iddinam, Diqqah

DIQDIQQA



*a.* View looking SW across the doorways of Rooms 8 and 9, showing remains of later brickwork



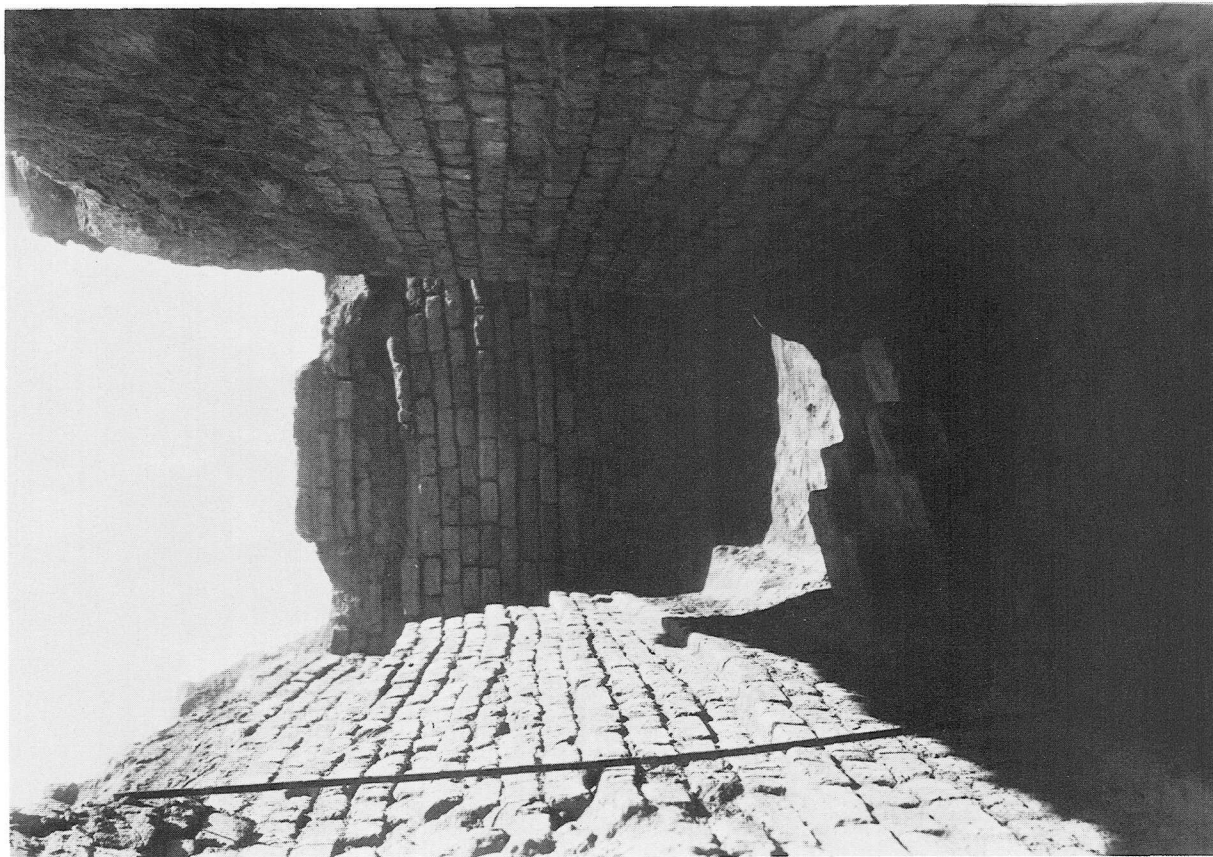
*b.* View looking in from the NE doorway of Rim-Sin's Temple, showing the remains of the Kassite period above



*a.* The Nin-ezen Temple; view into Room 11, showing the Third Dynasty brick column



*b.* The Enki Temple of Rim-Sin; the stepped foundations of the outer wall, west corner  
THE TEMPLE OF NIN-GIZ-ZIDA AND OF NIN-EZEN and THE ENKI TEMPLE



*b.* The EM site; view in Gay Street



*a.* The Enki Temple of Rim-Sin; the foundation deposit





*a.* General view from No. 7 Quiet Street



*b.* New Street, looking NW



*a.* Quiet Street, showing the mounting-block against the house wall



*b.* Paternoster Row, looking NE; on the right is the raised threshold of No. 11B



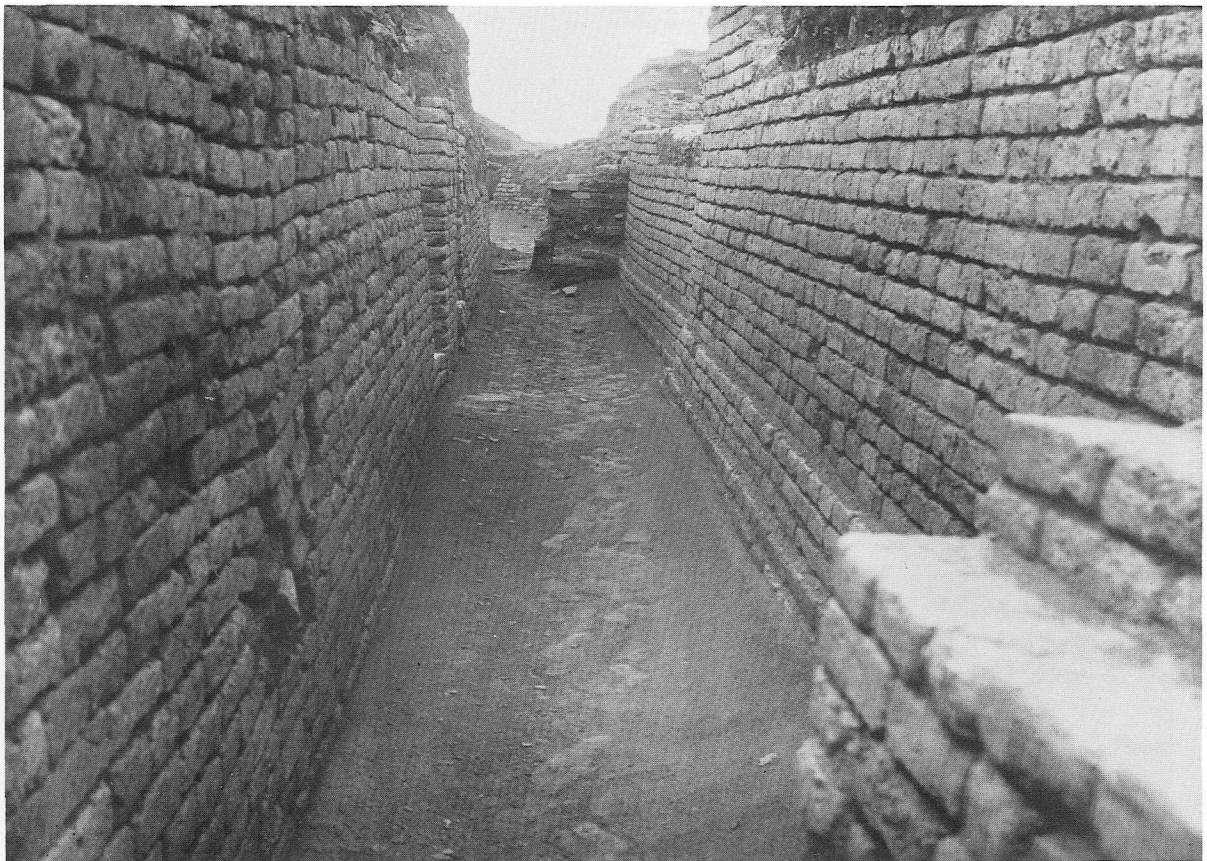
*a.* Paternoster Row, looking NE



*b.* Paternoster Row, looking towards the door of Bazaar Chapel



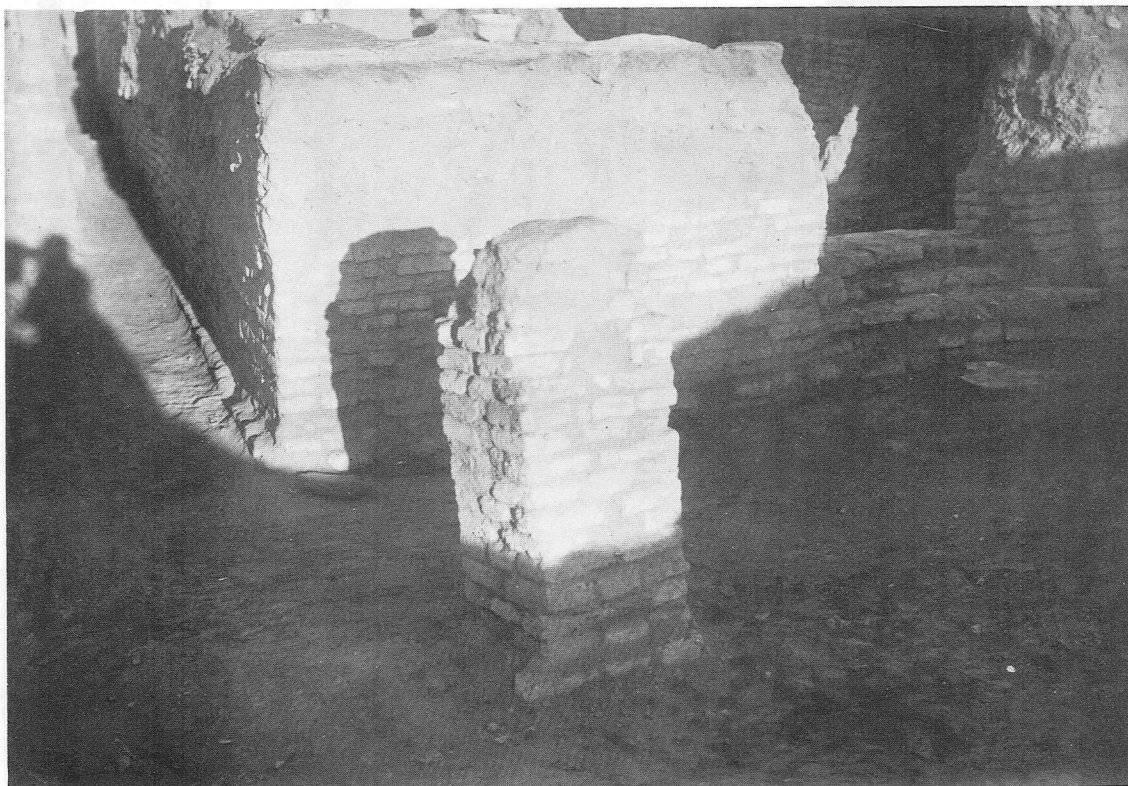
*a.* View down Quiet Street, EM site



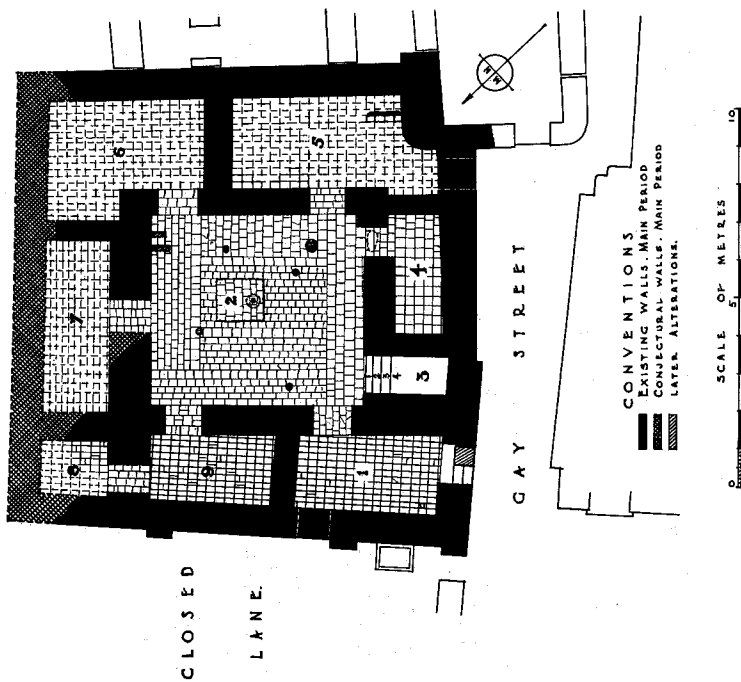
*b.* View down Straight Street, AH site, showing on the right the raised thresholds of the late doorways



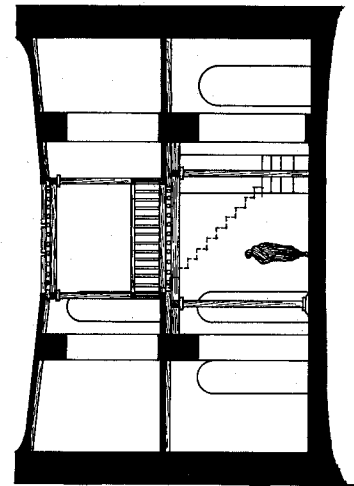
*a.* Store Street. On the left the corner of the school-house shows the rounding of the brickwork



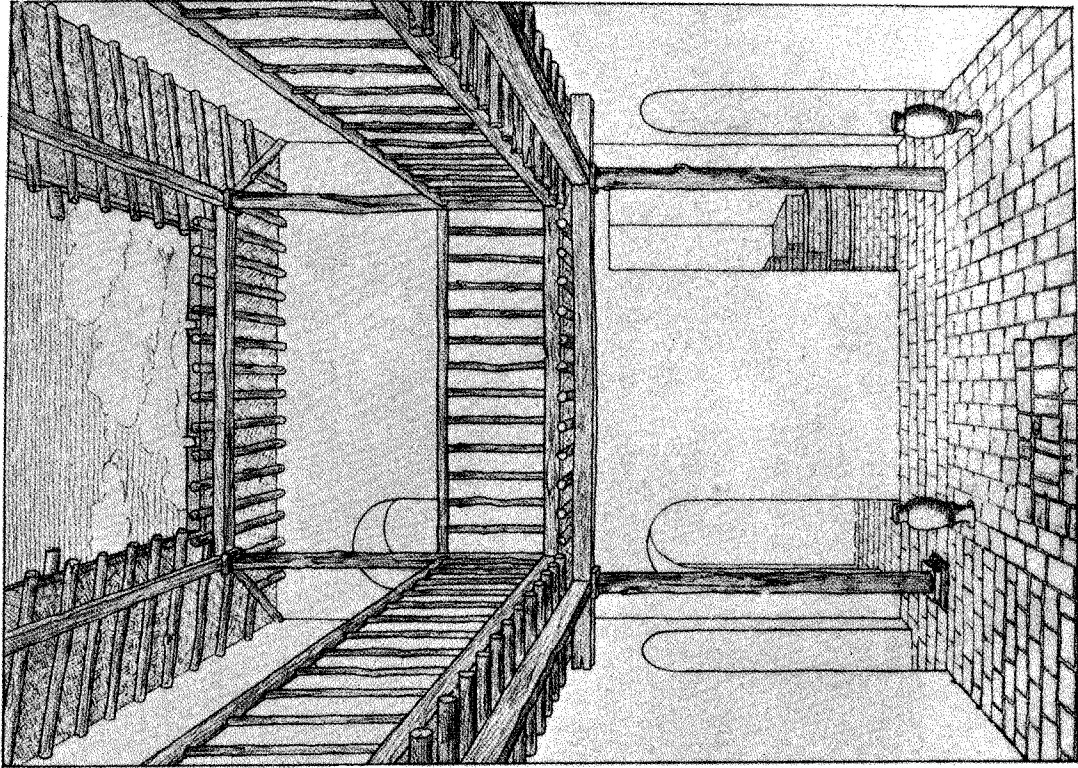
*b.* Carfax Corner, showing the brick pillar at the cross-roads



a. Plan



b. Section from NE



c. Restored drawing from NE

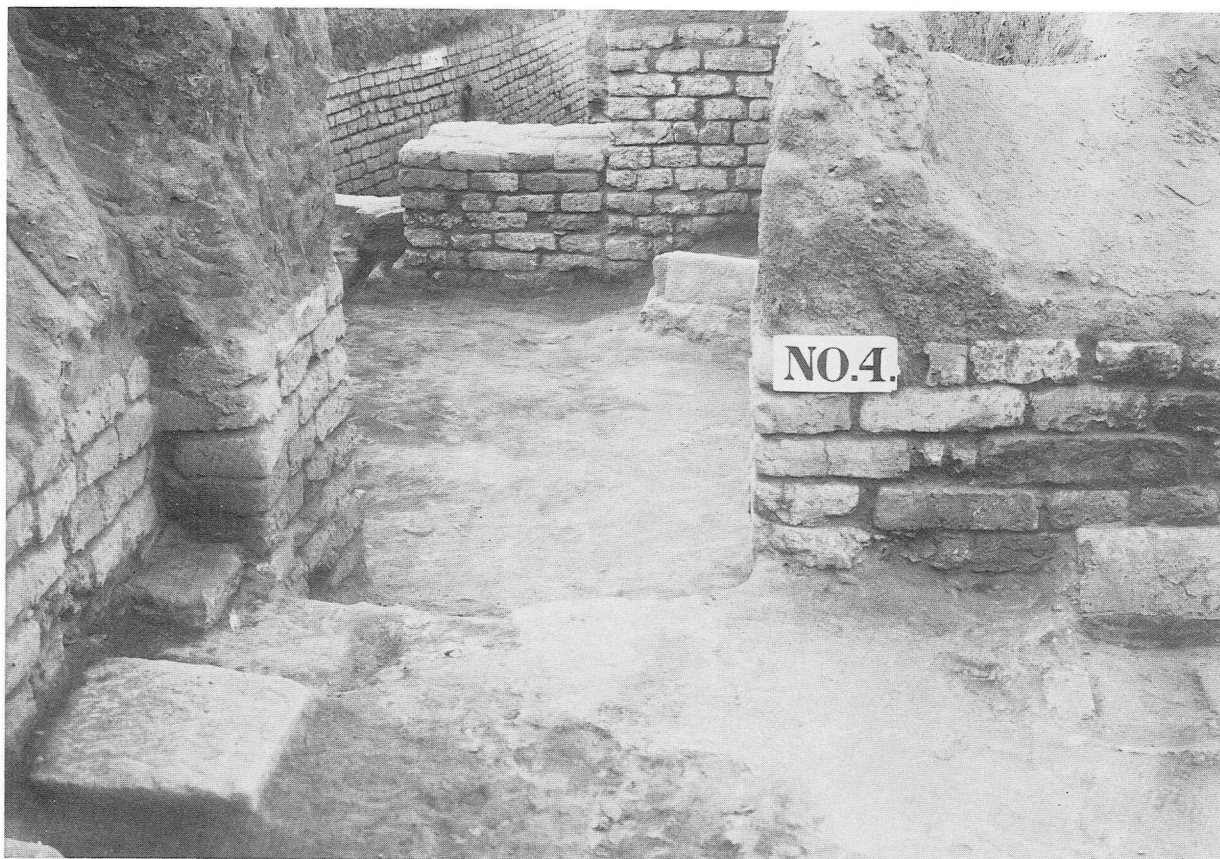
Ground plan, sections and restored drawing of No.3 Gay Street



*a.* General view of No. 3 Gay Street



*b.* No. 4 Gay Street; the north corner of the court with the door to Room 3



*a.* No. 4 Gay Street, looking from the central court through Room 1 to the street



*b.* No. 2 Quiet Street; the east corner of the court showing the staircase

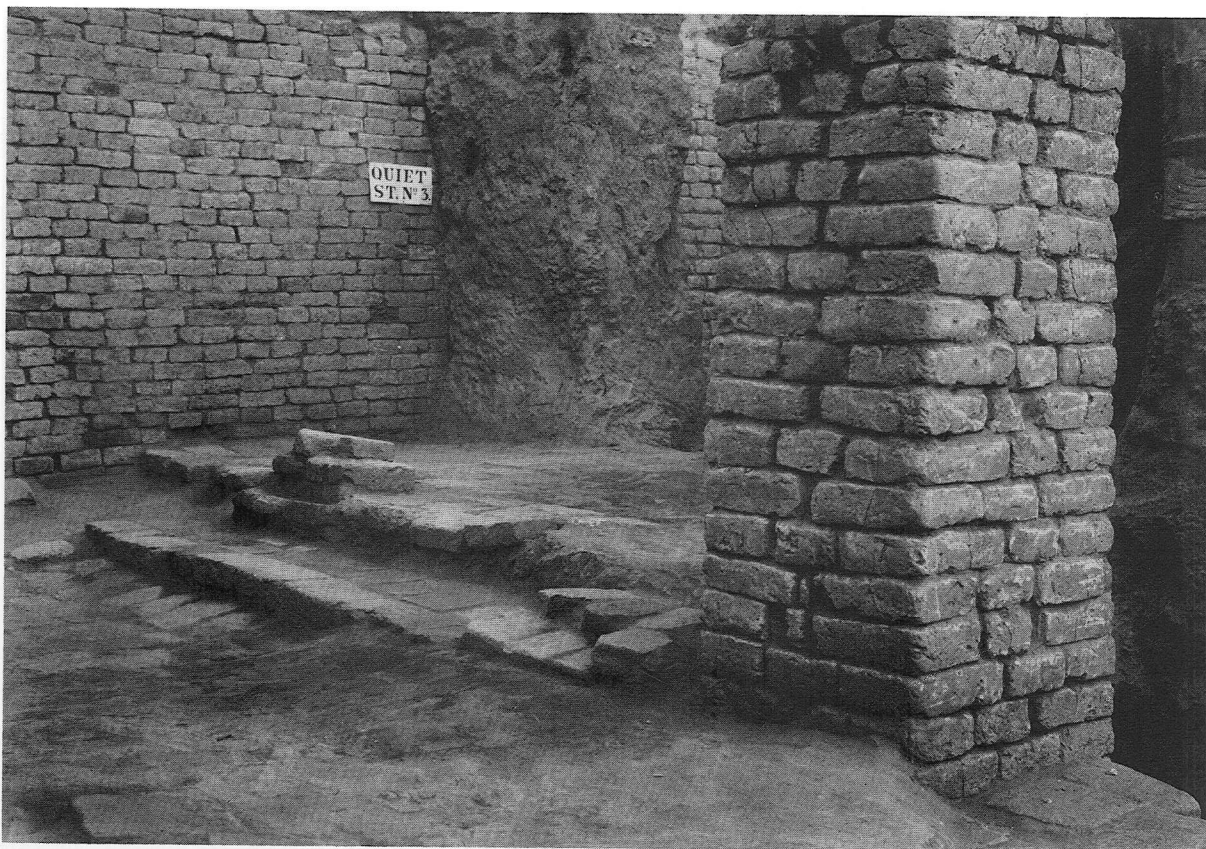




*a.* No. 2 Quiet Street; the north corner of the court showing the doors of the lavatory and of the entrance-lobby



*b.* No. 2 Quiet Street; the south corner of the court showing jar-stands of brick and of bitumen



*a.* No. 3 Quiet Street. Room 4, showing the brickwork pillar and the base of the second pillar



*b.* No. 5 Quiet Street; the south angle of the central court with the doors of Rooms 3 and 6



a. No. 5 Quiet Street; view from Room 7 through Room 8 to the street



b. No. 7 Quiet Street; the altar in the domestic chapel, with infant burials



*a.* No. 7 Quiet Street. View from Room 7 to the street, showing late urn burials in the foreground



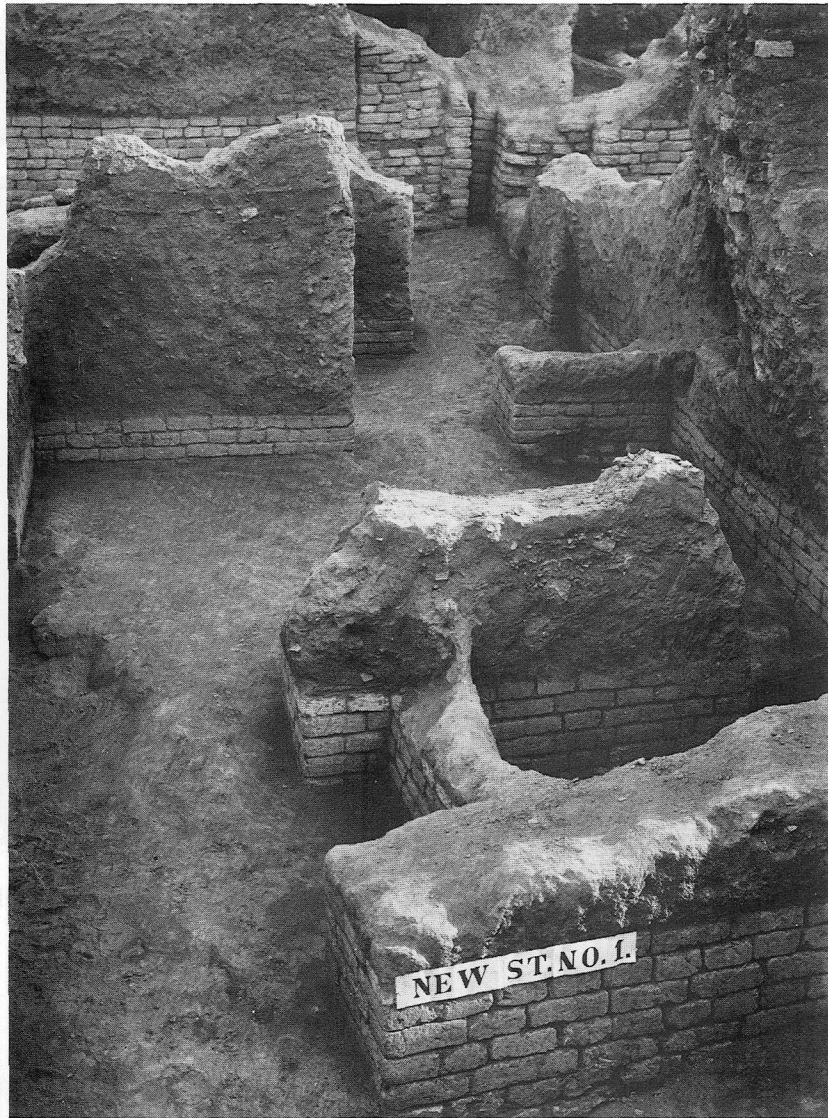
*b.* No. 3 Quiet Street. One burial of an adult and six of children under the floor of Room 4



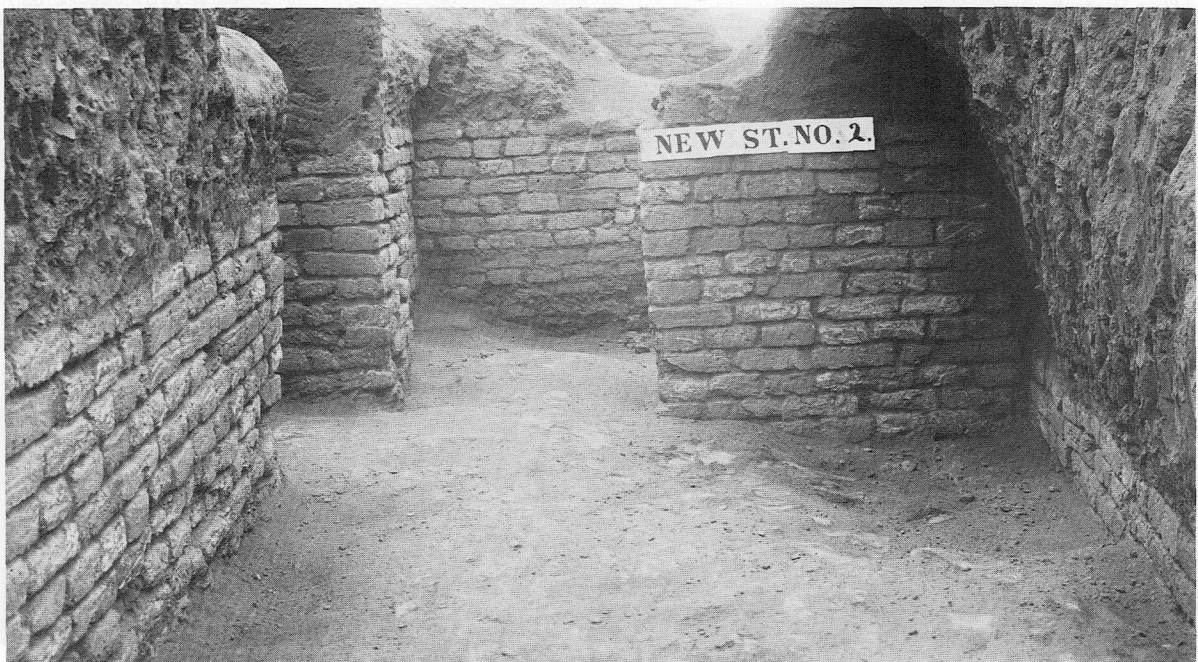
*a.* No. 7 Quiet Street. Infant burials under the floor of the domestic chapel



*b.* The denudation on the eastern limits of the site; the north part of Room 5 of No. 7 Quiet Street



a. No. 1 New Street seen from the road; in the background is seen the blocked door of No. 2 Quiet Street



b. No. 2 Quiet Street, looking from Room 2 into Room 1



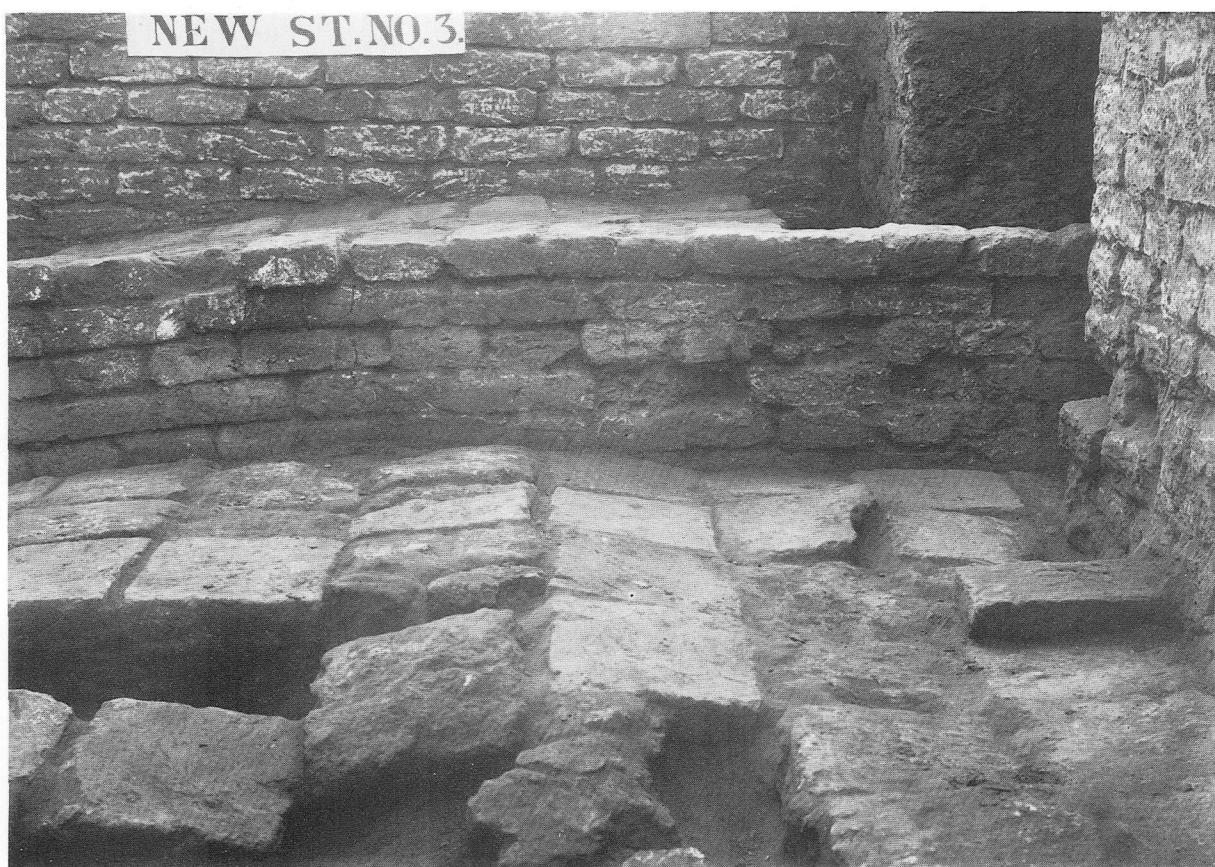
*a.* No. 3 New Street; view from the central court into Room 4



*b.* No. 3 New Street; view from the front door looking NE; on the right is the high retaining-wall of the upper terrace on which No. 4 New Street was built



a. No. 3 New Street. The doorway of the domestic chapel (Room 6) with the fallen brick arch *in situ*



b. No. 3 New Street. The chapel (Room 6) showing the altar and the sinking of the pavement due to burials beneath





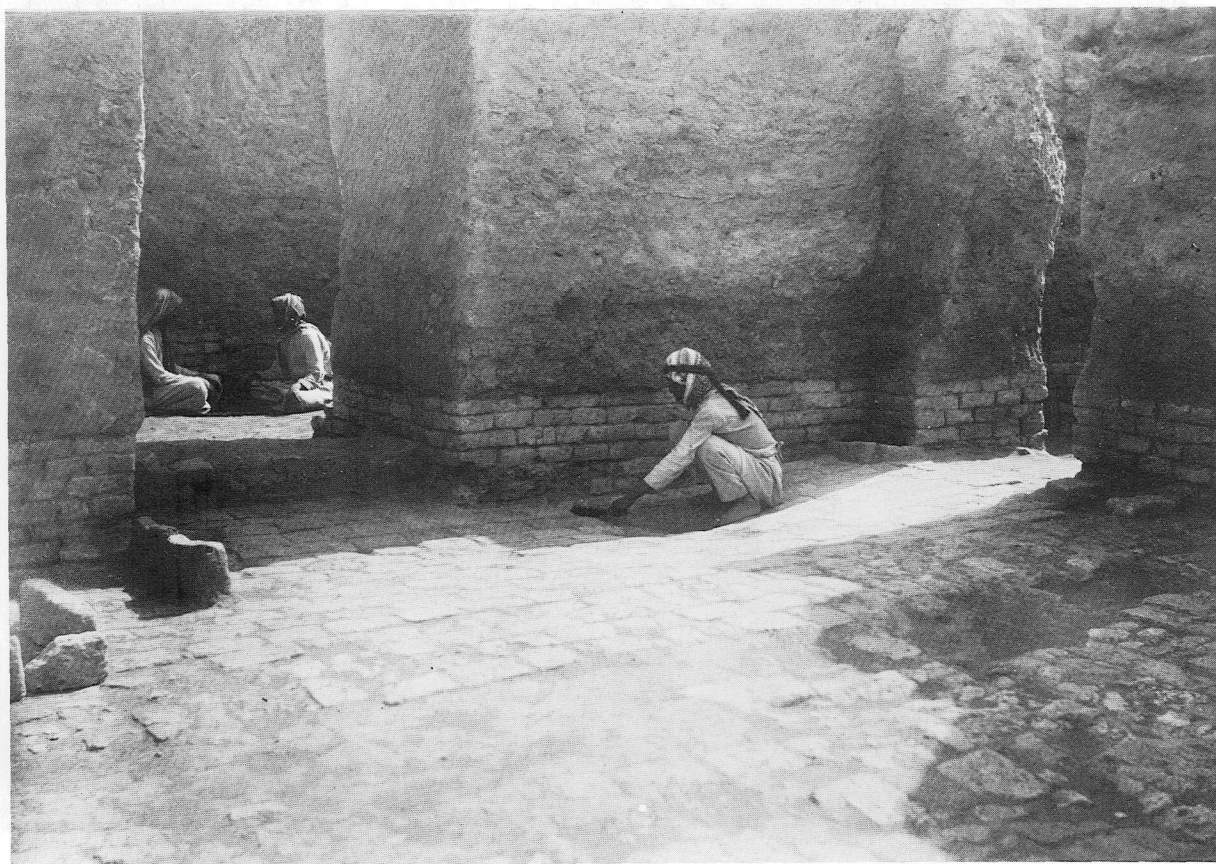
*a.* No. 5 New Street. The court, showing the late curved brick drain which destroyed the south and west corners



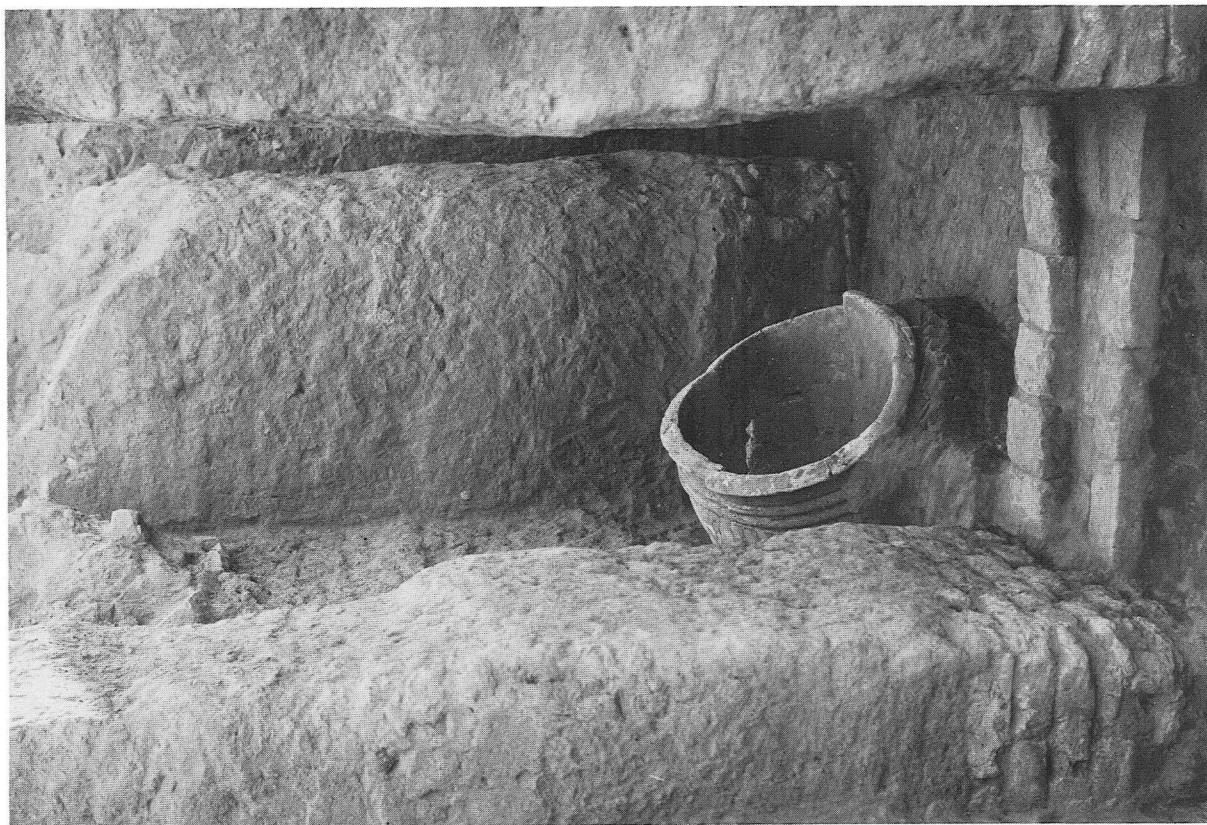
*b.* No. 5 New Street; view from the court through Room 9



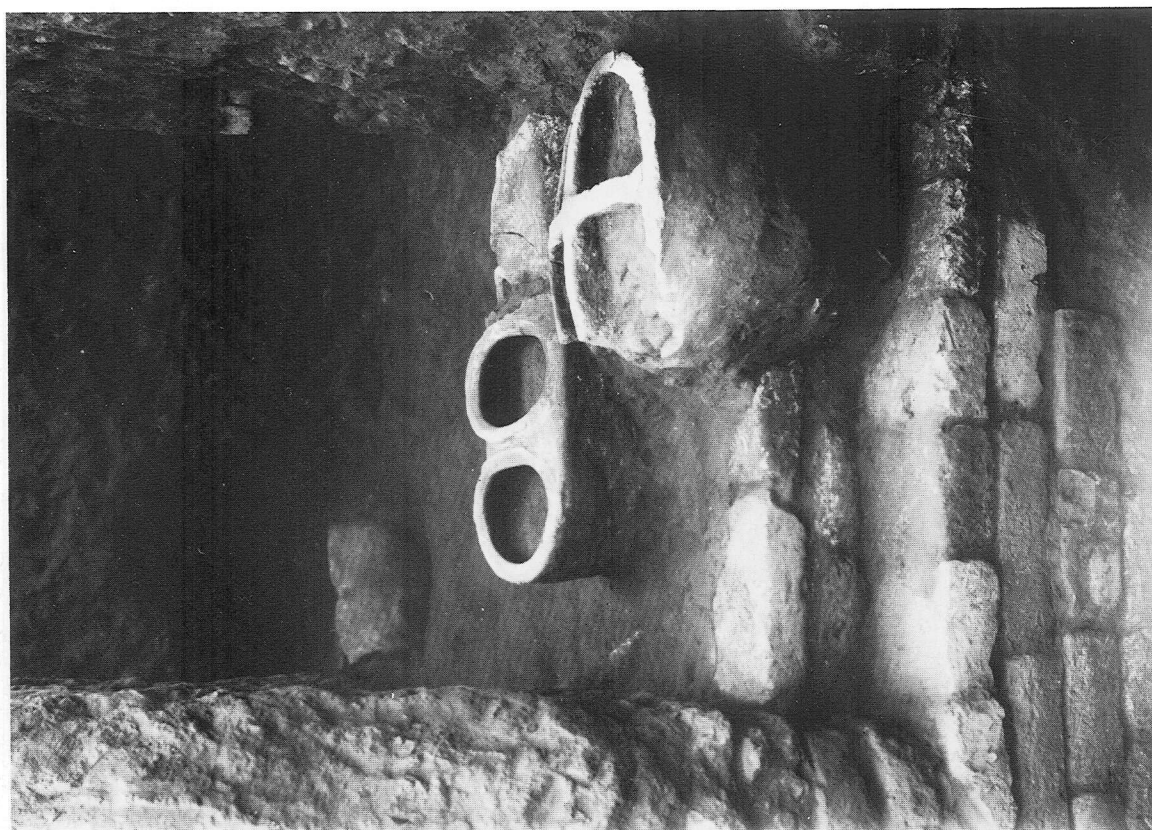
*a.* No. 11 Paternoster Row. The entrance-lobby (Room 3) with the steps leading down from the late street level. In the mud plaster of the wall facing the door is the imprint of the roof of the dog-kennel (?)



*b.* No. 11 Paternoster Row; the central court (Room 2) looking into the guest-chamber (Room 10)



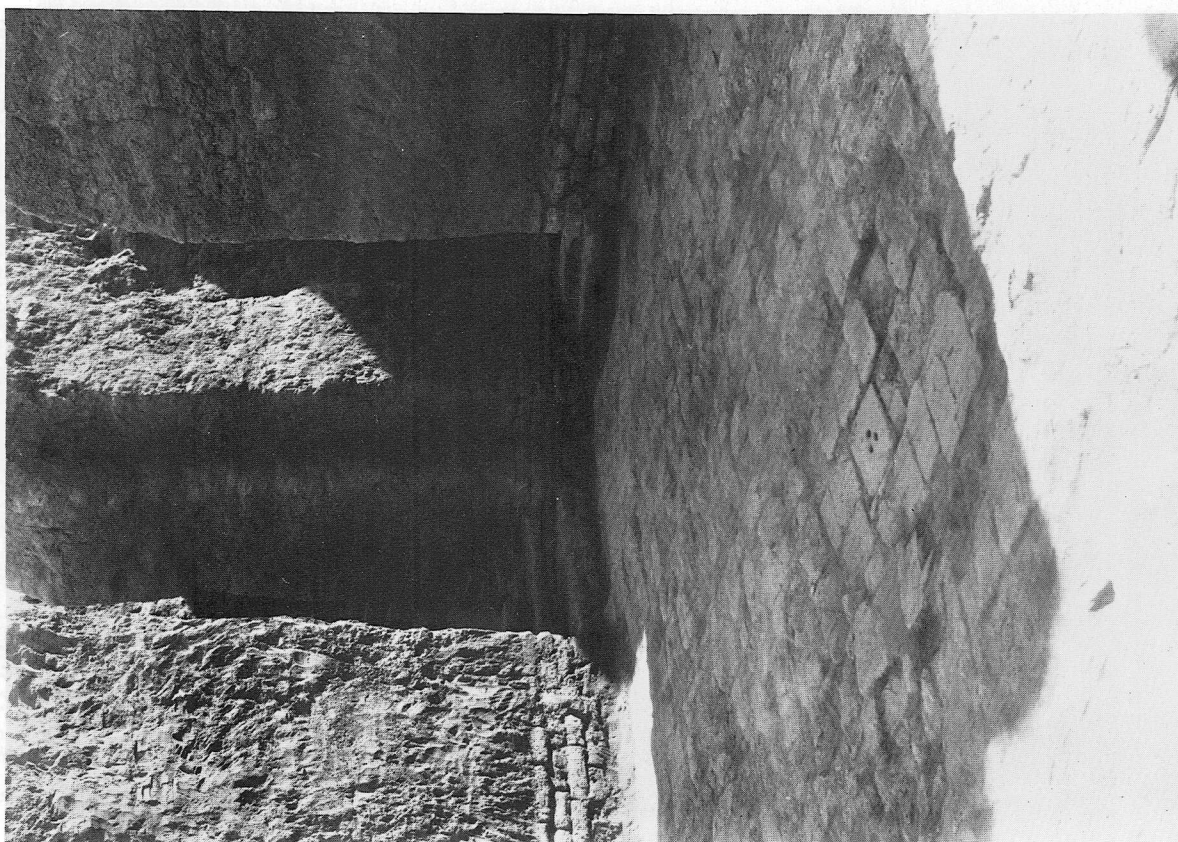
b. No. 11 Paternoster Row; Room 7 from the courtyard (Room 2), showing a store-jar *in situ* and the rounded brick buttress supporting the stairs



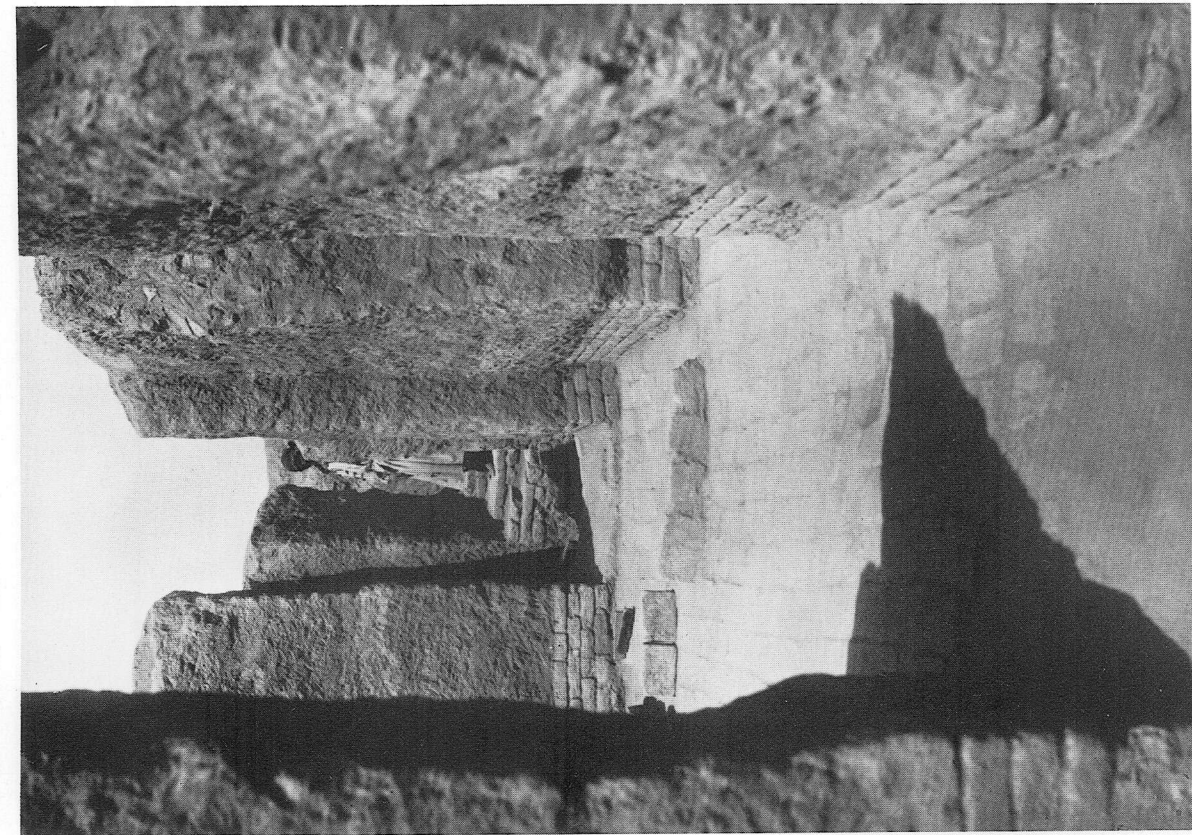
a. No. 11 Paternoster Row; store-jars *in situ* in the kitchen (Room 8), from Room 7



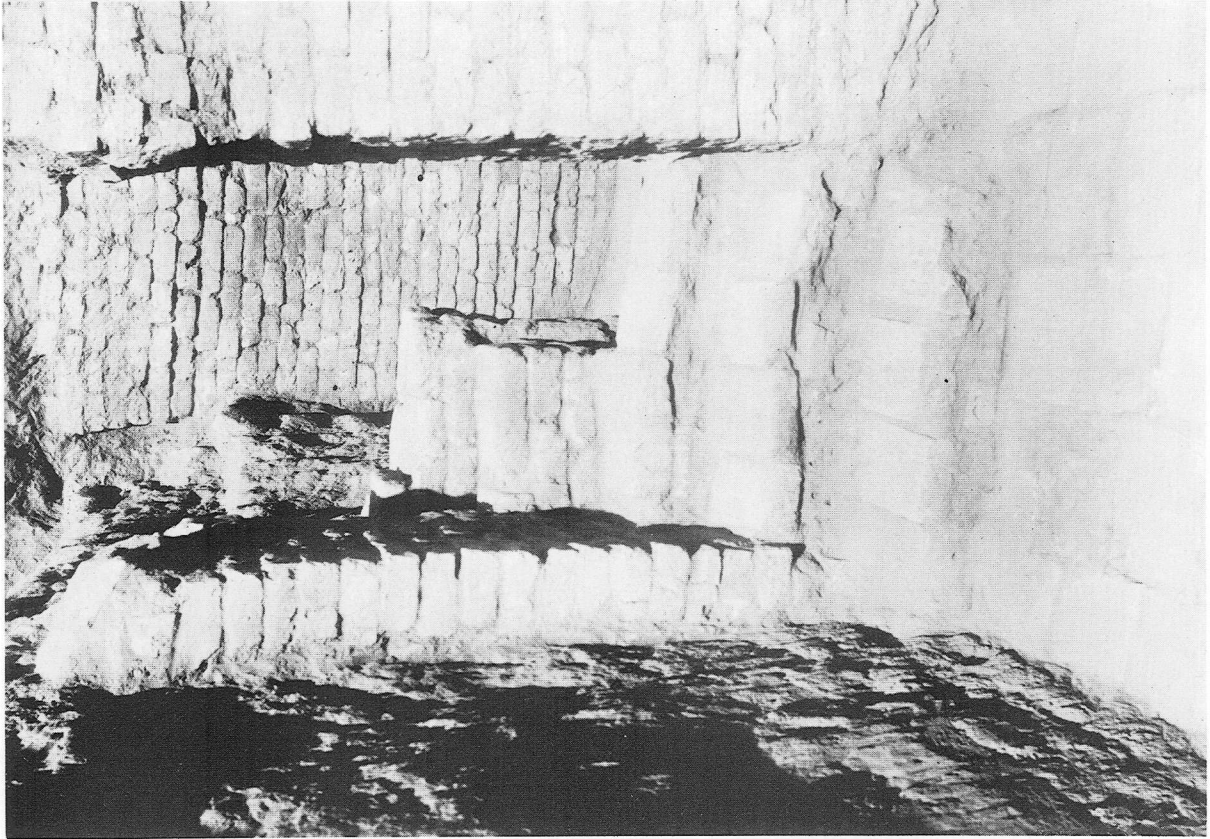
b. No. 11 Paternoster Row; the second flight of stairs; the beginning of the third flight can be seen on the right.



a. No. 11 Paternoster Row; the south corner of the court (Room 2) showing on the left the start of the staircase



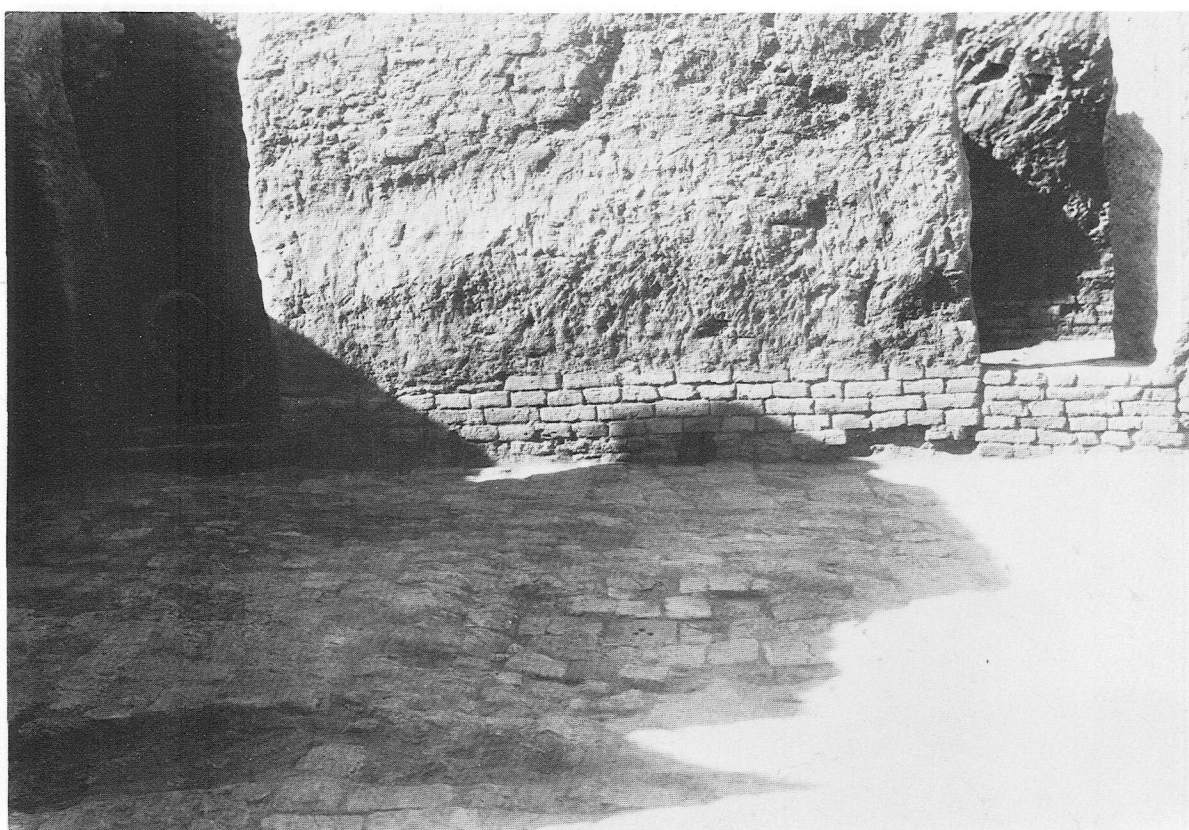
*a.* No. 11 Paternoster Row; view along the NE side of the court to the second street door (No. 11a).



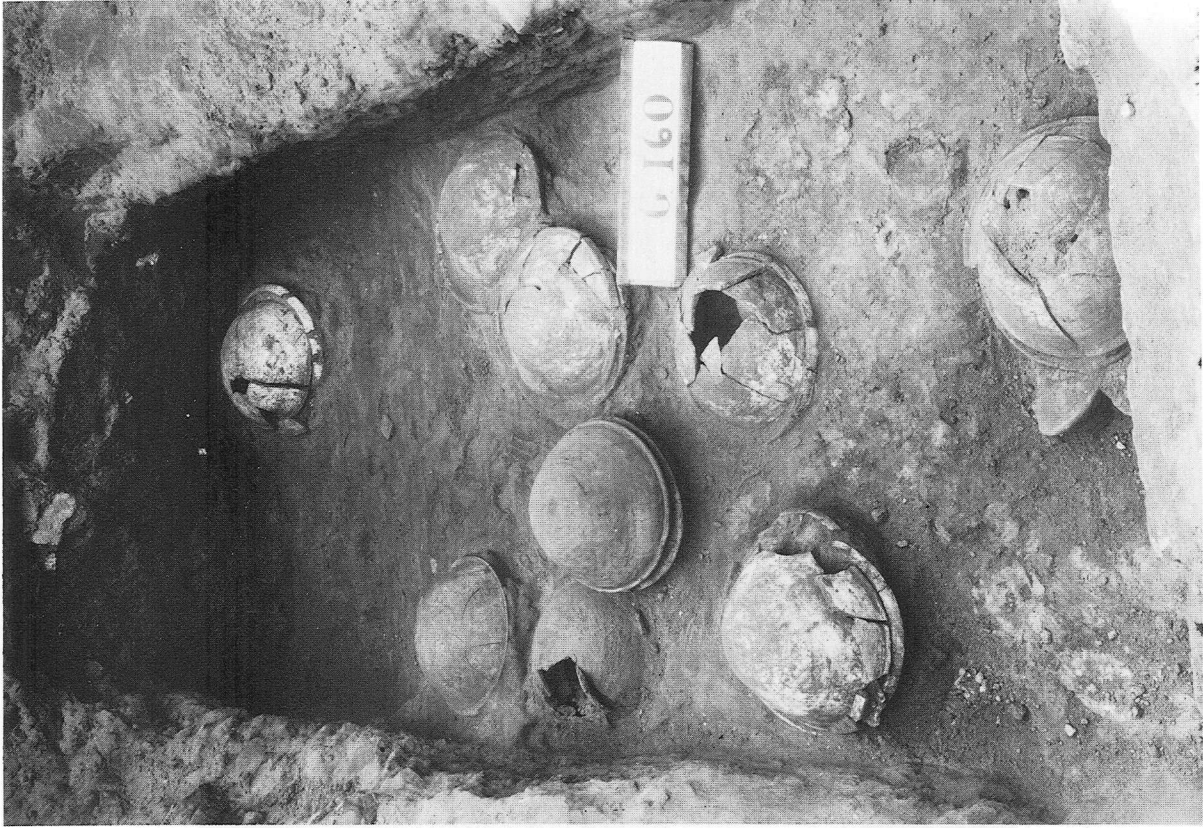
*b.* No. 11 Paternoster Row; the staircase in the annexe (Room 18)



a. No. 11 Paternoster Row; the guest-room (Room 10) with its private lobby (Room 1) leading to the street



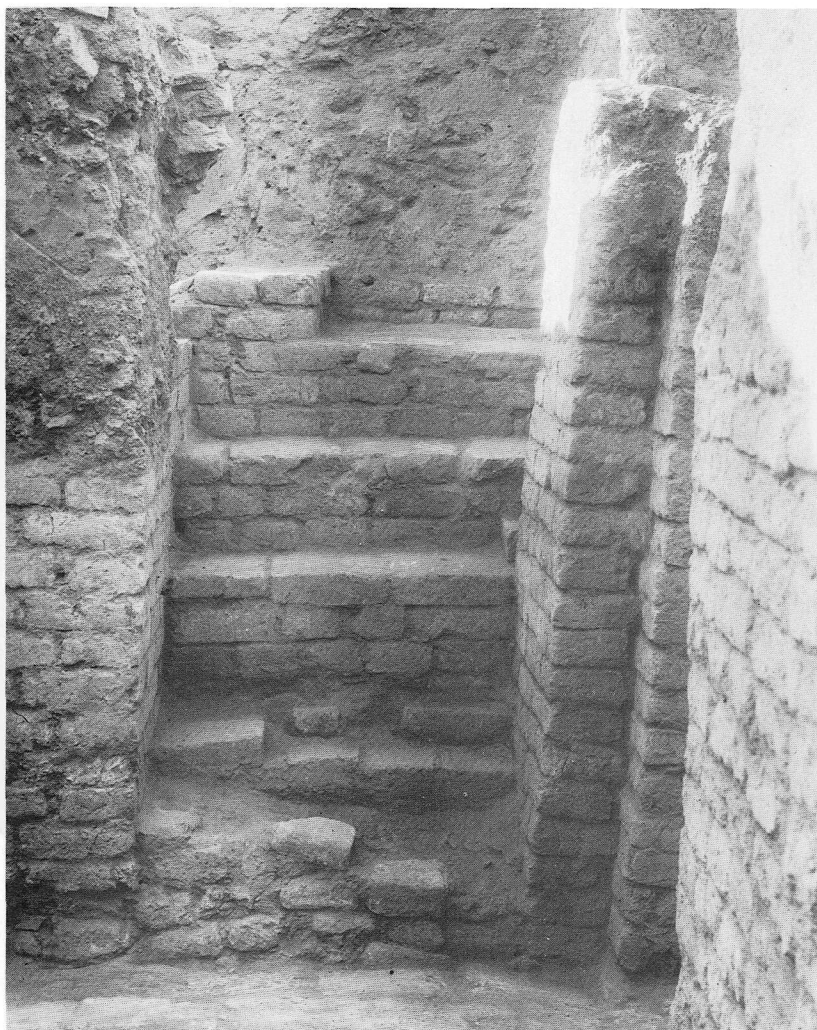
b. No. 11 Paternoster Row; the main court (Room 2) looking SW; in the centre can be seen the drain intake



b. No. 11 Paternoster Row. Infant burials in Room 12



a. No. 11 Paternoster Row; view from Room 6 to the secondary front door 11b



*a.* No. 3 Paternoster Row; the staircase with its newel stairs



*b.* No. 7 Church Lane; the staircase opening out of Room 2





*a.* No. 1 Broad Street; the front door of the headmaster's house. The rounding of the street corners is noticeable on the right



*b.* No. 1 Broad Street. The chapel (Room 8) with altar and incense-hearth. The library was in the passage at the back



*a.* No. 3 Straight Street; the central court with the doors to lobby, lavatory and staircase



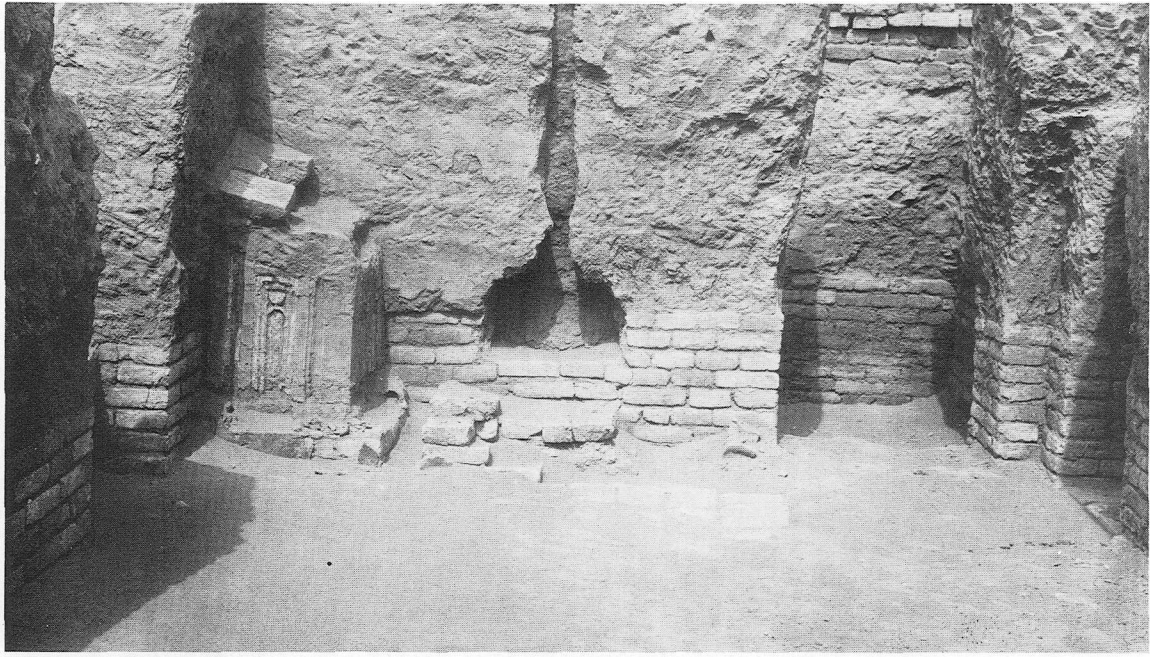
*b.* No. 3 Straight Street; the central court looking to the guest-room; in the corner is the stand for the water-jar



a. No. 3 Straight Street. The chapel (Room 10) showing altar, hearth, pedestal and entrance to archive cupboard. The burnt brickwork above the pedestal shows late reconstruction



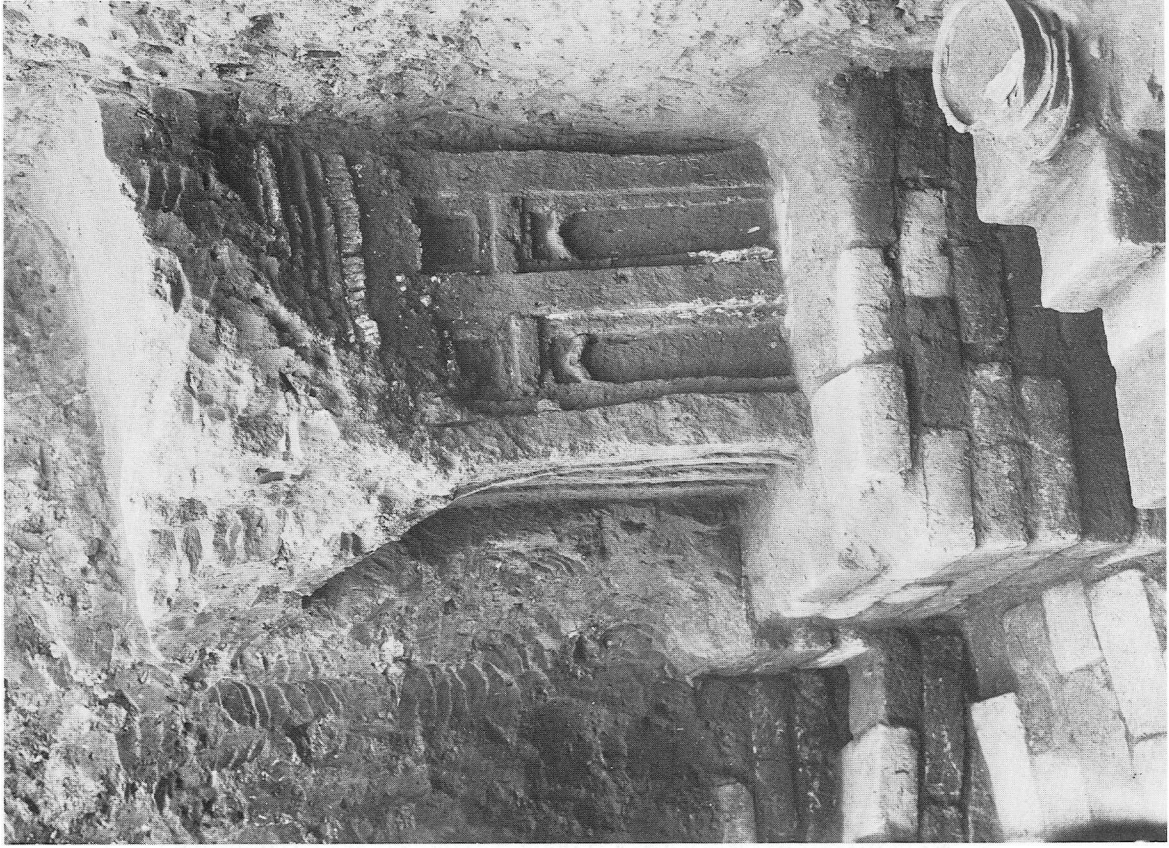
b. No. 1 Boundary Street. The NW end of the chapel (Room 11) showing the two pedestals and clay vessels *in situ* on the altar.



*a.* No. 4 Paternoster Row. The NW end of the chapel (Room 5)



*b.* No. 4 Paternoster Row; the pedestal in the chapel with at its base bitumen rings for the curtain-rods



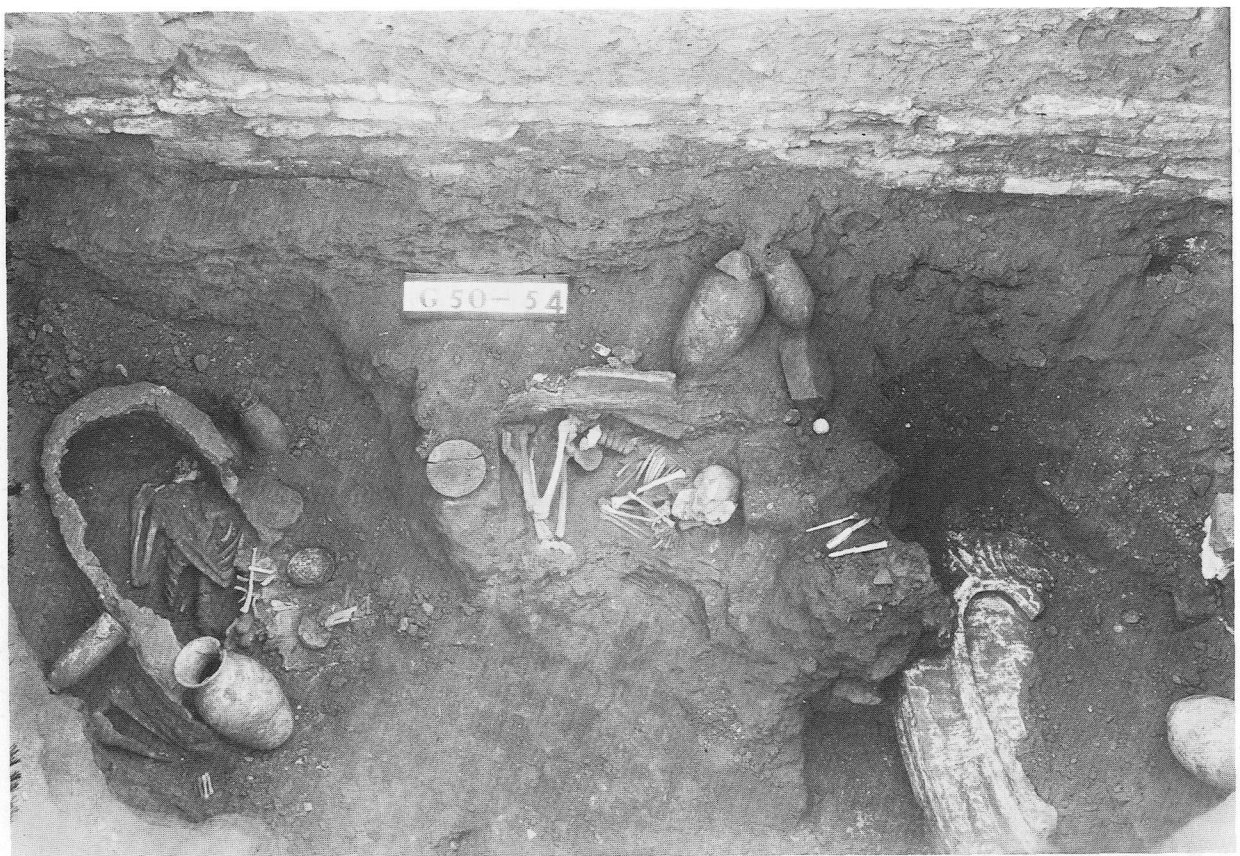
*b.* No. 1 Boundary Street; detail of the pedestal in the SW corner of the chapel



*a.* No. 5 Niche Lane; the pedestal in the chapel



a. No. 4 Paternoster Row; detail of the pedestal in the chapel (Room 4)



b. No. 4 Straight Street; burials under the court



*a.* "Altar House" (No. 6 Gay Street); the chapel with the vaulted tomb beneath it



*b.* No. 3 Store Street; the entrance to the family vault under the chapel



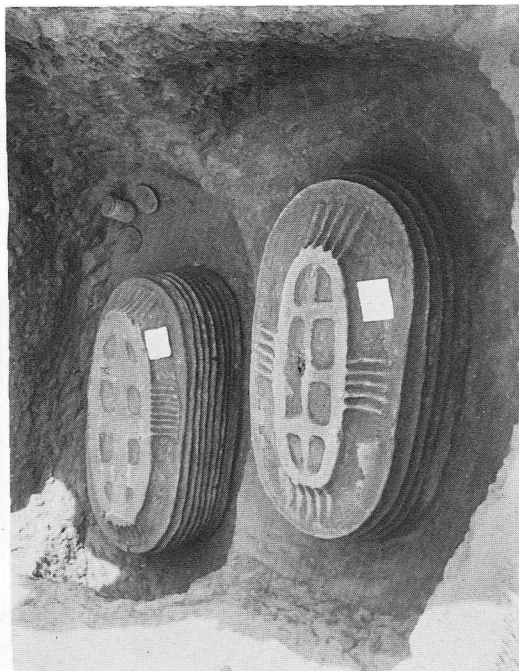
*a.* A typical burial-vault before opening



*b.* The burial-vault with door blocking removed



*c.* Inside the vault; the latest body in position, older bones heaped in the corners



*d.* Typical clay coffins of the Larsa period





*a.* A terracotta drain with the intake cover preserved



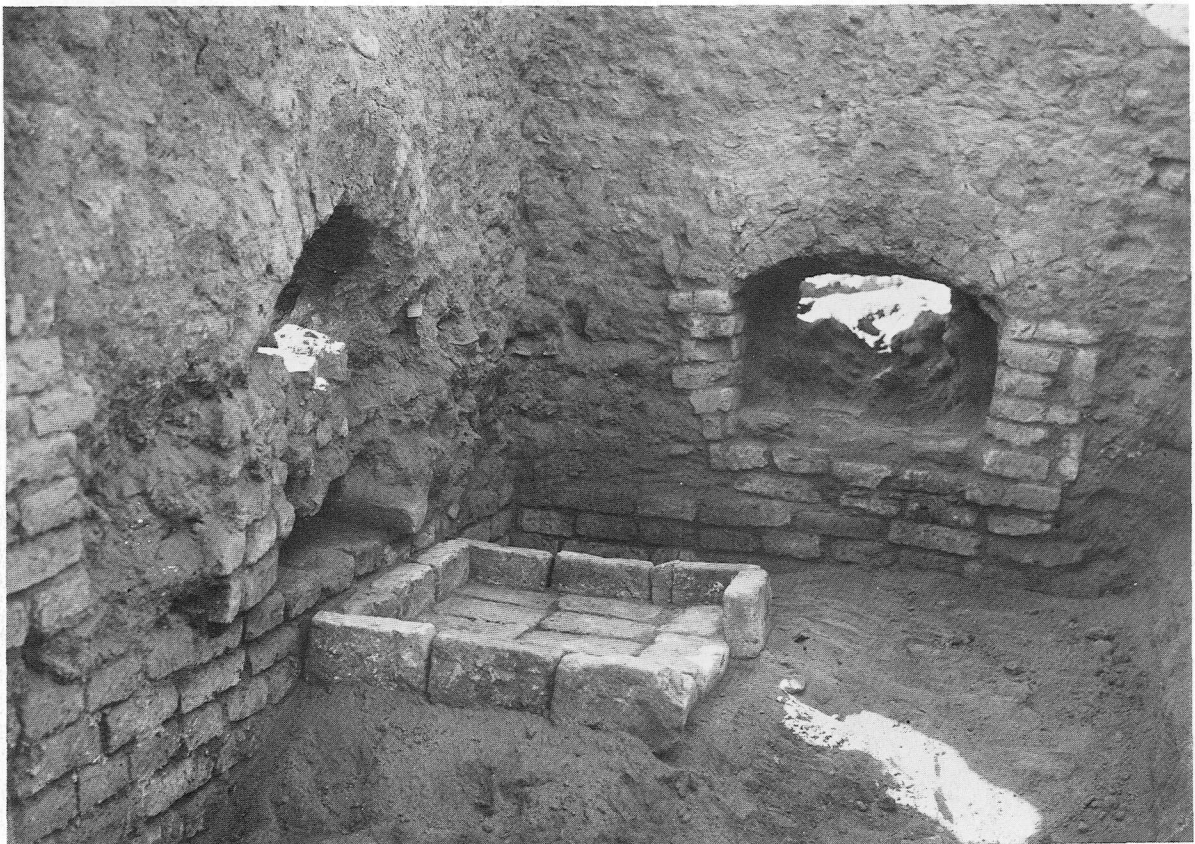
*b.* A typical Larsa drain (EH site)



*c.* No. 4A Paternoster Row; the furnace in Room 4



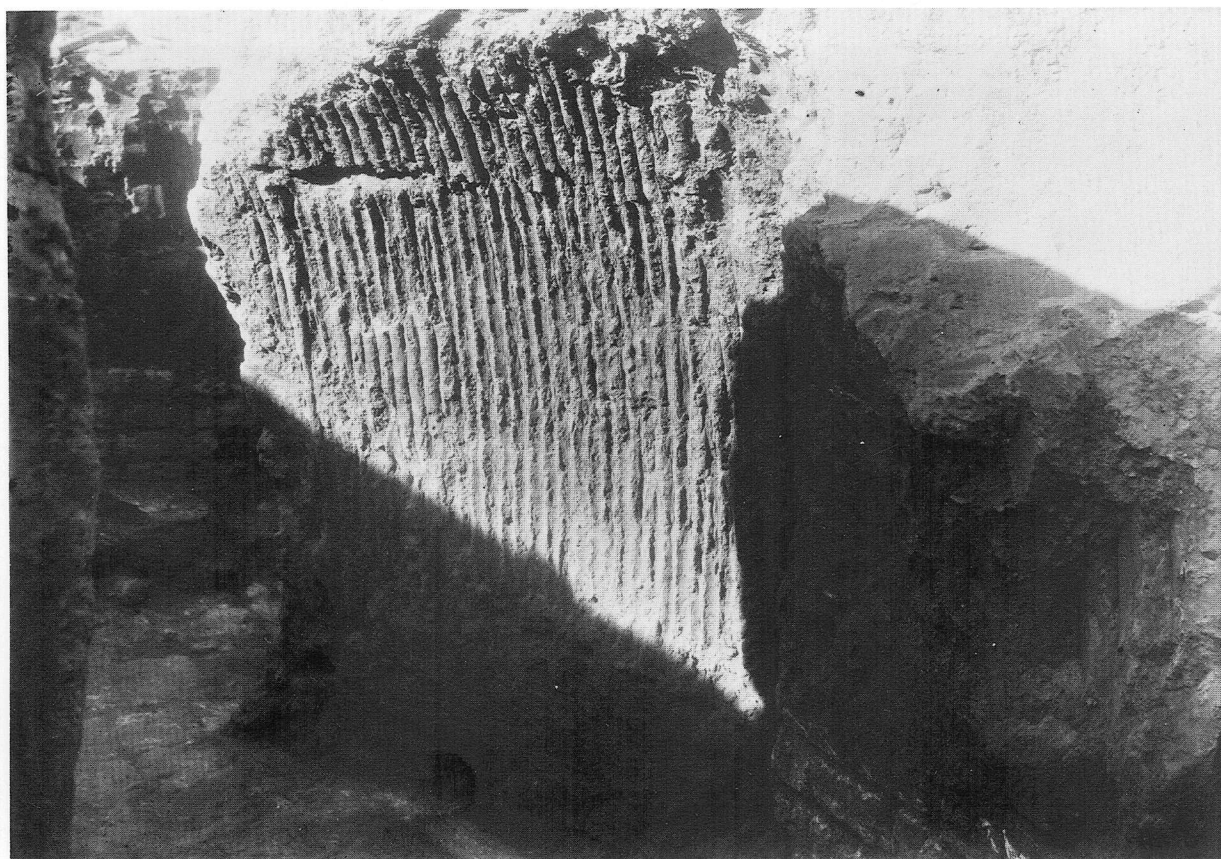
*a.* No. 1B Baker's Square; the furnaces in Room 1



*b.* No. 1B Baker's Square; the puddling-trough (?) and arched stoke-holes in Room 3



*a.* The Chapel of H̄endur-sag; general view from Church Lane



*b.* The reed-panelled door of the sanctuary of the H̄endur-sag Chapel



a. The H̄endur-sag Chapel; the cult statue *in situ* in the sanctuary



b. General view of the Ram Chapel (No. 11 Church Lane) from the front door



*a.* The Chapel of Nin-šubur, Carfax; partly reconstructed



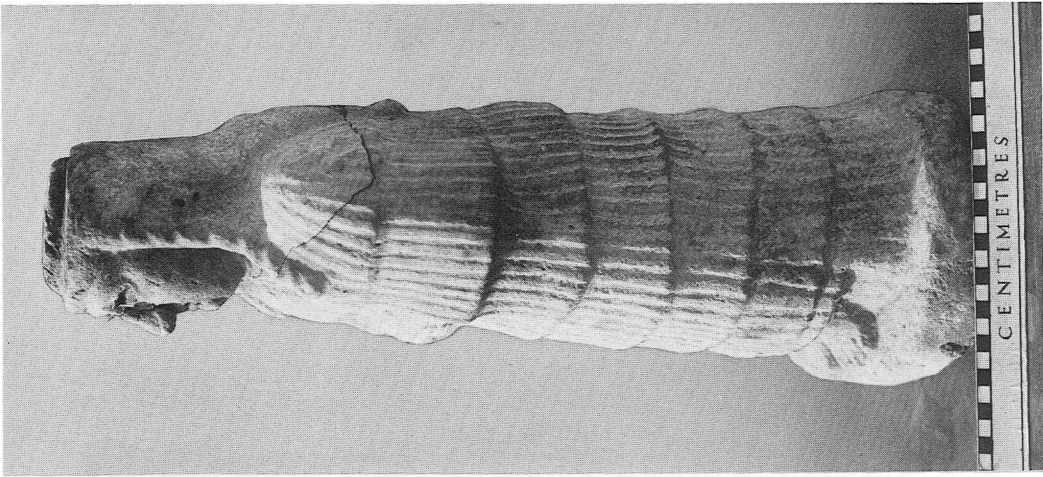
*b.* The Chapel of Nin-šubur as found

THE AH SITE



Statue of the goddess Bau (U.6779B) found in Room C20 of the Larsa temple of the Gipar-ku

SCULPTURE



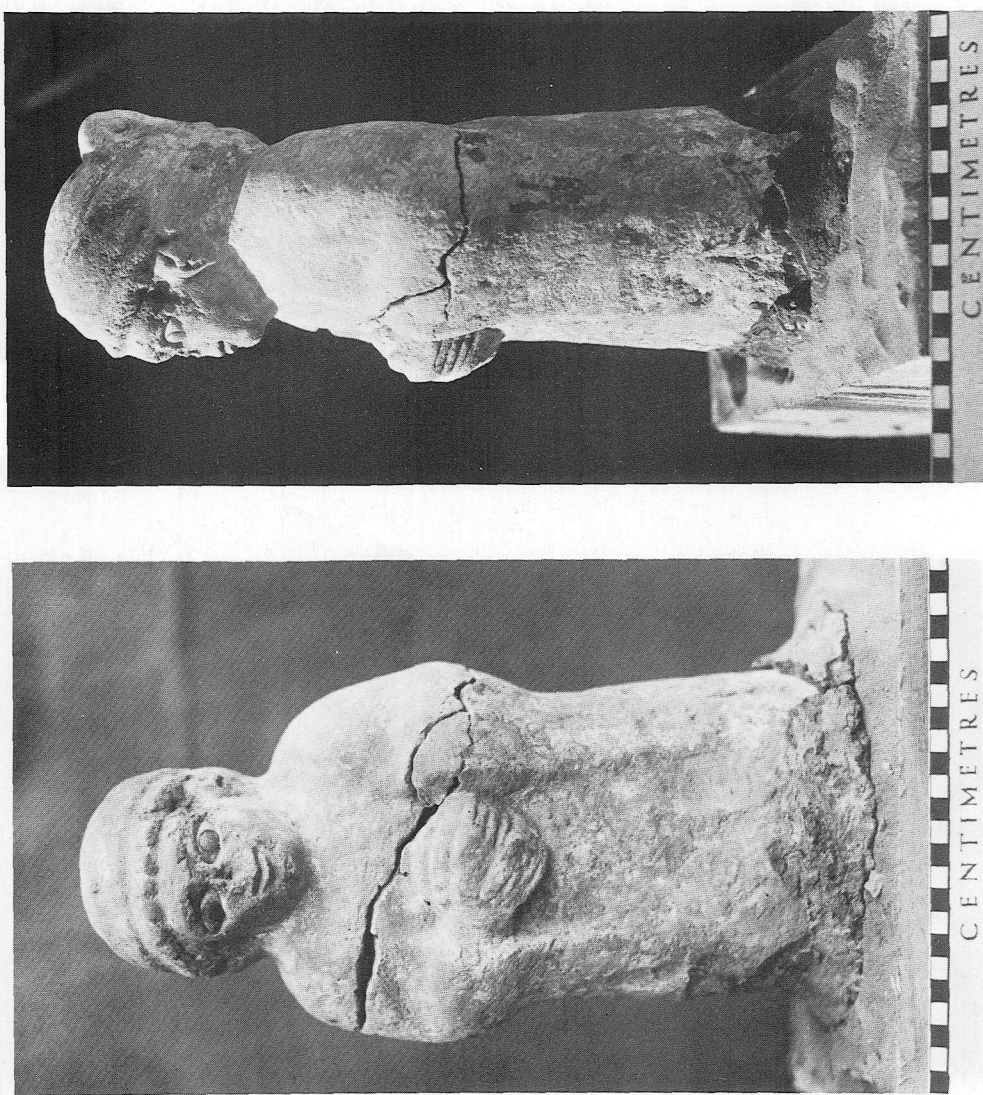
b. The Hendar-sag statue (U.16425) from the courtyard of her chapel



a. En-ana-tuma's statue of Ningal (U.6352) found in the Larsa temple of the Gipar-ku



SCULPTURE

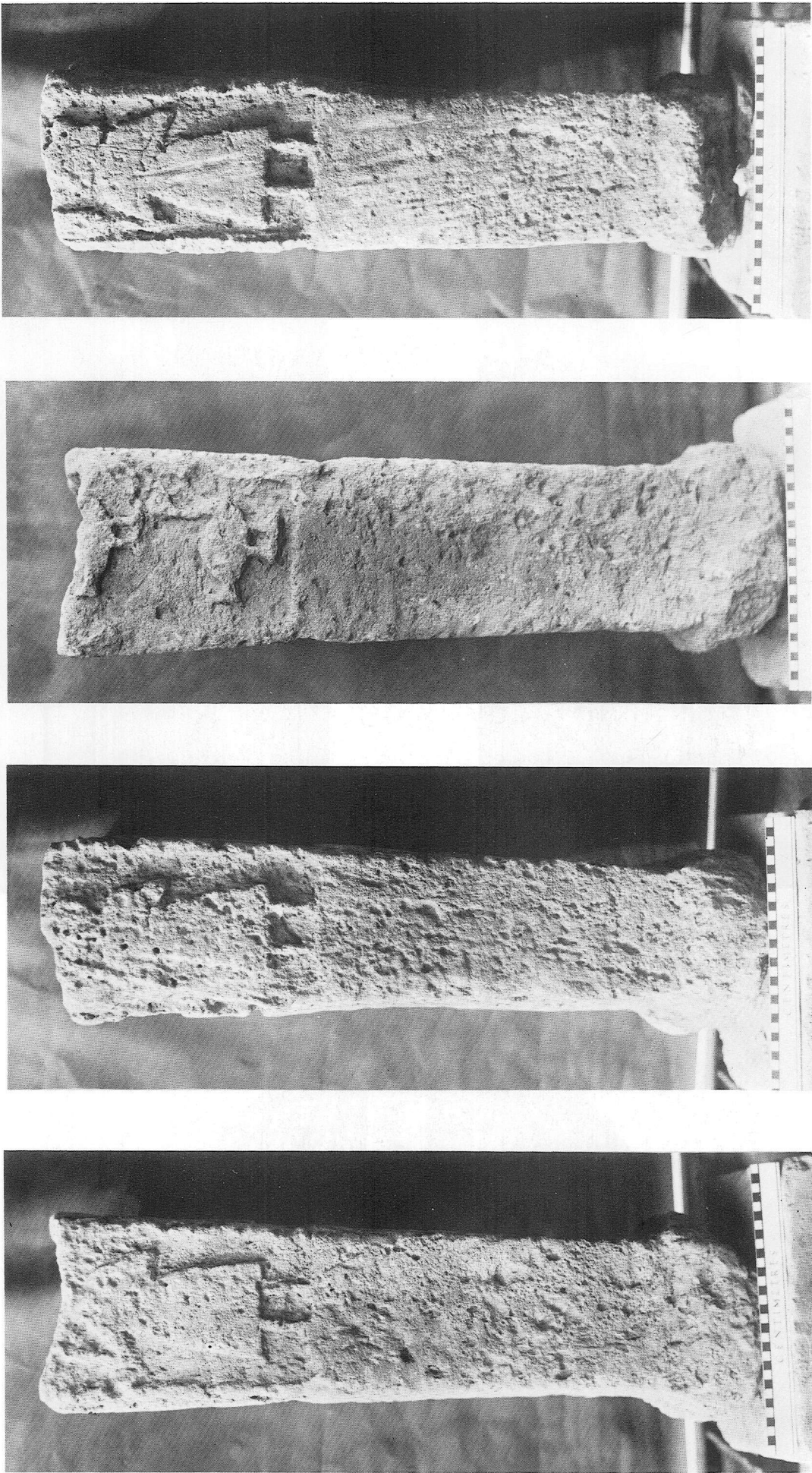


a. The cult statue of Hēndur-sag (U.16424) from the sanctuary of her chapel



b. Copper statuette of Hēndur-sag (U.16396) found in the wooden base of the courtyard statue in her chapel





Limestone columnar shaft (U.16434) with cup-hollow for libations, its four sides decorated with reliefs. Found in the courtyard of the Hendur-sag Chapel

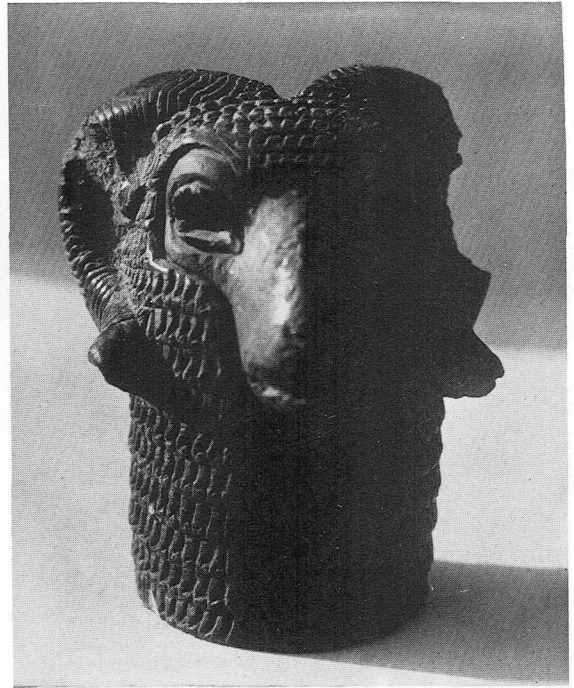
SCULPTURE



*a.* The limestone statue of Nin-šubur (U.16960) from her chapel on Carfax



*b.* Calcite mace-head (U.18837) with dedication to Nin-šubur. From her chapel on Carfax



U. 16427



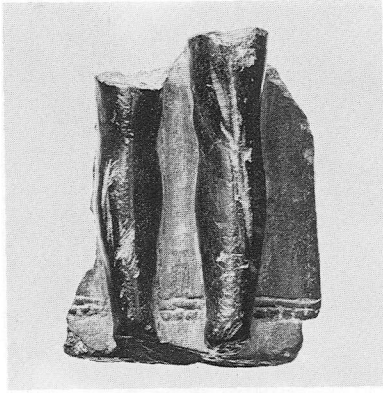
U. 6832



U. 7598

Heads of rams carved in steatite and diorite

SCULPTURE



U. 17862



U. 6820



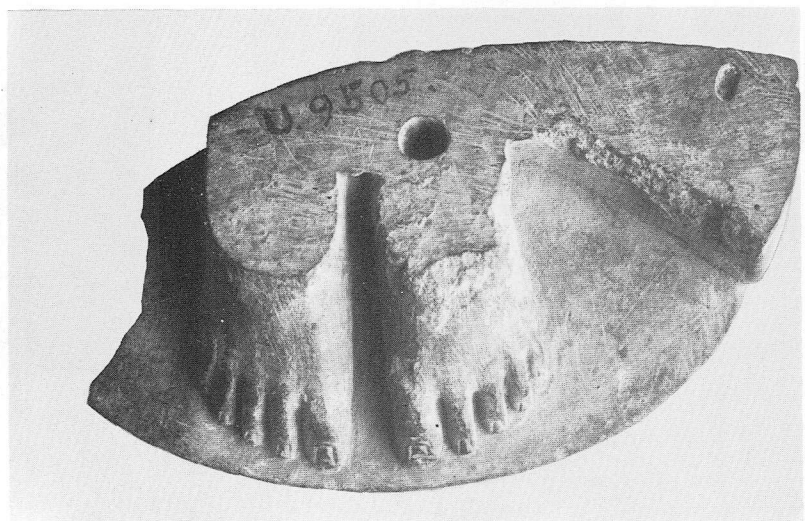
U. 6857



U. 15817



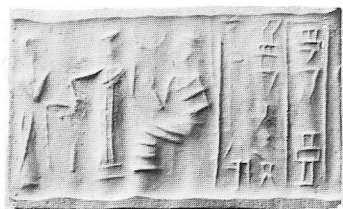
U. 17436



U. 9505

Faience mask (U.6820), copper head (U.17436) and fragments of stone sculpture

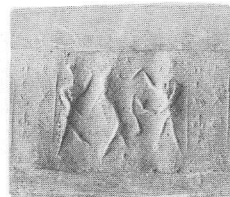
SCULPTURE and FAÏENCE



U. 6084



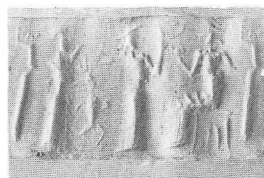
U. 6085



U. 6086



U. 6132



U. 6136



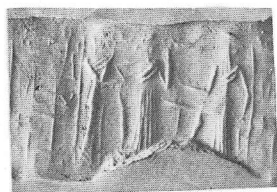
U. 6165



U. 6200



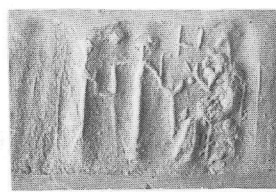
U. 6232



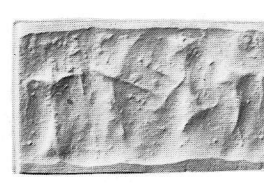
U. 6268



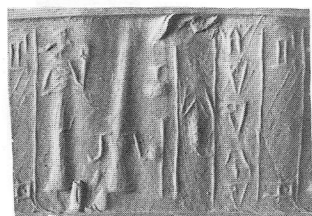
U. 6271



U. 6479



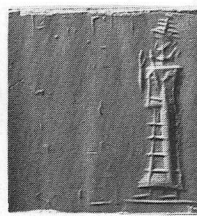
U. 6538



U. 6613B



U. 6699



U. 6751



U. 6779



U. 6852



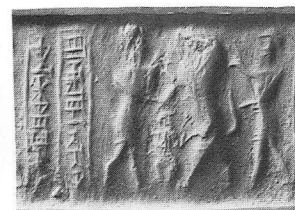
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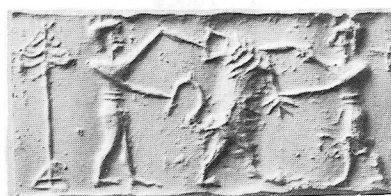
U. 7000



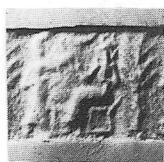
U. 7503



U. 7528



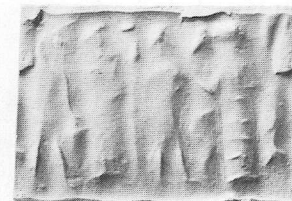
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U. 7568



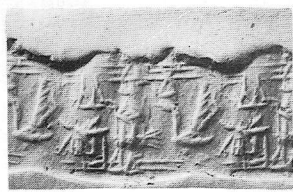
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U. 7589



U. 16326



U. 16548



U. 16562



U. 16621

CYLINDER SEALS



U. 16631



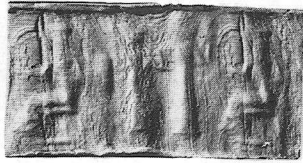
U. 16720



U. 16806



U. 16819



U. 17329



U. 17337

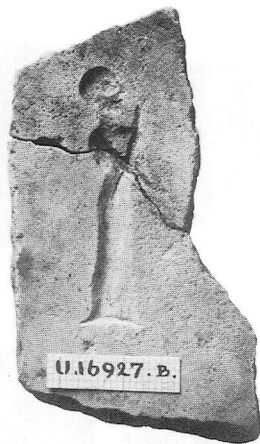


U. 17617

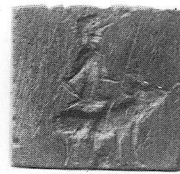
Cylinder Seals



U. 16927A



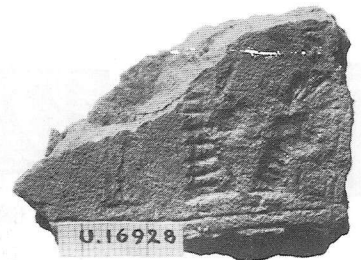
U. 16927B



U. 16927 G.



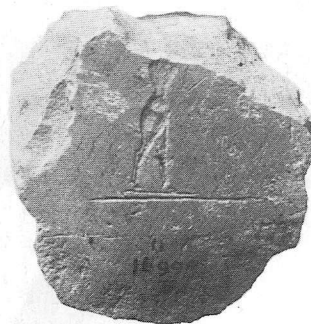
U. 6607



U. 16928



U. 16994A



U. 16994B



U. 16927F

Gem engravers' trial pieces



Head of a god : statue in painted terracotta, U.16993



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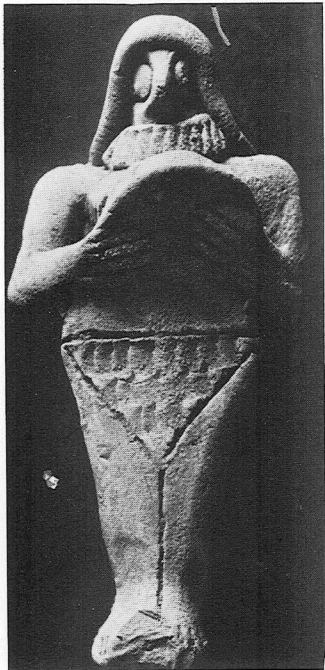
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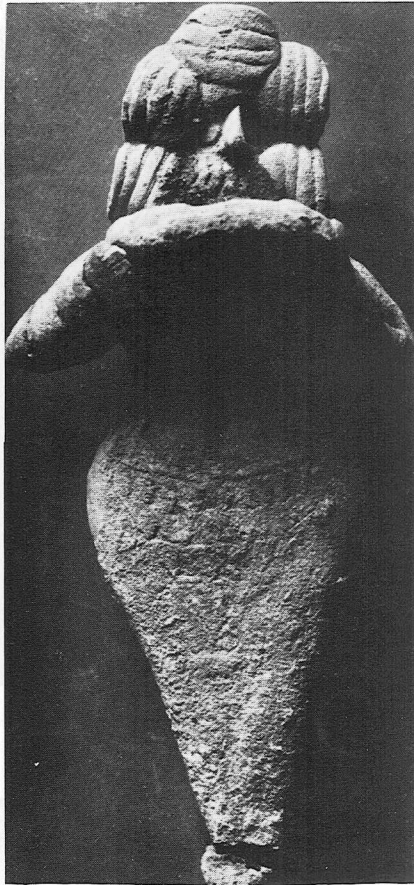
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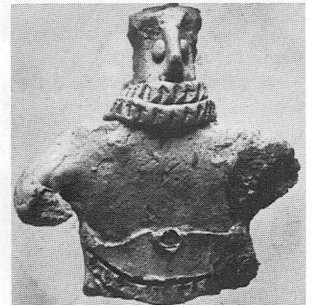
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14 (Front)



15 (Back)



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U. 1754

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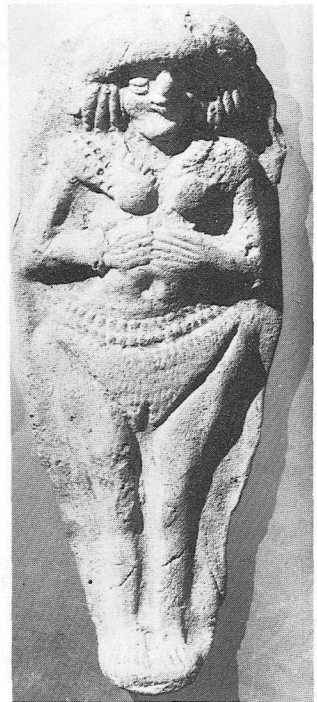
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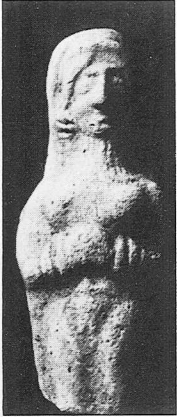
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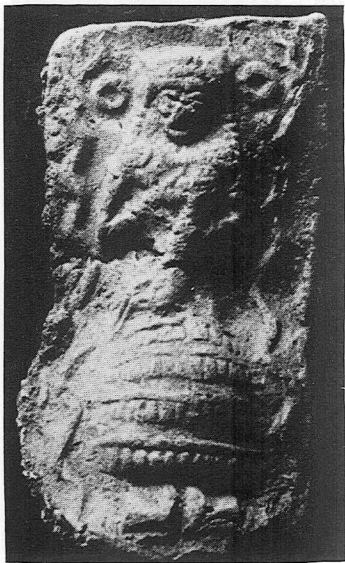
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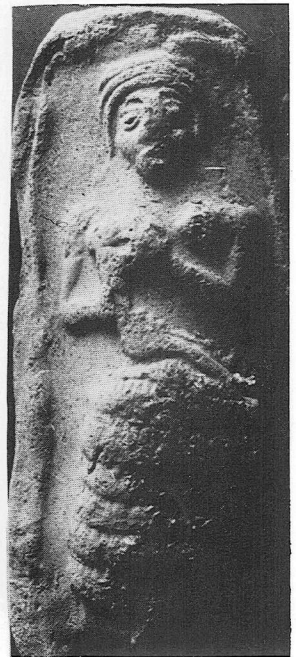
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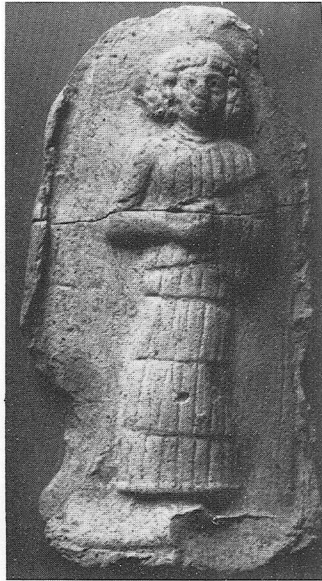


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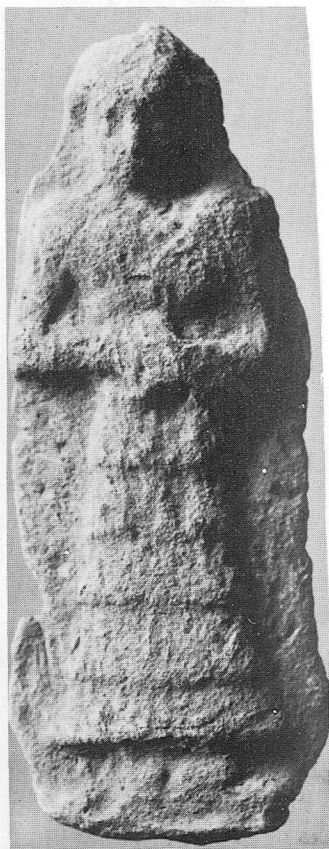
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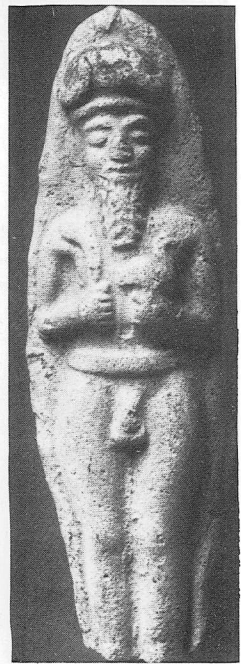
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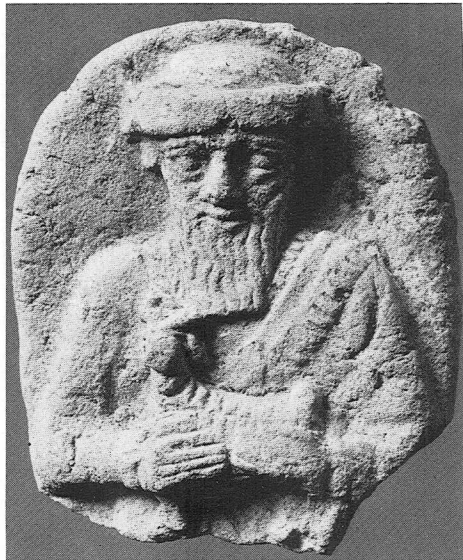
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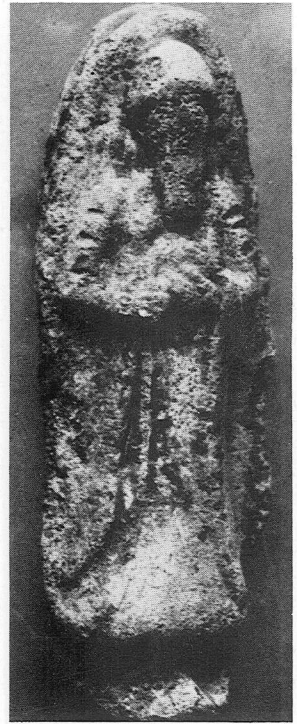




81



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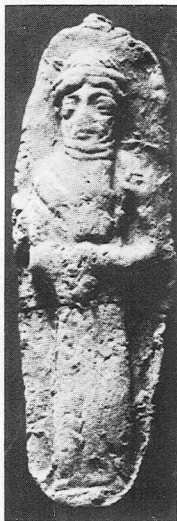
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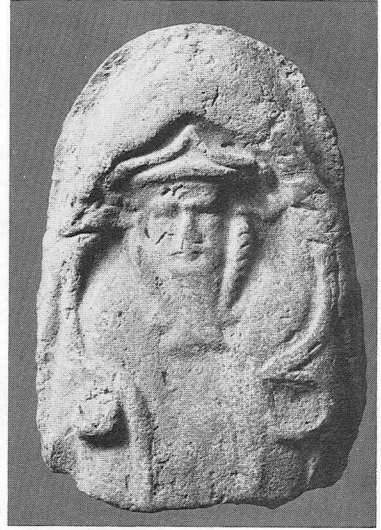
TERRACOTTAS



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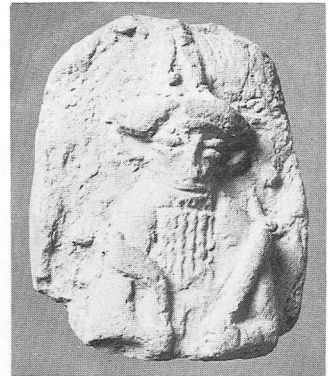
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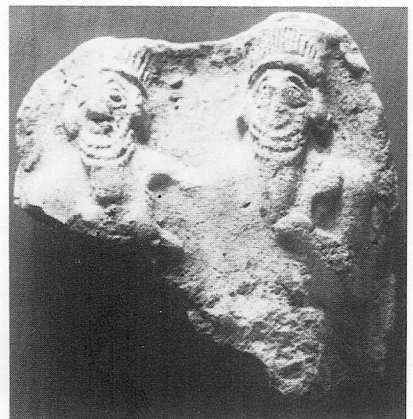
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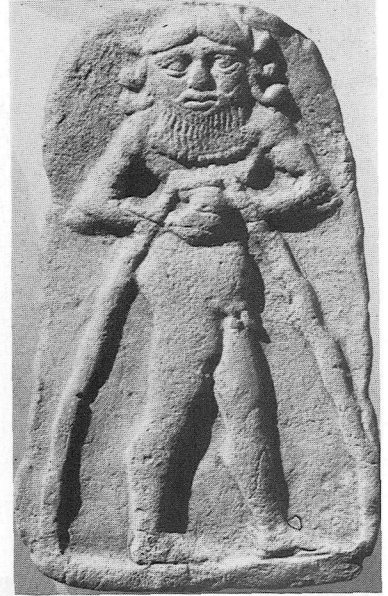
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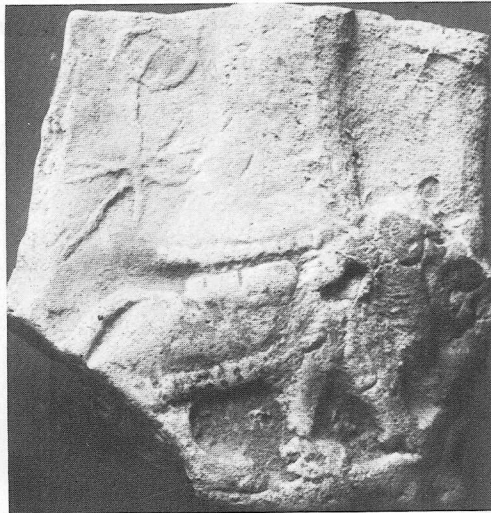
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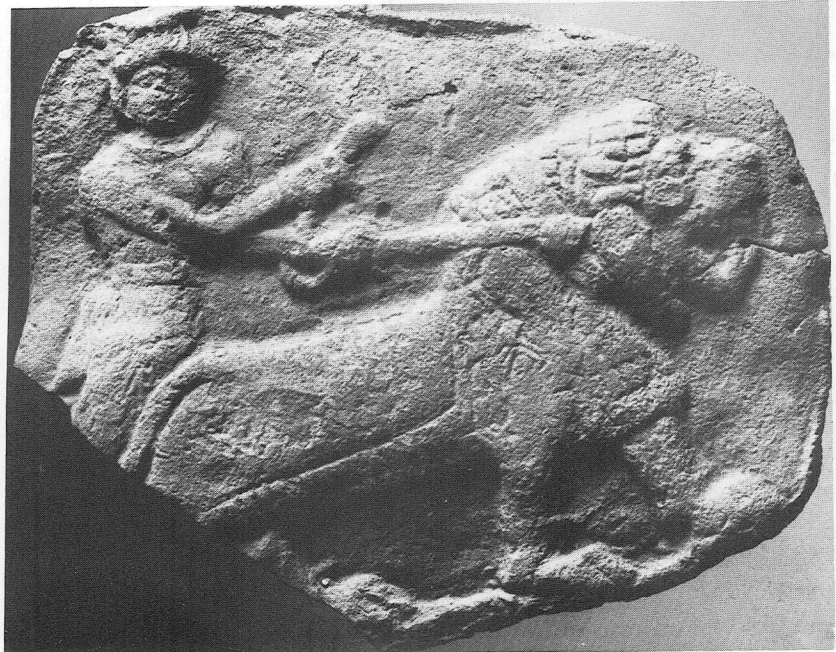
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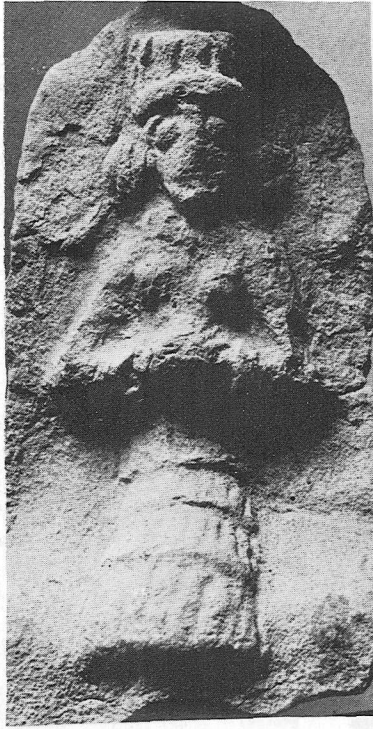


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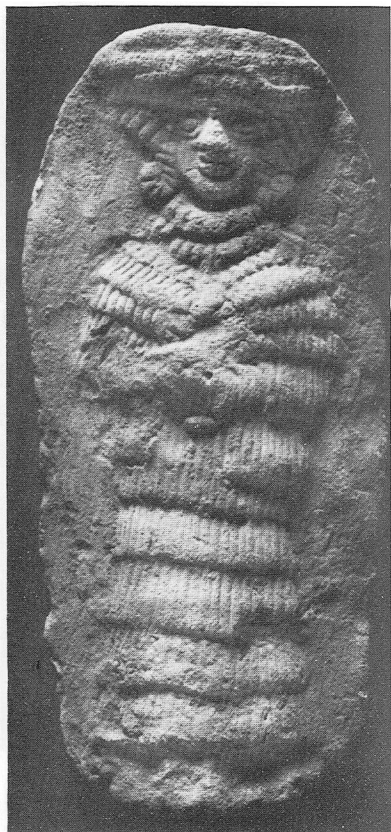


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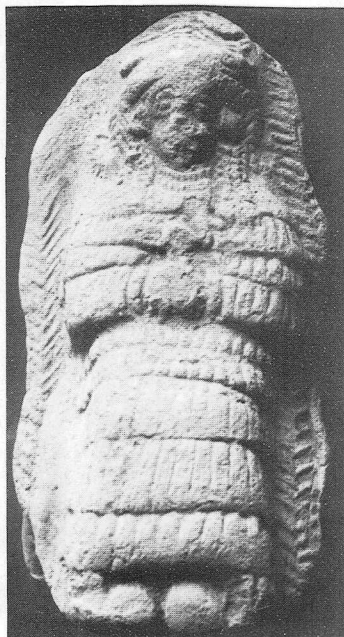
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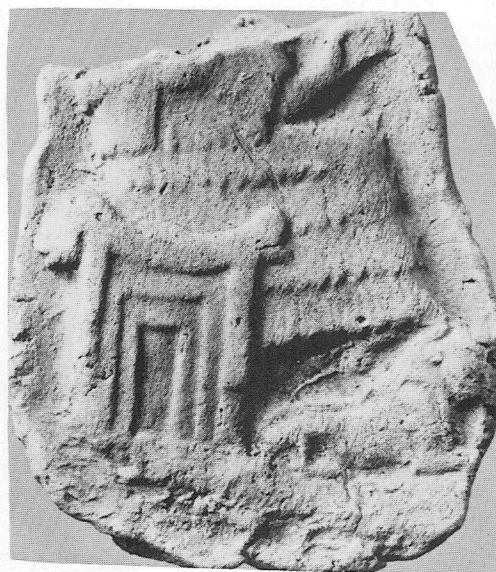
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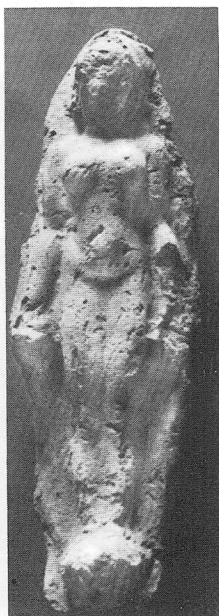
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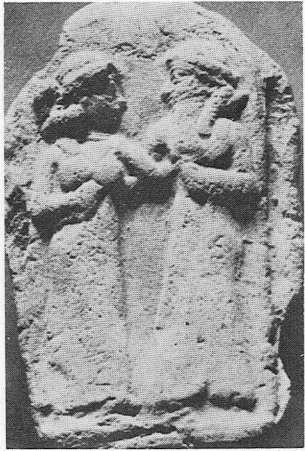


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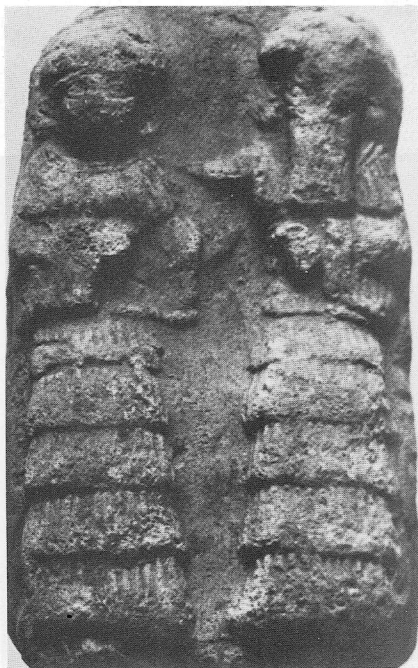
168



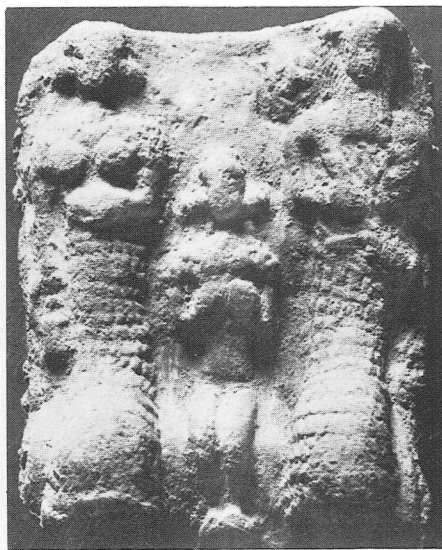
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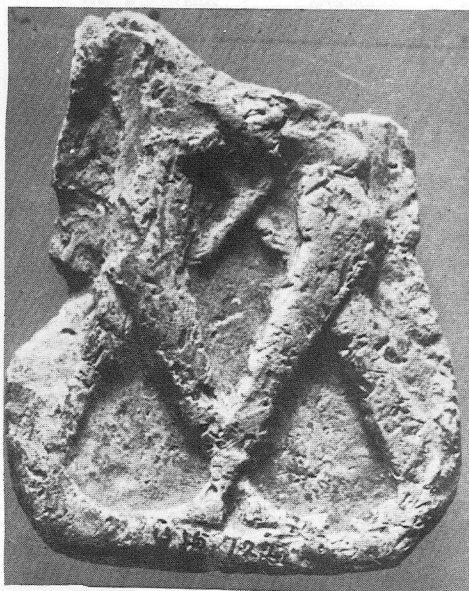
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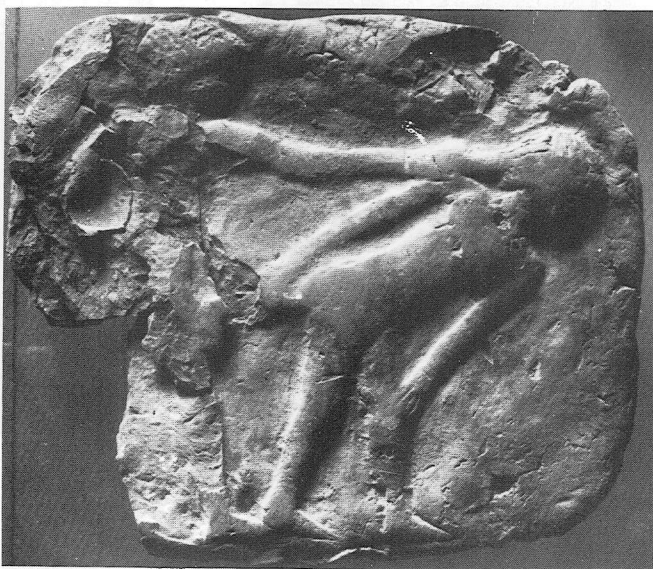
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179



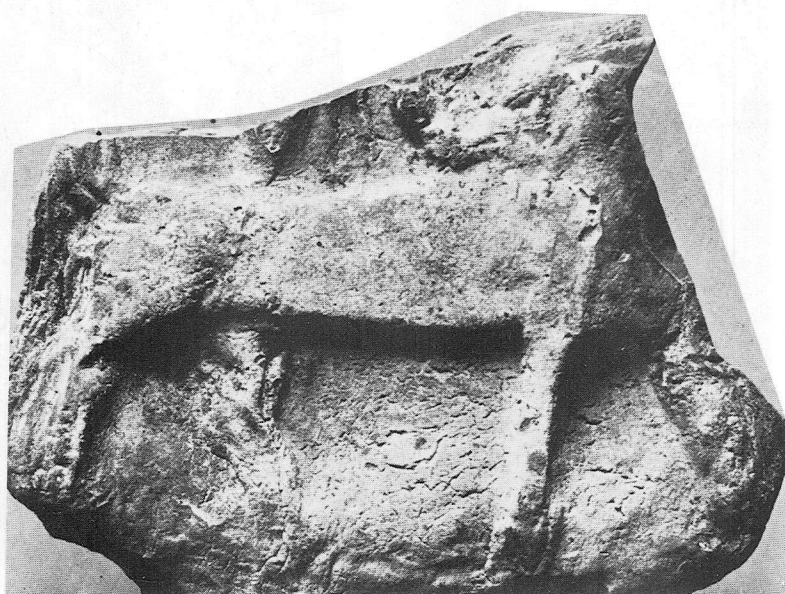
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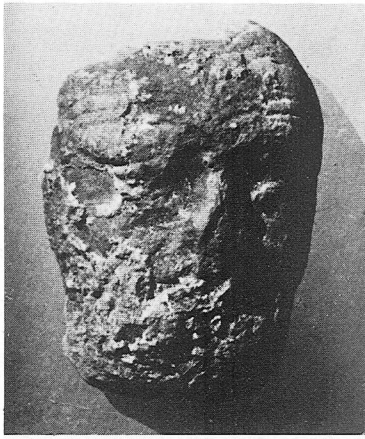


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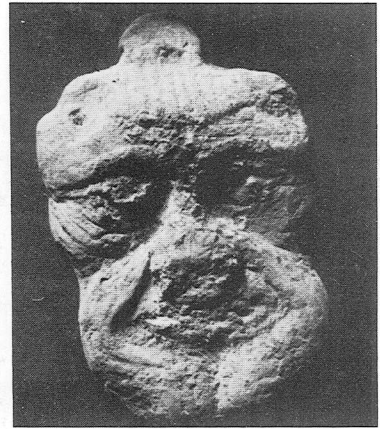
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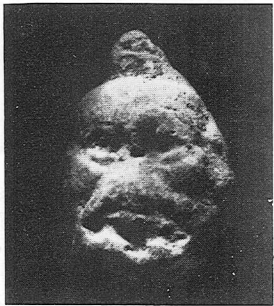
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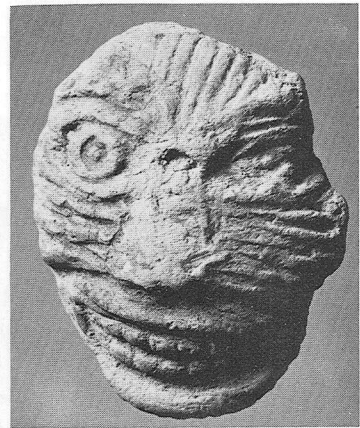
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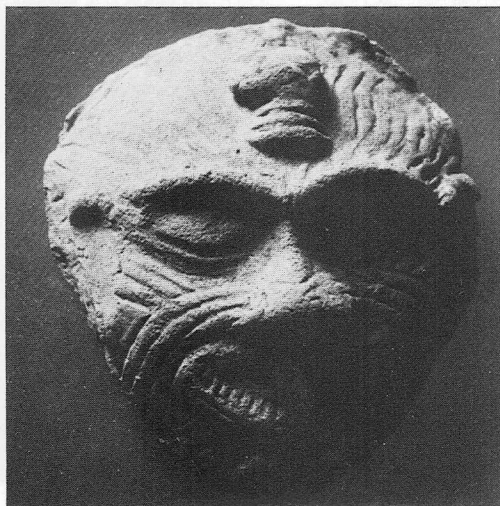
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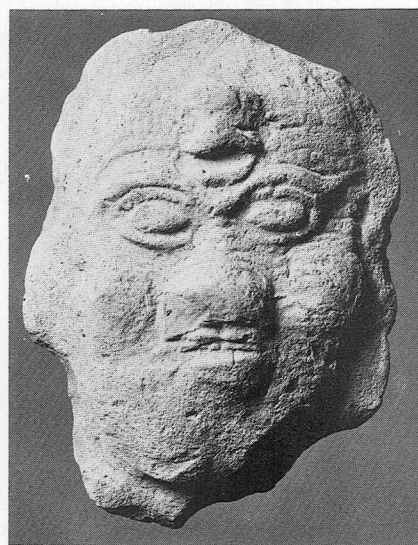
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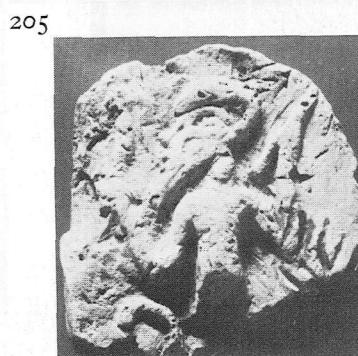
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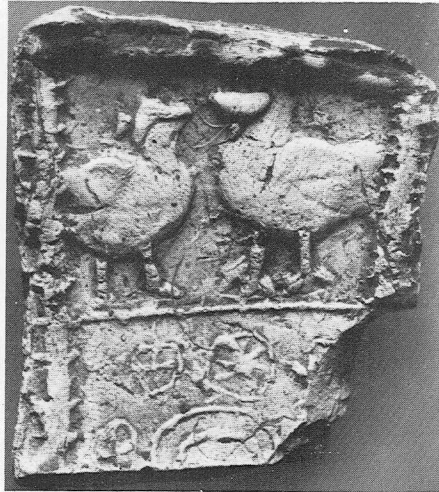
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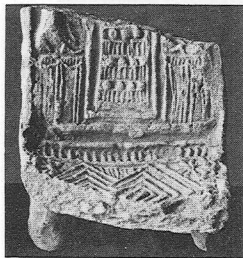
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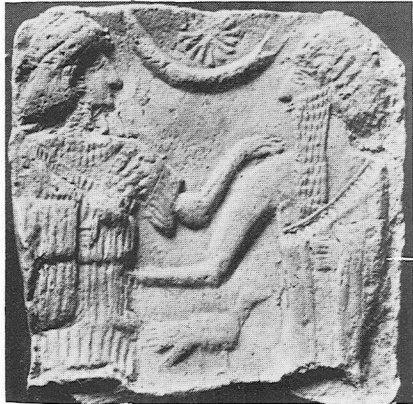
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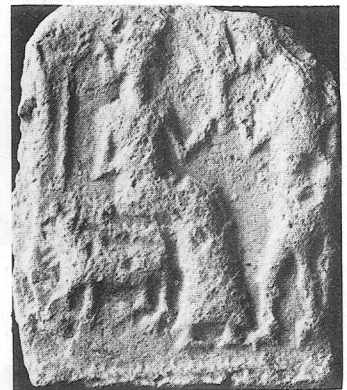
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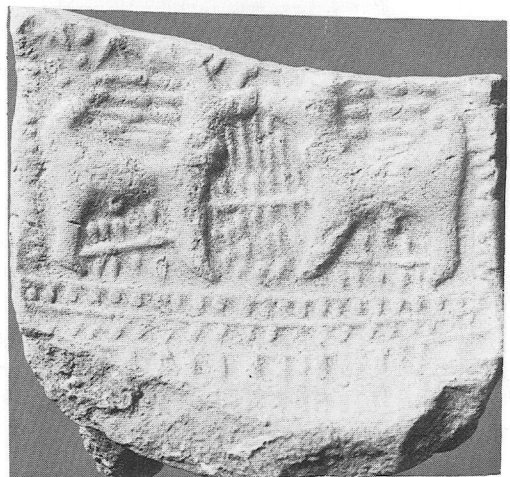
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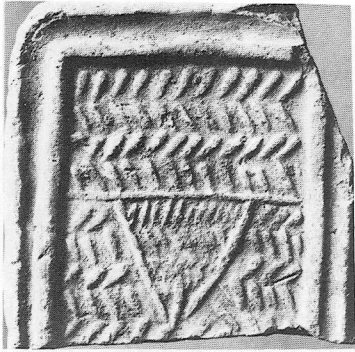


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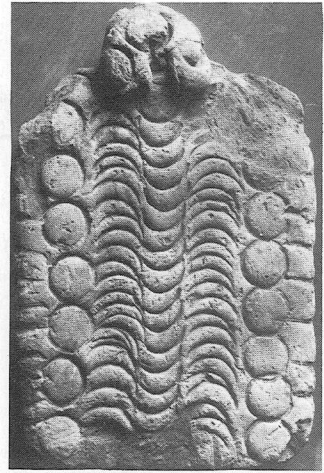
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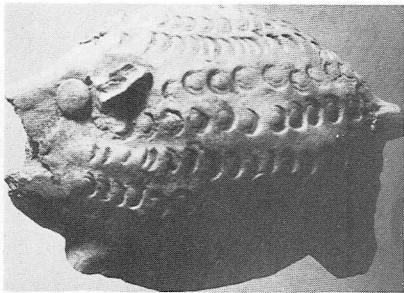
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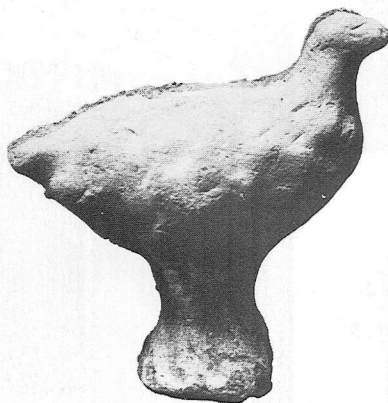
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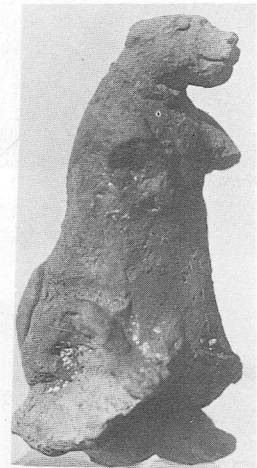
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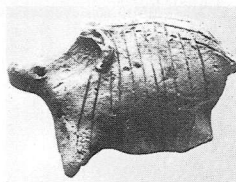
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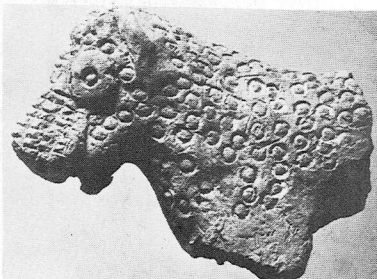
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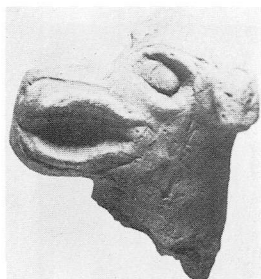
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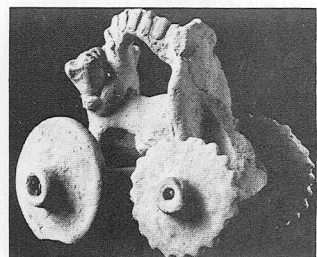
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242

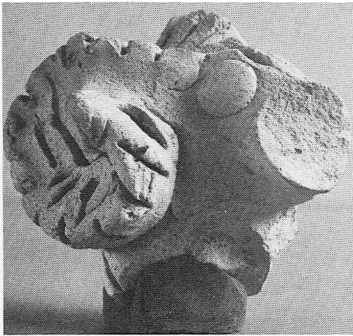


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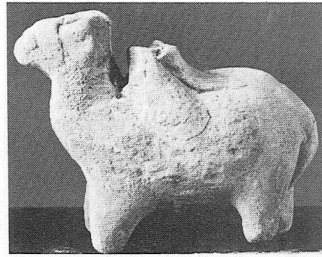


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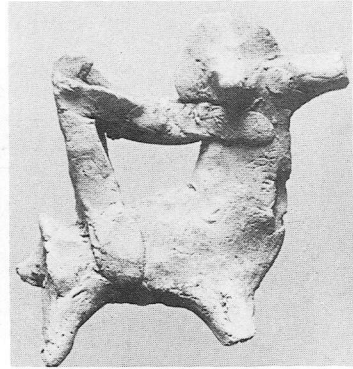
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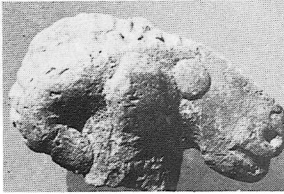
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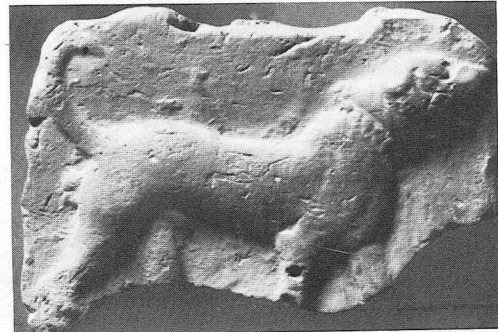
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250



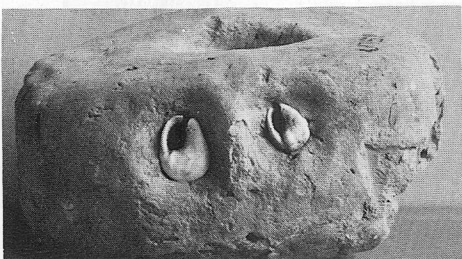
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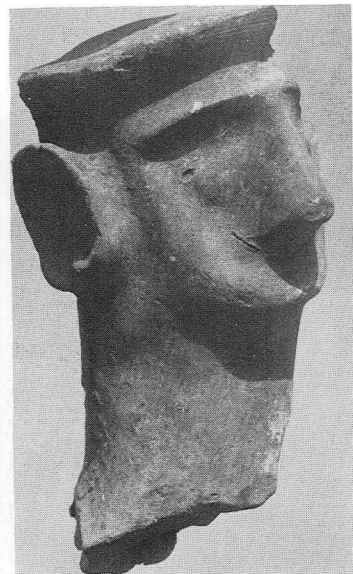
252



251

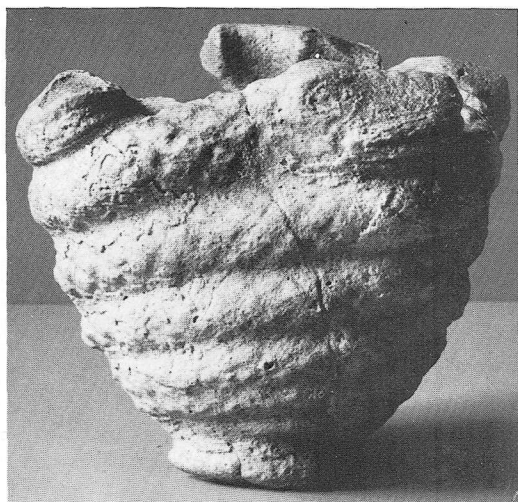


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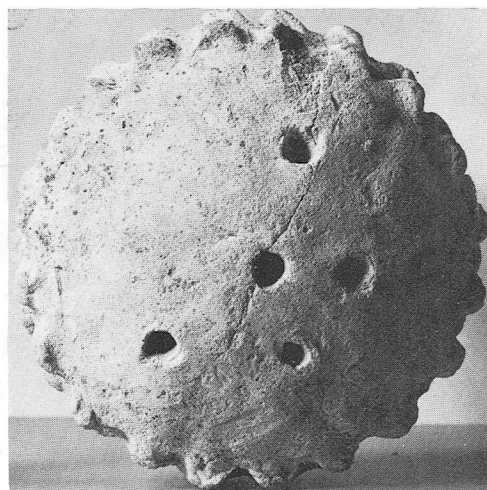


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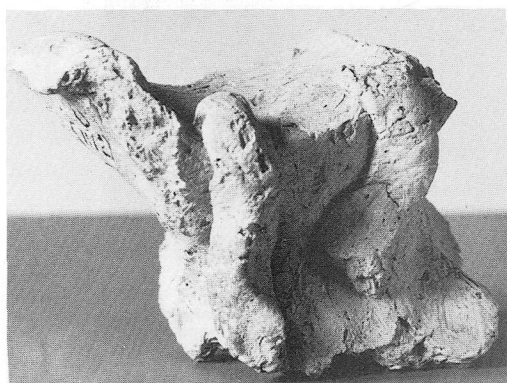
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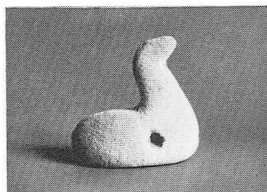
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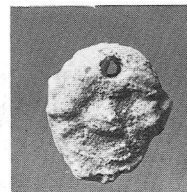
a U. 1276



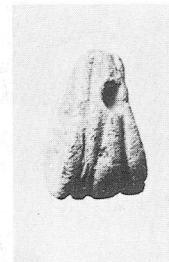
b. U. 1269



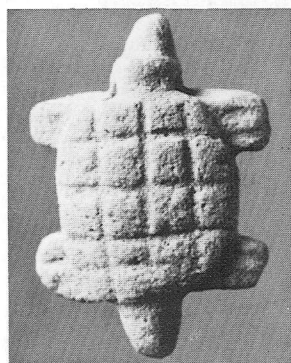
c. (see p.253)



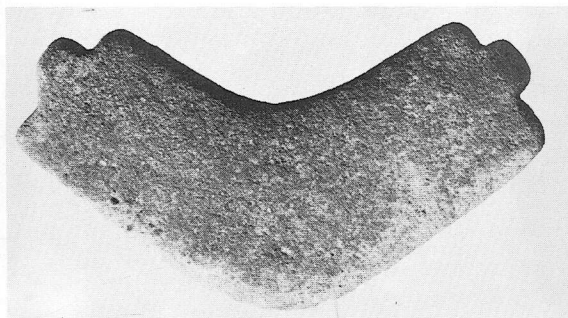
d. U. 1409



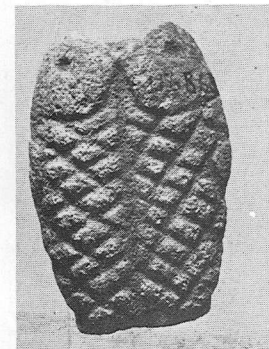
e. U. 6845



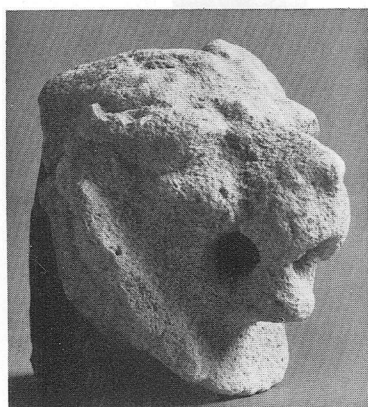
f. U.16128



g. U. 1715



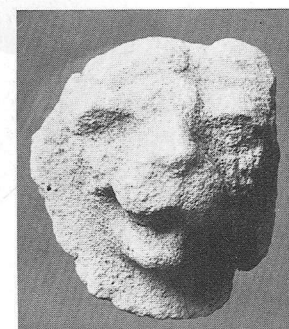
h. U. 6863



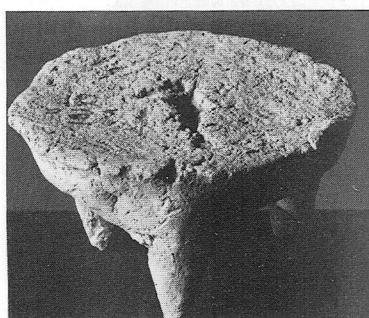
i. U. 1580



j. U. 1274



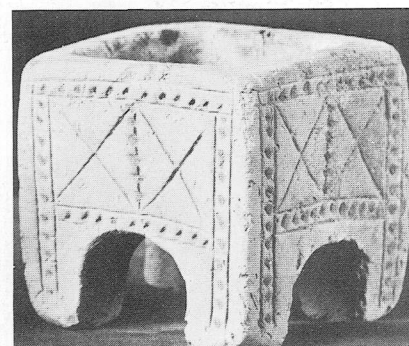
k. U. 1580



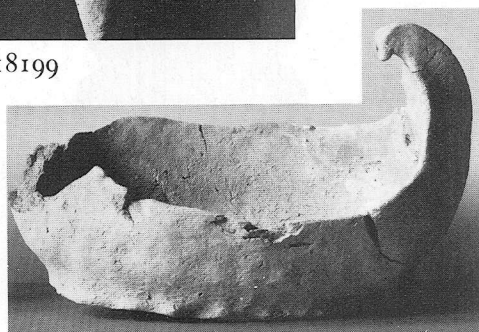
l. U. 18199



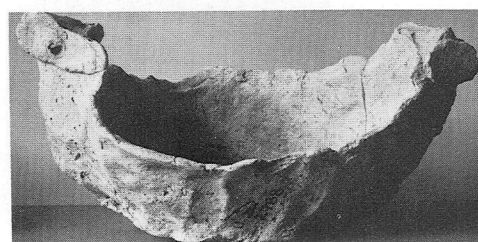
m. U. 1286



n. (see p. 253)



o. U. 1034



p. U. 2788

Glazed frit amulets, incense burner and model boats

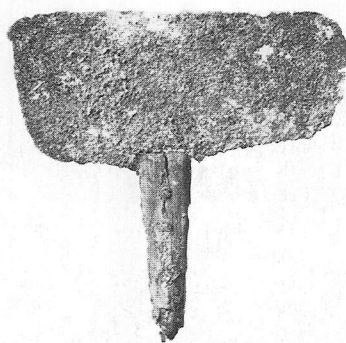
GLAZED FRIT and VARIA



a. U. 6137



b. U. 6135



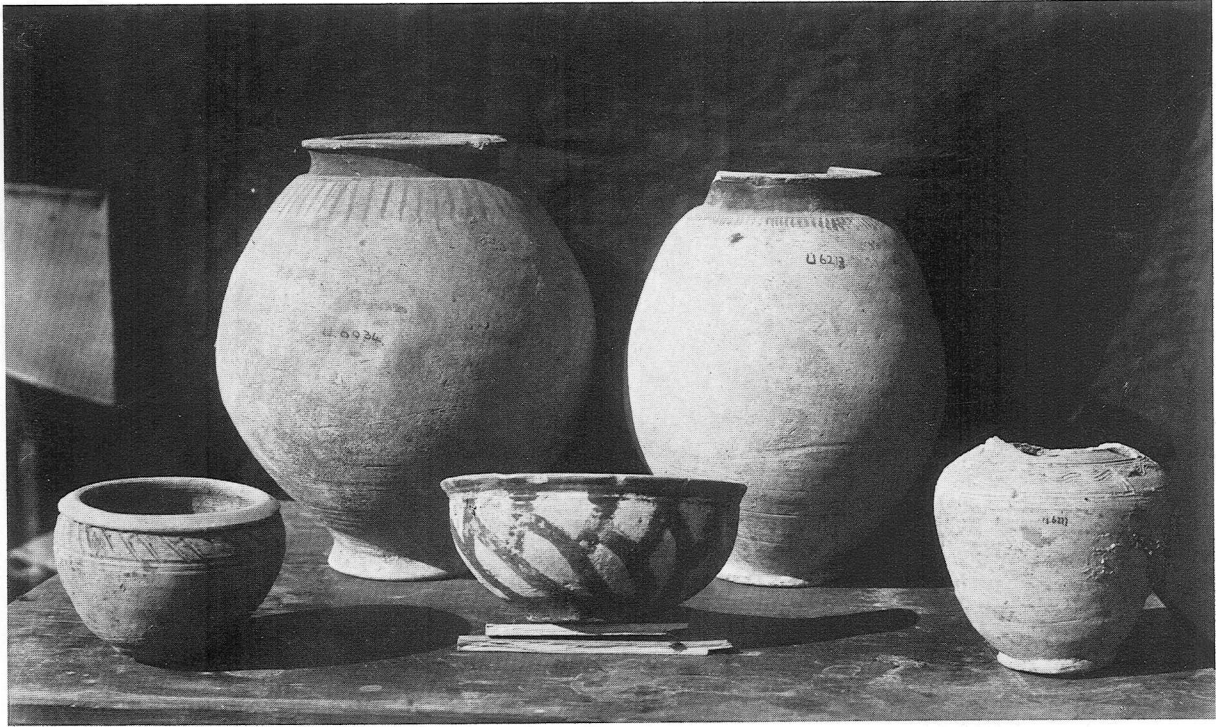
c. U. 6154



d. U. 17084



e. U. 17082



a. U. 6277.x

b. U.6034

c. U. 6039

d. U. 6213

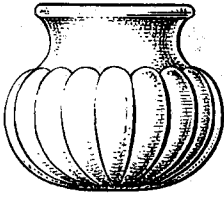
e. U. 6277.xvi



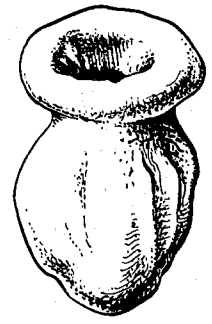
f. (see p. 253)

g. U. 17081

h. U. 17301



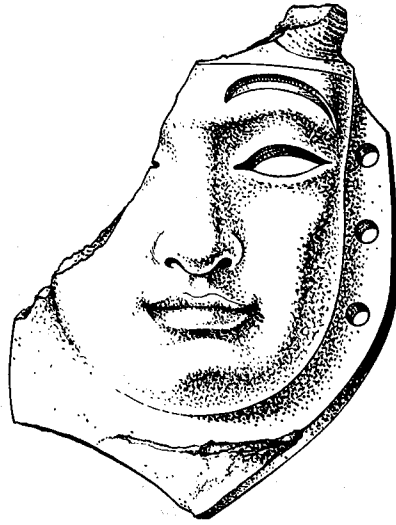
a. (see p. 253)  $\frac{2}{5}$



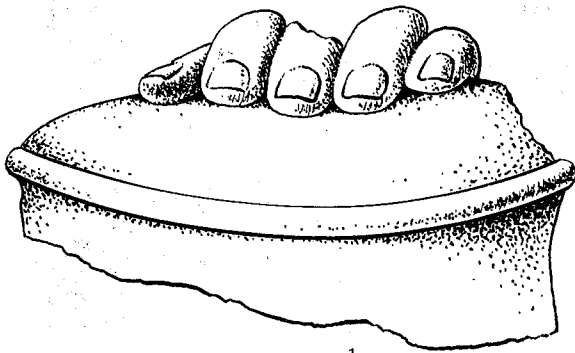
c. U.6166  $\frac{1}{1}$



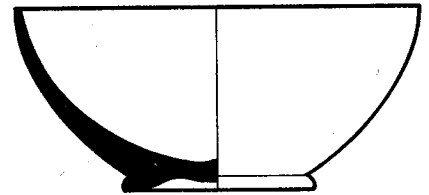
d. U.7057  $\frac{1}{1}$



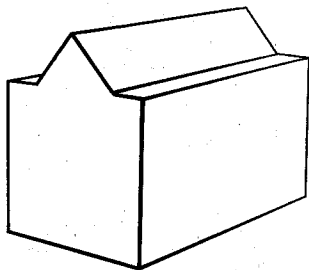
b. U.3254  $\frac{1}{1}$



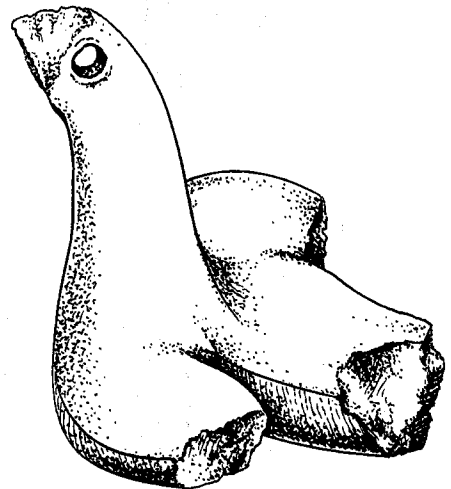
f. U.16313  $\frac{1}{1}$



e. U.6829  $\frac{2}{5}$

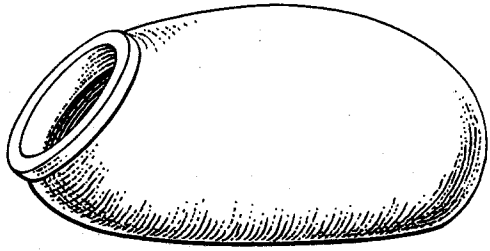


g. U.11455  $\frac{1}{2}$

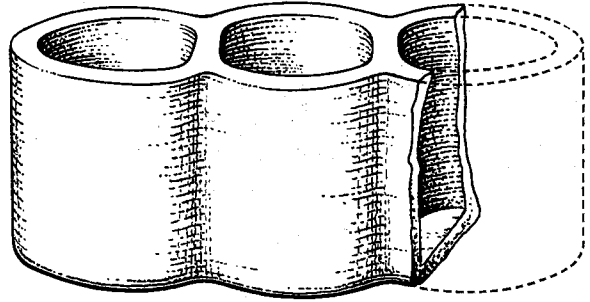


h. U.6476

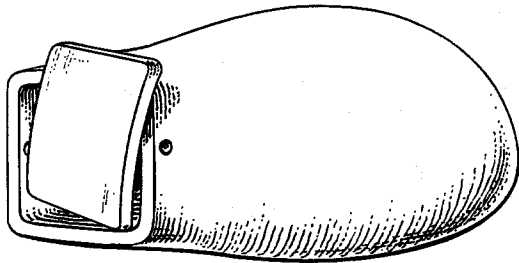




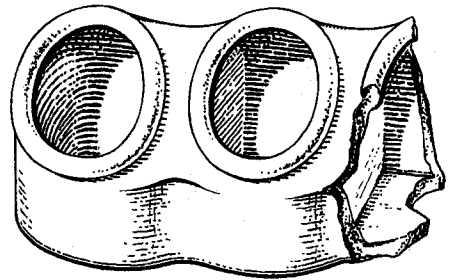
a. (see p. 253 )



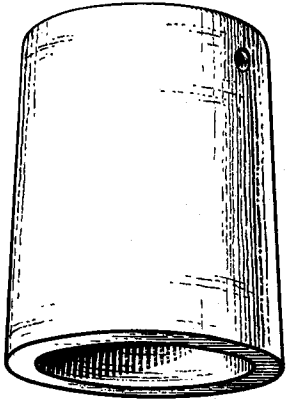
c. (see p. 253 )



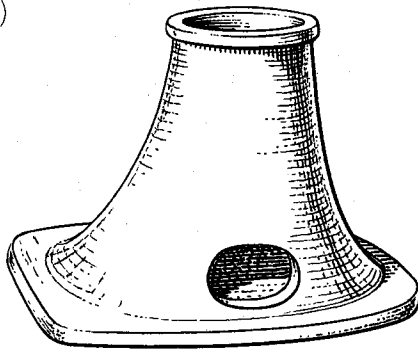
b. (see p. 253 )



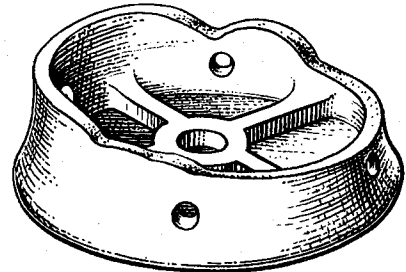
d. (see p. 253 )



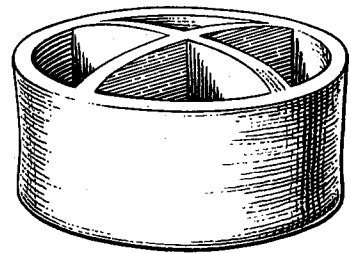
g. U.17645



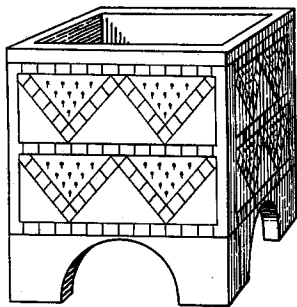
h. (see p. 254 )  $\frac{1}{10}$



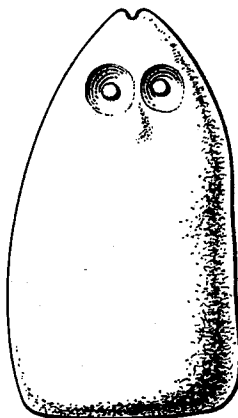
e. U.6147



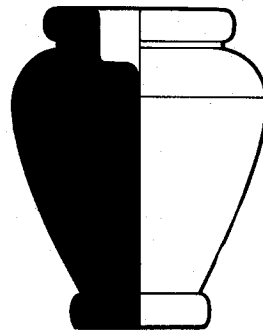
f. (see p. 254 )



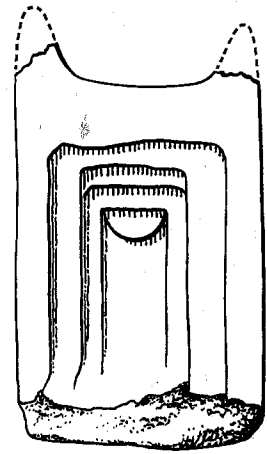
i. U.6812



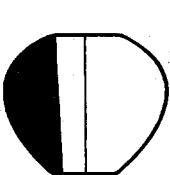
j. U.17661



n. U.16336

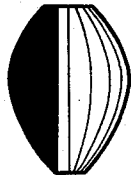


o. U.6195



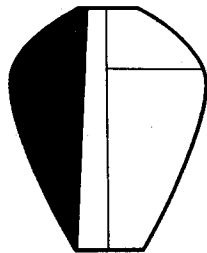
k. U.16331. a

$\frac{2}{5}$



l. U.16331. b

$\frac{2}{5}$

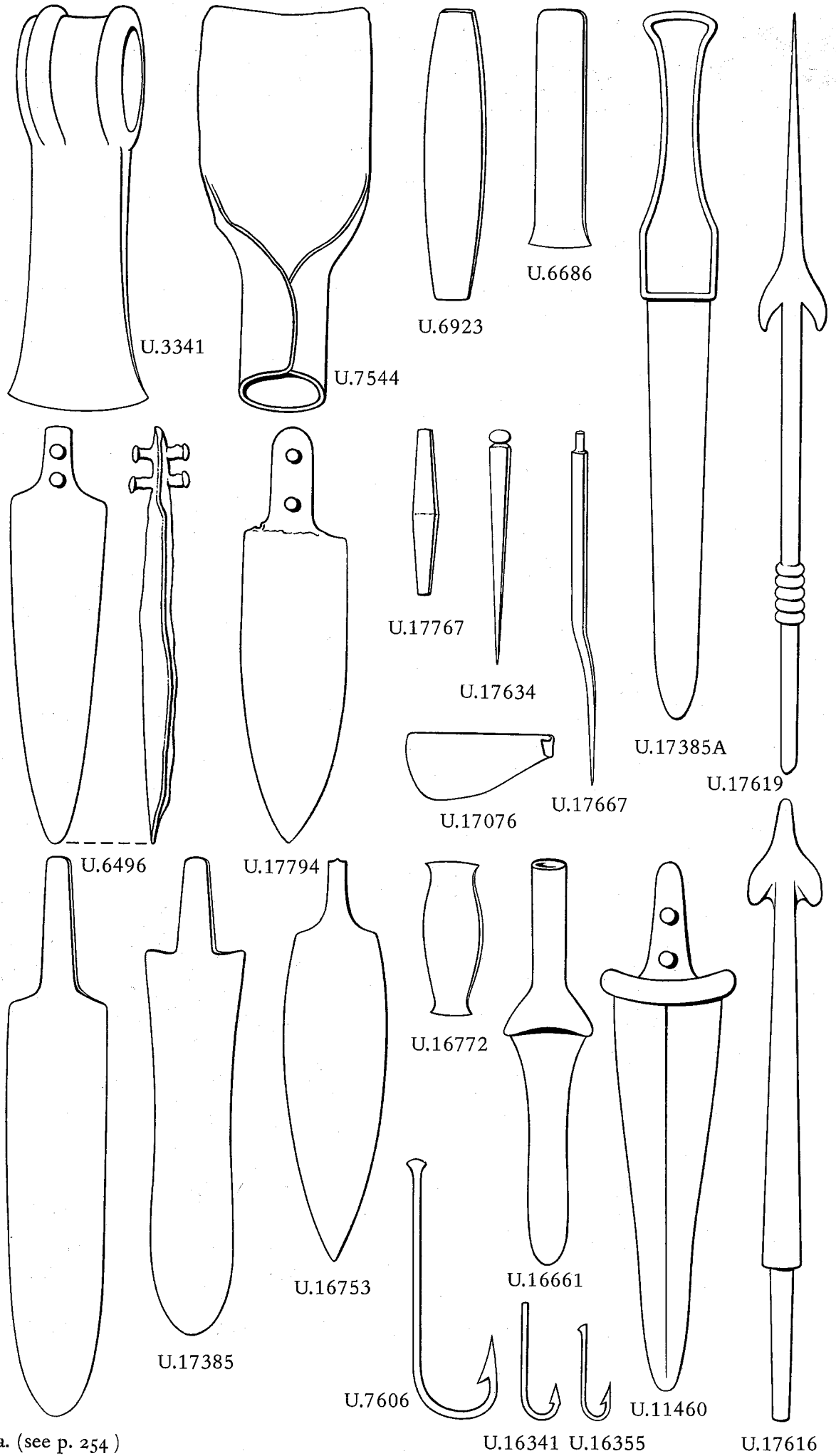


m. U.16335

$\frac{2}{5}$

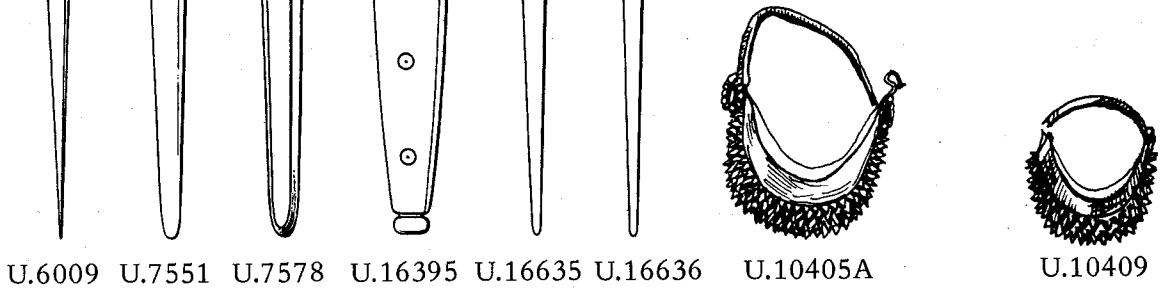
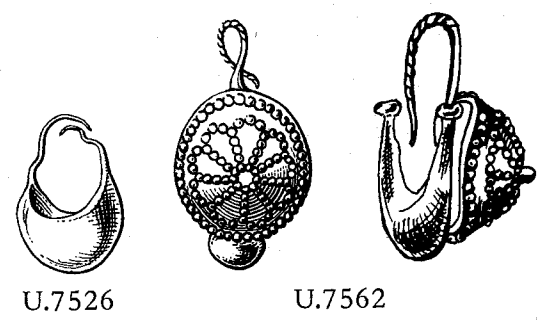
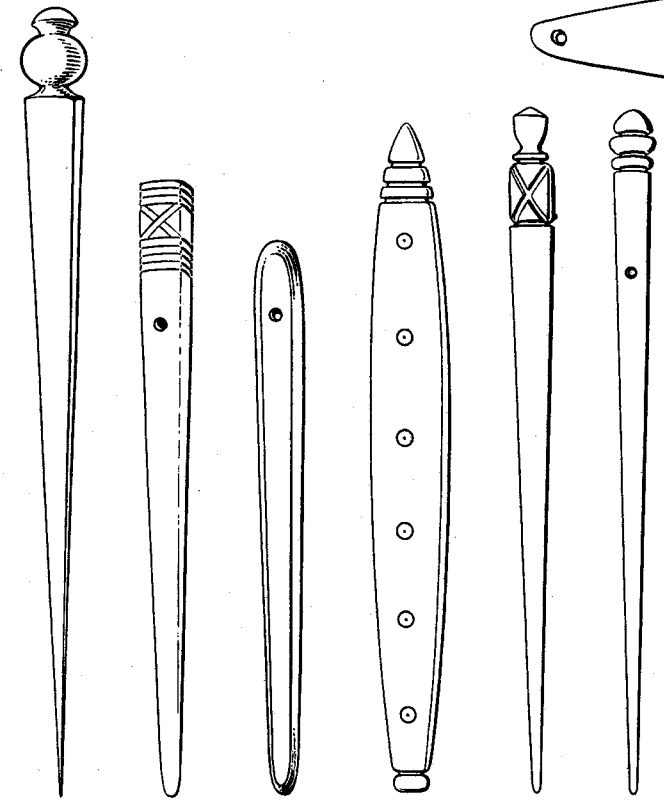
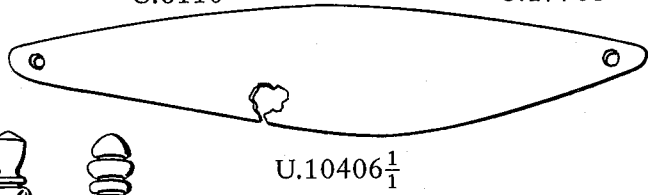
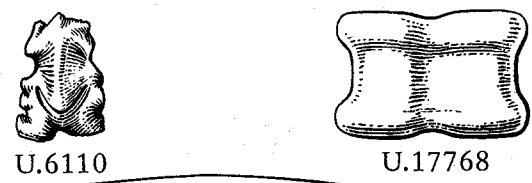
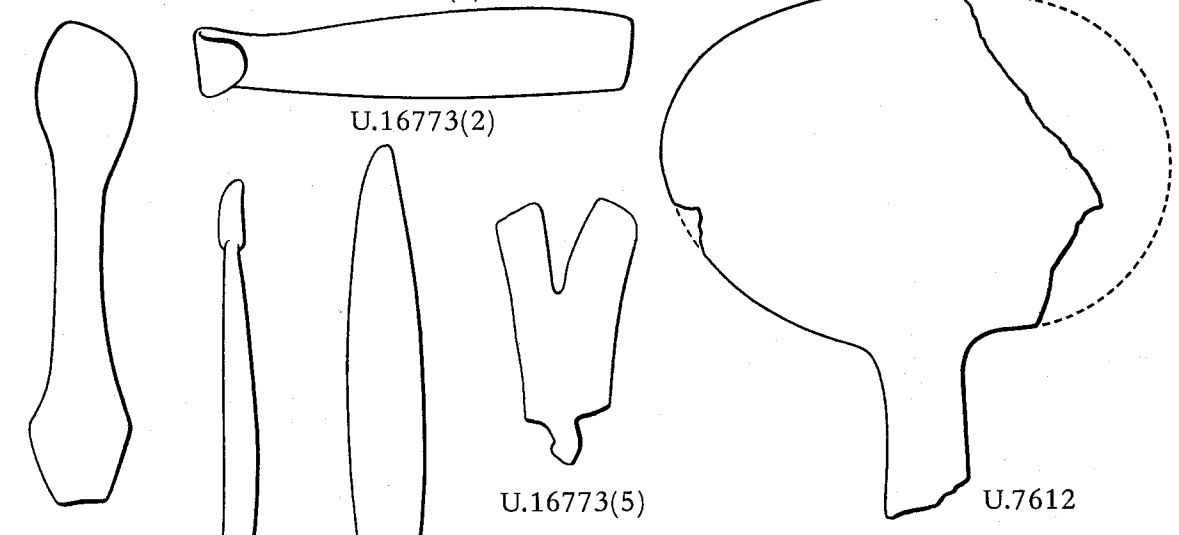
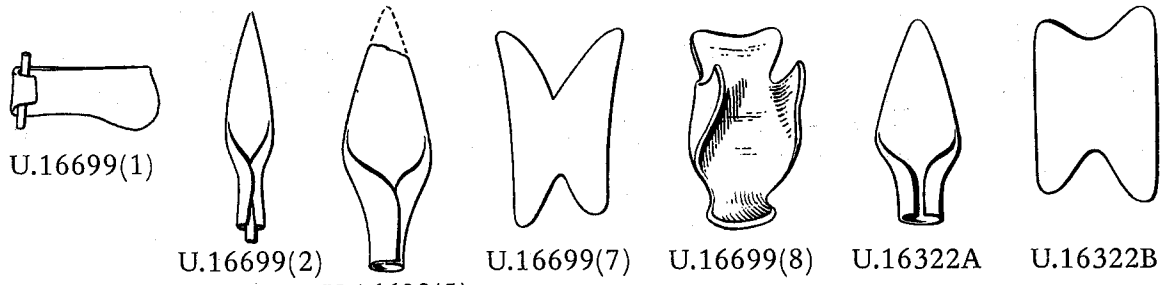
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CLAY AND STONE VARIA

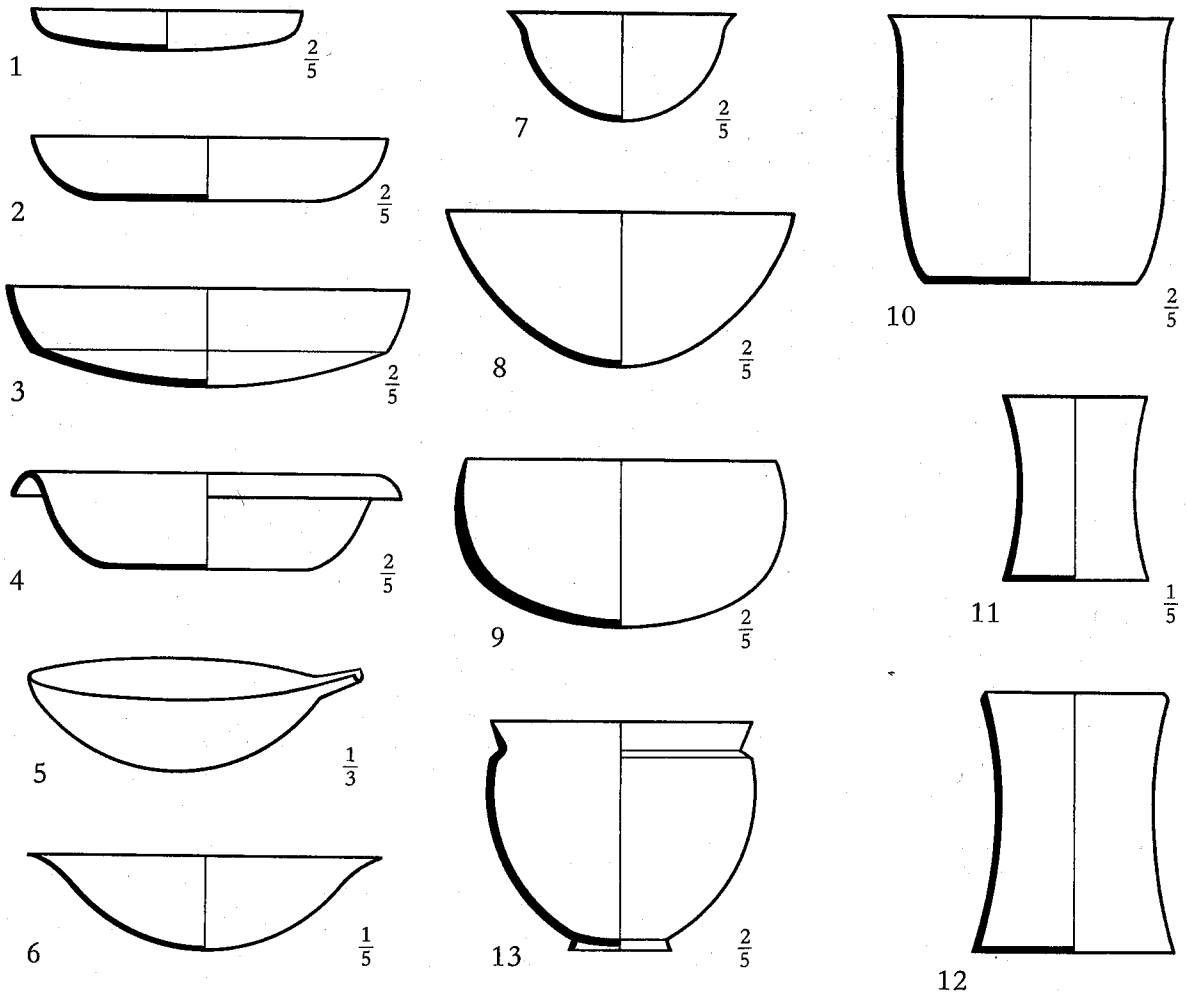


a. (see p. 254)

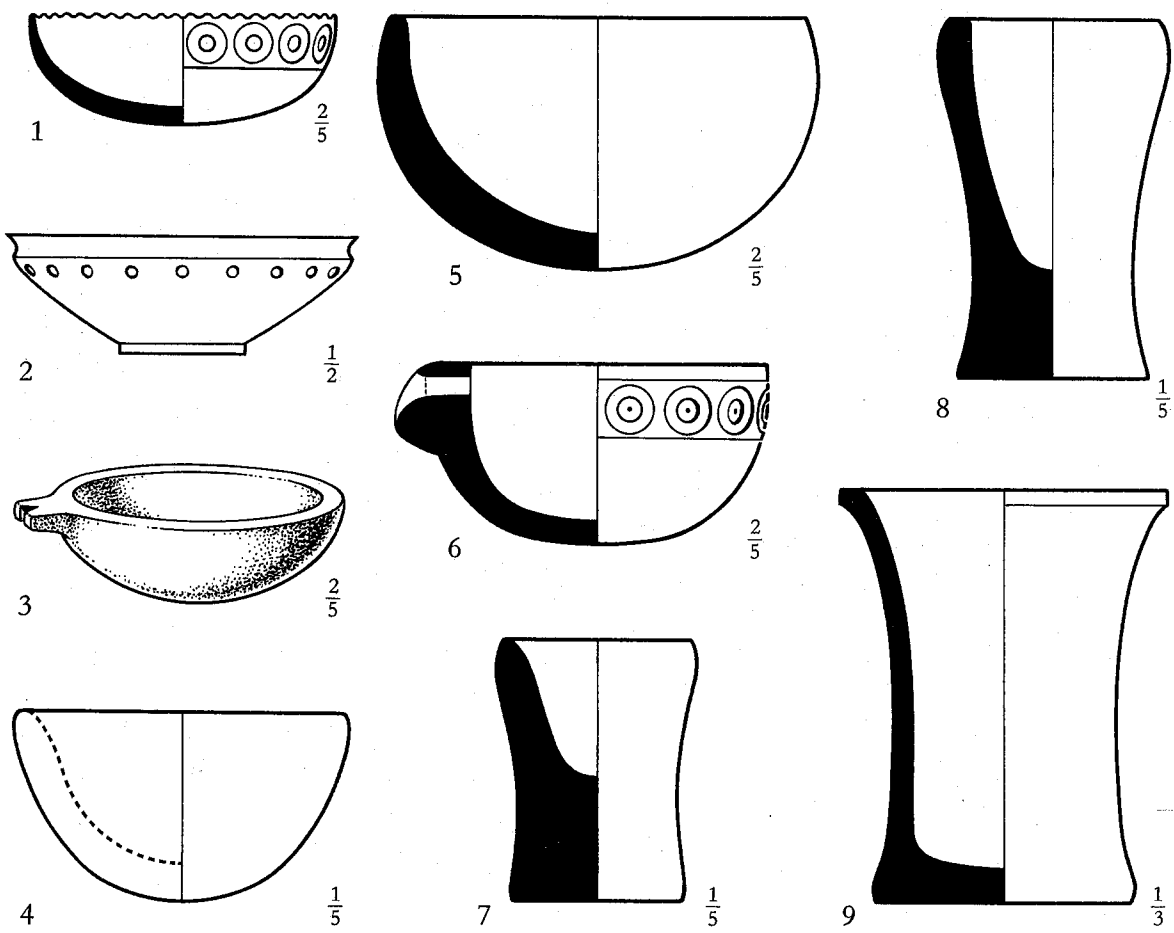
METAL TOOLS AND WEAPONS



METAL AND BONE OBJECTS

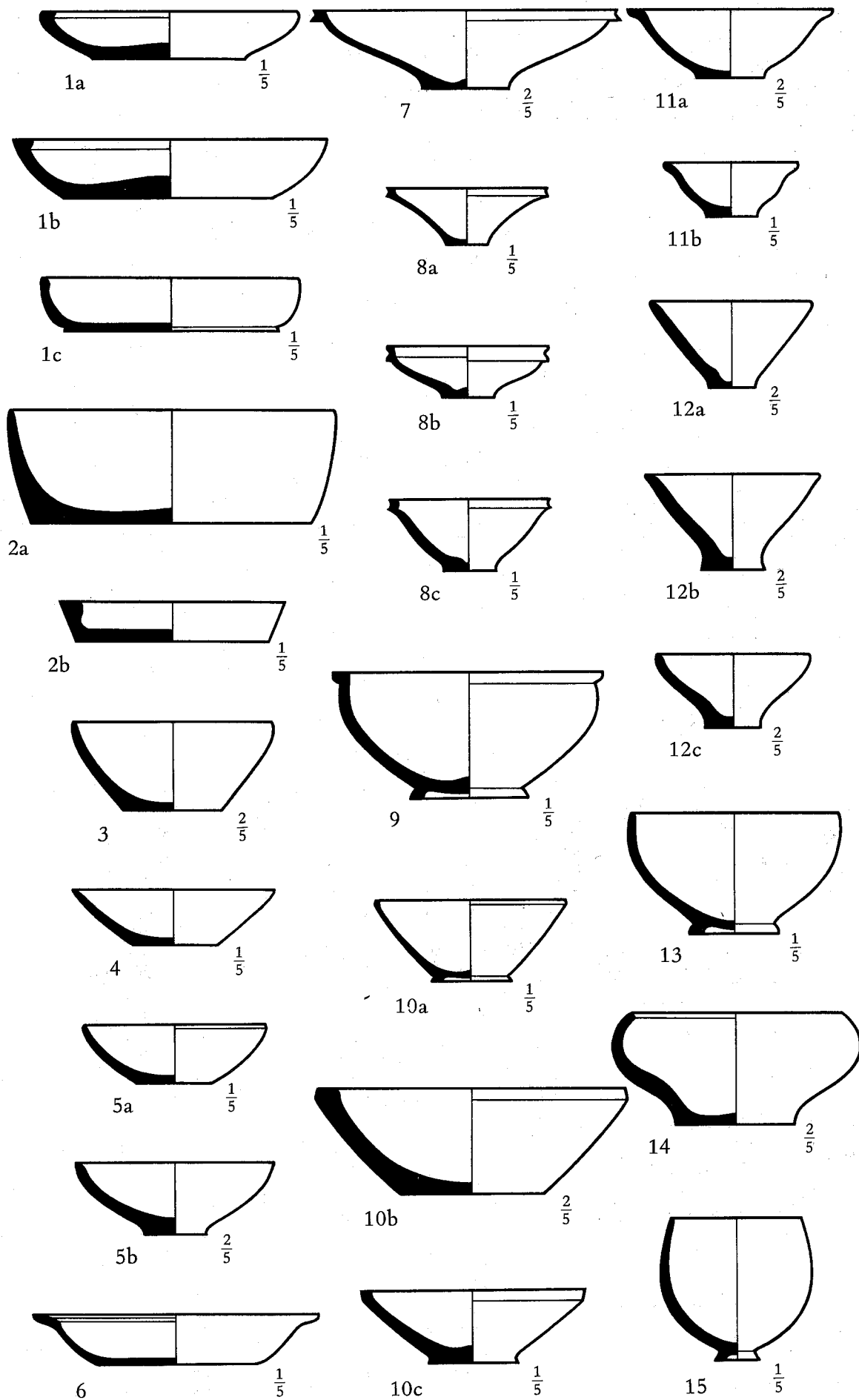


METAL VESSELS

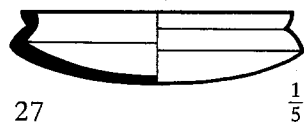
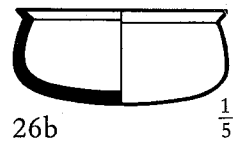
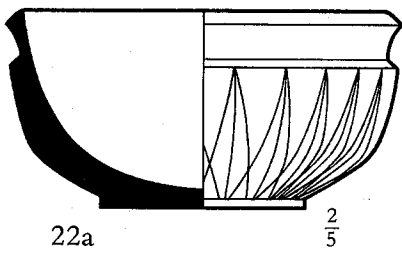
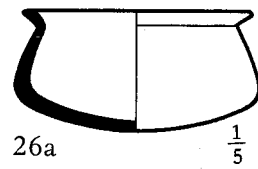
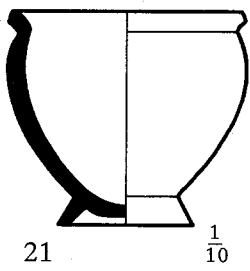
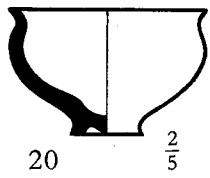
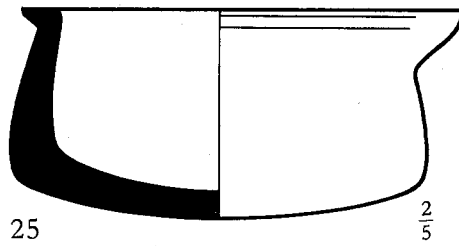
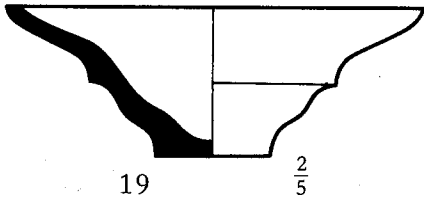
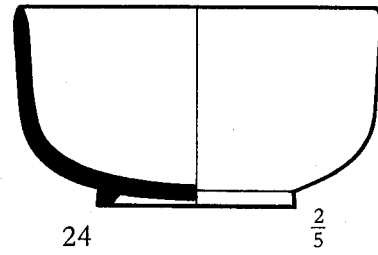
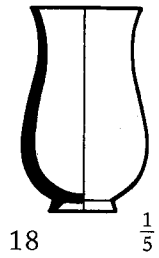
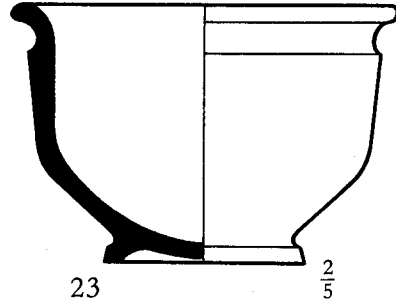
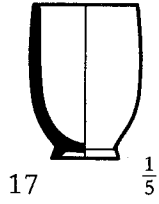
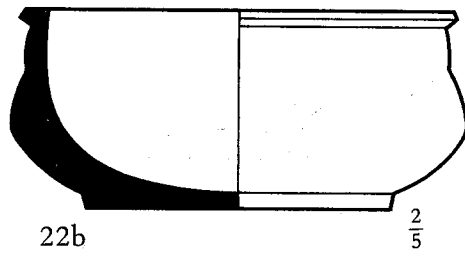
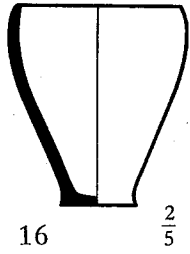


STONE VESSELS

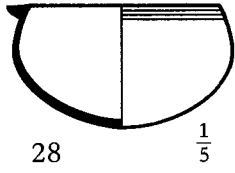
METAL AND STONE VESSEL TYPES



POTTERY VESSEL TYPES

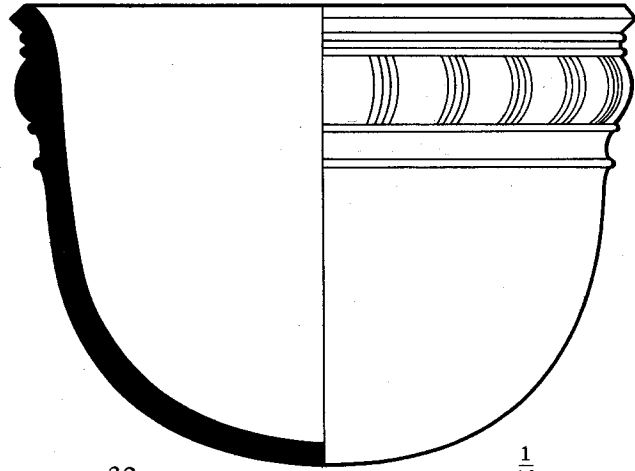


POTTERY VESSEL TYPES



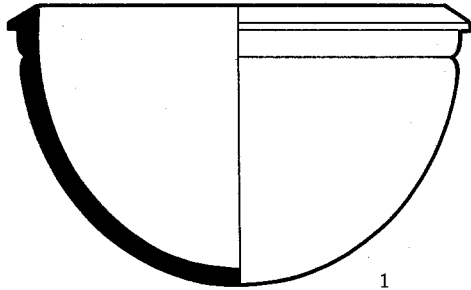
28

$\frac{1}{5}$



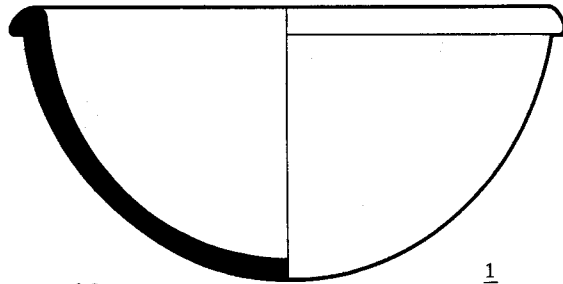
32

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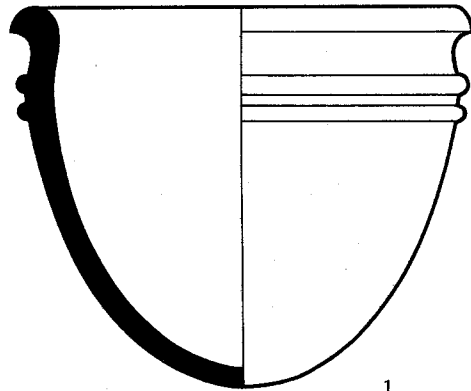
29

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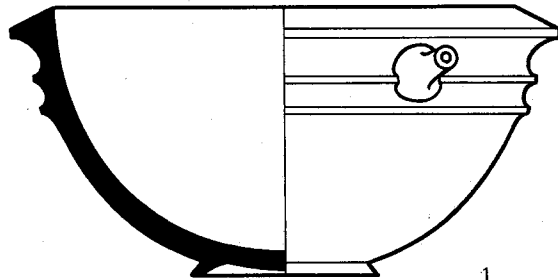
33

$\frac{1}{5}$



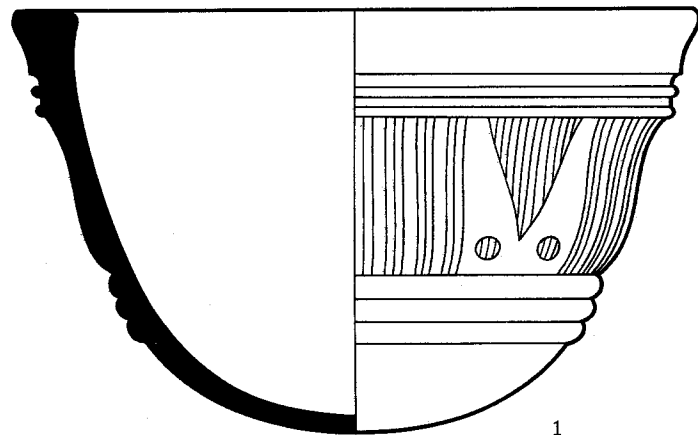
30

$\frac{1}{10}$



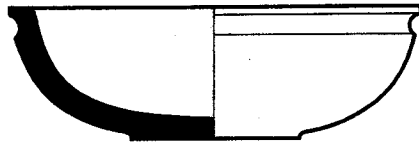
34

$\frac{1}{5}$



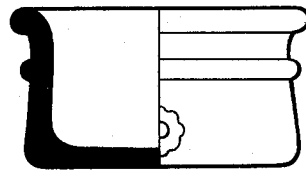
31

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35

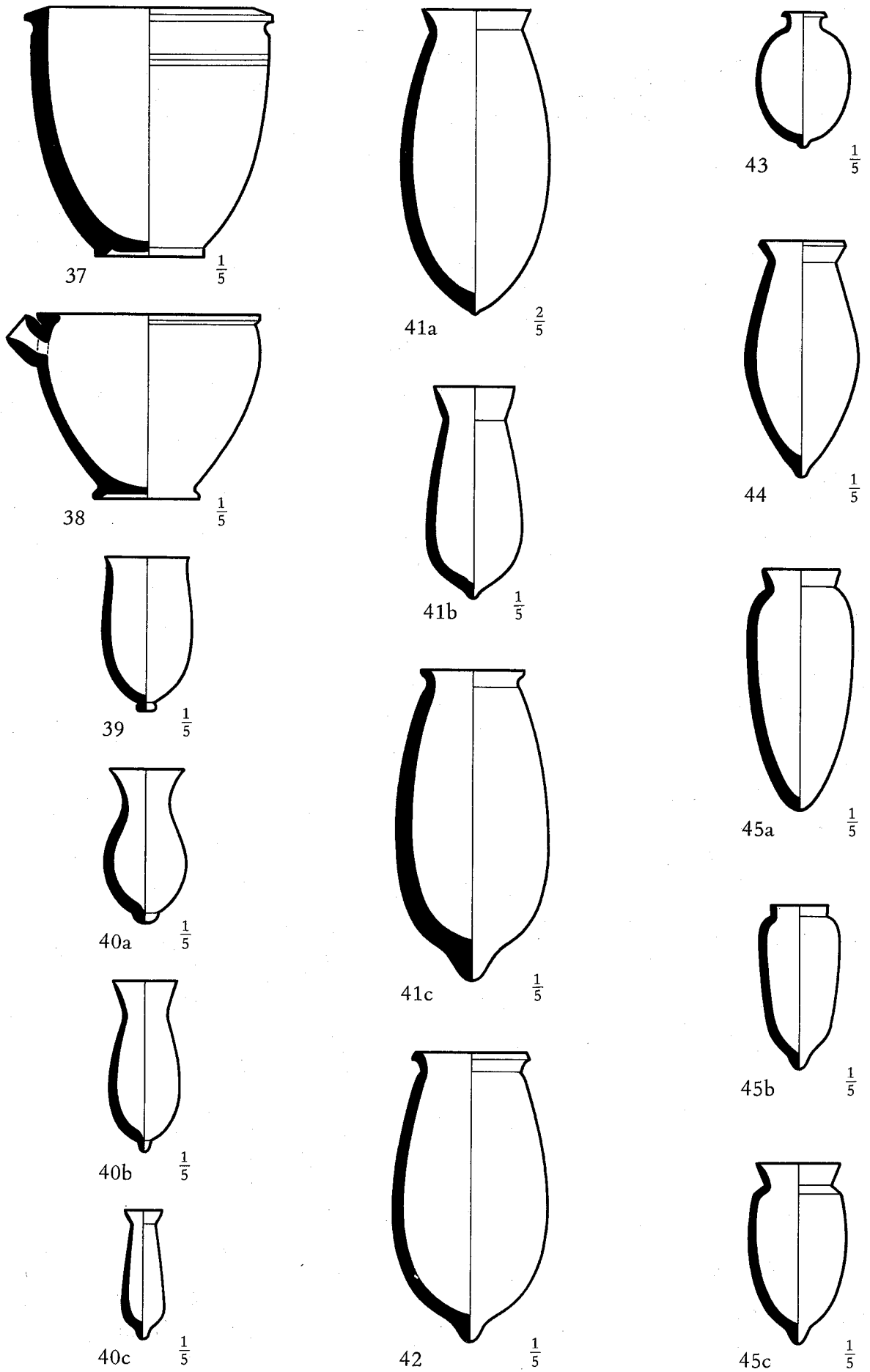
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36

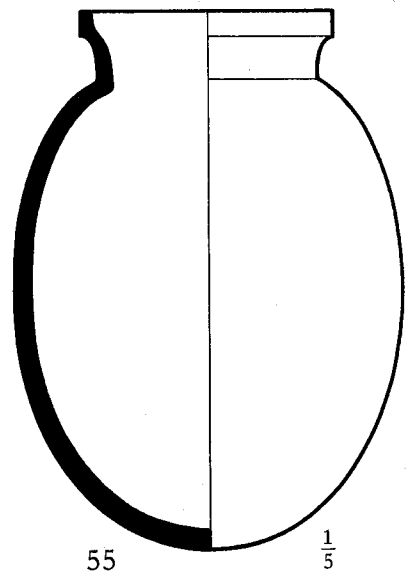
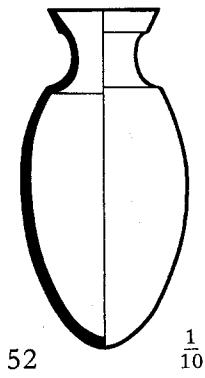
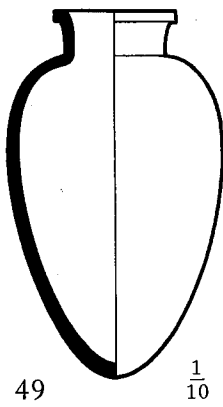
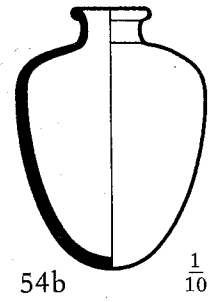
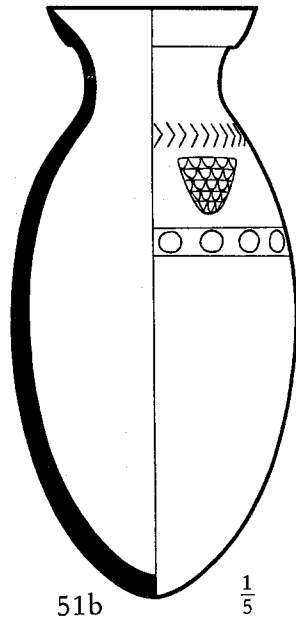
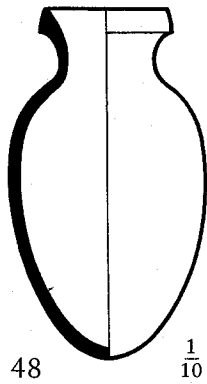
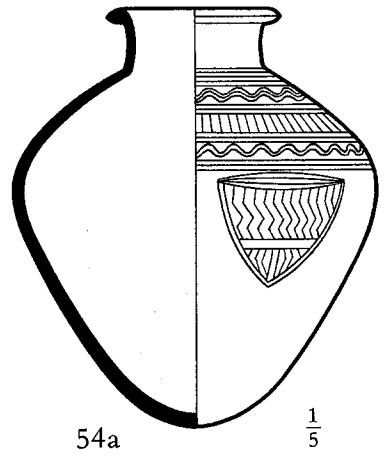
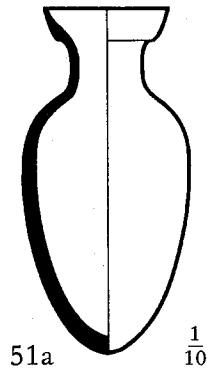
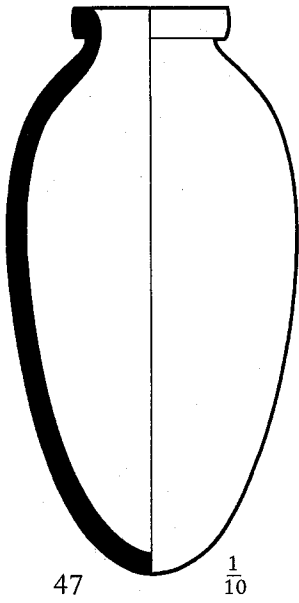
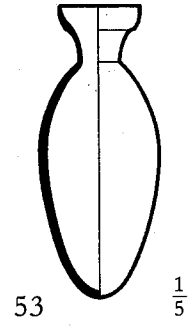
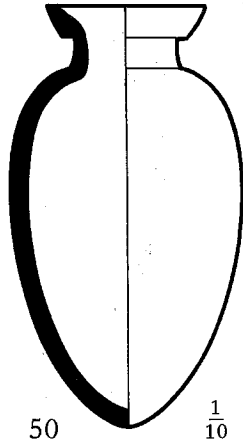
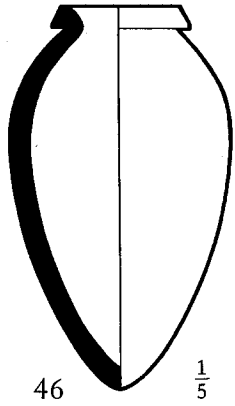
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POTTERY VESSEL TYPES

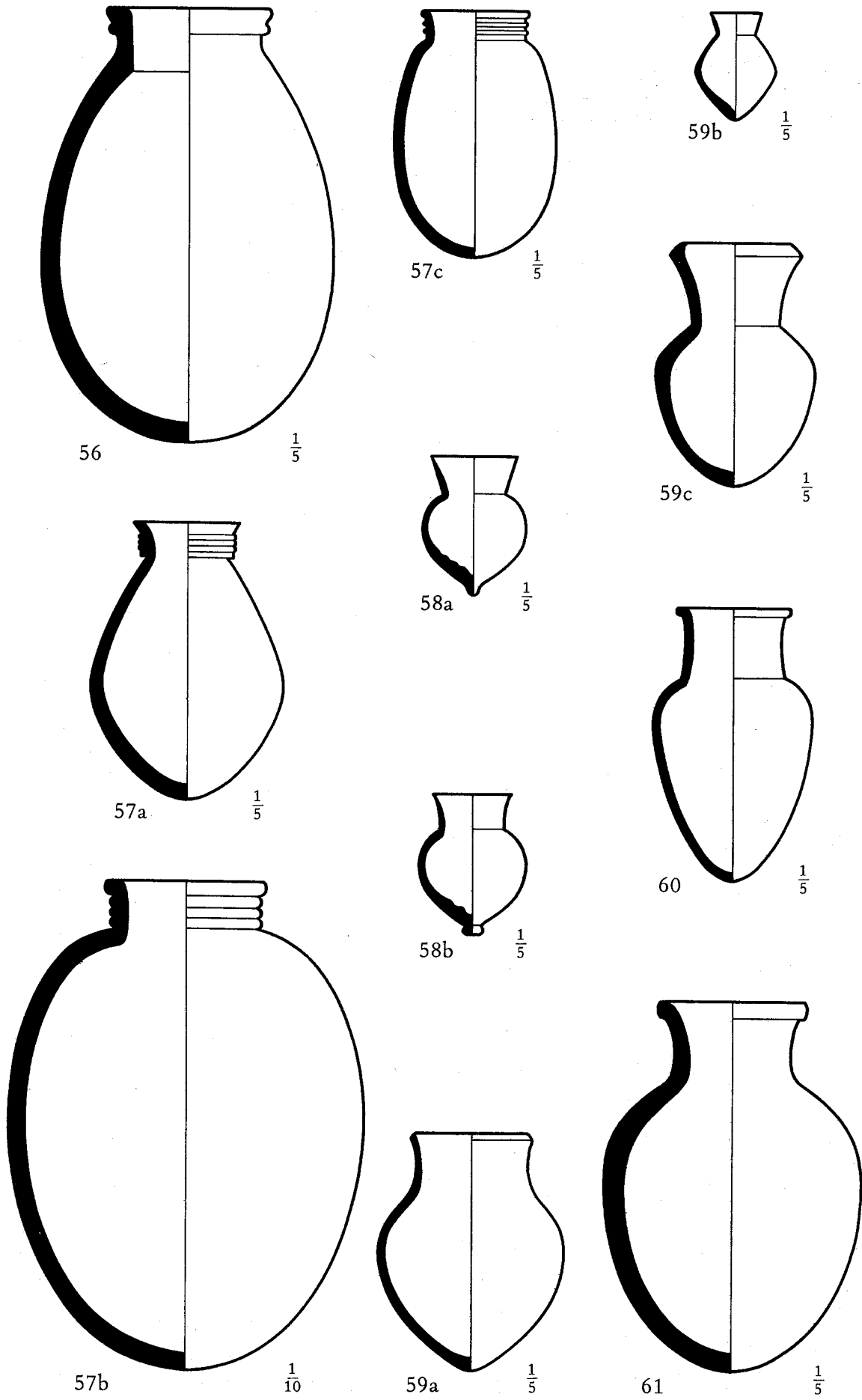


POTTERY VESSEL TYPES

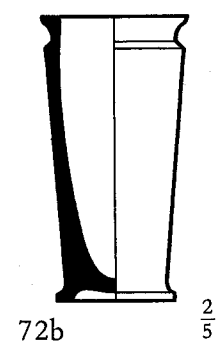
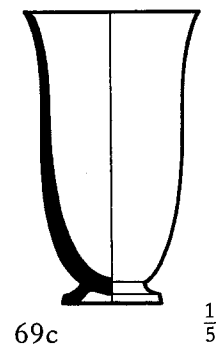
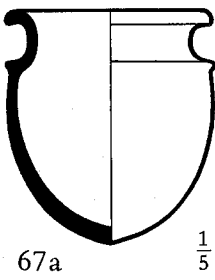
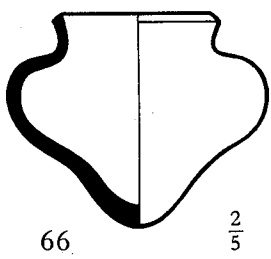
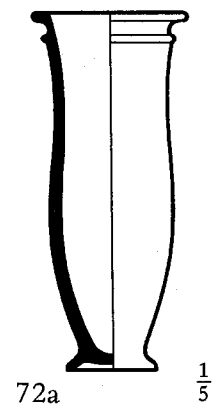
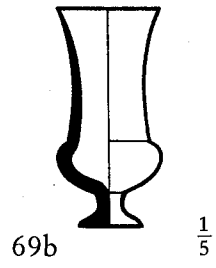
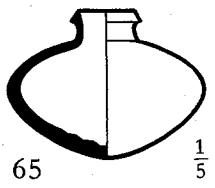
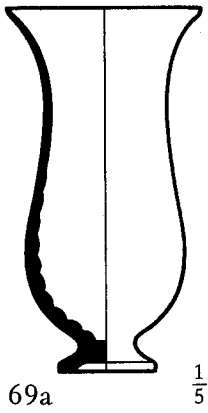
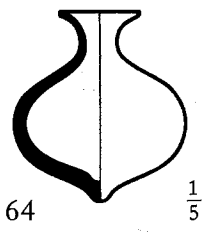
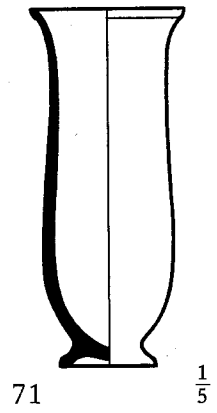
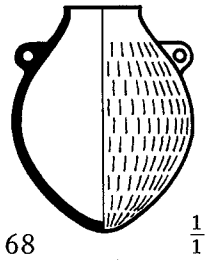
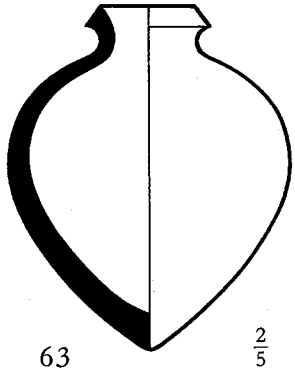
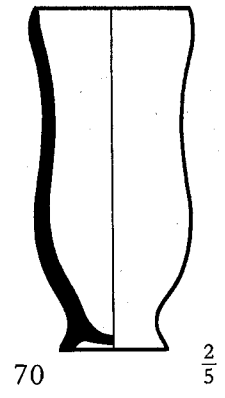
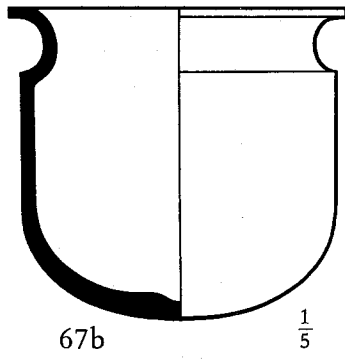
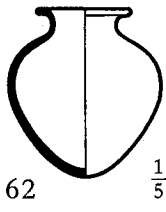




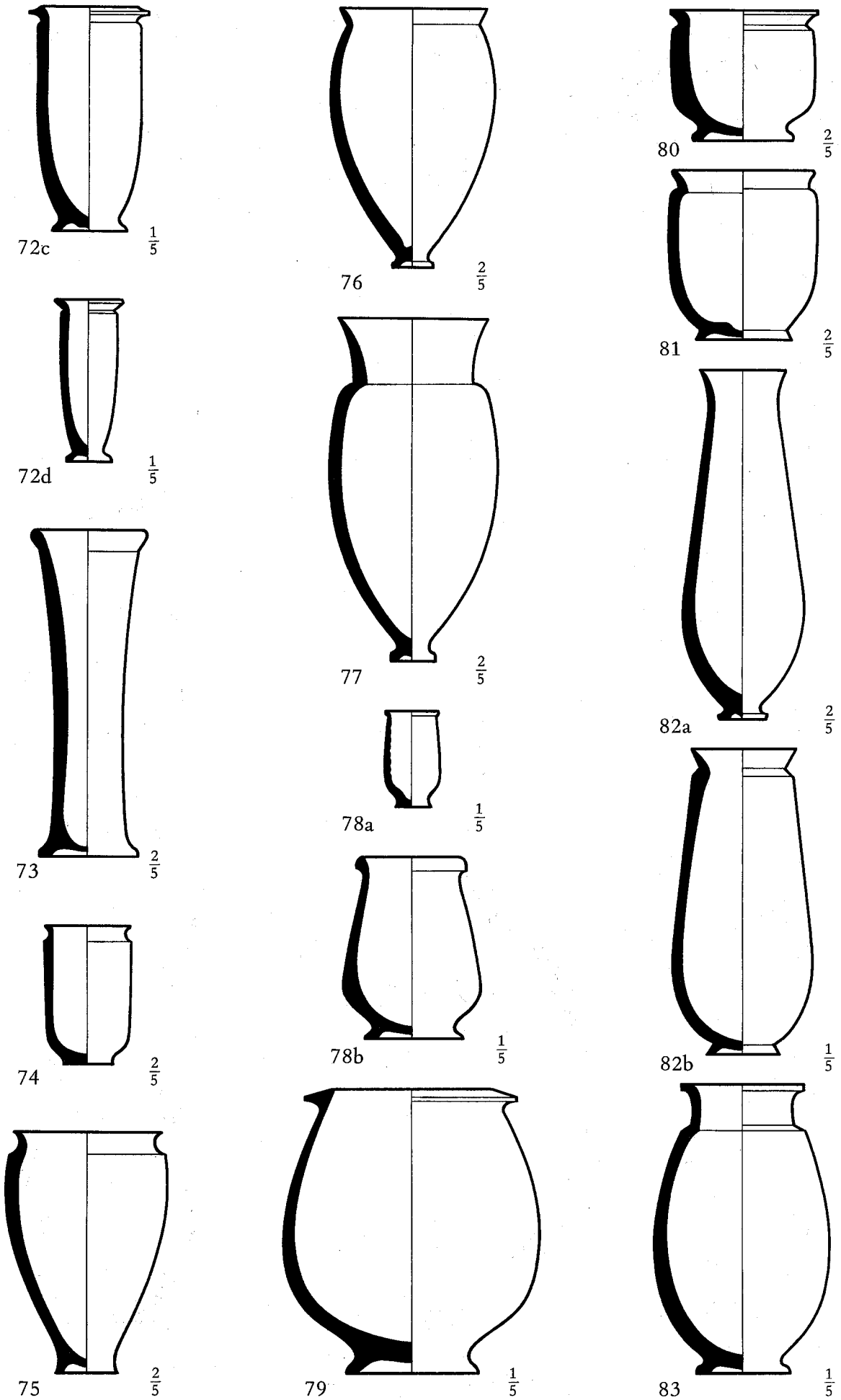
POTTERY VESSEL TYPES



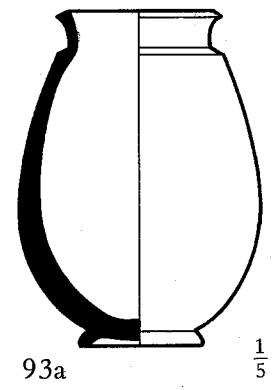
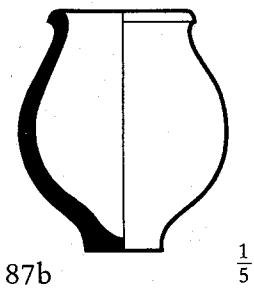
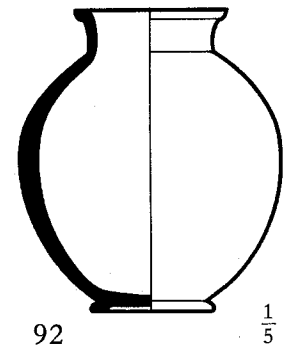
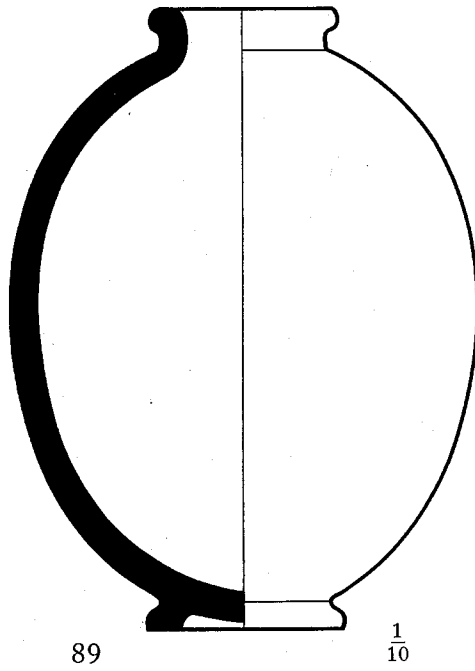
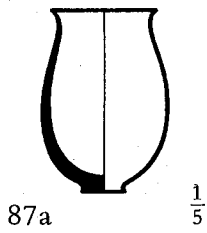
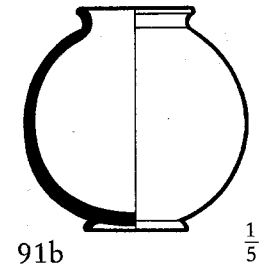
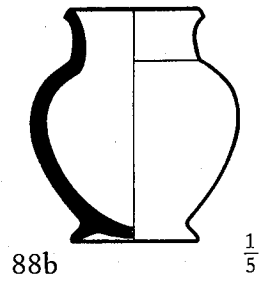
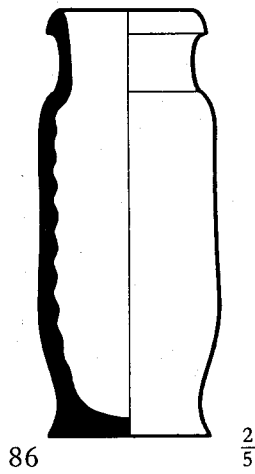
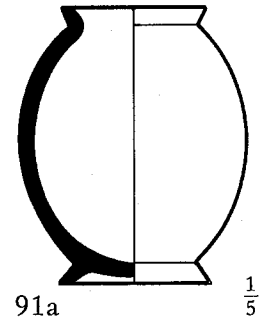
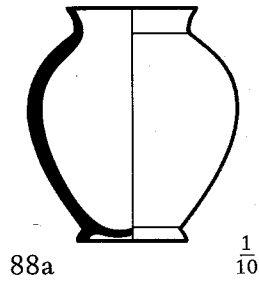
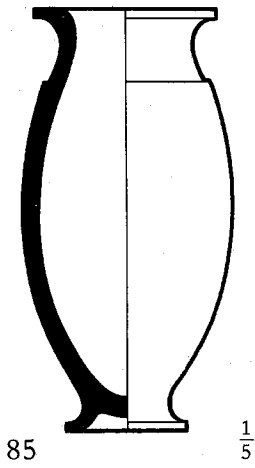
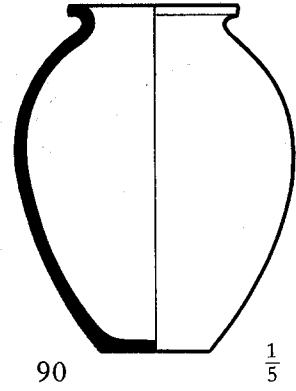
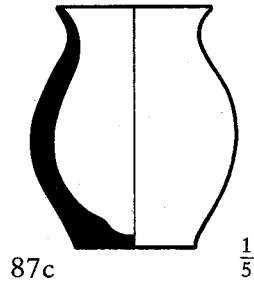
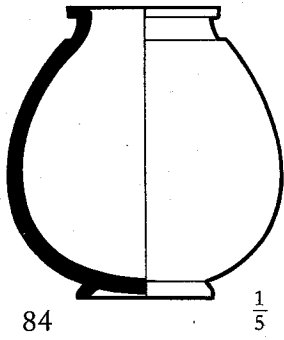
POTTERY VESSEL TYPES



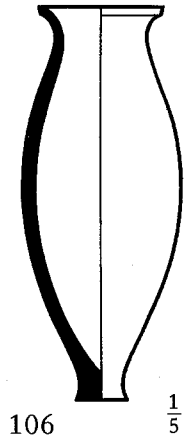
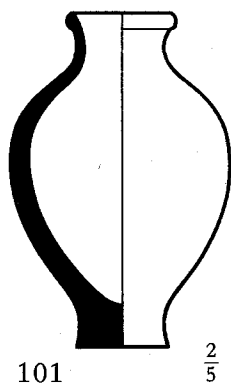
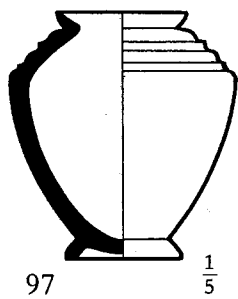
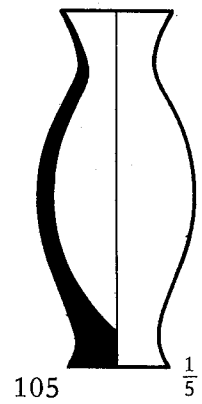
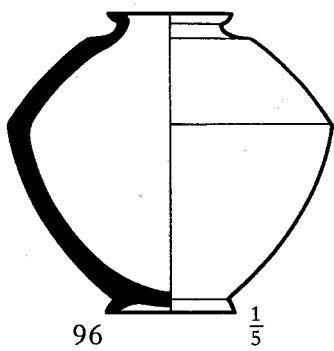
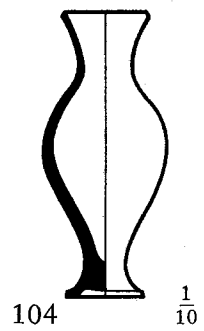
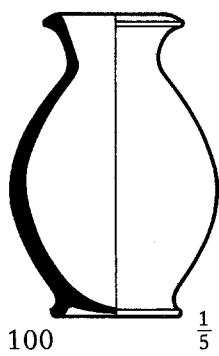
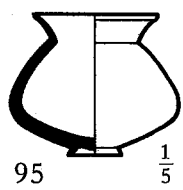
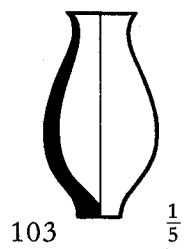
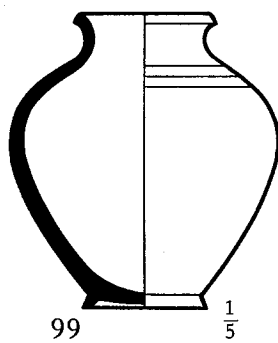
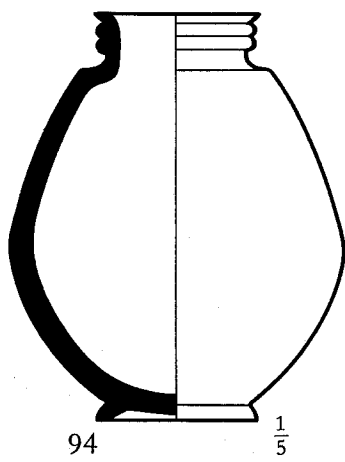
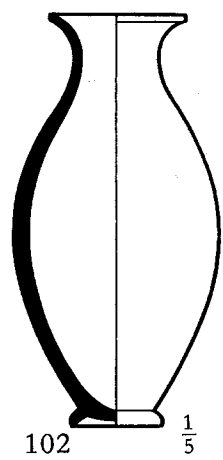
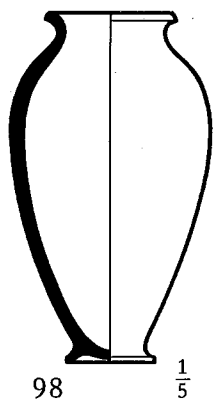
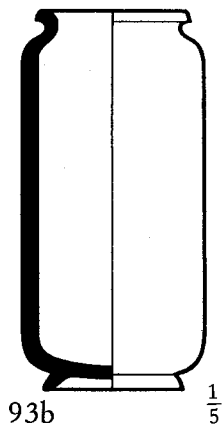
POTTERY VESSEL TYPES



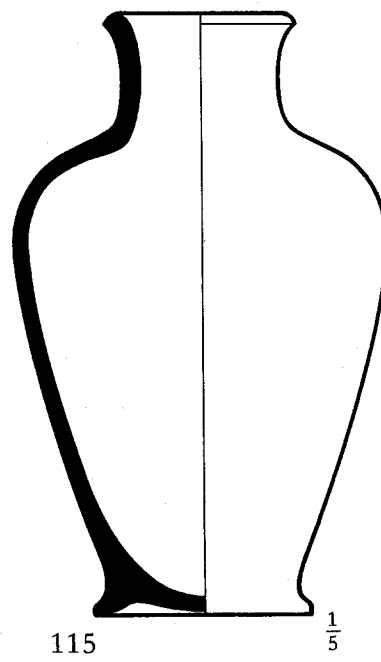
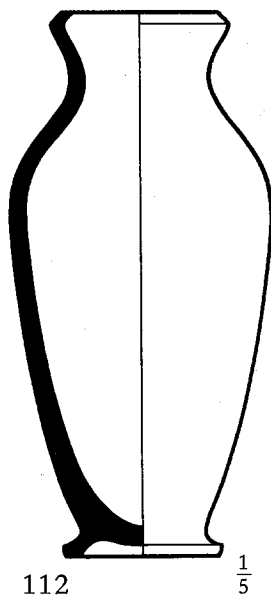
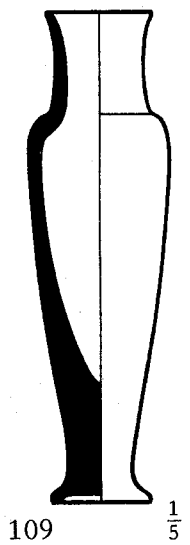
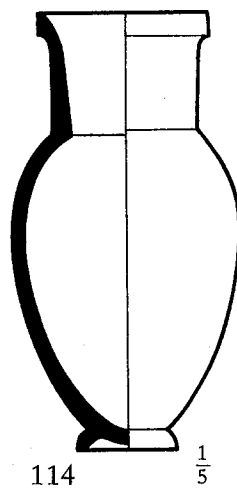
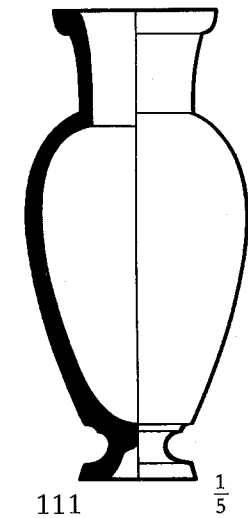
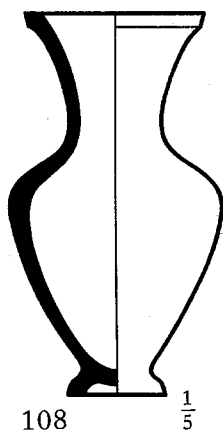
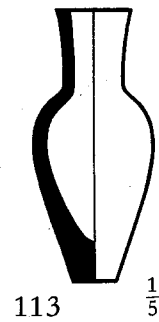
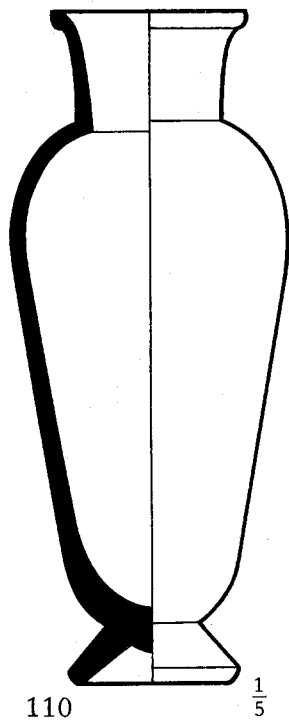
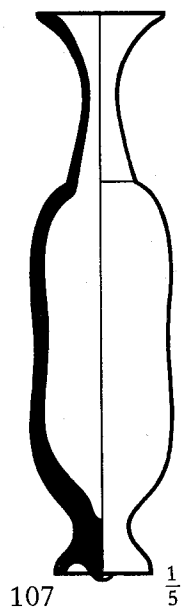
POTTERY VESSEL TYPES



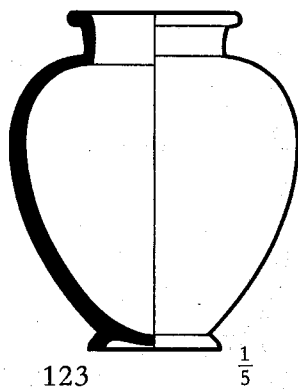
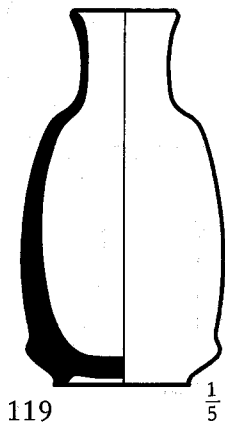
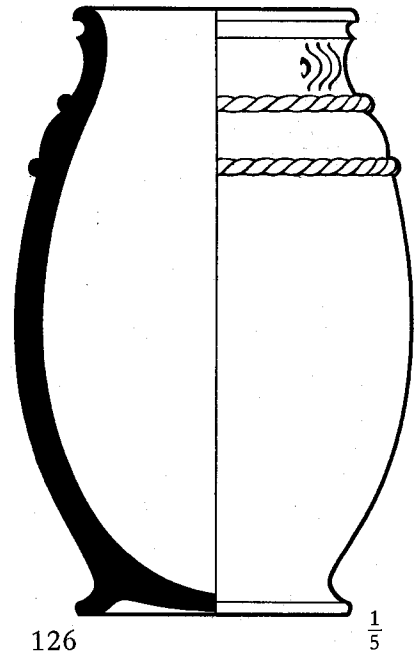
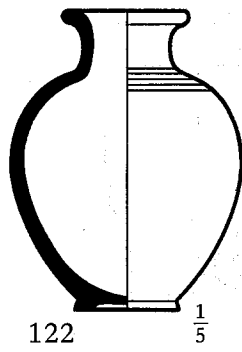
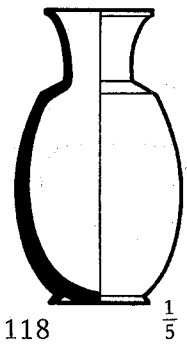
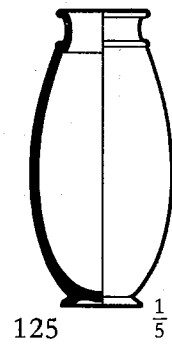
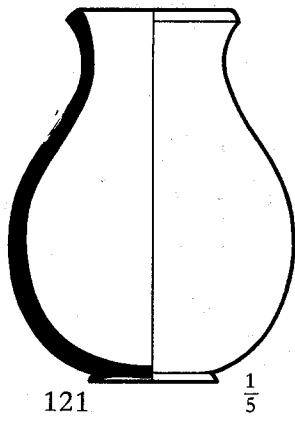
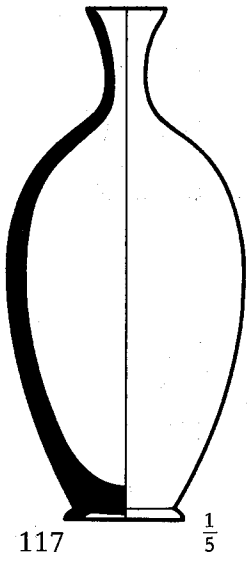
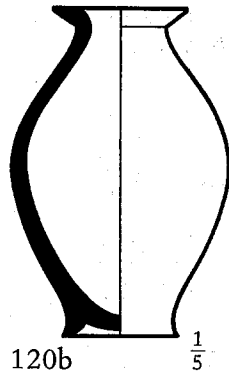
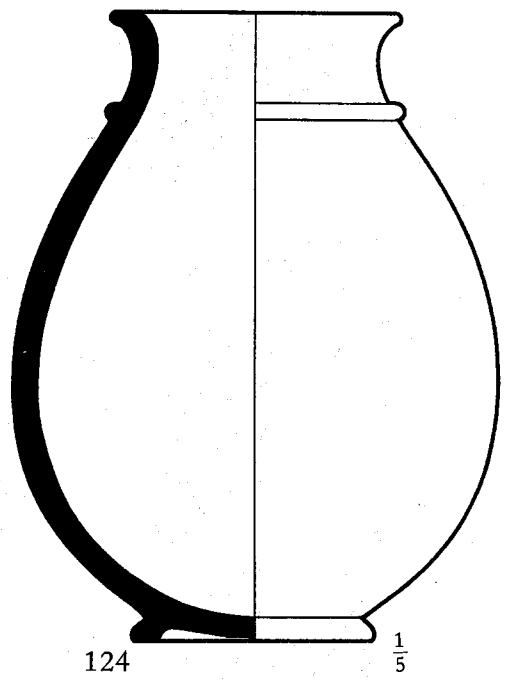
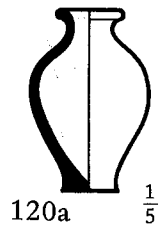
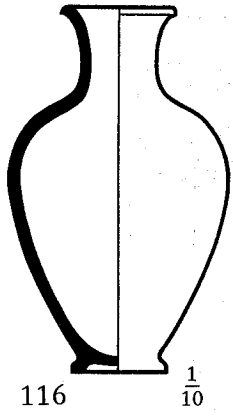
POTTERY VESSEL TYPES



POTTERY VESSEL TYPES

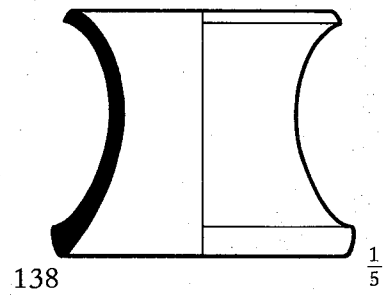
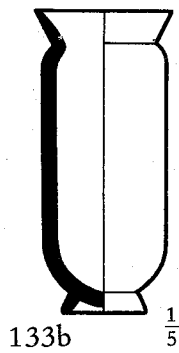
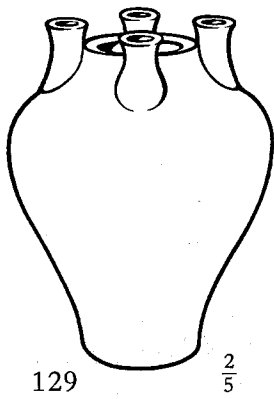
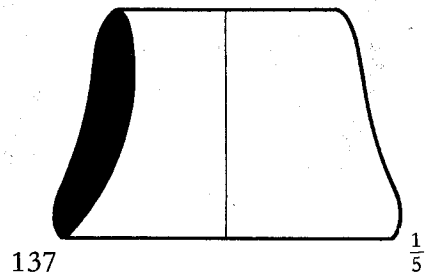
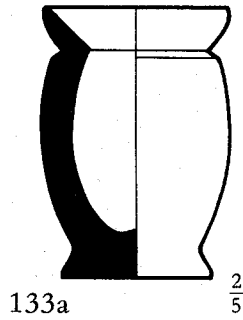
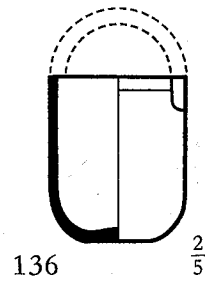
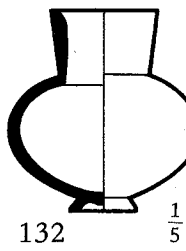
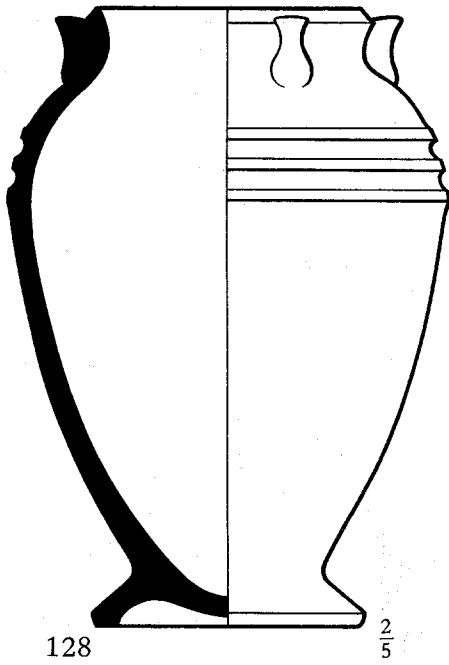
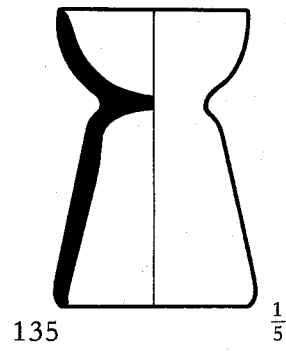
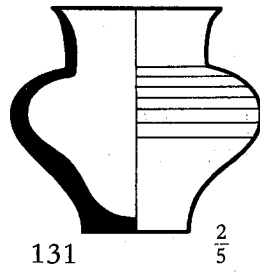
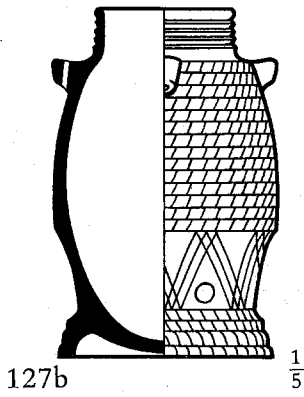
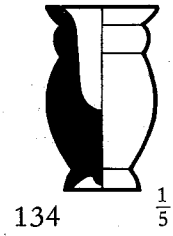
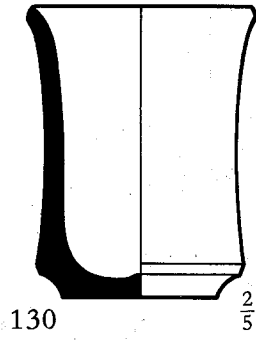
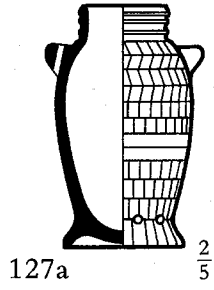


POTTERY VESSEL TYPES

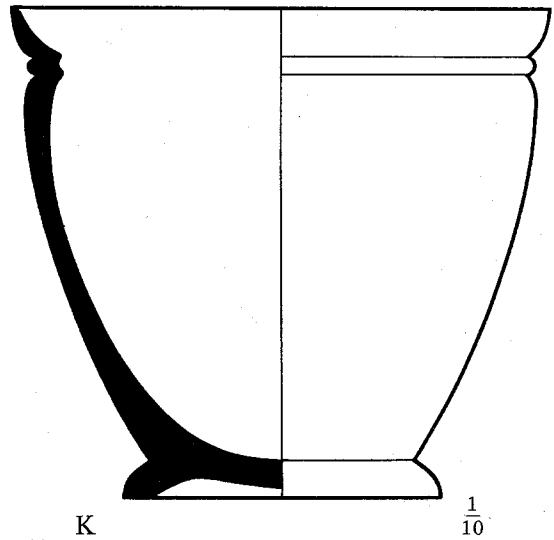
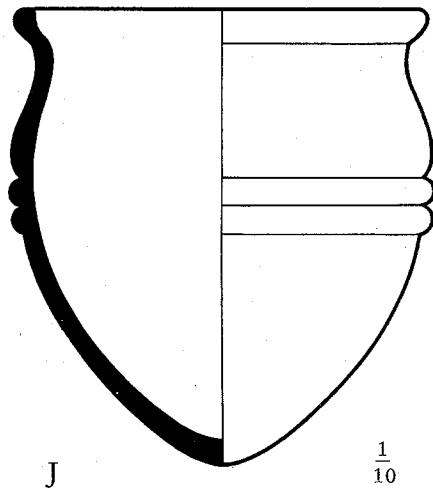
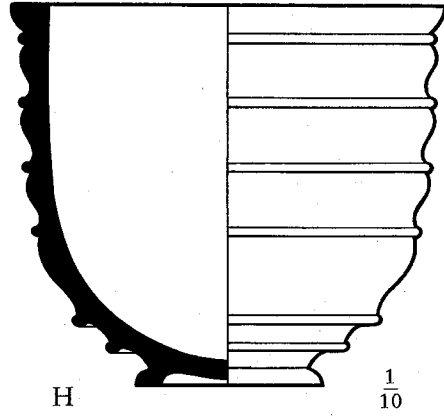
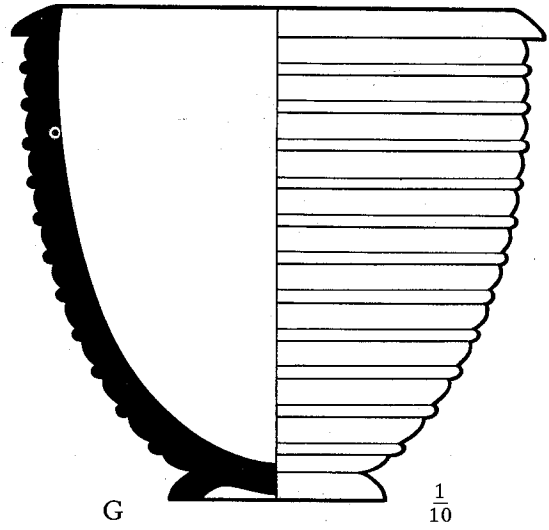
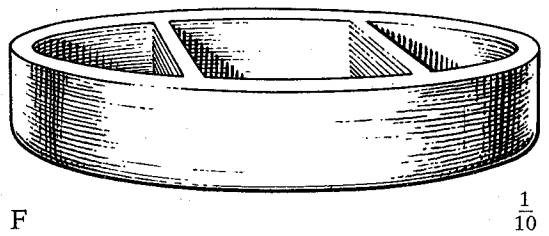
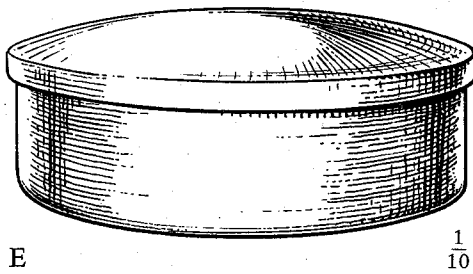
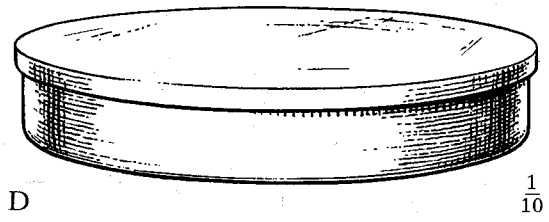
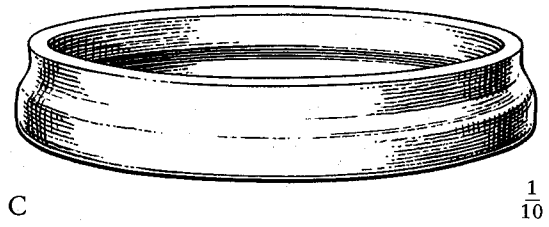
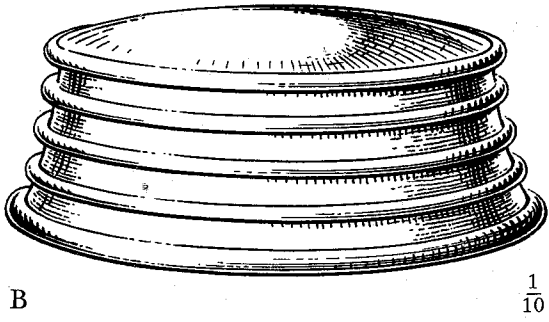
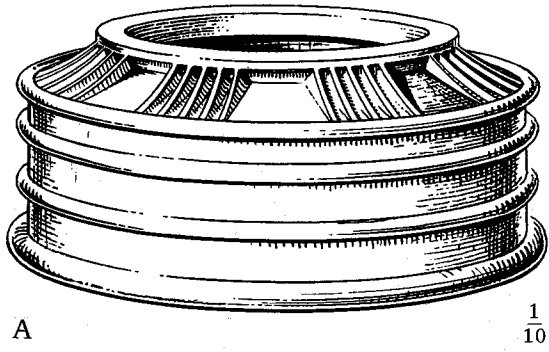


POTTERY VESSEL TYPES





POTTERY VESSEL TYPES

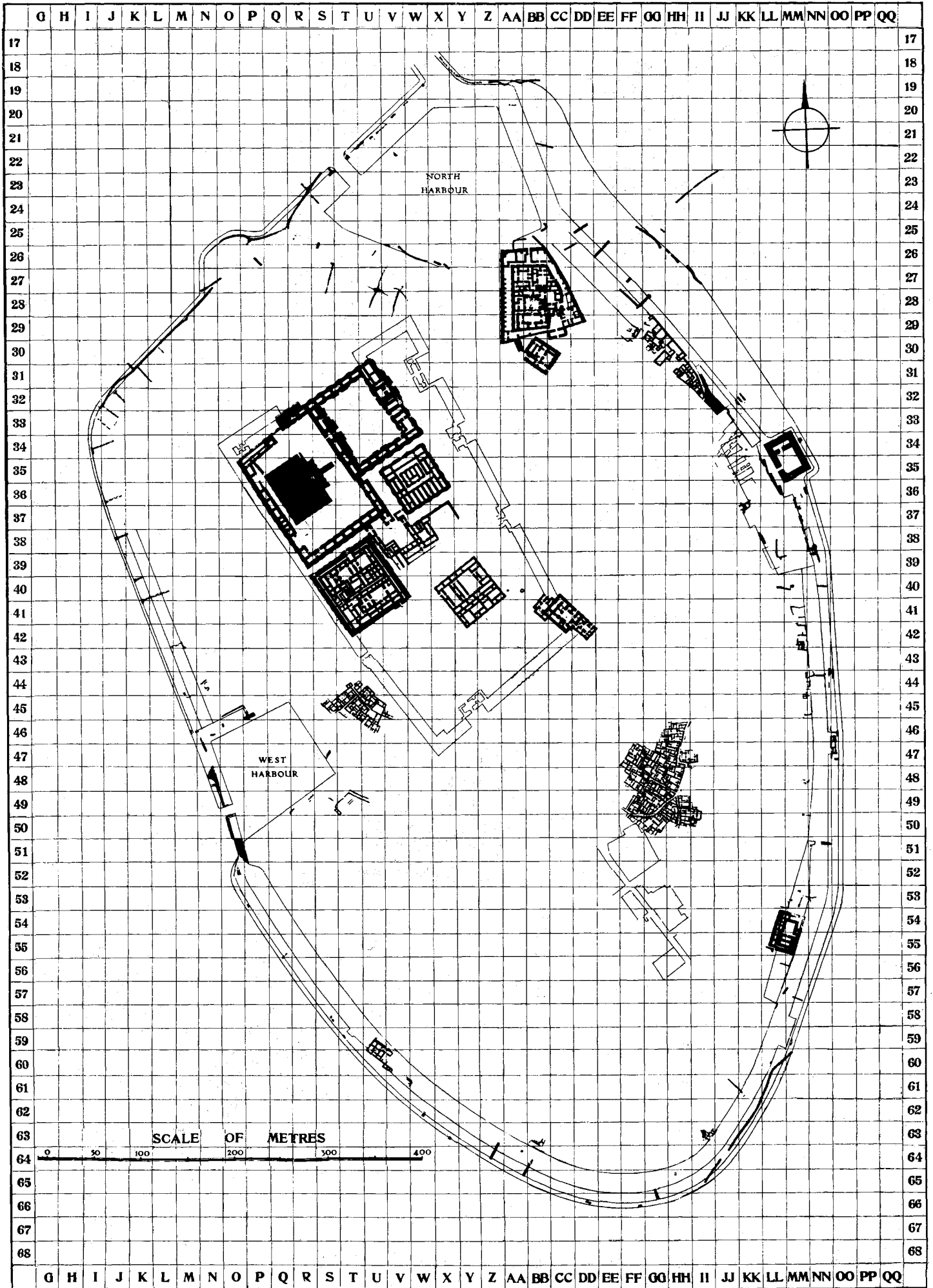


CLAY LARNAX AND BURIAL URN TYPES

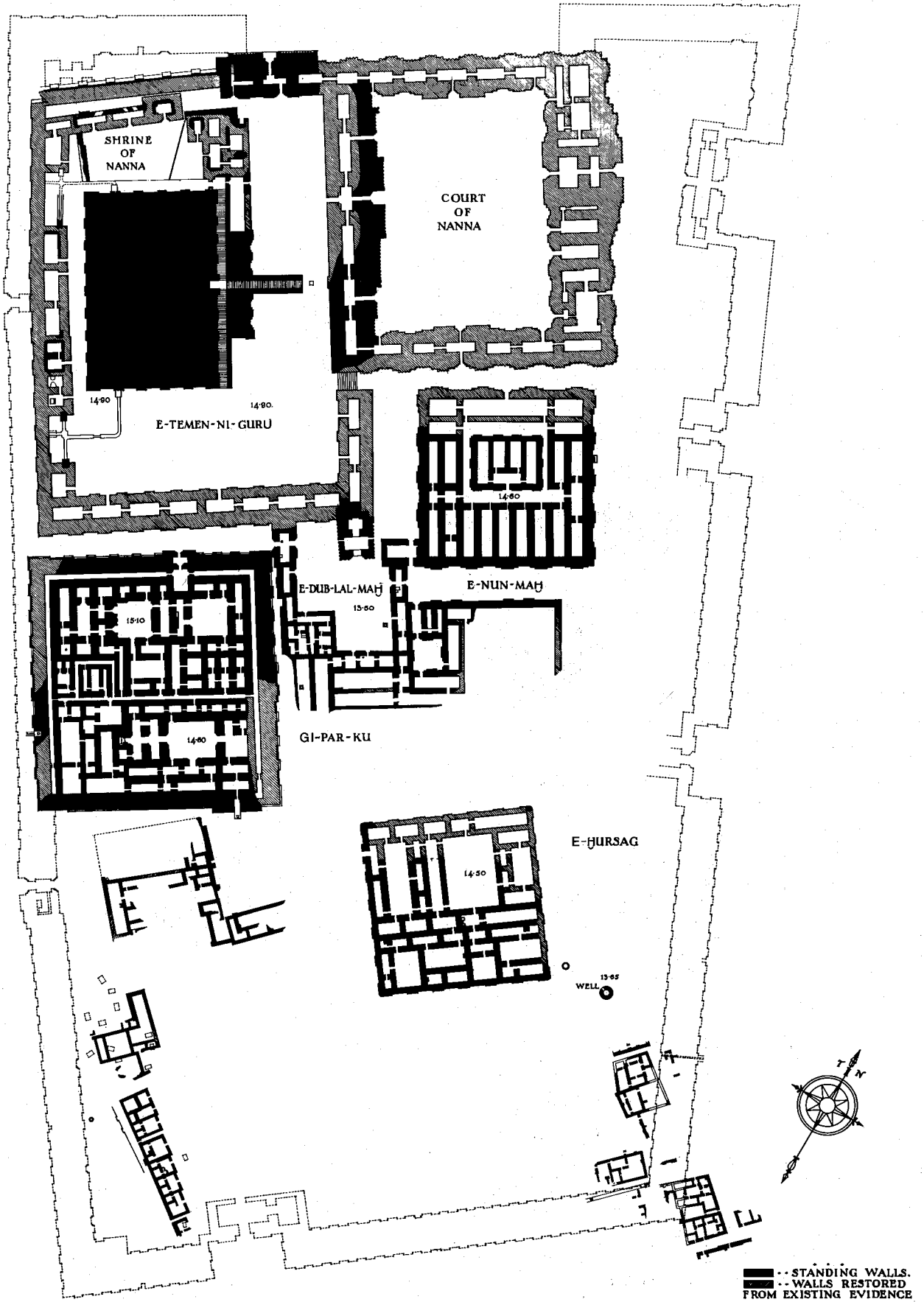


(Detail on Pl. 129)

CONTOUR PLAN OF THE SITE OF UR



GENERAL PLAN OF UR IN THE LARSA PERIOD

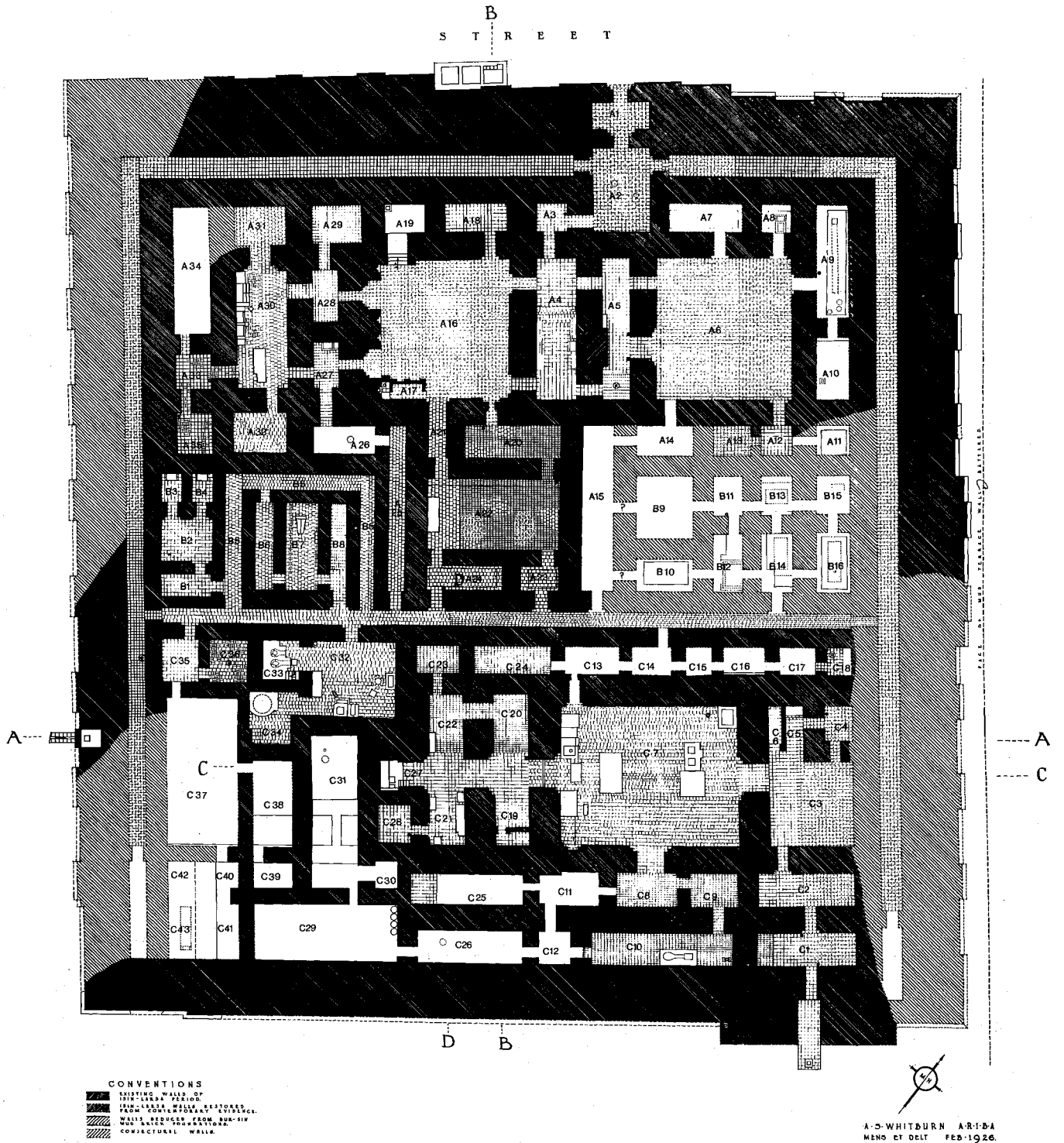


A.S.WHITBURN. *AR.B&A*  
DELT. - JAN. 1930.

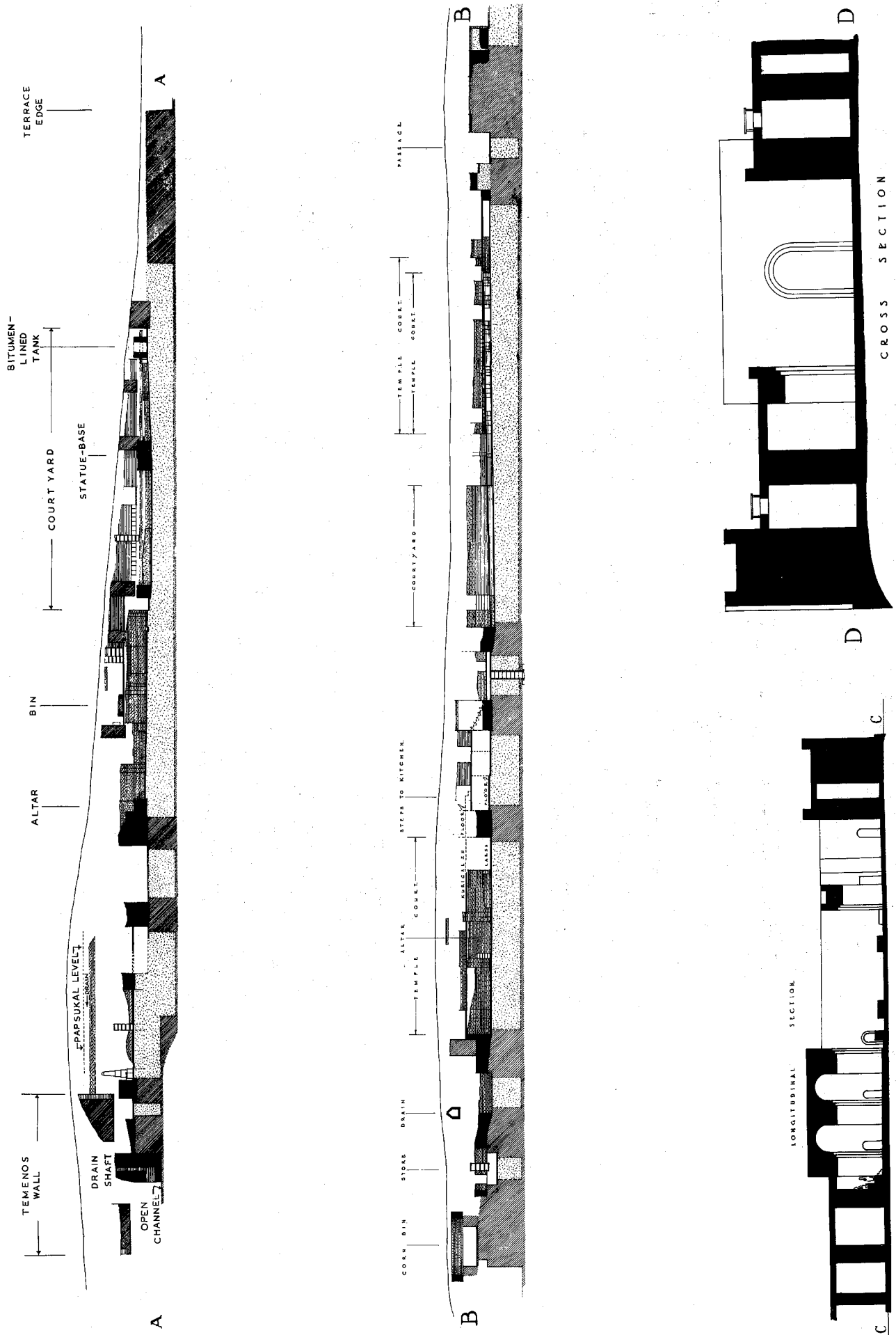
SCALE OF METRES.  
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

F.G-NEWTON.  
A.S.WHITBURN. *AR.B&A*  
C.L.WOOLLEY. *Ann. AR.B&A.*  
MENS ET DELT. - 1922 - 1930.

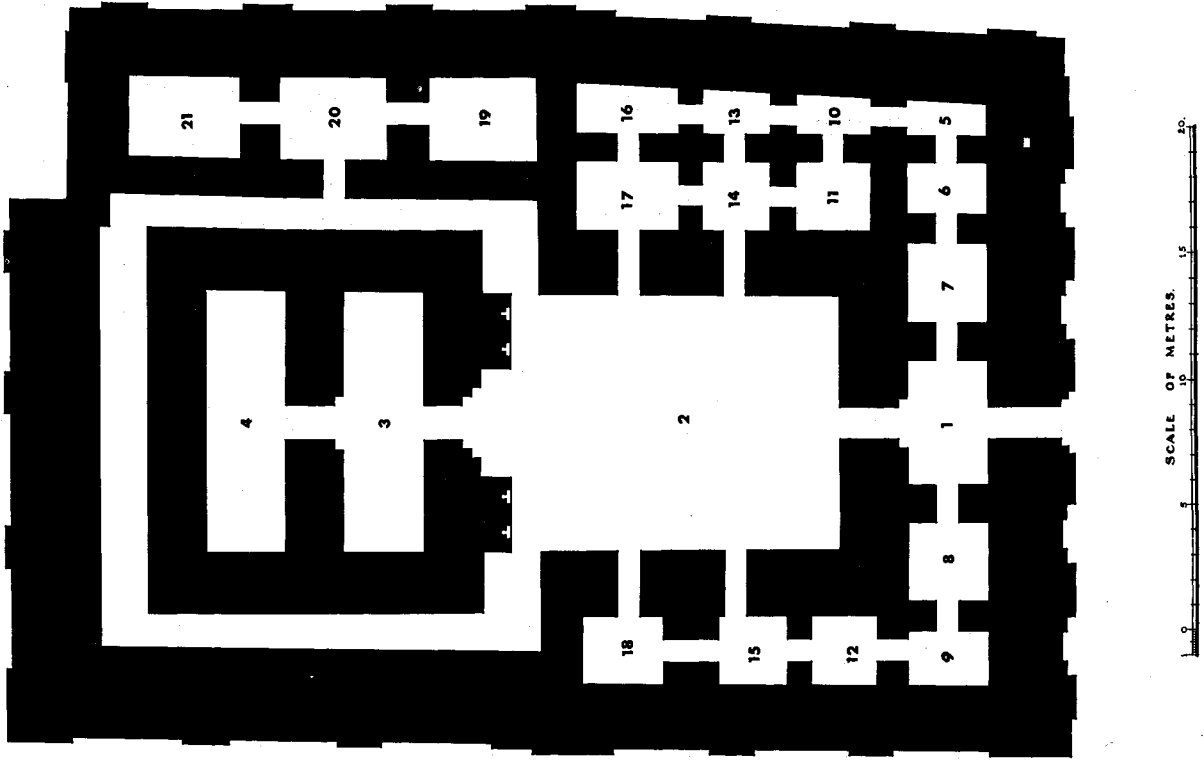
THE TEMENOS AREA IN THE LARSA PERIOD



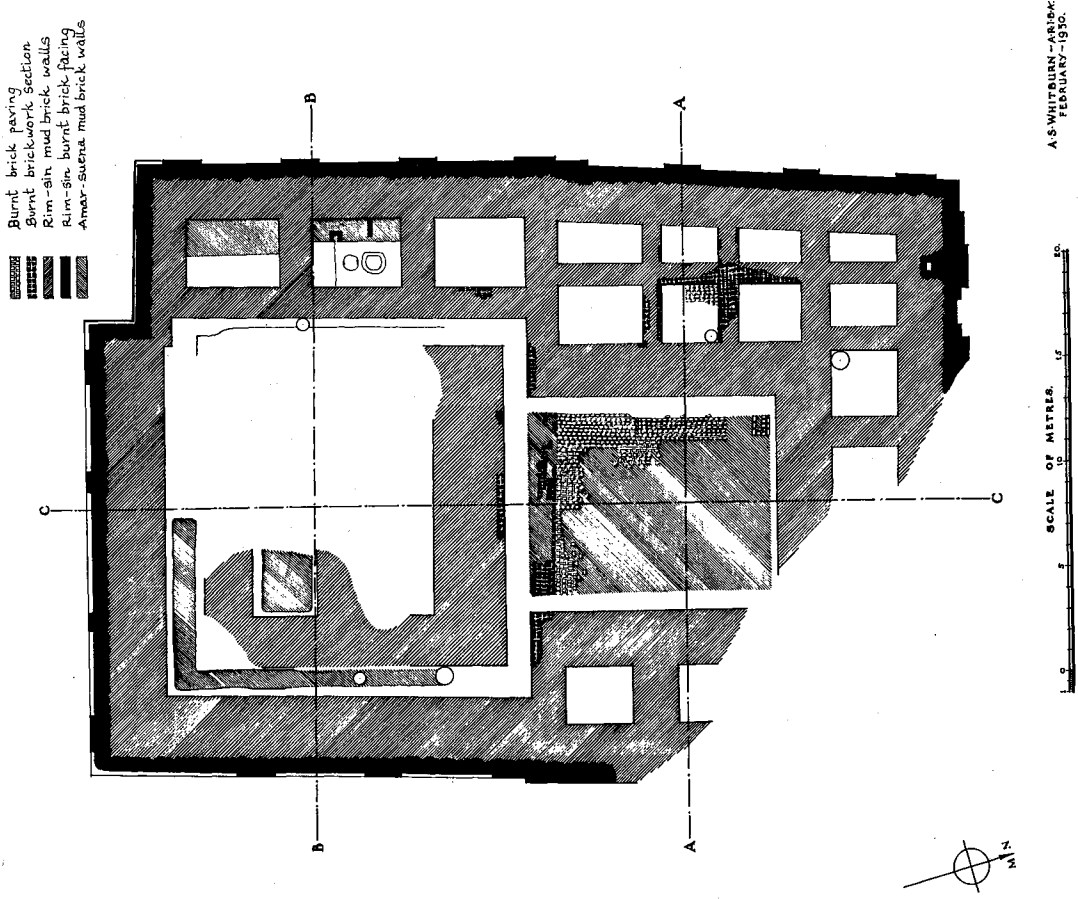
THE GIPAR-KU: PLAN



THE GIPAR-KU: SECTIONS AND RESTORED SECTIONS



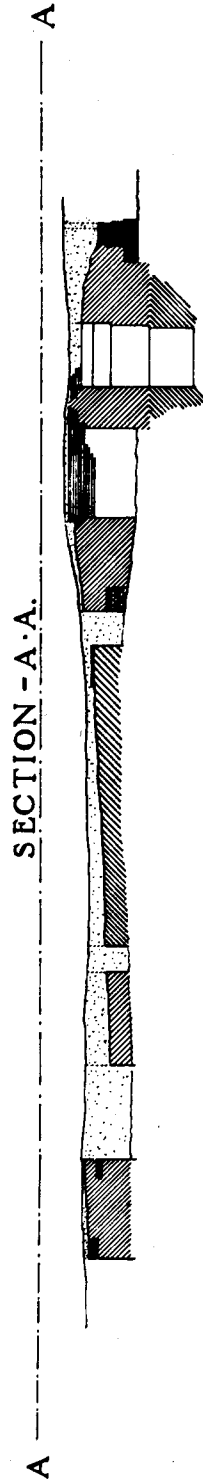
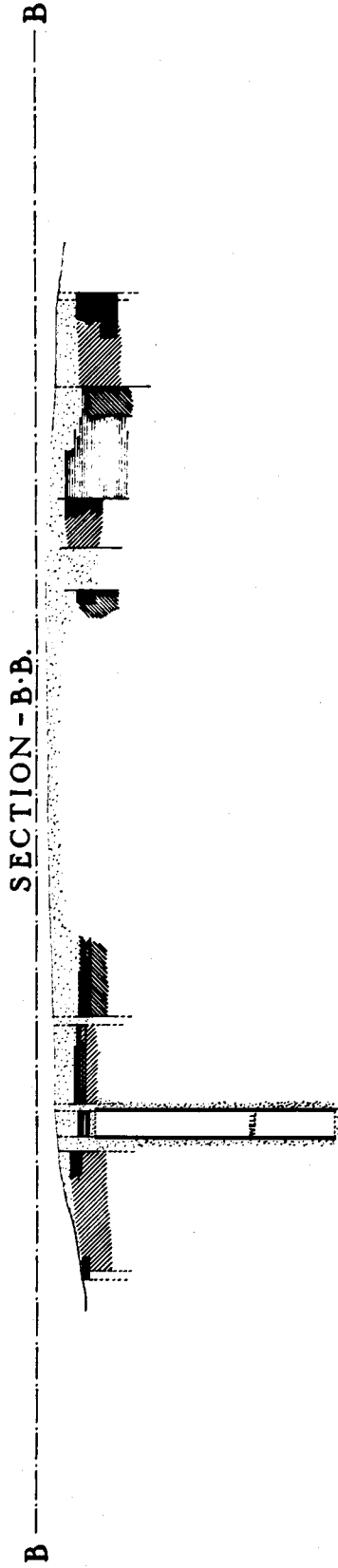
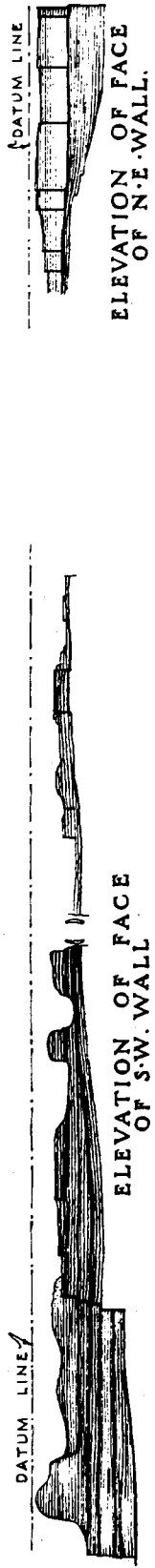
b. Restored ground plan of Rim-Sin's building








a. Existing remains of Larsa and Third Dynasty buildings

THE TEMPLE OF ENKI: PLANS





- CONVENTIONS.
-  BRICKWORK ELEVATION
  -  BURNT BRICK SECTION.
  -  AMAR-SUENA MUD BRICK
  -  RIM-SIN MUD BRICK
  -  EARTH.

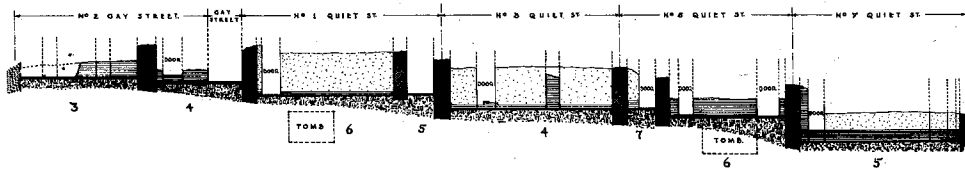
SCALE OF METRES.



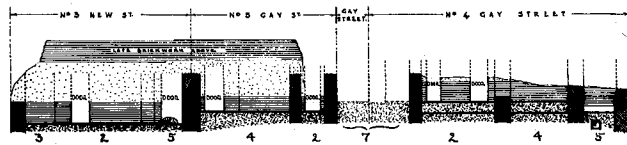
A.S. WHITBURN. AR 284  
MARCH - 1930.

THE ENKI TEMPLE: SECTIONS

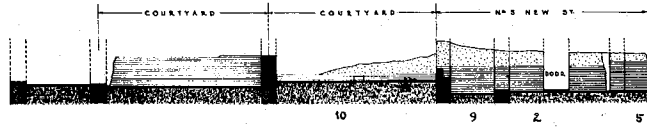




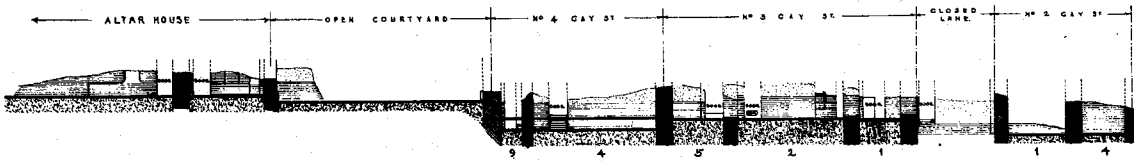
SECTION - A-A-LOOKING S-E.



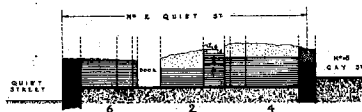
SECTION - B-B. LOOKING N-W.



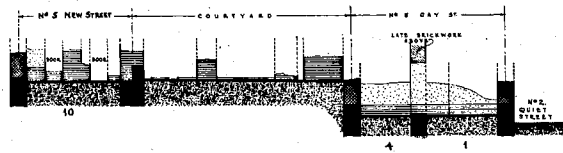
SECTION - C-C. LOOKING S-E.



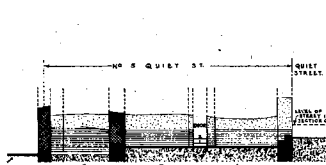
SECTION - D-D.



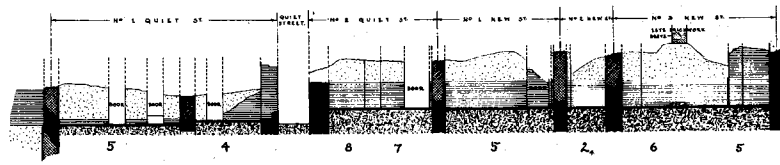
SECTION - E-E.



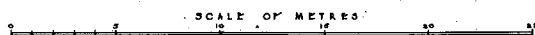
SECTION - F-F.



SECTION - H-H.

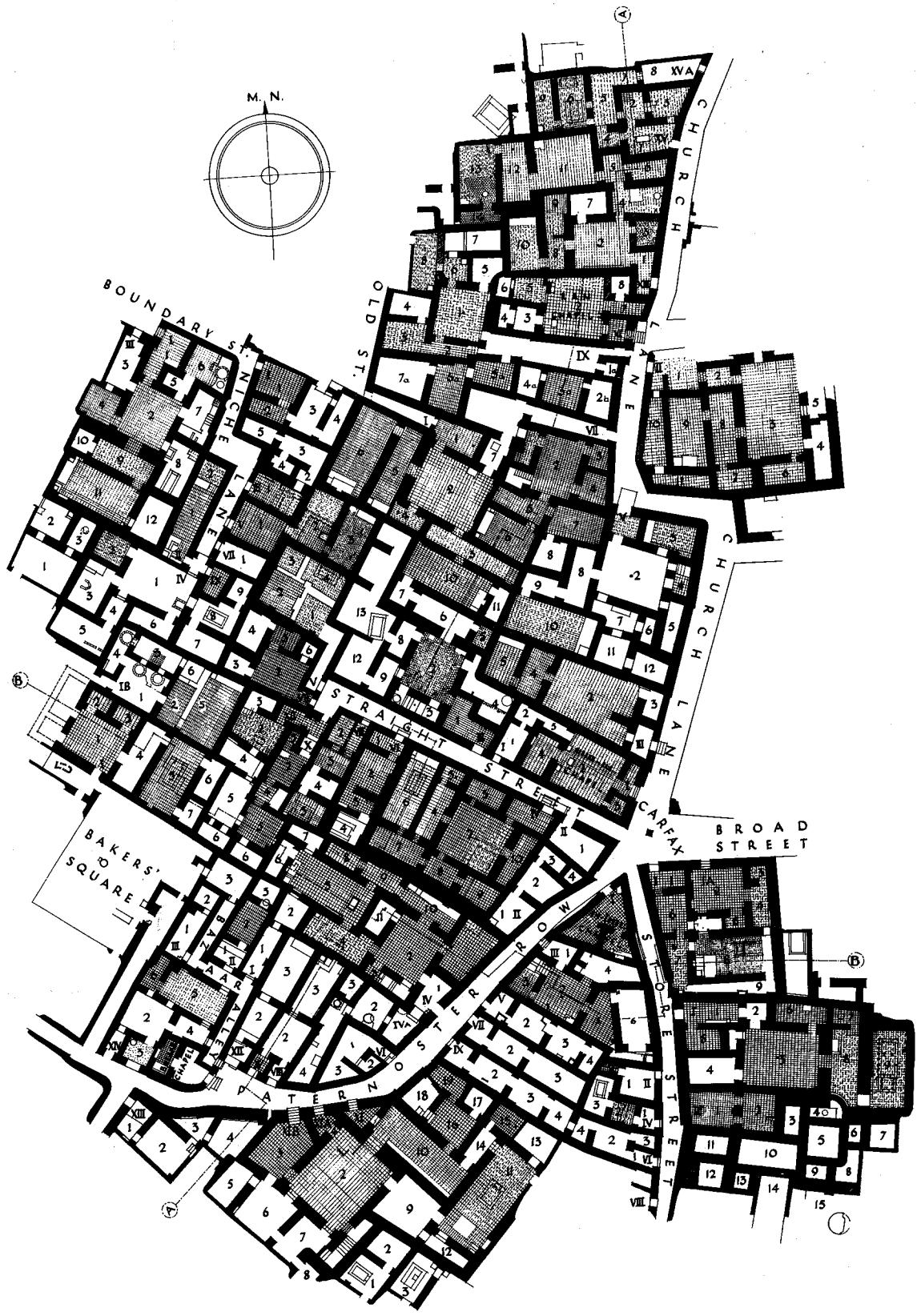


SECTION - G-G.

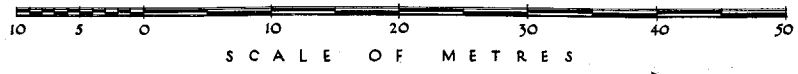


A. S. WHITBURN, A.R.C.S. & R.  
D.E.C. 1920.

- CONVENTIONS
- BURNT BRICKWORK IN SECTION.
  - MUD BRICKWORK IN SECTION.
  - BURNT BRICKWORK IN ELEVATION.
  - MUD BRICKWORK IN ELEVATION.
  - UNEXCAVATED SOIL.



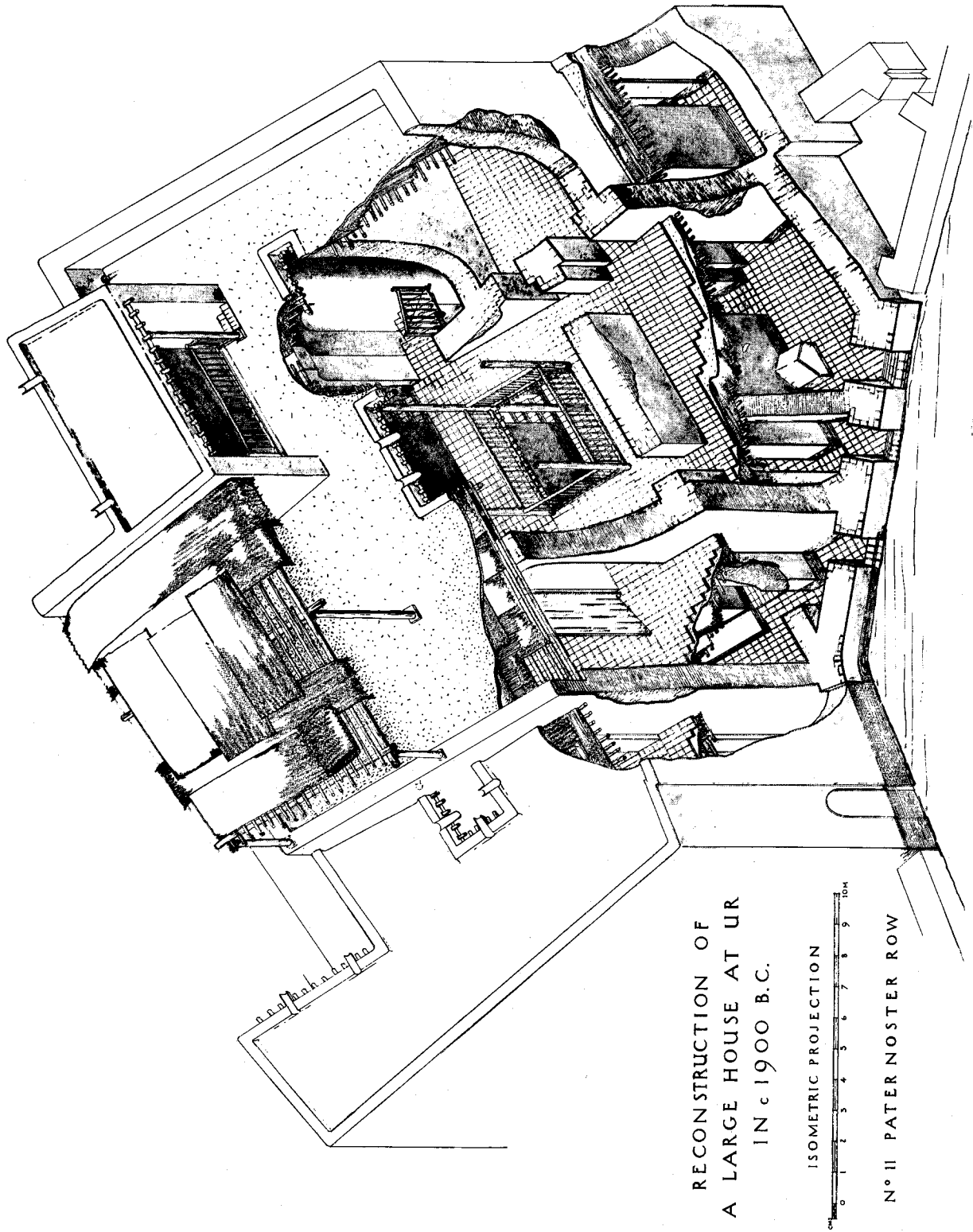
MEASURED BY  
C. L. WOOLLEY HON. A.R.I.B.A.  
M. E. L. MALLOWAN  
J. CRUIKSHANK ROSE A.R.I.B.A.



J. CRUIKSHANK ROSE  
ARTHUR F. COTT DELT

THE AH SITE: PLAN OF LARSA HOUSES





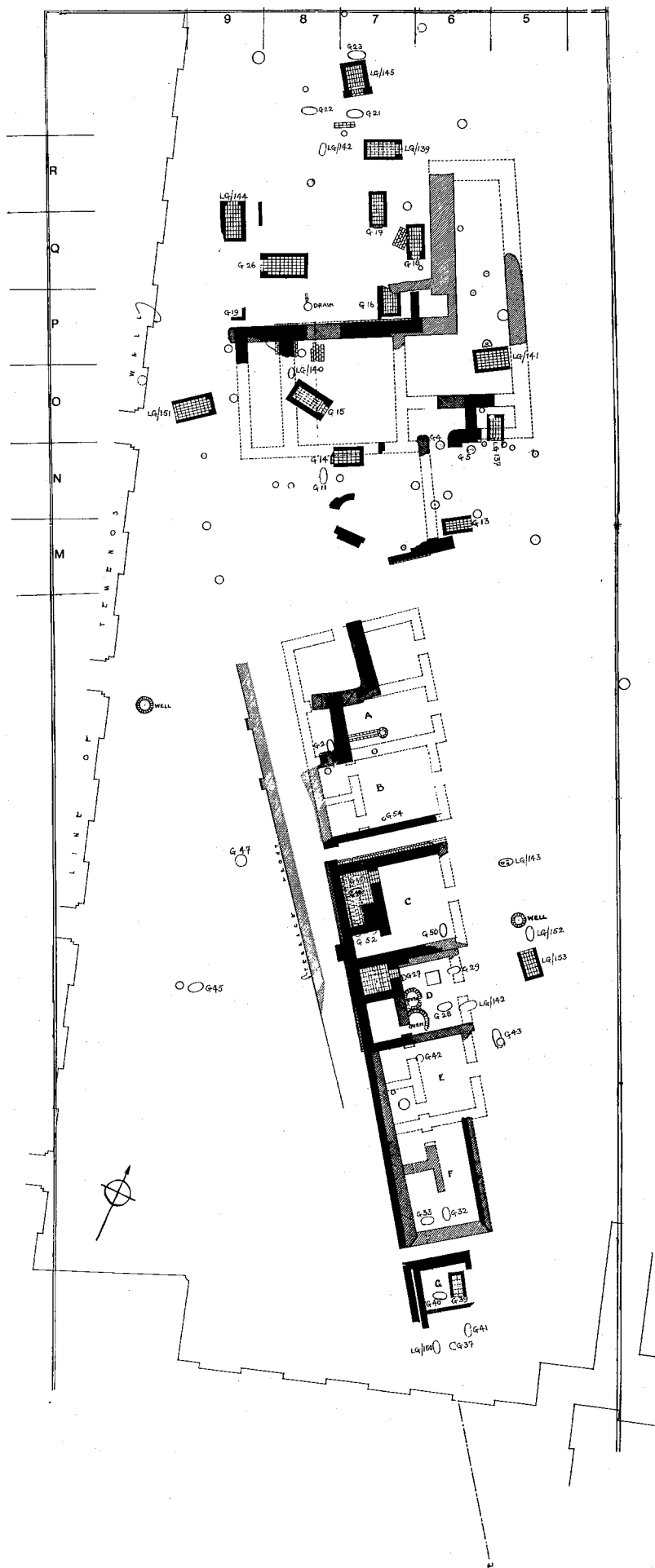
RECONSTRUCTION OF  
A LARGE HOUSE AT UR  
IN c 1900 B.C.

ISOMETRIC PROJECTION  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10m

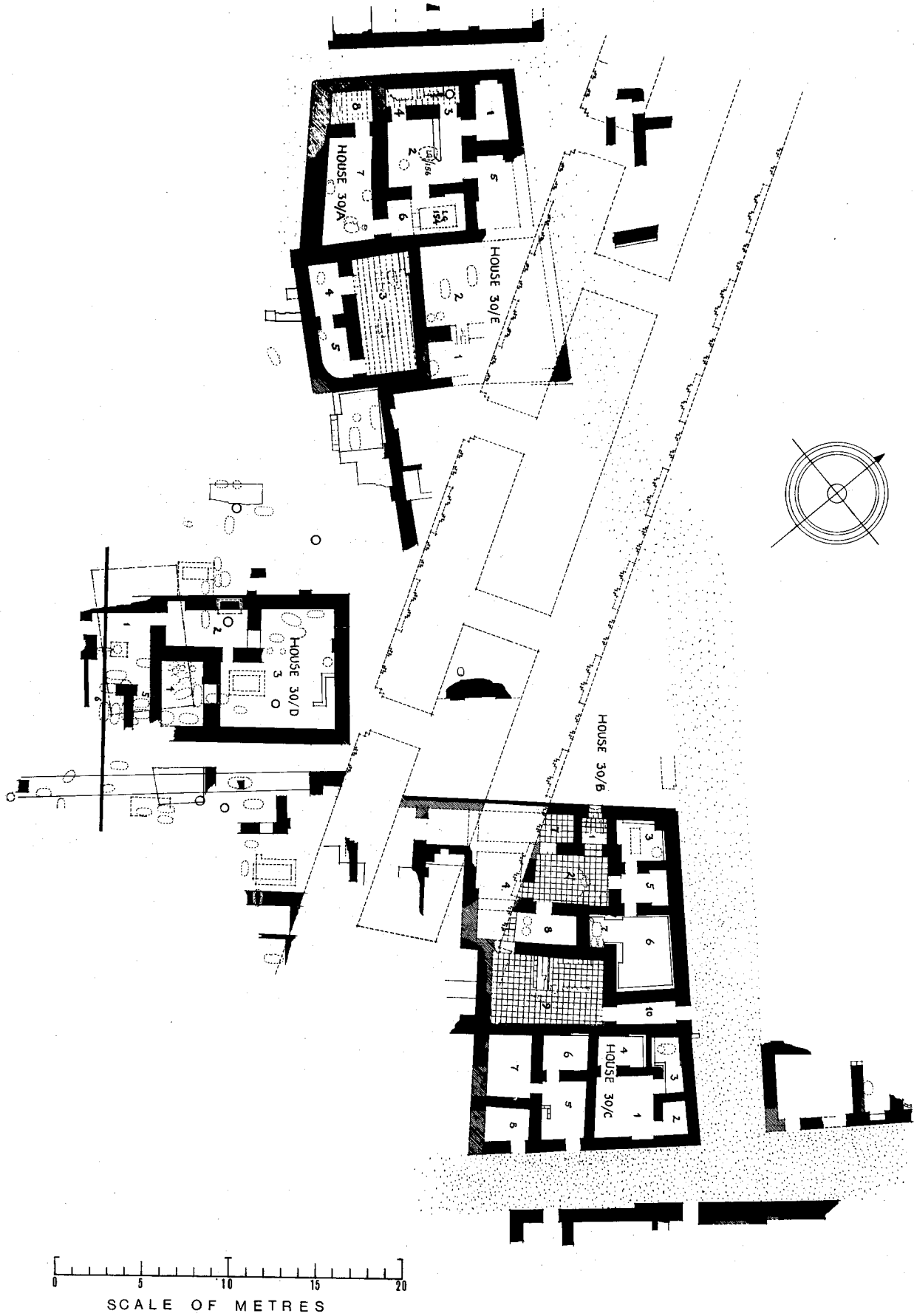
N° 11 PATER NOSTER ROW

A. EGGOTT, DEL.  
JANUARY 1931

Restored drawing of No. 11 Paternoster Row



Plan of Larsa remains in the SW corner of the temenos  
THE EH SITE



Plan of Larsa houses lying above the royal mausolea of the Third Dynasty and below the temenos wall of Nebuchadnezzar

THE MAUSOLEUM SITE





(Detail from Pl. 115)

CONTOUR PLAN OF THE SITE OF UR

